



**SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE
FIFTEENTH REGULAR SESSION**

Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia
12-20 August 2019

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

WCPFC-SC15-AR/CCM-15

NEW CALEDONIA

WESTERN AND CENTRAL PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION

NEW CALEDONIA - ANNUAL REPORT 2018

Part 1

Scientific data was provided to the Commission in accordance with the decision relating to the provision of scientific data to the Commission by 30 April 2019	
--	--

Summary:

Fishing for tuna and associated species by New Caledonian vessels started in 1981 with pole-and-line (less than 3 vessels) which stopped very rapidly (1981: 228 mt; 1982: 998 mt; 1983: 492 mt).

Some domestic longliners started operating at the same time and it took almost 20 years before this domestic fleet had a significant activity.

The New-Caledonian fleet operates in the New Caledonian EEZ and very rarely in the adjacent high seas.

In 2018, the New-Caledonian government has granted 18 licences to longliner vessels. One of the armaments proceeds to the renewal of its fleet, at the end of the year two ships were sold and two new ones arrived. These last two fished during the month of December only.

All of those licensed domestic longliners were active. Similarly to past years there were no foreign vessels licensed or chartered to operate in the New Caledonian EEZ.

In 2018, the total catch was slightly lower (-4%) compared to 2017. The annual catches of 2,413 mt were mainly composed of albacore which is the target species of all the vessels and accounted for 69% of the total (1,666 mt). Yellowfin was second with 441 mt (18% of the total catch). Striped marlin is the main bycatch of the fishery (52 mt).

Catches of sharks have been decreasing since 2006, due to an increasing use of monofilament branchlines and the adoption of a regulation in April 2013 prohibiting the retention of any shark or ray on-board.

In 2018, observer activities carried out under the New Caledonia programme punctually reached a 10.2% coverage rate of the longline hooks. The aim of this activity is to collect information to be checked with other sources of data and to provide accurate data for stock assessments (biological samples, size composition, estimates of incidental catch ...).

During all the trips observed in 2018, there were 2 sea turtle, 7 sea bird and 1 marine mammal interactions.

The incidental catches of shark and ray species were reported by the observer programme at 869 individuals in 2018 (of which 127 rays).

Catch statistics

As a counterpart to their licenses the New Caledonian fishing companies must provide logsheets which are collected by the New Caledonia fisheries authority at the end of the trips. The coverage rate of collected logsheets is 100%.

In accordance with the provision of scientific data to the Commission all the logsheets data are made available to the SPC/OFP by the TUFMAN2. All data presented in this report are extracted by the DORADO system operated by SPC.

Therefore, effort and catch estimated statistics are extracted from logsheets and observer program data. The catch level reported on logsheet is 2,413 mt, all species combined. The main species catch estimate represents 2,535 mt in 2018 (2,680 mt in 2017).

As the target species of the New Caledonian tuna fisheries, the South Pacific albacore is the predominant specie in the catches with 1,664 mt (69%) in 2018.

In 2018 the average weight of albacore was 18 kg, which is very similar to the weights recorded in the previous years. The average weight of yellowfin was 34.5kg (33kg in 2017) and 40kg (38kg in 2017) for bigeye.

No New Caledonian vessel targets bigeye, sharks, marlins or swordfish. Therefore, all the catch reported for these species are bycatch. In particular, only 52 mt of striped marlin (south of 15° South) and 8 mt of swordfish were landed in 2018, of which 6 mt were caught south of 20° South.

Since the adoption of the regulation for the conservation of sharks in April 2013, which prohibits the retention of any shark and ray, all the sharks must be released by the vessels as soon as possible.

Many species show seasonal patterns in their abundance around New Caledonia which induces similar fluctuations in the reported catch levels.

No New Caledonian vessel takes part in transshipment activities in the WCPFC area.

Fleet structure and fishing activity

In 2018, 18 domestic tuna longliners were licensed to fish and all of them were active. Similarly to past years there were no foreign vessels licensed or chartered to operate in the New Caledonian EEZ.

All active vessels in 2018 are less than 200 tons GRT. These vessels have limited cruising range within the EEZ. Although the larger longliners nearing 150 tons can stay at sea for two or more weeks. The average trip length for the whole fleet is 11 days, 8 of which are fished.

There was no fishing activity by the New Caledonian fleet neither north of the equator, nor south of 30°South.

Globally, 319 fishing trips were reported in 2018, totaling 3,562 days at sea, 2,463 days fished and a little more than 5 millions hooks.

Monitoring activities

Observer activity has been carried out in New Caledonia for more than 20 years. After being operated under EU-funded programmes, this activity is now funded by the New Caledonia government.

Observer activity

In 2018, 29 trips were observed by four observers on-board 14 vessels of the domestic companies, representing 242 fishing days, 523 332 hooks and almost 18,837 fish observed. Over this period of time the observer activity covered about 10.2 % of the fishing activity (in number of hooks observed).

During the trips observed in 2018, 2 turtles interaction was reported, 7 sea bird and 1 marine mammals were unintentionally captured.

The accidental catch of shark and ray species were reported by the observer program at 869 individuals in 2018.

Port sampling activity

In 2018, due to funding limitation no port sampling was carried out. However, length frequency data are still collected by observers on-board the vessels.

No unloading or transshipment involving foreign vessels, carriers and bunkers, took place in the domestic ports.

Vessel Monitoring System

New Caledonia has been operating a Vessel Monitoring System in its EEZ since early 2005.

All licensed vessels must have transmitters on board. Due to safety regulations all of them are equipped with Inmarsat-C terminals but some vessels also have a dedicated Argos beacon on board.

The monitoring is carried out by the New Caledonia fisheries department, so as to help:

- a. check the VMS data with the number of logsheets provided by the fishing companies,
- b. the monitoring and surveillance of the marine traffic in the EEZ operated by the French navy.

Since 2010 all the location data have been managed under an dedicated software which can accept various sources of VMS data and provide related statistics. The development of a new VMS application has been engaged in 2017, it is fully operational in 2018.

Scientific activities

1-Tuna ecosystem

SPC and the French Institute of Research for Development (IRD) in coordination with the New Caledonia Direction des Affaires Maritimes have started in June 2016 a three-year project named BIOPELAGOS, a BEST 2.0 initiative funded by EU, on the biodiversity of oceanic pelagic ecosystems for a better conservation and management of outstanding natural areas of New Caledonia. This project is also implemented in Wallis and Futuna.

The Biopelagos project (<http://www.spc.int/oceanfish/ofpsection/ema/biopelagos>) aims at providing scientific information on the oceanic pelagic biodiversity and ecosystem that sustain the pelagic food web and the tuna fisheries for a better conservation and management of the pelagic domain. The information provided aims at supporting the current development of the management plan of the Parc naturel de la Mer de Corail in New Caledonia.

The project focused on the micronekton compartment, which is at the centre of the food web and feeds most of all the top predators including tuna, marine mammals and seabirds. The micronekton is a very diverse group of organisms difficult to study but that can provide information on areas of importance for the feeding of megafauna that requires protection or management.

During the project that finished in June 2019, the main activities are finding were:

- 2 scientific cruises conducted in New Caledonia EEZ to collect data and samples on physical and chemical oceanography, phytoplankton, zooplankton and micronekton showing that:
 - Micronekton is concentrated in the first 100 m depth at night and deep at 55m during the day
 - Area south of 21°S is richer in micronekton and presents more micronekton diversity than north of 21°S

- Maximum of micronekton is observed in March and minimum in September
- Micronekton community is very diverse with 288 species identified in total (172 species of fish, 58 crustaceans, 45 molluscs and 13 gelatinous organisms)
- Genetic methods to determine the biodiversity were explored and are promising but still need more development
- seabird surveys at six nesting sites to equip oceanic seabirds *Ardenna pacifica* (wedge-tailed shearwater) and *Pseudobulweria rostrata* (Tahiti petrel) with GPS and to collect biological samples demonstrating that:
 - wedge-tailed shearwaters feed in the ocean around all the islands in the whole EEZ, on average 190 km away from their nesting site and up to 750 km away
 - Tahiti petrels feed close to the Loyalty islands and south of Grande Terre, on average 240 km away from their nesting sites
 - Competition for food between seabird species and between colonies of the same species is limited by the fact that they don't feed in the same locations and on different food sources
 - wedge-tailed shearwaters feed mainly during the day of anchovy and squids but can take advantage of the moon light to feed at night on deep micronekton coming up at the surface
 - Tahiti petrel feed mainly on deep micronekton coming up at the surface at night
 - wedge-tailed shearwaters spend their inter-nuptial time around the Equator from the Northern Marianna islands to Hawaii
 - Tahiti Petrels spend their inter-nuptial time between the north of Papua New Guinea and on the Australian east coast
- In terms of capacity building, 2 PhD student, 7 postgraduate students, 6 undergraduate students and 3 volunteers have been working on the project. A total of 200 school children and students from 9 classes between age 5 and 16 have been informed on the biodiversity of the oceanic ecosystems during visits at SPC lab, visits into their classes or science fairs.
- In terms of regional outreach, the project or parts of the project were presented in about 20 international conferences

2-Tuna mercury study

A large study conducted in collaboration between SPC, IRD and the University of New Caledonia (UNC) in the whole western and central Pacific has allowed to map in detail the mercury content of tuna in the region and to identify the factors influencing the mercury content. Based on the analysis of more than 1000 tuna muscle samples collected by observers onboard tuna fishing vessels, the study indicate that the size of the tuna is crucial to determine its level of mercury concentration. Only 1% of yellowfin and albacore tuna catches and 11% of bigeye tuna landings showed concentrations higher than the recommended threshold of 1 mg of methylmercury/kg of fish (in wet weight) and it concerns mainly yellowfin larger than 120cm and albacore and bigeye larger than 100cm. On average yellowfin contains less than 0.25mg/kg of methylmercury, albacore between 0.25 and 0.5 and bigeye between 0.75 and 0.25. The difference between species can partially be explained by their behaviour: the deeper the habitat of a tuna, the highest its concentration in methylmercury. This difference in behaviour and depth of habitat also explains that values are higher in New Caledonia and Fiji in comparison to the Equator because the oceanographic conditions allow tuna to dive deeper in New Caledonia and Fiji as demonstrated by archival tagging. The research will be extended to other oceans.

Houssard P., Point D., Tremblay-Boyer L., Allain V., Pethybridge H., Masbou J., Ferriss B.E., Baya P.A., Lagane C., Menkes C.E., Letourneur Y. and Lorrain A. 2019. A model of mercury distribution in tuna from the western and central Pacific Ocean: Influence of physiology, ecology and environmental factors. *Environmental Science and Technology* 53(3):1422–1431. <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.est.8b06058>

Lorrain A., Point D., Allain V., 2019. Size, species, capture location: what makes tuna get high on mercury? *SPC Fisheries Newsletter* 158: 37-41

TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1: Days fished and catch by species from New Caledonian longliners
in the WCPFC area

Effort	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
DAYS FISHED	2 259	2 278	2 694	2 386	2 463
Nb HOOKS	4 312 484	4 359 200	4 715 600	4 811 570	5 121 700
Catch (mt)	2 951	2 761	2 465	2 514	2 413
ALBACORE	1 738	1 567	1 615	1 614	1 664
BIGEYE	58	59	72	48	44
BLACK MARLIN	35	33	30	26	27
BLUE MARLIN	41	21	14	19	13
PACIFIC BLUEFIN TUNA	1	-	0	1	1
SKIPJACK	0	6	6	31	10
STRIPED MARLIN	48	55	67	60	52
SWORDFISH	12	9	8	9	8
YELLOWFIN	705	814	451	528	441
Other retained species	314	197	202	178	154

Table 1bis: Estimates catch (raised by observers data) by primary species from New Caledonian
longliners in the WCPFC area

Catch estimates (mt) (discarded dead)	2018	
	Retained	Discard
ALBACORE	1 664	88
BIGEYE	44	2
PACIFIC BLUEFIN TUNA	1	0
SKIPJACK	10	5
YELLOWFIN	441	26
BLACK MARLIN	27	1
BLUE MARLIN	13	0
STRIPED MARLIN	52	0
SWORDFISH	8	0

Catch estimates (mt) (discarded dead)	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Retained	Discard	Retained	Discard	Retained	Discard	Retained	Discard
ALBACORE	1738	82	1567	56	1738	82	1567	56
BIGEYE	58	1	59	1	58	1	59	1
PACIFIC BLUEFIN TUNA	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
SKIPJACK	81	6	41	5	81	6	41	5
YELLOWFIN	705	17	814	25	705	17	814	25
BLACK MARLIN	35	0	33	1	35	0	33	1
BLUE MARLIN	41	0	21	0	41	0	21	0
STRIPED MARLIN	48	0	55	5	48	0	55	5
SWORDFISH	12	1	9	0	12	1	9	0

Table 1ter: Estimated catch for shark species of interest (observers data) from New Caledonian longliners in the WCPFC area

Catch estimates (mt) (discarded dead)	2018
	Discard
BLUE SHARK	6
SILKY SHARK	2
HAMMERHEAD SHARK	1
SHORT FINNED MAKO SHARK	24
OCEANIC WHITE-TIP SHARK	3
PORBEABLE SHARK	0
WHALE SHARK	0
THRESHER SHARK	0

Catch estimates (tonnes) (discarded dead)	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Discard	Discard	Discard	Discard
BLUE SHARK	17	14	16	7
SILKY SHARK	1	2	10	10
HAMMERHEAD SHARK	0	0	0	0
SHORT FINNED MAKO SHARK	0	0	1	7
OCEANIC WHITE-TIP SHARK	1	2	1	3
PORBEABLE SHARK	0	0	0	0
WHALE SHARK	0	0	0	0
THRESHER SHARK	0	0	0	0

Figure 1: historical annual catch by the New Caledonia longliners

(from logsheets – CES&DORADO) in the WCPFC area

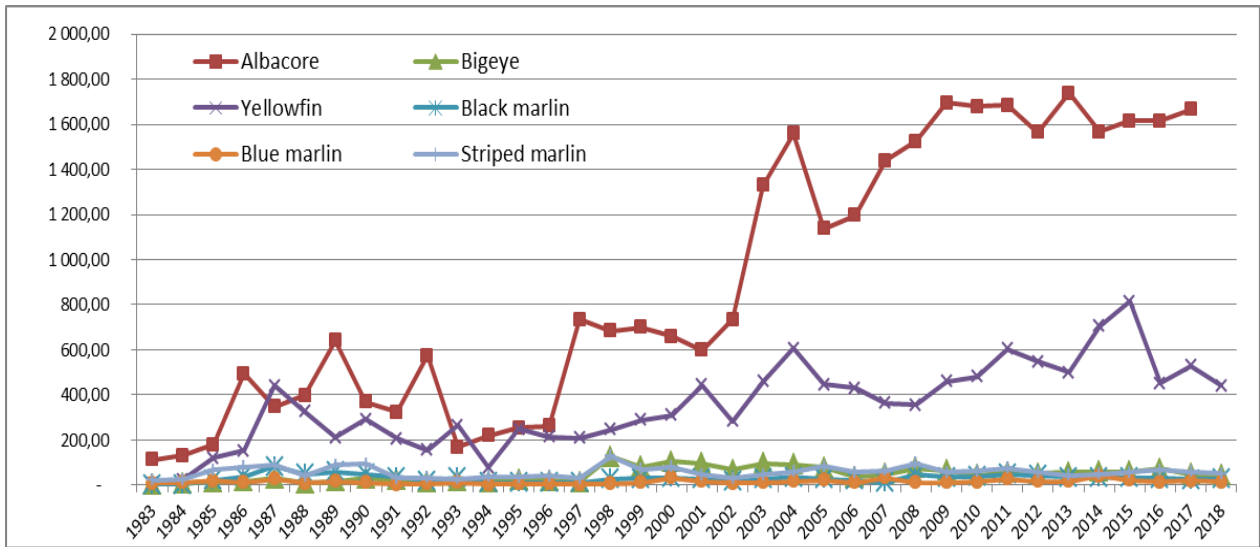


Table 2: number of domestic longliners active by GRT class

Vessel by GRT	0-50	51-200
2014	0	17
2015	1	16
2016	1	16
2017	1	15
2018	1	17

Figure 2: New Caledonian longline vessels licensed

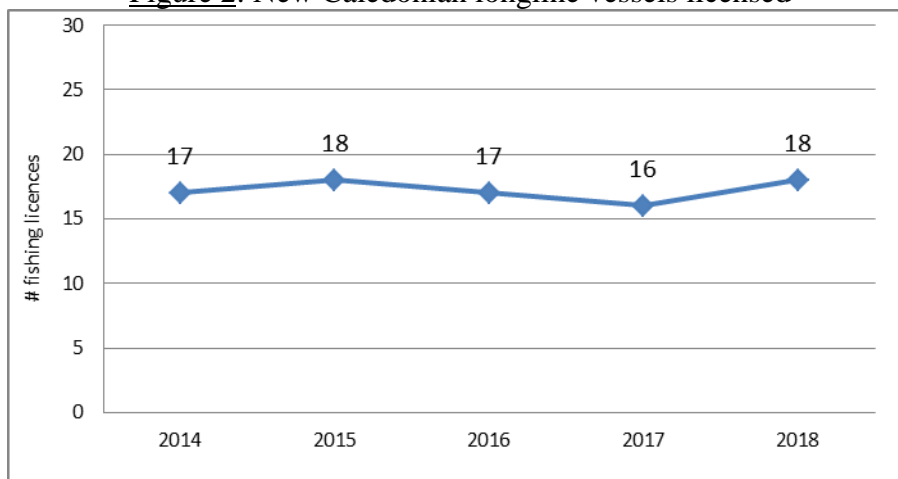


Table 3: number of fish caught per month in 2018 (not raised-no sharks)

Nb of fish	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
ALBACORE	10 125	5 766	2 910	732 ³	8 558	8 025	14 613	10 503	6 404	5 931	5 368	918 ⁸
YELLOWFIN	661	838	734	864	2 751	1 314	1 507	1 228	940	1 171	374	440
BIGEYE	52	75	105	122	190	114	129	104	70	53	44	9
STRIPED MARLIN	44	33	30	31	55	32	46	61	52	74	186	119
BLACK MARLIN	62	30	28	26	15	8	4	18	28	24	26	18
BLUE MARLIN	21	22	17	22	14	6	10	7	11	26	12	4
SWORDFISH	11	5	9	4	16	6	7	9	3	6	8	12
OTHERS	1 443	1 215	840	641	707	906	1 292	1 876	919	1 273	903	577 ¹
TOTAL	12 419	7 984	4 673	442 ⁵	12 306	10 411	17 608	13 806	8 427	8 558	6 921	097 ¹¹

Table 3bis: average weight (kg) per month in 2018

Average weight (kg)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
ALBACORE	18,42	17,67	18,65	19,16	18,74	18,15	17,87	17,56	18,71	18,62	18,99	18,67
BIGEYE	37,63	39,33	42,10	44,17	39,59	42,97	42,64	39,93	41,71	37,47	35,59	36,89
BLACK MARLIN	81,76	95,00	89,00	100,38	106,27	108,13	134,50	113,17	81,54	103,17	96,81	92,06
BLUE MARLIN	72,33	63,41	76,94	90,59	88,79	62,50	65,80	69,00	74,45	71,85	56,50	73,00
STRIPED MARLIN	65,98	62,03	78,90	76,06	65,67	63,78	66,20	68,36	66,08	64,73	67,72	70,93
SWORDFISH	76,18	44,00	78,00	78,00	69,25	75,00	65,29	102,56	100,67	93,00	105,13	106,08
YELLOWFIN	37,82	35,98	35,40	35,23	34,91	34,88	34,20	31,77	33,17	32,86	32,87	34,88

Figure 3: annual average weight of interest species (kg)

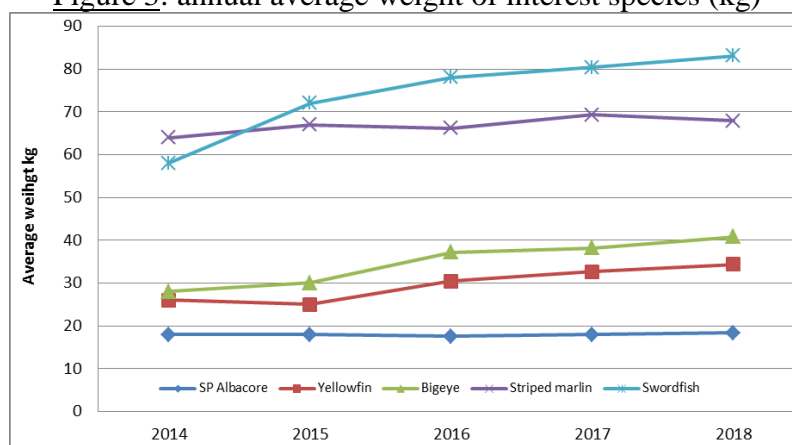


Table 4: number of observed species in 2018

FAO code	Species Group	Species Name	Number	Species Composition %
ALB	TUN	ALBACORE	9662	61,01%
YFT	TUN	YELLOWFIN	1530	9,66%
ALX	OTHER FISH	LONGSNOUTED LANCETFISH	1192	7,53%
DOL	OTHER FISH	MAHI MAHI / DOLPHINFISH / DORADO	791	4,99%
SKJ	TUN	SKIPJACK	744	4,70%
BSH	SHK	BLUE SHARK	388	2,45%
WHA	TUN	WAHOO	209	1,32%
BET	TUN	BIGEYE	151	0,95%
GBA	OTHER FISH	GREAT BARRACUDA	123	0,78%
PLS	RAY	PELAGIC STING-RAY	122	0,77%
SHK	SHK	SHARKS (UNIDENTIFIED)	122	0,77%
LAG	OTHER FISH	OPAH / MOONFISH	120	0,76%
LEC	OTHER FISH	ESCOLAR	114	0,72%
MLS	BIL	STRIPED MARLIN	80	0,51%
SSP	BIL	SHORT-BILLED SPEARFISH	68	0,43%
SMA	SHK	SHORTFIN MAKO SHARK	61	0,39%
FAL	SHK	SILKY SHARK	53	0,33%
LMA	SHK	LONGFIN MAKO SHARK	45	0,28%
LGH	OTHER FISH	PELAGIC PUFFER	39	0,25%
GES	OTHER FISH	SNAKE MACKEREL	26	0,16%
BLM	BIL	BLACK MARLIN	24	0,15%
SFA	BIL	SAILFISH (INDO-PACIFIC)	20	0,13%
BUM	BIL	BLUE MARLIN	18	0,11%
OCS	SHK	OCEANIC WHITETIP SHARK	16	0,10%
BTH	SHK	BIGEYE THRESHER SHARK	13	0,08%
SWO	BIL	SWORDFISH	13	0,08%
PTH	SHK	PELAGIC THRESHER SHARK	12	0,08%
TIG	SHK	TIGER SHARK	10	0,06%
AML	SHK	GREY REEF SHARK	6	0,04%
CCP	SHK	SANDBAR SHARK	6	0,04%
POA	RAY	ATLANTIC POMFRET / RAY'S BREEM	5	0,03%
BRD	BRD	BIRD (UNIDENTIFIED)	5	0,03%
LEC	OTHER FISH	BLACK MACKEREL	5	0,03%
TST	OTHER FISH	SICKLE POMFRET	5	0,03%
BRA	OTHER FISH	BRAMID SPECIES	4	0,03%
BRO	SHK	BRONZE WHALER SHARK	3	0,02%
GEM	OTHER FISH	GEMFISH (SOUTHERN OR SILVER KINGFISH)	3	0,02%
PBF	TUN	PACIFIC BLUEFIN TUNA	3	0,02%
MAK	SHK	MAKO SHARKS	2	0,01%
LGH	OTHER FISH	PUFFERS (FAMILY)	2	0,01%
PLS	SHK	SCALLOPED HAMMERHEAD	2	0,01%
ALS	SHK	SILVER-TIP SHARK	2	0,01%
YTC	OTHER FISH	AMBERJACKS	1	0,01%

EBS	OTHER FISH	BRILLIANT POMFRET	1	0,01%
CCE	SHK	BULL SHARK	1	0,01%
LLL	OTHER FISH	CRESTFISH	1	0,01%
CBG	OTHER FISH	DRIFT FISH	1	0,01%
TUG	TTX	GREEN TURTLE	1	0,01%
KAW	TUN	KAWAKAWA	1	0,01%
BIL	BIL	MARLINS SAILFISHES SPEARFISHES (UNIDENTIFIED)	1	0,01%
MOX	OTHER FISH	OCEAN SUNFISH	1	0,01%
OIL	OTHER FISH	OILFISH	1	0,01%
LKV	TTX	OLIVE RIDLEY TURTLE	1	0,01%
PRX	BRD	PETRELS	1	0,01%
PRX	BRD	PETRELS AND PUFFINS	1	0,01%
BRZ	OTHER FISH	POMFRETS AND OCEAN BREAMS	1	0,01%
SHW	MAM	SHORT-FINNED PILOT WHALE	1	0,01%
RZV	OTHER FISH	SLENDER SUNFISH	1	0,01%
RZV	OTHER FISH	SPOTTED FANFISH	1	0,01%
PRX	BRD	WEDGE-TAILED SHEARWATER	1	0,01%

Figure 4: breakdown of shark and ray species recorded by observers in 2018

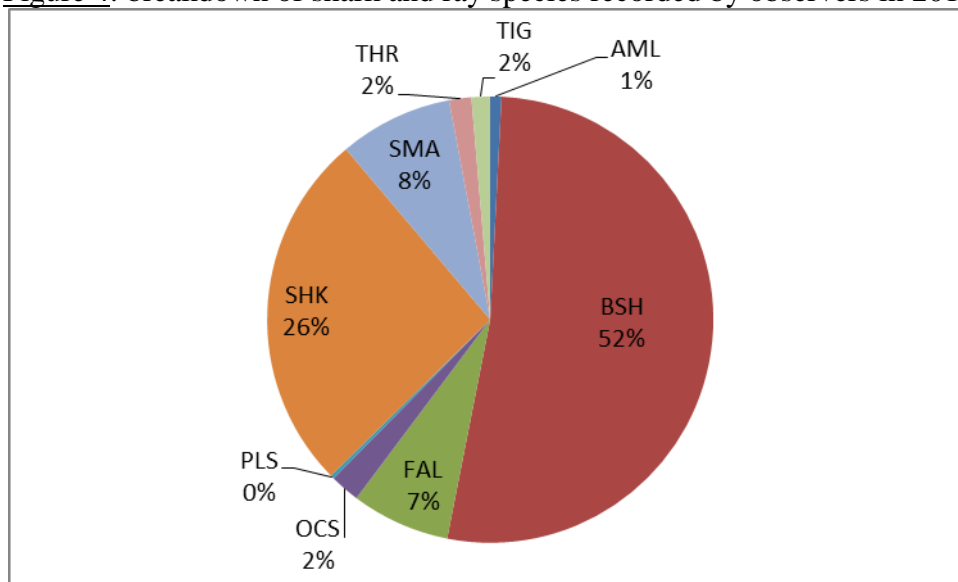


Table 5: number of commercial fish species observed in 2018

Species	Tuna			
	ALB	BET	YFT	SKJ
Number of fish observed	9 662	151	1 530	744

Species	Other commercial species		
	DOL	LAG	WAH
Number of fish observed	791	120	209

Species	Billfishes					
	BLM	BUM	MLS	SFA	SSP	SWO
Number of fish observed	24	18	80	20	68	13

Table 6: Longline observer coverage of the New Caledonian tuna fleet

Year	No. of hooks observed	No. of hooks fished	Rate %
2009	405 844	4 920 450	8.2
2010	424 327	4 677 009	9.1
2011	316 337	4 768 281	6.6
2012	316 755	4 938 562	6.4
2013	298 344	4 560 826	6.5
2014	271 208	4 312 484	6.3
2015	147 337	4 359 200	3,4
2016	281 370	4 715 600	6,0
2017	406 000	4 811 540	8,4
2018	523 332	5 121 700	10,2

Table 7: effort, observed and estimated seabird captures by year for New Caledonian vessels

Year	Fishing effort				Observed seabird captures 23°N - 30°S	
	Number of active vessels	Number of hooks	Observed hooks	% hooks observed	Number	Rate (per thousand hooks)
2009	27	4 920 450	405 844	8.2	0	0
2010	20	4 677 009	424 327	9.1	5	0.01
2011	19	4 768 281	316 337	6.6	5	0.02
2012	19	4 938 562	316 755	6.4	1	0.003
2013	17	4 560 826	298 344	6.5	3	0.01
2014	17	4 312 484	271 208	6.3	2	0.01
2015	17	4 359 200	147 337	3.4	0	0
2016	17	4 715 600	281 370	6.0	1	0.004
2017	16	4 811 540	406 000	8,4	1	0.002
2018	18	5 121 700	523 332	10,2	7	0.13

Table 7bis: Number of observed seabird captures in the New Caledonia longline fishery in 2018, by species and area.

Species	South of 30°S	North of 23°N	23°N – 30°S	Total
Unidentified petrels or shearwaters	0	0	7	7

Table 7ter: Number of observed seabird, turtle and marine mammal (species of special interest) captures in the New Caledonia longline fishery

Species of special interest	Sea bird	Turtle	Marine Mammal
2012	1	0	0
2013	3	0	0
2014	2	2	0
2015	0	0	1
2016	1	5	0
2017	1	4	3
2018	7	2	1

ADDENDUM TO ANNUAL REPORT PART 1

CMM 2005-03: North Pacific Albacore

Nothing to report

CMM 2006-04: South West Striped Marlin

No vessel target for striped marlin south of 15°S in 2017
(However catch reported on logsheet is 52 tonnes for 18 vessels)

CMM 2009-03: Swordfish

No vessel target for swordfish south of 20°S in 2018
(However catch reported on logsheet is 6 tonnes for 18 vessels)

CMM 2009-06: Transshipment

Nothing to report

CMM 2010-07: Sharks

All sharks are discarded according to the shark regulation since 2014.

Catch estimates (tonnes) (discarded dead)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	Discard	Discard	Discard	Discard	Discard
BLUE SHARK	17	14	16	7	6
SILKY SHARK	1	2	10	10	2
HAMMERHEAD SHARK	0	0	0	0	1
SHORT FINNED MAKO SHARK	0	0	1	7	24
OCEANIC WHITE-TIP SHARK	1	2	1	3	3
PORBEABLE SHARK	0	0	0	0	0
WHALE SHARK	0	0	0	0	0
THRESHER SHARK	0	0	0	0	0

CMM 2011-03: Impact of PS fishing on cetaceans

Nothing to report

CMM 2011-04: Oceanic whitetip sharks

All oceanic whitetip sharks were released.

2017	Observed catch (nb)	Estimated catch (nb)	Estimated number of releases	Released alive %
Oceanic whitetip shark	16	157	157	75%

CMM 2012-04: Whale sharks

Nothing to report

CMM 2013-08: Silky sharks

All silky sharks were released.

2017	Observed catch (nb)	Estimated catch (nb)	Estimated number of releases	Released alive %
Silky shark	53	520	520	98%

Observer coverage (WCPFC 11 decision –para 484(b))

Observer coverage is 10.2% (number of hooks) in 2018.

CCM fleet	Fishery	N°. Of hooks		
		Total estimated	Observer	%
New-Caledonia	Domestic	5 121 700	523 332	10.2

CMM 15-02: South pacific Albacore Para 4

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.

CMM 2018-03: Seabirds

Fishing activities are only on the EEZ, there is no mitigation measure in NC.
There is 7 bird caught in 2018 in the NC-EEZ.

Year	Fishing effort				Observed seabird captures 23°N – 30°S	
	Number of active vessels	Number of hooks	Observed hooks	% hooks observed	Number	Rate (per thousand hooks)
2017	18	5 121 700	523 332	10.2	7	0.013

Minimum requirement for Disposal of species (export and domestic market)

Destination from 2017 commercial data

Export & domestic market	Tuna		Billfish	other fish
Flag CCM	New-Caledonia			
Catch location	CCM EEZ			
Destination	82 % Domestic	18% export	100% domestic	100% domestic
Gear code	LL			
Estimate whole weight tonnes	1 822	400	114	175

Receipt and redistribution of species(re-export and re-export, transshipment activities to be considered as either export or import)

Export year	-
Export CCM or domestic	-
Import CCM	-
Harvest year	-
Gear code	-
Net weight (processed) kg	-
Estimate whole weight	-