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ANNUAL REPORT TO THE COMMISSION
PART 1: INFORMATION ON FISHERIES, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

WCPFC-SC19-AR/CCM-15

NEW CALEDONIA

GOUVERNEMENT DE LA
NOUVELLE-CALÉDONIE

NOUVELLE-CALEDONIE
Service du Parc Naturel de la Mer de Corail et de la Pêche
SPNMCP

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE COMMISSION

PART 1: INFORMATION ON FISHERIES, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

NEW CALEDONIA - 2022

Technical report written by the fisheries and natural park of the Coral sea department of the New Caledonian Government

Scientific data were provided to the Commission in accordance with the decision relating to the provision of scientific data to the Commission on the 30th April 2022	YES

Contents

1. Summary

Fishing for tuna and associated species by New Caledonian vessels started in 1981 with pole-and-line (less than 3 vessels) which stopped very rapidly (1981: 228 mt; 1982: 998 mt; 1983: 492 mt).

Some domestic longliners started operating at the same time and it took almost 20 years before this domestic fleet had a significant activity.

The New Caledonian fleet operates in the New Caledonian EEZ exclusively.
In 2022, the New Caledonia government granted 16 licences to longline vessels.
All of these licensed domestic longliners were active. Similarly to past years there were no foreign vessels licensed or chartered to operate within the New Caledonian EEZ.

In 2022, the total catch was higher (+18%) compared to 2021. The annual catches of 3,107 mt were mainly composed of albacore, the main target species of all the vessels, which accounted for 63% of the total catches (2,158 mt). Yellowfin was second with 588 mt (17% of the total catch). Striped marlin is the main bycatch of the fishery (133 mt; 4% of the total catch).

Catches of sharks have been decreasing since 2006, due to an increasing use of monofilament branch lines and the adoption of a regulation in April 2013 prohibiting the catch, the disturbance and the retention on-board of any shark or ray.

In 2022, observer activities carried out under the New Caledonia Observer Program punctually reached a 8.1% coverage rate of the longline hooks. The aim of this activity is to collect information on all the components of the fishery harvest to be checked with other sources of data and to provide accurate data for stock assessments (biological samples, size composition, estimates of incidental catch).

During all the trips observed in 2022, there were 4 sea birds and 2 marine mammal interactions. The incidental catches of shark and ray species were reported by the Observer Program at 943 individuals in 2022 (including 143 rays).

Finally, all observation campaigns were reported using OLLO, the application set up by SPC.

2. Background

Longline fishing was introduced to the Pacific and New Caledonia by the Japanese in the 1930s. After World War II, several fishing bases were established throughout the Pacific and the number of Japanese longliners operating increased to 200 vessels by the 1960s. Until then, the longliners targeted albacore tuna for canneries, but from 1970, the Japanese turned to fishing for tuna closer to the equator, such as yellowfin and bigeye tuna.

From 1978, the year of creation of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of New Caledonia, foreign fishing was subject to the prior signature of bilateral agreements between the fishing countries and France. Successive Franco-Japanese agreements were signed until 2001, by which time Japanese fishing had almost disappeared from the New Caledonian EEZ.

The development of the domestic longline fleet started in 1983 and the early 2000s saw a significant increase in the number of longline vessels. However, from 2003 onwards, the lack of skilled manpower led to an under-utilisation of the vessels and several fishing companies stopped their activity.

The number of fishing vessels continued to decrease gradually until 2013, when the fleet stabilised at around 6 to 7 fishing companies and 16 to 18 active longliners per year.

3. Flag State Reporting

3.1. Fleet and activity

In 2022, 16 licensed domestic longliners were active (**Figure 1** and **Table 1**).

All active vessels in 2022 are less than 200 tons GRT (**Table 1**). These vessels have limited cruising range within the EEZ. The larger longliners nearing 150 tons can stay at sea for two or more weeks. Fishing campaigns last on average 12 days and fishing activity lasts on average 8 days.

320 fishing trips were reported in 2022, totalling 3 899 days at sea (-5.3% compared to 2021), 2,604 fishing days (-1.5% compared to 2021) and 5.6 million hooks (-5% compared to 2021). This decrease in fishing activity is mainly due to the temporary cessation of activity of one of the fishing vessels of the fleet during the year due to technical issues.

As in previous years, no fishing activity by the New Caledonian fleet neither north of the equator, nor south of 30° South was reported.

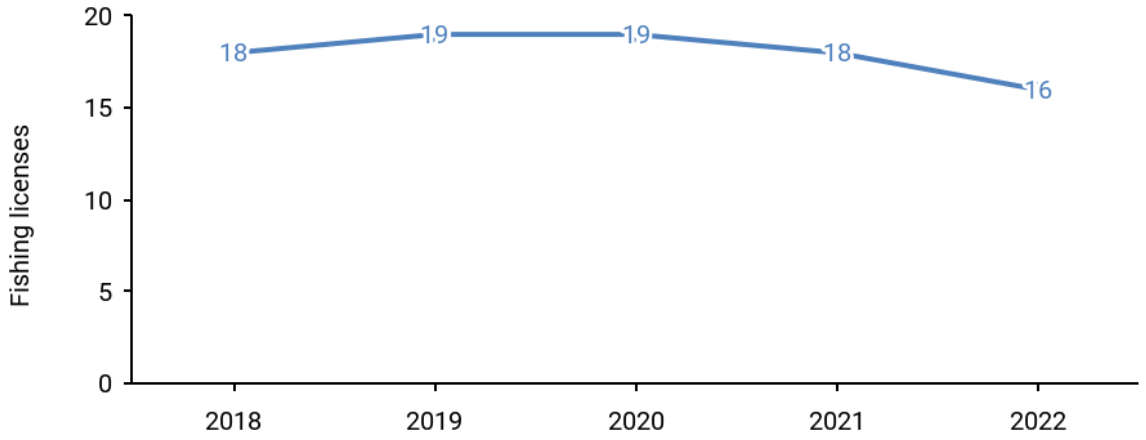


Figure 1: Historical New Caledonian longline licensed vessels

Table 1: Historical number of domestic active longliners by GRT class in New Caledonia

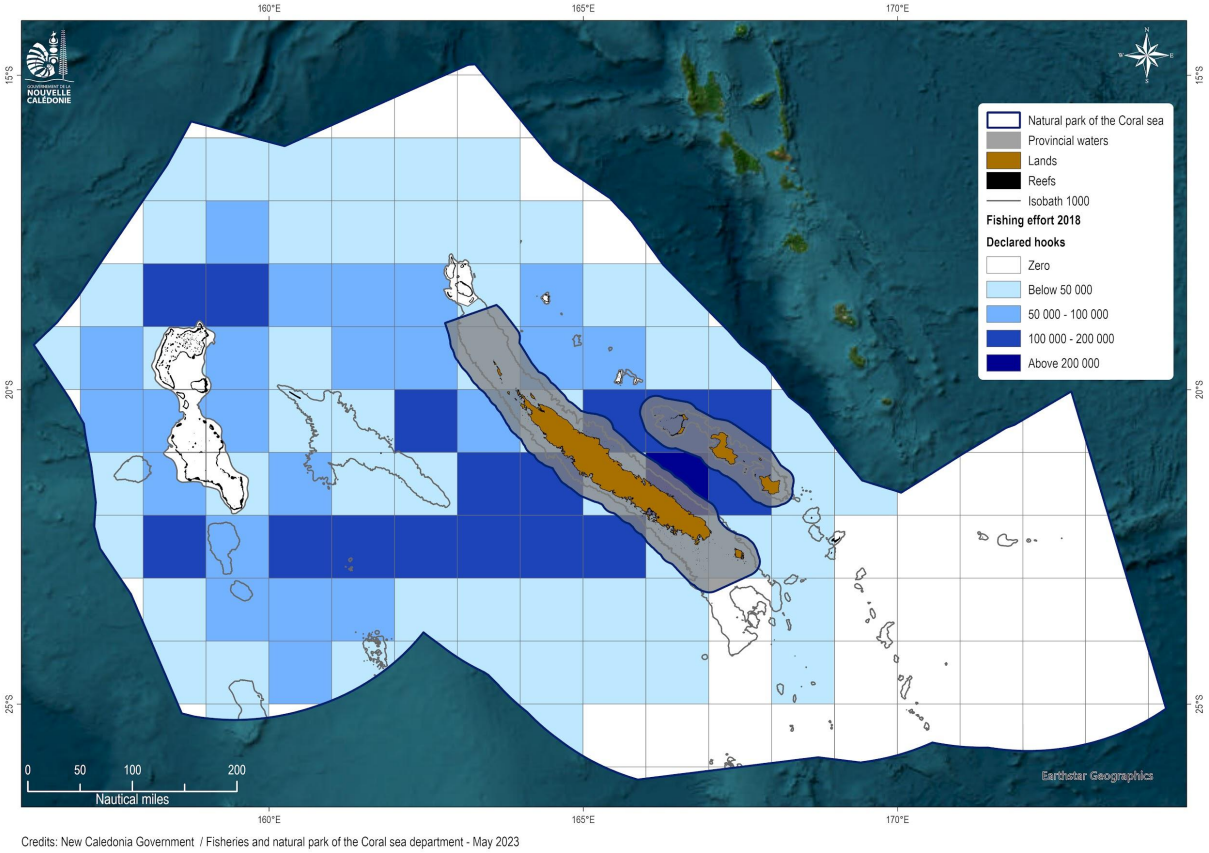
Vessel by GRT	0-50	51-200
2018	1	17
2019	1	18
2020	1	18
2021	1	17
2022	0	16

3.2. Fishing patterns

Fishing patterns vary with season and catches of targeted species. With catches of albacore tuna declining each year from March to May and from September to November in New Caledonian waters, fishing companies target yellowfin tuna around the reefs of the EEZ during these months.

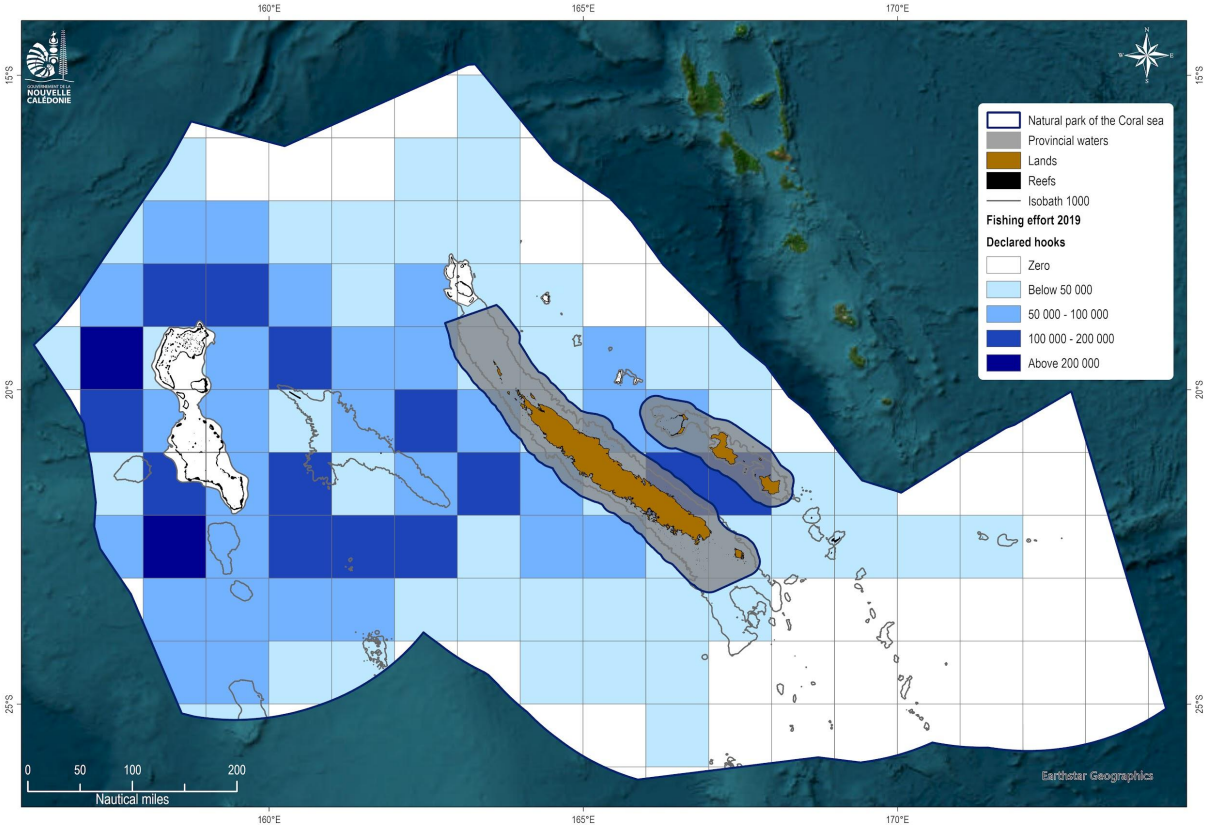
Figure 2 (a-e) below shows the annual fishing effort of domestic longliners in New Caledonia EEZ from 2018 to 2022.

a) - 2018



Credits: New Caledonia Government / Fisheries and natural park of the Coral sea department - May 2023

b) - 2019



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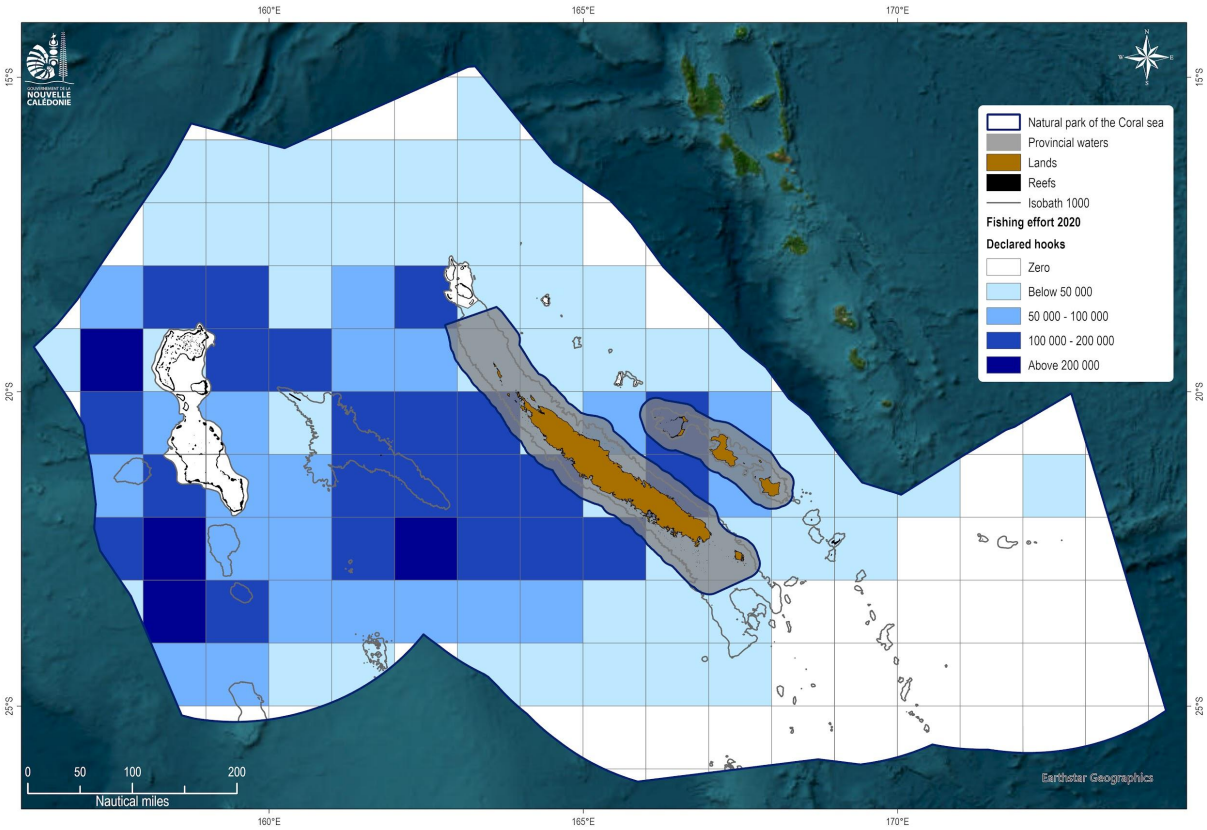
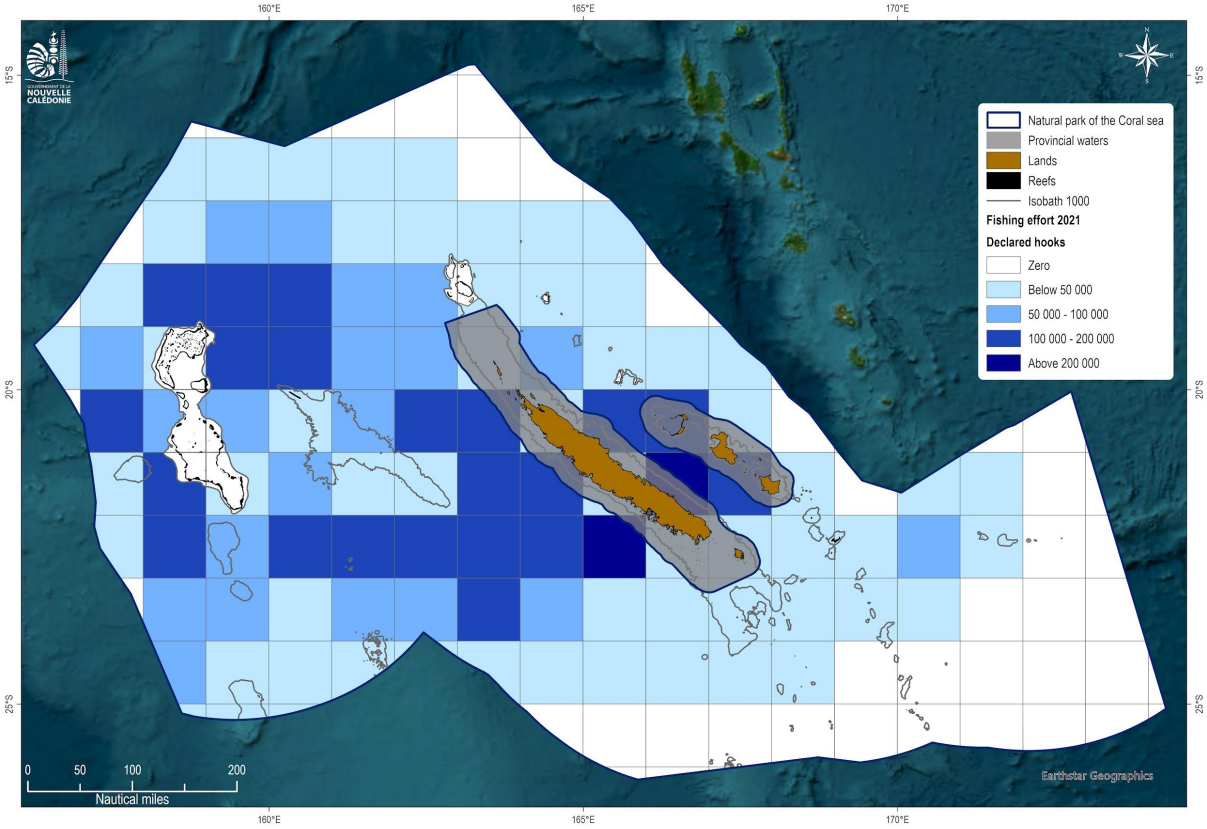
c) - 2020



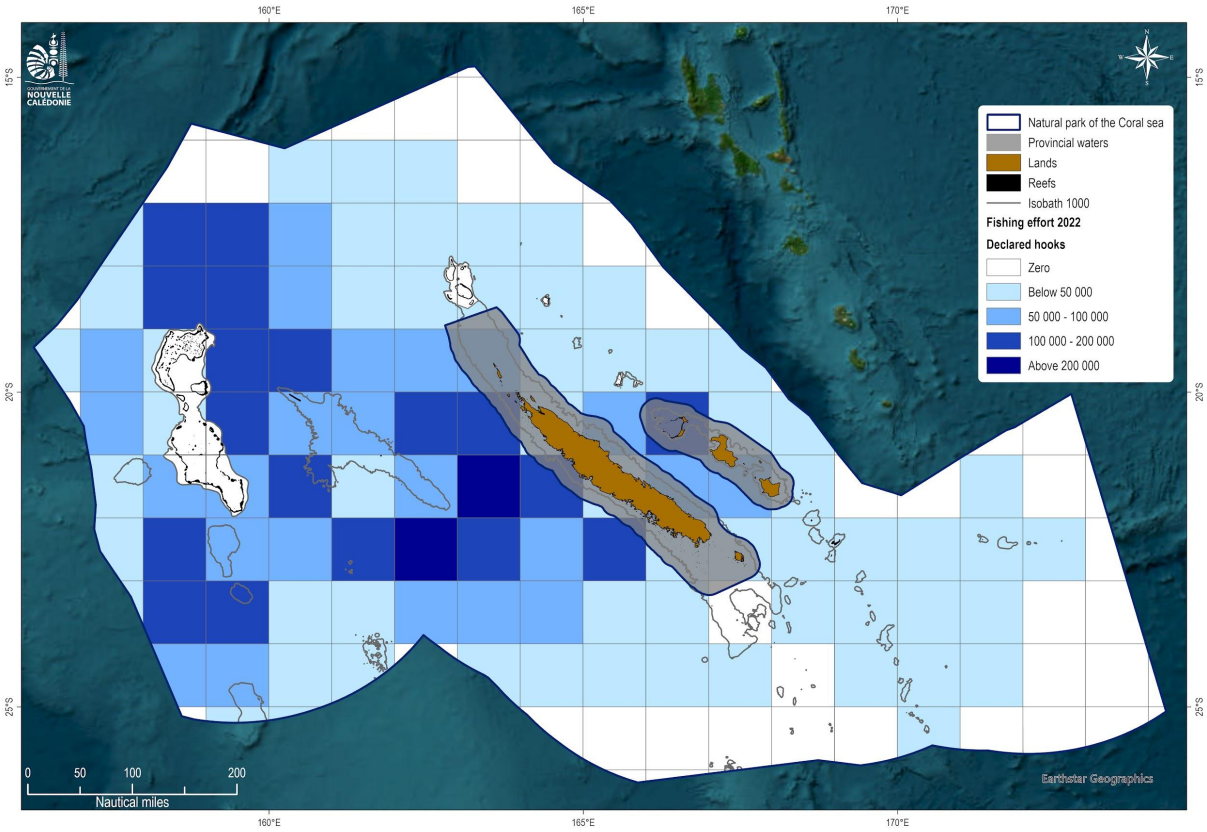
Credits: New Caledonia Government / Fisheries and natural park of the Coral sea department - May 2023

d) - 2021



Credits: New Caledonia Government / Fisheries and natural park of the Coral sea department - May 2023

e) - 2022



Credits: New Caledonia Government / Fisheries and natural park of the Coral sea department - May 2023

Figure 2 (a-e): Historical annual fishing effort (by hooks), of the New Caledonia longliners from 2018 to 2022. Hooks have been aggregated into 1 degree squares and the colour varies according to the number of hooks deployed.

3.3. Catch statistics

In 2022, the catch level estimate of WCPFC key species is 3,107 mt. The main tuna species estimated catch is 2,746 mt (**Table 2** and **Figure 3**).

As the target species of the New Caledonian fishery, the South Pacific albacore and yellowfin tunas are predominant in the catches with respectively 2,158 mt (63%) and 588 mt (17%) in 2022 (**Table 2** and **Figure 3**). The average weight of albacore is 18 kg and that of yellowfin tuna is 30 kg, similar to the previous year.

No New Caledonian vessel targets bigeye, marlins or swordfish. Therefore, all reported catches for these species are bycatch. In 2022, 67 mt of bigeye, 133 mt of striped marlin (south of 15° South) and 13 mt of swordfish were caught (**Table 2** and **Figure 3**).

Fishing activity occurred south of 25° South in 2022. Three vessels fished 12.1 mt including 10.5 mt of albacore tuna during 7 fishing days. Unfortunately, the coverage rate of the observer program in this area is zero. No seabird interaction has been reported south of 25° South in 2022, neither by observers nor by fishermen.

Since the adoption of the regulation for the conservation of sharks in April 2013, which prohibits the catch, the disturbance and the retention of any sharks and rays, all the sharks caught are not boarded and must be released. This year, data from the observer program indicates that out of all the sharks observed, 93.5% are released alive.

No New Caledonian vessel takes part in transhipment activities in the WCPFC area.

Table 2: Historical annual fishing effort and catch estimates by species from New Caledonia longliners in the WCPFC area

Effort	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Days fished	2,463	2,460	2,797	2,754	2,604[1]
Hooks	5,121,700	5,158,200	6,022,982	5,885,350	5,600,574
Catch (mt)	**2,382**	**2,828**	**2,611**	**2,626**	**3,107**
Albacore	1,752	1,965	1,903	1,774	2,158
Bigeye	46	37	51	59	67
Black marlin	28	29	32	34	36
Blue marlin	13	11	10	16	20
Pacific Bluefin tuna	1	1	0	0	0
Skipjack	15	11	8	11	92
Striped marlin	52	84	81	97	133
Swordfish	8	8	9	10	13
Yellowfin	467	664	515	624	588

[1] Source : Annual Catch Estimates 2022

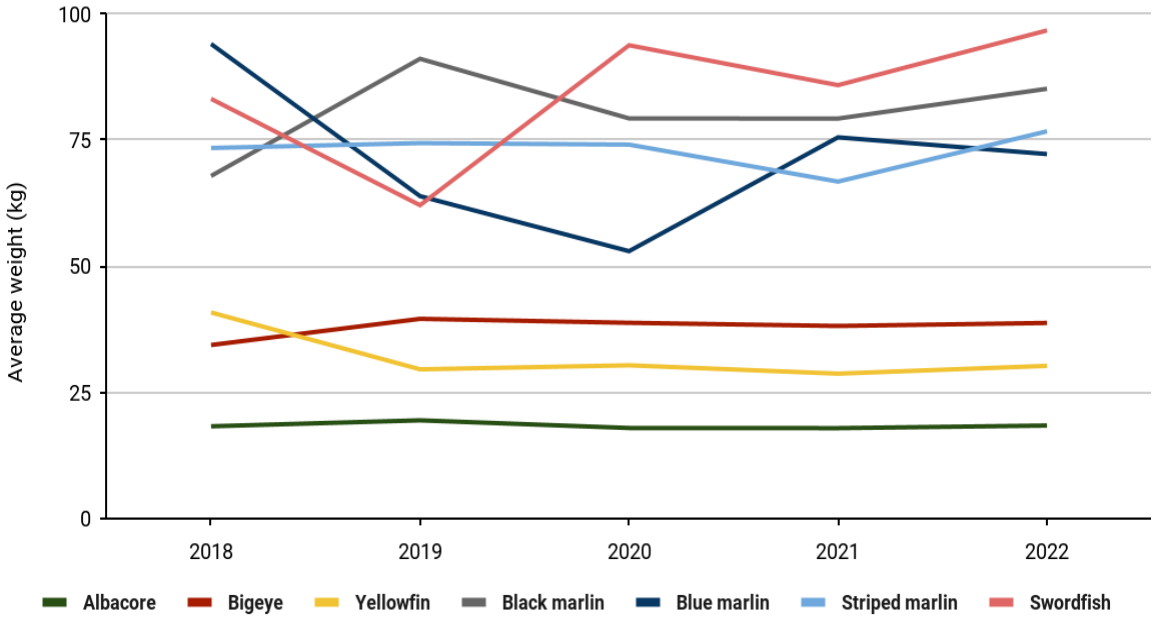
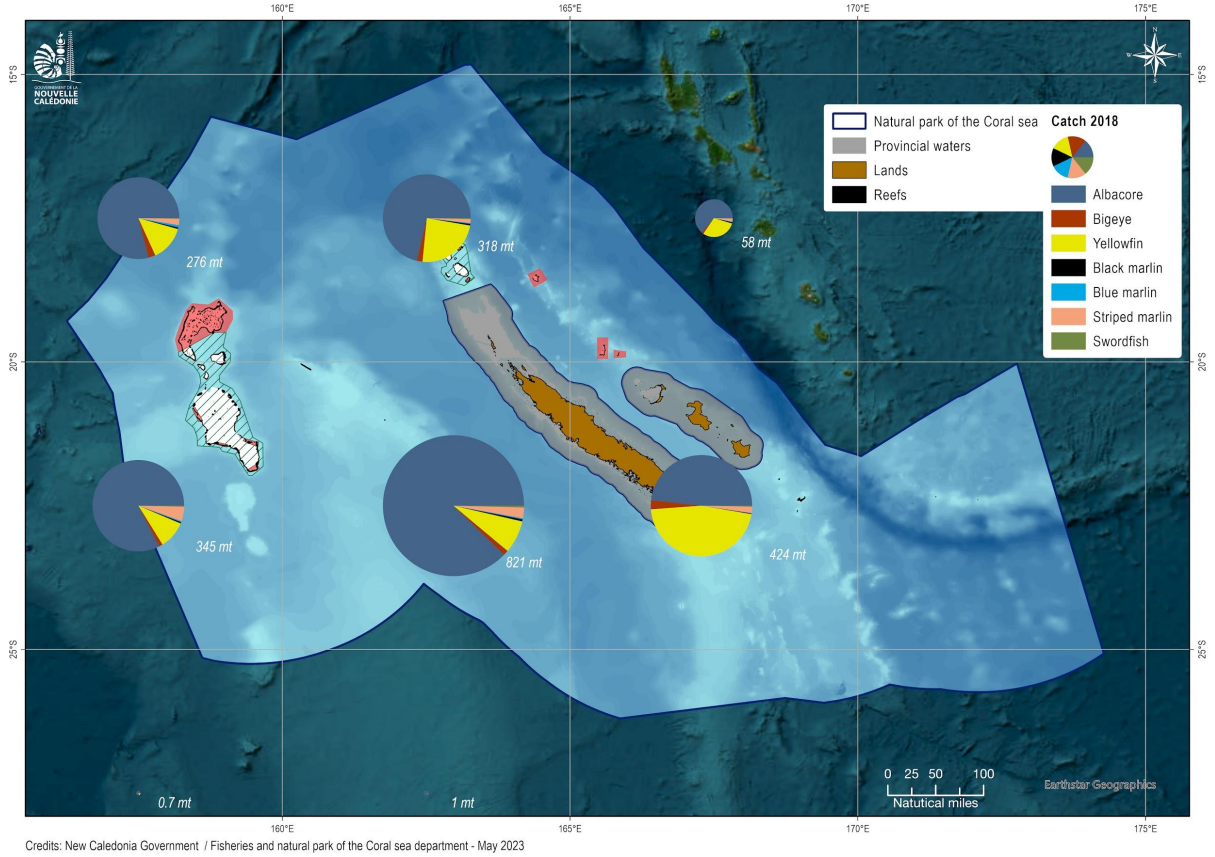


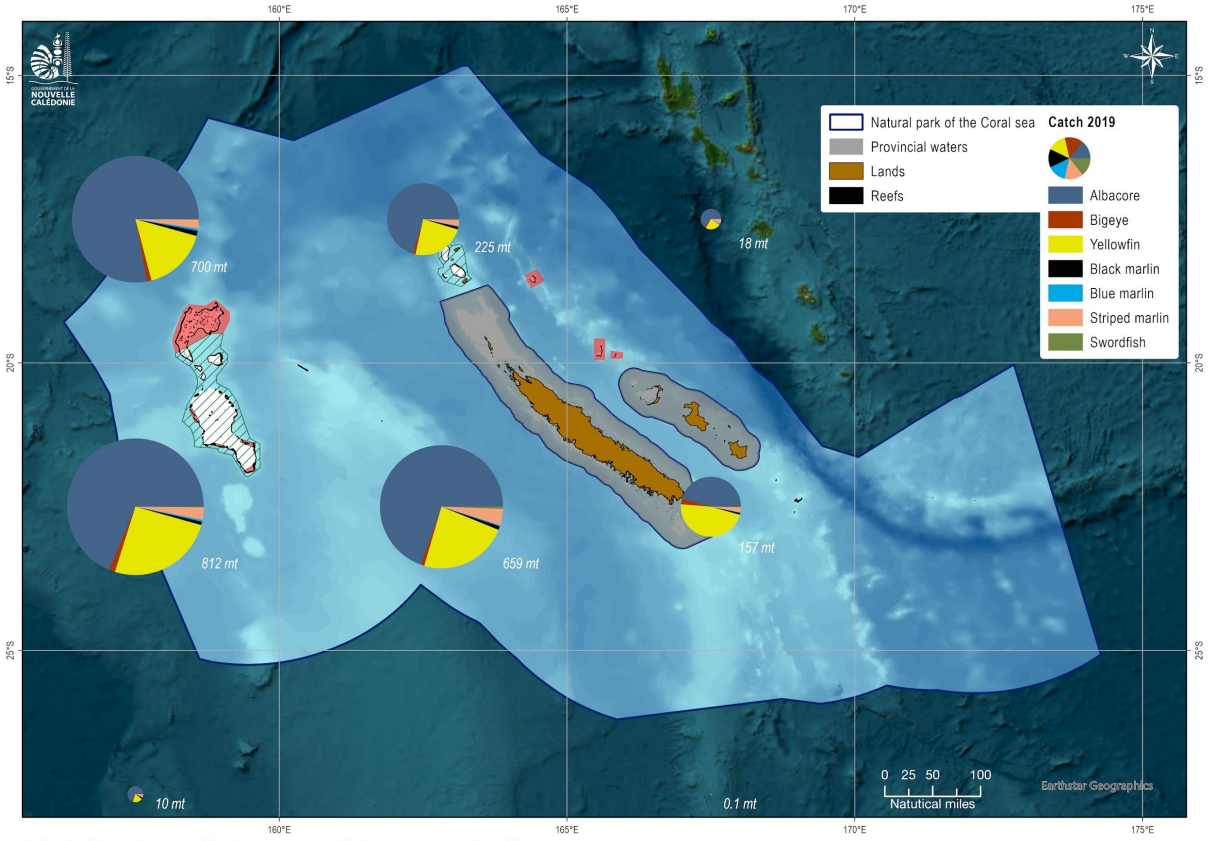
Figure 2: Historical annual catch or primary species by the New Caledonia longliners

a) – 2018



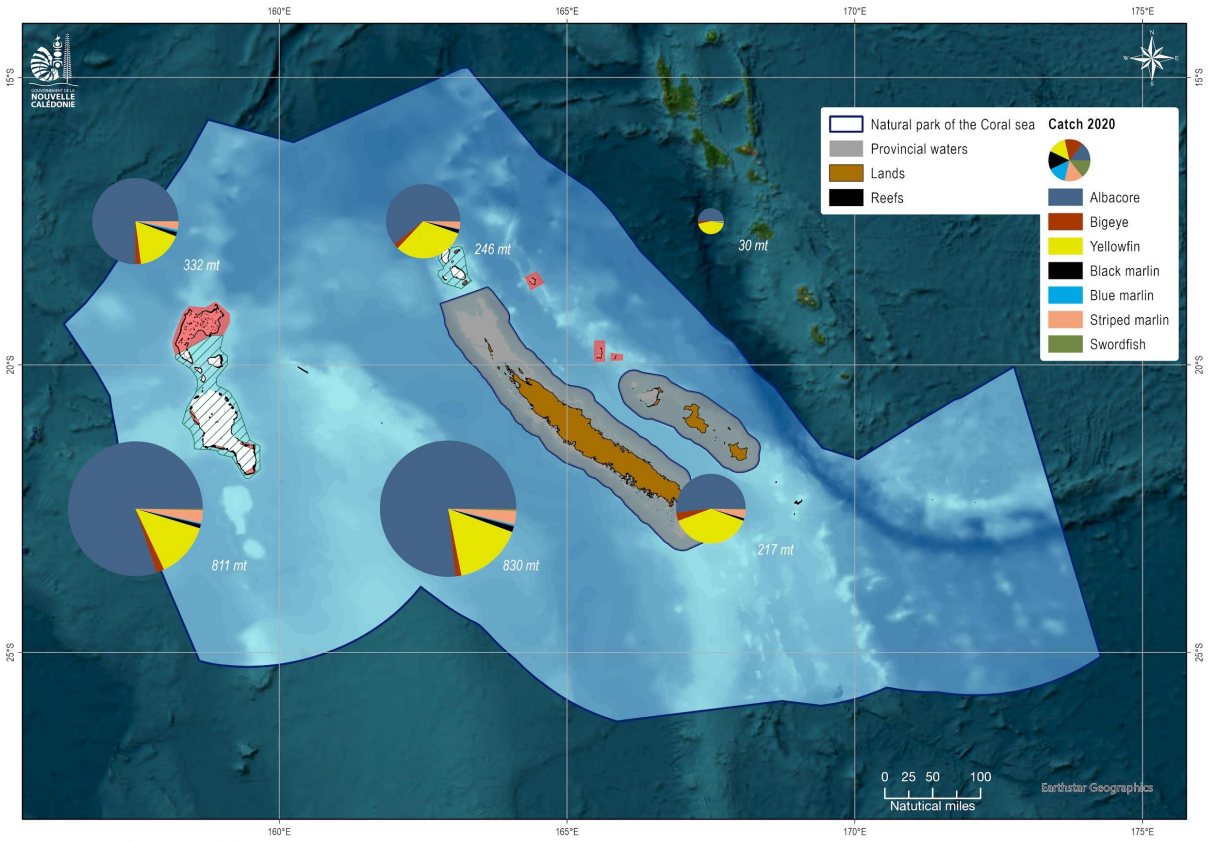
Credits: New Caledonia Government / Fisheries and natural park of the Coral sea department - May 2023

b) – 2019



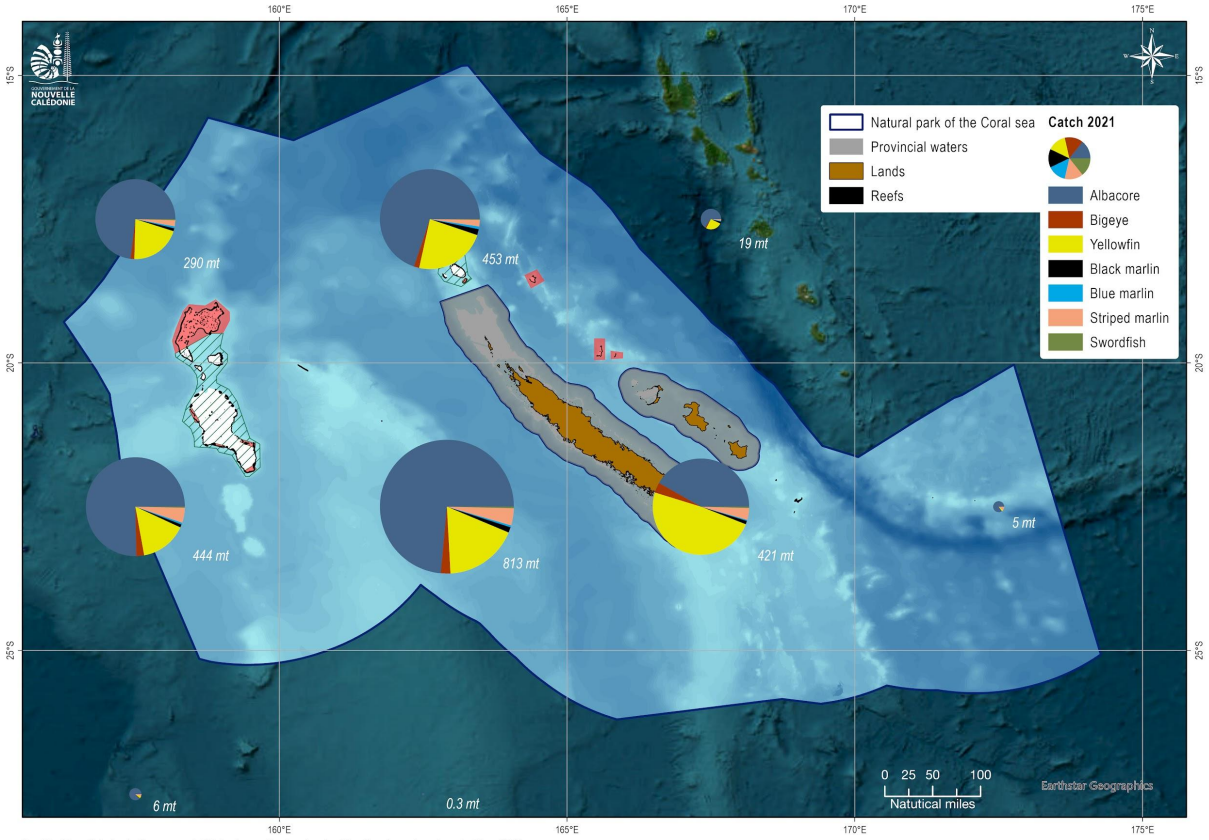
Credits: New Caledonia Government / Fisheries and natural park of the Coral sea department - May 2023

c) – 2020



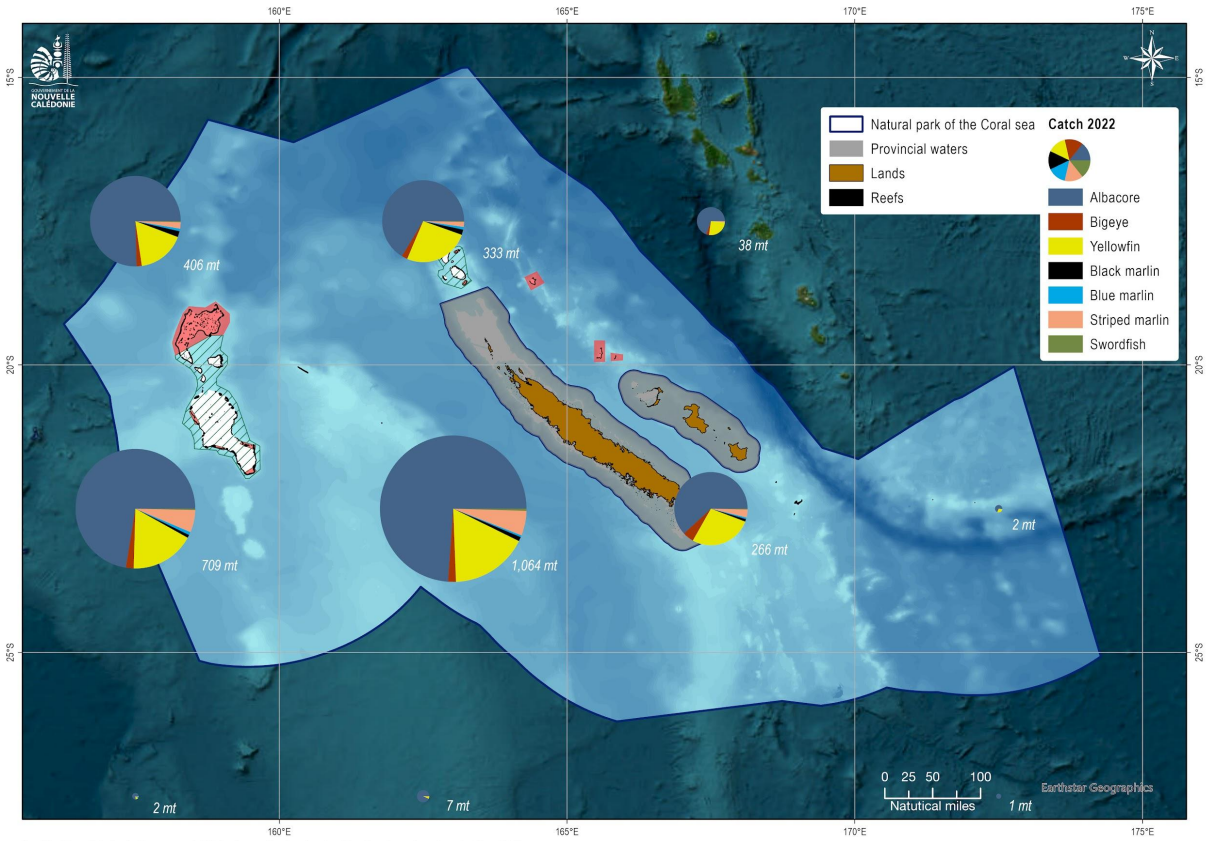
Credits: New Caledonia Government / Fisheries and natural park of the Coral sea department - May 2023

d) – 2021



Credits: New Caledonia Government / Fisheries and natural park of the Coral sea department - May 2023

e) – 2022



Credits: New Caledonia Government / Fisheries and natural park of the Coral sea department - May 2023

Figure 5 (a-e): Annual distributions of primary species caught by the New Caledonian longliners fleet from 2018 to 2022. The catches are aggregated by 5 degrees squares and the diameter of each pie chart varies according to total tonnage of each square

3.4. Species of special interest

Interactions between seabirds, sea turtles and marine mammals are recorded by observers of the New Caledonia Observer Program (NCOB). In 2022, interactions with the fishing gear were observed with 4 seabirds and 2 marine mammals (**Table 3**). Three of the four seabirds were released dead and the two marine mammals were released alive.

Table 3: Observed annual catches of species of special interest

Species of special interest	Seabird	Sea turtle	Marine mammal
2018	9	2	1
2019	3	1	2
2020	2	2	0
2021	3	2	1
2022	4	0	2

Table 4: Historical effort, observed and estimated seabird captures from New Caledonia longliners

Year	Fishing effort				Observed seabird captures 23°N – 30°S	
	Number of active vessels	Number of hooks	Observed hooks	% hooks observed	Number	Rate (per thousand hooks)
2018	18	5,121,700	523,332	10.2	7	0.0134
2019	18	5,158,200	466,824	9	3	0.0064
2020	19	6,003,782	437,731	7.3	2	0.0046
2021	18	5,885,350	430,278	7.3	3	0.0070
2022	16	5,600,574	451,934	8.1	4	0.0089

Table 5: Number of observed seabirds captures in New Caledonia longline fishery in 2022 by species and area

Species	South of 30°S	25°S-30°S	North of 23°N	23°N-25°S	Total
Boobies and Gannets Nei	0	0	0	1	**1**
Petrels and Shearwaters Nei	0	0	0	3	**3**
Total	0	0	0	4	**4**

In 2022, 800 sharks of at least 28 different species were observed and 93.5% of them were released alive.

Table 6: Historical annual shark catches observed by New Caledonia observers on longliners

Sharks observed (number)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Bigeye thresher shark	13	9	3	1	6
Bignose shark	0	0	0	0	4
Blacktip reef shark	0	0	0	0	2
Blacktip shark	0	2	0	1	7
Blue shark	388	549	476	277	594
Bronze whaler shark	3	3	1	1	10
Bull shark	1	3	11	3	1
Crocodile shark	0	0	0	0	1
Galapagos shark	0	0	0	0	1
Great hammerhead	0	2	1	0	0
Great white shark	0	0	0	1	0
Grey reef shark	6	6	1	1	1
Hammerhead sharks nei	0	0	0	0	1
Longfin mako	45	24	11	16	2
Mako sharks	2	0	0	0	0
Oceanic whitetip shark	16	40	33	11	40
Pelagic thresher shark	12	14	7	0	2
Sandbar shark	6	1	2	2	4
Scalloped hammerhead	2	0	0	0	2
Shortfin mako	61	35	18	26	26
Silky shark	53	33	53	10	75
Silver-tip shark	2	0	0	0	1
Smooth hammerhead	0	1	0	0	0
Thresher shark (vulpinus)	0	0	1	1	4
Thresher sharks nei	0	0	0	0	1
Tiger shark	10	8	6	5	11
Various sharks nei	122	173	97	62	2
Whitetip reef shark	0	0	0	0	2

Table 7: Historical annual estimated catches of non-target, associated and dependent species by New Caledonian longliners in the WCPFC area

Catch estimates (mt)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Discarded	Discarded	Discarded	Discarded	Discarded
Blue shark	6	8	49	155	285
Silky shark	2	2	2	5	7
Hammerhead shark	1	0	0	1	1
Short finned mako shark	24	5	0	8	22
Oceanic white-tip shark	3	2	2	3	10
Porbeable shark	0	0	0	0	0
Whale shark	0	0	0	0	0
Thresher shark	1	0	1	0	5

4. Coastal state reporting

Since 2001, when last Franco-Japanese agreements were signed, there are no foreign vessels licensed or chartered to operate in the New Caledonia EEZ.

5. Socio-economic factors

The latest available economic data for the fishery for highly migratory species is for 2021 (to date, analyses for 2022 have not yet been conducted).

In 2021, the turnover of the fishing sector was around one billion CFP francs, similar to that of the previous year, despite an increase in production due to rising raw material prices. In 2022, the expected results are better thanks to this increase of the production.

6. Disposal of catch

More than 80% of pelagic species production is destined to the local market. The rest is exported to Europe, Japan and the United States.

Table 8 below details the different market destinations in 2021, according to the last available data.

Table 8 : Destination of New Caledonia fishery production in 2021 (last economic data available)

	Tuna			Billfish				Other		
Market	Domestic	Export		Domestic		Export		Domestic		Export
%	78%	22%		90%		10%		98%		2%
Condition	Fresh	Fresh	Frozen	Fresh	Frozen	Fresh	Frozen	Fresh	Frozen	Fresh
%	100%	36%	64%	nd	nd	68%	32%	nd	nd	100%
Metric tonnes	1 589	633		124		9	4	126		2

7. Onshore developments

Nothing to report.

8. Future prospects for the fisheries

Offshore fishing is an asset for New Caledonia and in 2021, the actors of this sector have been examining the obstacles and levers for its development. The local fishery has undergone some difficulties in recent years and the objective is to make it an autonomous and sustainable sector. In order to ensure the future of the offshore sector, the Government of New Caledonia has commissioned the drafting of a master plan. The government's fisheries department has been working on this project since the end of 2021 and this master plan was presented at the "Assises de la pêche" fisheries conference in November 2022. This master plan will propose strategic objectives and an action plan on 4 major themes: social issues, economic development, sustainable management of resources and activities, and the regulatory framework for the exercise of the profession. It is currently being finalised, with the first printed and digital versions due for release in the second half of 2023.

9. Status of tuna fisheries data collection systems

9.1. Logsheet data collection and verification

As a counterpart to their fishing licences the New Caledonian fishing companies must provide logsheets which are collected by the New Caledonia fisheries authority at the end of each trip. In 2022, the coverage rate of collected logsheets is 100%.

In accordance with the provision of scientific data to the WCPFC all the logsheets data are made available to the SPC/OFP by the TUFMAN2 software. All the data presented in this report were both extracted from the TUFMAN REPORT system operated by SPC (formerly named DORADO), provided by the New Caledonia Observer Program, and from the Annual Catch Estimates document produced during the Tuna Data Workshop, carried out by SPC each year.

9.2. Observer program

In 2022, 25 fishing trips were observed by 3 observers (including a new one) on-board the 16 vessels of the fleet (100%), representing 347 days at sea, 211 fishing days, 451,934 hooks and 16,481 fish observed (**Table 9**).

The observer activity covered about 7.3% of the fishing activity (in number of hooks).

Table 9: Summary of the longline observer coverage for 2022 in New Caledonia

CCM fleet	Fishery	Hooks			Days fished			Days at sea			Trips		
		Total	Obs.	%	Total	Obs.	%	Total	Obs.	%	Total	Obs.	%
New Caledonia	Domestic (longline)	5,600,574	451,934	8,1	2,604[2]	211	8.1	3,899	347	8.9	320	25	7.8

[2] Source : fishing logsheets 2022 (includes fishing campaigns overlapping 2021 and 2022)

Table 10: Historical estimated annual coverage of operational catch/effort and observer data

Year	Catch/effort annual coverage (%)	Hooks observed	Hooks deployed	Rate (%)
2017	100	406,000	4,811,540	8.4
2018	100	523,332	5,121,700	10.2
2019	100	460,218	5,158,200	8.9
2020	100	437,466	6,022,982	7.3
2021	100	430,278	5,885,350	7.3
2022	100	451,934	5,600,574	8.1

Through collaboration with SPC, the New Caledonia Observer Program continued its on-board biological sampling activities this year, with a project to support a genetic study of South Pacific albacore tuna.

In 2022, biological samplings were collected during 8 of the 25 observed fishing campaigns. The observers collected 1,765 samples from 365 fishes : 332 albacore, 20 yellowfin, 4 bigeye, 3 striped marlins, 1 blue marlin, 1 black marlin and 1 barracuda.

9.3. Port sampling program

In 2022, the New Caledonia Observer Program did not carry out any port sampling.

However, SPC locally carried out this type of sampling on 4.7% of caught fishes.

9.4. Unloading/Transhipment

Nothing to report.

10. Research activities

- *Albacore connectivity project*

To better understand how albacore tuna move and mix between the western and eastern south Pacific, SPC, in collaboration with the observer programmes and the tuna fishing industry in New Caledonia and French Polynesia, is collecting otoliths and muscle tissue from south Pacific albacore. The first phase of sampling is now complete. Fifty fish over 80 cm fork length (i.e. 4-year-olds and older) were collected from French Polynesian and New Caledonian waters over four weeks in October and November 2022. Analysis of the otoliths and genetic samples is underway using preferred suppliers in Australia, with the first results due towards the end of September 2023. Analysing these samples will give much-needed information on any east-west division in the South Pacific albacore population – information critical for the next regional stock assessment for the species scheduled in 2024.

- *How environmental parameters impact fish distribution and catchability*

Tuna and mahi mahi support important commercial fisheries in New Caledonian waters and throughout the Pacific region. SPC and Juan Wang, a PhD student at the University of Melbourne, Australia have started a study to help understand how local-scale environmental factors like temperature, dissolved oxygen concentration and larger-scale processes like ENSO impact tuna and mahi mahi distribution and catchability around New Caledonia.

During 2022, based on longline data from the New Caledonia fishing fleet, Juan has started to develop a series of statistical models to explore how environmental and fishery processes influence the vertical and horizontal distribution of yellowfin, albacore and mahi mahi, across seasons and years. The models will then be used to predict the species' distribution under future climate scenarios, with results tied back to industry and science objectives.

- *Contaminants: microplastics and POP persistent organic pollutants (TIPTOP project)*

The French Institute of Research for Sustainable Development (IRD), the French Research Institute on the Exploitation of the Sea (IFREMER) and SPC developed the TIPTOP project funded by the French Pacific Funds. This project aims at examining the contamination levels of microplastics, plastic additives and persistent organic pollutants (POP) such as pesticides into skipjack and yellowfin stomach and flesh from New Caledonia and Papua New Guinea. Sampling started late 2021 in New Caledonia and continued early 2022 with the support of New Caledonia observer programme and the fishing companies. Laboratory analyses were conducted in 2022 with results obtained early 2023 and final results expected end of 2023 for reporting to the WCPFC scientific committee in 2024.

- *Contaminants: mercury*

Two scientific papers and one newsletter article were published by SPC and collaborators (IRD) on mercury content in tuna in the western and central Pacific, including samples from New Caledonia withdrawn from the Pacific Marine Specimen Bank.

Results indicate that tuna mercury content was correlated to ambient seawater methylmercury concentrations (Barbosa et al 2022). It suggests that mercury content of tuna is not exclusively linked to food assimilation by tuna but could also be linked to direct uptake of dissolved methylmercury from surrounding water; this hypothesis needs to be tested and confirmed. The study also shows that uptake and accumulation of mercury in tuna is different according to vertical habitat of the species considered (shallow yellowfin versus deep bigeye).

A study on skipjack indicates a fivefold spatial gradient of mercury levels in the Pacific Ocean with maximum concentrations in the northwest near Asia, intermediate values in the east, and the lowest levels in the west, southwest, and central Pacific (Medieu et al 2022a, Medieu et al 2022b). The natural functioning of the ocean does partially explain this variation with natural spatial variation of the depth of the seawater methylmercury peak, in relation to dissolved oxygen level, that influences tuna mercury uptake. However, near Asia, mercury hotspot is explained by elevated atmospheric mercury concentrations and/or mercury river inputs to the coastal shelf due to human activities.

Barbosa, R. V., Point, D., Médieu, A., Allain, V., Gillikin, D. P., Couturier, L. I. E., Munaron, J.-M., et al. 2022. Mercury concentrations in tuna blood and muscle mirror seawater methylmercury in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean. Marine Pollution Bulletin, 180: 113801. https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0025326X22004830

Médieu, A., Point, D., Allain, V., and Lorrain, A. 2022a. Tuna help to map mercury pollution in the ocean. SPC Fisheries Newsletter, 166: 50–55. https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/cvpdm

Médieu, A., Point, D., Itai, T., Angot, H., Buchanan, P. J., Allain, V., Fuller, L., et al. 2022b. Evidence that Pacific tuna mercury levels are driven by marine methylmercury production and anthropogenic inputs. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 119. National Academy of Sciences. https://www.pnas.org/content/119/2/e2113032119

- *Analyses of the regional database of stranded drifting Fish Aggregating Devices (dFADs) in the Pacific Ocean*

Drifting Fish Aggregating Devices (dFADs) are reaching coastal areas where they can become stranded, adding to pollution and/or causing environmental damage. To quantify these events and their impacts, several Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs), in collaboration with the Pacific Community (SPC), and often with support from international Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), have implemented programmes to collect in-situ data. These data collection programs on stranded and lost dFADs are now fully implemented in ten PICTs: Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Hawai'i, Republic of the Marshall Islands, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Palmyra, Tuvalu, and Wallis and Futuna, with data collection spanning 2006–2023. A total of 2,199 stranding events could be identified to date; 40.5% of these consisted of a buoy alone, 29.5% of a FAD alone and 25.6% of a FAD with a buoy attached (4.4% were unknowns). FADs and buoys were most commonly found on a beach (40.3%), while others had been previously collected by local communities (28.8%), and some were found drifting in the ocean (8.1%), or caught on coral reefs (5.9%). In some case environmental damage could be recorded for dFAD strandings, this was most common for dFADs with submerged appendages and corresponded to coral damage (3% of all FADs but 6.8% of all appendages found) or entangled animals (0.6% of all FADs but 0.9% of appendages found). The origins of the stranded dFADs and buoys were investigated by using markings on the buoys and satellite buoy serial numbers.

Markings were compared with the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (the IATTC) and Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) vessel registry; while buoy serial numbers were matched with records in the IATTC and WCPFC observer data and the Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA) FAD tracking data. Stranded dFADs were in similar proportions from vessels fishing in the IATTC (47.0%), and the WCPFC area (43.2%), with 9.8% from vessels fishing in both Convention Areas. Large variability in terms of country of origin for stranding events was observed. For example, most stranding events in French Polynesia were from vessels fishing in the IATTC-CA. This programme provides an incomplete picture of the level of dFAD strandings on Pacific Islands and we suggest that additional countries and territories should consider implementing similar data collection programs and participating in this regional initiative. Greater coverage of the dFAD stranding data is important to better understand the extent and potential implications of this issue and to help inform dFAD management options in the Pacific Ocean.

Escalle L. et al. 2022. Analyses of the regional database of stranded drifting Fish Aggregating Devices (dFADs) in the Pacific Ocean

The fisheries department of New Caledonia has set up a territory-wide data collection procedure on drifting FADs. The data collected feed into SPC database, as part of SPC's project to quantify and assess the environmental impact of drifting FADs strandings in coastal areas.

ADDENDUM TO ANNUAL REPORT PART 1

SECTION A: SPECIFIC INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED IN ANNUAL REPORT PART 1 AS REQUIRED BY CMMS AND OTHER DECISIONS OF THE COMMISSION

CMM 2009-03 [Swordfish], Para 8

No vessel targeted for swordfish south of 20°S in 2022.
However, catch reported on logsheet is 9 tonnes for 16 vessels.

Observer coverage (WCPFC 11 decision – para 484(b)

Observer coverage is 8.1% (number of hooks) in 2022.

CCM fleet	Fishery	N°. Of hooks		
		Total	Observed	%
New-Caledonia	Domestic	5,600,574	451,934	8.1

CMM 2009-06 [Transshipment], Para 11 (ANNEX II)

No NC flagged vessels transhipped in 2022.

CMM 2011-03 [Impact of PS fishing on cetaceans], Para 5

New-Caledonia has no flagged purse seine vessels.

CMM 2018-03 [Seabirds] Para 13

Fishing activities are only in the EEZ of New-Caledonia, there is no mitigation measure in New-Caledonia.
The birds accidently caught in 2022 in the NC-EEZ were released dead.

Tables have been added to Annual Report part 1.

SECTION B: ADDITIONAL ANNUAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS THAT COULD BE INCLUDED IN ANNUAL REPORT PART 1, IF NOT OTHERWISE REPORTED ANNUALLY TO WCPFC

CMM 2006-04 [South West striped Marlin], Para 4

No vessel targeted for striped marlin south of 15°S in 2022.
However, catch reported on logsheet is 127 tonnes for 16 vessels.

CMM 2015-02 [South Pacific Albacore] Para 4

Addressed through the regular provision of operational catch/effort logsheet data to SPC, who automatically include these data in the WCPFC databases, as per our authorization.

CMM 2019-03 [North Pacific Albacore], Para 3

New Caledonia has no fishing activity north of the equator.

CMM 2022-02 [North Pacific Swordfish], para 4

New Caledonia has no fishing activity north of the equator.