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SIXTEENTH REGULAR SESSION**

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

WCPFC-SC16-AR/CCM-08

FRENCH POLYNISIA



**DIRECTION DES
RESSOURCES MARINES**
PU FA'AHOTU MOANA



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 30 april 2020.	YES
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1. Abstract

French Polynesia professional tuna fleet in 2019 comprised 69 tuna longliners (ranging from 13 m to 24 m) operating only within French Polynesia Economic Zone and 373 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 8 633 metric tons, albacore accounting for 38%, yellowfin tuna for 24 %, and big eye tuna for 12 % and skipjack for 5 %.

Effort and total catch trends of the longline fleet show a slow increase since 2018 after a steady decrease since 2005. The artisanal near shore fishery show a slow and steady decrease since 2015 partly driven by the strengthening of the training of fishermen.

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 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

Species	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
					Retained	Discard
Albacore Catch	3 417	3 277	2 148	3 058	3393	46
Bigeye Catch	812	563	897	1 063	934	18
Pacific Bluefin Catch	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skipjack Catch	75	60	37	31	14	62
Yellowfin Catch	1 092	968	1 434	1 314	1309	55
Black Marlin Catch	32	16	21	16	11	1
Blue Marlin Catch	241	219	163	224	274	4
Striped Marlin Catch	102	73	73	81	88	3
Swordfish Catch	110	101	150	219	168	2
Total	5 881	5 277	4 923	6 006	6191	191

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

Species	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Skipjack	806	638	770	378	396
Yellowfin tuna	921	771	844	975	844
Dolphin fish	374	325	301	227	215
Billfish	266	258	294	256	275
Wahoo	152	141	95	96	93
Albacore tuna	288	367	212	235	285
Other	193	213	153	193	184
Total	3 000	2 713	2 701	2 361	2 292

Table 3 – Annual fishing effort by fleet

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Small scale near shore fleet (fishing days)	44 040	41 436	40 279	38 283	37 336
Longline fleet (million of hooks)	16.7	16.9	16.0	16.9	17.6

2.2. Fleet structure

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

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
00-50 GRT	33	34	34	37	37
51-200 GRT	28	25	27	29	32
201-500 GRT	0	0	0	0	0
500+ GRT	0	0	0	0	0
Total vessels	61	59	61	66	69

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

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
00-50 GRT	443	467	390	383	373
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	443	467	390	383	373

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

Year	Category	Species	Number	No. Alive	No. Dead
2019	BIRDS	BLACK-FOOTED ALBATROSS	3	0	3
		GULLS - TERNS AND SKUAS	1	0	1
		PETRELS AND SHEARWATERS NEI	5	0	5
	MARINE MAMMALS	FALSE KILLER WHALE	1	1	0
	MARINE REPTILES	LOGGERHEAD TURTLE	1	1	0
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

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 2019

Species group	Species name	Discard (MT)
Tuna	ALBACORE	46
	BIGEYE	18
	PACIFIC BLUEFIN	-
	SKIPJACK	62
	YELLOWFIN	55
Billfish	BLACK MARLIN	1
	BLUE MARLIN	4
	STRIPED MARLIN	3
	SWORDFISH	2
Total		191

All sharks are prohibited to fishing and fining is also prohibited. The caches of sharks represent 7% of the nominal catch. On the overall, 81 % 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 2019

Species name	Number	Weight (MT)	Proportion alive
BLUE SHARK	9 553	197	97%
SILKY SHARK	1 292	45	77%
GREAT HAMMERHEAD	5	0	-
SHORT FINNED MAKO SHARK	591	24	95%
OCEANIC WHITE-TIP SHARK	4 213	192	84%
PORBEAGLE SHARK	0	0	-
WHALE SHARK	0	0	-
THRESHER SHARK (VULPINAS)	203	1	50%
Total	27 222	460	81%

Note: Number and weight estimation use observer and logsheet data, proportion alive 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 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. Since 2013, this census is 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 100 %.

- *Unloading*

All the licensed long line boats have the obligation to unload their catches within the fishing port of Papeete. The port manager monitors 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 project (2002-2007) and then by the SCIFISH project. In 2019, the staff was made of eight observers, two port samplers and one coordinator. Observers trips were conducted only on board of domestic longliners. The coverage for 2019 is 4.9 % 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	% 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%

▪ *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 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%
2019	1 080	266	25%

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 otoliths) and swordfish (otoliths) 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

<p>CMM 2019-03 [North Pacific Albacore], Para 3</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 using the template provided in Annex 1.</p> <p>Annex 1: Annex I: Average annual fishing effort for 2002-2004 and annual fishing effort for subsequent years for fisheries directed at North Pacific albacore in the North Pacific Ocean</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="443 643 1409 753"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">CCM</th> <th rowspan="2">Area¹</th> <th rowspan="2">Fishery</th> <th colspan="2">2002-04 Average</th> <th colspan="2">Year</th> <th colspan="2">Year</th> <th colspan="2">Year</th> <th colspan="2">Year</th> <th colspan="2">Year</th> <th colspan="2">Year</th> </tr> <tr> <th>No. of vessels</th> <th>Vessel days</th> <th>No. of vessels</th> <th>Vessel days</th> <th>No. of vessels</th> <th>Vessel days</th> <th>No. of vessels</th> <th>Vessel days</th> <th>No. of vessels</th> <th>Vessel days</th> <th>No. of vessels</th> <th>Vessel days</th> <th>No. of vessels</th> <th>Vessel days</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* Note: WCPFC10 clarified that this reporting responsibility lies with the flag State</p>	CCM	Area ¹	Fishery	2002-04 Average		Year		Year		Year		Year		Year		Year		No. of vessels	Vessel days	No. of vessels	Vessel days	No. of vessels	Vessel days	No. of vessels	Vessel days	No. of vessels	Vessel days	No. of vessels	Vessel days	No. of vessels	Vessel days																																			<p>Our national fleet did not fish north of equator.</p>
CCM	Area ¹				Fishery	2002-04 Average		Year		Year		Year		Year		Year		Year																																																	
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<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 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.</p>	<p>In 2019, 69 vessels caught as bycatch 65 MT of striped marlin in south of 15°S.</p>																																																																	
<p>CMM 2009-03 [Swordfish], Para 8</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>In 2019, no vessel targeted swordfish and 41 vessels caught 44 MT as bycatch in south of 20°S only. There’s no vessel operating under charter in FP. No other vessels fishing within south of 20° S.</p>																																																																	

	<p>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.</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>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).</p> <p>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.</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</p>	<p>No transshipment is allowed, and no transshipment occurred in 2019 for the French Polynesia national fleet.</p>

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) 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				
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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 transhipped 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.

<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. CCMs shall also report <u>annual retained and discarded catches in Part 2</u> 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 (<i>Rhincodon typus</i>) was included as a key shark species by WCPFC9 (2012)</p>	<p>All catches are discarded. Total catch estimates use observer and logsheet data.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1241 289 1866 818"> <thead> <tr> <th>Species</th> <th>2015 (MT)</th> <th>2016 (MT)</th> <th>2017 (MT)</th> <th>2018 (MT)</th> <th>2019 (MT)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BLUE SHARK</td> <td>128</td> <td>179</td> <td>308</td> <td>168</td> <td>197</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SILKY SHARK</td> <td>13</td> <td>59</td> <td>60</td> <td>71</td> <td>45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GREAT HAMMERHEAD</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SHORT FINNED MAKO SHARK</td> <td>29</td> <td>41</td> <td>94</td> <td>29</td> <td>24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OCEANIC WHITE-TIP SHARK</td> <td>159</td> <td>301</td> <td>320</td> <td>245</td> <td>192</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>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>7</td> <td>3</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total discards sharks</td> <td>332</td> <td>582</td> <td>790</td> <td>517</td> <td>459</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Species	2015 (MT)	2016 (MT)	2017 (MT)	2018 (MT)	2019 (MT)	BLUE SHARK	128	179	308	168	197	SILKY SHARK	13	59	60	71	45	GREAT HAMMERHEAD	1	0	1	1	0	SHORT FINNED MAKO SHARK	29	41	94	29	24	OCEANIC WHITE-TIP SHARK	159	301	320	245	192	PORBEAGLE SHARK	0	0	0	0	0	WHALE SHARK	0	0	0	0	0	THRESHER SHARK (VULPINAS)	2	2	7	3	1	Total discards sharks	332	582	790	517	459
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<p>CMM 2011-03 [Impact of PS fishing on cetaceans], Para 5</p>	<p>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).</p>	<p>French Polynesia does not operate any purse seine vessels as part of the national fleet.</p>																																																												
<p>CMM 2011-04 [Oceanic whitetip sharks], Para 3</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>100% of sharks are released. 9 553 oceanic whitetip sharks are estimated to have been caught with 84% released alive, 16% released dead.</p>																																																												
<p>CMM 2012-04 [Whale sharks], Para 06</p>	<p>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).</p>	<p>French Polynesia does not operate any purse seine vessels as part of the national fleet.</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>1 292 silky sharks are estimated to have been caught, with 77% released alive, and 23% released dead.</p>																																																												

<p>Observer coverage (WCPFC 11 decision – para 484(b))</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>A sample report format is provided as guidance to assist CCMs with reporting (WCPFC11 Summary Report Attachment L Table 4)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="457 472 1402 548"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">CCM Fleet</th> <th rowspan="2">Fishery</th> <th colspan="3">No. of Hooks</th> <th colspan="3">Days Fished</th> <th colspan="3">Days at Sea</th> <th colspan="3">No. of Trips</th> <th rowspan="2">See NOTES</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Total estimated</th> <th>Observer</th> <th>%</th> <th>Total estimated</th> <th>Observer</th> <th>%</th> <th>Total estimated</th> <th>Observer</th> <th>%</th> <th>Total estimated</th> <th>Observer</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>REPUBLIC OF KOREA</td> <td>Distant-water</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>23,632</td> <td>1,575</td> <td>6.6</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	CCM Fleet	Fishery	No. of Hooks			Days Fished			Days at Sea			No. of Trips			See NOTES	Total estimated	Observer	%	Total estimated	Observer	%	Total estimated	Observer	%	Total estimated	Observer	%	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	Distant-water							23,632	1,575	6.6					<p>In 2019, the longline observer coverage was 4.9% based on number of observer sea days. The French Polynesia observer program operates only in EEZ-FP.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1199 337 1560 472"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Days at sea</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Total estimated</th> <th>Observer</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>15 581</td> <td>757</td> <td>4.9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Days at sea			Total estimated	Observer	%	15 581	757	4.9
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<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>Addressed through the regular provision of operational catch/effort logsheet data to SPC, who automatically include these data in the WCPFC databases, as per our authorization.</p>																																																			
<p>CMM 2018-03 [Seabirds] Para 13</p>	<p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>All the information is detailed in the tables below.</p>																																																			

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°S¹]. 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	16 955 288	448 780	2.6%	8	0.0178
2019	69	17 573 770	726 934	4.1%	9	0.0124

¹ Insert 'North of 23°N', 'South of 30°S', '25°S-30°S' or '23°N – 25°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 types¹ used by the fleet in 2019.

	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			21,4			
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/DSL						
	SS/BC/WB/(MOD or BDB)						
Provide any other combination of mitigation measures here	MOD			58,0			
	NS MOD		0,2	13,2			
	NS			5,1			
	TL MOD			2,1			
	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
Black-Footed albatross		3			3
Gulls-Terns and skuas		1			1
Petrels and shearwaters NEI		5			5
Total		9			9