



**SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE  
EIGHTEENTH REGULAR SESSION**

**ELECTRONIC MEETING**  
10-18 August 2022

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

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**WCPFC-SC18-AR/CCM-14**

**NAURU**

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**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE COMMISSION  
PART 1: INFORMATION ON FISHERIES, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS  
ON THE CALENDAR YEAR 2021**

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**NAURU**

Scientific data was provided to the Commission in accordance with the decision relating the provision of scientific data to the Commission by 30 <sup>th</sup> April 2022	[ Yes]
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**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE COMMISSION  
PART 1: INFORMATION ON FISHERIES, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS  
ON THE CALENDAR YEAR 2021**

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**REPUBLIC OF NAURU**

## **1. ANNUAL FISHERIES INFORMATION**

### **1.1 Fishery Characteristics**

- a) Nauru's Fishery in 2021 as in previous years is dominated by the **Distant Water Fishing Nations (DWFNs)**.
- b) The DWFN vessel's main target are the highly migratory tuna species; **Skipjack** (*Katsuwonus Pelamis*), **Yellowfin** (*Thunnus Albacares*) and **Bigeye** (*Thunnas Obesus*) which are mainly exported to the foreign fish markets and canneries.
- c) The bulk size of the DWFN vessels are between 1001 – 1500+ gross tonnage and were licensed to fish in Nauru's EEZ, either, under a Bilateral Agreement, the Multilateral US Treaty, the Sub-Regional Pooling or the FSM Arrangement.
- d) Nauru initially became a flag state in August of 2018 with 2 purse seiners; in 2021, Nauru had expanded its fleet from 14 (2020) to 19 purse seiners and again only 2 support vessels.
- e) Most of Nauru's vessels are licensed under the FSM Arrangement which supports the fleet to operate beyond Nauru's jurisdiction.
- f) Nauru's Artisanal Fishery incorporated mainly of small motorized skiffs and canoes. The main objective is the coastal pelagic species which are generally free-school or FAD aggregated and catches are predominantly for subsistence, barter or commercial on a small scale.
- g) Socio-economic and Research

## 1. Offshore Catch Estimates (Foreign Fleet)

The distant water fishing nations consist primarily of South Korea, Taiwan, China and Japan again leads the bilateral and multilateral vessels licensed by Nauru.

The DWFN fleet's main target is the highly migratory tuna stock of Skipjack (*SKJ*), Yellowfin (*YFT*) and Bigeye (*BET*) and most of the catches are usually distributed throughout the foreign fish markets and canneries.

In 2021, there is an increase by 26,567mt of SKJ catches (*table 1*) in Nauru's EEZ to 108,179mt compared to the previous year.

There is a minor drop of bigeye catches (3,256mt) in 2021 compared to the 2020 catches (3,494mt). Although the catch of 25,458mt of YFT is the highest in the past ten years it is marginally higher than the 2016 catches of 24,517 (*table 1*).

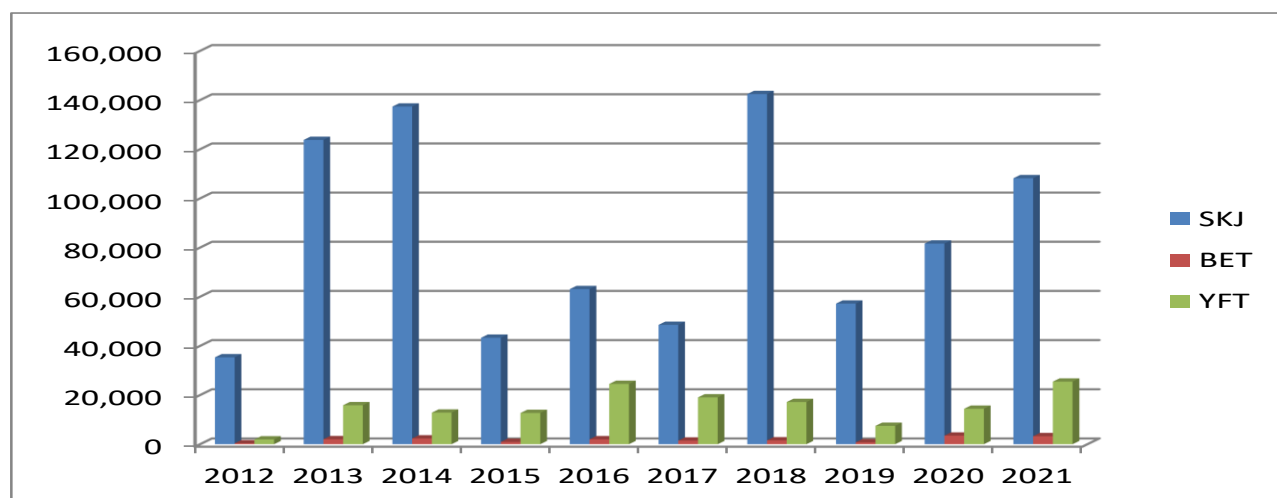
The past 3 years had indicated an upward catch trend of SKJ at an average of 25,497mt and YFT at 9,000mt each year (*fig 1*).

The total average catch per year of the 3 main species for the past ten years is **101,244mt**; SKJ at **84,078mt**; BET at **1,821mt** and YFT at **15,137mt**.

(Note: the figures are according to SPC estimates derived from logsheets which includes multilaterally-licensed vessels as well as bilateral vessels licensed to fish in Nauru according to the Palau Arrangement Vessel Day Management Scheme).

YEAR	SKJ	BET	YFT	TOTAL
2012	35,338	362	1,938	37,758
2013	123,769	2,024	15,855	141,858
2014	137,329	2,337	12,834	152,779
2015	43,303	931	12,703	57,264
2016	63,096	1,998	24,517	89,900
2017	48,543	1,467	19,040	69,162
2018	142,428	1,569	17,159	161,495
2019	57,185	774	7,457	65,688
2020	81,612	3,494	14,408	99,644
<b>2021</b>	<b>108,179</b>	<b>3,256</b>	<b>25,458</b>	<b>136,893</b>

**Table 1:** Tuna catches in Nauru's EEZ for the past 10 years. Source: Raised logsheet data held in the Regional Tuna Fisheries Database (TUFMAN 2) at SPC; 2021 catches are provisional.



**Figure 1:** Trend of total catches over a 10 year period by foreign fleets active in Nauru's EEZ from 2012 to 2021. Source: TUFMAN2 SPC regional database.

## 2 Foreign Fleet Licensing Structure

The **Distant Water Fishing Nations (DWFNs)** dominates the commercial fleets that were licensed to operate in Nauru's EEZ in 2021. There were a total of 242 DWFN vessels; 223 are purse seines and 19 supporting vessels which consist of 17 tankers (TK) and 2 fish carriers (FC).

Tables 2 and 3 are detailed analysis of the fishing fleets by flag and size; the majority of the vessel's gross tonnage is within the 1001 – 1500; 14 vessels are between 501 to 1000GRT category, 108 including the support vessels are in the 1500+GRT category.

FOREIGN FLAG FISHING VESSELS						
FLAG	GEAR	NO OF VESSELS	0-500 GRT	501-1000 GRT	1001-1500 GRT	1500+ GRT
<b>BILATERAL</b>						
China (CN)	PS	14	-	-	8	6
Japan (JP)	PS	29	-	-	23	6
Japan (JP)	LL	0	-	-	-	-
FSM (FM)	PS	4	-	-	1	3
Philippines (PH)	PS	17	-	1	16	-
Papua New Guinea (PG)	PS	0	-	-	-	-
Korea (KR)	PS	26	-	5	9	12
Taiwan (TW)	PS	28	-	2	23	3
Vanuatu (VU)	PS	5	-	-	2	3
United States (US)	PS	0	-	-	-	-
Marshall Island (MH)	PS	10	-	-	6	4
Solomon Island (SB)	PS	0	-	-	-	-
<b>MULTILATERAL &amp; SUB-REGIONAL</b>						
FSM Arrangement (FM)	PS	26	-	-	-	-
FSM Arrangement (KI)	PS	8	-	-	-	-
FSM Arrangement (MH)	PS	10	-	-	7	3
FSM Arrangement (SB)	PS	3	-	-	3	-
FSM Arrangement (NR)	PS	12	-	-	-	12
FSM Arrangement (PG)	PS	2	-	-	-	2
FSM Arrangement (TV)	PS	1	-	-	-	1
US Treaty (US)	PS	24	-	-	7	17
Kiribati (SR)	PS	4	-	-	-	4
Tuvalu (SR)	PS	0	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu (SR)	PS	0	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>223</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>76</b>

**Table 2:** Bilateral, Multilateral and Sub Regional (SR) Fishing Vessels (by Flag) Licensed by Nauru in 2021.

FOREIGN FLAG SUPPORT VESSELS					
FLAG	NO OF VESSELS	0-500 GRT	501-1000 GRT	1001-1500 GRT	1500+ GRT
COOK ISLAND (TK)	3	-	-	-	3
KIRIBATI (TK)	1	-	-	-	1
KOREA (TK)	4	-	-	-	4
KOREA (FC)	1	-	-	-	1
MARSHALL (TK)	3	-	-	-	3
PANAMA (TK)	5	-	-	-	5
PANAMA (FC)	2	-	-	-	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19</b>

**Table 3:** Support Vessels (TK – Tanker; FC – Fish Carrier) Licensed to Nauru in 2021.

## 2. Flag State Reporting (Nauru Fleet)

The year 2021, is Nauru's 4<sup>th</sup> year as a flag state since its initial year of 2018 when two (2) purse seine vessels were appropriately named; Naoero Star and Naoero Sun to be Nauru's first fishing vessels (FVs) under its own flag; the number of fishing vessel had expanded to 19 with 2 support vessels in 2021.

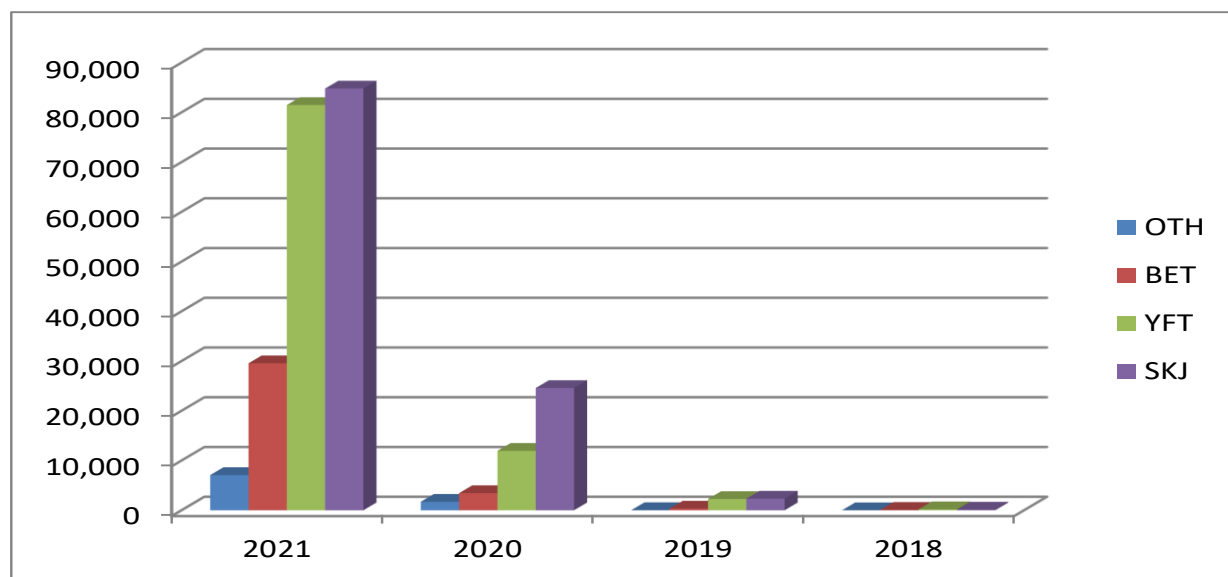
With the expansion of the fleet, catch and effort had increased at an average of 64,861mt per year for the past 4 years and the catches are all exported to the foreign fish markets and canneries. The continued expansion of the fleet will also perceive an increase of catch and effort trend as displayed in fig 2.

## 3. National fleet Catches and effort

YEAR	VESSELS	TRIPS	DAYS		SPECIES MT				
			SEA	FISH	SKJ	YFT	BET	OTH	TOTAL
2018	2	9	275	165	7,079	1,711	40	1	<b>8,831</b>
2019	9	45	1120	743	29,555	3,450	349	89	<b>33,443</b>
2020	14	125	3834	2427	81,473	11,940	2,264	193	<b>95,870</b>
<b>2021</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>4533</b>	<b>2699</b>	<b>84,787</b>	<b>24,577</b>	<b>2,330</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>111,821</b>

**Table 4:** Historical National fleet catches in the Convention Area for the past 4 years since 2018.

Source: TUFMAN2, regional database managed by Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC). 2021 catches are provisional



**Figure 2:** Nauru's national fleet catch trend over a 4 year period in the WCPFC Convention Area from 2018 to 2021 (2021 catches are provisional).

## 4. National Fleet Structure

In 2021, Nauru's fleet expanded to 21 with 19 purse seiners (PS) and 2 tankers (TK), there are 8 between 1001 – 1500 gross tons; 9 at 1,500+ gross tons which includes 2 tankers (Table 5).

YEAR	PS	TK	0 – 500 GRT	501 – 1000 GRT	1001 – 1500 GRT	1500+ GRT	TOTAL
2018	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
2019	7	2	0	0	0	7(PS) 2(TK)	9
2020	14	2	0	0	8 (PS)	4 (PS) 2(TK)	16
2021	19	2	0	0	8(PS)	11(PS) 2(TK)	21

**Table 5:** Nauru fleets historical structure for the past 4 years.

## 5. Artisanal fleet

Nauru's artisanal fleet encompasses of small motorized skiffs and canoes that are fully owned and operated by local fishers who fish for either subsistence, barter or commercially on a small scale.

Based on the last survey in 2013, there should be at least 112 active motorized boats and canoes in Nauru, with the motorized boats making up to 90% of the artisanal fleet. An increase in the number of active motorized boats is however expected in the last few years through the Nauru Fisheries outboard motor and boat trailer project which was providing outboard motors and trailers to boat owners who does not have an outboard engine or a boat trailer at a subsidized price.

A fisheries socio-economic survey and a mini-census survey were done recently and the outcome should give a good update of the number of active and non-active boats.

The current process of artisanal fisheries data collection is through Fisheries data collectors meeting a randomly selected number of fishers coming back from their fishing trips at the 3 main landing sites (Gabab Channel, Anibare Community Boat Harbour and the Aiwo Boat Harbour. The Fisheries Data Collectors interview the fishers to collect information on their fishing trip and will also record details of the catch, in particular species and weight. The information collected is entered immediately on tablets using TAILS, an App developed by SPC.

The main launching and landing sites are; Gabab Channel and Anibare Community Boat Harbor are mainly used by the motorized skiffs; whereas, the Aiwo Boat Harbor is mainly used by canoe fishers.

To get a good estimate of annual production, the catch landing data from TAILS will need to be raised using fishing activity data which needs to be collected as well. The fishing activity data is basically the number of boats and canoes that goes out fishing on a daily basis. The current data collection program has not been collecting the fishing activity data regularly and therefore had resulted in a not so good estimate of annual production.

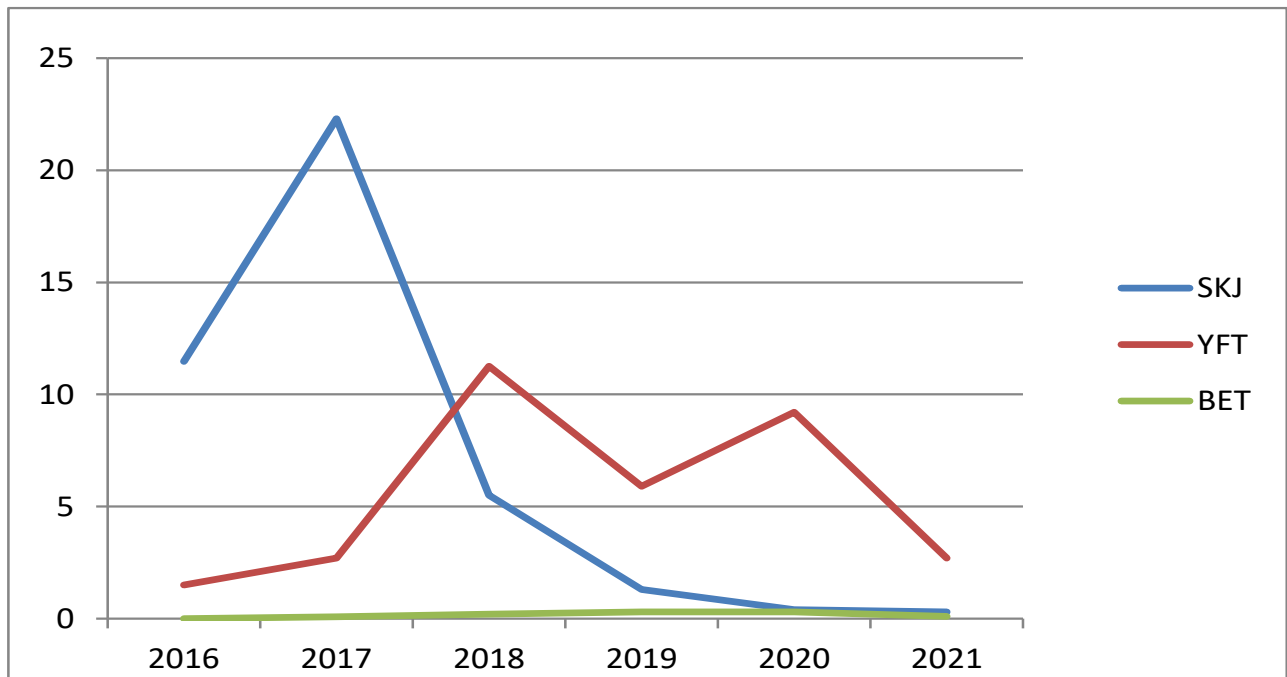
Discussions between SPC and Nauru Fisheries and Marine Resources Authority to improve the data collection of fishing activity data have been undertaken, and the Data Collectors have now started collecting the fishing activity data.

## 6. Artisanal Fleet Catch Estimates

Based on the catch estimates so far over the last 6 years, there seems to be an overall declining trend in the annual catches of the artisanal tuna fishery. This seems to be a lot more significant with the skipjack tuna catch. This is a concern that would need to be looked at to try and understand why this is happening. This certainly raises a lot of important management questions. Is the skipjack overfished? Are we able to undertake a stock assessment of the local skipjack tuna stock in Nauru? And what is needed to be done to address this problem?

YEAR	Artisanal Catch Estimates (MT)			
	Skipjack (SKJ)	Yellowfin (YFT)	Bigeye (BET)	Total
2016	11.482	1.504	0	<b>12.986</b>
2017	22.3	2.7	0.076	<b>8.639</b>
2018	5.5	11.25	0.2	<b>16.9</b>
2019	1.3	5.9	0.3	<b>7.5</b>
2020	0.4	9.2	0.3	<b>9.9</b>
<b>2021</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>

**Table 6:** Source: TUFMAN2 - Artisanal Coastal Fisheries survey of un-raised estimates based on Coastal surveying reports.



**Figure 3:** 6 year trend for total raised Artisanal catches (MT) in Nauru from 2016 - 2021. Source Tufman2.

## 7. Socioeconomic

The revenue derived from the offshore fishing licenses and vessel day scheme (VDS) for the 2021 fiscal year continues to provide the bulk of non-aid income for the Republic of Nauru's national budget.

Nauru's Observer Program (*NROB*) is the significant development made from the offshore fishing industry.

Since the basic PIRFO Training conducted in 2020; no NROB Observer training was made in 2021.

The Nauru Observer program has a total of 45 PIRFO Trained and Certified Observers, twenty four (24) are active, however due to the ongoing pandemic, no Observer deployment was made in 2021; however, some were employed locally.

There are eleven (11) Trainee de-briefers; two (2) Certified PIRFO De-briefers; one (1) Certified De-briefer Assessor and Trainer Assessor.

The program also has fifteen (15) MSC certified Observers.

Nauru Observer Program total trips for 2021:

- **National** - 0
- **FFA** - 0
- **PNA** - 0

The Artisanal fishery remains the main reliable source of fish protein diet and minor income generator for Nauru's local community.



## 8. Research and Statistics

Nauru Fishery and Marine Resources Authority's priority is to continue the up-skilling of its human resources through various regional capacity building workshops, attachments and trainings.

NFMRA's human resource still remains its priority; the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic had caused chaos throughout the global fishing community and had changed the face to face meetings into virtual ones. This makes it more difficult for some of the capacity building activities that require hands-on training and a lot of one-on-one interactions.

Nauru however highly applauds the unrelenting efforts of SPC/FAME, FFA, WCPFC and PNA in continuing the important capacity building programs, workshops and meetings effectively through these trying times.

We also look up to SPC/FAME assistance to Nauru for doing the science needed to further our understanding of our domestic tuna fisheries apart from the regional tuna fishery.

Nauru furthermore acknowledges the importance of the continued support and technical assistance provided by the **Secretariat of the Pacific Community's (SPC) Fisheries, the Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems (FAME)**, the **Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA)**, the **Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)** and the **Party to the Nauru Agreement and Tokelau (PNA+1)** to Nauru and its Pacific neighbors.



## ADDENDUM TO ANNUAL REPORT PART 1

15 February 2022

### SECTION A: SPECIFIC INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED IN ANNUAL REPORT PART 1 AS REQUIRED BY CMMS AND OTHER DECISIONS OF THE COMMISSION.

<p><b>CMM 2009-03</b> [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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>NA - Nauru flagged vessels do not target SWORDFISH nor fish south of 20°S</b></li> </ul> </li> <li>b. vessels operating under charter, lease or other similar mechanism as part of their domestic fishery south of 20°S; and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>NA - Nauru flagged vessels do not charter nor lease any longline vessels that fish south of 20°S</b></li> </ul> </li> <li>c. any other vessels fishing within their waters south of 20°S. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>NA – Nauru’s EEZ does not fall within the area south of 20°S</b></li> </ul> </li> </ol> <p>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><b>Observer coverage</b> (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 style="text-align: center;"><b>NA – Nauru did not flag nor charter any Longline vessel during 2021.</b></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" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <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%				
CCM Fleet	Fishery			No. of Hooks			Days Fished			Days at Sea			No. of Trips				See NOTES																										
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REPUBLIC OF KOREA	Distant-water							23,632	1,575	6.6%																																	
<p><b>CMM 2009-06</b> [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>																																										

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).

**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.**

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	g) Fishing gear
Offloaded 94,435mt	FUNAFUTI (5)	TUVALU (TV)	Inside convention Area	SKJ: 3,988 YFT: 295 BET: 47	FROZEN	PS
	TARAWA	KIRIBATI (KI)	Inside convention Area	SKJ: 3,988 YFT: 2,951 BET: 390		
	MAJURO	MARSHALLS (MH)	Inside convention Area	SKJ: 27,062 YFT: 11,888 BET: 681		
	POHNPEI	MICRONESIA (FM)	Inside Convention Area	SKJ: 6,434 YFT: 5,673 BET: 217		
	KOSRAE	MICRONESIA (FM)	Inside Convention Area	SKJ: 1,767 YFT: 182 BET: 6		
	RABAU	PAPUA NEW GUINEA (PG)	Inside Convention Area	SKJ: 16,876 YFT: 1,574 BET: 619		

The figures are from 100% log sheet coverage.

- (2) the **number of transshipments** involving highly migratory fish stocks covered by this measure by fishing vessels that is responsible for reporting against, broken down by:

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 114	FUNAFUTI - 5	TV	Inside convention Area (WCPFC)	PS
	TARAWA - 23	KI	Inside convention Area (WCPFC)	PS
	MAJURO - 47	MH	Inside convention Area (WCPFC)	PS
	POHNPEI - 17	FM	Inside convention Area (WCPFC)	PS
	KOSRAE – 2	FM	Inside convention Area (WCPFC)	PS
	RABAU – 20	PG	Inside convention Area (WCPFC)	PS

The figures are from 100% log sheet coverage.

**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 transshipped by fishing vessels the CCM is responsible for reporting against, with those quantities broken down by:
  - a. offloaded and received;
  - b. transshipped in port, transshipped at sea in areas of national jurisdiction, and transshipped beyond areas of national jurisdiction;
  - c. transshipped 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 transshipments 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. transshipped in port, transshipped at sea in areas of national jurisdiction, and transshipped beyond areas of national jurisdiction;
  - c. transshipped inside the Convention Area and transshipped outside the Convention Area;
  - d. caught inside the Convention Area and caught outside the Convention Area; and
  - e. fishing gear.

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).

**CMM 2011-03  
[Impact of PS  
fishing on  
cetaceans], Para  
5**

<b>Gear</b>	<b>PS</b>
<b>Flag</b>	<b>NR</b>
<b>Species</b>	<b>RTD</b>
<b>Date</b>	<b>11-Jun-21</b>
<b>Latitude</b>	<b>01.13.200S</b>
<b>Longitude</b>	<b>170.37.699E</b>
<b>EEZ</b>	<b>KI</b>
<b>Fate</b>	<b>A1</b>
<b>Caught Condition</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Interaction Code</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Interaction Discard</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Type</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Number of Individual</b>	<b>1</b>

*Based on Tufman2 reports for 100% log sheet data coverage.*

<b>CMM 2018-03 [Seabirds] Para 13</b>	<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 below for Part 1 reporting template guideline). These reports shall include information on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the proportion of observed effort with specific mitigation measures used; and</li> <li>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.</li> </ol> <p><i>NA – There was no report available of any interactions with seabirds from Nauru’s national PS fleet in 2021.</i></p>
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**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.

- *NA – Nauru did not charter nor license any longline vessels in 2021.*

**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<sup>1</sup>]. 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	
	Number of vessels	Number of hooks	Observed hooks	% hooks observed	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>
[year]						
[year]						
[year]						
[previous year e.g. 2017]						
[current year e.g. 2018]						

1 Insert ‘North of 23oN’, ‘South of 30oS’, ‘25oS-30oS’ or ‘23oN – 25oS’. 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<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						
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							
	Totals (must equal 100%)						

<sup>1</sup> TL = tori line, NS = night setting, WB = weighted branch lines, SS = side setting, BC = bird curtain, BDB = blue dyed bait, DSL = 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. Antipodean albatross					
[species name]					
[species name]					
<b>Total</b>					

**SECTION B: ADDITIONAL ANNUAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS THAT COULD BE INCLUDED IN ANNUAL REPORT PART 1, IF NOT OTHERWISE REPORTED ANNUALLY TO WCPFC**

<p><b>CMM 2006-04 [South West striped Marlin], Para 4</b></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><i>NA – Nauru did not charter nor license any longline vessels in 2021.</i></p>																																																																	
<p><b>CMM 2015-02 [South Pacific Albacore] Para 4</b></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><i>NA – Nauru did not charter nor license any longline vessels in 2021.</i></p>																																																																	
<p><b>CMM 2019-03 [North Pacific Albacore], Para 3</b></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:  <small>Annex 1: 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</small></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="313 1423 1279 1535"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">CCM</th> <th rowspan="2">Area<sup>1</sup></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><i>* Note: WCPFC10 clarified that this reporting responsibility lies with the flag State</i></p> <p><i>NA – Nauru did not flag or charter vessels targeting albacore north of the equator nor was there any accidental bycatch of ALB by Nauru vessels in 2021.</i></p>	CCM	Area <sup>1</sup>	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																																		
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