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

WCPFC-SC12-AR/CCM-08

FRENCH POLYNESIA



WESTERN AND CENTRAL PACIFIC COMMISSION

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

FRENCH POLYNESIA

<p>Scientific data was provided to the Commission in accordance with the decision relating to the provision of scientific data to the Commission by the 30 april 2016.</p>	<p>YES</p>
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1. Abstract

French Polynesia professional tuna fleet in 2015 comprised 61 tuna longliners (ranging from 13 m to 24 m) operating only within French Polynesia Economic Zone and 443 small boats (5m to 11 m) using artisanal gears (pole and line, handlines, trolling...) and operating inside the territorial waters.

The overall nominal catches for the professional tuna fisheries in 2015 is estimated around 9 816 metric tons, albacore accounting for 37%, yellowfin tuna for 20 %, skipjack for 9 % and big eye tuna for 7 %.

Effort and total catch trends of the longline fleet show a slow decrease since 2005 after a steady increase since the beginning of this fleet in the early 90's. In contrast these trends for the artisanal near shore fishery show a slow and steady increase partly driven by the increase of the population.

Since 2006, all sharks except mako are fully protected inside the entire French Polynesia Economic Zone. In december 2012, the mako was also protected making French Polynesia EEZ the biggest sanctuary for sharks.

2. Annual Fisheries Information

Tuna fishery is a major component of the development of French Polynesia economy, either for economical and social aspects. Its professional tuna fishery is divided into two components : a small scale coastal fishery and an offshore long line fishery. There is no longer fishing agreement inside the EEZ for foreign fleet since December 2000 .

The **professional small scale near shore fishery** comprises two types of boat: the *poti marara*, (literally 'flying-fish boats') which are small boats, 6-8 m in length, made from wood or FRP and suitable for many different fishing techniques (trolling, vertical longlining or harpooning) and the *bonitiers* ('skipjack boats'), which are 10-to-12 m long boats made from wood or FRP, targeting skipjack using mainly pole-and-line. This fleet operates inside the territorial waters mostly.

The **longliners fleet** comprises only tuna longliners using drifting longline. Only five boats have freezer capacity. This fleet operates exclusively inside the French Polynesia EEZ

2.1. Annual catch and effort estimates

Tableau 1 – Annual catch estimates for the longline fleet in the convention area

Metric tons	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Albacore Catch	3,483	3,225	3,594	3,512	2,917	3,392
Yellowfin Catch	418	491	758	615	756	1,074
Bigeye Catch	436	607	654	787	703	800
Skipjack Catch	22	19	50	34	33	37
Pacific Bluefin Catch	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black Marlin Catch	-	-	1	-	2	26
Blue Marlin Catch	260	201	241	243	237	240
Striped Marlin Catch	127	124	117	107	102	100
Swordfish Catch	80	89	116	128	117	108

Tableau 2 - Annual catch estimates by for the small scale nearshore fleet in the convention area

Metric tons	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Skipjack	1131	874	1219	873	922	806
Yellowfin tuna	556	558	722	616	661	921
Dolphin fish	506	368	396	558	659	374
Billfish	256	258	282	258	284	266
Wahoo	146	135	128	149	138	152
Albacore tuna	204	254	274	339	326	288
Other	235	239	263	329	504	193
Total	3,034	2,687	3,284	3,120	3,493	3,000

Tableau 3 – Annual fishing effort by fleet

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Small sclare near shore fleet (fishing days)	30 950	36 528	40 641	42 347	46 996	44 040
Longline fleet (million of hooks)	17.0	18.4	16.8	16.2	14.2	16.7

2.2. Fleet structure

Tableau 4 – Number of vessel by size for the longline fleet

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
00-50 GRT	31	31	28	31	32	33
51-200 GRT	31	31	31	34	30	28
201-500 GRT	0	0	0	0	0	0
500+ GRT	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Vessels	61	59	64	65	62	61

Tableau 5 – Number of vessel by size for the small scale near shore fleet

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
00-50 GRT	368	413	427	437	448	443
51-200 GRT	0	0	0	0	0	0
201-500 GRT	0	0	0	0	0	0
500+ GRT	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Vessels	368	413	427	437	448	443

2.3. Fishing pattern

More than three fourth of the nearshore fishery is based in the Society archipelago. Although the individual fishing effort shows some vicissitude the global fishing effort is relatively stable within the year and no clear seasonal trends can be highlighted.

The longliners fleet, most entirely based in Tahiti, usually exploit 45 % of the EEZ but the core fishing ground remains historically in the north part of the EEZ (10°-20° S /140°-150°W).

2.4. Accidental catches and discards

Recorded interactions with species of special interest are summarized in table 6. Interactions with mammals only relate to depredation.

Discards by the longline fleet are estimated around 4,4 % of the nominal catch. The breakdown by species is reported in table 7 and table 8. There is no discard for the coastal fleet.

Tableau 6 –Observed catches of species of special interest by the longline fleet

Year	Category	Species	Number	No. Alive	No. Dead
2015	MARINE REPTILES	GREEN TURTLE	1	0	1
	BIRDS	PETRELS AND PUFFINS	6	1	4
2014	BIRDS	GULLS - TERNS AND SKUAS	2	0	2
		PETRELS AND PUFFINS	6	2	4
	MARINE REPTILES	HAWKSBILL TURTLE	1	0	1
2013	BIRDS	CAPE PIGEON	2	0	0
		GULLS - TERNS AND SKUAS	2	0	2
		PETRELS AND PUFFINS	5	0	5
	MARINE REPTILES	LEATHERBACK TURTLE	1	1	0
		LOGGERHEAD TURTLE	1	0	1
2012	BIRDS	LAYSAN ALBATROSS	1	0	1
	MARINE REPTILES	LOGGERHEAD TURTLE	1	0	1
		OLIVE RIDLEY TURTLE	1	0	1
2011	MARINE REPTILES	LEATHERBACK TURTLE	1	1	0
		LOGGERHEAD TURTLE	1	1	0
		OLIVE RIDLEY TURTLE	1	0	0
2010	BIRDS	BIRD (UNIDENTIFIED)	1	0	1
		BLACK-FOOTED ALBATROSS	1	1	0
	MARINE REPTILES	LOGGERHEAD TURTLE	1	0	1

Tableau 7 –Catch estimates of discards of target species by the longline fleet in 2015

Species Group	Species Name	Discard (MT)
Tuna	ALBACORE	30.1
	BIGEYE	108.2
	SKIPJACK	26.0
	YELLOWFIN	62.8
Billfish	BLACK MARLIN	1.5
	BLUE MARLIN	6.5
	STRIPED MARLIN	5.6
	SWORDFISH	4.1
	SAILFISH (INDO-PACIFIC)	0.0
	SHORT-BILLED SPEARFISH	0.6
Other fish	MAHI MAHI / DOLPHINFISH / DORADO	3.5
	OILFISH	0.0
	OPAH / MOONFISH	1.0
	SICKLE POMFRET	0.0
	WAHOO	6.0
Total		255.8

Tableau 8 –Catch estimates of discards of non-target species by the longline fleet in 2015

Species Group	Species Name	Discard (MT)
OTHER FISH	BLACK MACKEREL	0.8
	BLACKFIN BARRACUDA	
	CRESTFISH/UNICORNFISH	0.0
	ESCOLAR	11.8
	GREAT BARRACUDA	0.0
	OCEAN SUNFISH	1.1
	SHORTSNOUTED LANCETFISH	2.4
	Snake Mackerel	4.8
	SUNFISH (R, TRUNCATA)	1.0
Total		21.9

All sharks are prohibited to fishing and fining is also prohibited. The catches of sharks represent 7,2 % of the nominal catch. On the overall, 92 % of the sharks are released alive.

Tableau 9 –Catch estimates of sharks by the longline fleet in 2015

Species Name	Number	Weight (MT)
BLUE SHARK	6 169	324
GREAT HAMMERHEAD	24	1.2
GREY REEF SHARK	6	0.4
MANTA RAYS (UNIDENTIFIED)	1	0.0
OCEANIC WHITE-TIP SHARK	3 892	180
PELAGIC STING-RAY	4526	20
SHORT FINNED MAKO SHARK	699	62
SILKY SHARK	406	20
THRESHER SHARK (VULPINAS)	345	30
TIGER SHARK	4	0.2
Total	16072	596

Tableau 10 – Proportion of sharks caught by the long line fleet in 2015 alive when released

Species	Proportion alive
BIGEYE THRESHER SHARK	75%
BLACKTIP REEF SHARK	50%
BLUE SHARK	91%
BRONZE WHALER SHARK	75%
COOKIE CUTTER SHARK	0%
Devil Manta Ray (<i>Mobula nei</i>)	100%
GALAPAGOS SHARK	100%
LONG FINNED MAKO SHARK	88%
OCEANIC WHITE-TIP SHARK	73%
PELAGIC STING-RAY	98%
PELAGIC THRESHER SHARK	36%
SCALLOPED HAMMERHEAD	0%
SHORT FINNED MAKO SHARK	87%
SILKY SHARK	61%
SILVER-TIP SHARK	67%
Overall average	92 %

3. Research and statistics

3.1. Statistical data collection system

The data collection system for the longline fishery comprises six components.

- *Fishing license*

Fishing license for the domestic vessels is delivered for the life of the boat, presuming it does not change property and clears its annual visit for security. Any change of property or main modification on the vessel is subject to a re-licensing procedure. Currently, French Polynesia has not limited the number of domestic vessels authorised to operate in its EEZ.

Fishing permit for foreign vessels is delivered on an annual basis; no permit has been authorised since the end of the fishing agreement on December 2000.

- *Boat activity*

Every week day, the Fisheries office census the activity of the fleet at the fishing port. The main purpose is to monitor (in real time) the gross activity of the fleet. These data are also used as the main input for estimating the production of the vessels which do not report their catches correctly. In 2013, this census will be combined with the analyses of the VMS data.

- *Logbook*

Licensed operators are required to record and submit daily records of fishing activities at an operational level to the Fisheries Office. Coverage rate is estimated around 100 %.

- *Unloadings*

Most of the licensed long line boats have an obligation to unload their catches within the fishing port of Papeete. The port manager has to monitor the amount of fish unloaded in order to collect unloading fees. Coverage rate for the overall landings is 100 % of the commercial catches.

- *Observer programme*

The French polynesia's Observer Program began in September 2002 with EU funding by the PROCFISH projet (2002-2007) and then by the SCIFISH project. In 2015, the staff was made of six observers, two port samplers and one coordinator. Observers trips were conducted only on board of domestic longliners. The coverage for 2015 is 3,6 % of the fishing days (sets). Protocols and forms are those used by SPC. Data are processed by SPC.

Table 6 – Observers trips in French Polynesia since 2005.

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	1,13,880	6.2 %
2012	6	34	521	282	543474	4.1 %
2013	6	38	697	346	658578	4.4%
2014	6	42	717	432	714952	4.5 %
2015	6	40	556	321	580 281	3.6%

- *Port sampling*

There has been regular but low coverage sampling in Papeete for several years and very limited in recent year due to logistical difficulties. However, these difficulties were partly overcome by the completion of a centralised unloading facility in Papeete and since 2005 a team of two port samplers carried out port-sampling operations.

Table 7 – Port sampling operations since 2005

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%

Coastal fishery

Data collection for the coastal fisheries is more difficult to handle since the vessels are scattered all around the numerous islands of French Polynesia. The monitoring process rely on two components : a licensing procedure and logsheets. Coverage rate for the logsheets is 100 %.

3.2. Research

The observers regularly collect biological samples of the four main tunas (muscle, liver, stomach, gonads and otholits) and swordfish (otholiths) which are sent to the Oceanic Fisheries Program of the SPC.

During the year 2009, observers were trained by staff from CSIRO to tag swordfish with pop up mark. The first specimen was tagged in december 2009 and one more specimen was tagged in 2010. Two tags were deployed in 2012 (one in march and one in october). No tag has been deployed in 2013.

In January 2013, a longliner retrieve a tag on a blue marlin (75 kg) tagged in Kona (Hawaii) on the 9th august 2012.

ADDENDUM TO ANNUAL REPORT PART 1 - Specific information to be provided in Part 1 as required by CMMs

CMM Reference	Description	Response
<p>CMM 2005-03 [North Pacific Albacore], Para 4</p>	<p>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.* [* footnote 1: The first such report shall be due on April 30th, 2006 and shall cover calendar year 2004. Small Island Developing States will make their best efforts to comply with this first reporting deadline.] <i>* Note: WCPFC10 clarified that this reporting responsibility lies with the flag State</i></p>	<p>FP fleet does not fish north of the equator.</p>
<p>CMM 2006-04 [South West striped Marlin], Para 4</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>In 2015, 61 vessels caught 67 MT of striped marlin as a bycatch, south of 15°S.</p>

CMM Reference	Description	Response
	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.	
CMM 2007-04 [Seabirds], Para 9	CCMs shall annually provide to the Commission, in part 1 of their annual reports, all available information on interactions with seabirds, including bycatches and details of species, to enable the Scientific Committee to estimate seabird mortality in all fisheries to which the WCPF Convention applies. Note: CMM 2007-04 was in effect until the end of June 2014. On 1 July 2014, CMM 2012-07 replaced 07-04	Ref. CMM 2012-07 below
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. 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.	In 2015, no vessel targeting swordfish but 9 MT of swordfish as a bycatch, south of 20°S.

CMM Reference	Description	Response
	<p>1 Reporting requirements requested by CMMs and decisions by the Commission, as of WCPFC 11</p> <p><i>*Note: WCPFC11 confirmed a common understanding that “total catch” in this reporting requirement refers to both targeted and bycatch catches of swordfish.</i></p>	
<p>CMM 2009-06 [Transshipment], Para 11 (ANNEX II)</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>ANNEX II TRANSHIPMENT INFORMATION TO BE REPORTED ANNUALLY BY CCMs</p> <p>Each CCM shall include in Part 1 of its Annual Report to the Commission:</p> <p>(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:</p> <p>a. offloaded and received;</p> <p>b. transhipped in port, transhipped at sea in areas of national jurisdiction, and transhipped beyond areas of national</p>	<p>No transshipment is allowed in French Polynesia for national fleet.</p>

CMM Reference	Description	Response
	<p>jurisdiction;</p> <p>c. transhipped inside the Convention Area and transhipped outside the Convention Area;</p> <p>d. caught inside the Convention Area and caught outside the Convention Area;</p> <p>e. species;</p> <p>f. product form; and</p> <p>g. fishing gear used</p> <p>(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:</p> <p>a. offloaded and received;</p> <p>b. transhipped in port, transhipped at sea in areas of national jurisdiction, and transhipped beyond areas of national jurisdiction;</p> <p>c. transhipped inside the Convention Area and transhipped outside the Convention Area;</p> <p>d. caught inside the Convention Area and caught outside the Convention Area; and</p> <p>e. fishing gear.</p>	
<p>CMM 2010-05 [South Pacific albacore], Para 4</p>	<p>CCMs shall report annually to the Commission the catch levels of their fishing vessels that have taken South Pacific Albacore as a bycatch as well as the number and catch levels of vessels actively fishing for South Pacific albacore in the Convention area south of 20°S.</p>	<p>In 2015, 42 longline vessels targeting albacore caught 503 MT of albacore, south of 20°S.</p>

CMM Reference	Description	Response																																																																																				
	Initially this information will be provided for the period 2006-2010 and then updated annually.																																																																																					
<p>CMM 2010-07 [Sharks], Para 4</p>	<p>Each CCM shall include key shark species*, as identified by the Scientific Committee, in their annual reporting to the Commission of annual catch and fishing effort statistics by gear type, including available historical data, in accordance with the WCPF Convention and agreed reporting procedures. ...</p> <p>*footnote 2: The key shark species are blue shark, silky shark, oceanic whitetip shark, mako sharks, and thresher sharks, porbeagle shark (south of 20°S, until biological data shows this or another geographic limit to be appropriate) and hammerhead sharks (winghead, scalloped, great, and smooth).</p> <p><i>*Note; Whale Sharks (<i>Rhincodon typus</i>) was included as a key shark species by WCPFC9 (2012)</i></p> <p><i>** Note also; para 4 is under the resolve part of the CMM</i></p> <p><i>Commencing in reports that cover activities post-1 January 2013</i></p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="1073 516 1381 540">Species</th> <th data-bbox="1381 500 1528 581">2013 annual catch estimated (MT)</th> <th data-bbox="1528 500 1675 581">2014 annual catch estimated (MT)</th> <th data-bbox="1675 500 1808 581">2015 annual catch estimated (MT)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td data-bbox="1073 589 1199 610">BLUE SHARK</td><td data-bbox="1465 589 1528 610">97,5</td><td data-bbox="1598 589 1661 610">127,7</td><td data-bbox="1745 589 1808 610">323,6</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="1073 618 1352 639">SHORT FINNED MAKO SHARK</td><td data-bbox="1465 618 1528 639">69,5</td><td data-bbox="1598 618 1661 639">73,3</td><td data-bbox="1745 618 1808 639">62,4</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="1073 647 1346 669">LONG FINNED MAKO SHARK</td><td data-bbox="1465 647 1528 669">23,5</td><td data-bbox="1598 647 1661 669">59,9</td><td data-bbox="1787 647 1808 669">-</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="1073 677 1268 698">PELAGIC STING-RAY</td><td data-bbox="1465 677 1528 698">97,4</td><td data-bbox="1598 677 1661 698">56,1</td><td data-bbox="1745 677 1808 698">20,0</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="1073 706 1339 727">OCEANIC WHITE-TIP SHARK</td><td data-bbox="1465 706 1528 727">34,8</td><td data-bbox="1598 706 1661 727">38,1</td><td data-bbox="1745 706 1808 727">179,7</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="1073 735 1241 756">SANDBAR SHARK</td><td data-bbox="1465 735 1528 756">1,6</td><td data-bbox="1598 735 1661 756">7,7</td><td data-bbox="1787 735 1808 756">-</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="1073 764 1310 786">BRONZE WHALER SHARK</td><td data-bbox="1465 764 1528 786">54,8</td><td data-bbox="1598 764 1661 786">7,4</td><td data-bbox="1787 764 1808 786">-</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="1073 794 1205 815">Giant manta</td><td data-bbox="1465 794 1528 815">-</td><td data-bbox="1598 794 1661 815">5,2</td><td data-bbox="1787 794 1808 815">-</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="1073 823 1199 844">SILKY SHARK</td><td data-bbox="1465 823 1528 844">2,4</td><td data-bbox="1598 823 1661 844">3,8</td><td data-bbox="1745 823 1808 844">20,4</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="1073 852 1318 873">BIGEYE THRESHER SHARK</td><td data-bbox="1465 852 1528 873">5,5</td><td data-bbox="1598 852 1661 873">2,4</td><td data-bbox="1787 852 1808 873">-</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="1073 881 1251 902">SILVER-TIP SHARK</td><td data-bbox="1465 881 1528 902">1,6</td><td data-bbox="1598 881 1661 902">2,3</td><td data-bbox="1787 881 1808 902">-</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="1073 911 1213 932">DUSKY SHARK</td><td data-bbox="1465 911 1528 932">-</td><td data-bbox="1598 911 1661 932">2,2</td><td data-bbox="1787 911 1808 932">-</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="1073 940 1331 961">PELAGIC THRESHER SHARK</td><td data-bbox="1465 940 1528 961">0,5</td><td data-bbox="1598 940 1661 961">1,0</td><td data-bbox="1745 940 1808 961">29,6</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="1073 969 1314 990">SMOOTH HAMMERHEAD</td><td data-bbox="1465 969 1528 990">-</td><td data-bbox="1598 969 1661 990">0,2</td><td data-bbox="1787 969 1808 990">-</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="1073 998 1209 1019">TIGER SHARK</td><td data-bbox="1465 998 1528 1019">1,9</td><td data-bbox="1598 998 1661 1019">-</td><td data-bbox="1745 998 1808 1019">0,2</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="1073 1027 1293 1049">GREAT HAMMERHEAD</td><td data-bbox="1465 1027 1528 1049">1,1</td><td data-bbox="1598 1027 1661 1049">-</td><td data-bbox="1745 1027 1808 1049">1,2</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="1073 1057 1276 1078">BIGEYE SAND SHARK</td><td data-bbox="1465 1057 1528 1078">0,2</td><td data-bbox="1598 1057 1661 1078">-</td><td data-bbox="1787 1057 1808 1078">-</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="1073 1086 1251 1107">GREY REEF SHARK</td><td data-bbox="1465 1086 1528 1107">0,2</td><td data-bbox="1598 1086 1661 1107">-</td><td data-bbox="1745 1086 1808 1107">0,4</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="1073 1115 1241 1136">VELVET DOGFISH</td><td data-bbox="1465 1115 1528 1136">0,0</td><td data-bbox="1598 1115 1661 1136">-</td><td data-bbox="1787 1115 1808 1136">-</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="1073 1144 1220 1166">WHALE SHARK</td><td data-bbox="1465 1144 1528 1166">-</td><td data-bbox="1598 1144 1661 1166">-</td><td data-bbox="1787 1144 1808 1166">-</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="1073 1284 1877 1352">2015 catch estimates use logsheet data due to improved vessel reporting. Previous years observer data was used.</p>	Species	2013 annual catch estimated (MT)	2014 annual catch estimated (MT)	2015 annual catch estimated (MT)	BLUE SHARK	97,5	127,7	323,6	SHORT FINNED MAKO SHARK	69,5	73,3	62,4	LONG FINNED MAKO SHARK	23,5	59,9	-	PELAGIC STING-RAY	97,4	56,1	20,0	OCEANIC WHITE-TIP SHARK	34,8	38,1	179,7	SANDBAR SHARK	1,6	7,7	-	BRONZE WHALER SHARK	54,8	7,4	-	Giant manta	-	5,2	-	SILKY SHARK	2,4	3,8	20,4	BIGEYE THRESHER SHARK	5,5	2,4	-	SILVER-TIP SHARK	1,6	2,3	-	DUSKY SHARK	-	2,2	-	PELAGIC THRESHER SHARK	0,5	1,0	29,6	SMOOTH HAMMERHEAD	-	0,2	-	TIGER SHARK	1,9	-	0,2	GREAT HAMMERHEAD	1,1	-	1,2	BIGEYE SAND SHARK	0,2	-	-	GREY REEF SHARK	0,2	-	0,4	VELVET DOGFISH	0,0	-	-	WHALE SHARK	-	-	-
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CMM Reference	Description	Response
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).	No purse seine fleet in FP.
CMM 2011-04 [Oceanic whitetip sharks], Para 3	CCMs shall estimate, through data collected from observer programs and other means, the number of releases of oceanic whitetip shark, including the status upon release (dead or alive), and report this information to the WCPFC in Part 1 of their Annual Reports. <i>Commencing in reports that cover activities post-1 January 2014</i>	In 2015, an estimated 3 922 oceanic whitetip sharks were released 2 745 alive and 1 177 dead.
CMM 2012-04 [Whale sharks], Para 06	CCMs shall advise in their Part 1 Annual Report of any instances in which whale sharks have been encircled by the purse seine nets of their flagged vessels, including details required under paragraph 4(b). <i>Commencing in reports that cover activities post-1 July 2014</i>	No purse seine fleet in FP.
CMM 2012-07 [Seabirds], Para 9	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, including mitigation used, observed and reported species specific seabird bycatch rates and numbers, to enable the Scientific Committee to estimate seabird mortality in all	In 2015, 5 Petrels and puffins (75% dead).

CMM Reference	Description	Response
	<p>fisheries to which the WCPF Convention applies. See Annex 2 for Part 1 reporting template guideline. Alternatively, statistically rigorous estimates of species-specific seabird interaction rates (for longline, interactions per 1,000 hooks) and total numbers should be reported.</p>	
<p>CMM 2013-08 [Silky sharks], Para 3</p>	<p>CCMs shall estimate, through data collected from observer programs and other means, the number of releases of silky shark caught in the Convention Area, including the status upon release (dead or alive), and report this information to the WCPFC in Part 1 of their Annual Reports.</p>	<p>In 2015, an estimated 406 silky sharks were caught and released 231 alive and 175 dead.</p>
<p>Observer coverage (WCPFC 11 decision – para 484(b))</p>	<p>CCMs are expected to include in Annual Report Part 1 their reported longline observer coverage for the 2015 calendar year.</p>	<p>In 2015, the longline observer coverage was 3% based on number of trips. The French Polynesia observer program operates only in EEZ-FP.</p>

CMM Reference	Description	Response
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CDS and Mass Balance Reconciliation Trial

(WCPFC 12 decision, para 532)

WCPFC12 Summary Report para 532
The Commission accepted TCC11's recommendations with the Secretariat's proposed modifications to the 2016 Mass Balance Reconciliation tasking and adopted the report of the CDS-IWG (WCPFC12-2015-19c) and the 2016 CDS-IWG work plan (**Attachment T**).

Excerpt from WCPFC12 Summary Report Attachment T

The CDS-IWG agreed to
1. recommend that CCMs are encouraged to include in Annual Report Part 1, in standardized format, the information outlined in DP03 Table 1 and Table 2. For the purposes of the trial, CCMs are encouraged where available to include these tables (the information outlined in DP03 Table 1 and Table 2) related to the 2013 calendar year in their 2016 Annual Report Part 1 (so that there is at least one common year that can be the basis of the first trial MBR).

Table 1 – Minimum requirements for Disposal of Species (Export)

Requirement	
Flag CCM	
Catch Location (CCM EEZ or WCPFC HS area)	
Destination (Domestic or Country)	
Gear Code	
Net weight (processed) kg	
Estimated whole weight	

Table 2 – Receipt and Redistribution of Species (re-export and re-shipment to be considered as either export or import)

Requirement	
Export year	
Export CCM or Domestic	

Exportations de poissons du large en 2015

Conservation	Préparation	Poids bruts (t)	Poids epe* (t)	Valeur FAB (M. CFP)
REFRIGERE	Filet	98	196	136
	Entier	1 396	1 643	1 266
CONGELE	Filet	102	204	47
	Entier	159	187	39
TRANSFORME	Fumé	0	1	1
TOTAL		1 755	2 229	1 489

Ventilation des exportation de poissons du large en 2015

Conservation	Présentation	Pays de destination	Poids net (t)	Valeur FAB (M.CFP)
Congelé	Entier	France	0,5	0,7
		Samoa Américaines	158	38
	Filets	Belgique	29	11
		Chili	8	6
		Etats-Unis d'Amérique	0,5	0,4
		France	58	23
	Nouvelle-Calédonie	6	5	
Total Congelé			260	85
Réfrigéré	Entier	Etats-Unis d'Amérique	1 363	1 245
		France	2	3
		Japon	31	19
		Nouvelle-Zélande	0,1	0,2
	Filets	Singapour	0,2	0,2
		Etats-Unis d'Amérique	20	27
	France	73	101	
	Nouvelle-Zélande	5	8	
Total Réfrigéré			1 494	1 403
Transformé	Fumé	Etats-Unis d'Amérique	0,3	0,7
		France	0,01	0,01
Total transformé			0,3	0,8
Total général			1 755	1 489

Catch location : EEZ-FP

Destination: 1755 MT is export and the rest is sell on local market

CMM Reference	Description	Response
<p>CMM 2015-02 [South Pacific Albacore] Para 4</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>French Polynesia provides this data in our annual scientific data provided to the commission. i.e operational level data</p>