



**SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE
NINETEENTH REGULAR SESSION**

Koror, Palau
16 - 24 August 2023

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

WCPFC-SC19-AR/CCM-14

NAURU

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE COMMISSION
PART 1: INFORMATION ON FISHERIES, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
ON THE CALENDAR YEAR 2022**



NAURU



Scientific data was provided to the Commission in accordance with the decision relating the provision of scientific data to the Commission by 30 th April 2023	[Yes]
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**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE COMMISSION
PART 1: INFORMATION ON FISHERIES, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
ON THE CALENDAR YEAR 2022**

REPUBLIC OF NAURU

ANNUAL FISHERIES INFORMATION

Fishery Characteristics

OFFSHORE

1. In previous years, Nauru's offshore Fishery had been dominated by the **Distant Water Fishing Nations (DWFNs)** and in 2022 it is still the major fleet operating in Nauru's EEZ.
2. The DWFN fleet's main target is the highly migratory tuna species; **Skipjack** (*Katsuwonus Pelamis*), **Yellowfin** (*Thunnus Albacares*) and **Bigeye** (*Thunnus Obesus*), the vessel catches are exported predominantly to the foreign markets and canneries.
3. The bulk of the DWFN vessel sizes are between 1001 – 1500+ gross tonnage and most are licensed to fish in Nauru's EEZ under a Bilateral Agreement, a Multilateral Arrangement or Treaty and Sub-Regional Pooling.
4. Apart from the DWFN's vessels, Nauru also has a fleet registered under its flag. It initially started with two purse seine vessels in 2018; in 2022, 19 fishing vessels are registered under Nauru's flag including two support vessels.
5. Nauru's fleet is licensed under the FSM Arrangement (*FSMA*) which is managed by a Regional Fisheries Management Organization (*RFMO*) called "Party to the Nauru Agreement and Tokelau" (*PNA+I*). The Arrangement's license allows the fleet to operate not only in Nauru's EEZ but also beyond Nauru's jurisdiction.

INSHORE

6. Nauru has an Artisanal Fishery which operates mainly within the twelve mile zone and it is incorporated mainly of small motorized skiffs, locally built canoes and recently kayaks mostly operated and owned by local fishermen.
7. The main objective of these fishers is the coastal pelagic species which are generally free-school or FAD aggregated; the catches are primarily for subsistence, exchange or money-making on a small scale.
8. Socio-economic and Research

1. Offshore Fishery and Catch Estimates

The distant water fishing nations (DWFN) consists primarily of South Korea, Taiwan, China and Japan and its vessels were licensed either on a Bilateral Agreement; a Multilateral Arrangement and Treaty or Sub Regional Pooling.

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

In 2022, there was a significant drop of catches by the fleet compared to the previous year; the total catch (*Table 1*) dropped from 136,893mt to 76,022mt, a 57 percent decrease, the drop can be attributed to the decrease of efforts in Nauru's EEZ by some DWFN, this can be seen in the fleet structure table 2; the other reason is the drop in activity in Nauru's waters by the top fishing production fleets of Taiwan and Korea for reasons yet to be determined.

The skipjack catch in 2022 was 68,369mt a 64% decline from 108,179mt in 2021; bigeye catches dropped from 3,256mt to 1,913mt; a reduction of 59% and YFT from 25,458mt to 5,740mt a 78% drop.

Although the drop in catches is significant; the average catch of 107,948mt for the past five years (2018 - 22) is 1.05% higher than the previous five (2013 - 17) year average of 102,193mt.

The total catch trend (*fig 1*) for the past ten years indicates that each year when catches declined, it rises the year after, only once where the catches rose after dropping in 2019, then increased by 52% in 2020 and increased further by 37% in 2021.

The average catch per year for the past ten years (2013-2022) is; SKJ at **87,0381mt**; BET at **1,976mt** and YFT at **15,517mt** a total average of **104,531mt**.

(Note: the figures are according to SPC estimates derived from log sheets 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
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
2021	108,179	3,256	25,458	136,893
2022	68,369	1,913	5,740	76,022

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; 2022 catches are provisional.

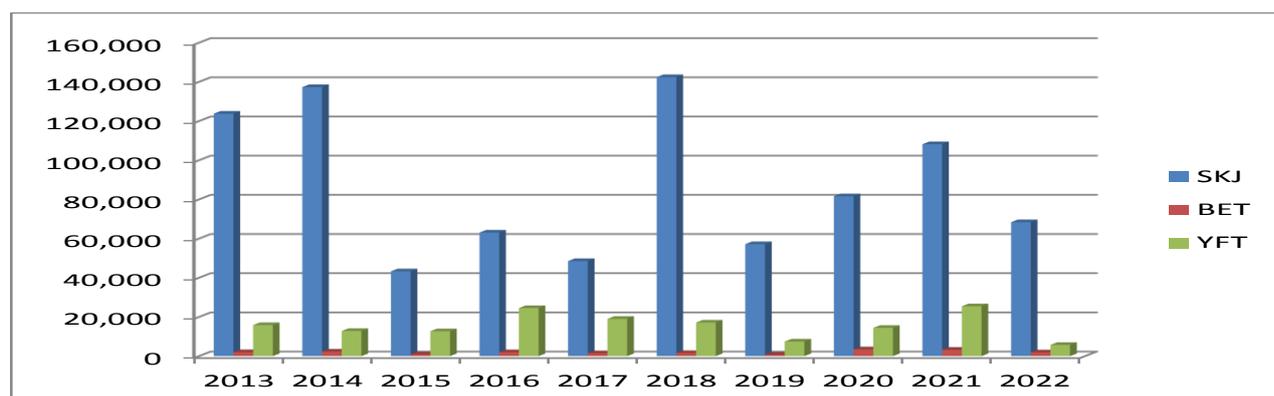


Figure 1: Trend of total catches over a 10 year period by foreign fleets active in Nauru's EEZ from 2013 to 2022. Source: TUFMAN2 SPC regional database.

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 2022. There were a total of 213 DWFN vessels; 195 are purse seines and 18 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; 100 vessels are within the gross tonnage of 1001 – 1500; 8 between 501 to 1000GRT category and 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
BILATERAL						
China (CN)	PS	16	-	-	7	9
Japan (JP)	PS	28	-	-	21	7
Japan (JP)	LL	0	-	-	-	-
FSM (FM)	PS	4	-	-	1	3
Philippines (PH)	PS	6	-	1	5	-
Papua New Guinea (PG)	PS	1	-	-	-	1
Korea (KR)	PS	21	-	1	8	12
Taiwan (TW)	PS	27	-	1	21	5
Vanuatu (VU)	PS	6	-	-	2	4
United States (US)	PS	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Island (MH)	PS	3	-	-	3	-
Solomon Island (SB)	PS	-	-	-	-	-
MULTILATERAL & SUB-REGIONAL						
FSM Arrangement (FM)	PS	24	-	1	8	15
FSM Arrangement (KI)	PS	10	-	-	1	9
FSM Arrangement (MH)	PS	11	-	-	7	4
FSM Arrangement (SB)	PS	3	-	-	3	-
FSM Arrangement (NR)	PS	17	-	-	9	8
FSM Arrangement (PG)	PS	8	1	4	2	1
FSM Arrangement (TV)	PS	6	-	-	1	5
FSM Arrangement (TW)	PS	1	-	-	1	-
US Treaty (US)	PS	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Regional (KI)	PS	1	-	-	-	1
Sub Regional (TV)	PS	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Regional (VU)	PS	2	-	-	-	2
TOTAL		195	1	8	100	86

Table 2: Bilateral, Multilateral and Sub Regional (SR) Fishing Vessels (by Flag) Licensed by Nauru in 2022.

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)	2	-	-	-	2
NAURU (TK)	2	-	-	-	2
MARSHALL (TK)	1	-	-	-	1
PANAMA (TK)	9	-	-	-	9
PANAMA (FC)	2	-	-	-	2
TOTAL	18	-	-	-	18

Table 3: Support Vessels (TK – Tanker; FC – Fish Carrier) Licensed to Nauru in 2022.

3. Flag State Reporting (National Fleet)

Since Nauru became a flag state in 2018, it initially registered two vessels; since then, its fleet had expanded to nineteen vessels; seventeen purse seiners (*PS-fishing vessels*) and two support (*tankers*) vessels. Some vessels were chartered by Kiribati Fishing Line (KFL) early in 2022.

Nauru’s fleet total catch of the three primary species in 2022 are: *Katsuwonus Pelamis (skipjack)* 88,887mt; *Thunnus Albacares (yellowfin)* 10,079mt and *Thunnus Obesus (bigeye)* 2,105mt; a total of 101,190mt which is less than 2021 catches of 111,821mt.

The catch trend (*fig 2*) for the past five years indicates the catches increasing each year since 2018. This is attributed to the expansion of the fleet from its initial years. The fleet growth means more effort which resulted in more catch; but, in 2022, there was a 1.1% drop of catches (*Table 4*) by the fleet which is probably caused by the drop of yellowfin catches.

National fleets Catch and effort

YEAR	VESSELS	TRIPS	DAYS		SPECIES (MT)				
			SEA	FISHING	SKJ	YFT	BET	OTH	TOTAL
2018	2	9	275	165	7,079	1,711	40	1	8,831
2019	9	45	1,120	743	29,555	3,450	349	89	33,443
2020	14	125	3,834	2,427	81,473	11,940	2,264	193	95,870
2021	19	160	4,533	2,699	84,787	24,577	2,330	127	111,821
2022	17	142	3,982	2,382	88,887	10,079	2,105	117	101,190

Table 4: Historical National fleet catches in the Convention Area for the past 5 years.

Source: TUFMAN2, regional database managed by Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC). 2022 catches are provisional

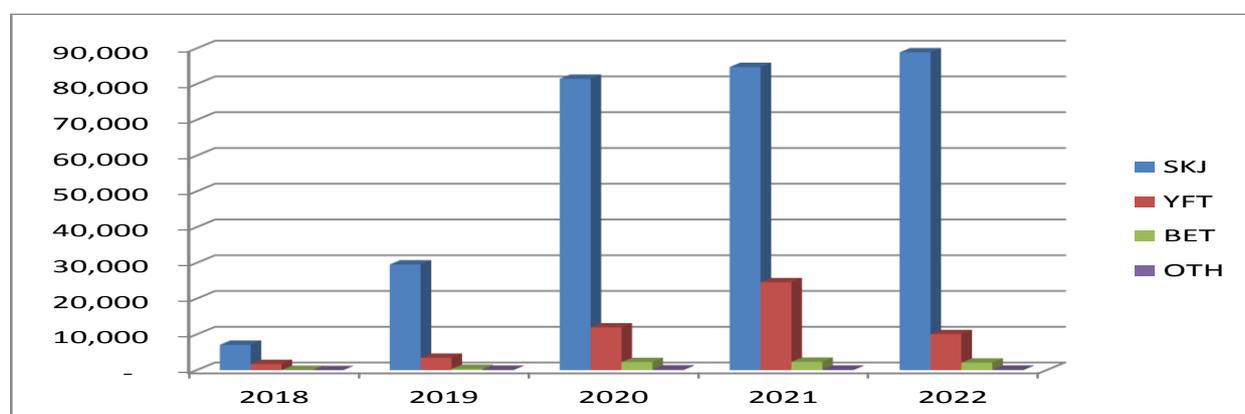


Figure 2: Nauru’s national fleet catch trend over 5 years in the WCPFC Convention Area. Catches for 2022 are provisional.

4. National Fleet Structure

In 2022, Nauru had a fleet of 19 with 17 purse seiners (*PS*) and 2 tankers (*TK*), there are 8 between 1001 – 1500 gross tons; 9 at 1,500+ gross tons including 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
2022	17	2	0	0	8(PS)	9(PS) 2(TK)	19

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

5. Artisanal Fishery

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 2013 survey, there are approximately 112 active motorized skiffs and canoes in Nauru; 90% are motorized boats. An increase in numbers is expected through the Nauru Fisheries Outboard Motor and Boat Trailer Project. This provides subsidized motors and trailers to boat owners who can now purchase an outboard motors or a boat trailer at a subsidized price.

A fisheries socio-economic survey and a mini-census survey were done recently and the outcome of the number of active and non-active boats is not yet available.

The current process of collecting data is through Fisheries collectors randomly selecting fishers returning from their fishing trips at the 3 main landing sites; Gabab Channel, Anibare Community Boat Harbor and the Aiwo Boat Harbor.

The Data Collectors interviews the selected fishers about their fishing trip and record details of their catches, particularly the tuna species and its weight. The collected information is entered immediately on tablets using the TAILS app developed and launched by SPC in Nauru.

To get a good estimate of the annual production, the catch landing data from TAILS will need to be raised using the 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. In previous years the data collection program did not collect the fishing activity data regularly and therefore the estimate of annual production was unreliable.

Discussions between SPC and Nauru Fisheries and Marine Resources Authority to improve the data collection 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 total 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?

Although the questions are not yet fully determined, the catches of SKJ and YFT in 2022 increased and the total was highest for the past 5 years. The increase is probably attributed to the additional collecting of the activity data which were not collected in the previous years. If this is the case, then the data will be more reliable; however, it will be vindicated in the next few years.

YEAR	Artisanal Catch Estimates (MT)			
	Skipjack (SKJ)	Yellowfin (YFT)	Bigeye (BET)	Total
2018	5.5	11.2	0.2	16.9
2019	1.3	5.9	0.3	7.5
2020	0.4	9.2	0.3	9.9
2021	1.8	17.6	0.0	19.4
2022	7.4	31.4	0.0	38.8

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

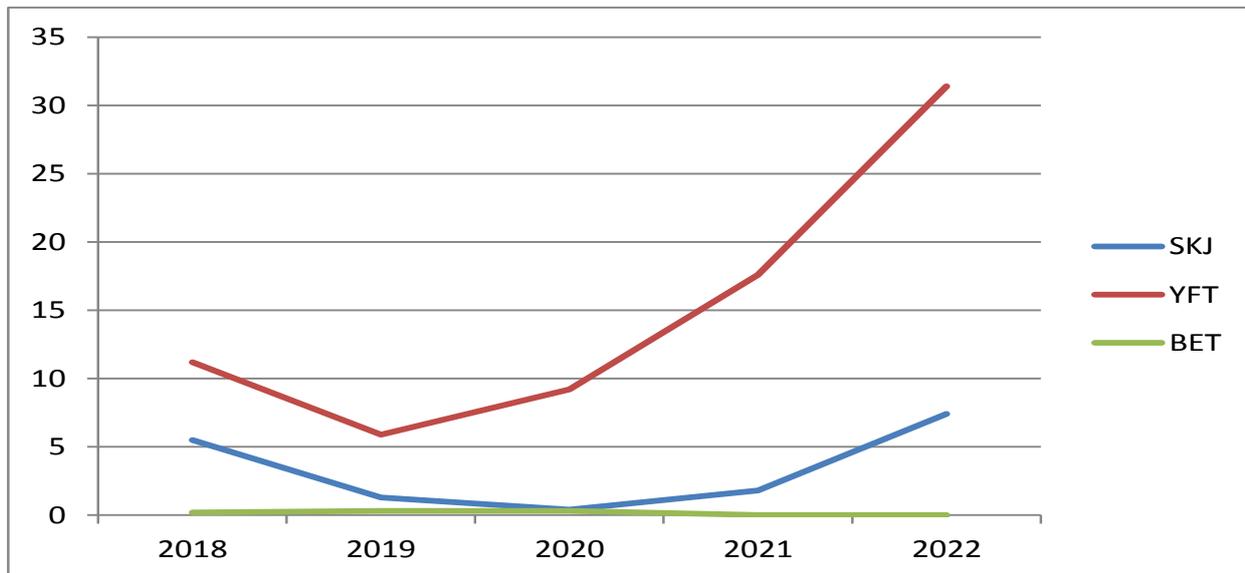


Figure 3: The trend for raised catches (MT) in Nauru from 2018 - 2022. Source Tufman2.

7. Socioeconomic

The offshore fishing licenses and vessel days scheme (VDS) for the 2022 fiscal year provided 24 percent of the non-aid income of the Republic of Nauru's national budget.

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

The Nauru Observer program has a total of 24 active PIRFO Trained and Certified Observers, eleven (11) Trainee de-briefers; two (2) Certified PIRFO De-briefers Assessors; one (1) Certified De-briefer, Assessor and Trainer Assessor; the program also has fifteen (15) MSC certified Observers.

Nauru Observer Program total trips for 2022:

- **National** - 1
- **FFA** - 0
- **PNA** - 6

The Artisanal fishery still remains the main reliable source of fish protein diet and minor income generator for Nauru's fishing 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. With the COVID19 pandemic receding, in-person capacity building activities and meetings are gradually getting back to normal.

Nauru acknowledges the determination of **SPC, FFA, WCPFC and PNA+1** in continuing these important workshops and meetings effectively online via the "ZOOM" platform during the pandemic.

We also appreciate the SPC/FAME's support to Nauru for doing the research and statistics needed to further our knowledge to managing our domestic and offshore tuna fisheries.

The continued support and expertise provided by **SPC** (*Secretariat of the Pacific Community*), **FFA** (*Forum Fisheries Agency*), **WCPFC** (*Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission*) and the **PNA+1** (*Party to the Nauru Agreement and Tokelau*) to Nauru and its Pacific neighbors is essential to safeguarding a maintainable highly migratory tuna stock in the region.



ADDENDUM TO ANNUAL REPORT PART 1

23 March 2023¹

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

<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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> • NA - Nauru flagged vessels do not target SWORDFISH nor fish south of 20°S 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"> • NA - Nauru do not charter nor lease any longline vessels that fish South of 20°S c. any other vessels fishing within their waters south of 20°S. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA – Nauru does not license any type of vessels to fish the area South of 20°S <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>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 style="text-align: center;">NA – Nauru did not flag nor charter any Longline vessel in 2022.</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	%	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	Distant-water							23,632	1,575	6.6%													
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REPUBLIC OF KOREA	Distant-water							23,632	1,575	6.6%																																	
<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>																																										

¹ Reporting requirements requested by CMMs and decisions of the Commission, as of WCPFC19 (Dec 2022). First issued on 23 March 2023. Changes made from Addendum for 2021, include including the new CMM 2022-02 for North Pacific Swordfish and **WCPFC19 Agreed Audit Points**.

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 118,672mt	RABAUL	PG	Inside convention Area	SKJ: 43,543 YFT: 2,863 BET: 711	FROZEN	PS
	TARAWA	KI	Inside convention Area	SKJ: 7,368 YFT:806 BET: 251		
	MAJURO	MH	Inside convention Area	SKJ: 35,046 YFT: 3,917 BET: 736		
	POHNPEI	FM	Inside Convention Area	SKJ: 18,493 YFT: 403 BET: 612		
	G. SANTOS	PH	Inside Convention Area	SKJ: 645 YFT: 241 BET: 14		
	HONIARA	SB	Inside Convention Area	SKJ: 1,939 YFT: 43 BET: 39		
	BUSAN	KR	Inside Convention Area	SKJ: 451 YFT: 542 BET: 10		

The figures are from 100% log sheet coverage. Source: Log sheet provided by vessel operators.

- (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 129	RABAUL - 43	PG	Inside convention Area (WCPFC)	PS
	TARAWA - 9	KI	Inside convention Area (WCPFC)	PS
	MAJURO - 45	MH	Inside convention Area (WCPFC)	PS
	POHNPEI - 27	FM	Inside convention Area (WCPFC)	PS
	G. SANTOS - 2	PH	Inside convention Area (WCPFC)	PS
	HONIARA - 2	SB	Inside convention Area (WCPFC)	PS
	BUSAN - 1	KR	Inside convention Area (WCPFC)	PS

The figures are from 100% log sheet coverage. Source: Log sheet provided by vessel operators.

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 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; 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

Description/No.	1	2	3	4	5
GEAR	PS	PS	PS	PS	PS
FLAG	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
SPECIES	DRR	FAW	SIW	SIW	DRR
DATE	03.DEC.22	04.DEC.22	04.DEC.22	06.DEC.22	13.JUN.22
LAT	0208.62S	0133.72S	0132.64S	0158.32N	0519.82S
LON	15449.44E	15417.64E	15430.48E	15222.68E	15612.85E
EEZ	PG	PG	PG	FM	PG
FATE	ALIVE	ALIVE	ALIVE	ALIVE	ALIVE
CAUGHT CONDITION	ALIVE	ALIVE	ALIVE	ALIVE	ALIVE
INTERACTION CODE					
INTERACTION DISCARD					
TYPE	Ineraction	Ineraction	Ineraction	Ineraction	Ineraction
NUMBER	1	1	1	1	1

Based on vessel reports for 100% log data coverage. Source: Log sheet provided by vessel operators.

<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 below 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>NOT APPLICABLE <i>There is no report available of any interactions with seabirds from Nauru’s national fleet in 2022.</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, summarizing the most recent five years.

NOT APPLICABLE

Nauru did not charter nor license any longline vessels in 2022. Therefore no is report available for CMM 2018-03: [Seabirds] Annex 2.

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	
	Number of vessels	Number of hooks	Observed hooks	% hooks observed	Number	Rate ²
[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 – 250oS’. 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 [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%)						

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

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

Species	South of 30°S	25°S-30°S	North of 23°N	23°N –25°S	Total
E.g. Antipodean albatross					
[species name]					
[species name]					
Total					

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

<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>Not Applicable <i>Nauru did not charter nor license any longline vessels in 2022. Therefore no report to submit for CMM 2006-04 [South West striped Marlin], Para 4</i></p>																																																																	
<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>Not Applicable <i>Nauru did not charter nor license any longline vessels in 2022. Therefore no report is available for CMM 2015-02 [South Pacific Albacore], Para 4</i></p>																																																																	
<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="316 1417 1279 1522"> <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> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>* Note: WCPFC10 clarified that this reporting responsibility lies with the flag State</i></p> <p>Not Applicable – <i>Nauru did not flag or charter vessels targeting Albacore North of the Equator nor was there any accidental bycatch of North Pacific Albacore by Nauru vessels in 2022. Hence no report to submit.</i></p>	CCM	Area ¹	Fishery	2002-04 Average		Year		Year		Year		Year		Year		Year		No. of vessels	Vessel days																																														
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