

**Statistics References v1.1 (3 August 2017)**

Statistic	Highlighted number	Section	Source/Reference(s)	Link	Date last accessed by OpenSeas	Additional comments
96% of New Zealand's territory is underwater	96%	General	Land Information New Zealand Information Request. (2017) Wellington.	Not available.	3 February 2017	Calculation: 96% = Total ocean territory / (Total ocean territory + Total land mass) (refer sheet 2)
NZ ranks 1st out of 176 countries for being the least corrupt public sector	1st	General	Transparency International. (2016). Corruption Perceptions Index 2016.	<a href="http://www.transparency.org/news/feature">http://www.transparency.org/news/feature</a>	25 January 2017	None.
New Zealand manages 123 unique species in the QMS	123 species	Managing for Sustainability	Ministry for Primary Industries. (2016a). The Future of our Fisheries, Volume I: Consultation Document. Wellington: Ministry for Primary Industries.	<a href="https://www.mpi.govt.nz/news-and-resources">https://www.mpi.govt.nz/news-and-resources</a>	30 March 2017	As of September 2016.
Only half of the fish stocks managed in the QMS are targeted for commercial seafood production.	1/2	Managing for Sustainability	Ministry for Primary Industries. (2016a). The Future of our Fisheries, Volume I: Consultation Document. Wellington: Ministry for Primary Industries.	<a href="https://www.mpi.govt.nz/news-and-resources">https://www.mpi.govt.nz/news-and-resources</a>	30 March 2017	As of September 2016. Of the 641 fish stocks currently in the QMS, 348 are targeted for commercial fishing. Calculation: 54%=348/641
97% of New Zealand's commercial catch comes from sustainably managed fish stocks.	97%	Managing for Sustainability	Ministry for Primary Industries (2016b). The Status of New Zealand's Fisheries 2016. Wellington: Ministry for Primary Industries.	<a href="http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Page.aspx?pk=16">http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Page.aspx?pk=16</a>	31 May 2017	As of December 2016, this is the percentage of landings from species of known status that are above the soft limit.
New Zealand has been repeatedly ranked among the best performing fisheries nations in the world.	#1	Managing for Sustainability	Worm B, Hilborn R, et al. (2009). Rebuilding Global Fisheries. Science Vol. 325 (5940): 578-585.	<a href="http://science.sciencemag.org/content/325/5940/578">http://science.sciencemag.org/content/325</a>	30 March 2017	New Zealand received the highest possible rating for ecologically sustainable management.
			Alder J, Cullis-Suzuki S, et al. (2010). Aggregate performance in managing marine ecosystems of 53 maritime countries. Marine Policy Vol. 34 Issue 3: 468-476.	<a href="http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article">http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/art</a>	30 March 2017	New Zealand ranked first among the 53 major fishing nations for managing marine resources
			Pramod G. (2011). Evaluations of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance in Marine Fisheries of 41 countries. MCS Case Studies Report, Fisheries Centre, University of British Columbia.	Not available.	30 March 2017	New Zealand ranked 1st out of 41 countries for the quality of its fisheries monitoring, control and surveillance.
			Melnychuk MC, Peterson E, Elliott M, and Hilborn R. (2016). Fisheries management impacts on target species status. 2016 Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. PNAS 2017 114: 178-183.	<a href="https://mikemelnychuk.files.wordpress.com">https://mikemelnychuk.files.wordpress.co</a>	30 March 2017	New Zealand ranked 5th out of 28 for healthy fish stocks
The fishing industry pays over \$27m a year in government levies for fisheries related conservation, research and enforcement services	\$27m	Managing for Sustainability	Ministry for Primary Industries. (2016c) Annual Report.	<a href="http://mpi.govt.nz/about-mpi/corporate-p">http://mpi.govt.nz/about-mpi/corporate-p</a>	25 January 2017	None.
NZ's fisheries management regime, the Quota Management System, was introduced in 1986	30 years old	Managing for Sustainability	The Parliamentary Council Office. Fisheries (Quota Management Areas, Total Allowable Catches, and Catch Histories) Notice 1986	<a href="http://www.legislation.govt.nz/regulation">http://www.legislation.govt.nz/regulation</a>	25 January 2017	None.
The fishing industry is a major contributor to fisheries research through the Ministry for Primary Industries, with over 60% of the costs being covered by industry.	> 60%	Managing for Sustainability	Ministry for Primary Industries (2017). Pers comm.	Not available.	1 May 2017	MPI confirmed the statistics within the Managing for Sustainability report as part of the review process. (\$13-\$16m) / \$22m = ~60-70%
Since 1989, less than 10% of New Zealand's seabed has been bottom trawled.	10%	Fishing Methods	Black, J. & Tilney, R. (2017) Monitoring New Zealand's trawl footprint for deepwater fisheries: 1989-90 to 2011-2012 and 2012-13. Found in New Zealand Aquatic Environment and Biodiversity Report No. 176. ISSN 1179-6480 (online). ISBN 978-1-77665-460-4 (online). January 2017	<a href="http://www.mpi.govt.nz/document-vault/">http://www.mpi.govt.nz/document-vault/</a>	3 July 2017	The swept area for trawls targeting tier 1 and tier 2 species between 1989/90 and 2012/13 is estimated to be 347 290 km <sup>2</sup> (about 8% of the EEZ and TS).
96 seabird taxa (species and subspecies) breed in New Zealand. These include albatross, petrels, shearwaters, penguins, shags, and many others.	96 taxa	Associated Species	Department of Conservation. (2017). Wellington.	<a href="http://www.doc.govt.nz/our-work/seabird">http://www.doc.govt.nz/our-work/seabird</a>	12 July 2017	None.
New Zealand's Seabird Risk Assessment covers 71 seabird species and subspecies.	71 taxa	Associated Species	Richard and Abraham (in prep), cited in: Ministry for Primary Industries. (2016). Aquatic Environment and Biodiversity Annual Review 2016. Ministry for Primary Industries, Wellington.	<a href="https://www.mpi.govt.nz/document-vault/">https://www.mpi.govt.nz/document-vault/</a>	29 June 2017	None.
Four seabird species populations are at risk due to interactions with commercial fishing activities.	4 species	Associated Species	Richard and Abraham (in prep), cited in: Ministry for Primary Industries. (2016). Aquatic Environment and Biodiversity Annual Review 2016. Ministry for Primary Industries, Wellington.	<a href="https://www.mpi.govt.nz/document-vault/">https://www.mpi.govt.nz/document-vault/</a>	29 June 2017	Where seabird interactions with commercial fishing activities are documented, the four species populations assessed as most likely to be at risk from these activities are black petrel ( <i>Procellaria parkinsoni</i> ), Salvin's albatross ( <i>Thalassarche salvini</i> ), flesh-footed shearwater ( <i>Puffinus carneipes</i> ), and Westland petrel ( <i>Procellaria westlandica</i> ).

Scientists estimate the total number of potential seabird fatalities due to interactions with commercial fishing each year is around 14,400.	14,400 birds	Associated Species	Richard and Abraham (in prep). cited in: Ministry for Primary Industries. (2016). Aquatic Environment and Biodiversity Annual Review 2016. Ministry for Primary Industries, Wellington.	<a href="https://www.mpi.govt.nz/document-vault/">https://www.mpi.govt.nz/document-vault/</a>	29 June 2017	Across all New Zealand commercial fisheries for which information is available, annual potential seabird fatalities are estimated at 14 400 (95% confidence interval: 11 900 – 17 500). Assumptions underpinning this statistic include that all captures result in fatalities. Cryptic mortalities are also incorporated, where it is known or assumed that not all birds caught or killed are brought aboard during the fishing operation).
Under the New Zealand Threat Classification System, approximately one third of seabird taxa in New Zealand are classified as threatened.	1/3	Associated Species	Robertson, H.A., Baird, K., Dowding, J.E., Elliott, G., Hitchmough, R.A., Miskelly, C.M., McArthur, N., O'Donnell, C.F.J., Sagar, P.M., Scofield, R.P., & Taylor, G. (2017). Conservation status of New Zealand birds, 2016. New Zealand Threat Classification Series 19.	<a href="http://www.doc.govt.nz/Documents/science/">http://www.doc.govt.nz/Documents/science/</a>	29 June 2017	None.
Over 99% of estimated seabird fatalities due to commercial fishing activities occur in longline or trawl fisheries.	99%	Associated Species	Richard and Abraham (in prep). cited in: Ministry for Primary Industries. (2016). Aquatic Environment and Biodiversity Annual Review 2016. Ministry for Primary Industries, Wellington.	<a href="https://www.mpi.govt.nz/document-vault/">https://www.mpi.govt.nz/document-vault/</a>	29 June 2017	Annual potential fatalities = the estimated number of seabird captures per year, assuming all captures are fatal, and incorporating scalars for unobserved and unobservable (cryptic) mortality. Roughly 75% are from trawl fisheries and 25% from longline fisheries.
The Fisheries Act specifies 5 exemptions allowing for or requiring fish to be legally returned to sea.	5	Associated Species	Fisheries Act 1996 Section 72.	<a href="http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/">http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/</a>	7 June 2017	None.
The Fisheries Act contains provisions for 33 species to be legally returned to sea.	33 species	Associated Species	Fisheries Act 1996 Section 72(2).	<a href="http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/">http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/</a>	7 June 2017	None.
Scientists estimate that for every kg of landed catch, about 6% of the catch is returned to sea. This includes both legally and illegally returned catch.	6%	Associated Species	National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research. (2017).	<a href="https://www.niwa.co.nz/fisheries/tools-res/">https://www.niwa.co.nz/fisheries/tools-res/</a>	7 June 2017	None.
Penalties for illegally returning fish to the sea include imprisonment, fines up to \$500,000 and forfeiture of all equipment including vessels, gear and quota shares.	\$500,000 fine	Associated Species	Fisheries Act 1996 (Part 13). Fishing (Commercial Fisheries) Regulations 2001.	<a href="http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/">http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/</a>	7 June 2017	None.
Thirty eight taxa of marine mammal are resident or migrant in New Zealand waters	38 taxa	Associated Species	Baker, C. S., Chilvers, B. L., Childerhouse, S., Constantine, R., Currey, R., Matlin, R., van Helden, A. Hitchmough, R. & Rolfe, J. (2016). Conservation status of New Zealand marine mammals, 2013. New Zealand Threat Classification Series 14.	<a href="http://www.doc.govt.nz/Documents/conservation/">http://www.doc.govt.nz/Documents/conservation/</a>	7 June 2017	None.
Since 1992, captures of 16 taxa of marine mammals have been reported to result from commercial fishing activities in New Zealand.	16 taxa	Associated Species	Berkenbusch, K., Abraham, E.R., & Torres, L.G. (2013). New Zealand marine mammals and commercial fisheries. cited in: Ministry for Primary Industries. (2016). Aquatic Environment and Biodiversity Annual Review 2016. Ministry for Primary Industries, Wellington.	<a href="https://www.mpi.govt.nz/document-vault/">https://www.mpi.govt.nz/document-vault/</a>	29 June 2017	None.
Threat management plans have been completed for Hector's and Maui dolphins and New Zealand sea lion.	2 TMPs	Associated Species	Department of Conservation and Ministry for Primary Industries. (2016). New Zealand sea lion/rāpoka threat management plan. Consultation paper. Department of Conservation and Ministry for Primary Industries, Wellington. Ministry for Primary Industries and Department of Conservation. (2012). Review of the Maui's Dolphin Threat Management Plan. MPI and DOC Joint Discussion Paper 2012/8. Ministry for Primary Industries and Department of Conservation, Wellington.	<a href="http://www.doc.govt.nz/Documents/conservation/native-animals/marine-mammals/nz-sea-lion-tmp/nzsl-tmp-consultation-document.pdf">http://www.doc.govt.nz/Documents/conservation/native-animals/marine-mammals/nz-sea-lion-tmp/nzsl-tmp-consultation-document.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.doc.govt.nz/Documents/conservation/native-animals/marine-mammals/maui-tmp/mauis-tmp-discussion-document-full.pdf">http://www.doc.govt.nz/Documents/conservation/native-animals/marine-mammals/maui-tmp/mauis-tmp-discussion-document-full.pdf</a>	12 July 2017	The New Zealand sea lion TMP is still to be finalised.
Eight marine mammals species are considered threatened under the NZTCS.	8 species	Associated Species	Townsend, A.J., de Lange, P.J., Duffy, C.A.J., Miskelly, C.M., Molloy, J. & Norton, D.A. (2008). New Zealand Threat Classification System manual. Department of Conservation, Wellington.	<a href="http://www.doc.govt.nz/documents/science/">http://www.doc.govt.nz/documents/science/</a>	12 July 2017	NZTCS is the New Zealand Threat Classification System. IUCN categorises marine mammals differently.
All marine mammals are legally protected under the Marine Mammals Protection Act.	100%	Associated Species	Marine Mammals Protection Act 1978.	<a href="http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/">http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/</a>	12 July 2017	None.
The most recent estimate of Maui dolphin aged one year or older is 63 animals (range 57 - 75).	63	Associated Species	Ministry for Primary Industries. (2016). Aquatic Environment and Biodiversity Annual Review 2016. Ministry for Primary Industries, Wellington.	<a href="https://www.mpi.govt.nz/document-vault/">https://www.mpi.govt.nz/document-vault/</a>	29 June 2017	This estimate is higher than that used in the 2012 risk assessment.
Estimated levels of Maui dolphin mortality are 76 times greater than the level at which the population can sustain.	76x	Associated Species	Currey, R.J.C., Boren, L.J., Sharp, B.R. & Peterson, D. (2012). A risk assessment of threats to Maui's dolphins. Ministry for Primary Industries and Department of Conservation, Wellington.	<a href="http://www.doc.govt.nz/Documents/conservation/">http://www.doc.govt.nz/Documents/conservation/</a>	12 July 2017	None.
The population of New Zealand sea lions has been estimated at 11,800.	11,800	Associated Species	Ministry for Primary Industries. (2016). Aquatic Environment and Biodiversity Annual Review 2016. Ministry for Primary Industries, Wellington.	<a href="https://www.mpi.govt.nz/document-vault/">https://www.mpi.govt.nz/document-vault/</a>	29 June 2017	None.
Over 15,000 marine species have been identified in New Zealand's marine environment.	15,000 species	Marine Conservation	Department of Conservation (2017). Wellington	<a href="http://www.conservation.govt.nz/nature/">http://www.conservation.govt.nz/nature/</a>	30 March 2017	None.

New Zealand has a network of 44 marine reserves.	44 reserves	Marine Conservation	Ministry for the Environment & Statistics New Zealand (2016). <i>New Zealand's Environmental Reporting Series: Environmental Indicators: Marine: Protection in the marine environment</i> . Wellington: Ministry for the Environment.	<a href="http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats">http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats</a>	30 March 2017	A full list of marine reserves can be accessed at <a href="http://www.conservation.govt.nz/nature/habitats/marine/marine-reserves-a-z/">http://www.conservation.govt.nz/nature/habitats/marine/marine-reserves-a-z/</a>
New Zealand has eight marine mammal sanctuaries to help protect Hector's and Maui dolphins, New Zealand sea lions, fur seals and the southern right whale.	8 sanctuaries	Marine Conservation	Ministry for the Environment & Statistics New Zealand (2016). <i>New Zealand's Environmental Reporting Series: Environmental Indicators: Marine: Protection in the marine environment</i> . Wellington: Ministry for the Environment.	<a href="http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats">http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats</a>	30 March 2017	A full list of marine mammal sanctuaries can be accessed at <a href="http://www.conservation.govt.nz/nature/habitats/marine/other-marine-protection/">http://www.conservation.govt.nz/nature/habitats/marine/other-marine-protection/</a>
New Zealand's marine biodiversity is protected through a network of 105 marine protection areas, including marine reserves, marine mammal sanctuaries and seamount closures.	105 areas	Marine Conservation	Department of Conservation (2017). Wellington	<a href="http://www.conservation.govt.nz/nature/">http://www.conservation.govt.nz/nature/</a>	30 March 2017	105 total protected areas = 44 marine reserves + 17 BPAs + 17 seamount closures + 8 marine mammal sanctuaries + 7 fisheries closures + 8 submarine closures + 2 marine parks + 1 marine area + 1 mataitai
The seabed protection network legally restricts trawling from an area 5x the size of New Zealand's land mass.	5 x	Marine Conservation	Department of Conservation (2017). Wellington	<a href="http://www.conservation.govt.nz/nature/">http://www.conservation.govt.nz/nature/</a>	30 March 2017	Calculation: 4.6 = Area of Benthic closures / Area of Total land mass (refer sheet 2)
New Zealand is a signatory to 17 international and regional agreements for managing protected species and marine conservation.	17 agreements	Marine Conservation	Ministry for Primary Industries (2016c). Aquatic Environment and Biodiversity Annual Review 2015. Wellington: Ministry for Primary Industries.	<a href="https://www.mpi.govt.nz/document-vault/">https://www.mpi.govt.nz/document-vault/</a>	30 March 2017	None.
NZ law protects 100% of sharks from shark finning	100%	Marine Conservation	The Parliamentary Council Office. Fisheries (Commercial Fishing) Regulations 2001	<a href="http://www.legislation.govt.nz/regulation/public/2001/0253/latest/DLM76407.html">http://www.legislation.govt.nz/regulation/public/2001/0253/latest/DLM76407.html</a>	25 January 2017	None.
			The Parliamentary Council Office. Fisheries (Commercial Fishing) Amendment Regulations (No 2) 2014	<a href="http://www.legislation.govt.nz/regulation/public/2014/0279/latest/whole.html">http://www.legislation.govt.nz/regulation/public/2014/0279/latest/whole.html</a>	25 January 2017	None.
The government has registered 257 individual food safety Risk Management Programmes for seafood.	257 RMPs	Food Safety	Ministry for Primary Industries (2017). Wellington.	<a href="http://www.foodsafety.govt.nz/registers-li">http://www.foodsafety.govt.nz/registers-li</a>	1 June 2017	None.
25 factory vessels operate a registered Risk Management Programme.	25 factory vessels	Food Safety	Ministry for Primary Industries (2017). Wellington.	<a href="http://www.foodsafety.govt.nz/registers-li">http://www.foodsafety.govt.nz/registers-li</a>	1 June 2017	None.
30 commercial fishing vessels are registered as Limited Processing Fishing Vessels.	30 vessels	Food Safety	Ministry for Primary Industries (2017). Wellington.	<a href="http://www.foodsafety.govt.nz/registers-li">http://www.foodsafety.govt.nz/registers-li</a>	1 June 2017	None.
There were 5 food safety recalls undertaken in 2016 that related to seafood.	5 recalls	Food Safety	Ministry for Primary Industries (2017). Wellington.	<a href="http://www.mpi.govt.nz/food-safety/food-">http://www.mpi.govt.nz/food-safety/food-</a>	1 June 2017	None.
There are 29 certified MSC Chain of Custody suppliers in New Zealand.	29 certified suppliers	Traceability	Marine Stewardship Council (2017). London.	<a href="http://cert.msc.org/supplierdirectory/VCo">http://cert.msc.org/supplierdirectory/VCo</a>	20 June 2017	The number of "valid" MSC Chain of Custody suppliers (unique names) in New Zealand listed on the public MSC supplier directory. One supplier may have multiple certificates (e.g. Talleys Group Limited)
All seafood operators are required by law to identify and track products on at least a 'one up, one back' basis.	1 up - 1 back	Traceability	Ministry for Primary Industries (2017). Wellington.	<a href="http://www.foodsafety.govt.nz/library/in">http://www.foodsafety.govt.nz/library/in</a>	29 June 2017	Code of Practice: Processing of Seafood Products. Part 2: Good Operating Practice. Page 158.
New Zealand's Exclusive Economic Zone is the 4th largest in the world.	4th	Fishing Rules	FAO. (2005). Fishery Country Profile: New Zealand. FAO.	<a href="ftp://ftp.fao.org/EI/DOCUMENT/fcp/en/EI">ftp://ftp.fao.org/EI/DOCUMENT/fcp/en/EI</a>	30 March 2017	The Territorial Sea area used in this calculation by FAO is slightly larger than that reported by Land Information New Zealand.
Last year, 592,465 tonnes of annual catch entitlements were allocated across 1,351 quota share owners.	592465 tonnes	Fishing Rules	FishServe Information Request. (2017). Wellington.	Not available.	30 March 2017	None.
There are 1,165 registered commercial fishing vessels in New Zealand, ranging from row boats to factory trawlers.	1165 vessels	Fishing Rules	FishServe Information Request. (2017). Wellington.	Not available.	30 March 2017	None.
Maori are guaranteed 20% of all quota for any fish stock introduced into the QMS.	20%	Fishing Rules	Fisheries Act 1996. (s44, s45 and s47). New Zealand Legislation.	<a href="http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1996/0088/latest/whole">http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1996/0088/latest/whole</a>		None.
Fishserve processed approximately 144,000 Catch Effort returns, over 12,000 Monthly Harvest returns and almost 2,500 Licenced Fish Receiver Returns last year.	158500 returns	Fishing Rules	FishServe Information Request. (2017). Wellington.	Not available.	30 March 2017	None.
The Ministry overserver programme plans more than 11,500 days at sea each year.	11500 days	Fishing Rules	Ministry for Primary Industries. (2017). The Health of New Zealand's Fisheries. Wellington: Ministry for Primary Industries.	<a href="http://www.mpi.govt.nz/law-and-policy/le">http://www.mpi.govt.nz/law-and-policy/le</a>	30 March 2017	None.
The Ministry conducts more than 1,000 commercial vessel inspections per year.	1000 inspections	Fishing Rules	Ministry for Primary Industries. (2017). The Health of New Zealand's Fisheries. Wellington: Ministry for Primary Industries.	<a href="http://www.mpi.govt.nz/law-and-policy/le">http://www.mpi.govt.nz/law-and-policy/le</a>	30 March 2017	None.
The Ministry has estimated over 40% of snapper is caught by non-commercial fishers.	40%	Species	Ministry for Primary Industries (2016). Fisheries Assessment Plenary May 2016. Wellington.	<a href="http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Page.aspx?pk=113&amp;d">http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Page.aspx?pk=113&amp;d</a>	30 March 2017	42% = 4565 (estimated recreational catch) / (6357 (TACC)+ 4565 (estimated recreational catch))
The New Zealand seafood industry (fishing and processing combined) employs over 13,000 FTEs.	13,468	People	Berl. The economic contribution of commercial fishing to the New Zealand economy. Authors Julian Williams, Fiona Stokes, Hugh Dixon and Konrad Hurren. Reference No: #5643. May 2017.	Not available.	20 July 2017	None.
Around 2,500 people work in commercial fishing and aquaculture operations at sea.	2,500 people	Workplace Health & Safety	Maritime New Zealand Annual Report 2015/2016 (Domestic Fishing – Workforce)	<a href="https://www.maritimenz.govt.nz/about/an">https://www.maritimenz.govt.nz/about/an</a>	29 June 2017	None.
There are 499 MOSS operators involved in inshore and offshore fishing operations.	499 operators	Workplace Health & Safety	Maritime New Zealand. (2017). Pers Comm. 1 June 2017. Wellington.	Not available.	1 June 2017	None.

About 60% of New Zealand fishing vessels use the MOSS safety system.	60%	Workplace Health & Safety	Maritime New Zealand. (2017). Pers Comm. 1 June 2017. Wellington.	Not available.	1 June 2017	Calculation: 60% = 499 (Number of MOSS operators) / 631 (Number of MOSS and SOP operators)
232 fishing operations use the SOP safety system	232	Workplace Health & Safety	Maritime New Zealand. (2017). Pers Comm. 1 June 2017. Wellington.	Not available.	1 June 2017	None.
In 2015/16, the fishing sector had 23 serious harm incidents and 2 fatalities.	23 serious harm incidents	Workplace Health & Safety	Maritime New Zealand Annual Report 2015/16 (Domestic Fishing - Safety / Environmental Performance.	<a href="https://www.maritimenz.govt.nz/about/annual-report-2015-16">https://www.maritimenz.govt.nz/about/annual-report-2015-16</a>	29 June 2017	None.
Last year, Maritime New Zealand oversaw 370 surveys of fishing vessels under MTOC or Safe Ship Management Systems	370 surveys	Workplace Health & Safety	Maritime New Zealand. (2017). Pers Comm. 1 June 2017. Wellington.	Not available.	1 June 2017	None.
Maritime New Zealand has conducted 68 MOSS audits of fishing operations this year.	68 audits	Workplace Health & Safety	Maritime New Zealand. (2017). Pers Comm. 1 June 2017. Wellington.	Not available.	1 June 2017	None.
New Zealand no longer has any foreign charter vessels fishing commercially.	0 FCVs	Worker Livelihood	Maritime New Zealand (2017). <i>What we do.</i> Fisheries Act 1996 section 103.	<a href="http://www.maritimenz.govt.nz/about/what-we-do/">http://www.maritimenz.govt.nz/about/what-we-do/</a> <a href="http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1996/0088/latest/DLM396970.html?search=ts_act%40bill%40regulation%40deemedreg_fisheries+act+1996_resel_25_a&amp;p=1">http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1996/0088/latest/DLM396970.html?search=ts_act%40bill%40regulation%40deemedreg_fisheries+act+1996_resel_25_a&amp;p=1</a>	29 June 2017	Any vessel used by a fishing permit holder to take fish for commercial purposes must be registered as a New Zealand fishing vessel. All foreign owned vessels used for commercial fishing purposes are flagged to NZ and are registered with MNZ as a NZ ship (ie. registered in the Fishing Vessel Register pursuant to s103A(4) of the FA1996).
There are currently 11 foreign owned commercial fishing vessels registered in and flagged to New Zealand.	11 vessels	Worker Livelihood	Ministry for Primary Industries. (2017). Pers comm.	Not available.	3 July 2017	None.
Fishers must be at least 16 years of age to work on a New Zealand vessel.	16 years old	Worker Livelihood	Education Act 1989. Part 3, s20. Maritime Transport Act 1994.	<a href="http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1989/0080/latest/DLM178225.html?search=ts_act%40bill%40regulation%40deemedreg_education+act_resel_25_a&amp;p=1">http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1989/0080/latest/DLM178225.html?search=ts_act%40bill%40regulation%40deemedreg_education+act_resel_25_a&amp;p=1</a> <a href="http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1994/0104/latest/DLM334660.html?search=ts_act%40bill%40regulation%40deemedreg_Maritime+Transport+Act_resel_25_a&amp;p=1">http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1994/0104/latest/DLM334660.html?search=ts_act%40bill%40regulation%40deemedreg_Maritime+Transport+Act_resel_25_a&amp;p=1</a>	29 June 2017	The Maritime Transport Act provides that no person shall employ on any New Zealand ship any person of an age that requires that person to be enrolled at school. The school leaving age in New Zealand is presently set at age 16. Consequently, fishers must be at least 16 years of age to work on a New Zealand fishing vessel.
The livelihood of fishers at sea is protected through 13 Acts of Parliament and administered through 7 regulatory agencies	13 Acts of Parliament	Worker Livelihood	Acts: Maritime Transport Act 1994 (MTA), Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 (HSWA), Employment Relations Act 2000 (ERA), Minimum Wages Act 1983, Holidays Act 2003, Equal Pay Act 1972, Parental Leave and Employment Protection Act 1987, New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990, Human Rights Act 1993, Crimes Act 1961, Maritime Crimes Act 1999, and Fisheries Act 1996. Regulators: Maritime New Zealand, Human Rights Commission, Employment Relations Authority, MBIE Labour Inspectorate, Worksafe New Zealand, Ministry for Primary Industries and New Zealand Qualifications Authority	<a href="http://www.legislation.govt.nz/">http://www.legislation.govt.nz/</a>	29 June 2017	Note - these act and regulatory agencies are limited to the scope of the Section Detail Report. Other Acts and Agencies may apply to fishers at sea but are out of scope for the purposes of the report.

Measure / Statistic	Area (sq km)	Source/Reference
Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)	4,053,000	Land Information New Zealand
Territorial Sea	182,000	Land Information New Zealand
Total marine environment (area managed within the QMS)	4,235,000	Calculation = EEZ + Territorial Sea
Extended Continental Shelf	1,700,000	Land Information New Zealand
Total ocean territory	5,935,000	Calculation = EEZ + Territorial Sea + Extended Continental Shelf
Total land mass	267,700	Land Information New Zealand
Size of the marine environment in comparison to land mass (times larger)	15.8	Calculation = Total marine environment / Total land mass
Portion of territory underwater	96%	Calculation = Total ocean territory / (Total ocean territory + Total land mass)
Size of the ocean territory in comparison to land mass (times larger)	22.2	Calculation = Total ocean territory / Total land mass
Size of the BPAs and seamount closures in comparison to land mass (times larger)	4.6	Calculation = Benthic closures / Total land mass
Type 1 marine protected area	17,430	Department of Conservation (2015)
Type 2 marine protected area	4,685	Department of Conservation (2015)
Benthic closures	1,240,738	Department of Conservation (2015)
Sanctuaries	28,138	Department of Conservation (2017)
Total protected area	1,290,991	Calculation
Territorial sea in Type 1 MPAs	9.6%	Calculation = Type 1 MPAs / Territorial Sea
EEZ in BPAs	30.6%	Calculation = Benthic closures / EEZ
Total area of marine environment protected	30.5%	Calculation = Total protected area / Total marine environment

## References

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\*Note the figures presented on the Department of Conservation's Marine Protection Tools web page differ from those used by the Ministry for the Environment. The Ministry for the Environment figures are based on the Marine Protected Areas: Tier 1 statistic 2015 report. Tier 1 statistics are official statistics released by the government. Tier 1 statistics have been used in these calculations, where available. No tier 1 statistic was available for the area of marine mammal sanctuaries. In this case, the Department of Conservation website was used.