



**CMS**

## **2022 CMS National Report**

**Deadline for submission of the National Reports: 26 April 2023**

**Reporting period: from February 2020 to April 2023**

Parties are encouraged to respond to all questions and are also requested to provide comprehensive answers, when required.

COP Resolution 9.4 called upon the Secretariats and Parties of CMS Agreements to collaborate in the implementation and harmonization of online reporting implementation. The CMS Family Online Reporting System (ORS) has been successfully implemented and used by CMS, AEWA, IOSEA and Sharks MOU in collaboration with UNEP-WCMC.

Decision 13.14 requested the Secretariat to develop a proposal to be submitted for the approval of the 52nd meeting of the Standing Committee (StC52) for a revision of the format for the national reports to be submitted to the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties and subsequently. The new format was adopted by StC52 in October 2021 and made available as an offline version downloadable from the CMS website also in October 2021. The format aims inter alia at collecting data and information relevant to eight indicators adopted by COP12 for the purpose of assessing implementation of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023.

This online version of the format strictly follows the one adopted by StC52. In addition, as requested by StC52, it incorporates pre-filled information, notably in Sections II and III, based on data available at the Secretariat. This includes customized species lists by Party. Please note that the lists include taxa at the species level originating from the disaggregation of taxa listed on Appendix II at a level higher than species. Please review the information and update or amend it, when necessary.

The Secretariat was also requested to develop and produce several guidance documents to accompany any revised National Report Format. Please note that guidance has been provided for a number of questions throughout the national report as both in-text guidance and as tool tips (displayed via the information 'i' icon). As requested by different COP13 Decisions, additional guidance is also provided in separate documents on how to report on the implementation of actions to address the impact of climate change and infrastructure development on migratory species, actions to address connectivity in the conservation of migratory species, and actions concerning flyways.

For any question, please contact Mr. Aydin Bahramlouian, Public Information Officer, [aydin.bahramlouian@un.org](mailto:aydin.bahramlouian@un.org)

**NOTICE:** Before clicking on the hyperlinks in this questionnaire, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

### RESOURCES FOR THE CMS NATIONAL REPORT FROM OTHER RELEVANT INTERGOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES

Convention/Agreement/Process

Information source

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

National Reports

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

Annual trade reports, Annual illegal trade reports, Implementation reports

Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat

National Reports, Ramsar Information Sheets

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Country reports

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

National Reports

United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)

National Reports

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

National Communications, Biennial Reports, Update Reports

Various CMS Family Agreements and Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs)

National Reports

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals

National Reports

Note: These reporting processes of other relevant intergovernmental frameworks are examples of information resources to be used when filling out this national report, which may assist in identification and strengthening of synergies among these processes. This list is **not** exhaustive. There are many other sources of information that may also be of relevance for migratory species, their habitats and migrations systems.

## High-level summary of key messages

### In your country, during the reporting period, what does this report reveal about:

Guidance:

This section invites you to summarise the most important positive aspects of CMS implementation in your country and the areas of greatest concern. Please limit this specifically to the current reporting period only.

Your answers should be based on the information contained in the body of the report: the intention is for this section to distil the technical information in the report into “high level” messages for decision-makers and wider audiences.

Please try also to be specific or provide specific examples where you can, e.g. “New wildlife legislation enacted in 2018 doubled penalties for poisoning wild birds” rather than “stronger laws”; “50% shortfall in match-funding for GEF project on gazelles” rather than just “lack of funding”.

The most successful aspects of implementation of the Convention? (List up to five items):

- >>> 1. Listing of Antipodean albatross on Appendix I of CMS and collaborative action to implement to Concerted Action both with Range States and nationally.
2. Effective cooperation with CMS Party Range States on conservation of New Zealand’s migratory species, in particular seabirds and shorebirds.
3. Increased cooperation with CMS Parties to address fisheries bycatch threats to migratory seabird.
4. Use of the CMS Light Pollution Guidelines to support changes to regional environmental planning rules and to set guidelines for managing the impacts of lighting on seabirds from commercial fishing vessel.

The greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention? (List up to five items):

- >>> 1. Fisheries bycatch continues to be one of the most significant threats to New Zealand’s migratory species. Whilst a range of measures have been developed to continue to address bycatch within New Zealand waters, there is growing evidence of substantial concerns posed by global fisheries bycatch across the migratory pathways of these species.
2. Lack of membership in CMS by key east Asian countries that are Range States for many of New Zealand’s most threatened migratory birds creates challenges. We have worked to find other avenues for cooperation, e.g. bilaterally and through international and regional instruments such as the East Asian Australian Flyway.
3. Funding challenges, including diversion of conservation funds, and travel challenges that have resulted from Covid-19 pandemic.

The main priorities for future implementation of the Convention? (List up to five items):

- >>> 1. Ongoing cooperation to address global fisheries bycatch risks. For example, Antipodean albatross are considered most at risk in waters outside New Zealand’s jurisdiction.
2. Encouraging non-Parties to join CMS, particularly those that are Range States for New Zealand’s most threatened migratory species.
3. Build momentum for, and contribute to, a new listing proposal on gadfly petrels for COP15. This has been a recognised gap in the CMS Appendices for some time.

## **I. Administrative Information**

Name of Contracting Party

>>> New Zealand

Date of entry into force of the Convention in your country (DDMMYY)

>>> 01102000

Any territories which are excluded from the application of the Convention

>>> Cook Islands, Niue, Tokelau

### **Report compiler**

Name and title

>>> Alexandra Macdonald, Senior International Advisor

Full name of institution

>>> Department of Conservation

Telephone

>>> +64 27 580 5496

Email

>>> almacdonald@doc.govt.nz

### **Designated CMS National Focal Point**

Name and title of designated Focal Point

>>> Ms. Alexandra Macdonald, Senior International Advisor

Full name of institution

>>> Department of Conservation

Mailing address

>>> P.O. Box 10-420

Wellington 6143

New Zealand

Telephone

>>> (+64 27) 5805496

Email

>>> almacdonald@doc.govt.nz

### **Representative on the Scientific Council**

Name and title

>>> Mr. Graeme Taylor, Principal Science Advisor

Full name of institution

>>> Department of Conservation

Mailing address

>>> P.O. Box 10-420

Wellington 6143

New Zealand

Telephone

>>> (+64) 27 491 0703

Email

>>> gtaylor@doc.govt.nz

## II. Accession/Ratification of CMS Agreements/MOUs

Please confirm the status of your country's participation in the following Agreements/MOUs, and indicate any updates or corrections required:

*Please select only one option*

Yes, the lists are correct and up to date

No, updates or corrections are required, as follows:

Updates or corrections:

>>>

Country participation in Agreements/MOUs:

*Please select only one per line*

	Range State, but not a Party/Signatory	Not applicable (= not a Range State)	Party/Signatory
Aquatic Warbler	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ACAP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ACCOBAMS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
AEWA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ASCOBANS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Atlantic Turtles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Birds of Prey (Raptors)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bukhara Deer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dugong	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
EUROBATS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gorilla Agreement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
High Andean Flamingos	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
IOSEA Marine Turtles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Middle-European Great Bustard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monk Seal in the Atlantic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pacific Islands Cetaceans	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ruddy-headed Goose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Saiga Antelope	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sharks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Siberian Crane	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Slender-billed Curlew	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
South Andean Huemul	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Southern South American Grassland Birds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wadden Sea Seals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
West African Elephants	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Western African Aquatic Mammals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### III. Species on the Convention Appendices

Please confirm that the Excel file linked to below correctly identifies the Appendix I species for which your country is a Range State.

Please download the Appendix I species occurrence list for your country **here**.

Guidance:

Article I(1)(h) of the Convention defines when a country is a Range State for a species, by reference also to the definition of “range” in Article I(1)(f). The latter refers to all the areas that a migratory species inhabits, stays in temporarily, crosses or overflies at any time on its normal migration route.

There are cases where it may be difficult to determine what a “normal” migration route is, and for example to distinguish this from aberrant or vagrant occurrences. As per **Decision 13.140**, the Scientific Council has been requested to develop a practical guidance and interpretations of the terms ‘Range State’ and ‘vagrant’. In the meantime, if in doubt, please make the interpretation that you think will best serve the wider aims of the Convention. Feel free to consult the Secretariat in this regard.

A note on the application of the Convention to Overseas Territories/Autonomous Regions of Parties is found **here**. References to “species” should be taken to include subspecies where an Appendix to the Convention so provides, or where the context otherwise requires.

*Please select only one option*

- Yes, the list is correct (please upload the file as your confirmation of this, and include any comments regarding individual species)
- No, amendments are needed, and these are specified in the amended version of the Excel file provided (in the file, please select all the species that apply, including the source of information supporting the change, and upload the amended file using the attachment button):

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Appendix I New Zealand 2023 FINAL.xlsx](#)

Please confirm that the Excel file linked to below correctly identifies the Appendix II species for which the country is a Range State.

Please download the Appendix II species occurrence list for your country **here**.

Guidance: Please consider the guidance tip in question III.1 concerning the interpretation of “Range State”.

*Please select only one option*

- Yes, the list is correct (please upload the file as your confirmation of this, and include any comments regarding individual species)
- No, amendments are needed and these are specified in the amended version of the Excel file provided (please upload the amended file using the attachment button below).

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Appendix II New Zealand 2023 - FINAL.xlsx](#)

## IV. Legal Prohibition of the Taking of Appendix I Species

Is the taking of Appendix I species prohibited by national or territorial legislation in accordance with CMS Article III(5)?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes for all Appendix I species  
 Yes for some species  
 Yes for part of the country, or a particular territory or territories  
 No

Please identify the legal statute(s) concerned

Please provide links and clearly identify the relevant statute(s) by providing the title, date, etc.

>>> The primary legislation is the Conservation Act 1987, the Wildlife Act 1953, Marine Mammals Protection Act 1978, Marine Mammals Protection Regulations 1992, Trade in Endangered Species Act 1989, Fisheries Act 1996, Fisheries (Commercial Fishing) Regulations 2001 and the Fisheries (Sharks—High Seas Protection) Regulations 2012. Additional protection, including for habitat, is provided under numerous other statutes including the Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf (Environmental Effects) Act 2012, Marine Reserves Act 1971, Reserves Act 1977, National Parks Act 1980, Maritime Transport Act 1994, Resource Management Act 1991, Resource Management (Marine Pollution) Regulations 1998, Waste Minimisation Act 2008, Local Government Act 2002, Litter Act 1979, Kaikōura (Te Tai o Marokura) Marine Management Act 2014 and Animal Welfare Act 1999.

New Zealand legislation - all New Zealand legislation can be accessed via this link.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[New Zealand legislation](#)

**Exceptions:** Where the taking of Appendix I species **is** prohibited by national legislation, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition during the reporting period?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

If yes, please indicate individual cases and provide details of the circumstances in the Excel file linked below, which species, which reasons (among those in CMS Article III(5) (a)-(d)) justify the exception, any temporal or spatial limitations applying to the exception, and the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” that make the exception necessary.

Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

### **GUIDANCE TIP:**

Parties are requested to provide specific information on cases wherein an exception has been granted during the reporting period. This would not include information on what exceptions might be theoretically possible or exceptions that occurred before the reporting period. According to Article III(5) of the Convention, exceptions to a legal prohibition against taking of Appendix I species can only be made for one (or more) of the reasons specified in sub-paragraphs (a)-(d) of that Article.

For any species you list in the table, you must identify (in the second column of the table in the Excel file) at least one of the reasons that justify the exception relating to that species. In any case where you identify reason (d) as applying, please explain (in the third column) the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” involved.

According to Article III(5), exceptions granted for any of the four reasons must also be “precise as to content and limited in space and time”. Therefore, please state what the specific mandatory space and time limitations are, in each case, using the third column; and indicate the date on which each exception was notified to the Secretariat in accordance with Article III(7).

Please consider consulting reports submitted to CITES that may be relevant when answering this question.

Please indicate in the Excel file linked to below the species for which taking is prohibited.

Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

Please identify the legal statute(s) concerned

Please provide links and clearly identify the relevant statute(s) by providing the title, date, etc.

>>>

**Exceptions:** Where the taking of Appendix I species is prohibited by national legislation, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes

No

If yes, please indicate in the Excel file linked to below which species, which reasons among those in CMS Article III(5) (a)-(d) justify the exception, any temporal or spatial limitations applying to the exception, and the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” that make the exception necessary.

Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

Guidance: According to Article III(5) of the Convention, exceptions to a legal prohibition against taking of Appendix I species can only be made for one (or more) of the reasons specified in sub-paragraphs (a)-(d) of that Article. For any species you list in this table, therefore, you must identify (in the second column of the table in the Excel file) at least one of the reasons that justify the exception relating to that species. In any case where you identify reason (d) as applying, please explain (in the third column) the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” involved. According to Article III(5), exceptions granted for any of the four reasons must also be “precise as to content and limited in space and time”. Please therefore state what the specific mandatory space and time limitations are, in each case, using the third column; and indicate the date on which each exception was notified to the Secretariat in accordance with Article III(7).

Where the taking of all Appendix I species is **not** prohibited and the reasons for exceptions in Article III(5) do not apply, are steps being taken to update existing legislation or develop new legislation to prohibit the taking of all relevant species?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

Please indicate which of the following stages of development applies

*Please select only one option*

- Legislation being considered  
 Legislation in draft  
 Legislation fully drafted and being considered for adoption in (specify year)

>>>

Other

>>>

Please provide further information about the circumstances

>>>

Please indicate in the Excel file linked to below the species for which taking is prohibited.  
Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

Please identify the legal statute(s) concerned

>>>

Where the taking of all Appendix I species is **not** prohibited and the reasons for exceptions in Article III(5) do not apply, are steps being taken to update existing legislation or develop new legislation to prohibit the taking of all relevant species?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

Please indicate which of the following stages of development applies:

*Please select only one option*

- Legislation being considered  
 Legislation in draft  
 Legislation fully drafted and being considered for adoption in (specify year)

>>>

Other

>>>

Please provide further information about the circumstances

>>>

Where the taking of all Appendix I species is **not** prohibited and the reasons for exceptions in Article III(5)



do not apply, are steps being taken to update existing legislation or develop new legislation to prohibit the taking of all relevant species?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No

Please indicate which of the following stages of development applies:

*Please select only one option*

- Legislation being considered
- Legislation in draft
- Legislation fully drafted and being considered for adoption in (specify year)

>>>

- Other

>>>

Please provide further information about the circumstances

>>>

Are any vessels flagged to your country engaged in the intentional taking of Appendix I species outside of your country's national jurisdictional limits?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No
- Unknown

Please provide information on the circumstances of the taking(s), including where possible any future plans in respect of such taking(s)

>>>

## V. Awareness

(SPMS Target 1: People are aware of the multiple values of migratory species and their habitats and migration systems, and the steps they can take to conserve them and ensure the sustainability of any use.)

Please indicate the actions that have been taken by your country during the reporting period to increase people's awareness of the values of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems (note that answers given in section XVIII on SPMS Target 15 may also be relevant).  
(select all that apply)

### **GUIDANCE TIP:**

Awareness raising that demonstrates work towards achieving Target 1 may include actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in various CMS documents, such as Resolutions **11.8 (Rev.COP12)** (Communication, information and outreach plan), **11.9 (Rev.COP13)** (World Migratory Bird Day), as well as a number of other resolutions and decisions which include specific provisions about awareness raising, including Resolutions **13.6** (Insect Decline), **12.6** (Wildlife Disease and Migratory Species), **12.11 (Rev.COP13)** (Flyways), **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), **12.19** (Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan), **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), **12.21** (Climate Change and Migratory Species), **12.25** (Promoting Conservation of Critical Intertidal and Other Coastal Habitats for Migratory Species), **11.16 (Rev.COP13)** (The Prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds), **11.17 (Rev.COP13)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), **11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), **11.31** (Fighting Wildlife Crime and Offences within and beyond Borders), **8.12 (Rev.COP12)** (Improving the Conservation Status of Raptors and Owls in the African-Eurasian Region), Decisions **13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog) and Decision **13.113** (Improving Ways of Addressing Connectivity in the Conservation of Migratory Species).

- Campaigns on specific topics
- Teaching programmes in schools or colleges
- Press and media publicity, including social media
- Community-based celebrations, exhibitions and other events
- Engagement of specific stakeholder groups
- Special publications
- Interpretation at nature reserves and other sites
- Other (please specify)

>>> Sea turtle handling guidance provided to surface long-line fishers Turtle Handling & Release Information for longline fishers (<https://mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/54925/direct>) and the Antipodean albatross tracking poster provided to the WCPFC in 2022. <https://meetings.wcpfc.int/node/18324>

No actions taken

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[2022 Keeping Track of Albatrosses](#) - Antipodean albatross tracking poster provided to the WCPFC in 2022  
[Turtle Handling & Release - Information for longline fishers](#)

### **Impact of actions**

Please indicate any specific elements of CMS COP Resolutions 11.8 (Rev. COP12) (Communication, Information and Outreach Plan) and 11.9 (World Migratory Bird Day) which have been particularly taken forward by these actions.

>>> 11.8 Communication, Information and Outreach Plan

- Every year, the Department of Conservation organises a range of activities during Conservation Week. Events are held throughout the country to raise general awareness of conservation issues. A number of activities are species-focused.
- Royal Cam, a 24/7 livestream hosted on the Department of Conservation (DOC) website and the Cornell Lab's global network of live bird cams. Each season it broadcasts a chosen Royal albatross chick's journey from egg to fledgling, providing insight into the behaviour of these special birds and the work that goes into conserving them at the Pukekura/Taiaroa Head colony near Dunedin. "Critic of the Week" radio show that sometimes features migratory species (<https://www.doc.govt.nz/our-work/threatened-species-ambassador/critic-of-the-week/>)
- World Wetlands Day promotion and resources for nationwide events (<http://www.doc.govt.nz/news/events/national-events/world-wetlands-day/>)
- Seaweek - a national week of celebration of our marine environment (<http://seaweek.org.nz/>)
- The Department of Conservation website hosts information and reports on the Conservation Services Programme funded projects to understand and help mitigate the impacts of commercial fishing on seabirds, marine mammals, sharks and turtles (<http://www.doc.govt.nz/our-work/conservation-services-programme/>).
- The Department of Conservation also hosts an Estuaries website to identify knowledge and information relating to sites that migratory birds use in New Zealand. (<http://www.doc.govt.nz/nature/habitats/estuaries/>).

- Community groups host the arrival of the godwits events in October each year and departure of the godwits in Autumn each year. Leaders in this are Pukorokoro Miranda Naturalists Trust and Ihutai Avon Heathcote Estuary Trust.
- In Kaikoura, the Hutton's Shearwater Charitable Trust hosts an annual event to farewell the departure of Hutton's shearwaters from the nearby mountains for the winter.
- The Department of Conservation also participated in the International Dark Skies Week (<https://idsw.darksky.org/>) by giving webinars, raising awareness on the impacts of light pollution on migratory species, seabirds in particular.
- Finally, during World Albatross Day, the Department of Conservation, in collaboration with the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP), raises awareness for large migratory seabirds and their threats annually.

#### 11.9 World Migratory Bird Day

New Zealand has used social media, blog posts, webinars, and press releases during World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) to highlight and raise awareness for migratory birds annually. In recent WMBDs we have focused attention on albatrosses - Antipodean albatross in particular, and the impacts of both terrestrial and marine light pollution on seabirds, shorebirds, and bats.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[International Dark Skies Week](#)

[Estuaries](#)

[Protected species bycatch - The Conservation Services Programme](#) - The Conservation Services Programme (CSP) monitors the impact of commercial fishing on protected species, studies species populations and looks at ways to mitigate bycatch.

[Seaweek - a national week of celebration of our marine environment](#)

[World Wetlands Day](#)

Overall, how successful have these awareness actions been in achieving their objectives?

Tick one box

#### **GUIDANCE TIP:**

If the impact of awareness actions has been assessed by (for example) project evaluation studies or follow-up audience attitude surveys during the reporting period, those provide a basis for answering this question. If the assessment has involved any type of quantitative measure of the impact, please specify. It is recognized that such assessment studies may not always be available, in which case it is acceptable to base your answer on an informed subjective judgement. Alternatively, if there is genuinely no basis for forming such a judgement, please select "Unknown". Question V.4 gives you the opportunity to explain the basis on which you have answered question V.3.

*Please select only one option*

- 1. Very little impact
- 2. Small impact
- 3. Good impact
- 4. Large positive impact
- Unknown

Please identify the main form(s) of evidence that has/have been used to make this assessment.

>>> New Zealand considers the impact of our awareness actions as "good". For example, our awareness campaign for the impacts of marine light pollution in the last year has resulted in the creation of marine light pollution guidelines for domestic fisheries.

Engagement with the local fishing industry around use of lights at sea has seen some fishers start to adopt more bird friendly lighting systems on their vessels.

The CMS lighting guidelines were used in two different District Plan hearings to improve national standards for lighting in residential and rural areas. These were important to protect nearby breeding colonies of migratory seabirds. The Commissioners commented that they were very impressed by the information provided and the scientific rigor around that information.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Mitigation Standardsto Reduce Light-induced Vessel Strikes of Seabirds with New Zealand Commercial Fishing Vessels](#)

## VI. Mainstreaming Migratory Species in Other Sectors and Processes

(SPMS Target 2: Multiple values of migratory species and their habitats have been integrated into international, national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes, including on livelihoods, and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.)

Does the conservation of migratory species currently feature in any national or local strategies and/or planning processes in your country relating to development, poverty reduction and/or livelihoods?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

Please provide details:

### GUIDANCE TIP:

Note that these strategies/planning processes may be relevant for objectives, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in various CMS documents, such as Decisions **13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog), and **13.116** (Transfrontier Conservation Areas for Migratory Species). Please make reference to any relevant CMS documents in your response as appropriate.

>>> In August 2020, the New Zealand Government launched Te Mana o te Taiao – Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy 2020. This is New Zealand’s new national biodiversity strategy under the Convention on Biological Diversity. Te Mana o te Taiao sets out a strategic framework for the protection, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity, particularly indigenous biodiversity, in New Zealand, from 2020 to 2050. The implementation plan for Te Mana o te Taiao was launched in 2022. The implementation plan sets out a pathway for achieving the outcomes of Te Mana o te Taiao over the next 30 years, with an immediate focus on establishing systems that will stimulate and sustain nationwide action. Te Mana o te Taiao contains 54 goals grouped under three pou (pillars) or priority areas: Tūāpapa – getting the system right, Whakahaui – empowering action, Tiaki me te Whakahaumanu – protecting and restoring. The implementation plan identifies central and local government actions to achieve a number of these goals by 2025 and specifies who is leading those actions. There will be 5-yearly reviews of the implementation plan to evaluate progress towards goals and outcomes, re-assess priorities and develop new actions.

Alongside the Te Mana o te Taiao, the Ministry for the Environment is developing a National Policy Statement on Indigenous Biodiversity (NPSIB) under the Resource Management Act that will set out a range of regulated measures that require councils to take a more proactive role in protecting biodiversity. The NPSIB will fill a significant gap in the way we manage our biodiversity across public and private terrestrial and wetland ecosystems, by providing national direction and guidance to local councils. It will strengthen management of biodiversity on private land where many of our threatened species, habitats, and ecosystems are found. The NPSIB specifically sets out policy for “Highly Mobile Species “ which include some of New Zealand’s Appendix II species.

The National Plan of Action – Seabirds 2020 (NPOA Seabirds 2020) aims to reduce the incidental mortality of seabirds in fisheries. It outlines the New Zealand Government’s ongoing commitment to reducing bycatch of seabirds in our fisheries.

The draft National Plan of Action Sharks 2022 (NPOA-Sharks 2022) sets out directions for the conservation, management, and sustainability of sharks caught in New Zealand waters. It has a vision that: New Zealanders work toward ensuring the long-term viability, biodiversity and functional role of sharks in our marine ecosystems, and that any utilisation of sharks in Aotearoa is sustainable. It is expected to be finalised in mid-2023.

The New Zealand government has also addressed the value and significance of migratory species and associated ecosystems through:

- The 2021 Living Standards Framework: a high-level framework to understand the drivers of wellbeing for New Zealanders, including in relation to our natural environment, to inform government policy advice.
- Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa – Indicators Aotearoa New Zealand aim to help to monitor progress around social, economic, and environmental wellbeing of New Zealanders. The wellbeing indicators build on international best practice, and are tailored to New Zealand. This work supports many cross-government initiatives and international reporting requirements, including the Living Standards Framework and the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals. Indicators Aotearoa New Zealand supports the government’s ambition to use a wellbeing approach to strategic decision-making.

Conservation of migratory species also features in regional strategies and planning processes, for example:

- Northland Regional Coastal Plan
- Auckland Unitary Plan - The Auckland Unitary Plan identifies two categories of areas of significant ecological and biodiversity values: Significant Ecological Areas – Terrestrial (SEA-T) are areas of significant indigenous vegetation or significant habitats of indigenous fauna located either on land or in freshwater environments that are protected from the adverse effects of subdivision, use and development; Significant Ecological Areas – Marine (SEA-M) are areas of significant indigenous vegetation or significant habitats of indigenous fauna located in the coastal marine area. SEA-M areas broken down into: SEAM1 - areas which, due to their physical

form, scale or inherent values are the most vulnerable to any adverse effects of inappropriate subdivision, use and development; SEAM2 - areas are of regional, national or international significance which do not warrant an SEAM1 identification as they are generally more robust; SEAM1w, SEAM2w - are areas that are identified as significant wading bird areas.

- Waikato Regional Coastal Plan identifies and protects 16 Areas of Significant Conservation Value (ASCV) of importance to rare and threatened wading and coastal birds or that contain important seabird colonies. These sites include the Firth of Thames Ramsar site, many of the harbours and inlets on Coromandel Peninsula and Ohinau, Mercury and Alderman Islands.
- Otago Regional Council's Biodiversity Strategy
- New Plymouth District Plan (2022)
- Wellington Ferry Terminal Planning consent process (2022)
- Aquaculture proposals for salmon farms in Cook Strait and Southland

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

<http://>

[Wellington Ferry Terminal Planning consent process \(2022\)](#)

[New Plymouth District Plan \(2022\)](#)

[Otago Regional Council's Biodiversity Strategy](#)

[Waikato Regional Coastal Plan](#)

[Auckland Unitary Plan](#)

[Northland Regional Coastal Plan](#)

[Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa - Indicators Aotearoa New Zealand](#)

[The 2021 Living Standards Framework](#)

[draft National Plan of Action Sharks 2022 \(NPOA-Sharks 2022\)](#)

[The National Plan of Action - Seabirds 2020 \(NPOA Seabirds 2020\)](#)

[Te Mana o te Taiao - Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy](#)

Does your country integrate the 'values of migratory species and their habitats' referred to in SPMS Target 2 in any other national reporting processes?

E.g. Agenda 2030, reporting for International Whaling Commission, CBD, EU Nature Directives, etc.

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

Responses to this question should be focused on the reporting processes of the country rather than on plans and regulations within the country. This question intends to understand if the values of migratory species and habitats are featured in other national reporting that your country participates in, such as reporting to other biodiversity MEAs, the International Whaling Commission, European Commission etc.

*Please select only one option*

Yes

No

Please provide details:

>>> The values of migratory species and their habitats feature in the following national reports that were compiled by New Zealand during the 2020-2023 intersessional period:

- Biodiversity in Aotearoa - an overview of state, trends and pressures, 2020
- Our Marine Environment 2022 - examines the most pressing issues in our oceans, seas, coastlines and estuaries.
- New Zealand's National Report on the Implementation of the RAMSAR Convention on Wetlands, 2022
- New Zealand's National Report to the 4th Meeting of Signatories of the Sharks-MOU, 2023
- Conservation status of birds in Aotearoa New Zealand, 2021
- New Zealand reports annually to the IWC on a variety of things related to cetaceans, including euthanasia, bycatch, and research programmes.
- New Zealand national report on the work completed to implement the EAAFP Implementation Strategy 2019-2028
- New Zealand reporting to RFMOs that cover migratory species such as sharks and turtles, e.g. to WCPFC.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Conservation status of birds in Aotearoa New Zealand, 2021](#)

[New Zealand's National Report to the 4th Meeting of Signatories of the Sharks-MOU, 2023](#)

[New Zealand's National Report on the Implementation of the RAMSAR Convention on Wetlands, 2022](#)

[Our Marine Environment 2022](#) - Our marine environment 2022 examines the most pressing issues in our oceans, seas, coastlines and estuaries.

[Biodiversity in Aotearoa - an overview of state, trends and pressures, 2020](#)

Describe the main involvements (if any) of non-governmental organizations and/or civil society in the

conservation of migratory species in your country.

>>> There are a number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) involved in conservation of migratory species in New Zealand. They include:

- Forest & Bird (The Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society) - advocacy and habitat protection - Birdlife International partner in NZ
  - Southern Seabird Trust - mitigation of impacts of commercial fishing on seabirds.
  - WWF - advocacy and habitat protection.
  - Greenpeace - advocacy.
  - ECO - advocacy and networking.
  - Chatham Island Taiko Trust - advocacy and protection, management of species.
  - Northern New Zealand Seabird Trust - advocacy and research, management of species.
  - Auckland Museum - seabird research.
  - Massey University (Albany) - cetacean research.
  - Project Jonah - whale stranding response.
  - University of Auckland - research (seabirds; white shark, blue shark; cetaceans - including The South Pacific Whale. Research Consortium, NZ cetacean tissue collection, ship strike in Hauraki Gulf - Ports of Auckland voluntary protocol)
  - Pūkoro Miramira Naturalists Trust - Advocacy and education on migratory shorebirds and management of a wetland site of significance to migratory shorebird species; research into the distribution of key habitats of migratory birds in DPR Korea; research and monitoring of sites and Species in the East Asian Australian Flyway; promotion of CEPA activity in the East-Asian Australian Flyway Partnership strategy. Details of current research projects can be found at <https://shorebirds.org.nz/shorebird-research-at-pukorokoro>
  - Birds New Zealand - Research, monitoring and networking. Birds New Zealand maintain the national wader population database. Birds New Zealand are funding through their primary sponsor T-GEAR Charitable Trust a major GPS satellite tracking project of eastern bar-tailed godwit. The project will commence this summer. Partners include Birdlife Canada, Global Flyway Network, Massey University and Miranda Naturalists Trust.
  - Avon Heathcote Ihutai Trust - promote the understanding and conservation of the Avon Heathcote estuary at Christchurch. They support multi agency cooperation and host community events to celebrate the international migrants which summer over at this site.
  - University of Canterbury - research
  - Auckland University of Technology - research
  - International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) - advocacy.
  - Whale and Dolphin Conservation (WDC) - advocacy, research, education, conservation.
  - World Animal Protection (formerly WSPA) - advocacy.
  - Tindale Marine Research Charitable Trust - satellite tagging mako sharks, white sharks and oceanic manta rays in collaboration with NIWA, Conservation International and the Department of Conservation
  - Conservation International - satellite tagging great white sharks and oceanic manta rays in collaboration with the Tindale Marine Research Charitable Trust and Department of Conservation
- The Department of Conservation and Ministry for Primary Industries coordinate a number of forums that address migratory species and integrate government agencies, scientists, industry and NGOs e.g. the Seabird Advisory Group - a forum to provide for collaborative review by government and non-government experts, with specific working groups for Black petrel and Antipodean albatross.

Describe the main involvements (if any) of the private sector in the conservation of migratory species in your country.

>>> The fishing industry, through Fisheries Inshore New Zealand and Deepwater Group Limited, have a range of initiatives to work with fishers to reduce impacts on seabirds, marine mammals, sea turtles and shark species. Fishing industry guidelines on best handling practices for protected species are described in the relevant industry operational procedures (e.g. Deepwater Group operational procedures).

- The fishing industry pays Conservation and Fisheries Services levies to fund the collection of data, research to understand the nature and extent of impacts, and development of mitigation strategies to reduce the incidental take of seabirds, marine mammals, reptiles and some marine fish in fishing operations.
- The Southern Seabird Trust is an innovative alliance with representatives from the seafood industry, New Zealand government, WWF-New Zealand, Te Ohu Kaimoana and recreational anglers. The Trust work with skippers, crews and anglers to reduce harm to seabirds through fishing. Amongst a range actions the Trust has run a series of interactive workshops around the country for inshore commercial fishers. The workshops aim to build on fishers' knowledge of local seabird species and seasonal patterns, provide up to date information on mitigation devices and practices, and build an understanding of why and how looking after seabirds is part of everyday fishing practice.
- The Aotearoa Foundation, OMV New Zealand Ltd and others have partnered with Oregon State University and the Department of Conservation to collect data on blue whales using the South Taranaki Bight region. There are significant offshore interests in petroleum and seabed mining in this area, which is used by whales to feed and raise calves.
- OMV New Zealand Ltd sponsored the translocation of New Zealand White-faced storm petrel chicks from Rangatira Island to Mana Island to establish new Cook Strait colony. This is a migratory seabird species. The transfers have been completed and monitoring has commenced with the first returning birds observed.

- SEA LIFE Kelly Tarlton's Aquarium and Auckland Zoo operate New Zealand's only rehabilitation programme for sea turtles. Olive ridley and green sea turtles are the species most commonly stranding species in New Zealand. Olive ridley sea turtles do not survive rehabilitation, whereas the survival of green, hawksbill and loggerhead sea turtles is high.
- Conservation International has funded research on the movements of oceanic manta rays and white sharks in New Zealand waters, including the purchase of satellite tags and satellite time and funding for fieldwork and data analysis. Conservation International personnel have been directly involved in tagging operations and are leading manta ray research in New Zealand.
- The Tindale Marine Research Charitable Trust has supported research on highly migratory sharks and mobulid rays through the provision of vessels, equipment, expertise and documentation of reproductive behaviour.
- Live Ocean helped support research on Appendix I species Antipodean albatross by funding satellite tracking tracks to understand the movements of these birds in relation to fisheries. The fishing fleet data is being monitored by Global Fishing watch.
- Live Ocean is also supporting research on southern right whales and manta rays.
- Albatross Encounter Kaikoura have helped fund research on albatrosses and petrels.
- Wellington Zoo has provided sponsorship for research projects on migratory seabirds.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Albatross Encounter Kaikoura](#)

[Global Fishing watch](#)

[Live Ocean](#)

[Deepwater Group operational procedures](#)

Are legislation and regulations in your country concerning Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) considering the possible impediments to migration, transboundary effects on migratory species, and of impacts on migratory patterns and migratory ranges?

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

Please refer to Resolution **7.2 (Rev.COP12)** (Impact Assessment and Migratory Species) and Decision **13.130** (Infrastructure Development and Migratory Species) for more information on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).

*Please select only one option*

Yes

No

Please describe any hindrances and challenges to the application of EIA and SEAs with respect to migratory species, lessons learned, and needs for further capacity development.

>>> All consent applications for marine activities in New Zealand's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) need to include an impact assessment prepared in accordance with the Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf (Environmental Effects) Act 2012 and any requirements prescribed in regulations. Matters an impact assessment must address include:

- the effects of the activity on the biological diversity and integrity of marine species, ecosystems, and processes, and,
- the effects of the activity on rare and vulnerable ecosystems and habitats of threatened species e.g. potential impacts on migratory corridors.

New Zealand's Resource Management Act 1991 regulates activities in both the terrestrial and marine environment (territorial sea), to achieve the Acts purpose of sustainable management of natural and physical resources - including safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil, and ecosystems. Local authorities prepare management plans to give effect to the Act requiring resource consents for activities with the potential for adverse effects. Applications for Resource consents must provide an assessment of environmental effects.

Impact assessments for marine discharge consents and marine dumping consents must consider the effects of the activity on human health. Impact assessments for marine consents must describe the effects on human health that may arise from the effects of the activity on the environment. An impact assessment for marine dumping consent must also specify any practical opportunities to reuse, recycle, or treat the waste or other matter.

There is increasing interest in developing offshore wind generation in the New Zealand region. This new industry raises a lot of concerns about impacts on migratory species (seabirds and marine mammals). New Zealand has a high number of endemic seabirds, most of which are migratory, plus many nocturnally active species and also more winter nesters than any other country. Collision risks with turbines at night or in low visibility conditions are seen as an area of concern. For marine mammals underwater noise during construction and ongoing noise generated by turbine movement are seen as risks to marine mammals. The state of knowledge about our species in the marine environment is still insufficient to fully understand all the risks.

To what extent have biodiversity and migratory species considerations been specifically integrated into national energy and climate policy and legislation?

**GUIDANCE TIP**

Please refer to Resolutions **12.21**(Climate Change and Migratory Species), **11.27 (Rev.COP13)**(Renewable Energy and Migratory Species), **10.11 (Rev.COP13)**(Power Lines and Migratory Birds), and Decision **13.108**(Support to the Energy Taskforce) for more information.

>>> Under the Wildlife Act it is an offence to kill protected wildlife, and the Department of Conservation will generally seek an evaluation of any impact of wind farm development on threatened indigenous species and/or impacts on large numbers of unthreatened species in the context of notified applications for resource consent under the Resource Management Act 1991. The Wildlife Act specifies what wildlife is protected, partially protected or not protected. The Resource Management Act requires wind farm developers to avoid, remedy or mitigate effects on wildlife (depending on the circumstances i.e. there will be circumstances where avoid is required), for example, by ensuring that windfarms do not cause unacceptable effects resulting from migratory bird species passing through the windfarm area.

The New Zealand Department of Conservation has begun engagement with other government sector groups and industry to understand the implications of offshore and open ocean wind farm developments on protected species, including migratory seabirds and marine mammals.

Please provide any examples related to such policy and legislation.

>>> There is currently no national policy or risk assessment framework for this activity as no wind farms have been developed in the ocean previously in our region.



## VII. Governance, Policy and Legislative Coherence

(SPMS Target 3: National, regional and international governance arrangements and agreements affecting migratory species and their migration systems have improved significantly, making relevant policy, legislative and implementation processes more coherent, accountable, transparent, participatory, equitable and inclusive.)

Have any governance arrangements affecting migratory species and their migration systems in your country, or in which your country participates, improved during the reporting period?

### GUIDANCE TIP:

This question is intended to understand improvements in governance arrangements in your country, which may potentially include improvements in policy, legislation, governance processes, plans etc. Please also consider the guidance below in VII.2.

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No, but there is scope to do so
- No, because existing arrangements already satisfy all the points in Target 3

Please provide details:

>>> Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)

- In 2020, New Zealand secured agreement for the inclusion of obligations relating to the mitigation of seabird capture by longline fishing vessels in the list of obligations to be assessed through the WCPFC Compliance Monitoring Scheme.

- In 2022, The Commission agreed to review the measure on seabird bycatch mitigation by 2024 – and New Zealand offered to lead this work with the aim of strengthening mitigations. New Zealand emphasized the need to improve seabird mitigations in the areas in both the southern and northern hemispheres within the core range of the Antipodean albatross; to strengthen and improve the requirements for line weighting and tori line specifications; and to eliminate ineffective mitigation options from the measure.

- In 2022, New Zealand circulated a one-page flyer translated into multiple languages which explains the work led by the Department of Conservation to track albatrosses.

Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT)

- In 2022, CCSBT adopted actions for the Multi-Year Seabird Strategy put forward by the Ecologically Related Species Working Group, as well as the revised Scientific Observer Program Standards put forward by the Extended Scientific Committee which allows on-board camera footage to be used to meet the 10% observer requirement for CCSBT. Additionally, New Zealand, along with Japan, is leading intersessional work to expand the southern hemisphere seabird risk assessment to other CCSBT Member nations.

MOU-Sharks

The fourth Meeting of the Signatories to the Convention on Migratory Species Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Sharks (MOU Sharks) took place in Germany in February 2023. Key outcomes included:

- Listing of school shark (*Galeorhinus galeus*) on Annex I of the MOU Sharks
- Agreement on Implementation activities and conservation strategy of particular species to be included in the Programme of Work (2023-2025);
- Agreement to establish a global compendium of the conservation status and management measures of sharks; and
- Adoption of a Programme of Work for the next triennium (2023-2025).

East-Asian Australian Flyway Partnership

The 11th Meeting of Partners of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP) took place in Brisbane in March 2023. Key outcomes of interest to New Zealand included:

- Adoption of sister site guidelines to support site managers across the flyway.
- Support for the three governments of the Yellow Sea to maintain momentum to promulgate world heritage nominations and to support domestic implementation.
- adoption of further improvements to good governance to support the structure and future viability of EAAFP; and
- maintain bilateral relationships, in particular with China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPR Korea).

Bilateral/regional cooperation

- New Zealand has developed an International Seabird Strategy to help coordinate agency cooperation, and prioritise efforts to address fisheries bycatch risks to seabirds outside New Zealand waters (on the high seas and in waters of other range states).
- In 2022, New Zealand developed a one-page flyer translated into multiple languages which highlights the work of Department of Conservation to track albatrosses, the main mitigation techniques that reduce seabird bycatch, and how to return a tracking device to the Department if an albatross is accidentally captured.
- The New Zealand Government signed a cooperation arrangement on seabird conservation with the Spanish Government in December 2021.
- The Department of Conservation is engaging in multiple bilateral collaborations on threatened migratory

seabirds, particularly with Peru and Ecuador.

- New Zealand continues to highlight seabirds as a priority area in bilateral engagement.
- New Zealand and China initiated a Vice Ministerial dialogue to promote cooperation on migratory shorebirds. As at March 2023 there has been one formal meeting and an informal follow up to plan further dialogues.
- New Zealand contributed to the Pacific Island Regional Marine Species Programme 2022-2026 which includes the following marine species action plans: multispecies; dugong; seabirds; turtles; sharks and rays; whales and dolphins. It is available online <https://library.sprep.org/content/pacific-islands-regional-marine-species-programme-pirmsp-2022-2026>.
- New Zealand participated in the Australian Government Marine Turtle Round Table for the first time.

Domestic initiatives

- A new seabird risk assessment was recently completed, which covers the 2006/07 to 2019-20 period; There are also plans underway to collaborate with international partners to perform risk assessments that cover multiple jurisdictions.
- In 2020, the New Zealand government published its new National Plan of Action to reduce the incidental catch of seabirds in New Zealand Fisheries which sets goals and objectives to manage the impacts of fishing on seabirds;
- New Zealand is currently finalizing a revised National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks which sets goals and objectives to conserve and manage sharks in New Zealand.
- The New Zealand government has set up a cross-departmental task force to proactively review and address sea turtle bycatch in New Zealand's surface longline fishery.
- As of May 2023, New Zealand is currently reviewing the seabird mitigation regulations for the domestic surface longline fishery.

To what extent have these improvements helped to achieve Target 3 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (see text above)? Tick one box.

*Please select only one option*

- 1. Minimal contribution
- 2. Partial contribution
- 3. Good contribution
- 4. Major contribution
- Not known

Please describe how this assessment was made

>>> One example is that the birds threat classification assessment identified several species where the status improved as a result of increasing use of fisheries mitigation methods reducing bird mortality, e.g. Campbell albatross.

Has any committee or other arrangement for liaison between different government agencies/ministries, sectors or groups been established at a national and/or subnational level in your country that addresses CMS implementation issues?

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

There is no fixed model for what these arrangements may involve, and it is for each Contracting Party to decide what best suits its own circumstances. Examples could include a steering group that includes representatives of territorial administration authorities, a coordination committee that involves the lead government department (e.g. environment) working with other departments (e.g. agriculture, industry); a forum that brings together government and NGOs; a liaison group that links with business and private sector interests; a stakeholder forum involving representatives of indigenous and local communities; a coordination team that brings together the National Focal Points for each of the biodiversity-related MEAs to which the country is a Party (see also question VII.3); or any other appropriate mechanism.

These mechanisms may be specifically focused on migratory species issues, or they may address CMS implementation in conjunction with related processes such as NBSAP coordination, a National Ramsar Committee, etc.

**The Manual for National Focal Points for CMS and its Instruments** may be helpful in giving further context.

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No

Please provide details:

>>> Multi-sector advisory groups have been established to input into the review of National Plans of Action on Sharks and Seabirds.

Does collaboration between the focal points of CMS and other relevant global or regional Conventions take place in your country to develop the coordinated and synergistic approaches described in paragraphs 25-27 of **Resolution 11.10 (Rev. COP13)** (Synergies and partnerships)?

Relevant Conventions may include other global agreements such as biodiversity-related Conventions and Agreements, UNFCCC, UNCCD, as well as regional agreements, including CMS Agreements. Such

collaboration may also be relevant to aligning efforts related to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030, and NBSAPs as described in **Resolution 13.1**(Gandhinagar Declaration on CMS and the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework) and **Resolution 8.18 (Rev.COP12)**(Integration of Migratory Species into NBSAPs and into On-going and Future Programmes of Work under CBD).

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

Please provide details:

>>> The New Zealand focal points of CMS and other multilateral environmental agreements collaborate on their work to ensure a coordinated approach. This includes regular meetings (e.g. Inter-agency International Oceans Working Group) to provide updates on our work; consultation on meeting papers and New Zealand positions in advance of meetings; and reporting back on outcomes after meetings.

Has your country or any jurisdictional subdivision within your country adopted legislation, policies, initiatives or action plans during the reporting period that promote community involvement in conservation of CMS-listed species?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

Please identify the legislation, policies, initiatives, or action plans concerned:

>>> The Department of Conservation, the University of Auckland and the University of Otago have a campaign to encourage public reporting of southern right whales around the New Zealand mainland. This will allow us a better understanding of this population as it recovers from commercial whaling and potentially recolonizes historic breeding and calving grounds.

Christchurch City Council, the Canterbury Community Trust and Environment Canterbury actively support in kind the work of the Avon-Heathcote Ihutai Estuary Trust which is a non-profit organisation formed in 2002 with the vision of: Communities working together for Clean Water - Open Space - Safe Recreation and Healthy Ecosystems at the Avon-Heathcote Estuary that we can all enjoy and respect.

The Hauraki Gulf forum works with regional government and tribal authorities to promote research, management and improvements to the Hauraki Gulf region. This includes producing status reports and publications with emphasis on migratory species that breed in or use the gulf as an important foraging habitat. The forum engages with communities and business interests to promote sustainable use of the Gulf. The Department of Conservation has developed a cell phone app to encourage reporting of recreational bycatch of protected species.

NGO Southern Seabirds promotes a community engagement project called Petrel Heads that encourages fishers and the local community to visit and meet the government funded field staff working on the CMS Appendix II listed *Procellaria parkinsoni* to understand more about the breeding ecology of the species and to engage people in the need to protect this species on land and at sea.

## VIII. Incentives

(SPMS Target 4: Incentives, including subsidies, harmful to migratory species, and/or their habitats are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation of migratory species and their habitats are developed and applied, consistent with engagements under the CMS and other relevant international and regional obligations and commitments.)

Has there been any elimination, phasing out or reforming of harmful incentives in your country during the reporting period resulting in benefits for migratory species?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- Partly / in some areas
- No, but there is scope to do so
- No, because no such incentives have existed

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>>>

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>>>

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time periods concerned:

>>>

Has there been development and/or application of positive incentives in your country during the reporting period, resulting in benefits for migratory species?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- Partly / in some areas
- No, but there is scope to do so
- No, because there is no scope to do so

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>>> • Queen Elizabeth the Second National Trust (QEII Trust) is an independent charitable trust that partners with private landowners to protect natural and cultural heritage sites on their land with covenants, for the benefit of present and future generations. A covenant is an agreement between the QEII Trust and a landowner to protect land forever. The landowner continues to own and manage the protected land, and the covenant and protection stays on the land, even when the property is sold to a new owner. These partnerships have created a growing network of over 5000 protected areas throughout New Zealand, ranging from small backyard patches to huge swathes of high country. These covenants protect more than 190,000 ha of private land and play a hugely critical role as a refuge for some of New Zealand's rarest and most endangered biodiversity and ecosystems, including migratory species.

• The Ngā Whenua Rāhui Fund supports the protection of indigenous biodiversity on Māori-owned land, including migratory species, while honouring the rights guaranteed to landowners under the Treaty Of Waitangi. Ngā Whenua Rāhui aims to enable, facilitate and support activities directed at the protection of indigenous ecosystems through:

- o helping to protect representative, sustainable, landscape integrity of indigenous biodiversity which have cultural importance to landowners;
- o leaving the land in Māori ownership and control; and,
- o covenanting (kawenata) and management agreements.

The fund is administered by the Department of Conservation and was established in 1991.

• Biodiversity Offsetting - The purpose of biodiversity offsetting is to counterbalance the unavoidable impacts that development activities have on biodiversity, including migratory species. It is a way to ensure that development causes no net loss, by enhancing the state of biodiversity elsewhere. Offsetting considers and addresses the impacts that development activities have on biodiversity, after first avoiding, minimising and remedying any negative effects. Offsets mean that future generations will continue to enjoy the benefits provided by our biodiversity. For more in-depth information about the process download the New Zealand government's Guidance on Good Practice Biodiversity Offsetting in New Zealand.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Guidance on Good Practice Biodiversity Offsetting in New Zealand](#)

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>>>

## IX. Sustainable Production and Consumption

(SPMS Target 5: Governments, key sectors and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption, keeping the impacts of use of natural resources, including habitats, on migratory species well within safe ecological limits to promote the favourable conservation status of migratory species and maintain the quality, integrity, resilience, and ecological connectivity of their habitats and migration routes.)

During the reporting period, has your country implemented plans or taken other steps concerning sustainable production and consumption which are contributing to the achievement of the results defined in SPMS Target 5?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 In development / planned  
 No

Please describe the measures that have been planned, developed or implemented

>>> • New Zealand's Fisheries Change Programme, which is a three-part programme aimed at updating New Zealand's fisheries management system to ensure it remains fit for purpose. The three parts of the programme are:

Part 1: Introducing mandatory electronic catch and position reporting

Part 2: Changing fishing rules and policies to make them simpler, fairer and more responsive, while incentivizing better fishing practice

Part 3: Continuing to roll out onboard cameras to improve observation of fishing practices

The programme is expected to provide additional, verified information on catch levels and locations which will support assessment of risk and sustainability of impacts on relevant migratory species.

- In 2020, the New Zealand government published its new National Plan of Action to reduce the incidental catch of seabirds in New Zealand Fisheries, which sets goals and objectives to manage the impacts of fishing on seabirds.

- New Zealand is currently finalizing a revised National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks which sets goals and objectives to conserve and manage sharks in New Zealand.

- The New Zealand government has set up a cross-departmental task force to proactively review and address sea turtle bycatch in New Zealand's surface longline fishery.

- New Zealand also works in Regional Fisheries Management Organisations to address the impacts of fishing on migratory species, including:

- o Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)

- New Zealand will lead the review of the seabird conservation and management measure in 2023-2024.

- Supporting assessments of a number of migratory shark species to understand stock status and impacts of fishing.

- o Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT)

- Adopted actions for the Multi-Year Seabird Strategy put forward by the Ecologically Related Species Working Group, as well as the revised Scientific Observer Program Standards put forward by the Extended Scientific Committee which allows on-board camera footage to be used to meet the 10% observer requirement for CCSBT.

- Additionally, New Zealand, along with Japan, is leading intersessional work to expand the southern hemisphere risk assessment to other CCSBT Member nations.

- o South Pacific Fisheries Management Organisation (SPRFMO)

- New Zealand is reviewing the seabird bycatch mitigation measures (CMM 09-2017) against ACAP science and advice, and will provide analysis and options for updating the measures to the Scientific Committee in September 2023.

Please describe what evidence exists to show that the intended results of these measures are being achieved.

>>> The NPOA- Sharks 2022 is the third iteration of National Plan of Action for Sharks for New Zealand, and will replace the NPOA-Sharks 2013. Also refer to response to question IX.1.

Please describe the measures that have been planned, developed or implemented

>>>

Please describe what evidence exists to show that the intended results of these measures are being achieved.

>>>

What is preventing progress?

>>>

## X. Threats and Pressures Affecting Migratory Species; Including Obstacles to Migration

(SPMS Targets 6+7: Fisheries and hunting have no significant direct or indirect adverse impacts on migratory species, their habitats or their migration routes, and impacts of fisheries and hunting are within safe ecological limits; Multiple anthropogenic pressures have been reduced to levels that are not detrimental to the conservation of migratory species or to the functioning, integrity, ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats.)

### Which of the following pressures on migratory species or their habitats are having an adverse impact in your country on migratory species included in the CMS Appendices?

Guidance: This question asks you to identify the important pressures that are reliably known to be having an actual adverse impact on CMS-listed migratory species at present. Please avoid including speculative information about pressures that may be of some potential concern but whose impacts have not yet been demonstrated.

Please note that, consistent with the terms of the Convention, “in your country” may in certain circumstances include areas outside national jurisdictional limits where the activities of any vessels flagged to your country are involved.

### Intentional Taking

#### GUIDANCE TIP:

Please note that as per Article 1(i) of the Convention, “Taking” means taking, hunting, fishing, capturing, harassing, deliberate killing, or attempting to engage in such conduct.

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Deliberate poisoning		
Illegal trade		
Other harvesting and take	The chicks of two migratory species ( <i>Ardeanna grisea</i> and <i>Pterodroma gouldi</i> ) - not listed on the appendices - are taken in cultural harvests. These harvests are managed under their own Wildlife Act regulations and only descendants of the local iwi (tribes) are allowed to do so. There are no government controls over the numbers taken.	
Illegal hunting	There has been a small take of two Appendix II albatross species at Chatham Islands ( <i>Diomedea sanfordi</i> , <i>Thalassarche eremita</i> ) - chicks collected as food by local community. The numbers taken has now reduced or stopped as a result of better engagement with the local community and providing information from recent research on these species. Eastern bar-tailed godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ) - Small numbers captured prior to migration in northern harbours but there is limited information about whether this occurs annually.	3
Legal hunting		

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing intentional taking?

>>> N/A

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning intentional taking?

#### GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **13.3** (Chondrichthyan Species), **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative), **12.10** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), **12.11 (Rev.COP13)** (Flyways), **12.12 (Rev.COP13)** (Action Plans for Birds), **12.15** (Aquatic Wild Meat), **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), **12.19** (Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan), **11.15 (Rev.COP13)** (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds), **11.16 (Rev.COP13)** (The prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds), **11.17 (Rev.COP13)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), **11.18 (Rev.COP12)** (Saker Falcon Global Action Plan), **11.21** (Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean), **11.22 (Rev.COP12)** (Live Capture of Cetaceans from the Wild for Commercial Purposes), **11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), **11.31** (Fighting Wildlife Crime and Offences within and beyond Borders), and Decisions **13.50** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), **13.27-28** (Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean), **13.74** ((Live Capture of Cetaceans from the Wild for Commercial Purposes) and **13.94**

(Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog).

>>> Populations of *Puffinus griseus* continue to decline in northern New Zealand and research has started to understand whether this is related to ongoing climate change impacts. There is limited population monitoring on the islands where harvests occur.

## Unintentional Taking

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
Other forms of unintentional taking	Humpback whales are known to be at risk from entanglement in lines from pot fishing. Other large whale species may also be at risk, though there are fewer records of these entanglements in New Zealand. New Zealand runs disentanglement training courses to allow DOC staff to attempt to remove ropes and floats from tangled cetaceans.	3
Catch in Abandoned, Lost or otherwise Discarded Fishing Gear (ALDFG)	This has been observed in some non-migratory species like cormorants in harbours but not in CMS listed migratory species.	
Bycatch	White sharks, blue sharks, shortfin mako and porbeagle sharks are vulnerable to capture in a variety of commercial fisheries including set net, surface and demersal longline and mid-water trawl fisheries. Basking shark bycatch occurs in mid-water trawl fisheries and occasionally inshore set net fisheries. Giant/spinetail devil rays are taken as bycatch in the skipjack tuna purse seine fishery. Leatherback turtle bycatch usually occurs in New Zealand tuna longline fisheries and are occasionally entangled in rock lobster pot/trap float lines. Bycatch includes those species of the following Appendix II genera that occur in New Zealand waters: <i>Diomedea</i> , <i>Thalassarche</i> , <i>Phoebetria</i> , <i>Macronectes</i> and <i>Procellaria</i> .	Risk from New Zealand bycatch varies from 1 for species such as <i>Procellaria parkinsoni</i> to 3 for species such as <i>Phoebetria palpebrata</i>

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing bycatch or catch in ALDFG?

### GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **12.22**(Bycatch), **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), **11.21** (Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean), **10.15 (Rev.COP12)** (Global Programme of Work for the Cetaceans) and **13.3** (Chondrichthyan species).

>>> • In 2020, the New Zealand government published its new National Plan of Action to reduce the incidental catch of seabirds in New Zealand Fisheries. This Plan will guide efforts to reduce seabird bycatch in New Zealand fisheries, and guide prioritization of research to better understand impacts on seabird populations of fishing activities.

- The Antipodean albatross is particularly vulnerable to fisheries bycatch, with most bycatch risk likely to be from fisheries operating in the high seas adjacent to New Zealand. The population has shown alarming rates of decline since 2005 and extinction has been predicted to occur before the end of the century. As such, the species is listed as Nationally Critical by the New Zealand Threat Classification and Endangered by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). A Concerted Action plan to address the concerning decline of the species has been adopted at COP13 and is now being implemented by New Zealand, Chile, and Australia. Population monitoring of marked birds is continuing each summer and full population census is planned for 2023/24 summer.

- In December 2021, the New Zealand Government signed an arrangement with the Spanish Government international cooperation on seabird conservation. The arrangement is designed to promote the uptake of best practice seabird bycatch mitigation measures, including advocacy in regional and international forums. This arrangement is a positive step in furthering collaboration to protect a range of threatened albatross and petrel species.

- Electronic monitoring of New Zealand fisheries has been tested on vessels and by trained staff reviewing camera footage. The wider programme is due for implementation in 2023.

- Significant improvements in the WCPFC seabird conservation and management (see section VII).

- New Zealand is currently finalizing a revised National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks which sets goals and objectives to conserve and manage sharks in New Zealand.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning bycatch?

### GUIDANCE TIP:

Please provide information on any significant trend in bycatch of CMS-listed species, notably those listed on App. I.

Related to the guidance given on the overarching part of Question X.1, this is a key example where you are encouraged to think about activities outside national jurisdictional limits of any vessels flagged to your country (in addition to any other circumstances in which bycatch is a noteworthy pressure on relevant species).

>>> • Fisheries bycatch continues to be one of the most significant threats to New Zealand’s migratory species. Whilst a range of measures have been developed to continue to address bycatch within New Zealand waters, there is growing evidence of substantial concerns posed by global fisheries bycatch across the migratory pathways of these species.

• The southern royal albatross (*Diomedea epomophora*) has had a major decline in breeding numbers since the last population surveys in 2004-08. The changes are most likely driven by bycatch in the high seas as capture rates in the New Zealand EEZ are low.

## Collisions and electrocution

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Electrocution		
Other collisions	Bryde’s whales have historically suffered high rates of mortality due to ship strike in the Hauraki Gulf. This has been significantly reduced by a voluntary programme to reduce ship speeds.	3
Wind turbines	Open ocean wind farms have surfaced as a new threat to New Zealand migratory species in the past 2 years. All are at the planning stage at the moment.	2

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing collisions and electrocution?

>>> There are active discussions taking place between industry and government around the process for determining environmental effects of open ocean wind farms, including any effects on migratory species (flight pathways) and the impact of underwater noise on cetaceans if fixed towers are used.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning collisions and electrocution?

### GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolution **7.4** (Electrocution of Migratory Birds), **7.5 (Rev.COP12)**(Wind Turbines and Migratory Species, **10.11 (Rev. COP13)** (Power Lines and Migratory Birds, **11.17 (Rev.COP13)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African Eurasian Region), **11.27 (Rev.COP13)** (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species), **12.10**(Conservation of African Eurasian Vultures).

>>> Open ocean wind farms have surfaced as a new threat to New Zealand migratory species in the past 2 years. There is increasing concern that open ocean wind farms will create a new set of impacts on our migratory species. New Zealand has many winter nesting seabird species and nocturnally active seabirds. Flying in low light conditions during periods of poor visibility (fog, rain) is likely to increase the risk of collisions with turbines. There is a need to assess all the potential impacts on our endemic species as the marine species composition is quite different in the Northern Hemisphere where most current ocean wind farms have been developed. There are active discussions taking place between industry and government around the process for determining environmental effects of open ocean wind farms, including any effects on migratory species (flight pathways) and the impact of underwater noise on cetaceans if fixed towers are used.

## Other mortality

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
Disease	N/A	
Accidental/indirect poisoning	N/A	
Unexplained stranding events	Various cetacean species strand on New Zealand beaches and the reason is unknown	3



Predation	Appendix II species <i>T. steadi</i> : feral pigs and cats. At Auckland Islands <i>Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni</i> : feral pigs and cats. At Auckland Islands. Black petrel ( <i>Procellaria parkinsonii</i> ): feral cats, <i>Rattus rattus</i> and <i>Rattus exulans</i> . On Great Barrier Island. Westland petrel ( <i>Procellaria westlandica</i> ): domestic dogs, stoats. At Paparoa National Park.	3
-----------	--	---

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in countering other mortality?

>>> Training programmes have been undertaken to upskill people in methods of disentangling cetaceans caught up in fishing gear (ropes and floats associated with lobster fisheries). Land-based predator initiatives - Predator Free 2050 - In 2016 the Government launched Predator Free 2050 (PF2050) and created the company Predator Free 2050 Ltd to attract philanthropic investment and fund landscape scale predator eradication to deliver the New Zealand government's ambitious goal of eradicating possums, stoats and rats by 2050. Predator Free 2050 Limited is a Crown-owned, charitable company and provides co-funding to enable predator control and eradication projects at large landscape scale and the breakthrough science needed to underpin them. It is currently funding five large landscape projects, enabling predator control to eradication projects over 254,000 ha over five years. A Predator Free 2050 five-year progress report was released in June 2021. In the past five years 19 landscape-scale predator eradication projects have launched across the country, and good progress is being made on removing predators from large mainland areas and keeping them out without the use of fences. The area where predators are suppressed to protect our native wildlife and forests has increased substantially in the past five years and already exceeds our 2025 target. Over 110 uninhabited islands are currently predator free, but the size of remaining islands such as subantarctic Auckland Island means eradication while proven feasible, will take more time than by 2025.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning other mortality?

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **11.15 (Rev.COP13)** (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Species), **12.6** (Wildlife Disease and Migratory Species), **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative), **13.6** (Insect Decline), and Decisions **13.50** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures) and **13.94** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog).

>>> N/A

**Alien and/or invasive species**

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Alien and/or invasive species	Marine invasive species (e.g. Mediterranean fan worm) also have the potential to impact migratory species, through impacts on marine ecosystems of importance to them. Feral goats and brush-tailed possums occur in the Westland petrel ( <i>P.westlandica</i> ) colony and browse native vegetation making it more vulnerable to slips during storm events.	3

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing alien and/or invasive species?

>>> Work is underway to test techniques for eradication of feral pigs, feral cats and mice from main Auckland Island. These trials are to identify the most cost-effective methods and prepare a funding bid from government. Also see Predation section above for further information.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning alien and/or invasive species?

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolution **11.28** (Future CMS Activities related to Invasive Alien Species).

>>> Covid-19 travel restrictions caused disruptions to biosecurity programmes to audit whether important seabird breeding colonies are still free of introduced mammals.

**Disturbance and disruption**

	<b>Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details</b>	<b>Overall relative severity of impact</b> 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Disturbance	Sperm whales at Kaikōura are likely subject to some disturbance associated with tourism vessels. Other cetacean species affected by recreational boating activities are non-migratory. New Zealand is however doing research on the impacts of these activities and has closed commercial marine mammal viewing or swim with dolphin operations when they are found to be reducing population viability (for example in Bay of Islands).	3

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing disturbance & disruption?

>>> N/A

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning disturbance and disruption?

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **12.16** (Recreational In-Water Interaction with Aquatic Mammals), **11.29 (Rev.COP12)** (Sustainable Boat-based Wildlife Watching), **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative) and Decision **13.66** (Marine Wildlife Watching).

>>> N/A

**Pollution**

	<b>Species/species groups affected (provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details</b>	<b>Overall relative severity of impact</b> 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Other pollution		
Underwater noise	Noise from ship traffic can reduce the communication space of whales and dolphins, particularly Bryde’s whales in the Hauraki Gulf. Noise from seismic surveys has reduced in New Zealand waters as oil and gas exploration permits are phased out as part of plans to decarbonize the economy.	
Light pollution	Collisions by seabirds attracted to lights of fishing vessels and cruise ships was identified as a risk to many of our smaller migratory seabird species. These are not currently listed on CMS appendices. Engagement has been occurring with both fishing industry and cruise ship industry to find ways to mitigate the risk to seabirds.	2-3 depending on species. The most at risk species to this pressure are not currently listed on the CMS appendices.
Marine debris (including plastics)	Soft plastic debris has been found blocking the alimentary tracts of some marine turtles and larger seabirds such as Appendix II listed Diomedea epomophora stranded around coastal waters. Plastics have been found around the nest sites of seabirds, especially Ardea carneipes. Microplastics have been found in the common fish species, indicated higher trophic levels may also be affected.	3

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing pollution?

>>> Waste minimization/plastic pollution

New Zealand has an ambitious programme underway to address waste minimization with the aim of transitioning to a ‘circular economy’ approach. The Government, in June 2021, announced the phase-out of single-use and hard-to-recycle plastic from the environment in three tranches, with the first in October 2022, the second in July 2023, and the more challenging phase-outs by July 2025. Launched in 2021, the National Plastics Action Plan for Aotearoa New Zealand provides the broad scope of the Government’s actions on plastics and highlights the next steps on our journey.

**Light Pollution**

There has been active engagement with the fishing industry and other groups to find ways to reduce lighting levels in areas where migratory birds are at risk. The CMS lighting guidelines prepared for COP13 were used as a basis for these discussions and helped raise the credibility over the importance of this threat to migratory birds.

The World Migratory Bird Day theme on impacts of light pollution also helped raise the public profile about risks of collisions for migratory species active at night.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[National Plastics Action Plan for Aotearoa New Zealand](#)

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning pollution?

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **13.5** (Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife), **12.14** (Adverse Impacts of Anthropogenic Noise on Cetaceans and Other Migratory species), **12.17** (Action Plan for the Protection and Conservation of south Atlantic Whales), **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), **7.3 (Rev.COP12)** (Oil Pollution and Migratory species), and Decision **13.122** (Impacts of Plastic Pollution on Aquatic, Terrestrial and Avian Species).

>>>

**Habitat destruction/degradation**

	<b>Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details</b>	<b>Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low</b>
Physical barriers	The creation of wind farms in the open ocean, if consented, may create physical barriers to cetaceans and seabirds from underwater cables and turbine blades. Choice of wind farm locations will be critical in assessing any impact on migratory species	
Fire	N/A	
Too much/too little water	N/A	
Urbanization	N/A	
Unsustainable land/resource use	N/A	
Mineral exploration/extraction	N/A	
Habitat degradation	Limosa lapponica foraging and roosting habitat is still at risk from inappropriate use for recreation and other uses. Mangrove clearance and fine sediment in terrestrial run-off adversely affects estuarine and shallow coastal habitats throughout much of New Zealand. This includes the habitat of a variety of migratory species including wading birds, white shark (juveniles occur in northern NZ harbours) and potentially juvenile green turtles (these have been shown to recruit to inshore habitats in Northland). Calidris cantus rogersi: the major threat to populations of red knots rogersi is the loss of habitat in the Yellow Sea.	2
Habitat loss/destruction (including deforestation)	Severe storm damage from ex-tropical cyclones is an increasing concern as climate change creates larger and more destructive storm events in our region. These have damaged habitats of migratory species in the past decade.	2

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing habitat destruction/degradation?

>>>

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning habitat destruction/degradation?

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **13.3** (Chondrichthyan species), **13.6** (Insect Decline), **12.7 (Rev.COP13)**(The Role of Ecological Networks in the Conservation of Migratory Species), **12.11 (Rev.COP13)** (Flyways), **12.12 (Rev.COP13)**(Action Plans for Birds), **12.13** (Important Marine Mammal Areas), **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), **12.19** (Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan), **12.24**(Promoting Marine Protected Areas Networks in the ASEAN Regions), **12.25** (Promoting Conservation of Critical Intertidal and Other Habitats for Migratory species), **12.26 (Rev.COP13)** (Improving Ways of Addressing Connectivity in the Conservation of Migratory Species), **11.17 (Rev.COP13)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), **11.18 (Rev.COP12)** (Saker Falcon Global Action Plan), **11.21** (Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean), **11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), and Decisions **13.50** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), **13.94** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog).

>>> There is increasing concern that open ocean wind farms will create a new set of impacts on our migratory

species habitat. See Collisions and electrocution section for more information.

## Climate change

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
Climate change	There is increasing awareness that climate change will impact breeding species through increased storm frequency and intensity, leading to landslides, flooding, sedimentation and habitat loss. Sea level rise and coastal erosion from storm surges is already happening and changing the coastlines. Marine heatwaves have impacted seabird productivity and may be changing movement patterns of birds and fish.	2

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report concerning climate change?

>>> A National Climate Change Adaptation Plan has been developed to better understand the impacts of climate change and begin actions that allow species to better adapt to these changes.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Department of Conservation climate change adaptation action plan](#)

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning climate change?

### GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Decision **13.126** (Climate change and Migratory Species).

>>> There are reports that red knots and bar-tailed godwit are being impacted by changes to the timing of summer flush of food in the Arctic and by the loss of coastal habitat.

## Levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc.

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
Inadequate enforcement of legislation		
Lack of knowledge		
Inadequate legislation		
Inadequate transboundary management		

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc?

>>> Increased funding for biodiversity conservation - New Government funding in 2022 provides an extra \$374m of operating funding and \$26m of capital funding to DOC to significantly progress implementation of the Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy. This funding will improve marine protection, including of migratory seabirds, boost predator control for threatened native species and establish a new national programme for deer management and goat control to protect and restore native forests.

Te Mana o te Taiao - Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy 2020 - see Section VI.1 for more information.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc.?

>>> N/A

### Other (please specify)

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in other pressures?  
>>> N/A

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning other pressures?  
>>> N/A

During the reporting period, has your country adopted new legislation or other domestic measures in response to CMS Article III(4) (b) specifically addressing obstacles to migration?  
CMS Article III(4)(b) states ‘Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall endeavor...to prevent, remove, compensate for or minimize, as appropriate, the adverse effects of activities or obstacles that seriously impede or prevent the migration of the species.’

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

This question is intended to specifically report on any new legislation or domestic measures **addressing obstacles to migration**. Relevant information would not include general conservation measures.

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No

Please give the title or other reference (and date) for the measure concerned:

>>> New Zealand has not adopted any new domestic legislation in relation to addressing the adverse effects of activities on migratory species during the reporting period.

New Zealand has domestically implemented the following international measures in relation to addressing the adverse effects of activities on migratory species. These have been implemented through the Fisheries Act 1996:

- Marine pollution measures through the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (2018) and the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (2019); and
- Improved seabird bycatch measures through the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (2017) and Commission on the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna.

## XI. Conservation Status of Migratory Species

(SPMS Target 8: The conservation status of all migratory species, especially threatened species, has considerably improved throughout their range.)

**What (if any) major changes in the conservation status of migratory species included in the CMS Appendices (e.g. national Red List category changes) have been recorded in your country during the reporting period?**

**“Conservation status” of migratory species is defined in Article I(1)(b) of the Convention as “the sum of the influences acting on the migratory species that may affect its long-term distribution and abundance”; and four conditions for conservation status to be taken as “favourable” are set out in Article I(1)(c).**

**If more rows are required, please upload an Excel file detailing a longer list of species.**

### **GUIDANCE TIP:**

The emphasis of this question is on “major changes” during the reporting period. Information is expected to be provided here only where particularly notable shifts in status have occurred, such as those that might be represented by a re-categorisation of national Red List threat status for a given species (or subspecies, where relevant). Please record if any CMS listed species has become extinct or extirpated from your country - or reintroduced/re-established/established - during the reporting period (or before if not previously reported to CMS).

Please note also that you are only being asked about the situation in your country. Information about global trends, and global Red List reclassifications etc, will be communicated to the CMS via other channels outside the national reporting process.

Terrestrial mammals (not including bats)

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)

Aquatic mammals

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable to At Risk - Recovering (last assessed during 2019)		Baker et al (2019)	Eubalaena australis (App I)

Bats

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)

Birds

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)

	From At Risk - Naturally Uncommon to At Risk - Declining (2018-2021)	Adult survival rates have plunged in recent years raising serious concerns for this long-lived species	Robertson et al. 2021	Thalassarche bulleri bulleri (App II)
	From At Risk - Naturally Uncommon to Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable (2018-2021)	Declined from a peak in 1990s, but more stable in recent years	Robertson et al. 2021	Diomedea sanfordi (App II)
	From At Risk - Naturally Uncommon to Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable (2018-2021)	Population has reduced to its lowest numbers since 1980s, timing and cause of decline unknown	Robertson et al. 2021	Diomedea epomophora (App II)
	From At Risk -Declining to Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable (2018-2021)	Decline at Auckland Islands continuing	Robertson et al. 2021	Phobetria palpebrata (App II)
	From Nationally Vulnerable to At-Risk, Naturally Uncommon (1998 to 2021)	No longer declining, population stable, reduced risk from fisheries after instigation of new mitigation standards	Robertson et al. 2021	Thalassarche impavida (App II)

## Reptiles

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)

## Fish

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)

## Insects

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)

## XII. Cooperating to Conserve Migration Systems

(SPMS Target 9: International and regional action and cooperation between States for the conservation and effective management of migratory species fully reflects a migration systems approach, in which all States sharing responsibility for the species concerned engage in such actions in a concerted way.)

During the reporting period, has your country initiated or participated in the development of any proposals for new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II species?

E.g. Developments following the advice in Resolutions **12.8** and **13.7**.

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

Please provide details:

>>>

During the reporting period, have actions been taken by your country to encourage non-Parties to join CMS and its related Agreements?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

Please specify which countries have been approached:

- Azerbaijan  
 Bahamas  
 Bahrain  
 Barbados  
 Belize  
 Bhutan  
 Botswana  
 Brunei Darussalam  
 Cambodia  
 Canada  
 Central African Republic  
 China  
 Colombia  
 Comoros  
 Democratic People's Republic of Korea  
 Dominica  
 El Salvador  
 Grenada  
 Guatemala  
 Guyana  
 Haiti  
 Iceland  
 Indonesia  
 Jamaica  
 Japan  
 Kiribati  
 Kuwait  
 Lao People's Democratic Republic  
 Andorra  
 Lebanon  
 Lesotho  
 Malawi  
 Malaysia  
 Maldives  
 Marshall Islands  
 Mexico  
 Micronesia  
 Myanmar  
 Namibia  
 Nauru  
 Nepal  
 Nicaragua



- Niue
- Oman
- Papua New Guinea
- Qatar
- Republic of Korea
- Russian Federation
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- San Marino
- Sierra Leone
- Singapore
- Solomon Islands
- South Sudan
- Sudan
- Suriname
- Thailand
- Timor-Leste
- Tonga
- Turkey
- Turkmenistan
- Tuvalu
- United States of America
- Vanuatu
- Vatican City State
- Venezuela
- Viet Nam
- Zambia

During the reporting period, has your country participated in the implementation of Concerted Actions under CMS (as detailed in Resolutions **12.28 (Rev.COP13)**) to address the needs of relevant migratory species?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No

Please describe the results of these actions achieved so far:

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

If any progress report on implementation of Concerted Actions has been submitted to the COP and/or the Scientific Council in the period under consideration, Parties can refer to that report rather than restating the same information in replying to this question (please indicate the document number)

>>> New Zealand, along with Chile, and Australia has implemented the Concerted Action for Antipodean albatross, adopted at COP13. New Zealand reported to the Sessional Committee in 2021 on progress to date, recently submitted an update to the ACAP MOP, and will submit a report on progress for consideration at the 6th Sessional Committee meeting and COP14.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Research and management actions for the Antipodes Island population of Antipodean Albatross](#) - Paper submitted by New Zealand, Australia and Chile for the Joint Eleventh Meeting of the Seabird Bycatch Working Group and Seventh Meeting of the Population and Conservation Status Working Group of ACAP, Edinburgh, United Kingdom, 18 May 2023:  
[REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCERTED ACTION FOR THE ANTIPODEAN ALBATROSS UNEP/CMS/ CONCERTED ACTION 13.12 PROGRESS REPORT: MAY 2020-APRIL 2021](#)

Have any other steps been taken which have contributed to the achievement of the results defined in Target 9 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (all relevant States engaging in cooperation on the conservation of migratory species in ways that fully reflect a migration systems approach)?

E.g., steps implementing Resolutions **12.11 (Rev.COP13)** (Flyways) and **12.17** (South Atlantic Whales), and Decisions **13.36** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds), **13.41** (Flyways), **13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog) and **13.108** (Support to the Energy Task Force).

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No

Please provide details:

>>> New Zealand has been cooperating on the conservation of migratory species through the following organisations or channels:

- Regional Fisheries Management Organisations including the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (SPRFMO), and the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT) on measures to address marine pollution, seabird bycatch, sea turtle bycatch and sharks.
- Commission on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources on marine protection and seabird marine mammal bycatch.
- Active engagement in the work of the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP) through participation in meetings and intersessional work, co-convening the 11th Meeting of Seabird Bycatch Working Group during the 13th Meeting of the Advisory Committee, provision of voluntary contributions to the work programme, hosting a Peruvian secondee, and providing two personnel who hold officer positions.
- International Whaling Commission
- The fourth Meeting of the Signatories to the Convention on Migratory Species Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Sharks (MOU Sharks) took place in Germany in February 2023. See Section VII.1 for summary of key outcomes.
- The 11th Meeting of Partners of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP) took place in Brisbane in March 2023. See Section VII.1 for summary of key outcomes. In December 2021, the New Zealand Government signed an arrangement with the Spanish Government international cooperation on seabird conservation. The arrangement is designed to promote the uptake of best practice seabird bycatch mitigation measures, including advocacy in regional and international forums. This arrangement is a positive step in furthering collaboration to protect a range of threatened albatross and petrel species.
- New Zealand has been engaging with Australia on issue of leatherback fisheries interactions including exploring opportunities to contribute to research on the species in the South West Pacific and participation in the Australian Government Marine Turtle Round Table.
- New Zealand has increased its engagement with scientific partners and government agencies in Chile, Peru and Ecuador to better understand how fisheries in those regions might impact on a number of migratory species of albatrosses and petrels that use those regions as moulting zones. These include collaboration with sharing data, developing joint research initiatives and exchange programmes to bring out people to New Zealand to work with our government officials, scientists and industry representatives.
- New Zealand and China initiated a Vice Ministerial dialogue to promote cooperation on migratory shorebirds. As at March 2023 there has been one formal meeting and an informal follow up to plan further dialogues.
- New Zealand worked with SPREP and Pacific island countries on the Pacific Island Regional Marine Species Programme 2022-2026 which includes the following marine species action plans: multispecies; dugong; seabirds; turtles; sharks and rays; whales and dolphins. It is available online <https://library.sprep.org/content/pacific-islands-regional-marine-species-programme-pirmsp-2022-2026>.

Has your country mobilized resources and/or taken steps to promote and address ecological connectivity and its functionality in relevant international processes?

E.g., Post-2020 framework, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030, etc.

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

Please describe initiatives aimed at implementing Decision **13.113 a)**

*Please select only one option*

Yes

No

Please provide details:

>>> New Zealand has promoted the issue of ecological connectivity through engagement in the post-2020 biodiversity framework, the new treaty on marine biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction, and the East Asian Australian Flyway Partnership.

### XIII. Area-Based Conservation Measures

(SPMS Target 10: All critical habitats and sites for migratory species are identified and included in area-based conservation measures so as to maintain their quality, integrity, resilience and functioning in accordance with the implementation of Aichi Target 11, supported where necessary by environmentally sensitive land-use planning and landscape management on a wider scale.)

Have critical habitats and sites for migratory species been identified (e.g. by an inventory) in your country?

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

The CMS does not have a formal definition of what constitutes a “critical” site or habitat for migratory species. It is left to report compilers to work with any interpretations which may be in existing use at national level, or to use informed expert judgement.

Helpful reflections on the issue can be found in the “**Strategic Review of Aspects of Ecological Networks relating to Migratory Species**” presented to COP11 and the “**Critical Site Network Tool**” developed under the auspices of AEWA and the Ramsar Convention.

*Please select only one option*

- Yes, fully
- Partially - to a large extent
- Partially - to a small or moderate extent
- No

What are the main gaps and priorities to address, if any, in order to achieve full identification of relevant critical habitats and sites as required to achieve SPMS target 10?

>>> New Zealand recently reviewed bycatch of marine reptiles in commercial fisheries and is modelling leatherback turtle habitat in New Zealand fisheries waters in an attempt to understand potential overlap with the surface longline fishery.

Satellite tagging and photo-identification of oceanic manta rays is ongoing but has demonstrated return migration to northern New Zealand.

An aerial survey to provide fishery independent information on the distribution of leatherback turtles and other large marine megafauna off the northeast North Island is planned for 2023-24.

Highly migratory shark habitat requirements are poorly known. The trial shark risk assessment is developing distribution/habitat suitability models for selected species including great white shark. A basking shark habitat suitability model has been developed for NZ fishery waters but suffers from a lack of fishery independent and presence/absence data (only presence data is available for this species).

Surveys are still needed on some of the remoter sites (e.g. subantarctic islands) to fully identify breeding populations of all Appendix II species (especially Procellaria petrels). This is only possible by use of helicopters and this is impacted by lack of suitable operators able to access these locations and health and safety concerns. Eradications of pests planned for Auckland Islands may provide suitable opportunities in the next 5 years.

With respect to critical habitats and sites for marine mammals, there are a lot of major gaps. Most species are Data Deficient and information on their habitats and use is either inferred from elsewhere, other species, or simply not known. Most of what we know is based on generic assumptions. There are some studies that look at subsets of populations, from which things may be inferred also. There is an active programmes on Southern right whales (<https://tohoravoyages.ac.nz/>). Some work that has been done looking at some aspects of other species including humpback whales from the Kermadecs, sperm whales at Kaikoura and false killer whales in the far North.

Has any assessment been made of the contribution made by the country’s protected areas network specifically to migratory species conservation?

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

The “contribution” may relate to habitat types, and/or geographical coverage/distribution factors, and/or coverage of particular priority species or species groups, and/or factors concerning functional connectivity, and/or any other factor considered relevant to the achievement of SPMS Target 10.

(If you have information on assessments of management effectiveness, please do not include that here, but provide it instead in your response to question XIII.4).

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- Partly / for some areas
- In development
- No

Please provide details:

>>>

Please provide details:

>>> The majority of ACAP listed seabird species breed on Department of Conservation managed land. These

sites protect the largest colonies in New Zealand of breeding seabirds.

Raoul Island within the Kermadec Islands Marine Reserve is an important staging area for humpback whales migrating to Antarctica. This marine reserve is also thought to support the largest numbers of green sea turtles in New Zealand although little is known of population structure and nothing is known of movements and short or long-term trend in abundance.

Has your country adopted any new legislation or other domestic measures in the reporting period in response to CMS Article III(4) (a) (“Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall endeavor ... to conserve and, where feasible and appropriate, restore those habitats of the species which are of importance in removing the species from danger of extinction”)?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

Please give the title or other reference (and date) for the measure concerned:

>>> Preparation has begun and feasibility studies undertaken to remove invasive animals from Auckland Islands which will enhance the breeding sites for the Appendix I listed Antipodean albatross and Appendix II listed species (white-capped albatross and light-mantled sooty albatross).

In respect of protected areas in your country that are important for migratory species, have any assessments of management effectiveness been undertaken in the reporting period?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 Partly / for some areas  
 In development  
 No

Please provide a reference and details on what is covered:

>>> Monitoring of breeding sites for several albatross species plus protection and enhancement of roost sites for migratory waders.

Beyond Protected Areas, are other effective area-based conservation measures implemented in your country in ways which benefit migratory species?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

Please provide details:

>>> There are many examples of protection of seabirds on private land. These mainly involve pest management to reduce populations of invasive alien species. Examples include the Chatham Island Taiko Trust work in collaboration with New Zealand Department of Conservation to protect the critically endangered Chatham Island taiko and endangered Chatham petrel on Chatham Islands.

<https://www.doc.govt.nz/nature/native-animals/birds/birds-a-z/chatham-island-taiko/>

There are no area based conservation measures for CMS-listed sharks or sea turtles, although great white sharks and basking sharks may benefit from set net and trawl bans implemented to protect Hector’s and Maui dolphins, as well as some MPAs.

Please add any particular information about key steps taken to implement specific provisions in relevant CMS COP Resolutions and Decisions, including for example:

**Resolution 12.7 (Rev.COP13)** on Ecological Networks.

**Resolution 12.13** on Important Marine Mammal Areas.

**Resolution 12.24** on Marine Protected Area networks in the ASEAN region.

**Resolution 12.25** on Intertidal and Other Coastal Habitats.

**Resolution 13.3** on Chondrichthyan Species

**Decision 13.116** on Transfrontier Conservation Areas for Migratory Species

>>> Resolution 12.7 (Rev.COP13) on Ecological Networks:

- The importance of ecological networks, including for conservation of migratory species, has been an important consideration in New Zealand’s contributions to the negotiation of a new treaty on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction (BBNJ).
- New Zealand has continued to take a leadership role in research within the Ross Sea region marine protected area, an important area for many of New Zealand’s migratory species.
- Recognition of networks for migratory waterbirds is integral to engagement in the EAAFP. We have directly engaged with key states where migratory waterbirds have stop overs and breeding grounds.

Resolution 12.25 on Intertidal and Other Coastal Habitats: Marine Reserves within New Zealand are managed by the New Zealand Department of Conservation. All these reserves are regularly monitored by rangers to

ensure that there is compliance with the Marine Reserve Act. Most marine protected areas within New Zealand are no-take reserves. A few marine protected areas limit take to particular types of fishing techniques. Further reading can be found here:

<https://www.doc.govt.nz/nature/habitats/marine/marine-reserves-a-z/>

Resolution 13.3 on Chondrichthyan Species:

- Directed and incidental catch of unprotected sharks is monitored and regulated under the Fisheries Act 1996. Species caught in biologically significant quantities are managed under the quota management system (QMS). Shark finning has been banned in New Zealand since 2014. All Appendix 1 species are protected within New Zealand fishery waters and great white, basking and oceanic whitetip sharks are protected from New Zealand vessels fishing on the High Seas; *Isurus oxyrinchus*, *Lamna nasus*, *Prionace glauca*, *Galeorhinus galeus* and *Squalus acanthias* are managed under the Quota Management System to ensure their populations are maintained within safe biological limits; fisheries regulations have been changed to allow live release of sharks; catches of *Alopias vulpinus*, *Carcharhinus obscurus* and *Sphyrna zygaena* are small and not considered to be a threat to these species. The revised NPOA-Sharks will have an increased emphasis on habitat protection although the only listed species likely to benefit from this in the short-term is *G. galeus*. Trade in CITES listed sharks is regulated through the Trade in Endangered Species Act.

## XIV. Ecosystem Services

(SPMS Target 11: Migratory species and their habitats which provide important ecosystem services are maintained at or restored to favourable conservation status, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities and the poor and vulnerable.)

Has any assessment of ecosystem services associated with migratory species (contributing to the achievement of SPMS Target 11) been undertaken in your country since the adoption of the SPMS in 2014?

### **GUIDANCE TIP:**

The phrase “associated with” migratory species allows you to report on any assessments that cover ecosystem services of systems, habitats or species assemblages that include migratory species. The question is therefore not expecting you to limit this to assessments focused solely on one or more migratory species.

For a broader biodiversity assessment to be relevant here, the migratory species involved must be making some identifiable contribution to the ecosystem services concerned.

Note also the particular aspects to be taken into account that are specified in the wording of the SPMS target. For the CMS definition of “favourable conservation status”, see Article I(1)(c) of the Convention text.

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- Partly / in progress
- No

Please provide details (including source references where applicable):

>>>

Please provide details (including source references where applicable):

>>> A research project by a student from University of Tasmania has been investigating the contribution from seabird nutrients (from a range of migratory species) to the wider ecosystem on islands around New Zealand (looking at invertebrates, plant growth, reptile habitat).

## XV. Safeguarding Genetic Diversity

(SPMS Target 12: The genetic diversity of wild populations of migratory species is safeguarded, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion.)

Are strategies of relevance to migratory species being developed or implemented to minimize genetic erosion of biodiversity in your country?

### **GUIDANCE TIP:**

Strategies to be considered under this section do not necessarily have to specifically address migratory species but be of sufficient relevance in relation to the objective of safeguarding the genetic diversity of wild populations.

*Please select only one option*

Yes

No

Please select the relevant strategies (select all that apply):

Captive breeding

Captive breeding and release

Gene typing research

Reproductive material archives/repositories

Other

>>>

Please describe the Captive breeding strategy:

>>>

Please describe the captive breeding & release strategy:

>>>

Please describe the gene typing research strategy:

>>> We collect annual genetic data (DNA haplotypes) for managing chick translocations and other management manipulations for the critically endangered Magenta petrel (*Pterodroma magentae*). While not yet listed on CMS appendices the species is migratory across the South Pacific. DNA sexing is done for samples from other seabird species where individuals are tracked at sea.

Please describe the reproductive material archives/repositories strategy:

>>>

## XVI. National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

(SPMS Target 13: Priorities for effective conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems have been included in the development and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, with reference where relevant to CMS agreements and action plans and their implementation bodies.)

Does your country's National Biodiversity Strategy or Action Plan (NBSAP), or other relevant plans or strategies used in your country, explicitly address obligations under CMS, priorities for the conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, and ecological connectivity?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

a. Please provide a link to or attachment of the strategy/action plan

>>>

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[new-zealand-biodiversity-action-plan-2016-2020.pdf](#)

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Te Mana o te Taiao - Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy 2020](#)

b. Please identify the elements in the plan/strategy that are particularly relevant to migratory species, and highlight any specific references to the CMS/CMS instruments

### **GUIDANCE TIP:**

Specify page numbers, section/paragraph numbers etc., where possible.

>>> The scope of Te Mana o te Taiao - Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy 2020 includes all domains - land, fresh water, estuaries and wetlands, and the marine environment from the coastline to the outer edges of the Exclusive Economic Zone and the extended continental shelf. It also includes all types of tenure, including public lands, private land and Māori-owned land, and covers all indigenous and non-indigenous species, as well as migratory species that swim or fly between Aotearoa New Zealand and international waters or other countries. Te Mana o te Taiao provides the overall strategic direction for biodiversity in Aotearoa New Zealand for the next 30 years.

The strategic framework for Te Mana o te Taiao sets out how the different components of the strategy work together to achieve the longterm vision of Te Mauri Hikahika o te Taiao (Nature is vibrant and vigorous). There are five outcomes, which together describe what we are aiming to achieve by 2050.

While much of Te Mana o te Taiao is directly or indirectly relevant to migratory species and their habitats, Outcomes 1 and 2 are particularly relevant (see page 43 of Te Mana o te Taiao):

Outcome 1 - Ecosystems, from mountain tops to ocean depths, are thriving

- The mauri (life-force) of ecosystems is thriving
- A full range of indigenous ecosystems are protected and secured for future generations
- The health, integrity and connectivity of ecosystems have been maintained and/or restored, including in human-dominated areas

Outcome 2 - Indigenous species and their habitats across Aotearoa New Zealand and beyond are thriving

- The mana of taonga species is restored
- All indigenous species are protected and secure, and none are at risk of extinction due to human activities
- Species' populations are healthy, genetically diverse and have increased resilience to future threats including climate change
- Migratory species and their habitats are secured across international boundaries

There are a range of objectives set out to achieve the outcomes with detailed goals to be achieved by 2025, 2030, and 2050. The objectives and goals relating to Protecting and restoring are most relevant to migratory species and obligations under CMS (see pages 53- 54 of Te Mana o te Taiao):

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

Objective 11: Management ensures that Biological threats and pressures are reduced through management

Objective 12: Natural resources are managed sustainably

Objective 13: Biodiversity provides nature-based solutions to climate change and is resilient to its effects

Objective 6 is also relevant to New Zealand's engagement in CMS: Aotearoa New Zealand is making a meaningful contribution to biodiversity globally.

The Convention on Migratory Species is listed in Appendix 3 of Te Mana o te Taiao as a relevant international agreement.

The New Zealand government is preparing to review Te Mana o Te Taiao and its implementation plan against the new Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework adopted by Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in December 2022.



c. Please add comments on the implementation of the strategy or action plan concerned.

>>> Te Mana o te Taiao Implementation Plan 2022 will be used over the next 30 years to set out a pathway for achieving the strategy. The implementation plan is intended to be a living document so that others who are involved in the biodiversity system can include their actions alongside those from central and local government. Being a living document also allows the plan to be adaptive to changes in knowledge and context. The implementation plan will be updated regularly to include new actions. There will be 5-yearly reviews of the implementation plan to evaluate progress towards goals and outcomes, re-assess priorities, and develop new actions. Progress towards achieving the goals and outcomes will be tracked using a monitoring and reporting system.

Pages 35-44 of the Implementation Plan set out actions to achieve objectives 10-13 of Te Mana o te Taiao. Many of these actions are currently underway.

Please provide information on the progress of implementation of other relevant action plans (single species, species group, etc.), initiatives, task forces, and programmes of work in your country that have not been addressed in previous questions.

E.g. AEMLAP, Great Green Wall, Bonn Challenge, Action Plans for Birds, Action Plan for the Protection and Conservation of South Atlantic Whales, Energy Task Force, Programme of Work on Climate Change and Migratory Species, etc.

>>> In 2021 the New Zealand Department of Conservation adopted New Zealand's International Migratory Shorebird Conservation Strategy 2021-2025. This Strategy enables more effective prioritisation of the Department's international work on migratory shorebird conservation and provides a framework for multilateral and bilateral engagement.

Department of Conservation organizes online Toroa hui (Antipodean Albatross meetings) two or three times per year to 1) continue engagement, 2) ensure shared conversations, and 3) communicate opportunities with Kāi Tahu (the Māori tribe holding kaitiakitanga - guardianship - and rangatiratanga - sovereignty - over the species) and stakeholders, including the Ministry of Primary Industries, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the fishing industry, and various environmental NGOs. These meetings are perceived as highly successful and provide a positive environment for future work synergies.

Please describe the monitoring and efficacy of measures taken in regard to these relevant action plans, initiatives, task forces, and programmes of work and their integration into delivery against other relevant international agreements.

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

In answering this question, compilers can provide link to relevant reports under other agreements.

>>> See c above.

## XVII. Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices of Indigenous and Local Communities

(SPMS Target 14: The traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, and their customary sustainable use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, thereby contributing to the favourable conservation status of migratory species and the ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats.)

Note that progress in achieving Target 13 of the Strategic Plan considers indigenous and local communities.

In the absence of a national definition of 'indigenous and local communities', please refer to the Convention of Biodiversity document **Compilation of Views Received on Use of the Term "Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities"** for helpful guidance on these terms.

During the reporting period, have actions been taken in your country to foster consideration for the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities that are relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- Partly / in some areas
- No
- Not applicable

During the reporting period, have actions been taken in your country to promote and foster effective participation and involvement of indigenous and local communities in the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- Partly / in some areas
- No
- Not applicable

If 'yes' or 'partly/in some areas' to either of the preceding two questions, please select which actions have been taken:

(select all that apply)

- Research & documentation
- Engagement initiatives (e.g. as part of development projects)
- Formal recognition of rights
- Inclusion in governance mechanisms (legislation, policies, etc.)
- Management strategies, programmes and action plans that integrate traditional & indigenous interests
- Other

>>>

Please provide details on the implementation of the actions concerned.

### GUIDANCE TIP

Responses to these questions may involve actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as those described in Decisions **13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog), and **13.116** (Transfrontier Conservation Areas for Migratory Species).

>>> New Zealand is committed to giving effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi. This commitment, and our responsibilities under Section 4 of the Conservation Act, is led by the Department of Conservation (DOC) and involves building and supporting effective conservation partnerships with Māori at the local level. This responsibility reflects the importance to Māori of the lands and resources under DOC management. DOC is committed to developing effective conservation partnerships with Māori, and we employ specialist staff to support this. DOC also has a growing range of management and consultation arrangements with iwi (tribes) arising from Treaty settlements.

Our engagement with Māori is based on the following principles:

- Giving effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi
- Protecting Māori cultural values on land managed by DOC and supporting protection of conservation values on land owned by Māori
- Empowering Māori communities to fulfil their customary duty as kaitiaki (guardians) of taonga (treasured) species and encouraging their participation in conservation delivery
- Considering cultural/social and ecological values in decision making
- Interacting (to the appropriate extent) with Māori on all issues that either party may raise to manage

potential risk and maximise opportunities

- Engendering Māori support for conservation and DOC.

Mātauranga māori or Māori knowledge, is the body of knowledge originating from Māori ancestors. This includes the Māori world view and perspectives, Māori creativity, and cultural practices. Examples of our engagement with Treaty Partners in relation to migratory species, and reflection of mātauranga māori include:

- The establishment of Flyway Network sites for migratory waterbirds;
- The iwi (indigenous) partners who co-manage the breeding habitat of the critically endangered Whenua Hou diving petrel (*Pelecanoides whenuahouensis*) have been actively involved in the decision making around planning for the recovery of this species. This includes participating in a Structured Decision Making process to share knowledge, ideas and values about the species.

<https://www.doc.govt.nz/globalassets/documents/conservation/native-animals/birds/kuaka-whenua-hou-diving-petrel-recovery-report.pdf>

- Iwi who are kaitiaki (guardians) of the ambassador species of the International Seabird Strategy (including Toro/ Antipodean albatross, and the Taiko/ Black petrel) are engaging in the International Seabird Strategy and will sit on the Strategy Governance Group with directors of key agencies.
- The development of revision of New Zealand National Plans of Action for Seabirds and Sharks.

How would you rank progress since the previous report in your country to achieving Target 14 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (see text above)?

*Please select only one option*

- 1. Little or no progress
- 2. Some progress but more work is needed
- 3. Positive advances have been made
- 4. Target substantially achieved (traditional knowledge is fully respected and there is effective participation from communities)

Please provide details on the progress made (where applicable).

>>> Te Mana o te Taiao – Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy 2020 Is new since the previous national report. The Strategy actively seeks to support the regeneration and continuation of mātauranga Māori through the enhancement and regeneration of biodiversity. Mātauranga is a complete indigenous scientific knowledge system that is drawn from the relationship Māori have with all natural environments.

Objective 5 of Te Mana o te Taiao specifically relates to the Part of the National Report: Mātauranga Māori is an integral part of biodiversity research and management.

Goals under objective 5 for achievement by 2025 include:

Goal 5.1 The use, development and restoration of mātauranga Māori is being invested in and supported and has equal mana (prestige, authority, control or personal charisma) to knowledge gained through other scientific disciplines and ways of seeing/understanding the world.

Goal 5.2 Traditional and customary practices, including mahinga kai (traditional food source), are increasing, and the intergenerational transfer of mātauranga is underpinning the work of rangatira (leadership) and kaitiaki (guardianship).

Goal 5.3 Treaty partners, whānau (family groups), hapū (clans) and iwi (tribes) and Māori organisations are making decisions based on the best knowledge from multiple scientific disciplines and ways of seeing/understanding the world, including mātauranga Māori.

## **XVIII. Knowledge, Data and Capacity-Building**

(SPMS Target 15: The science base, information, training, awareness, understanding and technologies relating to migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, their value, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of their loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and effectively applied.)

During the reporting period, which steps taken in your country have contributed to the achievement of the results defined in Target 15 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species? (Answers given in Section V may be relevant)

(select all that apply)

- Education campaigns in schools
- Public awareness campaigns
- Capacity building
- Knowledge and data-sharing initiatives
- Capacity assessments/gap analyses
- Agreements at policy level on research priorities
- Research by academia, research organizations and other relevant stakeholders
- Other (please specify):

>>>

- No steps have been taken

**Please describe the contribution these steps have made towards achieving the results defined in Target 15:**

### **GUIDANCE TIP**

Steps taken may include actions, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **13.3** (Chondrichthyan Species), **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative), **13.35** (Light Pollution), **13.6** (Insect Decline), and Decisions **13.37** (AEM LAP), **13.39** (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds), **13.50** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), **13.90** (Conservation and Management of the African Lion), **13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog), **13.106** (Support to the Energy Task Force), **13.110** (Addressing Unsustainable Use of Terrestrial and Avian Wild Meat), and **13.113** (Improving Ways of Addressing Connectivity in the Conservation of Migratory Species).

### **Education campaigns in schools**

>>>

### **Public awareness campaigns**

>>> New Zealand Department of Conservation regularly engages social media to raise awareness of migratory species e.g. on World Albatross Day.

### **Capacity building**

>>>

### **Knowledge and data-sharing initiatives**

>>> The Conservation Services Programme uploads all reports onto the DOC website. This makes the results of the research on a range of migratory species publicly and freely available. We are also actively funding research on movements of multiple species using a range of tracking technology - geolocation tags, satellite transmitters and GPS tags. Tags are also being funded by Fisheries New Zealand and funding sources such as universities, Birds New Zealand and Charitable trusts.

Knowledge exchange is also delivered through a variety of bilateral and multilateral engagements, particularly for seabirds.

### **Capacity assessments/gap analyses**

>>>

### **Agreements at policy level on research priorities**

>>> New Zealand has a number of bilateral arrangements that cover migratory species conservation, in particular for seabirds. Collaboration on research projects and sharing of information is an important component of these arrangements.

### **Other**

>>>

Research by academia, research organizations and other relevant stakeholders

>>> The New Zealand government, including Department of Conservation and Ministry for Primary Industries regularly partners with academics, research organizations and other relevant stakeholders, e.g. fishing industry to undertake research in relation to migratory species, the threats they face, and their habitats.

What assistance (if any) does your country require in order to build sufficient capacity to implement its obligations under the CMS and relevant Resolutions of the COP?

(select all that apply)

- Funding support
- Technical assistance
- Education/training/mentoring
- Other skills development
- Provision of equipment or materials
- Exchange of information & know-how
- Research & innovation
- Mobilizing volunteer effort (e.g. citizen science)
- Other (please specify):

>>>

- No assistance required

## XIX. Resource Mobilization

(SPMS Target 16: The mobilization of adequate resources from all sources to implement the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species effectively has increased substantially.)

During the reporting period, has your country made financial or other resources available for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory species?

### GUIDANCE TIP:

The “resources” that are relevant here can be financial, human or technical. In addition to funding, “in-kind” forms of support such as staff time or administrative infrastructure could be relevant, as could the loan of equipment, provision of data processing facilities, technology transfer, training or mentoring schemes and other initiatives for capacity building.

Further comments on resource mobilization issues in the CMS context can be found in the **Strategic Plan for Migratory Species**, Chapter 4.

Further examples could include providing resources to actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolution **13.4** (Joint CMS-CITES African Carnivore Initiative, and Decisions **13.23** (Review Mechanism and National Legislation Programme, **13.25** (Conservation Status of Migratory Species, **13.32** (Illegal Hunting, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the EAAF), **13.36** and **13.37** (AEMLAP), **13.39** (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds), **13.41** (Flyways), **13.50** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), **13.69** (Marine Turtles), **13.76** (European Eel), **13.80** (Global Programme of Work for Cetaceans), **13.90** (Conservation and Management of the African Lion), **13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog), **13.102** (Conservation Implications of Animal Culture and Social Complexity), **13.106** (Support to the Energy Task Force), **13.113** (Improving Ways of Addressing Connectivity in the Conservation of Migratory Species), **13.120** (Community Participation and Livelihoods), **13.122** (Impacts of Plastic Pollution), and **13.134** (Infrastructure Development).

Yes, made available for activities within the country

Yes, made available for activities in one or more other countries

No

To which particular targets in the **Strategic Plan for Migratory Species**, and which initiatives, plans and programmes has this made a contribution? (Identify all those that apply).

>>> Ongoing voluntary contributions to support the EAAFP Secretariat

Funds have been made available through DOC and other agencies for research and management of various migratory species as part of core government work. We have also provided funding to other countries to support work on protecting migratory species. For example, an ongoing collaboration between DOC and Instituto del mar del Peru (IMARPE) in Peru is shedding light on the distribution of vulnerable seabird species such as Black Petrels and Salvin’s Albatrosses and their overlap with artisanal fisheries. Similarly, collaborations are ongoing between DOC and Instituto Publico de Investigacion de Acuicultura y Pesca (IPIAP) in Ecuador, which included the provision of seabird identification tools. Finally, DOC supported an ACAP secondee from Argentina in the development of an Argentinian seabird bycatch risk assessment.

Other funds include the Pacific Island Bird Conservation and Research Fund (PIBCRF)

<https://www.birdsnz.org.nz/funding/pibcrf/> administered by Birds New Zealand and Forest and Bird; and the Birds New Zealand Research Fund (BNZRF) <https://www.birdsnz.org.nz/funding/birds-nz-research-fund/> administered by Birds New Zealand.

This funding contributes to most targets under the CMS Strategic Plan.

Please indicate whether the overall levels of resourcing concerned are the same or different from those in the previous reporting period:

*Please select only one option*

Increased

The same

Decreased

Unknown

During the reporting period, has your country received financial or other resources for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory species?

*Please select only one option*

Yes

No

Please select the source(s) concerned (select all that apply):

Multilateral investment bank

The Global Environment Facility (GEF)

Other intergovernmental programme

Private sector

Non-governmental organization(s)

Individual country governments/government agencies (please specify)

>>>

Other

>>>

To which particular targets in the **Strategic Plan for Migratory Species**, and which initiatives, plans and programmes has this made a contribution? (Identify all those that apply).

>>>

Which migratory species have benefited as a result of this support?

>>>

Please indicate whether the overall levels of resourcing concerned are the same or different from those in the previous reporting period:

*Please select only one option*

- Increased
- The same
- Decreased
- Unknown

Which are the most important CMS implementation priorities requiring resources and support in your country during future reporting periods?

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

Please consider answers provided in HLS.3 when answering this question where appropriate, as they may be of relevance.

>>> New Zealand's CMS implementation priorities include:

- Ongoing engagement with PR China, DPR Korea and other east Asian nations to explain the benefits of joining CMS for the better protection of migratory waterbirds;
- Cooperation to address global fisheries bycatch risks. For example, Antipodean albatross are considered most at risk in waters outside New Zealand's jurisdiction.
- Identification of, and support for, potential marine protected areas under the new BBNJ treaty to protect critical habitats for our migratory species in the high seas.