



**SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE
TWENTIETH REGULAR SESSION**

Manila, Philippines
14 – 21 August 2024

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

WCPFC-SC20-AR/CCM-06

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

**SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE
NINETEEN REGULAR SESSION**

August 2024

**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 2024	[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 2023, the total provisional annual catch estimate by FSM National Fleets in the Western and Central Pacific Commission Conventional Area (WCPFC-CA) is 151,301 metric tons (mt) of tuna target tuna. The total provisional catch report for targeted tuna has decreased from 167,224 mt in 2022 to 151,301 mt in 2023.

FSM purse seiners has decreased its catch of the key tuna species in the WCPFC-CA from 162,412 mt in 2022 to 147,197 mt in 2023 (Table 1). The FSM longliners has its catch in the WCPFC-CA continued to be increased from 4,812 mt in 2022 to 4,104 mt in 2023 (Table 2).

Based on provisional data from logsheets, the total 2023 provisional annual catch estimates in the FSM Economic Exclusive Zone (EEZ), both foreign and domestic fleet and by gears, accumulated to a total of 82,954 mt of target tuna. The 2023 catch in FSM EEZ has the lowest catch recorded in comparison the 5-year trend series, 2019-2023. The catch record in the FSM EEZ by purse seine, longline, and pole-and-line in 2023 were 80,037 mt, 2,528 mt and 389 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 2023, FSM has fully redeployed its Observers on purse seine fishing vessels since its phased approach late 2022. In addition to 2023, FSM continues to recruit more observers into its Program with support from SPC and FFA while at the same time provided all observer refresher training to its Observers.

III. FLAG STATE REPORTING

The number of FSM fishing vessels by gear in 2023 comprised of 27 purse seiners and 27 longline vessels as indicated in Table 3 and Table 4. These vessels fished actively throughout the WCPO. However, FSM fresh longline fish for fresh yellowfin and bigeye tuna in Majuro while a few of FSM chartered frozen longline vessels seasonally fish for albacore tuna in the waters of Cook Islands (Figure 2).

In 2023, the catch of FSM purse seine in the WCPFC-CA is accounted for (147,333 mt - 97%) of the total catch followed by (4,805 mt - 3%) of the FSM longline.

Skipjack (120,153 mt) is accounted for 79% of the total catch followed by yellowfin 27,067 mt - 18%), then bigeye (2,238 mt - 1%) and albacore (1,840 mt - 1%). In addition to the total provisional 2023 WCPO catch, black marlin, blue marlin, striped marlin, silky shark were other species that were retained and discarded.

The 2023 total provisional catches reported from logsheets retained and discarded totaled 150,479 mt and 1,659 mt, respectively.

For the National purse seine, the total provisional 2023 WCPO-CA catch retained and discarded totaled 146,131 mt and 1,202 mt, respectively.

As for the National longlines, the total retained and discarded from the provisional 2023 WCPO-CA catch are 4,348 mt and 457 mt, respectively.

Table 1. Annual catch (mt) in the WCPFC Area by species for the FSM Purse Seine fleet, 2019-2023 (Source: SPC T2).

Gear Fleet Source	PURSE SEINE					
	FM					
	Annual Catch Estimates					
Species	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
					Retain	Discard
ALBACORE	-	-	-	-	-	-
BIGEYE	5,156	7,845	6,121	6,363	1,001	17
PACIFIC BLUEFIN	-	-	-	-	-	-
SKIPJACK	127,864	137,960	115,942	128,146	119,108	997
YELLOWFIN	26,249	32,100	28,256	27,903	26,007	67
BLACK MARLIN	5	2	8	-	2	5
BLUE MARLIN	33	12	32	9	12	21
STRIPED MARLIN	5	1	2	1	1	1
SWORDFISH	-	-	-	-	-	-
BLUE SHARK	-	-	-	-	-	-
SILKY SHARK	126	151	70	296	-	75
HAMMERHEAD SHARK	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAKO SHARK	-	-	-	-	-	-
OCEANIC WHITETIP SHARK	1	-	-	10	-	1
PORBEAGLE SHARK	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHALE SHARK	-	1	15	-	-	18
THRESHER SHARK	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	159,439	178,072	150,446	162,057	146,131	1,202

Table 2. Annual catch (mt) in the WCPFC Area by species for the FSM Longline fleet, 2019-2023 (Source: SPC T2).

Gear Fleet Source	LONGLINE					
	FM					
	Annual Catch Estimates					
Species	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
					Retain	Discard
ALBACORE	2,243	509	922	1,473	1,840	3
BIGEYE	3,559	2,158	1,606	1,375	1,211	9
PACIFIC BLUEFIN	-	-	-	-	1	-
SKIPJACK	309	27	60	49	43	5
YELLOWFIN	4,692	2,010	1,729	1,915	978	15
BLACK MARLIN	31	1	-	13	-	-
BLUE MARLIN	432	288	272	108	244	31
STRIPED MARLIN	5	1	-	1	1	-
SWORDFISH	76	48	50	42	30	-
BLUE SHARK	200	79	234	173	-	246
SILKY SHARK	38	16	171	42	-	124
HAMMERHEAD SHARK	-	1	-	-	-	1
MAKO SHARK	5	6	7	8	-	3
OCEANIC WHITETIP SHARK	63	5	86	12	-	19
PORBEAGLE SHARK	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHALE SHARK	-	-	-	-	-	-
THRESHER SHARK	3	-	2	2	-	1
TOTAL	11,656	5,149	5,139	5,213	4,348	457

Table 3. Number of purse seine vessels by size category, active in the WCPFC convention area, 2019-2023.

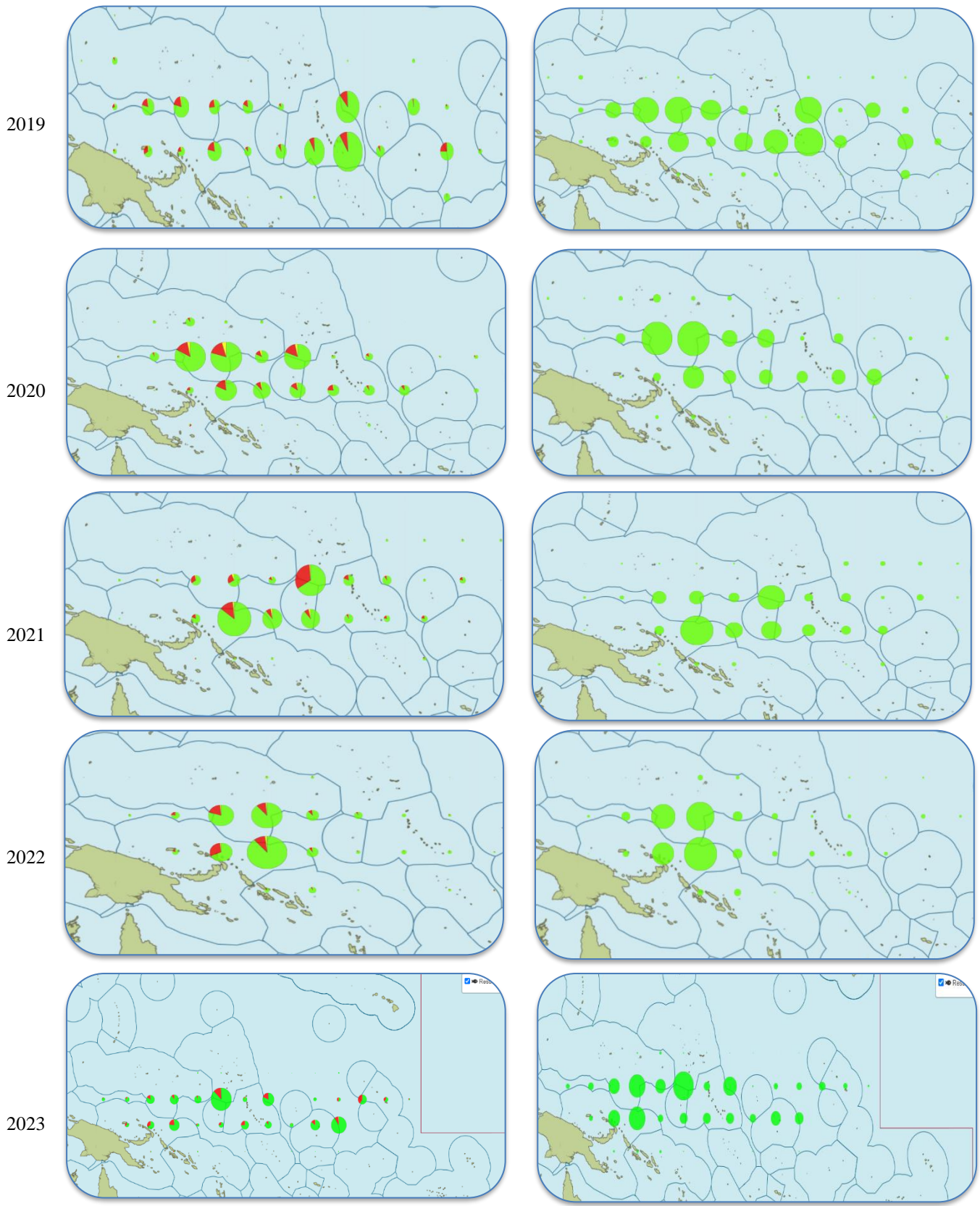
Gear	PS					
Fleet	FM					
Source	Number of Active Vessels (WCPFC Yearbook)					
Year	00-500 GRT	501-1000 GRT	1001-1500 GRT	1500+ GRT	Unknown GRT	Total Vessels
2019	0	4	7	12	0	23
2020	0	4	9	14	0	27
2021	0	3	9	16	0	28
2022	0	1	9	15	0	25
2023	0	1	9	17	0	27

Source: TUFMAN

Table 4. Number of longline vessels by size category, active in the WCPFC convention area, 2019-2023.

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
2019	0	23	15	0	0	38
2020	1	29	12	0	0	42
2021	0	32	19	0	0	51
2022	0	23	8	0	0	31
2023	0	19	8	0	0	27

Source: TUFMAN

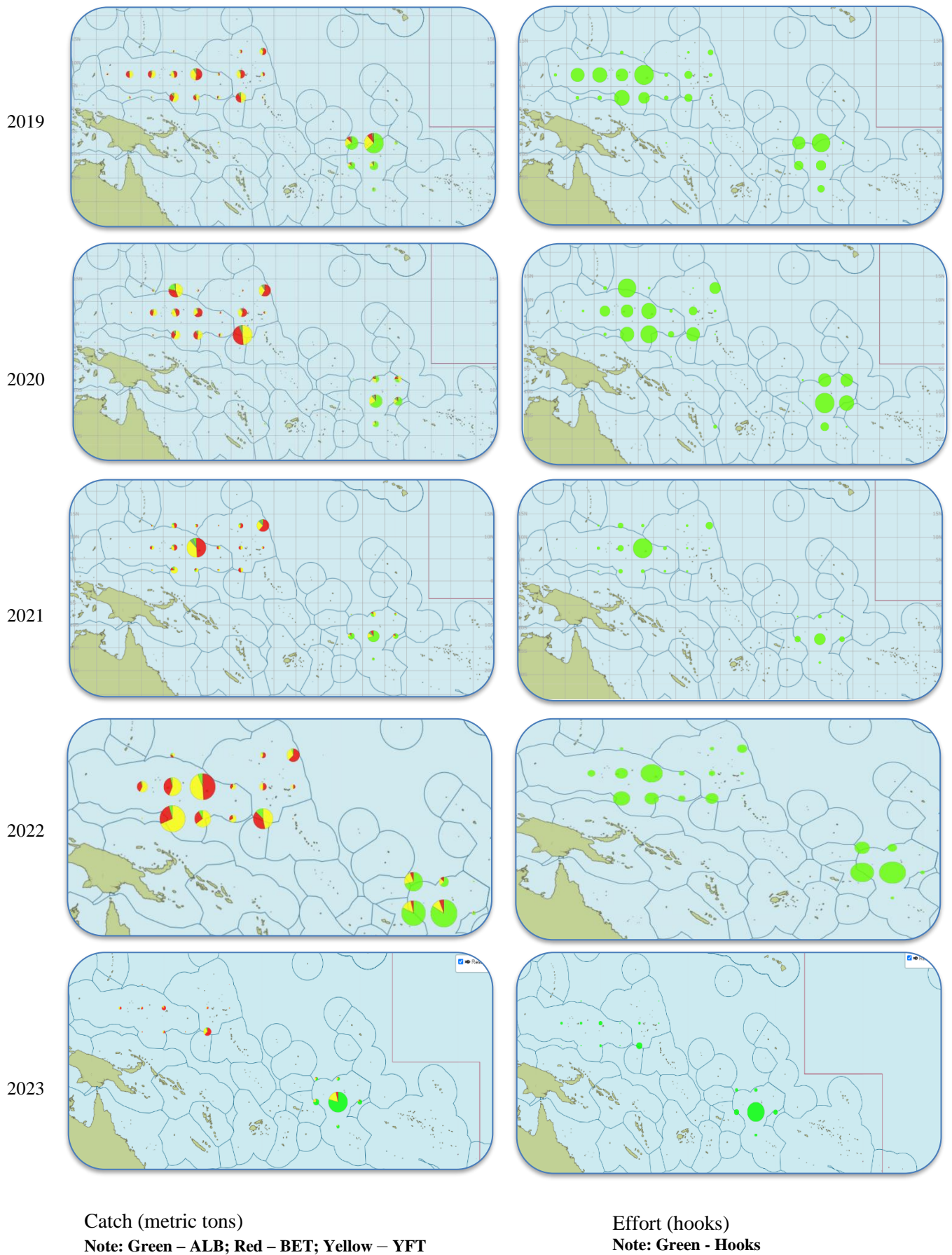


Catch (metric tons)
 Note: Green – SKJ; Red – YFT; Yellow – BET

Effort (days)
 Note: Green – days

Source:TUFMAN

Figure 1 Annual distribution of FSM purse seiners in the WCPFC-CA, 2019-2023



Source:TUFMAN

Figure 2. Annual distribution of FSM longliners in the WCPFC-CA, 2019-2023.

IV. COASTAL STATE REPORTING

A total of 152 foreign vessels were licensed to fish in FSM EEZ in 2023. By gear, 35 longliners, 22 pole-and-lines, and 95 purse seiners (Table 5).

The total provisional 2023 purse seine catch in FSM EEZ for skipjack, yellowfin, bigeye and albacore are estimated at 67,220 mt, 11,388 mt, 1,429 mt, and 0, respectively. The skipjack, yellowfin, bigeye and albacore are accounted for total catch at 84%, 14%, 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 2023 longline catch for yellowfin (860 mt – 34%) followed by bigeye (1,573 mt – 62 %) then albacore (95 mt – 4%).

In 2023, Japan is the only country that have its pole-and-line fleet operated in the FSM EEZ except in 2021 where Solomon Island also fished in FSM EEZ (Table 11). Japan pole-and-lines has shifted its fishing efforts in the mid of the FSM EEZ in 2022 to east and west of the FSM EEZ (Figure 4). The catch of pole-and-line in the FSM EEZ has decreased from 3,514 mt in 2022 to 389 mt in 2023.

Table 5. Annual number of flag vessels and gear type licensed to fish in the FSM EEZ, 2019-2023.

No	Flag	Gears	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	China	Purse Seine	9	8	10	9	10
		Longline	70	58	37	22	28
2	Japan	Purse Seine	28	29	29	29	30
		Longline	21	29	19	3	7
		Pole-and-line	24	21	21	22	22
3	South Korea	Purse Seine	31	26	22	21	22
4	Chinese Taipei	Purse Seine	32	29	30	27	26
		Longline	6	20	-	-	-
5	Philippine	Purse Seine	27	23	22	9	7

Source: NORMA

Table 6. Annual catch records for purse seiners within FSM EEZ, by distant flags and tuna species 2019-2023

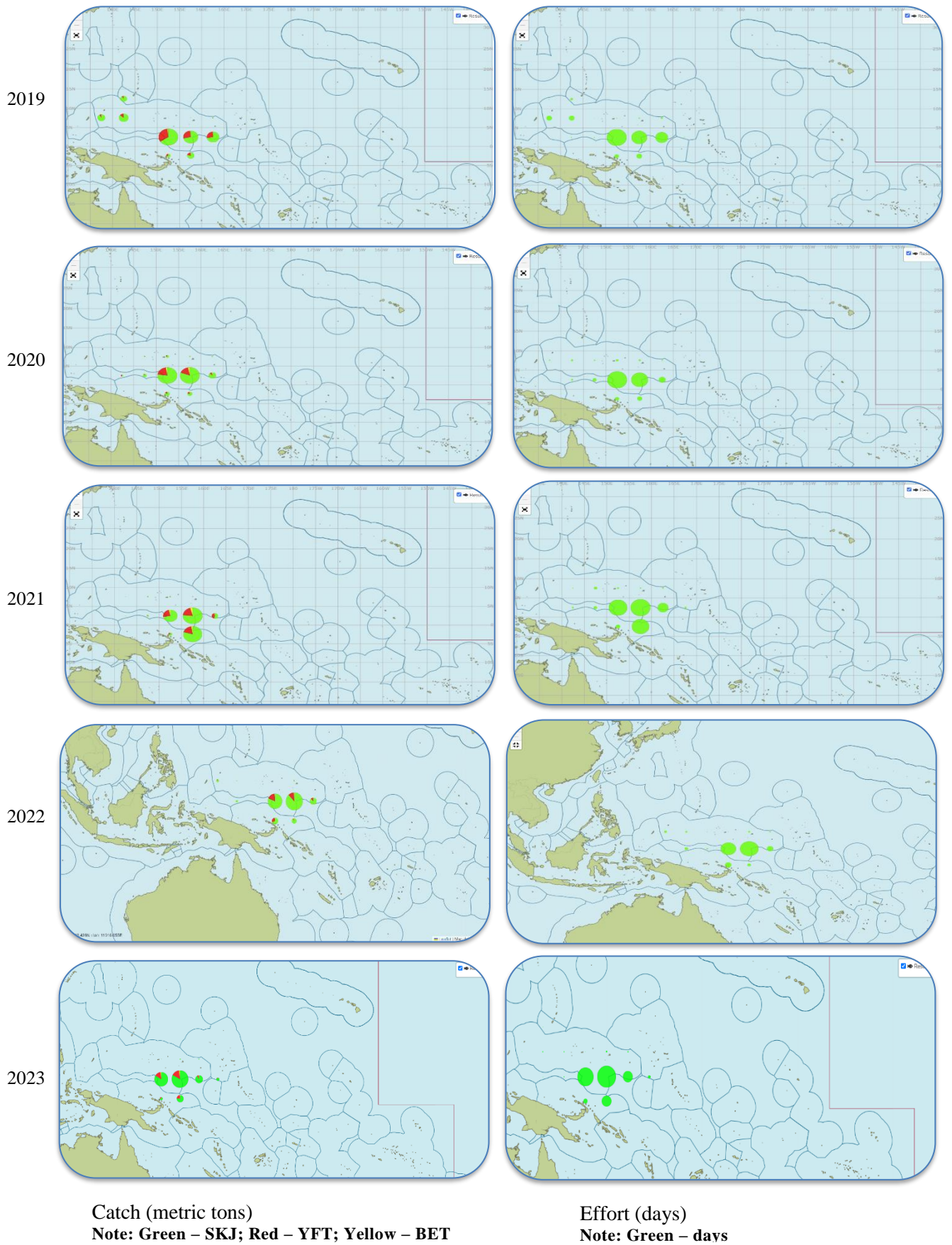
FLAG	YEAR	Catch in Metric Tones		
		SKJ	YFT	BET
China	2019	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-
	2021	-	-	-
	2022	715	80	15
	2023	4	-	-
Chinese Taipei	YEAR	SKJ	YFT	BET
	2019	23,043	6,933	194
	2020	26,009	5,411	878
	2021	14,512	4,851	692
	2022	33,961	4,648	770
Japan	YEAR	SKJ	YFT	BET
	2019	38,259	14,062	690
	2020	32,882	11,493	1,028
	2021	5,700	3,202	64
	2022	25,812	3,529	65
Korea	YEAR	SKJ	YFT	BET
	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
	2019	8,391	543	22
	2020	1,850	532	54
	2021	-	-	-
	2022	-	-	-
Philippines	YEAR	SKJ	YFT	BET
	2019	-	5	-
	2020	-	-	-
	2021	-	-	-
	2022	-	-	-
2023	-	-	-	

Source: TUFMAN

Table 7. Annual catch records for purse seiners within FSM EEZ by the FFA flag and tuna species 2019-2023.

FLAG	YEAR	Catch in Metric Tones		
		SKJ	YFT	BET
FSM	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
	2023	22,272	3,478	273
Kiribati	2019	332	68	55
	2020	983	226	47
	2021	700	475	65
	2022	3,276	385	22
	2023	196	8	-
Marshall	2019	25	5	-
	2020	1,930	393	51
	2021	2,574	457	118
	2022	6,552	545	63
	2023	4,263	282	143
Nauru	2019	295	145	-
	2020	2,784	351	87
	2021	7,277	3,201	364
	2022	12,928	1,788	159
	2023	4,399	870	422
PNG	2019	9,941	3,053	72
	2020	3,077	724	1
	2021	3,430	413	68
	2022	2,221	763	18
	2023	1,668	409	27
Solomon Is	2019	1,668	340	2
	2020	1,414	447	55
	2021	2,749	285	11
	2022	1,017	379	13
	2023	127	23	-
Tuvalu	2019	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-
	2021	-	-	-
	2022	4,362	695	0
	2023	303	130	52
Vanuatu	2019	805	503	23
	2020	2,904	430	16
	2021	1,264	191	8
	2022	4,304	637	23
	2023	1,854	298	6

Source: TUFMAN



Source: TUFMAN

Figure 3. Annual distribution of purse seines catch and effort in the FSM EEZ, 2019-2023. .

Table 8. Annual catch records for longlines within FSM EEZ, by distant flags and tuna species 2019-2023.

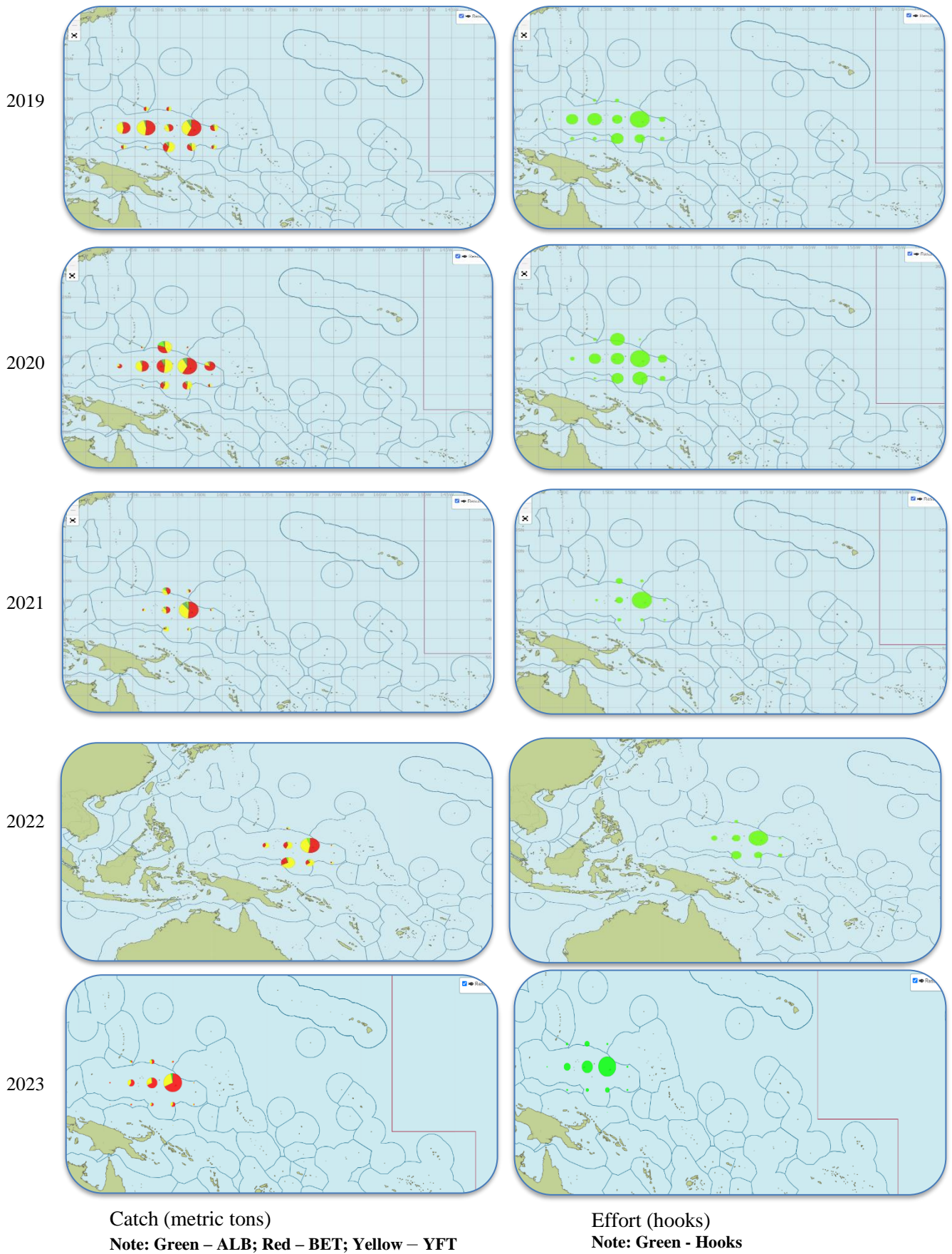
FLAG	YEAR	Catch in Metric Tones		
		ALB	BET	YFT
Australia	2019	-	-	-
	2020	-	92	8
	2021	-	-	-
	2022	-	-	-
	2023	-	-	-
China	2019	16	229	298
	2020	1	11	6
	2021	2	25	23
	2022	9	49	90
	2023	17	118	101
Chinese Taipei	2019	-	-	-
	2020	-	3	3
	2021	-	-	-
	2022	-	-	-
	2023	-	110	34
Japan	2019	8	832	490
	2020	19	643	381
	2021	43	453	395
	2022	15	156	94
	2023	54	699	404

Source: TUFMAN

Table 9. Annual catch records for longlines within FSM EEZ, by FFA flags and tuna species 2019-2023.

FLAG	YEAR	Catch in Metric Tones		
		ALB	BET	YFT
FSM	2019	81	1,070	1,240
	2020	102	908	928
	2021	144	877	1,082
	2022	118	725	1,169
	2023	24	606	305
Marshall	2019	-	49	14
	2020	1	39	37
	2021	-	4	2
	2022	-	-	-
	2023	-	1	1
PNG	2019	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-
	2021	-	-	-
	2022	-	-	-
	2023	12	188	64
Solomon	2019	4	64	99
	2020	-	-	-
	2021	-	-	-
	2022	-	-	-
	2023	-	-	-
Vanuatu	2019	1	30	26
	2020	-	21	15
	2021	-	-	-
	2022	-	-	-
	2023	-	39	15

Source: TUFMAN



Source:TUFMAN

Table 10. Annual distribution of longlines catch and effort in the FSM EEZ, 2019-2023.

Table 11. Annual catch records by Japan pole-and-line within FSM EEZ, 2019-2023.

		Catch (Metric tonnes)		
		SKJ	BET	YFT
Japan	2019	963	26	10
	2020	19	-	-
	2021	1,490	6	73
	2022	3,491	1	22
	2023	389	-	-
Solomon Is	2019	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-
	2021	41	-	-
	2022	-	-	-
	2023	-	-	-

Source: TUFMAN

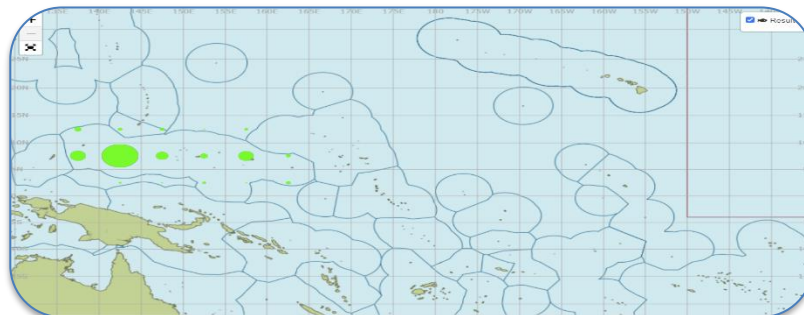
2019



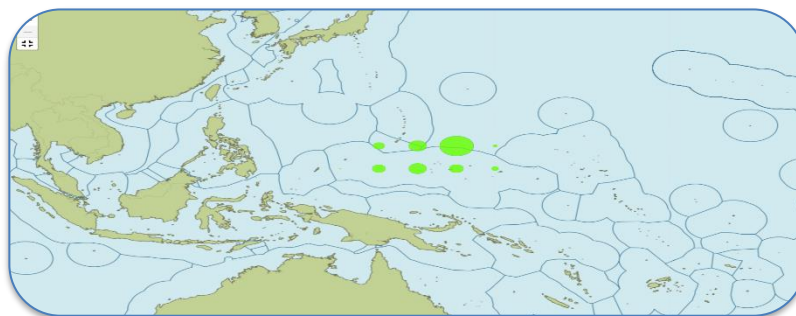
2020



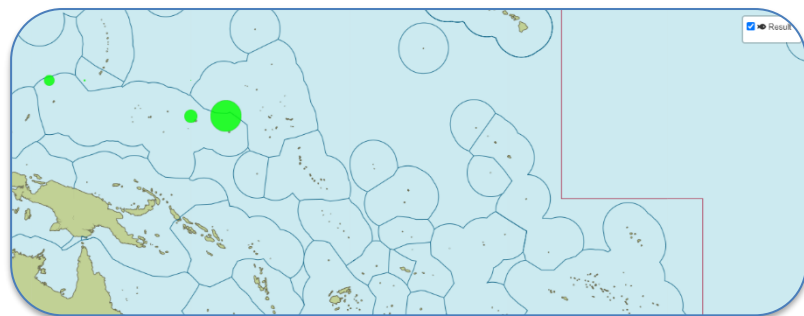
2021



2022



2023



Effort (days)

Figure 4. Annual distribution of pole-and-lines efforts in the FSM EEZ, 2019-2023. .

Source: TUFMAN

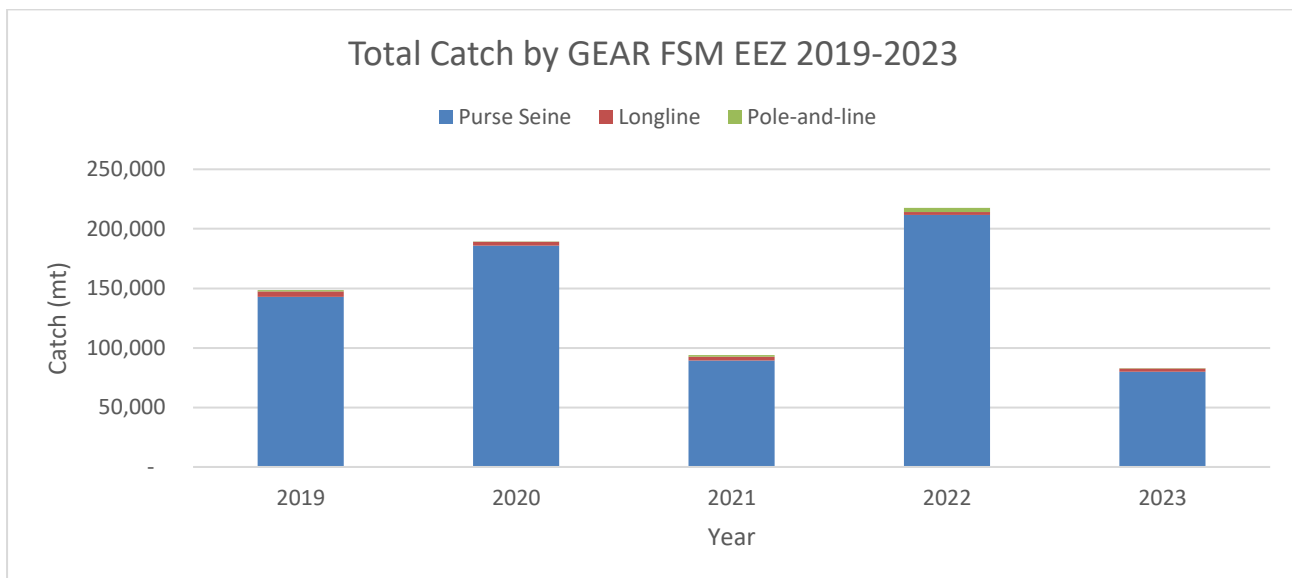


Figure 5. Total annual catch from 2019-2023 by different gear types operating in FSM EEZ.

Source: Dorado

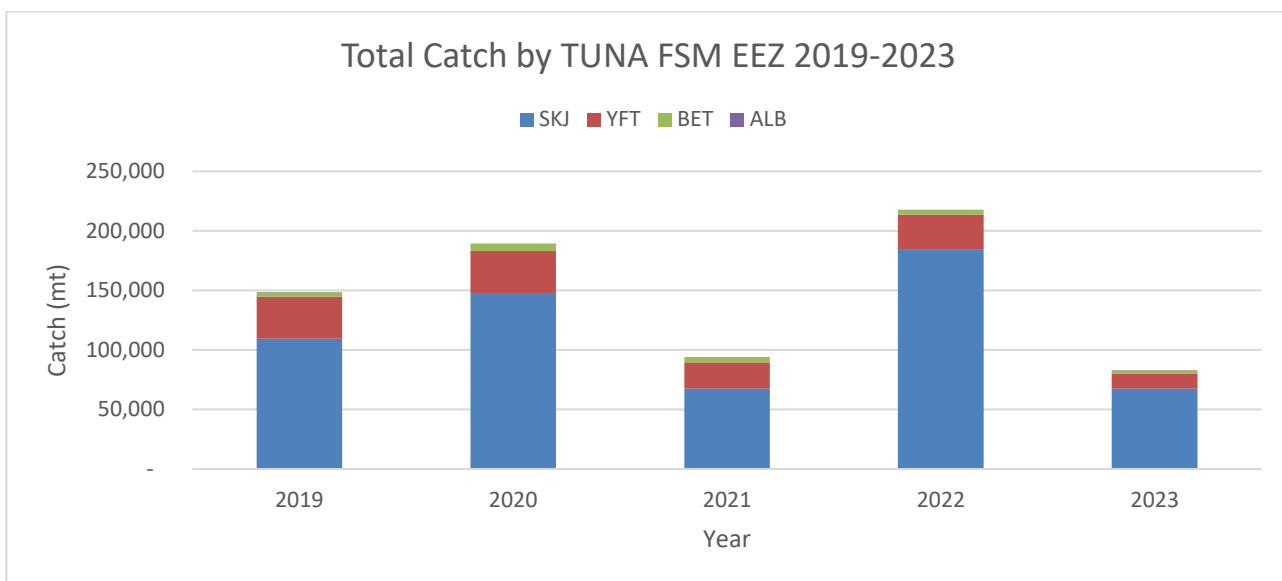


Figure 6. Total annual catch 2019-2023 by tuna species in FM EEZ.

Source: TUFMAN

V. FUTURE PROSPECT OF FISHERY

The FSM Observer Program looks forward to many more challenges with emerging technologies which requires more dedicated and commitment both from the Observers and FSM Observer Program. The effort in addressing forthcoming challenges will need to be facilitated in a well-coordinated and collaboration fashion.

One of many goals for the coming year includes the FSM Observer Program transition from paper based to electronic reporting, notably e-obs. This effort calls for strong collaboration among Observers, bilateral and domestic partners, and all service providers that will be involved in the transition phase. While there may be collaboration, FSM Observer Program will also be mindful of several existing applications and databases while at the same ensuring budget is made available to progress the transition.

The other goal FSM Observer Program will continue to progress is the Technology for Tuna Transparency (T-3 Challenge). One significant milestone in 2023 is the full EM installation to all FSM flags longline before the end of 2023. To simply progress the FSM EM program, FSM Observer Program will need to ensure the Staff capacity, budget operation, EM data analyst are always available. However, FSM is also mindful in how EM program is progressing at the national level whereas the EM work at the WCPFC is yet progressing.

Furthermore, while the FSM Observer Program has envisioned its Observers undertaking e-obs, there are many following challenges to be anticipated for instance Observer Debriefing that will need to be digitized and made available either in FIMs or SPC. Implementing e-obs while not having any system in place to debrief the data and stored will be meaningless altogether to meet any national and regional obligations.

In 2023, FSM redeployed all FSM Observers, and it is quite evident there is a need to recruit more observers into the FSM active pool to meet the demand of observer placements along with ongoing operation in port (i.e. port monitoring, port sampling and EM).

Table 12. Observer trip coverage by gear-type, 2023.

Gear Type	Trips
Longline	3
Purse Seine	87
Pole and line	-
Carrier	-
Total	90

Source: NORMA



ADDENDUM TO ANNUAL REPORT PART 1

8 April 2024¹

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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swordfish was not a targeted species by FSM Flag vessels and in 2023 no South Pacific swordfish bycatch caught in the south of 20°S for FSM Flag vessels that fish in the south of 20°S
<p>Observer coverage (WCPFC 11 decision – para 484(b))</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No ROP LL trips for FSM flag longlines in 2023

¹ Reporting requirements requested by CMMs and decisions of the Commission, as of WCPFC20 (Dec 2023). First issued on 8 April 2024. Changes made from Addendum for 2022 include the revised CMM 2023-03 for North Pacific Swordfish and **WCPFC20 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
10,874 mt	In Port	Inside	Inside	SKJ	Frozen	PS
2,280 mt	In Port	Inside	Inside	YFT	Frozen	PS
25 mt	In Port	Inside	Inside	BET	Frozen	PS
0 mt	In Port	Inside	Inside	SKJ	Frozen	LL
52 mt	In Port	Inside	Inside	YFT	Frozen	LL
47 mt	In Port	Inside	Inside	BET	Frozen	LL
7 mt	In Port	Inside	Inside	ALB	Frozen	LL
25 mt	In Port	Inside	Inside	SKJ	Fresh	LL
613 mt	In Port	Inside	Inside	YFT	Fresh	LL
965	In Port	Inside	Inside	BET	Fresh	LL
217	In Port	Inside	Inside	ALB	Fresh	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
208	In Port	Inside	Inside	PS
456	In Port	Inside	Inside	LL
received				

CMM 2011-03 [Impact of PS fishing on cetaceans], Para 5	Date	Lat	Lon	EEZ	Species	Number	Fate
	27/02/2023	0139.583S	15615.550E	PG	SPINNER DOLPHIN	1	Released
	12/04/2023	0142.183S	15802.200E	PG	BRYDE'S WHALE	2	Released
	26/01/2023	0125.849S	15447.898E	PG	FALSE KILLER WHALE	1	Released
	19/11/2023	0212.112S	17941.323W	H4	FALSE KILLER WHALE	1	Released
	11/01/2023	0002.775N	15345.472E	FM	MELON-HEADED WHALE	1	Released
	26/01/2023	0129.326S	15453.056E	PG	FALSE KILLER WHALE		Released
	27/01/2023	0200.480S	15414.521E	PG	FALSE KILLER WHALE		Released
CMM 2018-03 [Seabirds] Para 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 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		Area
	Number of vessels	Number of hooks	Observed hooks	% hooks observed	Number	Rate ²	
2019	59	17 609 962	1 277 830	7.3	0	0	25S to 23N
2020	77	31 297 207	914 209	2.9	0	0	25S to 23N
2021	76	22 882 623	116 285	0.5	0	0	25S to 23N
2022	36	15 180 211	116 959	0.8	0	0	25S to 23N
2023	28	16 295 998	626 568	3.8	0	0	25S to 23N

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 types¹ used by the fleet in 2023.

	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			67%		
Options required south of 25°S	TL + NS					
	TL + WB					
	NS + WB					
	TL + WB + NS					
Other options 25°S-30°S	HS					
	WB					
	TL					
Other options north of 23°N	MOD			19%		
	SS/BC/WB/DSLS					
	SS/BC/WB/(MOD or BDB)					
Provide any other combination of mitigation measures here	NS			14%		
	Totals (must equal 100%)			100%		

¹TL = 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, 2023, by species and area.

There were no seabirds captured in 2023 by FSM-flagged vessels.

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 2023, 11 FM vessels reported fishing south of 15°S; however, there were no bycatch reported for South West striped marlin. FM-flagged vessels did not target South West striped marlin south of 15°S in 2023. 												
<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="632 678 1770 756" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <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>2023</td> <td>Longline</td> <td>23</td> <td>3,222</td> <td>2,608</td> <td>59</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All catches of NPA were caught as bycatch 	Year	Fishery	Vessel Number	Vessel Days	Catch (Number)	Catch (MT)	2023	Longline	23	3,222	2,608	59
Year	Fishery	Vessel Number	Vessel Days	Catch (Number)	Catch (MT)								
2023	Longline	23	3,222	2,608	59								
<p>CMM 2023-03 [North Pacific Swordfish], para 4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No FM vessels reported fishing north of 20°N as per CMM 2023-03 para 4; therefore, this is not applicable. 												