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

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Submitted by French Polynesia

**2025 ANNUAL REPORT TO THE
WESTERN AND CENTRAL PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION
PART 1: INFORMATION ON FISHERIES, RESEARCH, AND STATISTICS**



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Scientific data was provided to the Commission in accordance with the decision relating to the provision of scientific data to the Commission by 30 April 2026: [Yes/No]	Yes
If no, please indicate the reason(s) and intended actions:	

1 Abstract

In 2025, the French Polynesian professional tuna fleet included **82 longliners**, measuring between 13 and 25 meters. These vessels operated exclusively within the French Polynesia Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). In addition, **346 active vessels between 5 and 11 meters**, used artisanal fishing methods such as pole-and-line, handlines, and trolling. These small-scale fishers operated only within territorial waters.

The total nominal catch for the professional tuna fisheries in 2025 is estimated at approximately **11 427 metric tons, with albacore accounting for 47%, yellowfin tuna for 24 %, bigeye tuna 12 % and skipjack 4 %.**

2 Background

The tuna fishery plays a major role in the economic and social development of French Polynesia. The professional tuna fishery is divided into two segments : a small-scale coastal fishery and an offshore longline fishery. Since December 2000, no foreign fishing agreements have been in place within the French Polynesian EEZ.

The **professional small scale near shore fishery** includes two types of vessels. The poti marara (literally “flying-fish boats”) are small wooden or fiberglass boats, 6-8 m in length, adapted for various fishing techniques such as trolling, vertical longlining, and harpooning. The bonitiers (“skipjack boats”) are slightly larger, 10-12 m in length, also made of wood or fiberglass, and mainly target skipjack tuna using pole-and-line methods. This fleet operates mostly within territorial

The **longline fleet** consists exclusively of tuna longliners, 13–25 m in length, using drifting longlines. Only two vessels are equipped with onboard freezer capacity. All longliners operate exclusively within the French Polynesian EEZ.

The longline fleet experienced a sharp decline in effort and total catch in 2020, followed by a steady recovery and significant growth in subsequent years. In contrast, the artisanal nearshore fishery has shown a slow but continuous decline since 2015, partly attributed to the strengthening of fisher’s training programs.

Since 2006, all sharks (except mako) have been fully protected within the entire French Polynesian EEZ. In December 2012, mako sharks were also granted full protection, making French Polynesia EEZ the largest shark sanctuary in the world.

3 Longline Fleet Flag State Reporting

This chapter describes the fishing activities of the French Polynesian longline fleet within the WCPFC Convention Area. The information presented includes annual catch estimates by species, trends in fishing effort and fleet size, the spatial distribution of catches, and interactions with species of special interest (SSI) as well as non-target, associated and dependent species. The analyses are based on data extracted from Tufman 2 reports and fisheries monitoring systems.

French Polynesia's longline vessels for the past 5 years (Table 1) caught a total of 40,626 mt at an average of 8,125 mt per year. The average breakdown of catches by main tuna species was: ALB at 4,411 mt, SKJ at 218 mt, YFT at 1,754 mt, and BET at 1,260 mt per year.

3.1 Annual catch estimates for the national longline fleet

Species	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Albacore	2,689	4,185	5,220.9	5,065.5	4,892.6
Bigeye tuna	1,045	1,388	1,231.9	1,319.5	1,316.0
Black marlin	20	9	8.9	7.9	8.0
Blue marlin	176	179	202.1	216.7	191.5
Striped marlin	129	69	132.9	165.1	170.2
Pacific bluefin tuna	0	1	2.0	1.0	0.9
Skipjack tuna	79	68	120.4	415.5	407.5
Swordfish	174	154	130.7	121.5	144.7
Yellowfin tuna	2,350	1,373	1,480.3	1,640.4	1,923.8
Total	6,662	7,426	8,530.1	8,953.1	9,055.2

Table 1: Annual catch estimates for the French Polynesia longline fleet, by primary species and year, in the WCPFC Convention Area over 2021-2025. Source - Tufman 2, report 3605.

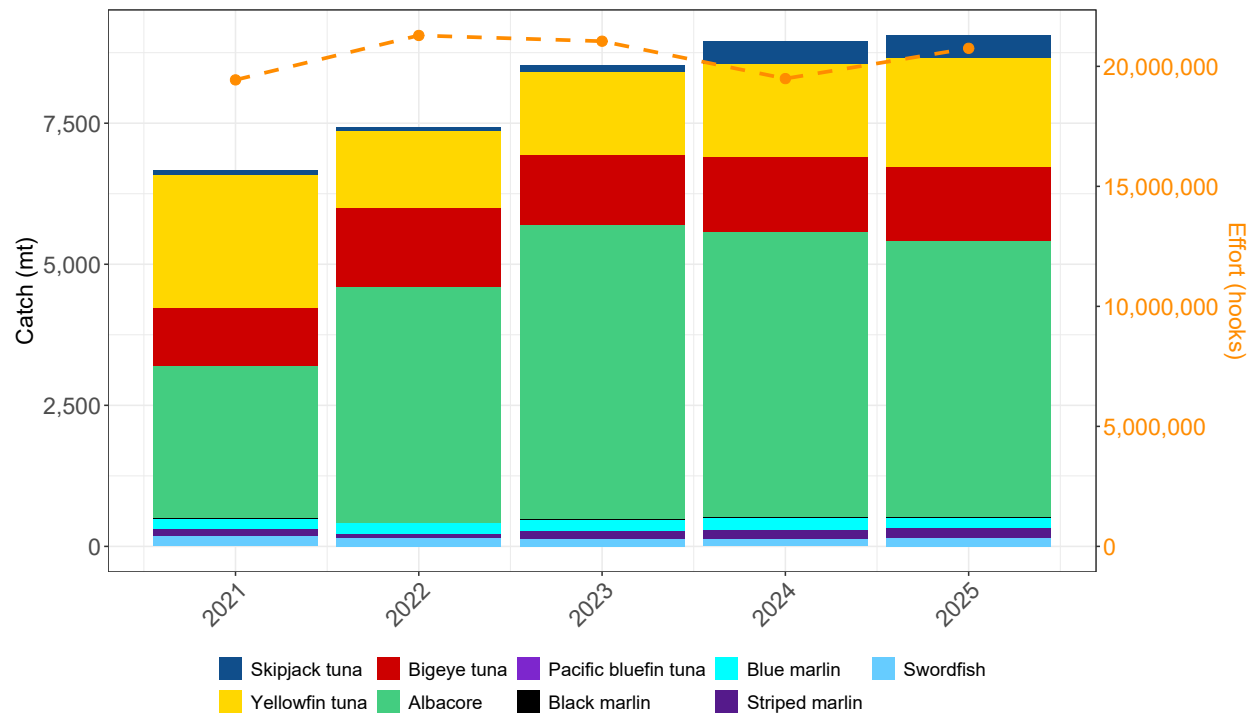


Figure 1: Historical annual catch estimates (mt) and effort (no. of hooks) for the French Polynesia long-line fleet, by primary species and year, in the WCPFC Convention Area for 2021-2025. Source - Tufman 2, report 3605 and 3597 (hooks).

3.2 Historical annual vessel numbers for the national fleet

Figure 2 and Table 2 displays the total number of active vessels in French Polynesia's national fleet from 2021 to 2025.

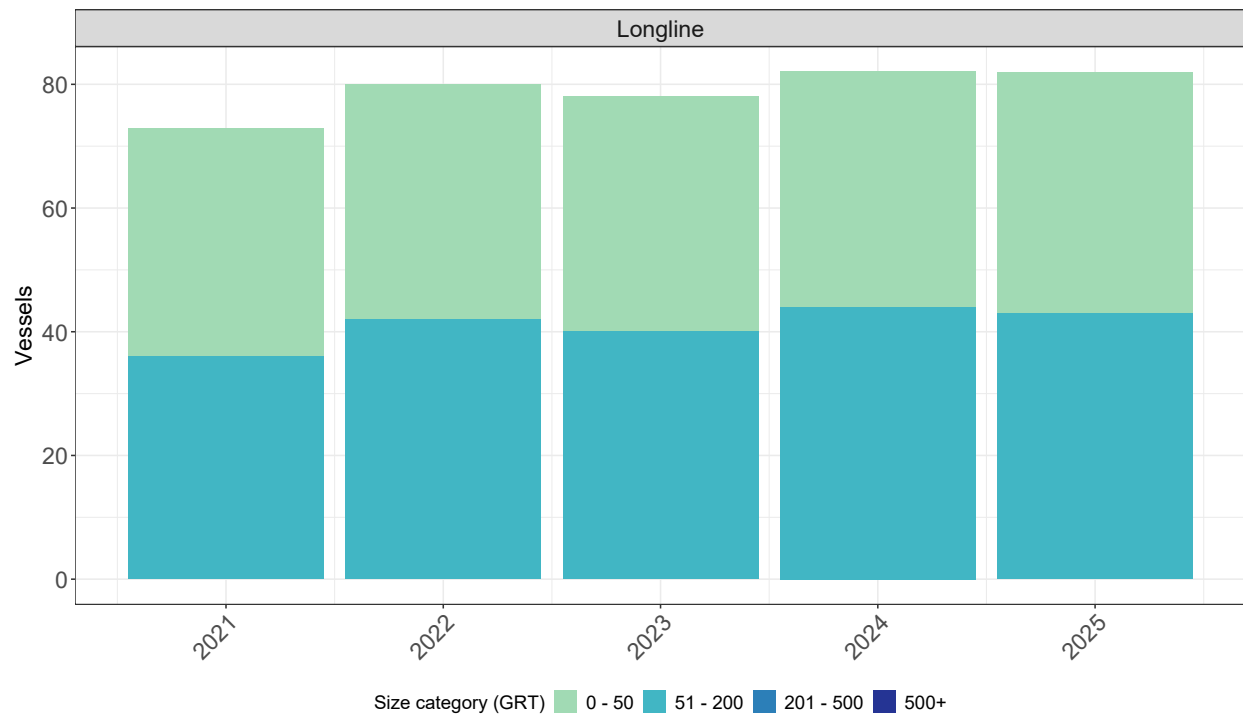


Figure 2: Historical annual vessel numbers for the French Polynesia fleet, by gear, for the WCPFC Convention Area. Source - Tufman 2, report 3605.

gear	Size Category (GRT)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Longline	0 - 50	37	38	38	38	39
	51 - 200	36	42	40	44	43
	201 - 500	0	0	0	0	0
	500+	0	0	0	0	0

Table 2: Number of French Polynesia longline vessels, by size category, active in the WCPFC Convention Area, over 2021-2025. Source - Tufman 2, report 3605.

3.3 Distribution of catches of target species for different national fisheries

In this section we present the spatial distribution of catch (in metric tons) by species, Albacore, Bigeye tuna, and Yellowfin tuna, from French Polynesia's fleet across the period 2021- 2025, only within French Polynesia's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).

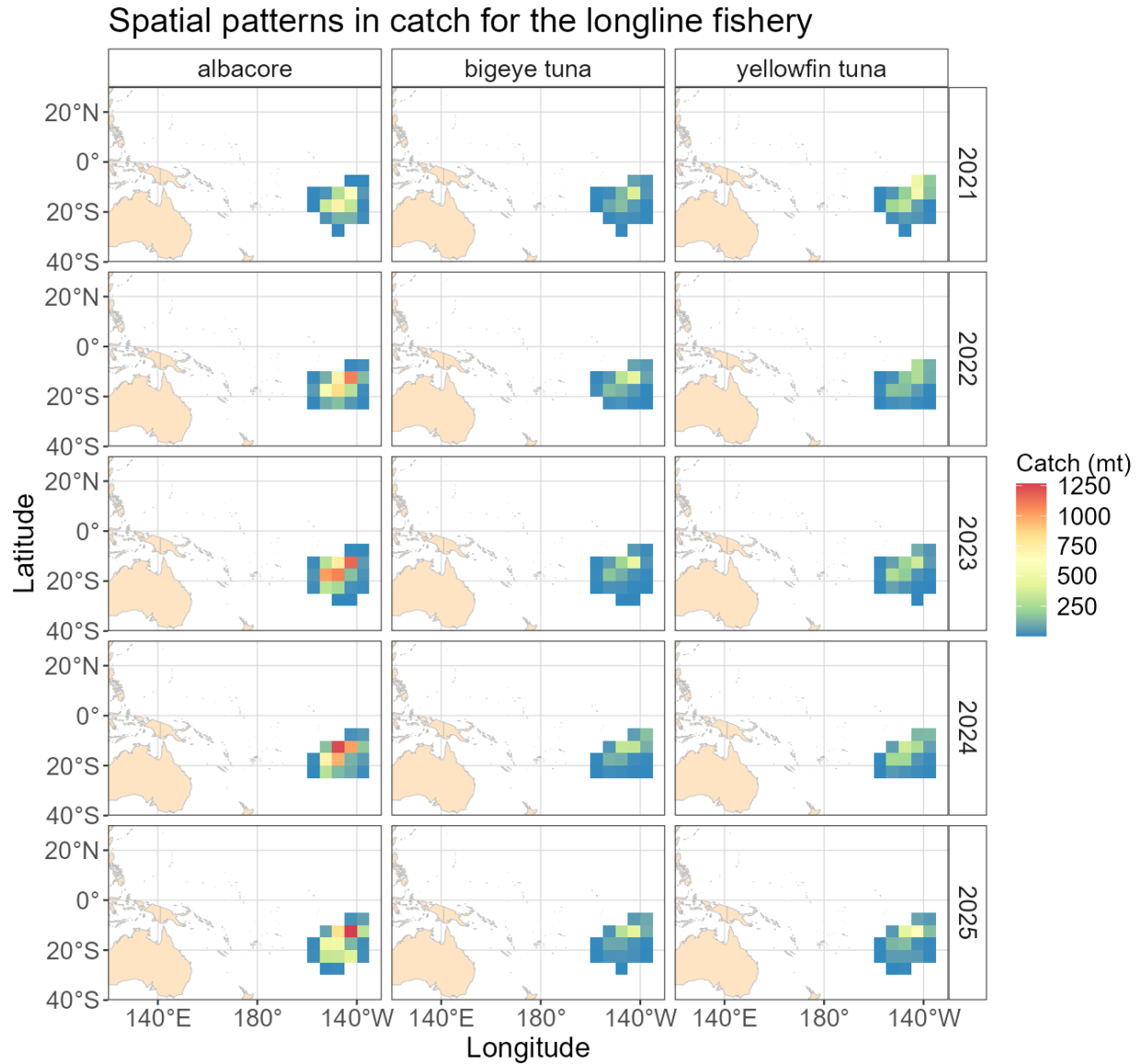


Figure 3: Map showing the distribution of target species catch (mt) for the French Polynesia longline fishery.
Source - Tufman 2, report 3608.

3.3.1 Observed catches of SSIs by the longline fleet

Year	Category	Species	Total	Alive	Dead
2021	birds	bird (unidentified)	16	0	16
2021	birds	boobies and gannets nei	2	0	2
2021	birds	petrels and shearwaters nei	11	1	10
2021	rays	giant manta	4	4	0
2021	rays	mobula	1	1	0
2022	birds	bird (unidentified)	7	0	7
2022	birds	gulls - terns and skuas	1	0	1
2022	birds	petrels and shearwaters nei	4	0	4
2022	rays	giant manta	1	1	0
2023	birds	bird (unidentified)	21	1	20
2023	birds	frigate bird	15	0	15
2023	birds	petrels and shearwaters nei	18	0	18
2023	birds	tahiti petrel	3	0	3
2023	marine reptiles	leatherback turtle	1	1	0
2023	marine reptiles	marine turtles nei	1	0	1
2023	rays	giant manta	1	1	0
2023	rays	mantas, devil rays nei	1	1	0
2023	rays	mobula	1	1	0
2024	birds	bird (unidentified)	10	0	10
2024	birds	boobies and gannets nei	1	0	1
2024	birds	frigate bird	13	0	12
2024	birds	petrels and shearwaters nei	1	0	1
2024	birds	tahiti petrel	25	0	25
2024	marine mammals	short-finned pilot whale	1	1	0
2024	marine reptiles	loggerhead turtle	1	1	0

Year	Category	Species	Total	Alive	Dead
2024	rays	giant manta	1	1	0
2025	birds	bird (unidentified)	21	1	20
2025	birds	frigate bird	54	0	54
2025	birds	petrels and shearwaters nei	27	0	27
2025	birds	tahiti petrel	14	0	14
2025	marine reptiles	green turtle	1	1	0
2025	marine reptiles	loggerhead turtle	1	0	1
2025	rays	giant manta	2	2	0
2025	rays	manta rays	1	1	0
2025	rays	mantas, devil rays nei	1	1	0
2025	rays	mobula	1	1	0

Table 3: Observed annual estimated catches of species of special interest (seabird, turtle and marine mammals) by the French Polynesia longline fleet, in the WCPFC Convention Area, for years 2021-2025. Source - Tufman 2, report 2953.

3.4 Annual catch estimates for non-target, associated and dependent species for the national longline fleet

Species	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Black marlin	20	9	8.9	7.9	8.0
Blue shark	168	154	88.3	79.5	178.4
Blue marlin	176	179	202.1	216.7	191.5
Silky shark	98	53	28.8	60.5	46.3
Mako sharks (mak)	63	17	12.6	16.9	19.2
Striped marlin	129	69	132.9	165.1	170.2
Oceanic whitetip shark	258	197	143.7	299.9	247.0
Sailfish	0	0	0.0	1.2	2.0
Hammerhead sharks (spn)	1	0	0.0	0.7	0.3
Shortbill spearfish	0	0	0.0	19.7	22.1
Swordfish	174	154	130.7	121.5	144.7
Thresher sharks (thr)	2	1	8.5	3.7	2.8

Table 4: Annual estimated catches of non-target, associated and dependent species, including sharks, by the French Polynesia longline fleet, in the WCPFC Convention Area over 2021-2025. Source - Tufman 2, report 3605

4 Artisanal fleet State Reporting

4.1 Overview

The artisanal fishery comprised **346** active vessels in 2025, undertaking **32,942** fishing days.

4.2 Fleet composition

Gear	Size Category (GRT)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Artisanal vessels	0-50	363	357	353	344	346
	51-200	0	0	0	0	0
	201-500	0	0	0	0	0
	500+	0	0	0	0	0

Table 5: Number of active artisanal vessels in French Polynesia over 2021-2025.

4.3 Artisanal annual fishing effort

Table 6 presents the estimated annual number of fishing days for the artisanal fleet over the last five years. These estimates are derived from national fisheries information rather than Tufman 2 landing survey data.

Indicator	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Estimated Fishing days	35,100	35,709	38,577	34,571	32,942

Table 6: Estimated annual fishing days for the artisanal fleet, 2021–2025.

4.4 Annual catch estimates - artisanal

Table 7 presents the raised and unraised estimates per species for 2025, and Table 8 shows the percentage contribution of each species. Data is sourced from logsheets with 100% coverage. The estimated fishing effort is expressed as the number of fishing trips rather than days at sea, as this metric is more appropriate for the French Polynesian artisanal fishery.

Method	BET	SKJ	YFT
raised	22.29	562.39	790.63
unraised	22.29	562.40	790.63

Table 7: Raised and unraised annual artisanal catch estimates in mt

Method	BET	SKJ	YFT
raised	1.62	40.89	57.49
unraised	1.62	40.89	57.49

Table 8: Percentage of the artisanal tuna ACE associated with each of the key species

5 Research and Statistics

5.1 Statistical data collection system

The data collection system for the longline fishery consists of six main components.

- Fishing license

Fishing licenses for domestic vessels are issued for the lifetime of the vessel, provided that ownership does not change and the vessel passes its annual safety inspection. Any change of ownership or major modification to the vessel requires a new licensing procedure. Currently, French Polynesia does not impose a limit on the number of domestic vessels authorized to operate within its EEZ.

Fishing permits for foreign vessels are issued on an annual basis; however, no permits have been granted since the termination of the fishing agreement in December 2000.

- Boat activity

Every weekday, the Fisheries Office conducts a census of fleet activity at the fishing port. The primary objective is to monitor the overall activity of the fleet in near real-time. These data are also used as a key input for estimating the catches of vessels that do not report their landings accurately. Since 2013, this port-based census has been complemented by the analysis of VMS (Vessel Monitoring System) data.

- Logbook

Licensed operators are required to keep and submit daily records of their fishing activities at the operational level to the Fisheries Office. The reporting coverage rate is 100%.

- Unloadings

All licensed longline vessels are required to unload their catches at the fishing port of Papeete. The port manager monitors the quantities landed in order to collect unloading fees. The coverage rate for commercial landings is 100%. Since 2025, one domestic longline vessel has also been landing its catches at the port of Bora Bora.

- Observer programme

French Polynesia's Observer Program was launched in September 2002 with funding from the EU-funded PROCFISH project (2002-2007), followed by support from the SCIFISH project. In 2025, the program's team consisted of six observers, two port samplers and one coordinator. Observers trips were conducted exclusively aboard domestic longliners. In 2025, the coverage rate reached 5.9 % of the total days at sea. Standard protocols and data collection forms from the Pacific Community (SPC) are used, and all data are processed by SPC.

Year	No observers	No trips	No days at sea	No sets	No hooks	% coverage
2005	3	18	422	255	635 114	2.9 %
2006	6	20	487	312	723 149	5.9 %
2007	2	17	217	138	305 977	1.8%
2008	4	17	300	206	510 115	2.5 %
2009	6	51	800	488	1 130 574	6.5%
2010	5	44	768	453	894 426	6.5%
2011	6	33	531	355	1 130 880	6.2 %
2012	6	34	521	282	825 810	4.1 %
2013	6	38	697	346	886 303	4.4%
2014	6	42	717	432	850 452	4.5 %
2015	6	40	556	321	607 455	3.6%
2016	4	25	477	323	555 952	3.4%
2017	10	43	751	467	773 427	5.3%
2018	7	25	430	270	448 780	2.8%
2019	8	45	757	479	726 934	4.9%
2020	7	48	933	591	795 583	6.3%
2021	7	57	1 056	658	874 318	6.6%
2022	8	62	1182	771	1 056 319	6.8%
2023	6	56	1072	676	876 083	6.3%
2024	5	57	1013	631	935 198	6.1%
2025	6	56	1023	662	975 352	5,9%

Table 9: Observer programme coverage of the French Polynesian domestic longline fleet, 2005–2025.

- Port sampling

Port sampling in Papeete has been conducted regularly for several years, although coverage has remained low and became very limited in recent years due to logistical challenges. However, these difficulties were partly addressed with the completion of a centralized unloading facility in Papeete. Since 2005, a dedicated team of two port samplers has been carrying out sampling operations at the port.

Year	No unloadings	No unloadings sampled	Sampling coverage
2005	892	232	26%
2006	876	210	24%
2007	926	335	36%
2008	858	439	51%
2009	883	477	54%
2010	841	407	48%
2011	883	446	51%
2012	938	386	41%
2013	972	346	36%
2014	941	433	46%
2015	1014	410	40%
2016	965	416	43%
2017	969	174	18%
2018	1 005	92	9%
2019	1 080	266	25%
2020	999	200	20%
2021	1 068	232	22%
2022	1 122	245	22%
2023	1 161	118	10%
2024	1 150	141	12%
2025	1129	132	12%

Table 10: Port sampling coverage in Papeete, 2005–2025.

- Coastal fishery

Data collection for coastal fisheries is more challenging, as vessels are scattered across the many islands of French Polynesia. Monitoring relies on two main components: a licensing system and the use of logbooks. The logbook reporting coverage rate is 100%.

5.2 Research

Observers regularly collect biological samples from the four main tuna species (muscle, liver, stomach, gonads and otoliths) and swordfish (otoliths only), which are sent to the Oceanic Fisheries Programme of the SPC. Since 2025, French Polynesia has also implemented the **FVON program** across its longline fleet to strengthen the collection of oceanographic data and contribute to global ocean observing efforts.

6 Addendum

6.0.1 Section A

6.0.1.1 CMM 2009-03 [Swordfish], Para 8

CCMs shall report to the Commission the total number of vessels that fished for swordfish and the total catch of swordfish for the following:

- a. vessels flying their flag anywhere in the Convention Area south of 20°S other than vessels operating under charter, lease or other similar mechanism as part of the domestic fishery of another CCM;
- b. vessels operating under charter, lease or other similar mechanism as part of their domestic fishery south of 20°S; and
- c. any other vessels fishing within their waters south of 20°S.

flag	year	vessels	swo_n	swo_mt
PF	2021	43	343	43
PF	2022	42	123	13
PF	2023	54	133	14
PF	2024	43	96	10
PF	2025	64	278	26

Table 11: Total number of vessels fishing for swordfish and the catch (mt) of swordfish south of 20S. Source - Tufman 2, report 2918.

This information shall be provided in Part 1 of each CCM's annual report. Initially, this information will be provided in the template provided at Annex 2 for the period 2000-2009 and then updated annually.

* Note: WCPFC11 confirmed a common understanding that “total catch” in this reporting requirement refers to both targeted and bycatch catches of swordfish

AUDIT POINT [RP] The Secretariat confirms that the CCM submitted the required information contained in the template in Annex 2 of CMM in its AR Pt 1.

6.0.1.2 Observer coverage (WCPFC11 decision - para 484(b))

CCMs are to compile and include in Annual Report Part 1 to be submitted from 2015 onwards, observer coverage for their longline fleet activity in the previous calendar year, noting that revisions can be provided at the annual TCC meeting.

A sample report format is provided as guidance to assist CCMs with reporting (WCPFC11 Summary Report Attachment L Table 4).

			Fishing days			Sea days		
year	flag	gear	fish days	obs	cov %	sea days	obs	cov %
2025	PF	L	13,106	668	5.1	17,271	1,023	5.9

Table 12: Observer coverage of longline fleet activity from additional file. Fishing days and sea days are calculated from VMS data. Coverage percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

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

CCMs shall report on all transshipment activities covered by this Measure (including transshipment activities that occur in ports or EEZs) as part of their Annual Report in accordance with the guidelines at Annex II. In doing so, CCMs shall take all reasonable steps to validate and where possible, correct information received from vessels undertaking transshipment using all available information such as catch and effort data, position data, observer reports and port monitoring data.

WCPFC15 Outcome document para 48: The Commission agreed to the TCC14 recommendation that the template provided in TCC14-2018-RP03 Annex 3 be used by all applicable CCMs for their future reporting in Annual Report Part 1, as per CMM 2009-06 paragraph 11 (Attachment O of WCPFC15). **Annex 3 of RP03: Transshipment information to be provided annually by CCMs as required by CMM 2009-06 paragraph 11 in accordance with the guidelines in Annex II of the measure.**

Each CCM shall include in Part 1 of its Annual Report to the Commission:

- (1) the **total quantities, by weight**, of highly migratory fish stocks covered by this measure that were transhipped by fishing vessels the CCM is responsible for reporting against, with those quantities broken down by:
 - a. offloaded and received;
 - b. transhipped in port, transhipped at sea in areas of national jurisdiction, and transhipped beyond areas of national jurisdiction;
 - c. transhipped inside the Convention Area and transshipped outside the Convention Area;
 - d. caught inside the Convention Area and caught outside the Convention Area;
 - e. species;
 - f. product form; and
 - g. fishing gear used

No data reported in 2025.

French Polynesia did not approve nor authorize any transshipment activity in 2025.

- (2) the **number of transshipments** involving highly migratory fish stocks covered by this measure by fishing vessels that is responsible for reporting against, broken down by:
- a. offloaded and received;
 - b. transhipped in port, transhipped at sea in areas of national jurisdiction, and transhipped beyond areas of national jurisdiction;
 - c. transhipped inside the Convention Area and transhipped outside the Convention Area;
 - d. caught inside the Convention Area and caught outside the Convention Area; and
 - e. fishing gear

No data reported in 2025.

French Polynesia did not approve nor authorize any transshipment activity in 2025.

AUDIT POINT [RP] The Secretariat confirms receipt by the CCM in AR Pt 1 of the required information in the prescribed format contained at Annex II of CMM 2009-06, and confirms that the report includes the required information for all CCM transshipment events in the Convention Area of all HMFS covered by the Convention, as well as HMFS taken in the Convention Area and transshipped outside the Convention Area, in accordance with paras 10, 11, and 12 of CMM 2009-06.

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

CCMs shall include in their Part 1 Annual Report any instances in which cetaceans have been encircled by the purse seine nets of their flagged vessels, reported under paragraph 2(b).

AUDIT POINT [RP] Secretariat confirms that CCM submitted a report on instances in which cetaceans have been encircled by the purse seine nets of flagged vessels and as reported in ARPt1 under para 2(b) of CMM.

No data reported in 2025.

French Polynesia does not operate any purse seine vessels within its national fleet in 2025.

6.0.1.5 CMM 2018-3 [Seabirds], Para 13

CCMs shall annually provide to the Commission, in Part 1 of their annual reports, all available information on interactions with seabirds reported or collected by observers to enable the estimation of seabird mortality in all fisheries to which the Convention applies (see below for Part 1 reporting template guideline). These reports shall include information on:

1. the proportion of observed effort with specific mitigation measures used; and
2. observed and reported species specific seabird bycatch rates and numbers or statistically rigorous estimates of species-specific seabird interaction rates (for longline, interactions per 1,000 hooks) and total numbers

Table(s) x (by area)

year	flag_id	nb_vessel	hhooks	hhooks_obs	n_birds	capture_rate
2021	pf	73	194,360	8,699	29	0.0333
2022	pf	80	212,873	10,606	12	0.0113
2023	pf	78	210,476	8,730	57	0.0653
2024	pf	82	194,902	9,322	50	0.0536
2025	pf	82	207,517	9,655	116	0.1201

Table 13: This table shows total longline effort in vessels and hundred hooks, observed effort in hundred hooks, number of seabird captures, capture rate (# seabirds/1000 hooks), and number of seabird captures by area. Source - Tufman 2, reports: 3612 and 3605.

year	flag_id	nb_vessel	hhooks	hhooks_obs	n_birds	capture_rate
2021	pf	73	0	0	0	0
2022	pf	80	0	0	0	0
2023	pf	78	0	0	0	0
2024	pf	82	0	0	0	0
2025	pf	82	0	0	0	0

Table 14: Reported longline activity (hundred hooks and number of vessels), observed (hundred) hooks, number of seabird captures, and the capture rate (# seabirds/1000 hooks), by year in the area south of 30S. Source - Tufman 2, reports: 3612 and 3605.

year	flag_id	nb_vessel	hhooks	hhooks_obs	n_birds	capture_rate
2021	pf	73	385	265	0	0
2022	pf	80	25	0	0	0
2023	pf	78	74	0	0	0
2024	pf	82	0	0	0	0
2025	pf	82	219	0	0	0

Table 15: Reported longline activity (hundred hooks and number of vessels), observed (hundred) hooks, number of seabird captures, and the capture rate (# seabirds/1000 hooks), by year in the area between 30S and 25S. Source - Tufman 2, reports: 3612 and 3605.

year	flag_id	nb_vessel	hhooks	hhooks_obs	n_birds	capture_rate
2021	pf	73	193,974	8,434	29	0.0344
2022	pf	80	212,873	10,606	12	0.0113
2023	pf	78	210,402	8,730	57	0.0653
2024	pf	82	194,902	9,307	50	0.0537
2025	pf	82	207,298	9,655	116	0.1201

Table 16: Reported longline activity (hundred hooks and number of vessels), observed (hundred) hooks, number of seabird captures, and the capture rate (# seabirds/1000 hooks), by year in the area between 25S and 23N. Source - Tufman 2, reports: 3612 and 3605.

year	flag_id	nb_vessel	hhooks	hhooks_obs	n_birds	capture_rate
2021	pf	73	0	0	0	0
2022	pf	80	0	0	0	0
2023	pf	78	0	0	0	0
2024	pf	82	0	0	0	0
2025	pf	82	0	0	0	0

Table 17: Reported longline activity (hundred hooks and number of vessels), observed (hundred) hooks, number of seabird captures, and the capture rate (# seabirds/1000 hooks), by year in the area north of 23N. Source - Tufman 2, reports: 3612 and 3605.

Table(s) y (by area)

year	fleet	reqs	mitigation	sets	percent
2025	PF	4. Other combination	BC	0	0
2025	PF	4. Other combination	MOD	0	0
2025	PF	4. Other combination	No Mitigation	0	0
2025	PF	4. Other combination	NS	0	0
2025	PF	4. Other combination	NS MOD	0	0
2025	PF	4. Other combination	WB BC DSLS MOD	0	0

Table 18: Proportion of mitigation types used by the fleet in reporting year, in the area south of 30S. Source - Tufman 2, report: 3315.

year	fleet	reqs	mitigation	sets	percent
2025	PF	4. Other combination	BC	0	0
2025	PF	4. Other combination	MOD	0	0
2025	PF	4. Other combination	No Mitigation	0	0
2025	PF	4. Other combination	NS	0	0
2025	PF	4. Other combination	NS MOD	0	0
2025	PF	4. Other combination	WB BC DSLS MOD	0	0

Table 19: Proportion of mitigation types used by the fleet in reporting year, in the area between 30S and 25S. Source - Tufman 2, report: 3315.

year	fleet	reqs	mitigation	sets	percent
2025	PF	4. Other combination	BC	4	0.6
2025	PF	4. Other combination	MOD	148	22.2
2025	PF	4. Other combination	No Mitigation	484	72.7
2025	PF	4. Other combination	NS	28	4.2
2025	PF	4. Other combination	NS MOD	1	0.2
2025	PF	4. Other combination	WB BC DSLS MOD	1	0.2

year	fleet	reqs	mitigation	sets	percent
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Table 20: Proportion of mitigation types used by the fleet in the reporting year, in the area between 25S and south of 23N. Source - Tufman 2, report: 3315.

year	fleet	reqs	mitigation	sets	percent
2025	PF	4. Other combination	BC	0	0
2025	PF	4. Other combination	MOD	0	0
2025	PF	4. Other combination	No Mitigation	0	0
2025	PF	4. Other combination	NS	0	0
2025	PF	4. Other combination	NS MOD	0	0
2025	PF	4. Other combination	WB BC DSLS MOD	0	0

Table 21: Proportion of mitigation types used by the fleet in the reporting year, in the area north of 23N. Source - Tufman 2, report: 3315.

Table z

year	species	south30s	btwn25s30s	btwn23n25s	north23n	n_birds
BIRD						
2025	(UNIDENTIFIED)	0	0	21	0	21
2025	FRIGATE BIRD	0	0	54	0	54
PETRELS AND						
2025	SHEARWATERS NEI	0	0	27	0	27
2025	TAHITI PETREL	0	0	14	0	14

Table 22: Number of observed seabird captures in longline fisheries in the reporting year, by species and area. Source - Tufman 2, report: 3314.

AUDIT POINT [RP] The Secretariat confirms that CCM submitted a report using the reporting template in Annex 2 of CMM 2018-03 on seabird interactions reported or collected by observers.

6.0.2 Section B

6.0.2.1 CMM 2006-04 [Southwest Pacific striped marlin], Para 4

In accordance with paragraph 1, CCMs shall provide information to the Commission, by 1 July 2007, on the number of their vessels that have fished for striped marlin in the Convention area south of 15°S, during the period 2000–2004, and in doing so, nominate the maximum number of vessels that shall continue to be permitted to fish for striped marlin in the area south of 15°S. CCMs shall report annually to the Commission the catch levels of their fishing vessels that have taken striped marlin as a bycatch as well as the number and catch levels of vessels fishing for striped marlin in the Convention Area south of 15°S.

In 2025, 81 vessels recorded a bycatch of 90.8 MT of striped marlin south of 15°S. No vessels flagged to French Polynesia targeted striped marlin in 2025.

flag	year	vessels	num	weight_kg
PF	2,021	71	1,835	85.9
PF	2,022	79	913	44.0
PF	2,023	77	1,835	84.6
PF	2,024	81	1,865	99.7
PF	2,025	81	2,016	90.8

Table 23: Annual striped marlin catches and fishing activity south of 15°S. Source - Tufman 2, report: 2917.

There is currently no agreed definition of “fishing for” striped marlin, therefore, this table summarises all longline vessels fishing south of 15S and all associated catch of striped marlin.

6.0.2.2 CMM 2015-02 [South Pacific Albacore] Para 4

CCMs shall report annually to the Commission the annual catch levels taken by each of their fishing vessels that has taken South Pacific albacore, as well as the number of vessels actively fishing for South Pacific albacore, in the Convention area south of 20°S. Catch by vessel shall be reported according to the following species groups: albacore tuna, bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna, swordfish, other billfish, and sharks. Initially this information will be provided for the period 2006-2014 and then updated annually. CCMs are encouraged to provide data from periods prior to these dates.

WCPFC20 Outcome: The Commission agreed that the term “actively fishing for” used in CMM 2015-02 is applied to: ‘Vessels fishing south of 20 degrees South with an annual catch of albacore in that area with South Pacific albacore greater than 50% of the catch of potential target tuna (albacore, yellowfin and bigeye, southern bluefin, skipjack) and swordfish.’

No report available – French Polynesia did not charter nor flag any long line vessels in 2025, and have no vessels fishing south of 20S, hence the CMM 2015-02 [South Pacific Albacore] Para 4 is not applicable to French Polynesia.

AUDIT POINT [RP] The Secretariat confirms that the CCM submitted information on annual catch levels by its flagged vessels taking SP Albacore, as well as the number of CCM flagged vessels actively fishing for SP Albacore south of 20S, with catch levels reported by species groups.

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

All CCMs shall report annually to the WCPFC Commission all catches of albacore north of the equator and all fishing effort north of the equator in fisheries directed at albacore. The reports for both catch and fishing effort shall be made by gear type. Catches shall be reported in terms of weight. Fishing effort shall be reported in terms of the most relevant measures for a given gear type, including at a minimum for all gear types, the number of vessel-days fished using the template provided in Annex 1.

Note: WCPFC10 clarified that this reporting responsibility lies with the flag State

No report available – French Polynesia did not flag or charter vessels targeting North Pacific Albacore north of the equator nor were there any accidental by-catches by French Polynesia’s flag vessels in 2025. Therefore, CMM2019-03 [North Pacific Albacore], Para 3 is not applicable to French Polynesia.

AUDIT POINT [RP] The Secretariat confirms that CCM submitted a report of information on catch and effort by CCM flagged vessels engaged in directed fishing for NP albacore north of the equator, by gear type and days fished (effort) and by weight (catch), using the template at Annex 1 of CMM 2019-03.

6.0.2.4 CMM 2023-03 [North Pacific Swordfish], Para 4

All CCMs shall report annually to the WCPFC Commission all catches of North Pacific swordfish in the Area and all fishing effort in those fisheries as well as catch and effort across the North Pacific subject to the measures in paragraph 2, by gear type using the template provided in Annex 1.

*Note: CMM 2023-03:

Paragraph 2: The Members, Cooperating Non-Members and participating territories (hereinafter referred to as CCMs) shall take necessary measures to ensure that the level of fishing effort of their fisheries taking more than 200 metric tons per year of North Pacific swordfish in the Area is not increased beyond 2008-2010 average annual levels.

Paragraph 3 clarifies that paragraphs 2 and 4 shall not be applied to those fisheries taking less than 200 metric tons of North Pacific swordfish in the Area per year. However, if the catches of such fisheries exceed 200 metric tons in any given year, the Commission shall adopt appropriate management measure for such fisheries.

No report available – French Polynesia’s vessel did not fish in the North Pacific area, therefore, the CMM2023-03 [North Pacific Swordfish], para 4 is not applicable to French Polynesia.