



**SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE
THIRTEENTH REGULAR SESSION**

**Rarotonga, Cook Islands
9 – 17 August 2017**

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

**WCPFC-SC13-AR/CCM-06
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FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

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FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

**National 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 2017	[YES]
If no, please indicate the reason(s) and intended actions:	

SUMMARY

In 2016, the provisional annual catch and effort estimates for the national purse seine and logline fleet based on provisional data from logsheets totaled 75,444 metric tonnes (mt) of target tuna. The purse seine fleet logsheets estimated catch was 71,556mt (Table 1) and available longline logsheets estimated catch 3,888mt (Table 2) in the FSM Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The number of FSM fishing vessels by gear in 2016 comprised of 16 purse seiners and 25 longline vessels as indicated in Table 3 and Table 4. A small number of the FSM fresh longline vessels based in the Marshalls Islands fish for yellowfin and bigeye tuna. The frozen longline vessels fish predominantly for bigeye tuna in the FSM EEZ and seasonally fishing for albacore tuna in the waters of Cook Islands and unload catch in the pago pago port. Data for the FSM artisanal fishery is not available as this falls within the responsibility of individual FSM states.

A total of 223 foreign vessels were licensed to fish in FSM EEZ in 2016 (Table 6). By gear, 34 longline, 12 pole-and-lines, and 177 purse seine. In Table 7-8, the longline gear estimated catch is 3,888mt targeting yellowfin and bigeye tuna. The purse seine estimated catch 198,979mt fishing mainly for skipjack tuna. Japan was the only country employing the pole-and-line gear for the past years and estimated catch of 2,283mt of skipjack tuna. The annual distributions of fishing effort by the longline fleets including pole-and-line were mostly east and the purse seine fleet south-east of the FSM EEZ (Figure 1). A total of 17 species of special interests (SSI) interactions were reported mostly by the purse seine gear (Table 5).

The FSM Tuna Management Plan (TMP) adopted in April 2015 is slowly going through its implementation process and is FSM's high-level policy and "living document" that contains the mandate of NORMA to deliver services with regard to the effective and sustainable conservation, management, exploitation and development of tuna fisheries in the country.

FSM-NORMA is exploring technical support from SPC and others on bycatch monitoring for our domestic and foreign flag purse seine transshipments in Pohnpei port. There are proposed plans to look at options for utilization of bycatch and catch documentation scheme (CDS) monitoring. The Kosrae port opened for longline and purse seine unloading before the end of 2016 with on-shore development projects currently on trial. There were a total of 276 transshipments and unloading for the FSM fleet in FSM and other foreign ports (Annex 2). The PNA Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certifications for free school transshipment commenced in late 2015, and have increased significantly in 2016 with additional request for MSC certified fisheries observers.

The FSM National Observer Program (FSM-NOP) has a current pool of 60 plus observers that achieved 242 successful observer placements in 2016 on-board national and foreign flag vessels (Table 10). An observer cost recovery scheme is scheduled for implementation in 2017.

FLAG STATE REPORTING

Annual catch and effort for the national purse seine fleet, fishing throughout the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Convention Area (WCPFC-CA) during the last five years are presented in Table 1. In 2016, total catches reported from logsheets retained totaled 71,665 metric tonnes (mt) for purse seine fleet. Of this total catch, 79% was comprised of skipjack tuna, 15% yellowfin and 6% big eye tuna. The national longline vessel fleet catches for the past five years are presented in Table 2. In 2016, total catches reported from logsheets retained totaled 6,018mt. Of this total catch, 34% was comprised of albacore, 30% bigeye, 26% yellowfin and 10% other species.

The number of FSM fishing vessels by fishing gear in 2016 comprised of 16 purse seiners and 25 longline vessels as indicated in Table 3 and Table 4. These vessels fished actively throughout the WCPFC-CA. 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. Please see figure 1 for the annual distribution of the different type of fishing gears.

Table 1. Annual catch (mt) in the WCPF Convention Area by species for the FSM purse seine fleet, 2012-2016.

Gear Fleet Source	PURSE SEINE					
	FM					
	Annual Catch Estimates					
Species	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
					RETAINED	DISCARDS
ALBACORE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BIGEYE	774.5	984.1	1,296.00	1,711.40	4,364	0.7
PACIFIC BLUEFIN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SKIPJACK	34,340.00	26,881.90	31,961.90	44,506.70	56,446	20.9
YELLOWFIN	4,079.20	3,321.90	4,065.50	6,945.30	10,856	1.4
BLACK MARLIN	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1
BLUE MARLIN	3.5	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.2
STRIPED MARLIN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
SWORDFISH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BLUE SHARK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SILKY SHARK	0.0	1.4	4.4	10.3	0.0	3.3
HAMMERHEAD SHARK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
MAKO SHARK	0.0	0.0	0	0.1	0.0	0.0
OCEANIC WHITETIP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
PORBEAGLE SHARK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
WHALE SHARK	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
THRESHER SHARK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	39,197.3	31,189.3	37,328.3	53,176.1	71,665.7	26.8

Source: TUFMAN

Table 2. Annual catch and effort (mt) in the WCPFC Convention Area by species for the FSM Longline fleet, 2012-2016.

Gear Fleet Source	LONGLINE					
	FM					
	Annual Catch Estimates					
Species	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
					RETAINED	Wcpfc.int
ALBACORE	131.9	751.4	340.5	210.5	2,036.2	4.1
BIGEYE	1,875.8	1,210.9	1,559.2	1,518.2	1,803.0	65.6
PACIFIC BLUEFIN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0
SKIPJACK	0.4	3.9	2.0	1.8	26.8	2.2

YELLOWFIN	779.9	896.1	1,084.0	989.9	1,589.0	182.1
BLACK MARLIN	24.5	23.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
BLUE MARLIN	261.7	278.4	191.4	132.8	504.2	21.9
STRIPED MARLIN	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	8.5
SWORDFISH	26.3	24.7	14.9	14.5	57.9	5.1
BLUE SHARK	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	2.2
SILKY SHARK	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	65.7
HAMMERHEAD SHARK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MAKO SHARK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OCEANIC WHITETIP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PORBEAGLE SHARK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
WHALE SHARK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
THRESHER SHARK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
TOTAL	3,100.9	3,188.6	3,194.8	2,868.6	6,018.1	358.6

Source: TUFMAN

Table 3. Number of FSM purse seine flag vessels by size category, active in the WCPFC convention area, 2012-2016.

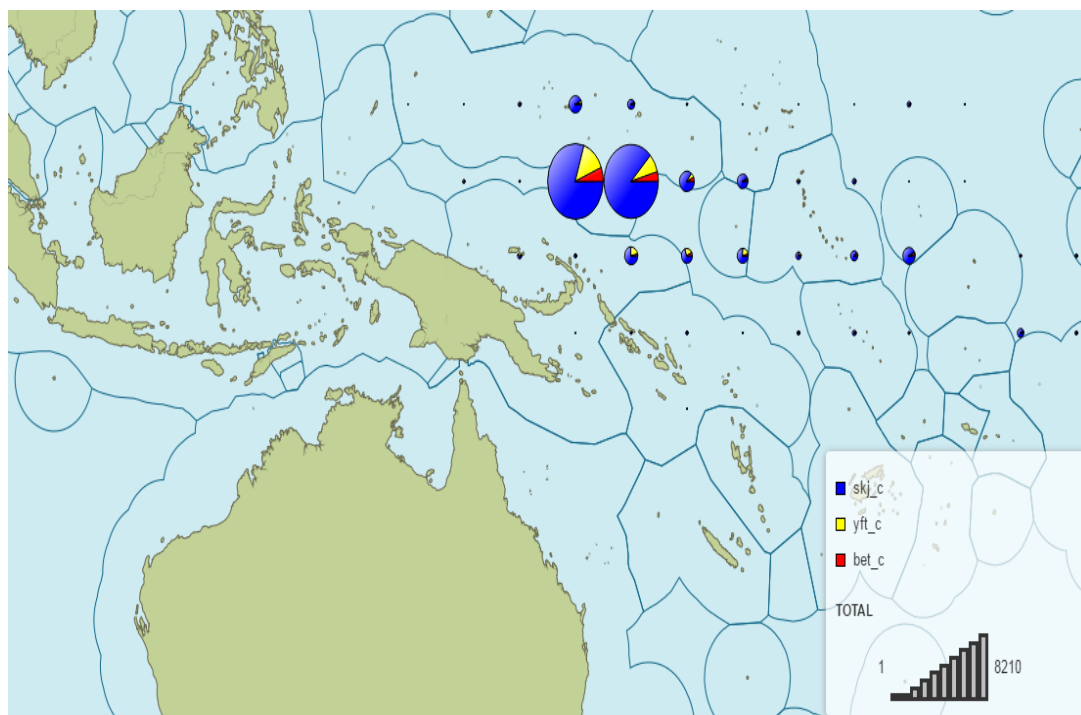
Gear Fleet Source	PURSE SEINE					Total Vessels
	FM					
	Number of Active Vessels (WCPFC Yearbook)					
Year	00-500 GRT	501- 1000 GRT	1001- 1500 GRT	1500+ GRT	Unknown GRT	
2012	0	4	2	3	0	9
2013	0	4	2	4	0	10
2014	0	4	1	5	0	10
2015	1	3	1	7	0	12
2016	1	3	3	7	2	16

Source: TUFMAN

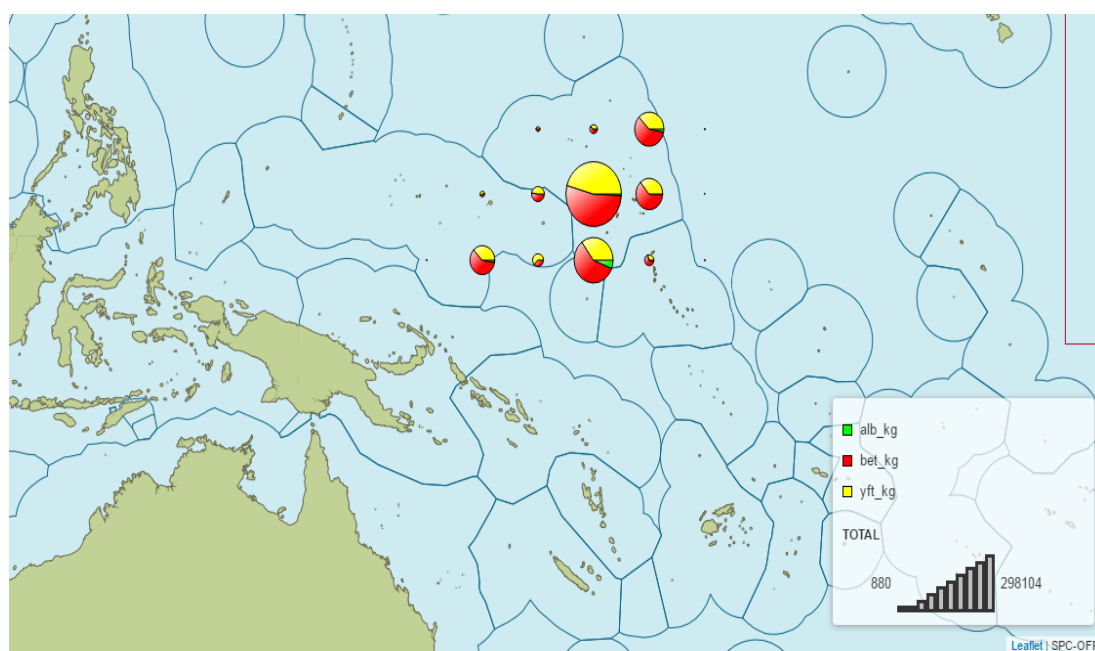
Table 4: Number of FSM longline flag vessels by size category, active in the WCPFC convention area, 2012-2016.

Gear Fleet Source	LONGLINE					
	FM					
	Number of Active Vessels (WCPFC Yearbook)					
Year	00-50 GRT	51-200 GRT	201-500 GRT	500+ GRT	Unknown GRT	Total Vessels
2012	1	28	0	3	0	32
2013	0	20	0	1	0	21
2014	0	18	0	0	0	18
2015	1	18	0	0	0	19
2016	0	23	2	0	0	25

Source: TUFMAN



Purse seine



Longline

Figure 1: Annual distribution of FSM purse seine and longline catch in the WCPFC Convention Area, 2016

The preliminary data shown in Table 5 are for species of special interest (SSI) from the FSM purse seine and longline vessels. A total of 26 SSI interactions reported with 10 marine mammals (unidentified), 7 marine reptiles, 7 sea birds and 2 whale sharks. The gear with most SSI interactions was mainly purse seine vessels.

Table 5. Observed species of special interest (seabirds, turtles and marine mammals on FSM purse seine vessels (S) and longlines vessels (L) in the WCPFC Convention Area, 2016.

Gear	Category	Species	Number	Dead
S	MARINE REPTILES	GREEN TURTLE	1	0
S	SEA BIRDS	SEA BIRDS	0	0
S	MARINE MAMMALS	MARINE MAMMAL (UNIDENTIFIED)	10	0
S	MARINE REPTILES	MARINE TURTLE (UNIDENTIFIED)	1	0

S	MARINE REPTILES	LOGGERHEAD TURTLE	1	0
L	SEA BIRDS	SEA BIRDS	0	0
L	MARINE REPTILES	MARINE TURTLE (UNIDENTIFIED)	3	0
L	MARINE REPTILES	OLIVE RIDLEY TURTLE (NEW FAO)	1	0
Total			17	0

Source: TUBS

COASTAL STATE REPORTING

In 2016, a total of 239 vessels were licensed to fish in FSM EEZ (Table 6). By gear, 28 longline, 12 pole-and-lines, and 199 purse seine. Japan was the only country employing the pole-and-line gear for the past years. Majority of the longline vessels were flagged to China at 18 longline vessels. The 177 purse seine fleets carrying PNA national flags and foreign flags were mostly FSM sponsorship vessels.

In Table 7, available logsheets based on provisional data with estimated total 198,979mt of tuna by the foreign purse seine in the FSM EEZ an increase from 132,734mt in 2015 (Figure 2). Japan fleet caught 110,745mt of skipjack tuna followed by the FSMA fleet 33,337mt and Korea 23,029mt, skipjack tuna being the dominant catch by tuna species. The distant water purse seine fleets fishing effort was mostly south and east of the FSM EEZ.

The total longline catch in 2016 by available logsheets was 3,888mt a decrease from 6,694mt in 2015 (Figure 2). By flag, Japan totaled 1,736mt, China 576mt, Chinese Taipei 313mt and FSM at 1,263mt shown in Table 8. The bigeye tuna was the dominant catch for the longline fleets. The annual distributions off fishing effort by the distant water longline fleets; Japan predominantly fished west and distant water fleets fished on the eastern part of the FSM EEZ. These catch total is for our FSM flag licensed vessels and our charter arrangement vessels that fish exclusively in the FSM EEZ.

Pole and line catch for 2016 is approximately 2,283mt of tuna species decreased from 2,601mt in 2015 (Figure). Current catch record in Table 9 is showing the break-down of the three target tuna species showing skipjack as the dominant catch; 2,236mt skipjack, 17mt bigeye and 30mt yellowfin. The pole and line fishing effort was mainly focused north east within FSM' EEZ.

Table 6. Annual number of flag vessels and gear type licensed to fish in the FSM EEZ, 2012-2016.

FLAG	GEAR	YEAR				
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
CHINA	PS	13	14	14	14	9
	LL	18	0	22	24	18
JAPAN	PS	32	29	29	31	30
	LL	40	33	42	34	10
	PL	22	23	20	21	12
KOREA	PS	26	27	29	26	26
USA	PS	39	40	37	37	34
FSMA sponsorship (excluding FM)	PS	47	53	63	64	68
TAIWAN	PS	30	32	32	33	26
	LL	19	10	10	8	0
KIRIBATI	PS	1	1	0	0	6
PHILIPPINE	PS	4	3	0	3	0
TOTAL	PS	203	207	215	220	199
	LL	82	88	78	72	28
	PL	22	23	20	21	12

Source: NORMA

Table 7: Annual catch records for purse seine within FSM EEZ, by flag and species 2012-2016.

FLAG	Year	Catch (Metric tonnes)		
		SKJ	YFT	BET
CHINA	2012	8,988	1,050	197
	2013	10,353	1,415	79
	2014	3,583	427	48
	2015	1,823	663	53
	2016	2,346	336	59
		Year	SKJ	YFT
CHINESE TAIPEI	2012	31,662	1,050	54
	2013	40,806	3,571	232
	2014	24,180	3,453	150
	2015	16,617	9,991	249
	2016	21,001	4,154	351
		Year	SKJ	YFT
JAPAN	2012	52,848	3,678	896
	2013	49,586	2,571	511
	2014	50,313	9,013	890
	2015	44,567	13,302	1,587
	2016	93,904	15,095	1,746
		Year	SKJ	YFT
KOREA	2012	16,549	2,921	131
	2013	21,390	1,190	74
	2014	7,135	813	75
	2015	10,332	8,208	400
	2016	21,130	1,475	424
		Year	SKJ	YFT
USA	2012	8,394	764	56
	2013	27,366	1,620	292
	2014	5,679	137	27
	2015	7,081	4,414	137
	2016	3,420	158	43
		Year	SKJ	YFT
FSMA	2012	18,915	1,993	213
	2013	38,762	15,014	972
	2014	10,987	4,990	2,075
	2015	3,299	9,696	378
	2016	28,801	3,382	1,154

Source: TUFMAN

Table 8. Annual catch records by foreign longline within FSM EEZ, by flag and species 2012-2016.

FLAG	Year	Catch (Metric tonnes)		
		ALB	BET	YFT
CHINA	2012	29	516	189
	2013	1	13	17
	2014	37	310	207

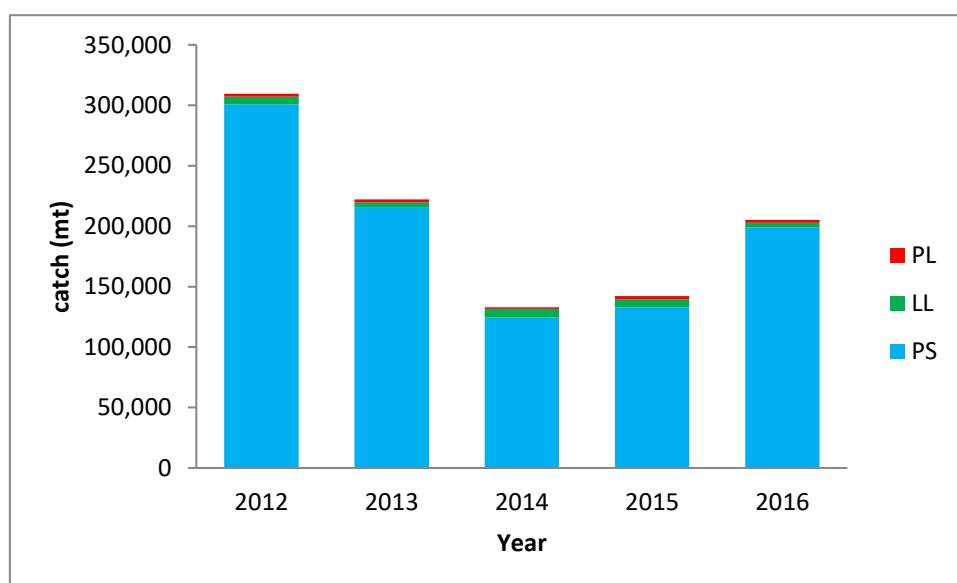
	2015	16	280	179
	2016	32	277	267
	Year	ALB	BET	YFT
CHINESE TAIPEI	2012	8	914	389
	2013	6	859	337
	2014	10	346	129
	2015	4	165	117
	2016	19	160	134
	Year	ALB	BET	YFT
JAPAN	2012	159	2,331	1,026
	2013	118	1,522	937
	2014	118	3,451	1,212
	2015	124	2,102	1,168
	2016	492	977	267
	Year	ALB	BET	YFT
FSM	2012	29	516	189
	2013	3	95	46
	2014	88	879	529
	2015	75	1,547	917
	2016	79	619	565

Source: TUFMAN

Table 9. Annual catch records by Japan pole-and-line within FSM EEZ, 2012-2016.

FLAG	Year	Catch (Metric tonnes)		
		SKJ	BET	YFT
JAPAN	2012	2,482	81	10
	2013	2,334	2	1
	2014	1,270	1	4
	2015	2,597	2	2
	2016	2,236	17	30

Source: TUFMAN



Source: TUFMAN

Figure 2: Total annual catch from 2012-2016 by different gear types operating in FSM EEZ.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS AND ON-SHORE DEVELOPMENT

In the months of November to December 2016, the Kosrae port opened for longline unloading by Luen Thai Fishing Venture partnered with Lian Cheng for purse seine unloading. This on-shore development projects is on a trial phase and to be furthered reviewed throughout the trial process. A total of 23 longlines and 8 purse seine vessels unloadings were monitored for target and non-target species directly to refrigerated freezer containers. The port trial project has fueled part-time and full-time staff to assist with vessel unloadings. Kosrae port also caters to longline vessel dry dock services.

DISPOSAL OF CATCH

The FSM's National Fisheries Observer Program (NFOP) and port samplers have been monitoring bycatch landings in Pohnpei port especially on the frozen longline vessels. However, our port sampling and monitoring of vessel activities is mainly on target tuna; skipjack, yellowfin and bigeye. There are proposed plans by the national government to monitor bycatch disposal in collaboration with the Pohnpei state government to regulate disposal of catch from purse seine during transshipment operations in port. Currently, these bycatch monitoring plans have not progressed forward and have stalled within the past year. NORMA is exploring technical support from SPC and others on bycatch monitoring standards for our domestic and foreign flag purse seine transshipments in Pohnpei port for food safety and other options for full utilization of bycatch. There are also plans to start a catch documentation scheme (CDS) monitoring program in line with bycatch data collection.

As in shown in Annex 2, the total amount of transshipments and unloading for FSM flag fishing vessels in FSM port and foreign ports totaled 145 purse seine transshipments and 131 longline unloading. By gear, estimated tonnage of tuna unloaded and transshipped for FSM frozen longlines of 1,471mt; FSM fresh longline 126mt; FSM purse seine 75,780 mt.

FUTURE PROSPECT OF FISHERY

The FSM Tuna Management Plan (TMP) adopted in April 2015 is now taking form for implementation and is FSM's high-level policy and "living document" that contains the mandate of NORMA to deliver services with regard to the effective and sustainable conservation, management, exploitation and development of tuna fisheries in the country. The TMP will serve as a guide to NORMA in how we manage, sustain and develop the tuna resources in the FSM EEZ.

The PNA Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certifications for free school transshipment commenced in late 2015. There are on-going MSC trainings for FSM observers to do the demand for MSC certified observers and port transshipment activities on the MSC traceability standards.

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

The FSM's National Fisheries Observer Program (NFOP) has been operating since 1979. Since then, the program expanded to meet the needs of the fleets. The NFOP had a total of 12 personnel by 1995. Since the PNA Third Implementing Arrangement (PNA 3IA) was introduced for 100% purse seine observer coverage the total number of FSM observers increased to over 90 personnel by 2013. A fisheries observer cost recovery scheme is currently in process for implementation in early 2017. Over 60 plus observers remained on contracts in 2016 due to change of careers and also not abiding to the observer code of conduct which resulted in termination of their contracts. Observer coverage barely did not meet the ROP minimum 5% longline coverage requirement and achieved 0% by number of trips in 2016.

The current pool of over 60 plus observers achieved 244 successful placements in 2016; longline placements accounted for 6 trips, 3 pole-and-line by Japan, 233 trips for purse seiners and no carrier (Table 10). The highest numbers of observer placements were on the FSMA vessels through the Parties of Nauru Agreement Observer Program (PNAOP) at 144, Japan at 44 and China at 30 placements. There was no national observer recruitment for basic observer training in 2016. However, national trainings were focused on current active observers that consist of the following;

- Refresher courses on observer data quality
- Fire safety refresher
- Sea safety refresher
- Basic observer first aid refresher
- Biological sampling certification
- PNA Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certification
- Electronic reporting and monitoring trials with PNA, FFA and SPC

Table 10. Observer Trip Coverage per Flag and Gear-type, 2016.

Gear type	Trips	Flag
Longline	6	FSM
Total	6	
Purse Seine	30	China
	3	FSM
	114	FSMA
	44	Japan
	8	Korea
	3	Chinese Taipei
	31	USA
Total	233	
Pole and Line	3	Japan
Total	3	
Carrier/Reefer	0	None
Total	0	
Grant Total	242	

Source: NORMA

Appendix 1- CMM Reporting

Summary Table

CMM Reference	Description	Response
CMM 2005-03 [North Pacific Albacore], Para4	<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.*</p> <p>[* footnote 1: The first such report shall be due on April 30th, 2006 and shall cover calendar year 2004. Small Island Developing States will make their best efforts to comply with this first reporting deadline.]</p> <p>* <i>Note: WCPFC10 clarified that this reporting responsibility lies with the flag State</i></p>	<p>Longline Catch Number: 1,651 Weight:34 (mt)</p> <p>Albacore is caught as bycatch in FSM EEZ and seasonal catch in the Cook Islands (Table 8) Source: TUFMAN</p>
CMM 2006-04 [SWPacMLS], Para4	<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>Catch number: 2 Weight: 0.05 (mt) Caught as bycatch</p> <p>Source: TUFMAN</p>
CMM 2009-03 [Swordfish], Para 8	<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"> 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; vessels operating under charter, lease or other similar mechanism as part of their domestic fishery south of 20°S; and any other vessels fishing within their waters 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>1 Reporting requirements requested by CMMs and decisions by the Commission, as of WCPFC 11</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>No FSM vessels fishing in the Convention Area south of 20°S.</p>
CMM 2009-06 [Transshipment], Para 11 (ANNEX II)	<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> <p>ANNEX II TRANSHIPMENT INFORMATION TO BE REPORTED ANNUALLY BY CCMs</p> <p>Each CCM shall include in Part 1 of its Annual Report to the Commission:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> offloaded and received; transhipped in port, transhipped at sea in areas of national jurisdiction, and transhipped beyond areas of national jurisdiction; transhipped inside the Convention Area and transhipped outside the Convention Area; 	<p>Longline fresh- 126 mt, 74 unloadings Longline frozen- 1,471 mt, 57 unloadings Purse seine frozen- 7,5870 mt, 145 transshipments</p> <p>Please see Annex 2: Transshipment Source: NORMA</p>

	<p>d. caught inside the Convention Area and caught outside the Convention Area;</p> <p>e. species;</p> <p>f. product form; and</p> <p>g. fishing gear used</p> <p>(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:</p> <p>a. offloaded and received;</p> <p>b. transhipped in port, transhipped at sea in areas of national jurisdiction, and transhipped beyond areas of national jurisdiction;</p> <p>c. transhipped inside the Convention Area and transhipped outside the Convention Area;</p> <p>d. caught inside the Convention Area and caught outside the Convention Area; and</p> <p>e. fishing gear.</p>	
CMM 2010-05 [South Pacific albacore], Para 4	CCMs shall report annually to the Commission the catch levels of their fishing vessels that have taken South Pacific Albacore as a bycatch as well as the number and catch levels of vessels actively fishing for South Pacific albacore in the Convention area south of 20°S. Initially this information will be provided for the period 2006-2010 and then updated annually.	No FSM vessels fishing in the convention area South of 20°S.
CMM 2010-07 [Sharks], Para 4 (ANNEX III)	<p>Each CCM shall include key shark species*, as identified by the Scientific Committee, in their annual reporting to the Commission of annual catch and fishing effort statistics by gear type, including available historical data, in accordance with the WCPF Convention and agreed reporting procedures. <u>CCMs shall also report annual retained and discarded catches in Part 2 of their annual report.</u> CCMs shall as appropriate, support research and development of strategies for the avoidance of unwanted shark captures (e.g. chemical, magnetic and rare earth metal shark deterrents). *footnote 2: The key shark species are blue shark, silky shark, oceanic whitetip shark, mako sharks, and thresher sharks, porbeagle shark (south of 20°S, until biological data shows this or another geographic limit to be appropriate) and hammerhead sharks (winghead, scalloped, great, and smooth).</p> <p><i>*Note: Whale Sharks (<i>Rhincodon typus</i>) was included as a key shark species by WCPFC9 (2012)</i></p>	<p>Please see Annex 3: Sharks</p> <p>Source: TUFMAN</p>
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).	<p>Location: FSM EEZ</p> <p>Please see Annex 3: Cetaceans</p> <p>Source: TUFMAN</p>
CMM 2011-04 [Oceanic whitetip sharks], Para 3	CCMs shall estimate, through data collected from observer programs and other means, the number of releases of oceanic whitetip shark, including the status upon release (dead or alive), and report this information to the WCPFC in Part 1 of their Annual Reports.	<p>Purse seine: 0 discards</p> <p>Longline: 0 discards</p> <p>Source: TUFMAN</p>
CMM 2012-04 [Whale sharks], Para 06	CCMs shall advise in their Part 1 Annual Report of any instances in which whale sharks have been encircled by the purse seine nets of their flagged vessels, including details required under paragraph 06.	<p>Location: FSM EEZ</p> <p>Please see Annex 3: Whale Shark</p> <p>Source: TUFMAN</p>
CMM 2012-07 [Seabirds], Para 9 Applies until 1 Jan 2017 (see CMM 2015-03 below)	<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, including mitigation used, observed and reported species specific seabird bycatch rates and numbers, to enable the Scientific Committee to estimate seabird mortality in all fisheries to which the WCPF Convention applies. See Annex 2 for Part 1 reporting template guideline. Alternatively, statistically rigorous estimates of species-specific seabird interaction rates (for longline, interactions per 1,000 hooks) and total numbers should be reported.</p>	<p>Purse seine: no interaction with seabirds</p> <p>Longline: no interaction with seabirds</p> <p>Source: TUBS</p>
CMM 2013-08 [Silky sharks], Para 3	CCMs shall estimate, through data collected from observer programs and other means, the number of releases of silky shark caught in the Convention Area, including the status upon release (dead or alive), and report this information to the WCPFC in Part 1 of their Annual Reports.	<p>Purse seine: 7mt</p> <p>Fate: Discarded dead and alive</p> <p>Longline 0</p> <p>Source: TUFMAN raised estimates</p>
Observer coverage	CCMs are expected to include in Annual Report Part 1 their reported longline observer coverage for the 2016 calendar	2016: 0% based on ROP-trips only. There were 5 observer trips for domestic waters only. Please see Table 10.

(WCPFC 11 decision – para 484(b))	year.	Source : TUBS (ROP-trips only)																
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>CMM fleet</th> <th>Fishery</th> <th colspan="3">No. of trips</th> <th>See notes</th> </tr> <tr> <th>FSM</th> <th>Domestic</th> <th>Total estimated</th> <th>Observers</th> <th>%</th> <th>Trips mostly done in domestic waters and not considered ROP-trips</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>345</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		CMM fleet	Fishery	No. of trips			See notes	FSM	Domestic	Total estimated	Observers	%	Trips mostly done in domestic waters and not considered ROP-trips			345	0
CMM fleet	Fishery	No. of trips			See notes													
FSM	Domestic	Total estimated	Observers	%	Trips mostly done in domestic waters and not considered ROP-trips													
		345	0	0														
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.	No FSM vessels fishing in the convention area South of 20°S.																
CMM 2015-03 [Seabirds], Para9	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, including mitigation used, observed and reported species specific seabird bycatch rates and numbers, to enable the Scientific Committee to estimate seabird mortality in all fisheries to which the Convention applies. (see Annex 4 for Part 1 reporting template guideline). Alternatively, statistically rigorous estimates of species- specific seabird interaction rates (for longline, interactions per 1,000 hooks) and total numbers should be reported.	Purse seine: no interaction with seabirds Longline: no interaction with seabirds Source: TUBS																

Annex 2 : Transshipment

Annex 2(1)						
Species	Quantity off loaded (mt)	Transshipped in port	Transshipped in WCP-CA	Caught in WCP-CA	Product form	Gear
ALB	161	Yes	Yes	Yes	Frozen	LL
YFT	630					
BET	670					
SKJ	10					
ALB	14	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fresh	LL
YFT	62					
BET	29					
SKJ	21					
YFT	11,445	Yes	Yes	Yes	Frozen	PS
BET	3,026					
SKJ	61,399					
Annex 2 (2)						
Port	No. of transshipment	Transshipped in Port	Transshipped in WCP-CA	Caught in WCP-CA	Product Form	Gear
Pohnpei	34	Yes	Yes	Yes	Frozen	LL
Majuro	74	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fresh	LL
Kosrae	23	Yes	Yes	Yes	Frozen	LL
Pohnpei	85	Yes	Yes	Yes	Frozen	PS
Majuro	30	Yes	Yes	Yes	Frozen	PS
Kosrae	8	Yes	Yes	Yes	Frozen	PS
Honiara	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Frozen	PS
Funafuti	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Frozen	PS
Pago Pago	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Frozen	PS
Christmas Is	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Frozen	PS
Makurazaki	10	Yes	Yes	Yes	Frozen	PS
Yamagawa	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Frozen	PS

Source : NORMA

Annex 3 : Whale Shark CMM 2013-08 par. 3 and Cetaceans CMM 2011-03 par. 05

The FSM-flagged vessels reported the following interactions of Whale shark in 2016. Please note that a new, specific DCC logsheet for vessels to report according to CMM 2012-04 requirements was only made available earlier this year and we have been in the process of distributing these to our companies/vessels and ensuring there is an obligation to report using these forms in the future.

We are therefore seeking consideration of this transition in vessel reporting and that reporting will improve in the future.

Gear	Date	Latitude	Longitude	EEZ	Species	Number	Status of release	Reason for encirclement	Step taken to ensure safe release
PS	10/8/2016	00.38.425N	14135.364E	PG	Whale Shark	1	Released	Accidental	Unknown
PS	18/10/2016	0005S	16457E	NR	Whale Shark	1	Released	Accidental	Unknown
PS	1/2/2016	0122.262S	17124.589E	GL	Whale Shark	1	Released	Accidental	Unknown
PS	10/1/2016	0502S	16551W	H5	Whale Shark	1	Released	Accidental	Unknown
PS	7/6/2016	0621N	16142E	FM	Whale Shark	1	Released	Accidental	Unknown
PS	13/07/2016	0030N	15400E	FM	Whale Shark	1	Released	Accidental	Unknown
PS	13/05/2016	0449.577N	15321.041E	FM	Mink Whale	1	Released	Accidental	Unknown
PS	15/10/2016	0357.959N	15724.156E	FM	Dolphin Porpoise (unidentified)	1	Released	Accidental	Unknown
PS	13/10/2016	0054S	15443E	FM	Dolphin Rough-Toothed	1	Released	Accidental	Unknown
PS	14/11/2016	0437N	16148E	FM	Dolphin Porpoise (unidentified)	12	Released	Accidental	Unknown

Source : TUFMAN

ANNEX 4: CMM 2012-07 / CMM 2015-03: Seabirds

Annex 4. Guidelines for reporting templates for Part 1 report related to seabird fishery interactions

The following tables should be included in the Part 1 country reports, summarising the most recent five years.

Table x: Effort, observed and estimated seabird captures by fishing year for CMM 2012-07 / CMM 2015-03 [South of 30°S; North of 23°N; or 23°N - 30°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); the capture rate (captures per thousand hooks) and mitigation types used by the fleet.

Year	Fishing effort				Observed seabird captures	
	Number of vessels	Number of hooks	Observed hooks	% hooks observed	Number	Rate ²
2012	0	0	0	0	0	0
2013	1	3000	-	-	1	-
2014	1	3000	-	-	2	-
2015	0	0	0	0	0	0
2016	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹ State North of 23°N, South of 30°S or 23°N - 30°S, for CCMs fishing in all areas provide separate tables for each;

² Provide as captures per one thousand hooks.

Table 11: Number of observed seabird captures in CMM 2012-07 / CMM 2015-03 longline fisheries, 2016, by species and area.

Species	South of 30°S	North of 23°N	23°N - 30°S	Total
No species interactions			0	0
Total			0	0

