



**SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE
EIGHTEEN 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-06 (Rev.01)

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

**SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE
NINETEEN REGULAR SESSION**

August 2023

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

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA



**¹National Oceanic Resource Management
Authority Pohnpei, FSM**

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 2023	[YES]
If no, please indicate the reason(s) and intended actions:	

I. SUMMARY

FSM Fisheries are targeting the skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), yellowfin (*Thunnus albacares*), bigeye tuna (*T. obesus*) and albacore tuna (*T. alalunga*).

In 2022, the total provisional annual catch estimates by FSM National Fleets in the Western and Central Pacific Commission Conventional Area (WCPFC-CA) is 167,147 metric tons (mt) of tuna target tuna. The total provisional catch report for targeted tuna has increased from 155,585 mt in 2021 to 167,147 mt in 2022.

FSM purse seiners has increased its catch in the WCPFC-CA from 150,446 mt in 2021 to 162,057 mt in 2021 (Table 1). The FSM longliners has its catch in the WCPFC-CA continued to be decreased from 11,656 mt in 2019, 5,149 mt in 2020, 5,139 mt in 2021 to 5,090 mt in in 2022 (Table 2).

Based on provisional data from logsheets, the total 2022 provisional annual catch estimates in the FSM Economic Exclusive Zone (EEZ), both foreign and domestic fleet and by gears, accumulated to a total of 217,599 mt of target tuna. The 2022 catch in FSM EEZ has higher catch recorded in comparison the 4-year trend series, 2019-2021. The catch record in the FSM EEZ by purse seine, longline, and pole-and-line in 2022 were 211,561 mt, 2,425 mt and 3,514 mt, respectively.

II. BACKGROUND

The FSM EEZ is situated between 135° and 165° east longitude and 10°N and 5°S latitude. Covering an area over one million square miles of the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO). FSM is the third largest EEZ among the Pacific Island members of the Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA).

FSM NORMA's mandate is to be an effective guardian and manager of the living and non-living resources in the FSM EEZ for people living today and for the generations to come.

In late 2022, the redeployment of observers has commenced and FSM slowly redeploying its Observers on purse seine fishing vessels. The initial stage of the redeployment continuous to be a challenging noting with the significant drop of active observers with employment opportunities. Nonetheless, FSM continues to provide all observer refresher training to its Observers while at the same time develop its initial plan for its observer recruitment in 2023.

III. FLAG STATE REPORTING

The number of FSM fishing vessels by gear in 2022 comprised of 28 purse seiners and 51 longline vessels as indicated in Table 3 and Table 4. These vessels fished actively throughout the WCPO. However, a few of the FSM longline fish for fresh yellowfin and bigeye tuna while some frozen longline vessels seasonally fish for albacore tuna in the waters of Cook Islands (Figure 4).

In 2022, the catch of FSM purse seine in the WCPFC-CA is accounted for (162,055 mt - 98%) of the total catch followed by (3,013 mt - 2%) of the longline.

Skipjack (138,965 mt) is accounted for 84% of the total catch followed by yellowfin (21,135 mt -13%), then bigeye (3,629 mt - 2%) and albacore (1,339 mt - 1%). In addition to the total provisional 2022 WCPO catch, black marlin, blue marlin, striped marlin, silky shark were other species that were retained and discarded.

The 2022 total provisional catches reported from logsheets retained and discarded totaled 153,578 mt and 2,008 mt, respectively.

For the National purse seine, the total provisional 2022 WCPO-CA catch retained and discarded totaled 162,057 mt and 672 mt, respectively.

As for the National longlines, the total retained and discarded from the provisional 2021 WCPO-CA catch are 5,090 mt and 3,427 mt, respectively.

Table 1. Annual catch (mt) in the WCPF Convention Area by species for the FSM Purse Seine fleet, 2018-2022.

Gear Fleet Source	PURSE SEINE					
	FM					
	Annual Catch Estimates					
Species	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
					Retain	Discard
ALBACORE	1	-	-	-	-	-
BIGEYE	3,333	5,156	7,845	7,626	2,263	81
PACIFIC BLUEFIN	-	-	-	-	-	-
SKIPJACK	97,477	127,864	137,960	111,591	138,965	257
YELLOWFIN	18,227	26,249	32,100	31,102	20,827	20
BLACK MARLIN	5	5	2	8	-	-
BLUE MARLIN	31	33	12	32	2	7
STRIPED MARLIN	1	5	1	2	-	1
SWORDFISH	-	-	-	-	-	-
BLUE SHARK	-	-	-	-	-	-
SILKY SHARK	64	126	151	70	-	296
HAMMERHEAD SHARK	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAKO SHARK	-	-	-	-	-	-
OCEANIC WHITETIP SHARK	-	1	-	-	-	10
PORBEAGLE SHARK	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHALE SHARK	1	-	1	15	-	-
THRESHER SHARK	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	119,140	159,439	178,072	150,446	162,057	672

Source: TUFMAN

Table 2. Annual catch (mt) in the WCPFC Convention Area by species for the FSM Longline fleet, 2018-2022.

Gear Fleet Source	LONGLINE					
	FM					
	Annual Catch Estimates					
Species	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
					Retain	Discard
ALBACORE	2,069	2,243	509	922	1,339	-
BIGEYE	3,107	3,559	2,158	1,606	1,366	35
PACIFIC BLUEFIN	2	-	-	-	0	-
SKIPJACK	89	309	27	60	0	2
YELLOWFIN	2,395	4,692	2,010	1,729	307	31
BLACK MARLIN	12	31	1	-	13	2,334
BLUE MARLIN	318	432	288	272	108	8
STRIPED MARLIN	-	5	1	-	0	172
SWORDFISH	79	76	48	50	1	15
BLUE SHARK	30	200	79	234	-	631
SILKY SHARK	66	38	16	171	-	-
HAMMERHEAD SHARK	-	-	1	-	-	-
MAKO SHARK	24	5	6	7	-	-
OCEANIC WHITETIP SHARK	-	63	5	86	47	-
PORBEAGLE SHARK	-	-	-	-	28	4
WHALE SHARK	-	-	-	-	-	195
THRESHER SHARK	1	3	-	2	1,881	-
TOTAL	8,192	11,656	5,149	5,139	5,090	3,427

Source: TUFMAN

Table 3. Number of purse seine vessels by size category, active in the WCPFC convention area, 2018-2022.

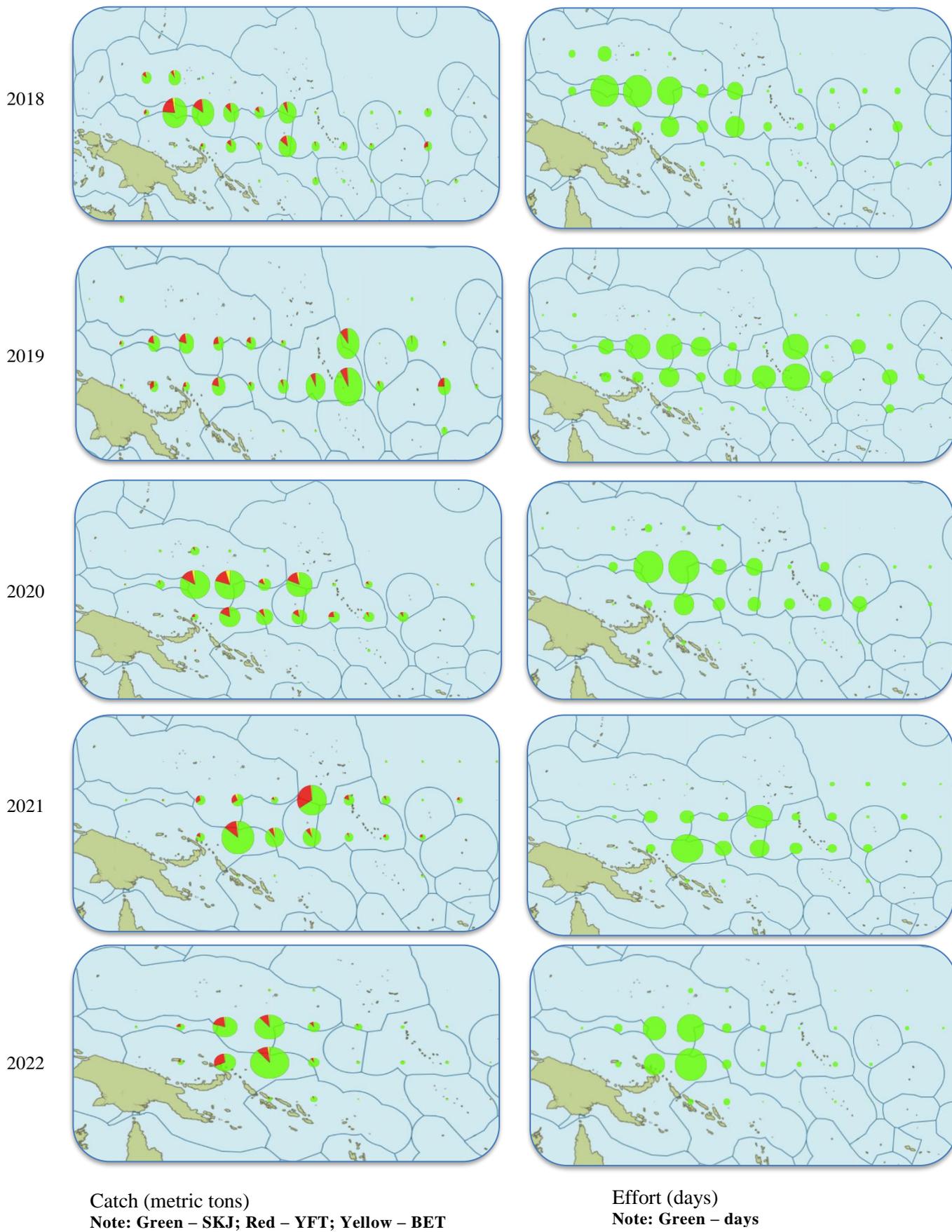
Gear	PS					
Fleet	FM					
Source	Number of Active Vessels (WCPFC Yearbook)					
Year	00-500 GRT	501-1000 GRT	1001-1500 GRT	1500+ GRT	Unknown GRT	Total Vessels
2018	0	3	6	13	0	22
2019	0	4	7	12	0	23
2020	0	4	9	14	0	27
2021	0	3	9	16	0	28
2022	0	3	9	16	0	28

Source: TUFMAN

Table 4: Number of longline vessels by size category, active in the WCPFC convention area, 2018-2022.

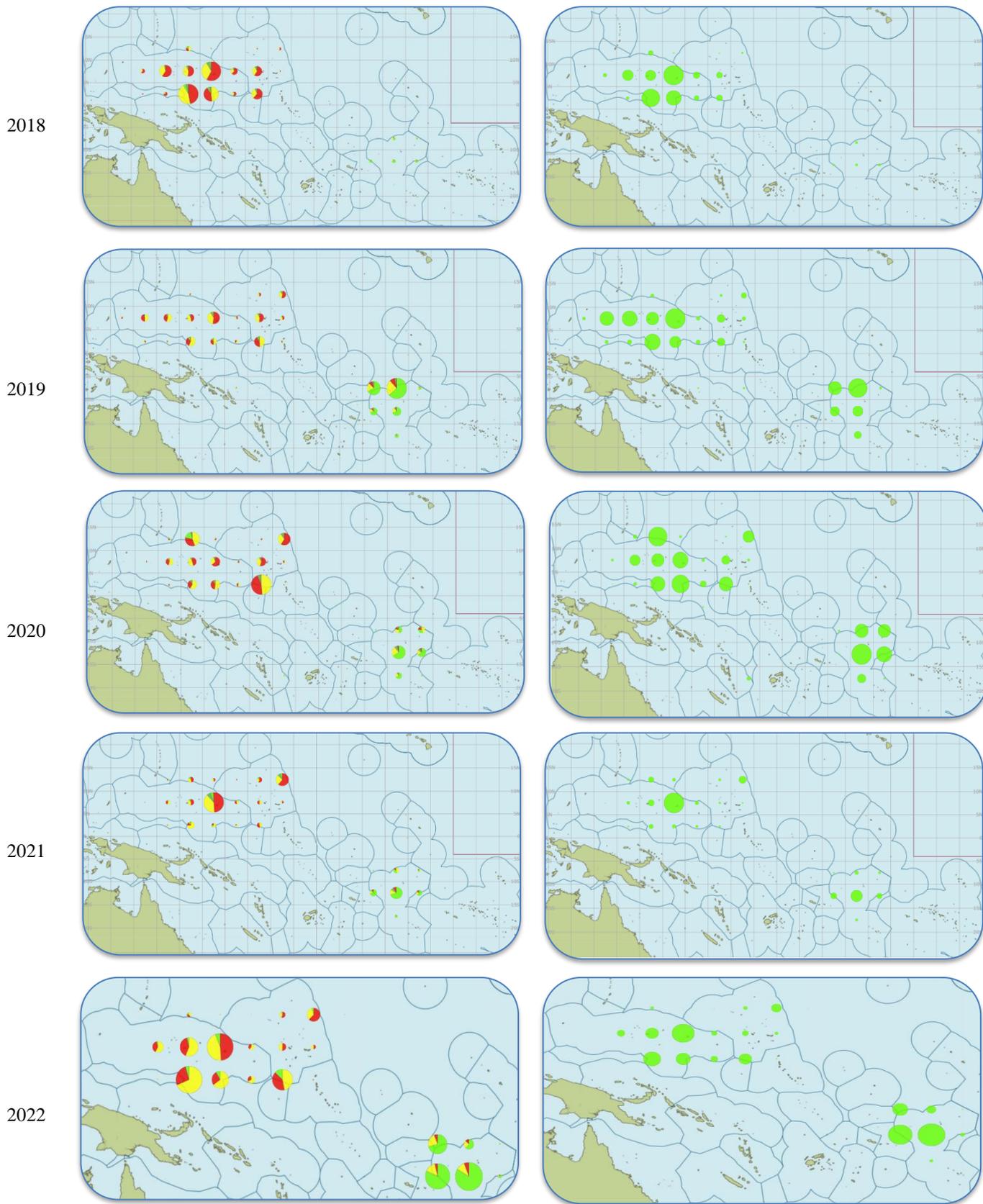
Gear	LL					
Fleet	FM					
Source	Number of Active Vessels (WCPFC Yearbook)					
Year	00-50 GRT	51-200 GRT	201-500 GRT	500+ GRT	Unknown GRT	Total Vessels
2018	1	30	22	0	0	53
2019	0	23	15	0	0	38
2020	1	29	12	0	0	42
2021	0	32	19	0	0	51
2022	0	32	19	0	0	51

Source: TUFMAN



Source:TUFMAN

Figure 1: Annual distribution of FSM purse seiners in the WCPFC-CA, 2018-2022



Catch (metric tons)
 Note: Green – ALB; Red – BET; Yellow – YFT

Effort (hooks)
 Note: Green - Hooks

Source:TUFMAN

Figure 2: Annual distribution of FSM longliners in the WCPFC-CA, 2018-2022.

IV. COASTAL STATE REPORTING

A total of 142 foreign vessels were licensed to fish in FSM EEZ in 2022. By gear, 25 longliners, 22 pole-and-lines, and 95 purse seiners.

The total provisional 2022 purse seine catch in FSM EEZ for skipjack, yellowfin, bigeye and albacore are estimated at 181,113 mt, 28,076 mt, 2,372 mt, and 0, respectively. The skipjack, yellowfin, bigeye and albacore are accounted for total catch at 86%, 13%, 2% and 0%, respectively (Table 6 and Table 7).

In Table 8 and Table 9, there are no catch recorded for skipjack for longlines. However, the total provisional 2022 longline catch for yellowfin (930 mt – 38%) followed by bigeye (1,353 mt – 56 %) then albacore (142 mt – 6%).

From 2018-2020, Japan was the only country that have its pole-and-line fleet operated in the FSM EEZ. However, Solomon Island has now joined Japan for the only pole-and-line fleet that fished in FSM EEZ in 2021 (Table 10). Japan pole-and-lines continued to have fishing efforts in the mid of the FSM EEZ, however have a not much catch and effort in previous (see figure 5). In 2022, the catch of pole-and-line in the FSM EEZ has increased from 19 mt in 2020 and 1,610 mt in 2021 to 3,514 mt in 2022.

Table 5. Annual number of flag vessels and gear type licensed to fish in the FSM EEZ, 2018-2022.

No	Flag	Gears	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	China	Purse Seine	12	9	8	10	9
		Longline	57	70	58	37	22
2	Japan	Purse Seine	27	28	29	29	29
		Longline	23	21	29	19	3
3	South Korea	Purse Seine	15	24	21	21	22
		Longline	27	31	26	22	21
4	Chinese Taipei	Purse Seine	27	32	29	30	27
		Longline	6	6	20	-	-
5	Philippine	Purse Seine	23	27	23	22	9

Source: NORMA

Table 6: Annual catch records for purse seiners within FSM EEZ, by distant flags and tuna species 2018-2022.

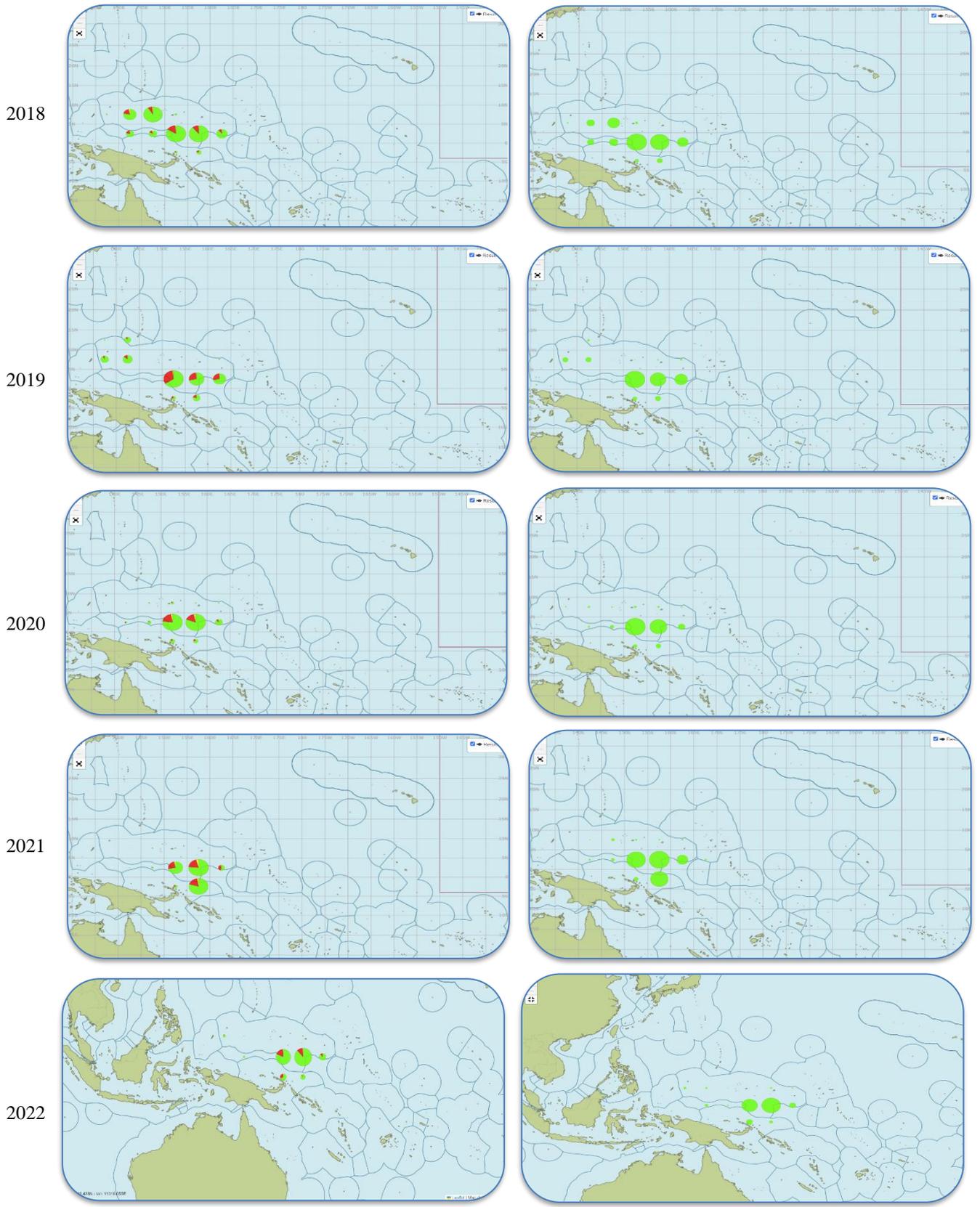
FLAG	YEAR	Catch in Metric Tones		
		SKJ	YFT	BET
China	2018	863	465	23
	2019	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-
	2021	-	-	-
	2022	715	80	15
Chinese Taipei	YEAR	SKJ	YFT	BET
	2018	28,838	3,185	252
	2019	23,043	6,933	194
	2020	26,009	5,411	878
	2021	14,512	4,851	692
2022	33,961	4,648	770	
Japan	YEAR	SKJ	YFT	BET
	2018	72,042	13,815	1,907
	2019	38,259	14,062	690
	2020	32,882	11,493	1,028
	2021	5,700	3,202	64
2022	25,812	3,529	65	
Korea	YEAR	SKJ	YFT	BET
	2018	26,243	2,994	463
	2019	6,472	2,313	31
	2020	23,001	5,574	427
	2021	9,028	1,681	219
2022	37,203	6,682	334	
USA	YEAR	SKJ	YFT	BET
	2018	23,653	1,551	102
	2019	8,391	543	22
	2020	1,850	532	54
	2021	-	-	-
2022	-	-	-	
Philippines	YEAR	SKJ	YFT	BET
	2018	420	180	-
	2019	-	5	-
	2020	-	-	-
	2021	-	-	-
2022	-	-	-	

Source: TUFMAN

Table 7: Annual catch records for purse seiners within FSM EEZ by the FFA flag and tuna species 2018-2022.

FLAG	YEAR	Catch in Metric Tones		
		SKJ	YFT	BET
FSM	2018	40,517	6,063	1,109
	2019	19,239	4,923	565
	2020	50,965	7,831	1,986
	2021	18,788	5,962	1,102
	2022	48,762	7,945	890
Kiribati	YEAR	SKJ	YFT	BET
	2018	2,890	263	57
	2019	332	68	55
	2020	983	226	47
	2021	700	475	65
2022	3,276	385	22	
Marshall	YEAR	SKJ	YFT	BET
	2018	1,519	190	35
	2019	25	5	-
	2020	1,930	393	51
	2021	2,574	457	118
2022	6,552	545	63	
Nauru	YEAR	SKJ	YFT	BET
	2018	-	-	-
	2019	295	145	-
	2020	2,784	351	87
	2021	7,277	3,201	364
2022	12,928	1,788	159	
PNG	YEAR	SKJ	YFT	BET
	2018	28,680	5,927	303
	2019	9,941	3,053	72
	2020	3,077	724	1
	2021	3,430	413	68
2022	2,221	763	18	
Solomon Is	YEAR	SKJ	YFT	BET
	2018	1,629	266	5
	2019	1,668	340	2
	2020	1,414	447	55
	2021	2,749	285	11
2022	1,017	379	13	
Tuvalu	YEAR	SKJ	YFT	BET
	2018	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-
	2021	-	-	-
2022	4,362	695	0	
Vanuatu	YEAR	SKJ	YFT	BET
	2018	-	-	-
	2019	805	503	23
	2020	2,904	430	16
	2021	1,264	191	8
2022	4,304	637	23	

Source: TUFMAN



Catch (metric tons)
 Note: Green – SKJ; Red – YFT; Yellow – BET

Effort (days)
 Note: Green – days

Source: TUFMAN

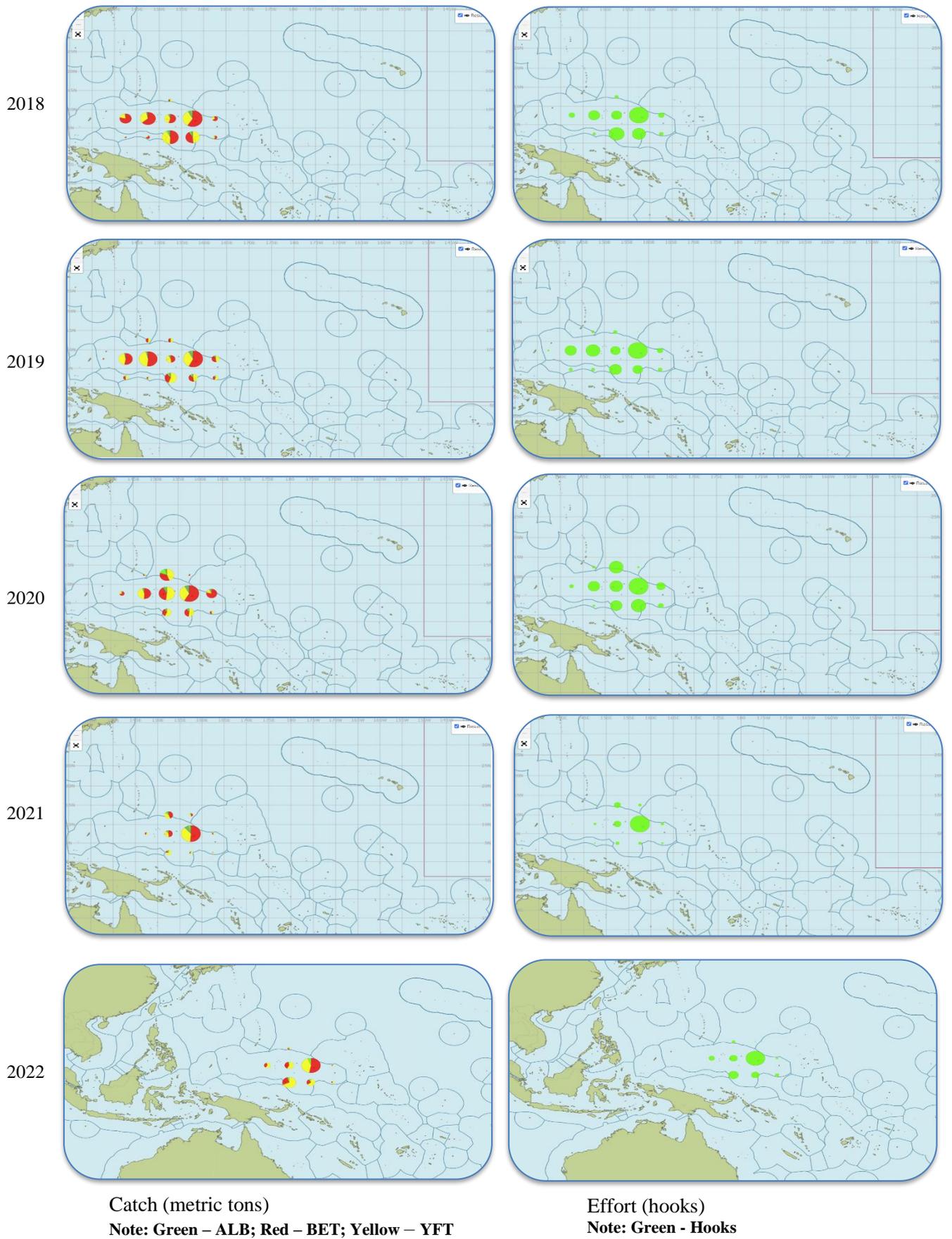
Figure 3: Annual distribution of purse seines catch and effort in the FSM EEZ, 2018-2022.

Source: TUFMAN

Table 8. Annual catch records for longlines within FSM EEZ, by distant flags and tuna species 2018-2022.

FLAG	YEAR	Catch in Metric Tones		
		ALB	BET	YFT
Australia	2018	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-
	2020	-	92	8
	2021	-	-	-
	2022	-	-	-
FLAG	YEAR	ALB	BET	YFT
China	2018	27	658	416
	2019	16	229	298
	2020	1	11	6
	2021	2	25	23
	2022	9	49	90
FLAG	YEAR	ALB	BET	YFT
Chinese Taipei	2018	-	55	37
	2019	-	-	-
	2020	-	3	3
	2021	-	-	-
	2022	-	-	-
FLAG	YEAR	ALB	BET	YFT
Japan	2018	15	1,178	361
	2019	8	832	490
	2020	19	643	381
	2021	43	453	395
	2022	15	156	94

Source: TUFMAN



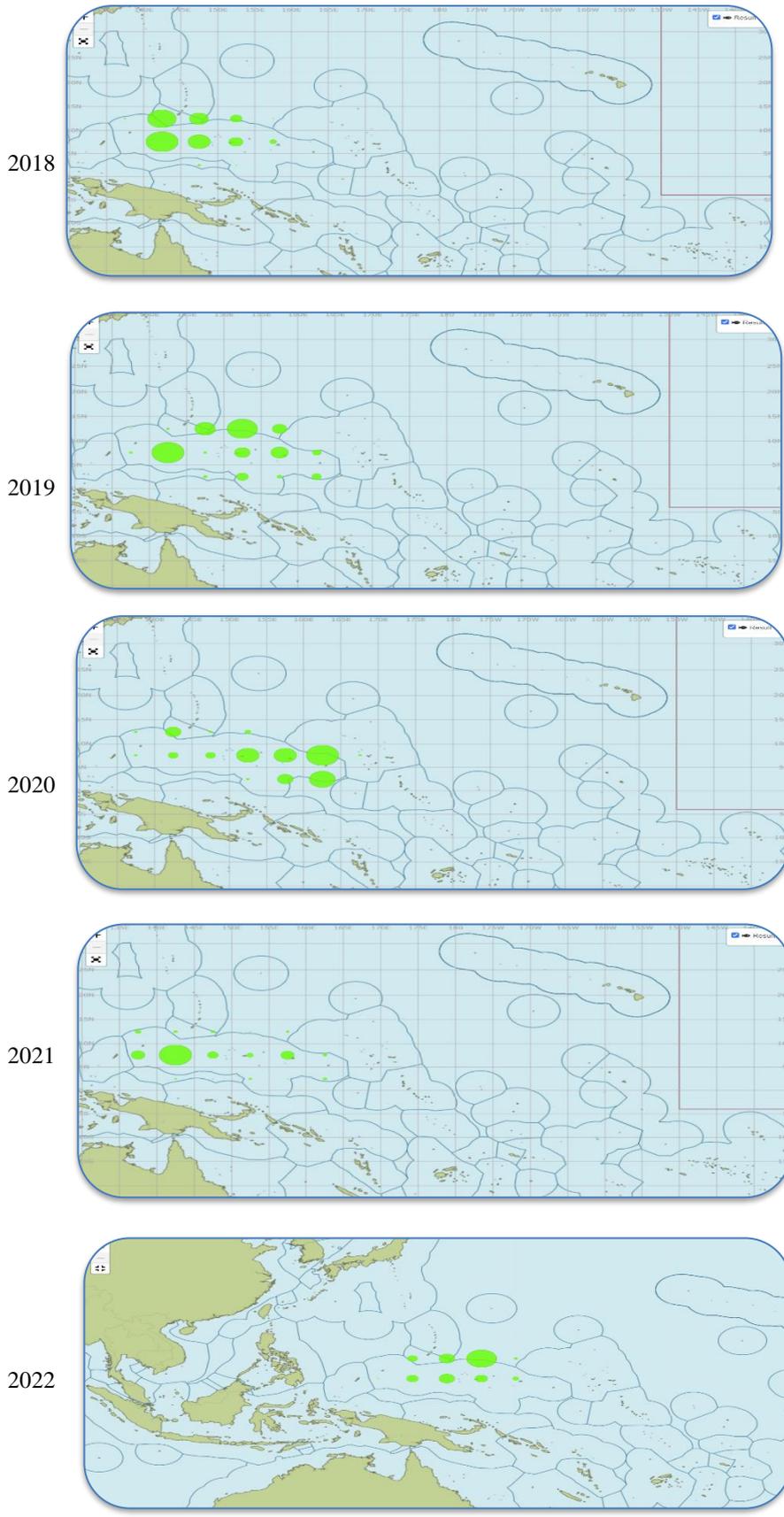
Source:TUFMAN

Figure 4: Annual distribution of longlines catch and effort in the FSM EEZ, 2018-2022.

Table 10. Annual catch records by Japan pole-and-line within FSM EEZ, 2018-2022.

		Catch (Metric tonnes)		
		SKJ	BET	YFT
Japan	2018	570	-	2
	2019	963	26	10
	2020	19	-	-
	2021	1,490	6	73
	2022	3,491	1	22
Solomon Is	2018	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-
	2021	41	-	-
	2022	-	-	-

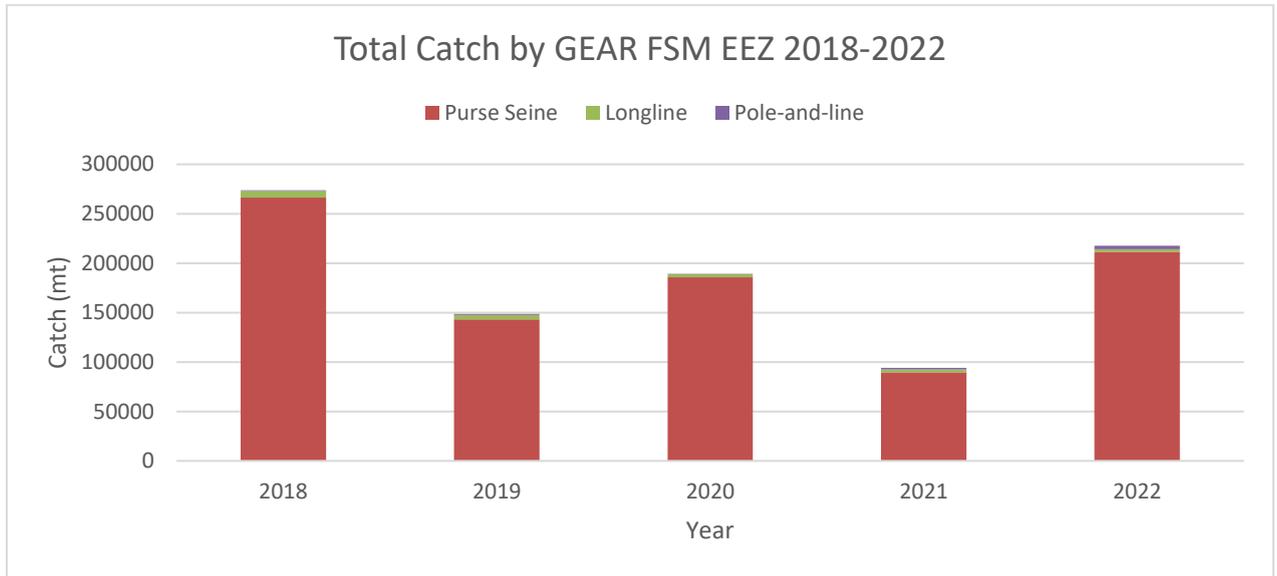
Source: TUFMAN



Effort (days)

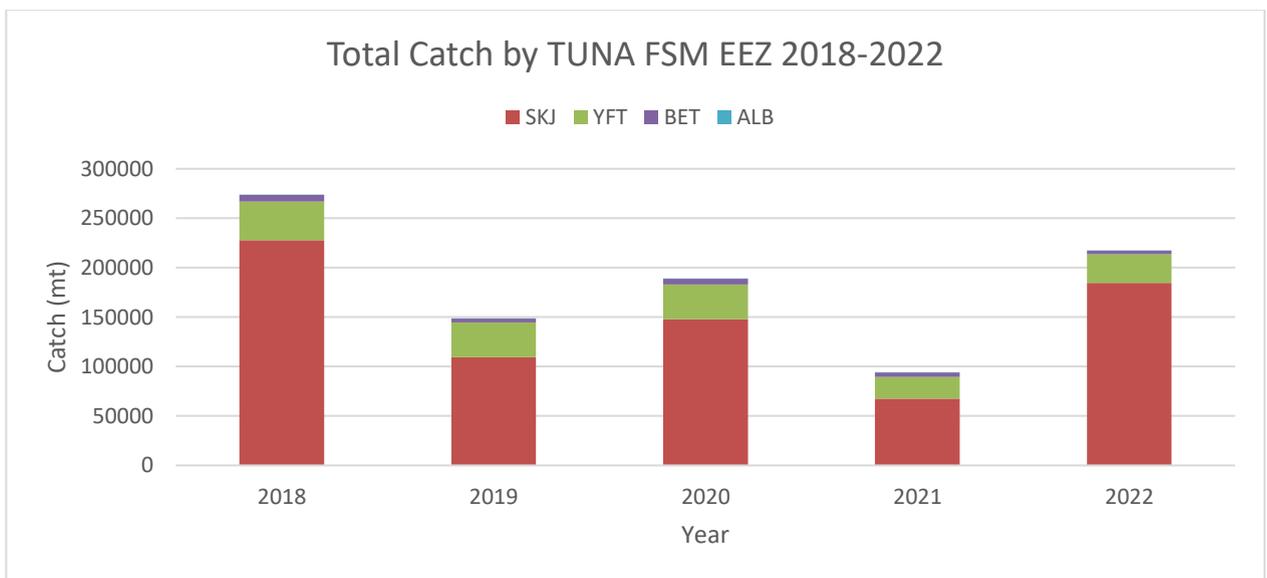
Source: TUFMAN

Figure 5: Annual distribution of pole-and-lines efforts in the FSM EEZ, 2018-2022.



Source: Dorado

Figure 6: Total annual catch from 2018-2022 by different gear types operating in FSM EEZ.



Source: Dorado

Figure 7. Total annual catch 2018-2022 by tuna species in FM EEZ

V. FUTURE PROSPECT OF FISHERY

NORMA continues to develop its capacity with its a catch documentation scheme (CDS) to collaborate closely with the relevant stakeholders to complete the required inspections of 3 candidate purse seine vessels. FSM's objective is to become a competent authority, however, unexpected factors that arises from restrictions due to covid-19 pandemic includes the need of capacity building, adjustments in legal frameworks, responsibilities are increased noting that involvement of other parties. Nevertheless, all parties are putting in more efforts and collaborations continues to progress.

Electronic Monitoring (EM) continues to develop at the national level. The analysis of trip footage is still in place at the data review center and trials of new review software are being planned. Within the region, developments are underway on EM standard operations and procedures, giving finer details to equipment requirements and data sets. Along with developments, NORMA, TNC, SPC, and Satlink/ DOS are still working collaboratively to achieve a fully implemented EM program.

The FSM Observer program did not deploy any observer ER trips in 2022 as there is more capacity development needed prior to the redeployment of observers. With the continuous support from the POA MRAG, FSM anticipate to provide the training needed for Observers to carry out the ER devices and gears before end of 2023.



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.

CMM 2009-03 [Swordfish], Para 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swordfish is not a targeted species by FSM Flag vessels and in 2022 no South Pacific swordfish bycatch caught in the south of 20°S for FSM Flag vessels that fish in the south of 20°S
Observer coverage (WCPFC 11 decision – para 484(b))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No observers on FSM LL vessels in 2022 due to COVID

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**.

**CMM 2009-06
[Transshipment], Para 11
(ANNEX II)**

(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
23,893 mt	In Port	Inside	Inside	SKJ	Frozen	PS
4,136 mt	In Port	Inside	Inside	YFT	Frozen	PS
407 mt	In Port	Inside	Inside	BET	Frozen	PS
30 mt	In Port	Inside	Inside	SKJ	Frozen	LL
1,091 mt	In Port	Inside	Inside	YFT	Frozen	LL
585 mt	In Port	Inside	Inside	BET	Frozen	LL
230 mt	In Port	Inside	Inside	ALB	Frozen	LL
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
47	In Port	Inside	Inside	PS
29	In Port	Inside	Inside	LL
received				

CMM 2011-03 [Impact of PS fishing on cetaceans], Para 5	Flag	Date	Lat	Lon	EEZ	Species	Number	Fate
	FM	3 03 2022	0215.383S	15527.483E	PG	SPINNER DOLPHIN	5	Released
	FM	22 11 2022	0117.699S	15328.916E	PG	FALSE KILLER WHALE	1	Released
	FM	27 12 2022	0230.608S	15453.128E	PG	MELON-HEADED WHALE	1	Released
	FM	4 03 2022	0212.766S	15508.550E	PG	FALSE KILLER WHALE	1	Released
CMM 2018-03 [Seabirds] Para 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No observers on FSM LL vessels in 2022 due to COVID so no observed data is available for Table x, Table y and Table z 							

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	
	Number of vessels	Number of hooks	Observed hooks	% hooks observed	Number	Rate ²
2018	44	41,708,392	567,352	1.4%	0	0
2019	37	27,561,991	1,256,755	4.6%	0	0
2020	42	31,210,049	914,209	2.9%	0	0
2021	51	23,400,741	116,285	0.0	0	0
2022	36	16,166,390	0	0.0%	0	0

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 2022.

	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			88%		
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	NS			12%		
	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 FSM 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
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

**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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2022, 10 FM vessels reported fishing in the south of 15°S; however, there were no bycatch reported for South West striped marlin. 																																				
<p>CMM 2015-02 [South Pacific Albacore] Para 4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>CMM 2019-03 [North Pacific Albacore], Para 3</p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="634 610 1768 847"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Fishery</th> <th>Vessel Number</th> <th>Vessel Days</th> <th>Catch (Number)</th> <th>Catch (MT)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>Longline</td> <td>57</td> <td>8,422</td> <td>8,526</td> <td>176</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>Longline</td> <td>61</td> <td>6,244</td> <td>5,544</td> <td>126</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>Longline</td> <td>64</td> <td>7,785</td> <td>6,866</td> <td>116</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>Longline</td> <td>51</td> <td>5,892</td> <td>9,328</td> <td>182</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022</td> <td>Longline</td> <td>29</td> <td>3,913</td> <td>9,011</td> <td>188</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Fishery	Vessel Number	Vessel Days	Catch (Number)	Catch (MT)	2018	Longline	57	8,422	8,526	176	2019	Longline	61	6,244	5,544	126	2020	Longline	64	7,785	6,866	116	2021	Longline	51	5,892	9,328	182	2022	Longline	29	3,913	9,011	188
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