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Tini a Tangaroa

Report to the Ecologically Related Species Working Group

New Zealand

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1 Introduction

1.1 GENERAL COMMENTS ON FISHING METHODS BY WHICH SOUTHERN BLUEFIN TUNA IS CAUGHT IN PARTY FISHERIES (BY FLEET, AREA, AND TIME)

Since the start of New Zealand's southern bluefin tuna (SBT) fishery, handline, trolling, and surface longlines have been used to target SBT in the New Zealand Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) with only a small proportion caught on the High Seas. All but a few tonnes of the SBT catch is now taken in the surface longline fishery.

Historically, the SBT surface longline fishery primarily occurred off the west coast of the South Island, and the east coast of the North Island of New Zealand. However, recent years have shown an increase in targeting of SBT off the east coast of the South Island as well.

The main fishing season for SBT generally begins in March/April and finishes in August/September, although recent years have seen an earlier start to the season, i.e. February. Small amounts of SBT are also caught as bycatch outside of the main fishing period.

1.2 GENERAL COMMENTS ON TYPE AND MAGNITUDE OF ECOLOGICALLY RELATED SPECIES (ERS) CAUGHT BY FISHERY/METHOD.

Protected species, such as seabirds, fur seals, and turtles, are caught as bycatch in the New Zealand SBT surface longline fishery. Seabirds are generally the most common protected species bycatch, although some years have seen higher captures rates of fur seals and turtles also.

Non-target fish species, such as blue sharks, mako sharks, ray's bream, and albacore, are also caught as bycatch in the New Zealand SBT surface longline fishery. Blue sharks are the most common non-target fish bycatch and usually result in live release. Blue sharks are managed under New Zealand's quota management system and have a total allowable catch of 2,080 tonnes.

As of January 2024, 100% of surface longliners operating in the SBT fishery had cameras onboard their vessels capturing the vast majority of fishing activity conducted during a trip. Additionally, as of October 2024 New Zealand implemented new strengthened seabird mitigation requirements which aligned with the best practice advice of the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatross and Petrels (ACAP), i.e. 100% use of hook-shielding devices, or simultaneous use of a tori line, night setting, and line weighting.

The extensive camera programme has significantly improved monitoring of New Zealand fisheries, including mitigation use, bycatch, and protected species interactions. Since cameras were rolled out, they have been the primary verification method for the NZ surface longline fleet. For 2024, New Zealand has provided camera monitored e-logbook data. Experience overseas and in New Zealand is that monitoring of fishing by observers or cameras generally leads to more accurate reporting by fishers. Additionally, in 2024, all footage of seabird captures was subsequently reviewed by seabird experts for the purpose of species identification.[1]

[1] Bell, E.A. & Bell, M. (2025). Protected Species Expert Identification Project: Identification of seabirds following review of footage from cameras on Aotearoa New Zealand commercial fishing vessels. Unpublished Wildlife Management International Technical Report to the Ministry of Primary Industries and the Department of Conservation. (IN PRESS)

2 Review of SBT fisheries

Commercial SBT catch has steadily increased since the early 1990s and reached a record high of 1102.8 tonnes in 2023, a significant increase from 2021 and 2022 (787.9 tonnes and 875.4 tonnes respectively). Catch in 2024 declined back to 2022 levels with a catch of 890.0 tonnes (**Table 1, Table 2,** and **Table 3** in Appendix 1).

Total effort targeting or catching SBT peaked in 2003 before declining and has fluctuated significantly in the years since. Effort in 2023 and 2024 remained relatively consistent with the two years previous and continued to show a trend towards increased effort in CCSBT stat area 6. (**Table 4** and **Table 5**).

2.1 FLEET SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION (BRIEF SUMMARY OF TRENDS)

The number of vessels catching SBT in New Zealand fisheries waters by calendar year and by fishing year is provided in **Table 6**.

2.1.1 Trends by season

Up until 1991, foreign charter vessels dominated the New Zealand SBT fishery. In 1991, the first domestic longline vessel began fishing for SBT, and then throughout the 1990s and early 2000s the domestic fleet expanded. Since around the time that SBT was introduced into the quota management system in 2004, the number of vessels operating in the New Zealand fishery has been declining, with 20 vessels operating in the fishery during both the 2023 and 2024 calendar years.

2.1.2 Trends by area

The New Zealand SBT surface longline fishery occurs off the east coast of the North Island, north of 40º South, in CCSBT statistical area 5 (area 5), and off the east and west coasts of the South Island, south of 40º South, in CCSBT statistical area 6 (area 6).

Historically, the charter fleet, which was primarily composed of the larger -60° freezer vessels, dominated the west coast South Island fishery. The charter vessels left the fishery in 2016 after there were changes in legislation (**Figure 1** and **Figure 2**).

The domestic fleet is primarily composed of smaller vessels which operate mainly within the New Zealand EEZ. Historically effort has been concentrated in the east coast of the North Island, however, in recent years domestic vessels have increased effort off the west and east coasts of the South Island replacing some of the effort previously made by the foreign charter fleet (**Figure 3** and **Figure 4**). The domestic vessels are usually at sea for a few days, and land SBT both as a target and as a bycatch of bigeye and swordfish target sets, as well as albacore trolls.

2.2 DISTRIBUTION OF CATCH AND EFFORT (SUMMARY OF CATCH AND EFFORT BY AREA AND FLEET)

Maps of historical catch and effort by the SBT fishery are provided in **Figure 1** and **Figure 2** for the charter fleet, and **Figure 3** and **Figure 4** for the domestic fleet.

2.2.1 Summary by area

For the charter fleet, catch and effort predominantly occurred in area 6, with under 10 percent of total charter catch and effort occurring in area 5 (**Table 2**, **Table 4**, **Figure 1**, and **Figure 2**).

For the domestic fleet, effort increased dramatically in both areas from 1994 to 2003, which was followed by a decline to a low level in 2007 and 2008, particularly in area 6 (**Table 5** and

Figure 3). This decline is primarily associated with the removal from the fleet of a domestically-owned freezer vessel that fished in area 6, but also with a substantial decrease in the number of vessels in the surface longline fleet (**Table 6**). Since 2008, domestic vessels have increased effort in area 6. This increased effort has been reflected in increased catch in area 6, which reached 545 tonnes in 2019, surpassing catch in area 5 for the first time (414.7 tonnes). Catch in area 6 continued to grow in 2023 and 2024, once again exceeding catch in area 5 and demonstrating the ongoing shift of effort to the south (**Table 3** and **Figure 4**).

2.2.2 Summary by fleet

For the foreign charter fleet, catch fluctuated around 200 tonnes since the early 1990s (**Table 2**). Effort gradually declined from the early 1990s to 2016, when, due to changes in legislation, the vessels left the fishery (**Table 4**).

For the domestic fleet, catch remained below 600 tonnes up until 2012 when it began increasing, peaking in 2023 at 1102.8 tonnes (**Table 3**). In 2024, catch declined again to 890.9 tonnes consistent with 2022 catch levels.

3 Fisheries monitoring for each fleet

3.1 SUMMARY OF RECENT OBSERVER COVERAGE OF SBT FISHERIES FLEETS

In 2023, on average across CCSBT areas 5 and 6, only 4.6% of the catch and 3.25% of the effort was observed – this was due to ongoing health and safety concerns related to watchkeeping which prevented deployment of observers on many longline fishing vessels. In January 2024, cameras were rolled out on 100% of surface longline vessels and all monitoring has since been conducted via onboard cameras – in 2024 90% of catch and 89% of effort was monitored by cameras.[2] Note that electronic monitoring via cameras has been accepted by the Commission as a suitable alternative to human observers. Experience overseas and in New Zealand is that monitoring of fishing by observers or cameras generally leads to more accurate reporting by fishers. The rollout of onboard cameras provides for a high degree of confidence in the accuracy of fisher-reported data.

3.2 SUMMARY OF DATA COLLECTION FROM NON-OBSERVED ACTIVITIES

3.2.1 Southern bluefin tuna

From 1 October 2004, when SBT was introduced into the quota management system, the catch monitoring and catch balancing systems in place for all other New Zealand quota species were applied to SBT. All fishers are required to complete logbooks. Electronic submission of logbook information became compulsory for all vessels in 2019.

3.2.2 Fish bycatch - quota species

The total allowable catch (TAC) of fish bycatch species associated with New Zealand's SBT longline fishery is presented in **Table 7.**

3.2.3 Fish bycatch - non-quota species

Some species caught as bycatch in the SBT fishery are not managed under the quota management system, for example albacore tuna and striped marlin. However, fishers are required to report the catch of all species, including any non-quota management system species, when furnishing their monthly returns. As a result, the commercial reporting

[2] Note this is lower than 100% due to the cameras going live at the end of January, as well as some temporary technical issues during the rollout.

requirements provide information on total catch and effort of fish bycatch in the SBT fishery. For additional information on quota and non-quota fish species bycatch, see section 5.

3.2.4 Non-fish and protected species bycatch reporting

Events of non-fish bycatch and protected species bycatch are reported by fishers on separate Non-fish and Protected Species Returns. This applies to both observed and unobserved trips and is a reporting requirement for all commercial operations. Table 23, Table 24, Table 25, and Table 26 provide commercially reported protected species captures in CCSBT fisheries during 2023 and 2024. The rollout of onboard cameras provides for a high degree of confidence in the accuracy of fisher-reported data.

There was an increase in the reporting of protected species following the rollout of onboard cameras, which aligns with international experience and research undertaken in New Zealand. The levels of protected species captures now being reported are broadly in line with the estimates used in New Zealand to inform management advice.

3.2.5 Electronic monitoring and reporting

Beginning in 2019, electronic reporting and geospatial position reporting became compulsory for all commercial fishing vessels in New Zealand's surface longline fleet. Additionally, as of January 2024, the entire surface longline fleet has cameras on board their vessels. New Zealand's electronic monitoring programme utilises two primary forms of review - random review, and targeted review. For SBT-targeting fisheries, a 10% random, representative sample of camera footage data is targeted for review to verify the accuracy of logbooks which are required to be filled for all fishing effort – additional targeted review is undertaken based on a risk-based approach i.e. based on variables such as location or timing of effort which could increase risk of protected species interactions.

The extensive camera programme has significantly improved monitoring of New Zealand fisheries, including bycatch and protected species interactions. New Zealand is providing camera monitored e-logbook data, noting that 92%[3] of hooks were monitored by cameras in 2024.

4 Seabirds

4.1 SUMMARY OF CPUE AND TOTAL NUMBERS OF SEABIRDS INCIDENTALLY CAUGHT BY AREA AND FLEET AND LIST OF NUMBERS OF EACH SEABIRD SPECIES CAUGHT REPORTED FROM OBSERVERS

Observed seabird captures by area during 2023 and 2024 are provided in **Table 12** to **Table 15**. In 2023, on average across Region 5 and Region 6, 3.3% of effort was observed. In 2024, on average across Region 5 and Region 6, 92% of effort was monitored by onboard cameras. Additionally, in 2024, all camera monitored, fisher-reported seabird captures were sent for expert identification, ensuring the accuracy of the fisher-reported data set.[4]

The reduction in observer coverage and subsequent rollout of onboard cameras makes comparison of capture trends across years difficult.

4.2 SUMMARY OF SEABIRD CAPTURES FROM SOURCES OTHER THAN OBSERVERS.

Commercially reported seabird captures for 2023 and 2024 are provided in **Table 24.**

[3] 92% of hooks targeting SBT were covered by camera monitoring in 2024 due to the cameras going live at the end of January, as well as some temporary technical issues during the rollout.
[4] Bell, E.A. & Bell, M. (2025). Protected Species Expert Identification Project: Identification of seabirds following review of footage from cameras on Aotearoa New Zealand commercial fishing vessels. Unpublished Wildlife Management International Technical Report to the Ministry of Primary Industries and the Department of Conservation. (IN PRESS)

5 Other non-target fish

5.1 SUMMARY OF CPUE AND TOTAL NUMBERS OF SHARK AND THE PREDOMINANT NON-TARGET FISH SPECIES BY AREA AND FLEET REPORTED FROM OBSERVERS

Non-target fish captures by area for 2023 and 2024 are provided in **Table 16** to **Table 19.** Blue shark are the most commonly caught shark and non-target fish species. The reduction in observer coverage and subsequent rollout of onboard cameras makes comparison of capture trends across years difficult.

5.2 SUMMARY OF NON-TARGET FISH CAPTURES FROM SOURCES OTHER THAN OBSERVERS

Non-target fish captures are also reported via commercial reporting and are provided in **Table 25** for 2023 and 2024**.**

6 Marine mammals and marine reptiles

6.1 SUMMARY OF TOTAL NUMBERS OF MARINE MAMMALS AND MARINE REPTILES INCIDENTALLY CAUGHT REPORTED FROM OBSERVERS

Most marine mammals and marine reptiles are protected in New Zealand under legislation. Observed marine mammal and marine reptile captures by area for 2023 and 2024 are provided in **Table 20** to **Table 22**. The reduction in observer coverage and subsequent rollout of onboard cameras makes comparison of capture trends across years difficult.

6.2 SUMMARY OF MARINE MAMMAL AND MARINE REPTILE CAPTURES FROM SOURCES OTHER THAN OBSERVERS.

Commercially reported captures are provided in **Table 26** and **Table 27.**

7 Mitigation measures to minimize seabird and other species bycatch

7.1 CURRENT MEASURES

7.1.1 Mandatory measures for each fleet

Mandatory measures for the surface longline fleet are specified in the Fisheries (Seabird Mitigation Measures – Surface Longline) Circular (SLL Circular). Since October 2024, commercial surface longline fishers are required to use hook-shielding devices on 100% of hooks, or simultaneously use a tori line, line weighting, *and* set lines at night.[5] Similar provisions are outlined in high seas permit conditions for any New Zealand vessels fishing on the high seas. These requirements came into effect in October 2024 and align with best practice recommendations of the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatross and Petrels (ACAP).

Compliance with these regulations is monitored by cameras, as well as in-port inspections by Fisheries Officers. New Zealand ensures 10% random representative effort is reviewed as required by CCSBT, plus additional targeted review of key fishing events following on a risk-based approach.

[5] New Zealand legislation defines ‘night’ as the time between half an hour after nautical dusk and half an hour before nautical dawn.

During the 2023 and 2024 calendar years, inspections of vessels in port identified instances where the configuration of seabird mitigation measures did not meet technical specifications set out in the SLL circular. All fishers were advised to remediate the tori line in accordance with requirements prior to departing port. Additionally, in early 2025, a permit holder was convicted and sentenced for failure to use a tori line during setting of a surface longline. The breach was detected by aerial surveillance in June 2023 and a fine of approximately $3,300 was imposed.

7.1.2 Voluntary Measures for Each Fleet

Since 2015, the Protected Species Liaison Programme ('the Programme') has been working with the surface longline fleet to mitigate incidental capture of seabirds. A key output of the Programme has been to assist in the development of risk management plans specific to the individual vessel operations. The Programme also encourages fishers to seek advice from liaison officers when certain capture thresholds occur. The risk management plans include mandatory and voluntary seabird mitigation measures. Voluntary measures include:

- Reporting seabird bycatch events to liaison officers (noting it is mandatory to report these events to Fisheries New Zealand as part of fisher reporting)
- Aiming to increase sink rate of baited hooks during setting (for example, by reducing setting speed)
- No discharging of fish waste immediately before or during setting
- Either holding or batch discharging fish waste during hauling
- Retaining all used bait on board until hauling has finished
- Using thawed bait (rather than frozen bait)
- Keeping gear and deck clean of any remaining fish waste to reduce attracting seabirds
- Managing light in a way that reduces light-induced disorientation or attraction to vessels, especially while sheltering or at anchor
- Following best practice handling and release guidelines for protected species

The Protected Species Liaison Programme has deployed turtle dehooking kits to the fleet and checks in with vessels before the summer season to make sure they are accessible in the case of a turtle capture event. Kits include de-hookers of three sizes (small, medium, and large), a long-handled line-cutter and spare blades, bolt cutters, and scissors. The medium-sized de-hooker has a bite-blocker fitted. Some vessels already carry bolt-cutters and dip-nets.

Liaison officers continue to supply tori line materials to the fleet and offer advice for keeping tori lines in good condition and fit-for-purpose. Additionally, the Programme has facilitated the implementation of hook-shielding devices in the fleet in recent years, and has also assisted in the testing of 'Procella' or weighted hooks in the surface longline fleet.

7.2 MEASURES UNDER DEVELOPMENT/TESTING

Fishers are encouraged to test mitigation techniques and devices they consider may be effective. For example, another trial is planned to further test 'Procella' or weighted hooks in SBT operations.

8 Public relations and education activities

8.1 PUBLIC RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

Fisheries New Zealand routinely engages with skippers and other interested stakeholders via bi-annual Fish Plan Advisory Group meetings and Longline Workshop. Protected species (especially seabirds and turtles) are routinely a primary discussion topic at these meetings, including discussing captures and mitigation measure use and innovation. Fisheries New Zealand also facilitates biannual meetings of the Seabird Advisory Group (SAG), a multi-agency, multi-stakeholder group established to monitor progress against the National Plan of Action for Seabirds 2020.

In addition to government activities, the Southern Seabird Trust (www.southernseabirds.org), formed in 2002, continued its work in education and awareness of seabird conservation. The organisation's priority projects at present include:

- Working in partnership with the New Zealand Department of Conservation to promote the 'Seabird-Safe Fishing Toolkit' for pelagic longline vessels >24m. The toolkit includes global scale maps showing seabird distribution and risk; mitigation measures and their effectiveness, cost and specifications; and monitoring methods to verify the mitigation measures that are being used. The Toolkit has a reporting function that fishing companies can use to report their current seabird safety, and their plans for improvement.

- Engaging NGOs, standards bodies, and seafood retailers to advance the adoption of seabird-safe fishing practices across global tuna supply chains. This includes supporting fishing companies, NGOs, and market actors to integrate the Toolkit within their schemes, protocols, dashboards, certification frameworks, and policies.

- Overcoming the barriers that hinder fishing companies from adopting seabird-safe fishing practices. This includes funding a group of high seas vessels to purchase and install best practice mitigation measures, as well as continuing to support the development of new technologies.

- Presenting the Seabird Smart Awards every second year that celebrate individuals who are voted by their peers and a judging panel as making significant effort and leadership towards seabird smart fishing.

- Educating New Zealand recreational fishers on how to fish without catching seabirds, and how to handle and release any live birds that become caught.

8.2 EDUCATION

The Department of Conservation's Protected Species Liaison Programme began engaging with the surface longline fleet in 2014. As part of the Programme all surface longline vessels have received advice and assistance on implementing effective seabird mitigation (such as how to improve tori lines), including provision of free mitigation materials.

The Programme helped vessel operators develop protected species risk management plans specific to their operations. The plans are accompanied by industry '10 Golden Rules for Surface Longliners to Save Seabirds', industry operational procedures, and a number of other informational documents (such as safe handling and release of seabirds and turtles). The Programme also encourages fishers to seek advice from liaison officers when certain capture thresholds occur.

As mentioned above, the primary means of direct engagement and education by Fisheries New Zealand with surface longline fishers is through bi-annual workshops, where mitigation and captures of seabirds and other ERS are routinely discussed.

8.3 INFORMATION EXCHANGE

New Zealand regularly submits discussion, background, and information documents to regional fisheries management organisations and international organisations on topics related to ecologically related species.[6]

Fisheries New Zealand and the Department of Conservation also provide research and information through their respective websites.[7]

9 Information on other ERS (non-bycatch), such as prey and predator species

New Zealand has no information to report on other ERS (non-bycatch).

10 Other

New Zealand is providing other information on ERS-related research activities through various papers submitted to ERSWG16, including a paper on diving ecology of petrels, a paper on overlap of black petrels with longline fishing effort in the WCPFC convention area (also submitted to WCPFC), and a fine-scale overlap of Gibson's and Southern Buller's albatross with longline fishing effort, all presented under agenda item 5.

New Zealand prioritizes inspection of all foreign flagged fishing vessels which enter New Zealand ports. Vessels are inspected for compliance related to seabird mitigation measures, and any potential infractions are referred to the flag state for further investigation and action. Domestic fishing vessels are also inspected in port and via camera monitoring to ensure compliance with protected species mitigation requirements.

New Zealand has been screening for the HPAI virus in seabirds since 2023.To date there has been no records of the occurrence of the virus despite thousands of samples taken from seabirds.[8]

[6] New Zealand documents submitted to WCPFC and ACAP can be found on the organisations' websites.
[7] Fisheries New Zealand fisheries research can be found here: https://www.mpi.govt.nz/news-and-resources/science-and-research/fisheries-research/ Department of Conservation research can be found here: https://www.doc.govt.nz/our-work/conservation-services-programme/
[8] Avian Influenza Virus Surveillance Across New Zealand and Its Subantarctic Islands Detects H1N9 in Migratory Shorebirds, but Not 2.3.4.4b HPAI H5N1

11 Implementation of the IPOA-Seabirds and IPOA-Sharks

As a member of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation, New Zealand is supportive of the International Plans of Action developed by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation. In line with the International Plans of Action, New Zealand has developed National Plans of Action for seabirds and sharks.

New Zealand implemented the first National Plan of Action to reduce the incidental catch of seabirds in New Zealand fisheries in 2004. This plan was revised in 2013 and 2020 and is currently undergoing review again in 2026. Copies of the 2020 plan can be obtained from the Fisheries New Zealand website[9].

New Zealand implemented the first National Plan of Action for the conservation and management of sharks in 2008. This plan was revised in 2013. Copies of this plan can be obtained from the Fisheries New Zealand website[10].

[9] The latest iteration of New Zealand's NPOA Seabirds can be found here: https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/40652-National-Plan-Of-Action-Seabirds-2020-Report

[10] The latest iteration of New Zealand's NPOA Sharks can be found here: https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/1138-National-Plan-of-Action-for-the-Conservation-and-Management-of-Sharks-2013

Appendix 1 – Tables

Note that throughout Appendix 1, for any field with 'Observer/Observed', New Zealand has provided camera monitored e-logbook data.

Table 1: Commercial catches of SBT in New Zealand fisheries waters (tonnes, whole weight) by calendar year and New Zealand fishing year (1 October to 30 September).

Year	Calendar year catches	Fishing year catches
1980	130.0	130.0
1981	173.0	173.0
1982	305.0	305.0
1983	132.0	132.0
1984	93.0	93.0
1985	94.0	94.0
1986	82.0	82.0
1987	59.0	59.0
1988	94.0	94.0
1989	437.2	437.1
1990	529.2	529.3
1991	164.5	164.5
1992	279.2	279.2
1993	216.6	216.3
1994	277.0	277.2
1995	436.4	434.7
1996	139.3	140.4
1997	333.7	333.4
1998	337.1	333.0
1999	460.6	457.5
2000	380.3	381.7
2001	358.5	359.2
2002	450.3	453.6
2003	389.6	391.7
2004	393.3	394.0
2005	264.4	264.0
2006	238.2	238.2
2007	382.6	383.1
2008	319.0	318.8
2009	418.5	417.3
2010	500.8	500.0
2011	547.1	547.2
2012	775.5	775.4
2013	756.4	758.2
2014	825.6	825.8
2015	922.3	922.2
2016	950.8	949.6
2017	913.3	913.5
2018	1008.0	1008.1
2019	959.4	956.9
2020	853.0	856.6
2021	787.9	787.5
2022	875.4	875.9
2023	1102.8	1095.7
2024	890.9	895.1

Table 2: Catch (tonnes) for the charter fleet by year and CCSBT statistical area. Based on raised catches. (No charter vessels fished in 1996 nor since 2015)

Calendar Year	Area 5	Area 6	Other*
1989		296.3	0.3
1990	66.7	174.9	
1991	23.0	102.6	
1992	4.8	214.5	0.5
1993	20.2	120.5	9.5
1994		234.1	
1995	1.6	228.7	0.2
1996			
1997	52.3	186.2	
1998	83.9	117.3	
1999	9.8	190.7	
2000	2.5	132.5	
2001		139.3	
2002		148.4	
2003		82.1	
2004		126.4	
2005	34.4	53.0	
2006	9.9	95.3	
2007	53.0	161.0	
2008		200.0	
2009	17.0	201.2	
2010		207.8	
2011		199.1	
2012		240.1	0.1
2013		183.9	
2014		223.9	
2015		256.8	

*Most often erroneous position data

Table 3: Catch (tonnes) for the domestic fleet by year and CCSBT statistical area based on raised catches.

Calendar Year	Area 5	Area 6	Other*
1980			130.0
1981			173.0
1982			305.0
1983			132.0
1984			93.0
1985			94.0
1986			82.0
1987			59.0
1988			94.0
1989	0.1	140.5	
1990	6.9	278.7	2.0
1991	0.9	37.8	0.1
1992	6.2	53.2	
1993	49.4	16.3	0.8
1994	6.5	35.6	0.8
1995	15.0	184.9	6.1
1996	34.2	103.8	1.3
1997	57.9	36.2	1.1
1998	83.4	52.2	0.4
1999	194.7	64.8	0.6
2000	184.0	60.9	0.4
2001	113.1	105.7	0.4
2002	135.7	162.9	3.2
2003	216.7	89.7	0.1
2004	101.0	165.9	
2005	165.2	11.6	0.3
2006	122.8	10.2	
2007	162.5	2.1	
2008	80.5	38.1	
2009	133.5	66.7	0.2
2010	204.8	88.2	
2011	237.2	110.8	
2012	249.1	285.8	
2013	344.1	227.2	
2014	334.0	267.6	
2015	406.1	259.3	0.1
2016	563.5	386.3	1.1
2017	483.2	428.6	1.1
2018	652.5	355.2	0.3
2019	414.7	544.7	
2020	491.9	361.1	
2021	395.1	392.8	
2022	418.6	456.8	
2023	409.4	693.0	0.4
2024	370.3	520.5	

* Includes erroneous position data and data without positions. Since the introduction of electronic reporting and geospatial position reporting in 2019, issues with erroneous data have mostly been resolved.

Table 4: Effort (1,000s of hooks) for the charter fleet by year and CCSBT statistical area region based on raised hooks. Note that this includes some non-SBT target effort in area 5. (No charter vessels fished in 1996 nor since 2015.)

Calendar Year	Area 5	Area 6	Other*
1989		1596	3.5
1990	259	1490.6	
1991	306	1056.5	
1992	47.6	1386.8	3
1993	174.1	1125.7	101.4
1994		799.1	
1995	27.1	1198.7	13.5
1996			
1997	135.2	1098.7	
1998	225	616	
1999	57.2	955.1	
2000	30.3	757.9	
2001		639.4	
2002		726.4	
2003	3	866.6	
2004		1113.5	
2005	137	498.9	
2006	39.4	562.5	
2007	271.6	1136.1	
2008		568.3	
2009	66.8	731.0	
2010		484.9	
2011		495.9	
2012		548.4	3.4
2013	13.2	450.8	
2014		655.8	
2015		625.9	

*Most often erroneous position data

Table 5: Effort (1,000s hooks that caught or targeted SBT) for the domestic fleet by year and CCSBT statistical area based on raised hooks.

Calendar Year	Area 5	Area 6	Other*
1989			
1990	41.7		
1991	31.5	49.2	
1992	71.7	12.1	
1993	644.0	108.1	7.7
1994	122.6	143.3	5.8
1995	221.5	760.4	26.7
1996	417.9	564.3	11.5
1997	736.4	8.9	17.3
1998	633.6	314.5	1.2
1999	1221.4	382.9	5.5
2000	1164.0	454.4	8.5
2001	1027.6	751.5	1.9
2002	1358.6	1246.8	13.5
2003	1868.7	1569.1	4.3
2004	1154.1	1431.9	1.2
2005	1133.0	153.6	2.4
2006	1036.4	122.4	0.9
2007	681.2	19.0	
2008	527.8	94.0	
2009	733.9	165.4	1.3
2010	1116.7	294.3	
2011	955.7	197.8	
2012	858.9	629.3	
2013	905.3	565.0	1.2
2014	595.0	540.2	
2015	716.0	524.1	0.7
2016	883.8	565.9	12.6
2017	866.1	590.2	7.9
2018	1203.9	485.0	3.7
2019	1356.5	1499.9	
2020	779.4	705.1	
2021	505.4	488	0.9
2022	365.7	557.3	0.5
2023	429.1	714.6	3.9
2024	469.9	746.7	0.7

* Includes erroneous position data and data without positions. Since the introduction of electronic reporting and geospatial position reporting in 2019, issues with erroneous data have mostly been resolved.

Table 6: Number of vessels catching SBT in New Zealand fisheries waters by calendar year and New Zealand fishing year (1 October to 30 September).

Year	Calendar year vessel numbers	Fishing year vessel numbers
2001	132	132
2002	151	155
2003	132	132
2004	99	101
2005	57	58
2006	56	57
2007	44	45
2008	35	36
2009	40	39
2010	44	42
2011	42	42
2012	43	44
2013	39	39
2014	37	38
2015	34	33
2016	32	32
2017	32	32
2018	34	34
2019	28	30
2020	28	28
2021	29	28
2022	22	25
2023	20	20
2024	20	20

Table 7: TACs of the main fish bycatch species associated with the SBT surface longline fishery within the New Zealand EEZ as of 1 October 2026**.**

Fish species	TAC (tonnes)
Bigeye Tuna	740
Yellowfin Tuna	358
Pacific Bluefin Tuna	235.5
Swordfish	919
Moonfish	527
Blue Shark	2,080
Mako Shark	276
Porbeagle Shark	129
Ray's Bream	1,045

Table 8: Observer coverage in terms of catch (proportion of individual SBT observed) for the domestic surface longline fleet for 2023 and 2024 calendar years. Data for 2024 shows coverage in terms of catch with an active camera onboard.

Country/ Fishing Entity	Calendar Year	Fishery		CCSBT statistical area	Total SBT catch numbers	Observed SBT catch numbers	Observer coverage (%)
		Gear Code	Fleet Code				
NZ	2023	SLL	NZD	5	9,619	238	2.5%
				6	15,688	1055	6.7%
NZ	2024	SLL	NZD	5	7,326	7,248	98.9%
				6	12,645	10,818	85.6%

Table 9: Observer coverage in terms of estimated catch (proportion of total estimated weight) for the domestic surface longline fleet for 2023 and 2024 calendar years. Data for 2024 shows coverage in terms of estimated catch with an active camera on board.

Country/ Fishing Entity	Calendar Year	Fishery		CCSBT statistical area	Total SBT Catch (kg)	Observed SBT Catch (kg)	Observer coverage (%)
		Gear Code	Fleet Code				
NZ	2023	SLL	NZD	5	350,794	7,359	2.1%
				6	616,892	34,935	5.7%
NZ	2024	SLL	NZD	5	341,175	337,868	99.0%
				6	470,802	384,848	81.7%

Table 10: Observer coverage in terms of effort (proportion of hooks observed) for the domestic fleet for 2023 and 2024 calendar years. Data for 2024 shows coverage in terms of hooks set with an active camera on board.

Country/ Fishing Entity	Calendar year	Fishery		CCSBT statistical area	Total Effort (no. of hooks)	Observed Effort (no. of hooks)	Observer coverage (%)
		Gear code	Fleet code				
NZ	2023	SLL	NZD	5	447,149	3,718	0.8%
				6	735,371	47,165	6.4%
NZ	2024	SLL	NZD	5	494,197	486,197	98.4%
				6	785,372	653,430	83.2%

Table 11: Observer coverage in terms of days for the domestic fleet for the 2023 and 2024 calendar years. Data for 2024 shows coverage in terms of days fished with an active camera on board.

Country/ Fishing Entity	Calendar Year	Fishery		CCSBT statistical area	Total Effort (vessel days)	Observed Effort (vessel days)	Observer coverage (%)
		Gear Code	Fleet Code				
NZ	2023	SLL	NZD	5	917	4	0.4%
				6	852	51	6.0%
NZ	2024	SLL	NZD	5	498	490	98.4%
				6	747	619	82.8%

Table 12: Reporting of observed captures of seabirds in CCSBT fisheries in 2023

Country: New Zealand Year (calendar year) 2023 Area: 5

	Total & Observed Effort			Observed Captures				Proportion of observed effort with specific mitigation measures						
Species	Total Effort	Total Observed Effort	Observer Coverage (%)	Captures (*number*)	Fate (*numbers*)			TP + NS	TP + WB	NS + WB	TP + WB + NS	TP only	NS only	Nil
					Retained (dead)	Discarded (dead)	Released (live)							
Storm petrels (unidentified)	447,149	3,178	0.8%	1	0	0	1	25	25	-	50	-	-	-
TOTAL	447,149	3,178	0.8%	1	0	0	1	25	25	-	50	-	-	-

To note (and also applicable to following tables):

- The footnotes apply to all the similar tables that follow.
- Where fate does not equate to captures, the fate is unknown.

Table 13: Reporting of observed captures of seabirds in CCSBT fisheries in 2023

Country: New Zealand Year (calendar year) 2023 Area: 6

	Total & Observed Effort			Observed Captures				Proportion of observed effort with specific mitigation measures						
Species	Total Effort	Total Observed Effort	Observer Coverage	Captures (*number*)	Fate (*numbers*)			TP + NS	TP + WB	NS + WB	TP + WB + NS	TP only	NS only	Nil
					Retained (dead)	Discarded (dead)	Released (live)							
Buller's albatross and Pacific albatross	735,371	47,165	6.4%	2	2	0	0	33.5	1.8	-	64.7	-	-	-
Northern royal albatross	735,371	47,165	6.4%	1	1	0	0	33.5	1.8	-	64.7	-	-	-
Royal albatrosses	735,371	47,165	6.4%	1	1	0	0	33.5	1.8	-	64.7	-	-	-
Black-browed albatross (unidentified)	735,371	47,165	6.4%	1	1	0	0	33.5	1.8	-	64.7	-	-	-
Westland petrel	735,371	47,165	6.4%	2	2	0	0	33.5	1.8	-	64.7	-	-	-
White-capped albatross	735,371	47,165	6.4%	9	9	0	0	33.5	1.8	-	64.7	-	-	-
White-chinned petrel	735,371	47,165	6.4%	1	1	0	0	33.5	1.8	-	64.7	-	-	-
TOTAL	735,371	47,165	6.4%	17	17	0	0	33.5	1.8	-	64.7	-	-	-

Table 14: Reporting of observed captures of seabirds in CCSBT fisheries in 2024. Data for 2024 comes from camera monitored e-logbooks. Note that New Zealand's current seabird mitigation requirements (100% use of hook-shielding devices, or simultaneous use of tori line, night setting, and line weighting) came into effect in October 2024.

Country: New Zealand Year (calendar year) 2024 Area: 5

	Total & Observed Effort			Observed Captures				Proportion of observed effort with specific mitigation measures							
Species	Total Effort	Total Observed Effort	Observer Coverage	Captures (*number*)	Fate (*numbers*)			TP + NS	TP + WB	NS + WB	TP + WB + NS	TP only	NS only	HS*	Nil
					Retained (dead)	Discarded (dead)	Released (live)								
Flesh-footed shearwater	494,197	486,197	98.4%	1	0	0	1	40.7	3.9	1.7	47.0	2.6	2.0	50.1	-
Antipodean and Gibson's albatross	494,197	486,197	98.4%	1	0	1	0	40.7	3.9	1.7	47.0	2.6	2.0	50.1	-
Great albatross (unidentified)	494,197	486,197	98.4%	1	0	1	0	40.7	3.9	1.7	47.0	2.6	2.0	50.1	-
Smaller albatross (unidentified)	494,197	486,197	98.4%	2	0	2	0	40.7	3.9	1.7	47.0	2.6	2.0	50.1	-
Northern royal albatross	494,197	486,197	98.4%	1	0	1	0	40.7	3.9	1.7	47.0	2.6	2.0	50.1	-
Petrels (Unidentified)	494,197	486,197	98.4%	1	0	1	0	40.7	3.9	1.7	47.0	2.6	2.0	50.1	-
Salvin's albatross	494,197	486,197	98.4%	1	0	1	0	40.7	3.9	1.7	47.0	2.6	2.0	50.1	-
Buller's albatross and Pacific albatross	494,197	486,197	98.4%	1	0	0	1	40.7	3.9	1.7	47.0	2.6	2.0	50.1	-
Southern black-browed albatross	494,197	486,197	98.4%	1	0	0	1	40.7	3.9	1.7	47.0	2.6	2.0	50.1	-

Petrel, Prion or Shearwater (Unidentified)	494,197	486,197	98.4%	1	0	0	1	40.7	3.9	1.7	47.0	2.6	2.0	50.1	-
White-capped albatross	494,197	486,197	8.5%	4	0	3	1	40.7	3.9	1.7	47.0	2.6	2.0	50.1	-
TOTAL	494,197	486,197	98.4%	15	0	10	5	40.7	3.9	1.7	47.0	2.6	2.0	50.1	-

**HS stands for hooks shields. This column indicates the proportion of effort where hooks shields were seen, independent from the other mitigation methods used. An event can be included in both the HS column and one of the other mitigation combination columns. This is the same for all following bycatch tables for 2024.*

Table 15: Reporting of observed captures of seabirds in CCSBT fisheries in 2024. Data for 2024 comes from camera monitored e-logbooks. Note that New Zealand's current seabird mitigation requirements (100% use of hook-shielding devices, or simultaneous use of tori line, night setting, and line weighting) came into effect in October 2024.

Country: New Zealand Year (calendar year) 2024 Area: 6

	Total & Observed Effort			Observed Captures				Proportion of observed effort with specific mitigation measures							
Species	Total Effort	Total Observed Effort	Observer Coverage	Captures (*number*)	Fate (*numbers*)			TP + NS	TP + WB	NS + WB	TP + WB + NS	TP only	NS only	HS	Nil
					Retained (dead)	Discarded (dead)	Released (live)								
Buller's albatross and Pacific albatross	785,372	653,430	83.2%	7	1	5	1	20.4	2.8	26.9	31.0	1.2	17.3	96.5	-
Antipodean and Gibson's albatross	785,372	653,430	83.2%	8	1	4	3	20.4	2.8	26.9	31.0	1.2	17.3	96.5	-
Southern Royal albatross	785,372	653,430	83.2%	13	0	11	2	20.4	2.8	26.9	31.0	1.2	17.3	96.5	-
Royal albatross (unidentified)	785,372	653,430	83.2%	2	0	1	1	20.4	2.8	26.9	31.0	1.2	17.3	96.5	-
Great albatross (unidentified)	785,372	653,430	83.2%	9	0	7	2	20.4	2.8	26.9	31.0	1.2	17.3	96.5	-

Albatross (Unidentified)	785,372	653,430	83.2%	14	0	13	1	20.4	2.8	26.9	31.0	1.2	17.3	96.5	-
Black-browed albatross (Unidentified)	785,372	653,430	83.2%	2	0	1	1	20.4	2.8	26.9	31.0	1.2	17.3	96.5	-
Petrel, Prion and Shearwater (unidentified)	785,372	653,430	83.2%	5	0	3	2	20.4	2.8	26.9	31.0	1.2	17.3	96.5	-
Procellaria petrels (Unidentified)	785,372	653,430	83.2%	12	1	7	4	20.4	2.8	26.9	31.0	1.2	17.3	96.5	-
Mid-sized Petrels & Shearwaters	785,372	653,430	83.2%	9	2	7	0	20.4	2.8	26.9	31.0	1.2	17.3	96.5	-
Petrels (Unidentified)	785,372	653,430	83.2%	3	0	2	1	20.4	2.8	26.9	31.0	1.2	17.3	96.5	-
Storm petrels (Unidentified)	785,372	653,430	83.2%	1	0	1	0	20.4	2.8	26.9	31.0	1.2	17.3	96.5	-
Smaller albatross (unidentified)	785,372	653,430	83.2%	33	1	31	1	20.4	2.8	26.9	31.0	1.2	17.3	96.5	-
Southern black-browed albatross	785,372	653,430	83.2%	1	0	1	0	20.4	2.8	26.9	31.0	1.2	17.3	96.5	-
Salvin's albatross	785,372	653,430	83.2%	5	0	5	0	20.4	2.8	26.9	31.0	1.2	17.3	96.5	-
Sooty shearwater	785,372	653,430	83.2%	3	0	2	1	20.4	2.8	26.9	31.0	1.2	17.3	96.5	-
Wandering albatross (Unidentified)	785,372	653,430	83.2%	1	0	1	0	20.4	2.8	26.9	31.0	1.2	17.3	96.5	-
White-capped albatross	785,372	653,430	83.2%	38	0	32	6	20.4	2.8	26.9	31.0	1.2	17.3	96.5	-
White-chinned petrel	785,372	653,430	83.2%	8	0	8	0	20.4	2.8	26.9	31.0	1.2	17.3	96.5	-
Westland petrel	785,372	653,430	83.2%	2	0	2	0	20.4	2.8	26.9	31.0	1.2	17.3	96.5	-

Petrel, Prion or Shearwater (Unidentified)	785,372	653,430	83.2%	10	2	8	0	20.4	2.8	26.9	31.0	1.2	17.3	96.5	-
TOTAL	785,372	653,430	83.2%	186	8	152	26	20.4	2.8	26.9	31.0	1.2	17.3	96.5	-

Table 16: Reporting of observed captures of non-target fish in CCSBT fisheries in 2023

Country: New Zealand Year (calendar year) 2023 Area: 5

	Total & Observed Effort			Observed Captures					Proportion of observed effort with specific mitigation measures						
Species	Total Effort	Total Observed Effort	Observer Coverage	Captures (*number*)	Fate (*numbers*)				TP + NS	TP + WB	NS + WB	TP + WB + NS	TP only	NS only	Nil
					Retained (dead)	Discarded (dead)	Released (live)	Other							
Blue shark	447,149	3,178	0.8%	77	0	60	16	1	25	25	-	50	-	-	-
Mako shark	447,149	3,178	0.8%	1	0	0	0	0	25	25	-	50	-	-	-
Porbeagle shark	447,149	3,178	0.8%	2	0	2	0	0	25	25	-	50	-	-	-
Thresher shark	447,149	3,178	0.8%	1	0	1	0	0	25	25	-	50	-	-	-
Pelagic stingray	447,149	3,178	0.8%	2	0	0	2	0	25	25	-	50	-	-	-
TOTAL	447,149	3,178	0.8%	962	1	186	663	112	25	25	-	50	-	-	-

Table 17: Reporting of observed captures of non-target fish in CCSBT fisheries in 2023

Country: New Zealand Year (calendar year) 2023 Area: 6

	Total & Observed Effort			Observed Captures					Proportion of observed effort with specific mitigation measures						
Species	Total Effort	Total Observed Effort	Observer Coverage	Captures (*number*)	Fate (*numbers*)				TP + NS	TP + WB	NS + WB	TP + WB + NS	TP only	NS only	Nil
					Retained (dead)	Discarded (dead)	Released (live)	Other							
Blue shark	735,371	47,165	6.4%	2331	0	329	1925	77	33.5	1.8	-	64.7	-	-	-
Mako shark	735,371	47,165	6.4%	4	0	0	3	1	33.5	1.8	-	64.7	-	-	-
Porbeagle shark	735,371	47,165	6.4%	39	0	13	27	0	33.5	1.8	-	64.7	-	-	-
Seal shark	735,371	47,165	6.4%	1	0	0	1	0	33.5	1.8	-	64.7	-	-	-
School shark	735,371	47,165	6.4%	3	3	0	0	0	33.5	1.8	-	64.7	-	-	-
White Pointer shark	735,371	47,165	6.4%	1	0	0	0	1	33.5	1.8	-	64.7	-	-	-
Total	735,371	47,165	6.4%	2378	3	342	1956	78	33.5	1.8	-	64.7	-	-	-

Table 18: Reporting of observed captures of non-target fish in CCSBT fisheries in 2024. Data for 2024 comes from camera monitored e-logbooks.

Country: New Zealand Year (calendar year) 2024 Area: 5

	Total & Observed Effort			Observed Captures					Proportion of observed effort with specific mitigation measures							
Species	Total Effort	Total Observed Effort	Observer Coverage	Captures (*number*)	Fate (*numbers*)				TP + NS	TP + WB	NS + WB	TP + WB + NS	TP only	NS only	HS	Nil
					Retained (dead)	Discarded (dead)	Released (live)	Other								
Blue shark	494,197	486,197	98.4%	10956	26	4191	6739	0	40.7	3.9	1.7	47.0	2.6	2.0	50.1	-
Mako shark	494,197	486,197	98.4%	507	1	207	299	0	40.7	3.9	1.7	47.0	2.6	2.0	50.1	-
Porbeagle shark	494,197	486,197	98.4%	89	1	61	27	0	40.7	3.9	1.7	47.0	2.6	2.0	50.1	-
School shark	494,197	486,197	98.4%	2	0	0	1	1	40.7	3.9	1.7	47.0	2.6	2.0	50.1	-
Pelagic stingray	494,197	486,197	98.4%	318	0	0	0	318	40.7	3.9	1.7	47.0	2.6	2.0	50.1	-
Bronze Whaler shark	494,197	486,197	98.4%	23	0	0	0	23	40.7	3.9	1.7	47.0	2.6	2.0	50.1	-
Cookiecutter shark	494,197	486,197	98.4%	2	0	0	0	2	40.7	3.9	1.7	47.0	2.6	2.0	50.1	-
Thresher shark	494,197	486,197	98.4%	52	0	0	0	52	40.7	3.9	1.7	47.0	2.6	2.0	50.1	-
Total	494,197	486,197	98.4%	11949	28	4459	7066	396	40.7	3.9	1.7	47.0	2.6	2.0	50.1	-

Table 19: Reporting of observed captures of non-target fish in CCSBT fisheries in 2024. Data for 2024 comes from camera monitored e-logbooks.

Country: New Zealand Year (calendar year) 2024 Area: 6

	Total & Observed Effort			Observed Captures					Proportion of observed effort with specific mitigation measures							
Species	Total Effort	Total Observed Effort	Observer Coverage	Captures (*number*)	Fate (*numbers*)				TP + NS	TP + WB	NS + WB	TP + WB + NS	TP only	NS only	HS	Nil
					Retained (dead)	Discarded (dead)	Released (live)	Other								
Blue shark	785,372	653,430	83.2%	29394	0	8849	20545	0	20.4	2.8	26.9	31.0	1.2	17.3	96.5	-
Mako shark	785,372	653,430	83.2%	41	0	13	27	1	20.4	2.8	26.9	31.0	1.2	17.3	96.5	-
Porbeagle shark	785,372	653,430	83.2%	1095	0	807	288	0	20.4	2.8	26.9	31.0	1.2	17.3	96.5	-
Bronze whaler shark	785,372	653,430	83.2%	1	0	0	0	1	20.4	2.8	26.9	31.0	1.2	17.3	96.5	-
School shark	785,372	653,430	83.2%	11	0	0	10	1	20.4	2.8	26.9	31.0	1.2	17.3	96.5	-
Cookiecutter shark	785,372	653,430	83.2%	11	0	0	0	11	20.4	2.8	26.9	31.0	1.2	17.3	96.5	-
Seal shark	785,372	653,430	83.2%	11	0	0	0	11	20.4	2.8	26.9	31.0	1.2	17.3	96.5	-
Total	785,372	653,430	83.2%	30564	0	9669	20870	25	20.4	2.8	26.9	31.0	1.2	17.3	96.5	-

Table 20: Reporting of observed captures of marine mammals in CCSBT fisheries in 2023*

Country: New Zealand Year (calendar year) 2023 Area: 6

	Total & Observed Effort			Observed Captures				Proportion of observed effort with specific mitigation measures						
Species	Total Effort	Total Observed Effort	Observer Coverage	Captures (*number*)	Fate (*numbers*)			TP + NS	TP + WB	NS + WB	TP + WB + NS	TP only	NS only	Nil
					Retained (dead)	Discarded (dead)	Released (live)							
New Zealand fur seal	735,371	47,165	6.4%	12	0	3	9	33.5	1.8	-	64.7	-	-	-
Orca	735,371	47,165	6.4%	1	0	0	1	33.5	1.8	-	64.7	-	-	-
TOTAL	735,371	47,165	6.4%	19	0	0	19	33.5	1.8	-	64.7	-	-	-

** There were no observed captures of marine mammals in area 5 in 2023.*

Table 21: Reporting of observed captures of marine mammals in CCSBT fisheries in 2024. Data for 2024 comes from camera monitored e-logbooks.

Country: New Zealand Year (calendar year) 2024 Area: 5

	Total & Observed Effort			Observed Captures				Proportion of observed effort with specific mitigation measures							
Species	Total Effort	Total Observed Effort	Observer Coverage	Captures (*number*)	Fate (*numbers*)			TP + NS	TP + WB	NS + WB	TP + WB + NS	TP only	NS only	HS	Nil
					Retained (dead)	Discarded (dead)	Released (live)								
New Zealand fur seal	494,197	486,197	98.4%	48	0	2	46	40.7	3.9	1.7	47.0	2.6	2.0	50.1	-
Common dolphin	494,197	486,197	98.4%	1	0	0	1	40.7	3.9	1.7	47.0	2.6	2.0	50.1	-

Orca	494,197	486,197	98.4%	1	0	0	1	40.7	3.9	1.7	47.0	2.6	2.0	50.1	-
Seals and Sealions (Unidentified)	494,197	486,197	98.4%	2	0	0	2	40.7	3.9	1.7	47.0	2.6	2.0	50.1	-
Dolphin and Toothed whales (Unidentified)	494,197	486,197	98.4%	2	0	0	2	40.7	3.9	1.7	47.0	2.6	2.0	50.1	-
TOTAL	494,197	486,197	98.4%	54	0	2	52	40.7	3.9	1.7	47.0	2.6	2.0	50.1	-

Table 22: Reporting of observed captures of marine mammals in CCSBT fisheries in 2024. Data for 2024 comes from camera monitored e-logbooks.

Country: New Zealand Year (calendar year) 2024 Area: 6

	Total & Observed Effort			Observed Captures				Proportion of observed effort with specific mitigation measures							
Species	Total Effort	Total Observed Effort	Observer Coverage	Captures (*number*)	Fate (*numbers*)			TP + NS	TP + WB	NS + WB	TP + WB + NS	TP only	NS only	HS	Nil
					Retained (dead)	Discarded (dead)	Released (live)								
New Zealand fur seal	785,372	653,430	83.2%	34	0	4	30	20.4	2.8	26.9	31.0	1.2	17.3	96.5	-
TOTAL	785,372	653,430	83.2%	34	0	4	30	20.4	2.8	26.9	31.0	1.2	17.3	96.5	-

Table 23: Reporting of observed captures of marine reptiles in CCSBT fisheries in 2024. Data for 2024 comes from camera monitored e-logbooks. **Country: New Zealand Year (calendar year) 2024 Area: 5**

	Total & Observed Effort			Observed Captures				Proportion of observed effort with specific mitigation measures							
Species	Total Effort	Total Observed Effort	Observer Coverage	Captures (*number*)	Fate (*numbers*)			TP + NS	TP + WB	NS + WB	TP + WB + NS	TP only	NS only	HS	Nil
					Retained (dead)	Discarded (dead)	Released (live)								
Leatherback turtle	494,197	486,197	98.4%	4	0	0	4	40.7	3.9	1.7	47.0	2.6	2.0	50.1	-
TOTAL	494,197	486,197	98.4%	4	0	0	4	40.7	3.9	1.7	47.0	2.6	2.0	50.1	-

***Note**: There were no observed marine reptile captures in CCSBT fisheries in areas 5 or 6 in 2023 and in area 6 in 2024.*

Table 24: Commercially reported seabird captures in CCSBT fisheries during 2023 and 2024.

Year	CCSBT Stat Area	Total Effort (No. of Hooks)	Species	Number Caught	Number Dead
2023	5	429,100	Campbell albatross	3	2
			Black-browed albatross (Unidentified)	2	0
			Buller's and Pacific albatross	1	1
			Flesh-footed shearwater	1	1
			Wandering albatross (Unidentified)	1	1
			Petrel, Prion or Shearwater (Unidentified)	1	1
			Total	**9**	**6**
2023	6	714,600	Albatrosses (Unidentified)	32	26
			Chatham Island albatross	2	1
			Campbell albatross	1	1
			Common diving petrel	12	12
			Great albatrosses (Unidentified)	2	2
			Smaller albatrosses (Unidentified)	52	49
			Northern royal albatross	1	1
			Buller's and Pacific albatross	1	1
			Petrel (Unidentified)	19	18
			Mid-sized Petrels & Shearwaters (Unidentified)	2	2
			White-chinned petrel	10	9
			White-capped albatross	18	16
			Petrel, Prion or Shearwater (Unidentified)	78	76
			Total	**231**	**215**
2024	5	469,900	Albatrosses (Unidentified)	2	2
			Black (Parkinson's) petrel	2	0
			Buller's and Pacific albatross	1	0
			Smaller albatrosses (Unidentified)	5	4
			Petrel (Unidentified)	1	1
			Wandering albatross (Unidentified)	3	3
			Petrel, Prion or Shearwater (Unidentified)	2	0
			Total	**16**	**10**
2024	6	746,700	Albatrosses (Unidentified)	12	11
			Antipodean and Gibson's albatross	1	1
			Antarctic petrel	1	1
			Common diving petrel	6	4
			Great albatrosses (Unidentified)	33	27
			Gull or Tern (Unidentified)	10	9
			Smaller albatrosses (Unidentified)	88	77
			Buller's and Pacific albatross	8	7
			Petrel (Unidentified)	1	1
			Shearwaters (Unidentified)	1	1
			Wandering albatross (Unidentified)	4	2
			White-chinned petrel	15	15
			White-capped albatross	4	3
			Westland petrel	2	2
			Petrel, Prion or Shearwater (Unidentified)	53	44
			Total	**237**	**205**

Table 25: Commercially reported non-target fish captures in CCSBT fisheries in 2023 and 2024.

Year	CCSBT Stat Area	Total Effort (No. of Hooks)	Species	Number Caught	Number Retained	Number Discarded
2023	5	429,100	Blue Shark	10,864	28	10,836
			Mako shark	251	1	250
			Porbeagle shark	100	0	100
			Bronze whaler shark	234	0	234
			Thresher shark	10	0	10
			Moonfish	341	329	12
			Total	**11,800**	**358**	**11,442**
2023	6	714,600	Blue Shark	48,560	0	48,560
			Mako shark	178	0	178
			Porbeagle shark	1,853	0	1,853
			Bronze whaler shark	3	0	3
			Thresher shark	5	0	5
			Moonfish	89	89	0
			Total	**50,688**	**89**	**50,599**
2024	5	469,900	Blue Shark	10.986	26	10,960
			Mako shark	513	1	512
			Porbeagle shark	89	1	88
			Bronze whaler shark	23	0	23
			Thresher shark	52	0	52
			Moonfish	337	320	17
			Total	**12,000**	**348**	**11,652**
2024	6	746,700	Blue Shark	34,281	0	34,281
			Mako shark	47	0	47
			Porbeagle shark	1,126	0	1,126
			Bronze whaler shark	1	0	1
			Thresher shark	6	0	6
			Moonfish	64	61	3
			Total	**35,525**	**61**	**35,464**

Table 26: Commercially reported marine mammal captures in CCSBT fisheries during 2023 and 2024.

Year	CCSBT Stat Area	Total Effort (No. of Hooks)	Species	Number Caught	Number Dead
2023	5	429,100	New Zealand fur seal	30	7
			Seals and Sealions (Unidentified)	1	0
			Dolphin and Toothed whales (Unidentified)	1	0
2023	6	714,600	New Zealand fur seal	55	15
			Seals and Sealions (Unidentified)	1	0
			Orca	1	0
2024	5	469,900	New Zealand fur seal	79	14
			Orca	1	0
			Bottlenose dolphin	1	0
			Common dolphin	2	0
2024	6	746,700	New Zealand fur seal	67	16
			Seals and Sealions (Unidentified)	5	1

Table 27: Commercially reported marine reptile captures in CCSBT fisheries during 2023 and 2024. *

Year	CCSBT Stat Area	Total Effort (No. of Hooks)	Species	Number Caught	Number Dead
2023	5	429,100	Green turtle	4	1
			Leatherback turtle	3	0
2023	6	714,600	Marine turtles (Unidentified)	1	0
2024	5	469,900	Leatherback turtle	5	0

* There were no commercially reported reptiles captured in area 6 in 2024

Appendix 2 – Figures

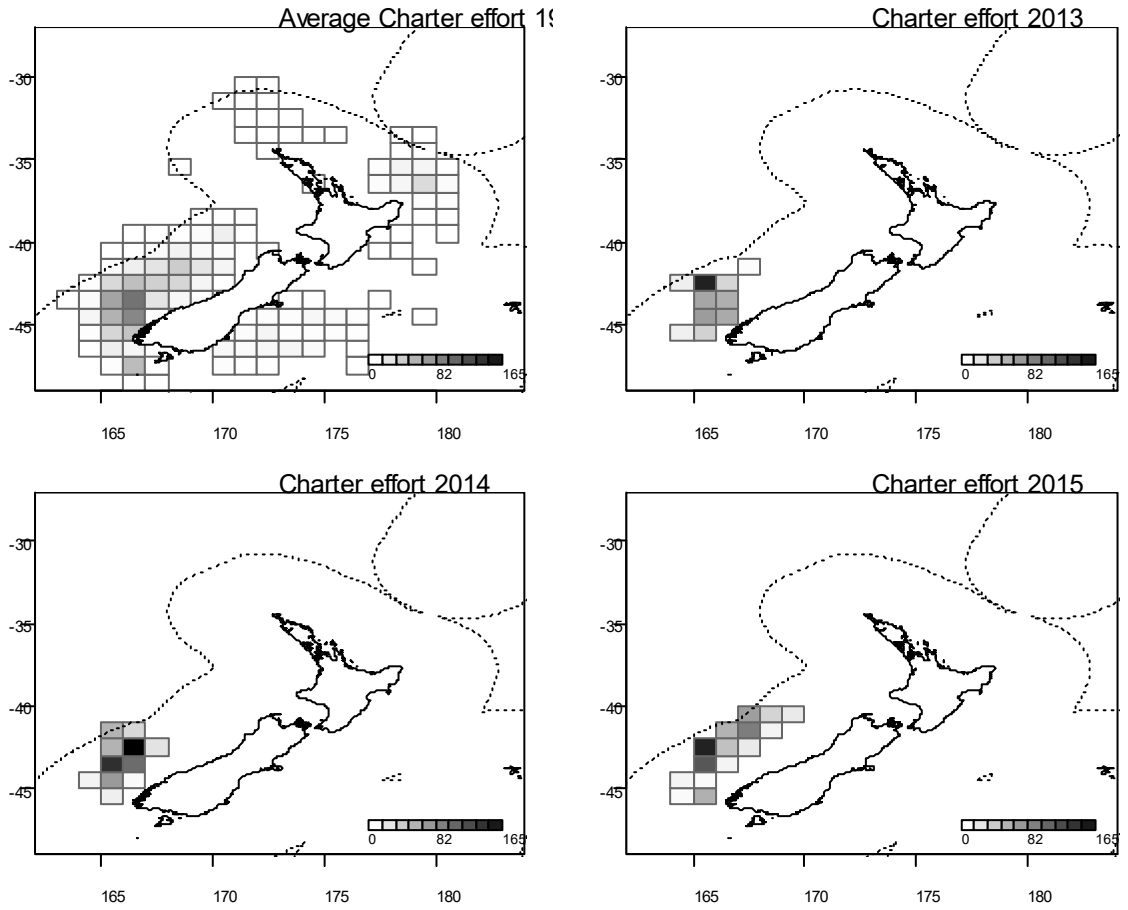


Figure 1: Distribution of longline effort (1,000s of hooks per one degree square) for the charter fleet: average for the time series (1989 to 2015), and annually for 2013 to 2015. (No charter vessels have fished since 2015.)

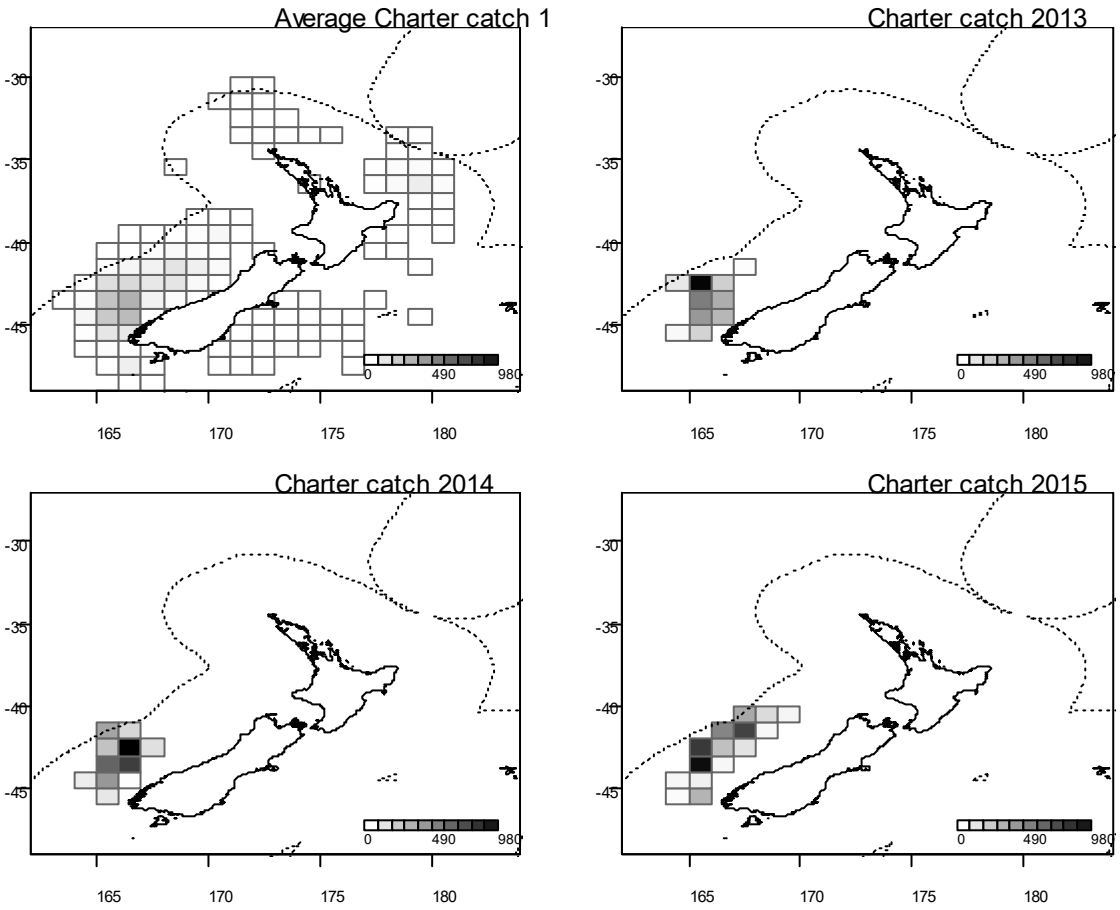


Figure 2: Distribution of longline catches (number of fish per one degree square) for the charter fleet: average for the time series (1989 to 2015), and annually for 2013 to 2015. (No charter vessels have fished since 2015.)

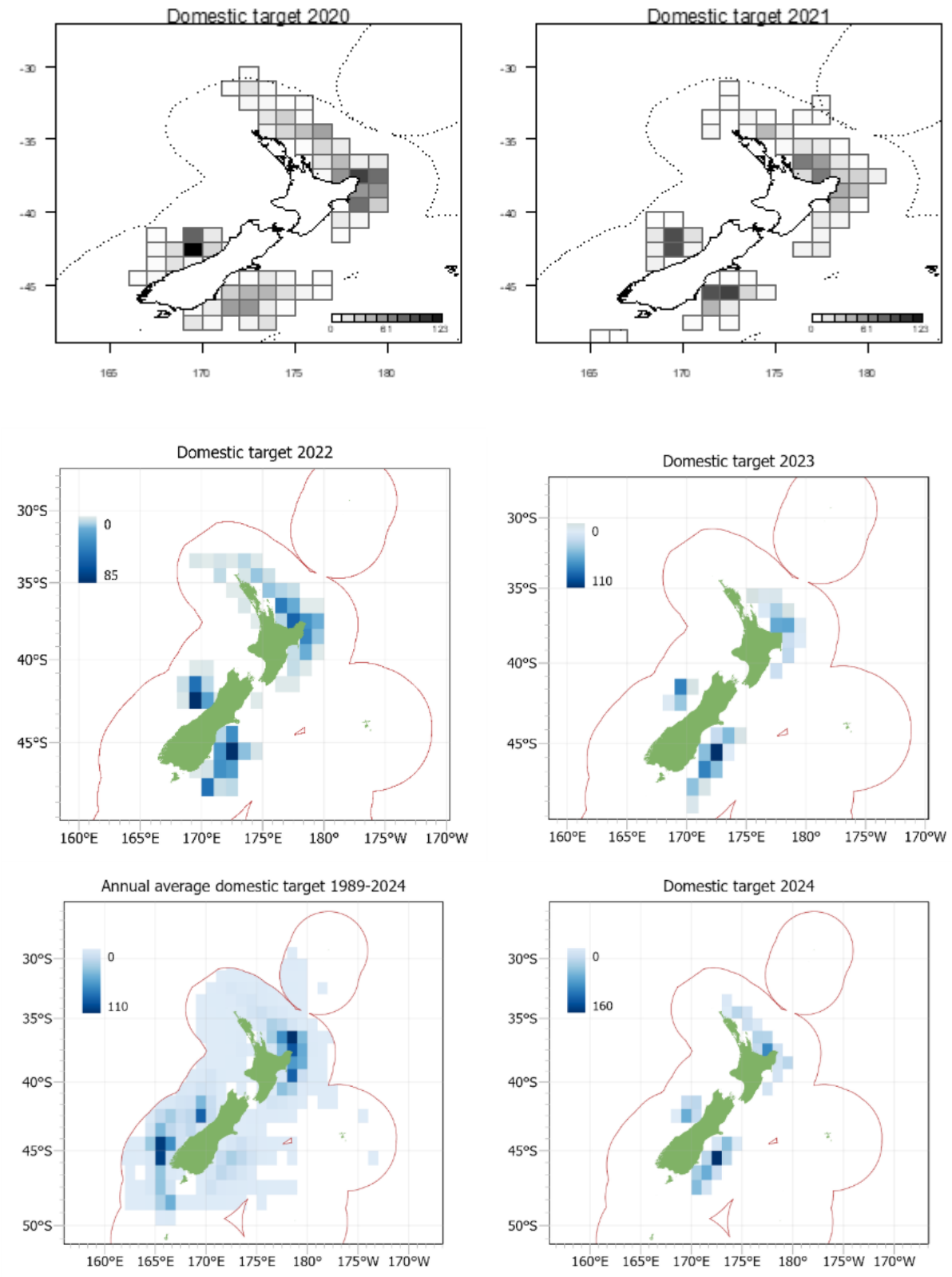


Figure 3: Distribution of longline effort (1,000s of hooks per one degree square) for the domestic commercial fleet that was targeted at SBT: average for the time series (1989 to 2024), and annually for 2020 to 2024.

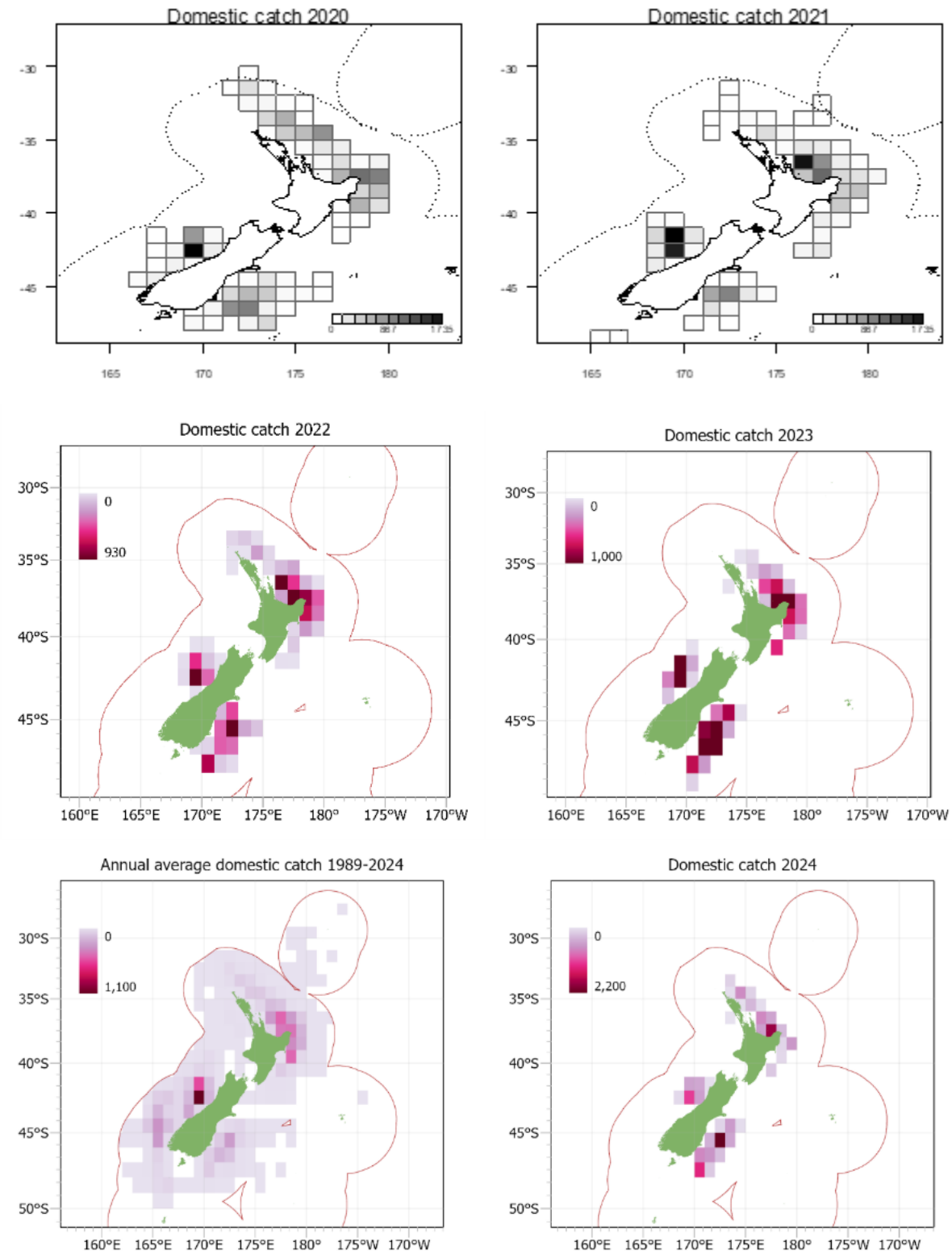


Figure 4: Distribution of longline SBT catches (number of fish per one degree square) for the domestic fleet: average for the time series (1989 to 2024), and annually for 2020 to 2024.