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

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**WCPFC-SC15-AR/CCM-07**

**FIJI**

# ANNUAL SCIENTIFIC REPORT TO THE WESTERN AND CENTRAL PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION

## PART 1: INFORMATION ON FISHERIES, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS FOR 2018

FIJI

OFFSHORE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT DIVISION

MINISTRY OF FISHERIES

JULY 2019

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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 <sup>th</sup> April 2018	[YES]
If no, please indicate the reason(s) and intended actions:	

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## **ABSTRACT**

The Fiji National longline fleet is one that predominantly targets albacore. For the year 2018, approximately 70% of the fishing occurred in Fiji's waters with 30% in the International waters. Overall catches by this fleet, which includes catches in other EEZs, approximately 17% was made in other EEZs, where the Fiji National Longline fleet vessels are licensed to fish, whilst 83% of the catch was made in Fiji's EEZ and the High Seas.

There was quite a steady catch noticed in the Fiji National longline fleets catches for the year 2014 and 2016 however 2017 saw a peak in catch of 17,933 mt compared to last three years. However there was a significant drop noticed in 2018 at 14,372 mt.

A slight drop is reflected in 2018 albacore catches of 8,918 mt, compared to 2017 highest catch of 9,837 mt since 2014. A drop in Bigeye catch was also reported in 2018 of 830 mt compared to 2017 catches of 1,083mt. Yellow fin halved in catch compared to 2017 with a catch of 2,535 mt as compared with 4,638 mt the previous year.

Fiji, through the Ministry of Fisheries' Offshore Fisheries Management Division's role as the arm of Monitoring,

Control and Surveillance of the fishery, in cooperation where applicable with other line ministries, the Industry stakeholders, along with the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) and the Pacific Community's (SPC) support and technical staff; have made significant efforts to ensure that the fishery is maintained in a sustainably manageable form, whilst encouraging economic viability.

In 2018 the Fiji national longline fleet had a license cap of sixty vessels and forty five vessel were authorized to fish in High Seas of which nineteen had both License to Fish in EEZ and High Seas. Nine were licensed to fish in other EEZ.

## **1. BACKGROUND**

Fiji is located between 10° S and 25° S latitude and 177° E 173°W longitude and has an EEZ area of 1.29M km<sup>2</sup> and is made up of more than 300 islands.

This EEZ is flanked by the five Pacific Island nations of Vanuatu to the west, Solomon Islands to the north-west, Tuvalu in the north, Wallis and Futuna to the north-east and the Kingdom of Tonga to the south-east. In addition to this, approximately 40% of the EEZ is bordered by the high seas to the southern area, western and north-western region.

In enforcing the Offshore Fisheries Management Act 2012 and its Regulations in 2014, the Ministry has made every effort to effectively implement the MCS and enforcement (MCS&E) of Fiji's offshore fishing industry, and the fishery in general with the aim of sustainably managing the highly migratory fish stocks in its waters.

With sustainable management in mind, the development of both the National and Regional Observer Programmes and the advancement of its compliance and enforcement capabilities Fiji is determined to play its role in the management of the highly migratory fish stocks that pass through its EEZ. As a responsible flag State, coastal State and port State, Fiji will continue to welcome any new MCS&E initiatives that will contribute to global combat of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing.

It should be noted that Fiji's current licensing and high seas authorisations requires all vessels to comply with relevant WCPFC CMM's and report all catches on all trips in accordance with Fiji's national laws.

## 2. ANNUAL FISHERIES INFORMATION

### 2.1. TUNA CATCHES

Table 1 below shows the catches by Fiji's Longline fleet in the Fiji EEZ, High Seas and in neighbouring EEZs where some of the vessels are also licensed to.

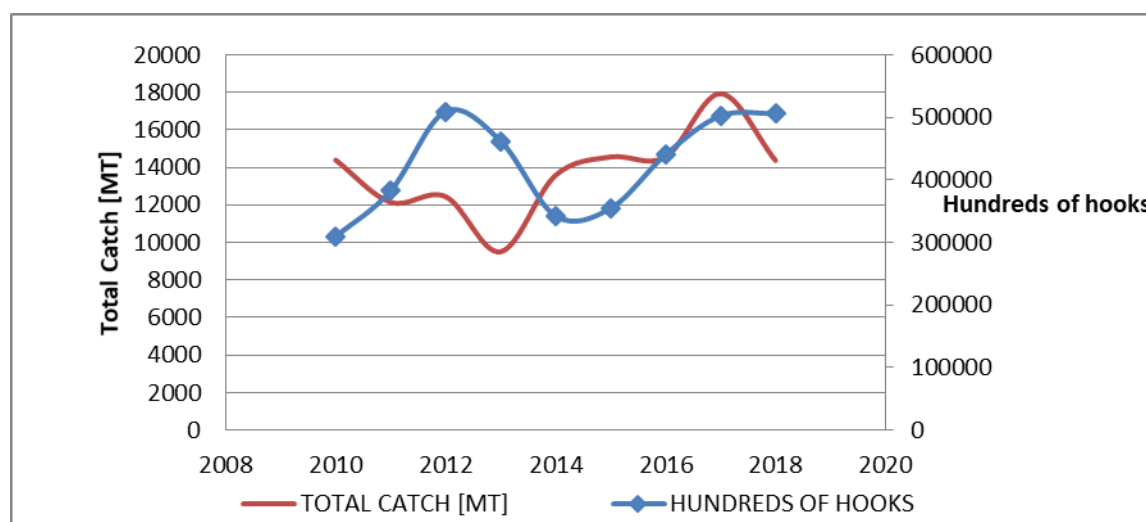
**Table 1. Annual Catch estimates for the Fiji National Fleet, 2014 – 2018**

TOTAL ANNUAL CATCH ESTIMATE [MT] FOR FIJI NATIONAL LONGLINE FISHING FLEET 2014 - 2018					
SPECIES	2014	2015	2016	2017	Provisional 2018
ALBACORE	6,703	7,793	7,291	9,837	8,918
BIGEYE	1,586	1,169	1,191	1,083	830
YELLOWFIN	3,594	3,609	3,934	4,638	2,535
TUNA LIKE SPECIES	1,702	1,986	2,142	2,375	2,089
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13,585</b>	<b>14,559</b>	<b>14,558</b>	<b>17,933</b>	<b>14,372</b>

The highest recorded total catch in the 5 year period was 17,933mt in 2017. This increase was due to the relatively high catches of Albacore as shown in Table 1 and figure 1. The total catch by the domestic longline fleet (catches inside and outside Fiji EEZ) for 2018 was 14,372mt, 85% of which is comprised of the Tuna catches (12,283mt).

Despite the slight drop in catches for 2014 to 13,585 mt, 2015 and 2016 shows a steady rise in catch whilst 2017 shows an increase in catch to 17,933mt due to accessibility to a wider fishing area within WCPO, and more efficient data collection and data reconciliation process. However, in 2018 the catch was lower with 14, 372mt total catch. This is close to the recent historical average.

Yellowfin annual catches have increased in the last four years but significantly decreased in 2018, with 2,535 mt caught.



**Figure 1 Historical total annual catch estimates for the Fiji National Longline Fleet for the WCPFC Convention Area, 2008 – 2018.**

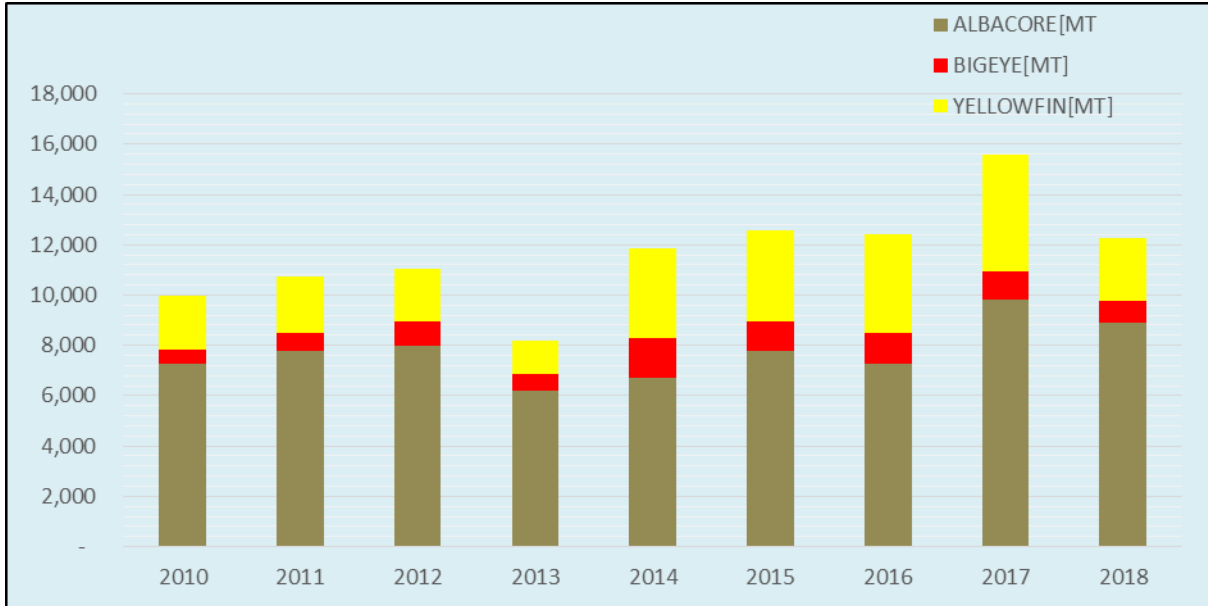


Figure 2: Annual catch [Metric tonnes] trends for Albacore, Bigeye and Yellow fin.

Trends in nominal CPUE are sometimes used as an indicator of abundance, but must be considered in association with other direct (e.g. targeting strategy, patterns of effort, size composition of the catch, recruitment, etc.) and indirect (e.g. environmental) factors affecting the fishery. *Figure 3* shows the trends in tuna nominal CPUE for the Fiji longline fleet. The nominal CPUE for albacore increased steadily from 0.95 in 2016 to 1.23 in 2017 before dropping down to 1.09 in 2018. Bigeye nominal CPUE appears relatively stable over the time series. Yellowfin nominal CPUE remained consistent at and around the 0.40 levels in 2016 and 2017 before dropping to 0.21 fish per 100 hooks in recent in 2017.

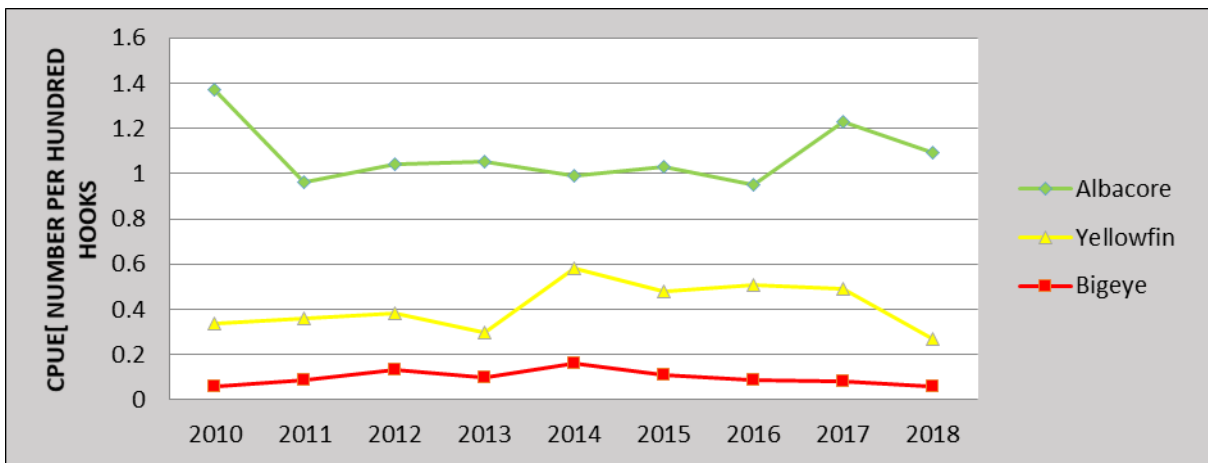


Figure 3: Shows Tuna nominal CPUE for Fiji Longline Fleet.

## 2.2. BILLFISH AND NON TARGET SPECIES CATCHES

Table 2. Annual Estimated Catches of Non-targeted Species, Associated and Dependent Species for the Fiji National Fleet, 2018.

TOTAL ANNUAL NON TARGET SPECIES CATCH[MT] FOR THE FIJI NATIONAL LONGLINE FISHING FLEET 2018	
SPECIES	WEIGHT
<b>BILLFISH SPECIES</b>	
SWORDFISH	110
BLUE MARLIN	145
BLACK MARLIN	54
STRIPED MARLIN	33
SPEAR FISH	70
SAILFISH	55
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>467</b>
<b>TUNA LIKE SPECIES</b>	
WAHOO	188
MAHIMAHI	334
BARRACUDA	24
ESCOLARS	1
OPAH	440
OTHER SPECIES	635
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1622</b>
<b>TOTAL [BILLFISH &amp; TUNA LIKE ]</b>	<b>2,089</b>

Table 2 above shows the catch estimates of Billfish and non-targeted Species from Fiji's National Fleet. It should be noted that the shark catches are now listed under topic 4.0, titled "Reporting on Relevant CMMs".

## 2.3. FLEET STRUCTURE

Table 3. Fiji National Fleet Structure, 2014 – 2018.

FIJI NATIONAL LONGLINE FLEET STRUCTURE, 2014-2018					
LENGTH (m)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<21	9	10	9	9	13
21m-30m	48	45	41	45	36
>31m	48	47	39	30	46
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>95</b>

The fleet structure for 2018 consists of the 95 Fiji national vessels; of which 7 vessels are chartered foreign flagged vessels. The remaining 88 vessels are Fiji flagged and fished in Fiji's AS, TS, EEZ, other EEZs and high seas within the WCPO.

Fiji National Fleet are categorised as follows:



1. Less than 21m category - there are 13 vessels under this category and mainly use ice for preserving their catch which targeted for the fresh sashimi market. They predominantly fish within Fiji's Archipelagic Waters and Territorial Seas spending one to two weeks on each trip.
2. 21m and less than 30m category – there are 36 vessels under this category and they use ice slurry and freezers to preserve their catch. This category of vessels mainly fish within Fiji's EEZ and spends three weeks to two month per fishing trip. Fresh catches are usually caught towards the end of the fishing trip to maintain its quality for the market preference.
3. Greater than 30 m category – there are 46 vessels under this category and they use freezers to preserve their catch. This category of vessels mainly fish within Fiji's EEZ and outside Fiji's national jurisdiction targeting Albacore. They spend more than three months on each trip.

## 2.4. FISHING PATTERNS

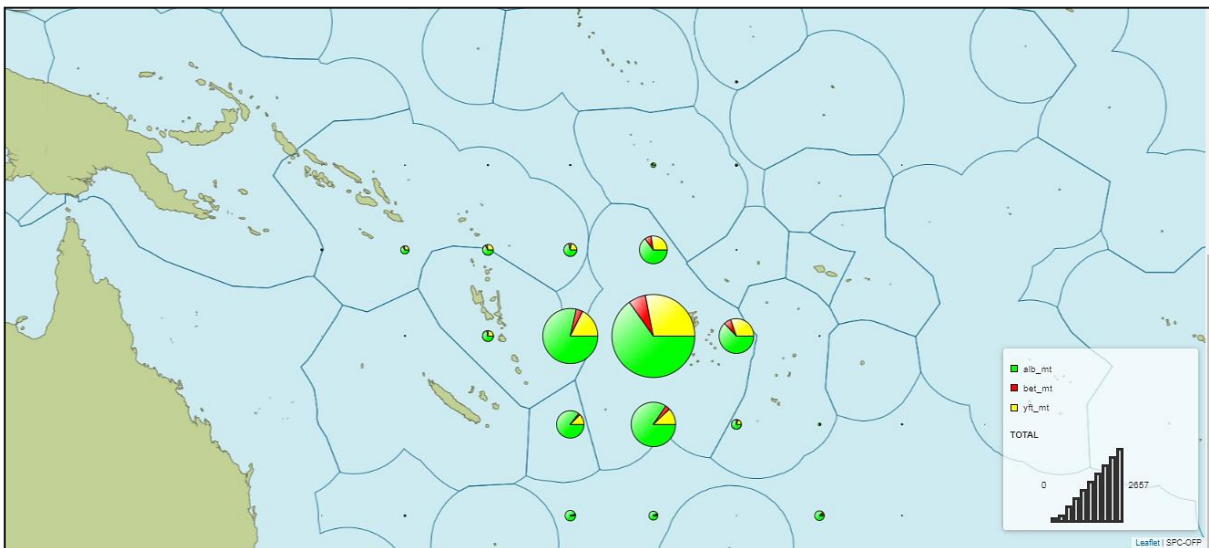


Figure 4: Fiji Flagged Fleet Catch in WCPFC Convention Area, 2018.

Figure 4 is a snapshot of Fiji's National Fleet catches for the 3 tuna species in 2018, namely Albacore [Green], Bigeye [Red] and Yellowfin [Yellow]. Much of the catch is caught in Fiji's EEZ with certain portions in other EEZs, where the vessels are licensed to fish and in the high seas.

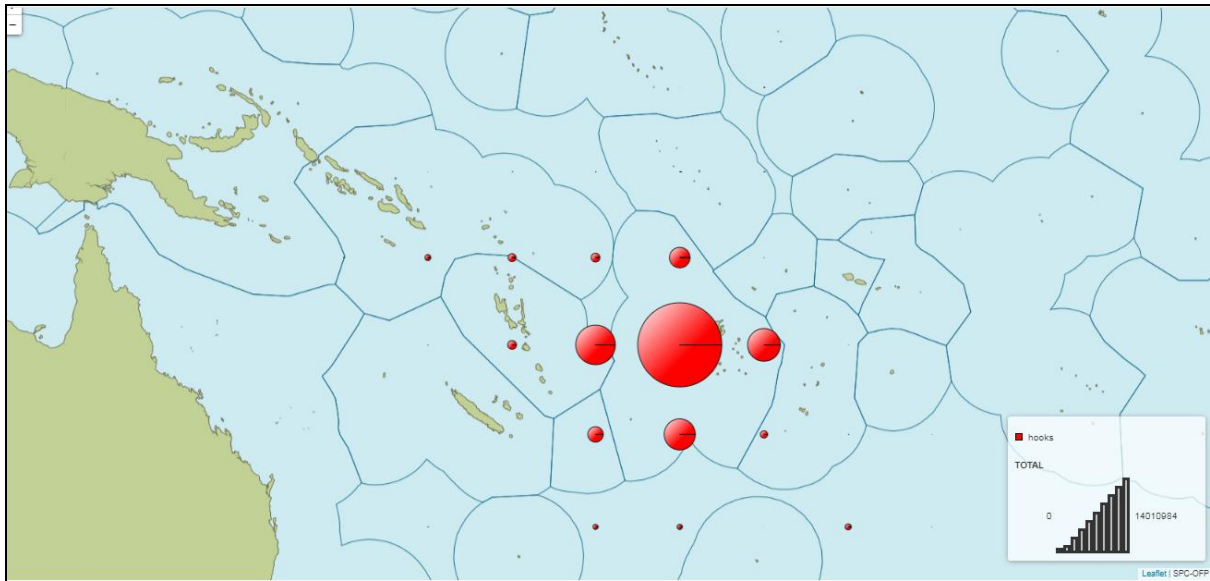


Figure 5: Fiji Flagged Fleet effort [number of hooks] in WCPFC Convention Area, 2018.

Figure 5 is a snapshot of Fiji’s National Fleet effort [number of spatial distribution of hooks] Much of the effort is in Fiji’s EEZ with certain portions in other EEZs, where the vessels are licensed to fish and in the high seas.

## 2.5. OBSERVED INTERACTIONS OF SPECIES OF SPECIAL INTEREST.

Table 4 A. Annual Tables of Interactions for Species of Special Interest, 2013 – 2017

ANNUAL SPECIES OF SPECIAL INTEREST TABLE OF GEAR INTERACTIONS[2014 - 2018]											
CATERGORY	SPECIES	YEARS									
		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
		No.	Dead	No.	Dead	No.	Dead	No.	Dead	No.	Dead
MARINE TURTLES	GREEN TURTLES	20	7	4	3	17	17	18	10	15	8
	LOGGERHEAD TURTLES	14	6	6	2	9	5	16	9	24	9
	HAWKSBILL TURTLE	12	6	2	0	17	7	20	11	23	8
	LEATHERBACK TURTLES	8	2	5	1	7	0	1	0	3	1
	LEATHERBACK TURTLES [NEW FAO]	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	0
	OLIVE RIDLEY TURTLES	14	6	23	21	9	8	9	9	16	12
	FLATBACK TURTLE	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
	TURTLES [UNIDENTIFIED]	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
TOTAL TURTLES		73	30	40	27	60	37	72	47	83	39

Table 4A above shows the observed incidences of gear interactions with marine turtles by Fiji Observers, whilst on placement trips from the years 2014 to 2018. It should be noted that 43 turtles were released alive and 39 were landed dead and then discarded whilst 1 was retained.

A point to note is that all observers in the Fiji Observer program are certified and trained in the mitigation/handling/releasing of sea turtles under the SPC/FFA PIRFO Standards. Fiji ensures that all its flagged and licensed vessels change their hooks arrangements to circle hooks, through awareness and trainings, on the proper mitigation and turtle handling techniques.

**Table 4 B. Annual Tables of Interactions for Species of Special Interest, 2014 – 2018**

ANNUAL SPECIES OF SPECIAL INTEREST TABLE OF VESSEL INTERACTIONS AND SIGHTINGS											
CATERGORY	SPECIES	YEARS									
		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
		No.	DEAD	No.	DEAD	No.	DEAD	No.	DEAD	No.	DEAD
MARINE MAMMALS	DOLPHINS AND PORPOISES	3	0	3	1	8	0	10	1	1	1
	FALSE KILLER WHALE	3	0	3	0	1	0	3	0	0	0
	SHORT-FINNED PILOT WHALE	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
	PYGMY SPERM WHALE	1	0		0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	GINKGO-TOOTHED BEAKED WHALE	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	SEI WHALE	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	MELON HEADED WHALE	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	BLUE WHALE	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
SPERM WHALE	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>TOTAL MARINE MAMMALS</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

### 3. MARKETING AND DEVELOPMENT

Fiji's major markets include Japan and United States of America where most of the sashimi grade fish are exporting as well as the EU market. Fish products for cannery are exported to Thailand, American Samoa, Taiwan and Vietnam. In addition, products for cannery are also sold to our canneries based out of Suva and Levuka.

In 2018, a total of 12,798 mt of tuna unloaded. 10,819 was processed and exported with albacore products making a total of 72% [7,764mt] of Fiji's total exports. Bigeye tuna at 5% [590 mt] and yellowfin tuna products at 16% [1,741mt] with other species making up the last 7% [724 mt]; whilst 1,979 mt was sold locally.

Tuna like non-target species continue to be sold at local processor outlets with a portion sold as exports where the market is available.

### 3.1 STATUS OF TUNA FISHERY DATA COLLECTION SYSTEMS

Table 5. Estimated Annual Coverage, [2014 – 2018]

PERCENTAGE COVERAGE (%)					
YEAR	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
LOGSHEET	99	94	97	95.5	98
OBSERVER [# OF TRIPS]	20.20	23.90	31.20	29.90	35.25
PORT SAMPLING	12	25	60	69	56
TRANSHIPMENT	100	100	100	100	100

#### 3.1 A] LOGSHEETS AND LANDINGS DATA.

The reconciliation of data sets (Logsheet and landing) was maintained at 98 %. The Data Registrar ensures the prompt submission of logsheets and landing by companies to maintain high reconciliation percentage.

#### 3.1 B] OBSERVER PROGRAMME

##### B1: Placement

The Fiji National Observer coverage for 2018 has risen to a high of 35.25%. Fiji observers are placed on board Fiji National Fleet covering areas within Fiji's national jurisdiction, and beyond (ABNJ). Fiji also contributes its observers to sub-regional observer programs such as the US Multilateral Treaty

##### B2: De- briefing

Fiji Observers are de-briefed at the end of every trip to ensure data reporting quality is maintained. In 2018 a total of 233 trips were de-briefed, registered and processed.

##### B3: Port Sampling

Fiji's port sampling program is carried out on Fiji's National Fleet at Suva Port. In 2018 a total of 81 port samplings were achieved [56%]. This activity is carried out by either one port sampler or by observers whilst not on placement. All species and size composition are submitted to SPC.

##### B4: Biological Sampling

A total of 9 biological samplings were conducted by Fiji observers in 2018. All were carried out in port. All samples were referred to SPC for further analysis.

## 4.0 REPORTING ON RELEVANT CMMs

<p><b>4.1</b> IATTC Overlap [E 150 degrees W]</p>	<p>Concerning the overlap area with IATTC, no Fiji flagged vessels fished in this area.</p>																																																					
<p><b>4.2</b> CMM 2005-03 [North Pacific Albacore], Para 4</p>	<p>In accordance with the WCPFC Conservation and Management Measure 2005-03, on north Pacific albacore, 6 Fiji National Fleet vessels reported a total of 48.62 mt of North Pacific Albacore, fishing for 180 days in 2018. For the 6 months January to June, 2018 a total of 6 Fiji National Fleet vessels logged to have caught a total of 48.62 mt of North Pacific Albacore fishing for 180 days. For the 6 months July to December, 2018 none of the Fiji National Fleet vessels logged to have caught a North Pacific Albacore. It should be noted that these catches were caught as non - targeted species.</p>																																																					
<p><b>4.3</b> CMM 2006-04 [South West striped Marlin], Para 4</p>	<p>In accordance with the WCPFC Conservation and Management Measure 2006-04, 28.99mt of striped marlin were reported by 43 Fiji National Fleet vessels south of 15 degrees south. Of the 28.99mt, 5.39 mt were reported by 3 of the 7 chartered foreign flagged vessels which were licensed in Fiji's EEZ for 2018. It should be noted that these catches were caught as non - targeted species.</p>																																																					
<p><b>4.4</b> CMM 2009-03 [Swordfish], Para 8</p>	<p>In 2018 and in accordance with the WCPFC Conservation and Management Measure 2009-03, 54 Fiji flagged long line vessels caught a total of 46.10 mt of swordfish.  Seven chartered foreign flagged vessels caught 10.16 mt of swordfish in the area south of 20 degrees South within Fiji's EEZ. No foreign flagged vessels fishing south of 20 south have reported in to have caught swordfish.</p> <p>Table 6. Annual Swordfish catch for Fiji National Fleet, 2014 – 2018</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="416 1308 1378 1697"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="7">ANNUAL SWORDFISH CATCH ESTIMATES SOUTH OF 20 SOUTH BY FIJI FLAGGED AND CHARTERED VESSELS</th> </tr> <tr> <th rowspan="2">YEAR</th> <th colspan="2">FIJI FLAGGED</th> <th colspan="2">CHARTERED VESSELS</th> <th rowspan="2">TOTAL [MT]</th> <th rowspan="2">TOTAL VESSELS</th> </tr> <tr> <th>TONNES</th> <th>VESSEL NUMBERS</th> <th>TONNES</th> <th>VESSEL NUMBERS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>13</td> <td>30</td> <td>4.2</td> <td>8</td> <td>17.2</td> <td>38</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>17.8</td> <td>32</td> <td>4.7</td> <td>6</td> <td>22.5</td> <td>39</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>39.4</td> <td>49</td> <td>5.8</td> <td>6</td> <td>45.2</td> <td>55</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>33.30</td> <td>51</td> <td>5.93</td> <td>7</td> <td>39.10</td> <td>58</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>35.94</td> <td>47</td> <td>10.16</td> <td>7</td> <td>46.10</td> <td>54</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Table 6 above shows the vessel numbers and weights in metric tonnes of swordfish catch estimated for the south of 20 degrees south by the Fiji national fleet for 2014 to 2018. It should be noted that these catches were caught as non - targeted species.</p>	ANNUAL SWORDFISH CATCH ESTIMATES SOUTH OF 20 SOUTH BY FIJI FLAGGED AND CHARTERED VESSELS							YEAR	FIJI FLAGGED		CHARTERED VESSELS		TOTAL [MT]	TOTAL VESSELS	TONNES	VESSEL NUMBERS	TONNES	VESSEL NUMBERS	2014	13	30	4.2	8	17.2	38	2015	17.8	32	4.7	6	22.5	39	2016	39.4	49	5.8	6	45.2	55	2017	33.30	51	5.93	7	39.10	58	2018	35.94	47	10.16	7	46.10	54
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<p><b>4.5</b> CMM 2009-06</p>	<p>In accordance with the WCPFC Conservation and Management Measure 2009-06</p>																																																					

**[Transshipment]  
 , Para 11  
 (ANNEX II)**

on transshipment, 1 transshipment events occurred in Fiji's Archipelagic and Territorial Seas by 2 Fiji National Fleet vessels as in Tables 7A.

The transshipped species which are listed in the tables below were all caught inside the Convention Area.

Table 7A. Annual Table for Fiji National Fleet transshipping in Fiji's Archipelagic and Territorial Seas [2018].

TOTAL 2018 ANNUAL CATCH FOR THE FIJI FLAGGED LONGLINE TRANSHIPPING IN FIJI'S ARCHIPELAGIC AND TERRITORIAL SEAS						
GEAR TYPE	AREA	# OF TRANSHIPMENT	FISHED AREA	SPECIES	PRODUCT TYPE	TOTAL[MT]
LL	FIJI'S ARCHIPELAGIC AND TERRITORIAL SEAS	1	ALL TRANSHIPPED FISH WAS CAUGHT INSIDE THE CONVENTION AREA	YELLOWFIN	FROZEN	0.33
				ALBACORE	FROZEN	1.28
				WAHOO	FROZEN	0.02
				DOLPHIN FISH	FROZEN	0.03
				SKIPJACK	FROZEN	0.04
				SPEARFISH	FROZEN	0.01
				OILFISH	FROZEN	0.03
TOTAL						1.72

Table 7B. Annual Table for Fiji National Fleet transshipping in Fiji Port [2018].

TOTAL 2018 ANNUAL CATCH FOR THE FIJI FLAGGED LONGLINE TRANSHIPPING IN FIJI'S PORT						
GEAR TYPE	AREA	# OF TRANSHIPMENT	FISHED AREA	SPECIES	PRODUCT TYPE	TOTAL[MT]
LL	SUVA	1	ALL TRANSHIPPED FISH WAS CAUGHT INSIDE THE CONVENTION AREA	ALBACORE	FROZEN	31.50
TOTAL						31.50

It should be noted that all transshipment in Archipelagic Waters and Territorial Seas had 100% observer coverage.

No Transshipment Activities occurred by Fiji National Fleet in any other EEZ or Ports.

**4.6  
CMM 2010-07  
[Sharks], Para 4**

In accordance with CMM 2010-07 on key Sharks and based on the available observer data, the following table is provided.

Table 8. Fiji National Fleet: Table of Key Shark Species and their fate, 2018

FIJI NATIONAL LONGLINE VESSELS KEY SHARK SPECIES INTERACTION AND FATE 2018 [ESTIMATED FIGURES]					
GEAR	SPECIES	NUMBER	RETAIN	DISCARD	ESCAPED
LL	BLUE SHARK	2,979	6	2,962	11
	BIGEYE THRESHER SHARK	28	-	28	-
	THRESHER SHARK (VULPINUS)	4	-	4	-
	PELAGIC THRESHER SHARK	28	-	28	-
	SILKY SHARK	621	1	620	-
	MAKO SHARKS	2	-	2	-
	LONGFIN MAKO SHARK	60	-	60	-
	SHORTFIN MAKO SHARK	169	-	168	1
	OCEANIC WHITETIP SHARK	250	-	250	-
	SCALLOPED HAMMERHEAD	2	-	2	-
	GREAT HAMMERHEAD	4	-	4	-
	SMOOTH HAMMERHEAD	1	-	1	-
	BRONZE WHALER SHARK	163	3	160	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,311</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4,289</b>	<b>12</b>

Table 8 includes key shark species in accordance with the WCPFC Convention and agreed reporting procedures [Estimated values] on the retained and discarded catches of the key shark species for 2018 using Observer data. It should also be noted that no Porbeagle and Whale Sharks were reported and observed in 2018.

<b>4.7 CMM 2011-03 [Impact of PS fishing on cetaceans], Para 5</b>	In accordance with the WCPFC Conservation and Management Measure 2011-03 on Cetaceans, it should be noted that Fiji does not have a purse seine fleet but is a party to the United States Treaty and therefore allows Treaty vessels to fish in its waters.												
<b>4.8 CMM 2011-04 [Oceanic whitetip sharks], Para 3</b>	In accordance with the WCPFC Conservation and Management Measure 2011-04, the Fiji National Observer Programme data shows the <u>estimated number</u> of shark interaction and its status. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Life Status</th> <th>Observed [#]</th> <th>Estimated [#]</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Discarded Alive</td> <td>209</td> <td>537</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Discarded Dead</td> <td>37</td> <td>95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Discarded [Unknown condition]</td> <td>4</td> <td>10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Life Status	Observed [#]	Estimated [#]	Discarded Alive	209	537	Discarded Dead	37	95	Discarded [Unknown condition]	4	10
Life Status	Observed [#]	Estimated [#]											
Discarded Alive	209	537											
Discarded Dead	37	95											
Discarded [Unknown condition]	4	10											
<b>4.9 CMM 2012-04 [Whale sharks], Para 06</b>	In accordance with the WCPFC Conservation and Management Measure 2012-04 on Whale Sharks, it should be noted that Fiji does not have a purse seine fleet and no whale sharks were caught by Fiji Fleet.												
<b>4.10 CMM 2013-08 [Silky sharks], Para 3</b>	In accordance with the WCPFC Conservation and Management Measure 2013-08, the Fiji National Observer Programme data shows the <u>estimated number</u> of silky shark interaction and its status.												

	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Life Status</th> <th>Observed [#]</th> <th>Estimated [#]</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Discarded Alive</td> <td>460</td> <td>1183</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Discarded Dead</td> <td>149</td> <td>383</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Discarded [Unknown condition]</td> <td>11</td> <td>28</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Retained</td> <td>1</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Life Status	Observed [#]	Estimated [#]	Discarded Alive	460	1183	Discarded Dead	149	383	Discarded [Unknown condition]	11	28	Retained	1	3
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<b>4.11 Observer coverage (WCPFC 11 decision – para 484(b))</b>	<p>The 2018 Observer coverage for Fiji was 35.25% based on observed trips.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>CMM FLEET</th> <th>FISHERY</th> <th>TOTAL TRIPS TAKEN BY FLEET</th> <th>TOTAL TRIPS OBSERVED</th> <th>%</th> <th>NOTE:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>FIJI</td> <td>LL</td> <td>661</td> <td>233</td> <td>35.25</td> <td>The 2018 Observer coverage for Fiji was 35.25 % based on National Observer trips.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	CMM FLEET	FISHERY	TOTAL TRIPS TAKEN BY FLEET	TOTAL TRIPS OBSERVED	%	NOTE:	FIJI	LL	661	233	35.25	The 2018 Observer coverage for Fiji was 35.25 % based on National Observer trips.			
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FIJI	LL	661	233	35.25	The 2018 Observer coverage for Fiji was 35.25 % based on National Observer trips.											
<b>4.12 CMM 2015-02 [South Pacific Albacore] Para 4</b>	<p>In accordance with the WCPFC Conservation and Management Measure CMM 2015-02 this is addressed through the regular provision of operational catch/effort log sheet data to SPC, who automatically include these data in the WCPFC databases, as per our authorization.</p>															



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

Table x: Effort, observed and estimated seabird captures by fishing year for [CCM] [South of 30oS; 25oS-30oS; North of 23oN; or 23oN – 25oS1]. 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		South of 30S	North of 23S	Between 25S - 30S	Between 25S - 23N
	Number of vessels	Number of hooks	Observed hooks	% hooks observed	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>				
2014	32	34,260,184	3,289,505	9.60	7	0.0021	0	0	0	6
2015	46	34,049,171	5,556,398	16.32	3	0.0005	0	0	1	2
2016	52	48,975,861	7,270,433	14.84	6	0.0008	0	0	0	6
2017	45	53,353,228	8,854,470	16.60	27	0.0030	0	0	0	27
2018	59	54,382,098	9,894,833	18.20	9	0.0009	0	0	2	7

Table y: Proportion of mitigation types<sup>1</sup> used by the fleet in [year].

	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	0	0	0	0
Options required south of 25°S	TL + NS	0	31.3	18.86	0
	TL + WB	0	0	0	0
	NS + WB	0	0	0	0
	TL + WB + NS	0	0	0	0
	HS	0	0	0	0
Other options 25°S-30°S	WB	0	0	0	0
	TL	0	0	0	0
Other options north of 23°N	SS/BC/WB/DSLS	0	0	0	0
	SS/BC/WB/(MOD or BDB)	0	0	0.27	0
Provide any other combination of mitigation measures here		0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0
<b>Totals (must equal 100%)</b>		0	31.30%	19%	0

<sup>1</sup>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, 2018, by species and area.

<b>Species 2018</b>	<b>Birds &gt;30S</b>	<b>Birds &gt; 23N</b>	<b>Birds Between 23N &amp; 25S</b>	<b>Birds Between 25S &amp; 30S</b>	<b>Total</b>
ALBATROSSES NEI	0	0	1	1	2
BLACK-FOOTED ALBATROSS	0	0	4	0	4
FLESH-FOOTED SHEARWATER	0	0	2	0	2
LAYSAN ALBATROSS	0	0	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>