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

WCPFC-SC15-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

Scientific data was provided to the Commission in accordance with the decision relating to the provision of scientific data to the Commission by the 29 april 2019.	YES

1. Abstract

French Polynesia professional tuna fleet in 2018 comprised 66 tuna longliners (ranging from 13 m to 24 m) operating only within French Polynesia Economic Zone and 383 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 2018 is estimated around 8 702 metric tons, albacore accounting for 37%, yellowfin tuna for 26 %, and big eye tuna for 12 % and skipjack for 4 %.

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. On the same period, the trends for the artisanal near shore fishery show a slow and steady increase partly driven by the increase of the population. More recently, the catches show more vicissitude, mainly driven by the vicissitude in the vessels activity.

Since 2006, all sharks except mako were 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 two boats have freezer capacity. This fleet operates exclusively inside the French Polynesia EEZ

2.1. Annual catch and effort estimates

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

Metric tons	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Albacore Catch	2,917	3,392	3,245	2,125	3,027
Yellowfin Catch	756	1,074	941	1,387	1,262
Bigeye Catch	703	800	556	872	1,046
Skipjack Catch	33	37	37	20	11
Pacific Bluefin Catch	0	0	0	0	0
Black Marlin Catch	2	26	16	21	16
Blue Marlin Catch	237	240	209	160	221
Striped Marlin Catch	102	100	73	71	77
Swordfish Catch	117	108	100	147	218
Total	4,867	5,777	5,177	4,793	5,878

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

Metric tons	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Skipjack	922	806	638	770	378
Yellowfin tuna	661	921	771	844	975
Dolphin fish	659	374	325	301	227
Billfish	284	266	258	294	256
Wahoo	138	152	141	95	96
Albacore tuna	326	288	367	212	235
Other	504	193	213	153	193
Total	3,493	3,000	2,713	2,701	2,361

Table 3 – Annual fishing effort by fleet

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Small scale near shore fleet (fishing days)	46 996	44 040	41 436	40 279	38 283
Longline fleet (million of hooks)	14.2	16.7	16.9	16.0	16.9

2.2. Fleet structure

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

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
00-50 GRT	32	33	34	34	37
51-200 GRT	30	28	25	27	29
201-500 GRT	0	0	0	0	
500+ GRT	0	0	0	0	
Total Vessels	62	61	59	61	66

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

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
00-50 GRT	448	443	467	390	383
51-200 GRT	0	0	0	0	0
201-500 GRT	0	0	0	0	0
500+ GRT	0	0	0	0	0
Total Vessels	448	443	467	390	383

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, entirely based in Tahiti, usually exploit 40 % 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 mostly relate to depredation.

Table 6 –Catches of species of special interest by the longline fleet based on Observer datas

Year	Category	Species	Number	No. Alive	No. Dead
2018	BIRDS	BLACK-FOOTED ALBATROSS	3	0	3
		PETRELS AND PUFFINS	5	0	5
	MARINE MAMMALS	FALSE KILLER WHALE	1	1	0
	MARINE REPTILES	OLIVE RIDLEY TURTLE	1	0	1
2017	BIRDS	BIRD (UNIDENTIFIED)	4	0	4
		BLACK-FOOTED ALBATROSS	1	0	1
		GULLS - TERNS AND SKUAS	2	0	2
		LAYSAN ALBATROSS	2	0	2
		PETRELS AND PUFFINS	15	0	15
	MARINE MAMMALS	SHORT-FINNED PILOT WHALE	1	1	0
2016	BIRDS	BIRD (UNIDENTIFIED)	5	0	4
		BLACK PETREL	1	0	1
		BOOBIES AND GANNETS	1	1	0
		PETRELS AND PUFFINS	10	1	9
	MARINE MAMMALS	SHORT-FINNED PILOT WHALE	1	1	0
	MARINE REPTILES	GREEN TURTLE	2	0	2
		LEATHERBACK TURTLE	1	1	0
2015	BIRDS	BIRD (UNIDENTIFIED)	1	0	1
		BOOBIES AND GANNETS	1	1	0
		PETRELS AND PUFFINS	14	5	9
	MARINE REPTILES	GREEN TURTLE	2	0	2
2014	BIRDS	BIRD (UNIDENTIFIED)	1	1	0
		BLACK-FOOTED ALBATROSS	1	0	0
		GULLS - TERNS AND SKUAS	2	0	2
		PETRELS AND PUFFINS	9	3	6
	MARINE MAMMALS	FALSE KILLER WHALE	1	1	0
		SPOTTED DOLPHINS	1	0	1
	MARINE REPTILES	HAWKSBILL TURTLE	1	0	1

Discards by the longline fleet are estimated around 3% of the nominal catch. The breakdown for the main key species is reported in table 7 (sharks not included). There is no discard for the coastal fleet.

Table 7 –Catch estimates of discards of target species by the longline fleet in 2018

Species Group	Species Name	Discard (MT)
Tuna	ALBACORE	48
	BIGEYE	16
	SKIPJACK	9
	YELLOWFIN	97
Billfish	BLACK MARLIN	-
	BLUE MARLIN	4
	STRIPED MARLIN	7
	SWORDFISH	1
Total		182

All sharks are prohibited to fishing and fining is also prohibited. The caches of sharks represent 1.6% of the nominal catch. On the overall, 88 % of the sharks caught were alive when released.

Table 8 –Catch estimates of sharks and proportion of sharks caught alive when released by the longline fleet in 2018

Species Name	Number	Weight (MT)	Proportion alive
BLUE SHARK	3 786	12	92%
SILKY SHARK	1 964	37	76%
GREAT HAMMERHEAD	-	-	-
SHORT FINNED MAKO SHARK	964	14	78%
OCEANIC WHITE-TIP SHARK	1 286	33	92%
PORBEAGLE SHARK	-	-	-
WHALE SHARK	-	-	-
THRESHER SHARK (VULPINAS)	71	1	100%
Total	8 071	97	88%

Note: Number and weight estimation use observer data. All sharks are released.

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 near real time the gross activity of the fleet and enable to control the VMS coverage.

- *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 100 %.

- *Unloadings*

All the licensed long line boats have the obligation to unload their catches within the fishing port of Papeete. The port manager 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 2018, the staff was made of seven observers, two port samplers and one coordinator. Observers trips were conducted only on board of domestic longliners. The coverage for 2018 is 2.8 % of the days at sea. Protocols and forms are those used by SPC. Data are processed by SPC.

Table 9 – Observers trips in French Polynesia since 2005.

Year	No observers	No trips	No days at sea	No sets	No hooks	% covergage
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	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	51	860	527	947,340	5.9%
2018	7	25	430	270	448 780	2.8%

- *Port sampling*

There has been regular but low coverage sampling (length frequencies) since the beginning of the fleet in the early 90's. Since 2005 the coverage increases significally with the development of the Observer program. In recent years, the coverage was lower do to reallocation of the sampling effort on on-board observations.

Table 10 – 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%
2016	965	416	43%
2017	969	174	18%
2018	1 005	92	9%

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, stomac, gonads and otholits) and swordfish (otholiths) which are sent to the Oceanic Fisheries Program of the SPC.

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

CMM 2005-03 [North Pacific Albacore], Para 4	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.] ** Note: WCPFC10 clarified that this reporting responsibility lies with the flag State*	Our national fleet did not fish north of equator
CMM 2006-04 [South West 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 2018, 64 vessels caught 54 MT of striped marlin in south of 15°S bycatch.
CMM 2009-03 [Swordfish], Para	CCMs shall report to the Commission the total number of vessels that fished for swordfish and the total catch	In 2018, no vessel targeted swordfish and 42 vessels caught 98 MT as bycatch in south of 20°S only.

8	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 1of 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.*	There is no vessel operating under charter in FP. No other vessels fishing within south of 20° S
CMM 2009-06 [Transshipment], Para 11 (ANNEX II)	CCMs shall report on all transhipment activities covered by this Measure (including transhipment 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 transhipment 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-	No transshipment is allowed in French Polynesia for our national fleet

06 paragraph 11 (Attachment O of WCPFC15).

Annex 3 of RP03: Transhipment 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	g) Fishing gear
offloaded						
received						

(2) the **number of transhipments** 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	e) fishing gear
offloaded					
received					

ANNEX II
TRANSHIPMENT INFORMATION TO BE REPORTED ANNUALLY BY CCMs

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

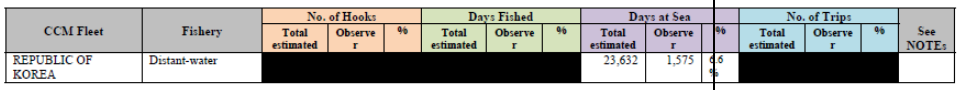
(1) the total quantities, by weight, of highly migratory fish stocks covered by this measure that were transhipped by fishing vessels the CCM is responsible for reporting against, with those quantities broken down by:
   a. offloaded and received;
   b. transhipped in port, transhipped at sea in areas 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 (2) the number of transhipments 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.	

<table>
<tr>
<td>CMM 2010-07 [Sharks], Para 4</td>
<td>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. CCMs shall also report annual retained and discarded catches in Part 2 of their annual report. CCMs shall as appropriate, support research and development of strategies for the avoidance of unwanted shark captures (e.g. chemical, magnetic and rare earth metal shark deterrents).
*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).
*Note; Whale Sharks (Rhincodon typus) was included as a key shark species by WCPFC9 (2012)</td>
<td>All catches are discarded

<table>
<tr><th>Species</th><th>2014 (MT)</th><th>2015 (MT)</th><th>2016 (MT)</th><th>2017 (MT)</th><th>2018 (MT)</th></tr>
<tr><td>BLUE SHARK</td><td>21</td><td>17</td><td>32</td><td>17</td><td>12</td></tr>
<tr><td>SILKY SHARK</td><td>10</td><td>12</td><td>95</td><td>42</td><td>37</td></tr>
<tr><td>GREAT HAMMERHEAD</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>SHORT FINNED MAKO SHARK</td><td>41</td><td>15</td><td>30</td><td>29</td><td>14</td></tr>
<tr><td>OCEANIC WHITE-TIP SHARK</td><td>39</td><td>42</td><td>82</td><td>16</td><td>33</td></tr>
<tr><td>PORBEAGLE SHARK</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>WHALE SHARK</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>THRESHER SHARK (VULPINAS)</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total discards sharks</td><td>111</td><td>86</td><td>239</td><td>104</td><td>97</td></tr>
</table>
Catch estimates use observer data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMM 2011-03 [Impact of PS fishing on cetaceans], Para 5</td>
<td>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).</td>
<td>No purse seine fleet in FP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMM 2011-04 [Oceanic whitetip sharks], Para 3</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>All sharks specimens are released.
With 36 oceanic whitetip sharks observed, the total catch estimates is 1286 sharks, 92 % were alive when released.</td>
</tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td>CMM 2012-04 [Whale sharks], Para 06</td><td>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).</td><td>No purse seine fleet in FP.</td></tr>
<tr><td>CMM 2013-08 [Silky sharks], Para 3</td><td>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.</td><td>With 55 silky shark observed, the total catch estimates is 1 964 sharks, 75 % were alive when released.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Observer coverage (WCPFC 11 decision – para 484(b)</td><td>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)
  </td><td>In 2018, the longline observer coverage was 2,8% based on number of observer sea days. The French Polynesia observer program operates only in EEZ-FP.

<table><tr><td colspan="3">Days at sea</td></tr><tr><td>Total estimated</td><td>Observer</td><td>%</td></tr><tr><td>15 085</td><td>430</td><td>2,85</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>CMM 2015-02 [South Pacific Albacore] Para 4</td><td>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</td><td>French Polynesia provides this data in our annual scientific data provided to the commission. i.e operational level data.</td></tr>
</table>

	period 2006-2014 and then updated annually. CCMs are encouraged to provide data from periods prior to these dates.	
CMM 2018-03 [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 Annex 2 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.	All the information is detailed in the tables below.

CMM 2018-03: [Seabirds] Annex 2. Guidelines for reporting templates for Part 1 report

The following tables should be included in the annual Part 1 country reports, summarising the most recent five years.

Table x: Effort, observed and estimated seabird captures by fishing year for [*CCM*] [South of 30°S; 25°S-30°S; North of 23°N; or 23°N – 25°S[1]]. For each year, the table gives the total number of hooks; the number of observed hooks; observer coverage (the percentage of hooks that were observed); the number of observed captures (both dead and alive); and the capture rate (captures per thousand hooks).

Year	Fishing effort				Observed seabird captures Between 25S - 23N	
	Number of vessels	Number of hooks	Observed hooks	% hooks observed	Number	Rate [2]
2014	**62**	**14 396 774**	**763 052**	**5.3%**	**13**	**0.0170**
2015	**61**	**16 732 847**	**563 871**	**3.4%**	**16**	**0.0284**
2016	**59**	**17 032 092**	**542 541**	**3.2%**	**17**	**0.0313**
2017	**61**	**16 008 982**	**773 427**	**4.8%**	**23**	**0.0297**
2018	**66**	**16 971 488**	**448 780**	**2.6%**	**8**	**0.0178**

[1] Insert 'North of 23°N', 'South of 30°S', '25°S-30°S' or '23°N – 250°S'. For CCMs fishing in all areas, provide separate tables for each area.
[2] Provide data as captures per one thousand hooks.

Table y: Proportion of mitigation types[1] used by the fleet in 2018.

	Combination of Mitigation Measures	Proportion of observed effort using mitigation measures					
		South of 30°S	25°S-30°S	25°S to 23°N	North of 23°N		
	No mitigation measures			95			
Options required south of 25°S	TL + NS						
	TL + WB						
	NS + WB						
	TL + WB + NS						
	HS						
Other options 25°S-30°S	WB						
	TL						
Other options north of 23°N	SS/BC/WB/DSLS						
	SS/BC/WB/(MOD or BDB)						
Provide any other combination of mitigation measures here	NS			5			
	Totals (must equal 100%)			100			

[1] TL = tori line, NS = night setting, WB = weighted branch lines, SS = side setting, BC = bird curtain, BDB = blue dyed bait, DSLS = deep setting line shooter, MOD = management of offal discharge, HS = hook-shielding device.

Table z: Number of observed seabird captures in [*CCM*] longline fisheries, 2012, by species and area.

Species	South of 30°S	25°S-30°S	North of 23°N	23°N –25°S	Total
E.g. Black-Footed albatross		3			3
E.g. Petrels and Puffins		5			5
Total		8			8