Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE
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Manila, Philippines
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ANNUAL REPORT TO THE COMMISSION
PART 1: INFORMATION ON FISHERIES, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

WCPFC-SC20-AR/CCM-14

NAURU

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE COMMISSION
PART 1: INFORMATION ON FISHERIES, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
ON THE CALENDAR YEAR 2023

NAURU

Scientific data was provided to the Commission in accordance with the decision relating the provision of scientific data to the Commission by 30th April 2024	[Yes]

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE COMMISSION
PART 1: INFORMATION ON FISHERIES, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
ON THE CALENDAR YEAR 2023

REPUBLIC OF NAURU

1. ANNUAL FISHERIES INFORMATION

1.1 Fishery Characteristics

2. Since the establishment of the Nauru Fisheries and Marine Resources Authority *(NFMRA),* Nauru's Fishery has been dominated by the **Distant Water Fishing Nations** *(DWFNs),* and in 2023 it is still the foremost fleet licensed and operating in Nauru's EEZ.

3. The Distant Water Fishing Nation's fleet's main target is the highly migratory tuna species; **Skipjack** *(Katsuwonus Pelamis),* **Yellowfin** *(Thunnus Albacares),* and **Bigeye** *(Thunnas Obesus),* all the fleets catch are exported to either the foreign fish markets or canneries.

4. The analysis of the bulk of the DWFN vessel sizes are between 1001 – 1500 gross tonnage and most are licensed to fish in Nauru waters under a Bilateral Agreement and some on a multilateral Federated States of Micronesia Arrangement commonly known as the FSMA.

5. Nauru is in its sixth year as a flag state, and in 2023, registered twenty (20) purse seines and no support vessels. In July 2023, it's two foundation vessels; Naoero Star and Naoero Sun, were the last vessels chartered from Nauru's fleet by the Republic of Kiribati.

6. Nauru's flagged vessels are licensed under the multilateral FSMArrangement which is managed by the Party to the Nauru Agreement Office *(PNAO).* the FSMA license allows the fleet to operate throughout the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Convention area.

7. Nauru has an Artisanal Fishery in which the local fishermen operate mainly small motorized skiffs, locally built canoes and recently kayaks. These small vessels operates only within Nauru's territorial waters.

8. The local fishermen's main target is the coastal pelagic species that are generally free-school or FAD aggregated; the local fishermen's catch are primarily for their subsistence, barter, or commercial on a small scale.

9. Socio-economic and Research Statistics

1. Offshore Fishery and Catch Estimates

Nauru's offshore fishery is predominantly made up of the distant water fishing nation's *(DWFN)* vessels. The fleet is either licensed on a Bilateral Agreement and Multilateral Arrangement. The majority of the DWFN's consist of China, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan and are usually licensed under a Bilateral Agreement.

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

In 2023, the overall catches by the DWFN fleets in Nauru's EEZ decreased significantly, the reason is probably caused by the ongoing ENSO effect that discouraged the fleet from fishing in Nauru's waters. The fleet's skipjack catches dropped by 19,500mt and bigeye by 900mt, however, despite the significant drop, the yellowfin catches increased by 1,822mt.

Historically, for the past ten years *(Fig.1)*, the DWFN's fleet catch showed 2015 as the lowest with 58,278mt and 2023, the 2nd lowest with 62,437mt of catches in Nauru's EEZ; the fleet's highest recorded catch was in 2018 with 161,495mt and 2014 as 2nd highest with 152,825mt.
The average catch of the fleet for the past 5 years between 2019 and 2023 was 107,948mt; with SKJ at 91,555mt**,** BET at 2,201mt, and YFT at 14,877mt per year.

The 10-year *(table 1)* catch trend showed that the 2014 yield as the 2nd lowest by the fleet, from 2015 the catches were sporadic for 3 years with the lowest of 58,200mt a drop of 94,500mt.
In 2018, the fleet yielded the highest recorded in 10 years, but again, dropped significantly the following year *(2019)* to 67,400mt. In the next five years from 20219 to 2023, the fleet catches were again sporadic, it caught at an average of 97,900 metric tonnes per year. Thereby, the trend indicates that the catches should increase in the coming years.

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

YEAR	SPECIES				
	SKJ	BET	YFT	OTH	TOTAL
2014	137,381	2,338	12,826	280	152,825
2015	44,184	934	12,826	334	58,278
2016	62,724	1,999	24,297	293	89,312
2017	50,453	1,508	19,916	128	72,005
2018	142,428	1,569	17,159	339	161,495
2019	58,771	779	7,669	280	67,499
2020	85,922	3,867	15,031	135	104,955
2021	111,787	3,224	26,635	111	141,758
2022	74,347	1,950	6,098	92	82,487
2023	**53,217**	**1,108**	**7,999**	**113**	**62,437**

Table 1*: Historical Tuna catches in Nauru's EEZ for the past 10 years.* **Source: TUFMAN 2,** Regional database managed by SPC *(2023 catches are provisional.)*

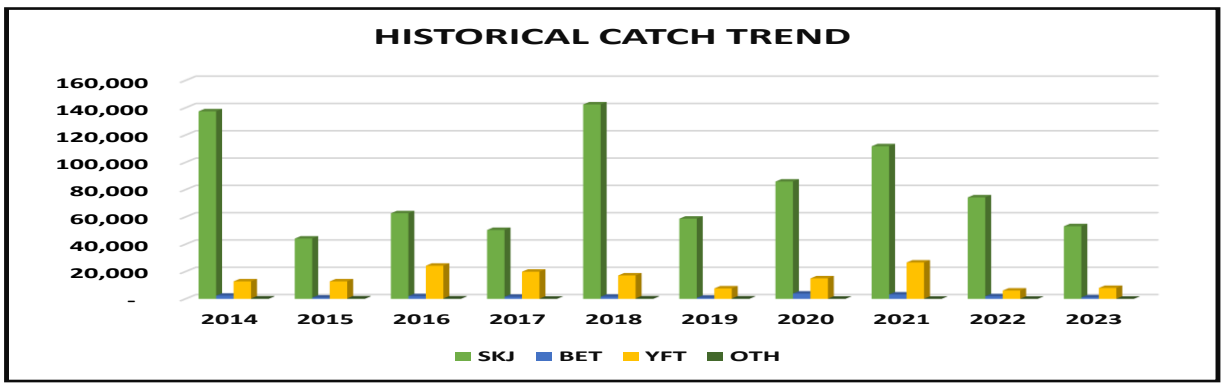

Figure 1: Catch trend over 10 years of the foreign fleet active in Nauru's EEZ from 2014 to 2023.
Source: TUFMAN2; *SPC managed regional database*.

2. Offshore Fleet Licensing Structure

The **Distant Water Fishing Nations** *(DWFNs)* again dominated the commercial fleets that were licensed to operate in Nauru's EEZ in 2023.

Nauru licensed a total of 231 DWFN vessels; 216 of these are purse seines and 15 are support vessels which consist of 13 tankers *(TK)* and 2 fish carriers *(FC)*.

Table 2 is a analysis of Nauru's licensed structure by flag and size; 11 are between 0-1000 gross tons; 109 are between 1001 to 1500 GRT and 111 purse seines including 15 support vessels are in the 1501+ GRT category.

BILATERAL and MULTILATERAL Licenses 2023						
FLAG	**Gear**	**Vessel Nos**	**0 - 500**	**501 - 1000**	**1001 - 1500**	**1501+**
China	PS	18	0	0	7	11
Nauru		20	0	0	10	10
Japan		27	0	0	18	9
FSM		2	0	0	2	0
Philippines		6	0	2	4	0
Papua New Guinea		3	0	0	0	3
Korea		22	0	2	8	12
Taiwan		26	0	0	19	7
Vanuatu		8	0	0	2	6
FSMA - FM		26	0	0	10	16
FSMA - KI		9	0	0	1	8
FSMA - MH		11	0	0	7	4
FSMA - NR		13	0	0	7	6
FSMA - PG		14	1	5	8	0
FSMA - SB		5	0	1	4	0
FSMA - TV		6	0	0	2	4
		216	**1**	**10**	**109**	**96**
SUPPORT						
Korea	BK	2	0	0	0	2
Marshall	BK	1	0	0	0	1
Panama	FC	2	0	0	0	2
Panama	BK	6	0	0	0	6
Cook Island	BK	2	0	0	0	2
Vanuatu	BK	2	0	0	0	2
		15	**0**	**0**	**0**	**15**
TOTAL		**231**	**1**	**10**	**109**	**111**

Table 2: *Bilateral and Multilateral fishing and support vessels (by Flag) Licensed by Nauru in 2023.*

3. Flag State Reporting

Nauru has been a Flag State since 2018 when it initially registered two vessels fittingly christening them; 'Naoero Star' and 'Naoero Sun'. Since then, Nauru expanded its fleet between 6 to 21 vessels with the majority being purse seiners and between 2-3 support vessels for the past six years. The fleet are licensed under the multilateral FSM Arrangement *(FSMA)* which permits the vessels to fish not only in Nauru's EEZ but also beyond it's jurisdiction throughout the WCPFC convention area.

The fleet's main target are the three primary highly migratory tuna species: **Skipjack** *(Katsuwonus Pelamis)*, **Yellowfin** *(Thunnus Albacares)* and **Bigeye** *(Thunnas Obesus)*. The catches are frequently distributed throughout the foreign fish markets and canneries.

Nauru's Flag vessels in 2023 for the past 6 years *(table 3)* had caught an average of 433,275mt of the primary tuna species. The average breakdown of catches is; SKJ at 72,560mt, YFT at 12,220mt, and BET at 1,760mt per year.

Historically, the catch trend *(fig 2)* showed 2018 to 2021 on a upward trajectory as effort increased as additional vessels were registered under Nauru's flag.
However, from 2022, catches began declining despite the increase of skipjack catches, the decline was caused by yellowfin and bigeye dropping. The decline continued into 2023 as the skipjack yield dropped by 10,700mt. This was likely caused by the ongoing ENSO phenomenon and also the drop in effort when Kiribati began chartering a few of Nauru's vessels from late 2022 to mid 2023.

Flag State Vessel Catches

Historical Catches					
YEAR	SPECIES (MT)				
	SKJ	BET	YFT	OTH	TOTAL
2018	7,079	40	1,711	1	8,831
2019	29,555	349	3,450	89	33,443
2020	81,473	2,264	11,940	193	95,870
2021	84,787	2,330	24,577	127	111,821
2022	88,887	2,105	10,079	117	101,188
2023	**78,101**	**1,757**	**11,095**	-	**90,953**

Table 3: Historical catches in the Convention Area for the past 6 years; 2023 catches are provisional. **Source:** *TUFMAN2, a regional database managed by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC).*

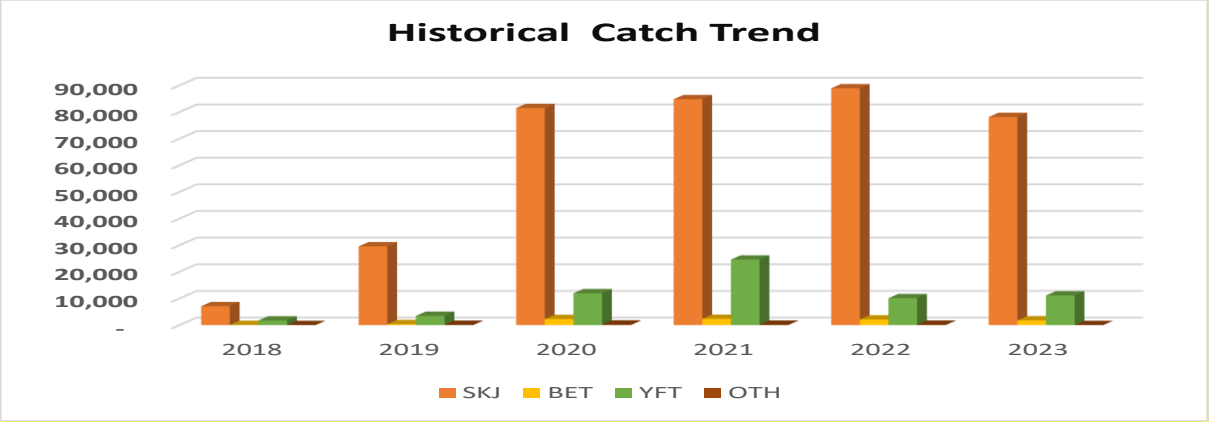

Figure 2: Nauru's national fleet catch trend in the WCPFC Convention Area over 6 years; catches for 2023 are provisional.

4. National Fleet Structure

Since 2018, Nauru had flagged between 2 to 21 fishing vessels including support vessles. In 2023; 20 purse seines and nil support vessels were registered by Nauru. In 2022, Kiribati started chartering a few vessels; Nauru's 2 foundation vessels were the last 2 chatered, joinng the Kiribati fleet in July of 2023. The flag structure analysis from 2019 is detailed in table 4. The previous year (2023), 20 purse seines were flagged, the list included the chartered vessels; ten (10) are between 1001 – 1500 gross tons and ten (10) are in the 1,501+ gross tons category.

YEAR	Vessel Nos.	0 – 500 GRT	501 – 1000 GRT	1001 – 1500 GRT	1501+ GRT	TOTAL
2019	6	0	0	2*(PS)*	1*(BK)* – 3*(PS)*	6
2020	16	0	0	8*(PS)*	2*(BK)* – 4*(PS)*	16
2021	21	0	0	8*(PS)*	1*(BK)* – 12*(PS)*	21
2022	19	0	0	9*(PS)*	10*(PS)*	19
2023	**20**	**0**	**0**	**10***(PS)*	**10***(PS)*	**20**

Table **4:** *Nauru's historical fleet structure for the past 5 years.* **Source***: Nauru's license register*

5. Artisanal fleet *(Inshore Fishery)* and Catch Estimates

Nauru's artisanal fleet encompasses of small motorized boats, canoes and recently added kayaks, that are all fully owned and operated by local fishermen who either fish for their subsistence, barter or commercially on a small scale.

Based on the 2013 survey, there are 112 active motorized boats and canoes in Nauru, with the motorized boats making up 90% of the fleet. Since the 2013 survey, an increase number of active boats is expected due to the *"Nauru Fisheries Outboard Motor and Boat Trailer Project"* which assist owners who do not have or cannot afford outboard engines or boat trailers acquire the items at a subsidized price and also the addition of kayaks to the fleet.

The current process of artisanal fisheries data collection is through Fisheries data collectors meeting 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 record details of their catch, in particular species and weight. The information collected is entered immediately on tablets using TAILS, a software application developed by SPC.

To get a better estimate of annual productions, the catch landing data from 'TAILS' needs to be raised by using the fishing activity data. The fishing activity data is the number of boats and canoes that go out fishing daily. Commencement of collecting the data began when SPC and Nauru discussed and agreed that collecting the activity data will improve the annual catch estimates.

6. Artisanal Annual Catch Estimates

Based on the catch estimates over the last 5 years, there was uncertainty of the catch estimates from 2019 to 2021, but, from 2022, the additional of collecting the activity data showed a significant increase of the total catch production estimates.

With the activity logs also collected at the landing sites, the annual artisanal catch estimates for the tuna species in 2023 have been raised for reporting.

YEAR	Artisanal Catch Estimates (MT)			
	Skipjack (SKJ)	Yellowfin (YFT)	Bigeye (BET)	Total
2019	1.3	5.9	0.3	7.5
2020	0.4	9.2	0.3	9.9
2021	0.3	2.7	0.1	3.1
2022	3	10	0	13
2023	**1.5**	**23.5**	**0**	**25.0**

Table 5: *Source: TUFMAN2 - Artisanal Coastal Fisheries survey of raised estimates based on Coastal surveying reports 2023.*

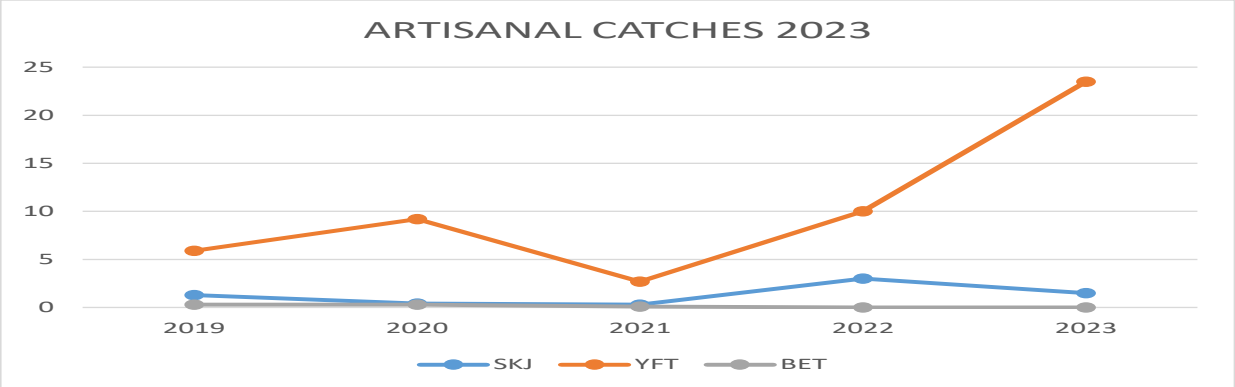

Figure 3: *Trend for total raised Artisanal catches (MT) for past 5 years from 2019 - 2023. Source Tufman2.*

7. Socio-economic

The revenue derived from the **offshore fishing licenses** and **Vessel Day Scheme** (VDS) for the 2023 fiscal year continues to provide the bulk of the non-aid national budget through Nauru's Gross National Income.

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

Nauru's Observer Program *(NROB)* is also a significant development made from the offshore fishing industry. The program employs a total of 45 PIRFO-trained and Certified Observers.
In 2023 the program had:-

- 25 Active Observers
- One *(1)* Certified PIRFO Trainer and Assessor/Debriefer Assessor
- Two *(2)* PIRFO Trainee Trainers
- One *(1)* PIRFO Debriefer
- Eleven *(11)* Trainee Deriefers
- Fifteen *(15)* MSC-certified Observers.

The NROB participated in Sub Regional Trainings for Standard Training Certification and Watch-keeping for Sea Farers Safety *(STCW)*, hosted by the Australian Maritime Institute; Placement Meetings and Servicing Safety Equipments; Introduction to Debriefing *(Part 1)*; PIRFO Debriefing *(Part C)* and TAFE Trainee Trainer Assessment *(Cert IV Trainee Trainer).*

In-Country Training:- a virtual Tuna Tagging Workshop facilitated by SPC and Electronic Reporting (E-Reporting) conducted by the PNA Observer Agency.

8. Research and Statistics

The Nauru Observer Program program did a total of 64 observer trips on DWFN's vessels to provide scientific information for SPC, FFA and the WCPFC in 2023.
There were observer trips for:-

- **National - 7**
- **FFA - 3**
- **PNA - 54**

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 training and acknowledges **SPC, FFA, WCPFC, and PNAO** of their role in facilitating these effectively.

Also, recognize the Secretariat of the Pacific Community's annual assistance to Nauru to provide scientific advice on the status of its domestic and offshore fisheries.

Nauru commends the continued support and expertise provided by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community's Fisheries, 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 not only Nauru, but also its pacific neighbors in conserving and sustaining their common asset, the highly migratory tuna stock for their future generations.

Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission

ADDENDUM TO ANNUAL REPORT PART 1

8 April 2024[1]

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	CCMs shall report to the Commission the total number of vessels that fished for swordfish and the total catch of swordfish for the following: 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; ➢ ***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 ➢ ***NA - Nauru do not charter nor lease any vessels that fish South of 20°S*** c. any other vessels fishing within their waters south of 20°S. ➢ ***NA – The Nauru EEZ does not extend South of 20°S*** • As indicated above, Nauru does not have any reports available to submit for the ***CMM 2009-03 [Swordfish], Para 8.*** This information shall be provided in Part 1of 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. **Note: WCPFC11 confirmed a common understanding that "total catch" in this reporting requirement refers to both targeted and bycatch catches of swordfish.* **AUDIT POINT [RP] The Secretariat confirms that the CCM submitted the required information contained in the template in Annex 2 of CMM in its AR Pt 1.**

[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.**

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

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.

- **Not Available** – Nauru did not flag nor charter any Long-line vessels in 2023, therefore, this requirement is not applicable to Nauru.

A sample report format is provided as guidance to assist CCMs with reporting (WCPFC11 Summary Report Attachment L Table 4)

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 %				

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

CCMs shall report on all transhipment activities covered by this Measure (including transhipment 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 transhipment using all available information such as catch and effort data, position data, observer reports and port monitoring data.

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: Transhipment 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) 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	g) Fishing gear
Offloaded 90,954mt	RABAUL	PAPUA NEW GUINEA *(PG)*	Inside convention Area	SKJ: 4,965 YFT: 1,094 BET: 162	FROZEN	PS
	TARAWA	KIRIBATI *(KI)*	Inside convention Area	SKJ: 3,768 YFT: 607 BET: 100		
	MAJURO	MARSHALLS *(MH)*	Inside convention Area	SKJ: 58,667 YFT: ,699 BET: 1,068		
	POHNPEI	MICRONESIA *(FM)*	Inside Convention Area	SKJ: 4,130 YFT: 740 BET: 317		
	KIRITIMATI	KIRIBATI *(KI)*	Inside Convention Area	SKJ: 5,653 YFT: 2,924 BET: 59		

	HONIARA	**SOLOMON (SB)**	**Inside Convention Area**	**SKJ: 918 YFT: 31 BET: 51**		

Figures are from 100% log-sheet coverage

- Submitted as required by ***CMM 2009-06 [Transshipment], Para 11 (ANNEX II)***

(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) 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) fishing gear**
Offloaded 116	**RABAUL – 9**	**PG**	**Inside Convention Area** (WCPFC)	**PS**
	TARAWA – 5	**KI**	**Inside Convention Area** (WCPFC)	
	MAJURO – 80	**MH**	**Inside Convention Area** (WCPFC)	
	POHNPEI – 11	**FM**	**Inside Convention Area** (WCPFC)	
	KIRITIMATI – 9	**KI**	**Inside Convention Area** (WCPFC)	
	HONIARA – 1	**SB**	**Inside Convention Area** (WCPFC)	

Figures are from 100% log-sheet coverage

- Submitted as required by ***CMM 2009-06 [Transshipment], Para 11 (ANNEX II)***

AUDIT POINT [RP] The Secretariat confirms receipt by the CCM in AR Pt 1 of the required information in the prescribed format contained at Annex II of CMM 2009-06, and confirms that the report includes the required information for all CCM transhipment events in the Convention Area of all HMFS covered by the Convention, as well as HMFS taken in the Convention Area and transhipped outside the Convention Area, in accordance with paras 10, 11, and 12 of CMM 2009-06.

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

CMM 2009-06 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 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 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; and
e. fishing gear.

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

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).

AUDIT POINT [RP] Secretariat confirms that CCM submitted a report on instances in which cetaceans have been encircled by the purse seine nets of flagged vessels and as reported in ARPt1 under para 2(b) of CMM.

FLAG	NAURU				GEAR	PURSE SEINE
Species Code	Date	Latitude	Longitude	EEZ	Fate	Number
RTD	9-Jan-23	0717.059S	17407.613E	TV	RELEASED ALIVE	1
FAW	16-Jan-23	0220.292S	15254.214E	PG	RELEASED ALIVE	1
FAW	23-Jan-23	0637.980S	16300.652E	SB	RELEASED ALIVE	3
DBO	20-Jan-23	0410.160S	15838.960E	PG	RELEASED ALIVE	0.05
RTD	24-Feb-23	0021.633S	15441.800E	FM	RELEASED ALIVE	10
KPW	7-Mar-23	0128.500S	15141.220E	FM	RELEASED ALIVE	1
FAW	9-Apr-23	0731.096S	15228.562E	PG	RELEASED ALIVE	5
DST	12-Apr-23	0428.320S	15605.280E	PG	RELEASED ALIVE	6
FAW	17-Apr-23	0032.003S	16526.572E	NR	RELEASED ALIVE	10
RTD	10-Jul-23	0220.780S	16441.350E	NR	RELEASED ALIVE	5
FAW	11-Jul-23	0205.809S	16511.350E	NR	RELEASED ALIVE	6
DOL	17-Jul-23	0322.920S	16600.529E	NR	RELEASED ALIVE	?
DBO	28-Jul-23	0148.675S	16756.440E	NR	RELEASED ALIVE	10
DSI	9-Aug-23	0237.383S	16721.966E	NR	RELEASED ALIVE	6
FAW	17-Aug-23	0253.213S	16657.468E	NR	RELEASED ALIVE	2
DOL	17-Aug-23	0311239S	16720.599E	NR	RELEASED ALIVE	4
DOL	19-Aug-23	0307.980S	16719.300E	NR	RELEASED ALIVE	1
DRR	7-Sep-23	0146.810S	16643.470E	NR	RELEASED ALIVE	1
DWP	14-Sep-23	0144.383N	16808.716E	NR	RELEASED ALIVE	9
DCZ	1-Oct-23	0406.749S	17702.275E	KI	RELEASED ALIVE	1
FAW	5-Oct-23	0309.204S	17210.037E	KI	RELEASED ALIVE	7
FAW	25-Oct-23	0138.499S	17219.469E	KI	RELEASED ALIVE	3
DOL	31-Oct-23	0307.933S	17219.469E	KI	RELEASED ALIVE	6

SOURCE: *Information is based on 100% log sheet coverage.*

	➢ Interaction with CETACEAN table is provided as required for ***CMM 2011-03 [Impact of PS Fishing on Cetaceans], para 5.*** 2. CCMs shall require that, in the event that a cetacean is unintentionally encircled in the purse seine net, the master of the vessel shall: (a) ensure that all reasonable steps are taken to ensure its safe release. This shall include stopping the net roll and not recommencing fishing operation until the animal has been released and is no longer at risk of recapture; and (b) report the incident to the relevant authority of the flag State, including details of the species (if known) and number of individuals, location and date of such encirclement, steps taken to ensure safe release, and an assessment 2 of the life status of the animal on release (including, if possible, whether the animal was released alive but subsequently died)
CMM 2018-03 [Seabirds] Para 13	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: 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. ➢ Nauru did not flag nor charter any long-line vessels in 2023, therefore, this reporting requirement ***CMM. 2018-03 [Seabirds] para 13*** is not applicable to Nauru**.** **AUDIT POINT [RP] The Secretariat confirms that CCM submitted a report using the reporting template in Annex 2 of CMM 2018-03 on seabird interactions reported or collected by observers.**

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^{O}S; 25^{O}S-30^{O}S; North of 23^{O}N; or 23^{O}N – 25^{O}S[1]]. 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 types[1] 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^{0}N	SS/BC/WB/DSLS						
	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^{o}S	25^{o}S-30^{o}S	North of 23^{o}N	23^{o}N –25^{o}S	Total
E.g. Antipodean albatross					

[species name]					
[species name]					
[species name]					
[species name]					
[species name]					
[species name]					
Total					

- Nauru did not charter nor license any long-line vessels in 2023. Therefore, reports for the ***CMM 2018-03 [Seabirds] Annex 2*** are not available.

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

CMM 2006-04 [South West striped Marlin], Para 4	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. ➢ ***Not Applicable*** – Nauru did not charter nor license any longline vessels in 2023, therefore this is not applicable to Nauru. **AUDIT POINT [RP] The Secretariat confirms that the CCM submitted in its ARPt1:** **a. the number of its flagged vessels that fished for MLS south of 15S between 2001-2004 and has nominated the maximum number of its flagged vessels that are permitted to continue to fish for MLS south of 15S** **b. the catch levels of CCM flagged vessels that have taken MLS as a bycatch** **the number and catch levels of its vessels fishing for MLS south of 15S.**
CMM 2015-02 [South Pacific Albacore] Para 4	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. WCPFC20 Outcome: The Commission agreed that the term "actively fishing for" used in CMM 2015-02 is applied to: 'Vessels fishing south of 20 degrees South with an

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>annual catch of albacore in that area with South Pacific albacore greater than 50% of the catch of potential target tuna (albacore, yellowfin and bigeye, southern bluefin, skipjack) and swordfish.’

➢ Not Applicable – Nauru did not charter nor license any longline vessels in 2023, and have no vessels fishing S20S so this is not applicable to Nauru.

AUDIT POINT [RP] The Secretariat confirms that the CCM submitted information on annual catch levels by its flagged vessels taking SP Albacore, as well as the number of CCM flagged vessels actively fishing for SP Albacore south of 20S, with catch levels reported by species groups.</td></tr>
<tr><td>CMM 2019-03 [North Pacific Albacore], Para 3</td><td>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.
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
<table><tr><th rowspan="2">CCM</th><th rowspan="2">Area[1]</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><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><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></table>
* Note: WCPFC10 clarified that this reporting responsibility lies with the flag State

➢ Not Applicable – Nauru did not flag or charter vessels targeting North Pacific Albacore north of the equator nor were there any accidental by-catches by Nauru’s flag vessels in 2023. Therefore, CMM2019-03 [North Pacific Albacore], para 3 is not applicable to Nauru.

AUDIT POINT [RP] The Secretariat confirms that CCM submitted a report of information on catch and effort by CCM flagged vessels engaged in directed fishing for NP albacore north of the equator, by gear type and days fished (effort) and by weight (catch), using the template at Annex 1 of CMM 2019-03.</td></tr>
</table>

CMM 2023-03 [North Pacific Swordfish], para 4

All CCMs shall report annually to the WCPFC Commission all catches of North Pacific swordfish in the Area and all fishing effort in those fisheries as well as catch and effort across the North Pacific subject to the measures in paragraph 2, by gear type using the template provided in Annex 1.

Note: CMM 2023-03:
Paragraph 2: The Members, Cooperating Non-Members and participating territories (hereinafter referred to as CCMs) shall take necessary measures to ensure that the level of fishing effort of their fisheries taking more than 200 metric tons per year of North Pacific swordfish in the Area is not increased beyond 2008-2010 average annual levels[23].

Paragraph 3 clarifies that paragraphs 2 and 4 shall not be applied to those fisheries taking less than 200 metric tons of North Pacific swordfish in the Area per year. However, if the catches of such fisheries exceed 200 metric tons in any given year, the Commission shall adopt appropriate management measure for such fisheries.

- ***Not Applicable*** – Nauru is in the Central Pacific and NOT in the North Pacific area and no NR flag vessel fish N20N, therefore ***CMM2023-03 [North Pacific Swordfish], para 4*** is not applicable to Nauru**.**

Annex 1. Average annual fishing effort for 2008-2010 and annual fishing effort for subsequent years for fisheries taking North Pacific swordfish

CCM	Area[4]	Fishery (gear type)	2008-2010 Average			Year			Year			Year		
			Catch (t)	No. of vessels	Fishing days[5]	Catch (t)	No. of vessels	Fishing days	Catch (t)	No. of vessels	Fishing days	Catch (t)	No. of vessels	Fishing days

[2] For the US swordfish longline fishery, the level of fishing effort shall not be increased beyond the maximum number of limited entry permits available during 2008-2010.
[3] For the Chinese Taipei's coastal artisanal longline fishery, the level of fishing effort shall not be increased beyond the number of vessels licensed during 2008-2010.
[4] If collective effort limits across the North Pacific Ocean, report the Area and North Pacific Ocean separately.
[5] Fishing days shall be the total days of fishing (both targeting and bycatch). CCMs can consider the plural effort metrics in Annex 1 to this CMM in their entirety and in the case of fisheries that take NPS as bycatch, the metric of "fishing days" may not be appropriate for assessing the compliance with the effort control provision.