



**SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE
FOURTEENTH REGULAR SESSION**

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

**WCPFC-SC14-AR/CCM-26
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TUVALU



FISHERIES DEPARTMENT
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
GOVERNMENT OF TUVALU



**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE WESTERN CENTRAL PACIFIC
FISHERIES COMMISSION**

**PART 1: INFORMATION ON FISHERIES, RESEARCH AND
STATISTICS**

Scientific data was provided to the Commission in accordance with the decision relating to the provision of scientific data to the commission by the 30 th April 2018.	YES
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1.0 ABSTRACT

Under the WCPFC RFV there were four Tuvalu flagged vessels authorized to fish in the Convention area in 2017. These four flagged vessels including two purse seiners and two longliners were active or engaged fishing/fishing related activity. The fishing effort and catch distribution for purse seine vessels were occurred mostly between Phoenix Island (Kiribati EEZ) and eastern high seas and some in Tokelau EEZ. While longline vessels were Tuvalu EEZ.

Tuvalu purse seine vessels estimated a total catch of 5641mt in 2017 in the Convention Area. The majority of catch is skipjack tuna of 4551mt (80.7%) in total, 1082mt (19.2%) of yellowfin tuna and 8mt (0.1%) for bigeye tuna species. However, for longline the total catch of all species were increased from 296mt in 2016 to 477.8mt for 2017. Albacore species has 172mt (36%), yellowfin tuna of 163mt (34.1%), bigeye tuna of 108mt (22.5%), other species of 31mt (6.6%) and the lowest catches of 3.8mt (0.8%) of skipjack tuna species.

The small-scale tuna fishery (Artisanal data collection programme) has continued collecting information on the main target species such as bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack tuna all of which were essentially caught hand trolling fishing. There is no change of 64% on the highest catches of skipjack tuna. Then follow by yellowfin tuna of 30% and 4% for bigeye tuna.

For coastal state reporting, total number of 354 licensed fished in Tuvalu EEZ in 2017. These including 115 longliners (6months and 12 months licensed), 199 purse seiners and 40 fish carriers and there is no pole & line and bunker vessels applied

The total catches from purse seiners within Tuvalu EEZ, by species composition, both in 2017 & 2016 skipjack tuna is extremely high catches of 50,065.3mt and 107,018.59mt respectively (i.e. >90%) of the total catches. Then follow by yellowfin and bigeye tuna species are quite low catches of 5,98.6mt & 3823.3mt (6% and 1% respectively).

The total tuna catches on purse seine vessels is more catches in 2016 compared to 2017 very low catch due with reduction in effort in Tuvalu EEZ.

Tuvalu National Observer Program the total number of 20 observers from were recruited in 2017 and undergone for five weeks course. This includes 16 new observers undertaken training in -country while the other four observers on sub-regional training course in Santo, Vanuatu and Federated State of Micronesia. All 20 were certified and increase the total number of Tuvalu observers to 79.

2.0 BACKGROUND

Tuvalu Fishery continuously consisted of four active vessels fished in the WCPO Convention Area in 2017. These including two purse seiner vessels and two longliners. Access agreement is where Foreign fishing company tight their relationship with the Government of Tuvalu through the Fisheries department.

Most of Tuvalu PS flagged vessels are fished between eastern high seas and Phoenix Island (Kiribati), some in Tokelau EEZ. While the two longliners most likely fished in Tuvalu EEZ. However, most of the Longliners catches are offloaded in Suva while Purse seiners in Majuro and Funafuti.

3.0 FLAG STATE REPORTING

3.1 DOMESTIC FLEET

On the WCPFC RFV Tuvalu remain the same of four flagged vessels authorized to fish in the Convention area in 2017. These were including two purse seiners and two longliners. In table 1a and 1b below shows the number of purse seine and longline flagged vessels in according to size category.

Table 1a. Number of Tuvalu purse seine flagged vessels and size category, active in the WCPFC Convention Area for 2013 -2017. Source: TUFMAN 2

Year	00-500 GRT	501-1000 GRT	1001-1500 GRT	1500+ GRT	Total Vessels
2013	0	0	0	1	1
2014	0	0	0	1	1
2015	0	0	0	1	1
2016	0	0	0	1	1
2017	0	0	0	2	2

Table 1b. Number of Tuvalu longline flagged vessels and size category, active in the WCPFC Convention Area for 2013 -2017. Source. TUFMAN 2

Year	00-50 GRT	51-200 GRT	201-500 GRT	500+ GRT	Total Vessels
2013	0	0	0	5	5
2014	0	0	0	2	2
2015	2	0	0	0	2
2016	2	0	0	0	2
2017	0	2	0	0	2

3.2 CATCH AND EFFORT DATA

3.2.1 Purse seine

In 2017, Tuvalu purse seine vessels estimated a total catch of 5641mt (Table 2 & Figure 1). The highest catch is skipjack tuna of 4551mt (80.7%) in total, 1082mt (19.2%) of yellowfin tuna and 8mt (0.1%) for bigeye tuna species.

Table 2: Annual raised catch estimate (mt) for Tuvalu Purse seine fleets, in the WCPFC Convention Area over the five past years (2013-2017). Source: TUFMAN 2.

YEAR	BET	SKJ	YFT	TOTAL
2013	258	9666	1492	11416
2014	170	5026	747	5943
2015	57	4307	222	4586
2016	127	5460	523	6110
2017	8	4551	1082	5641.0

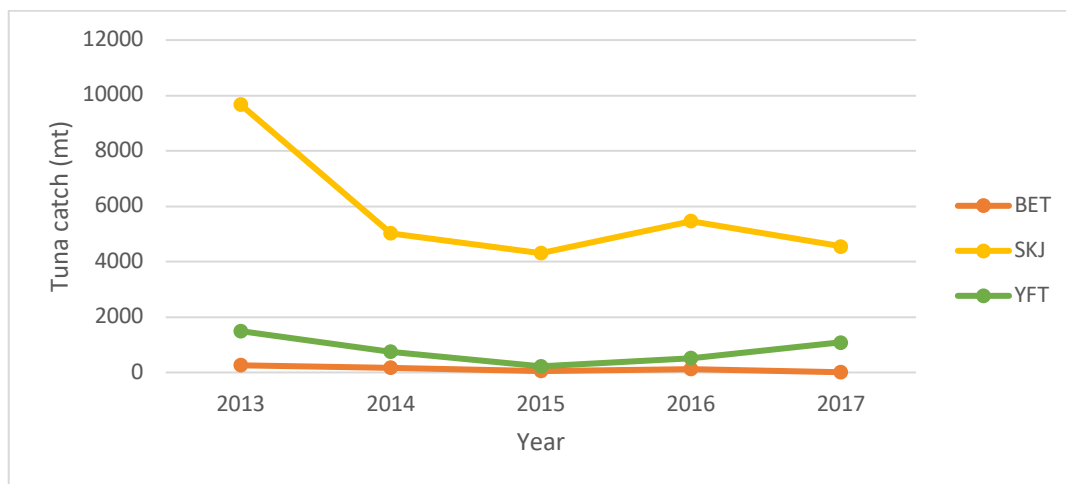


Figure 1: Chart of annual catches target species for Tuvalu Purse Seiner for the WCPFC Convention area over the past five years (2013-2017).

3.2.2 Longline

The total catch of all species for Tuvalu flagged vessels were increased from 296mt in 2016 to 477.8mt for 2017 (Table 2 & Figure 2). Albacore species is dramatically increased from 52mt in 2016 to 172 in 2017 while other species steadily increasing. Albacore species has 172mt (36%), yellowfin tuna of 163mt (34.1%), bigeye tuna of 108mt (22.5%), other species are billfish including blue marlin, black marlin, striped marlin and swordfish of 31mt (6.6%) and the lowest catches of 3.8mt (0.8%) of skipjack tuna species.

Table 3: Annual raised catch estimates (mt) for the Tuvalu Longline fleets, in the WCPFC Convention Area over the past five years. Source: TUFMAN 2

YEAR	ALB	BET	SKJ	YFT	OTH	TOTAL
2013	169	120	0	114	30.3	433.3
2014	78	76	0	41	25.3	220.3
2015	97	187	6	166	19.0	475.0
2016	52	103	3	124	14.0	296.0
2017	172	108	3	163	31.8	477.8

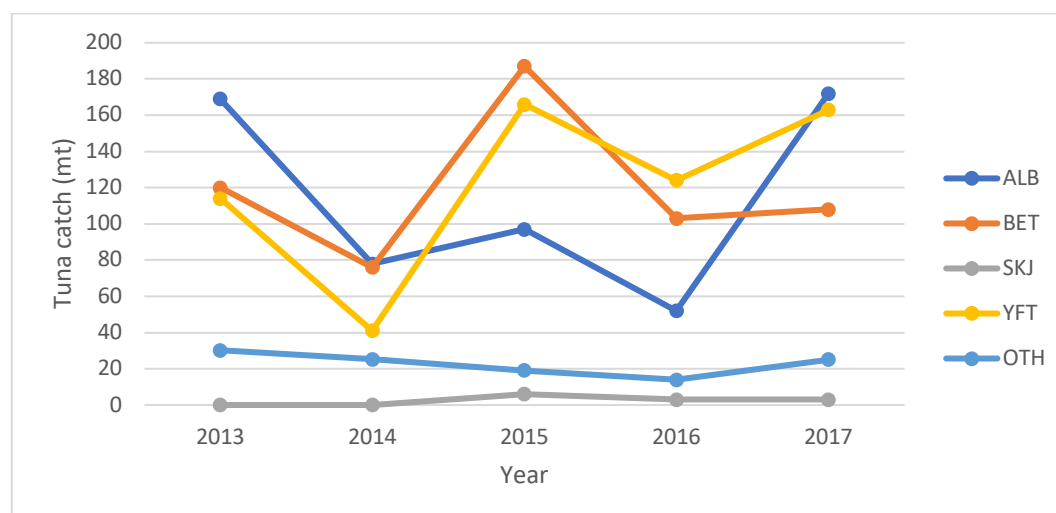


Figure 2: Chart of annual catches target species for Tuvalu Purse seiner for the WCPFC Convention area over the past five years (2013-2017). Source: TUFMAN 2

3.3 FISHING PATTERN AND DISTRIBUTION

3.3.1 Catch and Effort distribution for Purse seiners

In 2017 the fishing catch and effort distribution for Purse seine vessels for tuna species with high catches of skipjack species, were found mostly between in the area of high seas and Phoenix islands and Tokelau EEZ. And less catches were fished in Kiribati EEZ and some in (Phoenix Island) (Figure 3).

3.3.2 Catch and Effort distribution for Longliners

The fishing catch and effort distribution in 2017 for Tuvalu flagged longline vessels were fishing within Tuvalu EEZ (Figure 4). There is no change in the fishing catch and effort compared to the past five years.

Figure 3: Tuvalu National Purse seine fleet operations within WCPO area in the past five years, (Source – Dorado, TUFMAN 2)

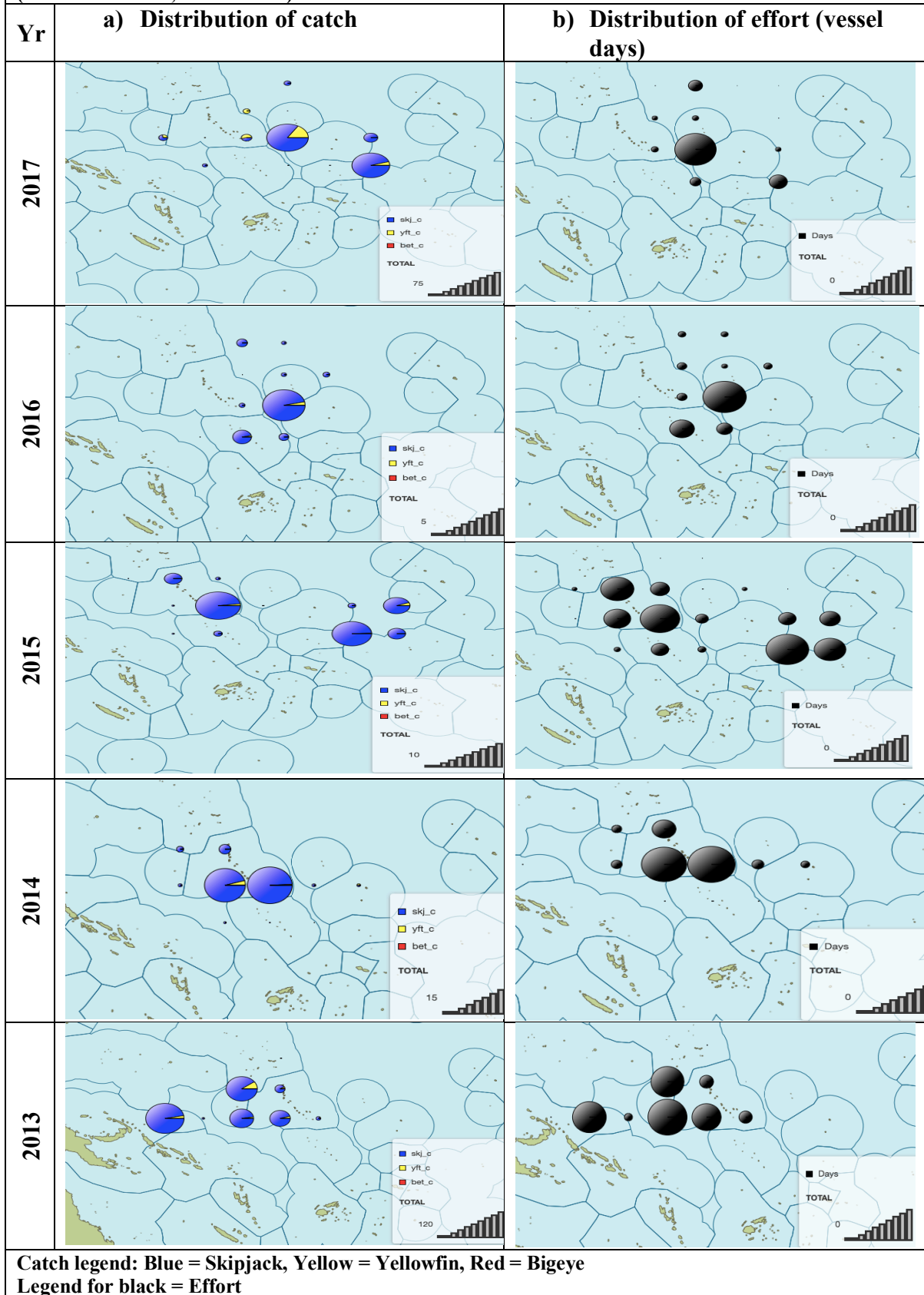
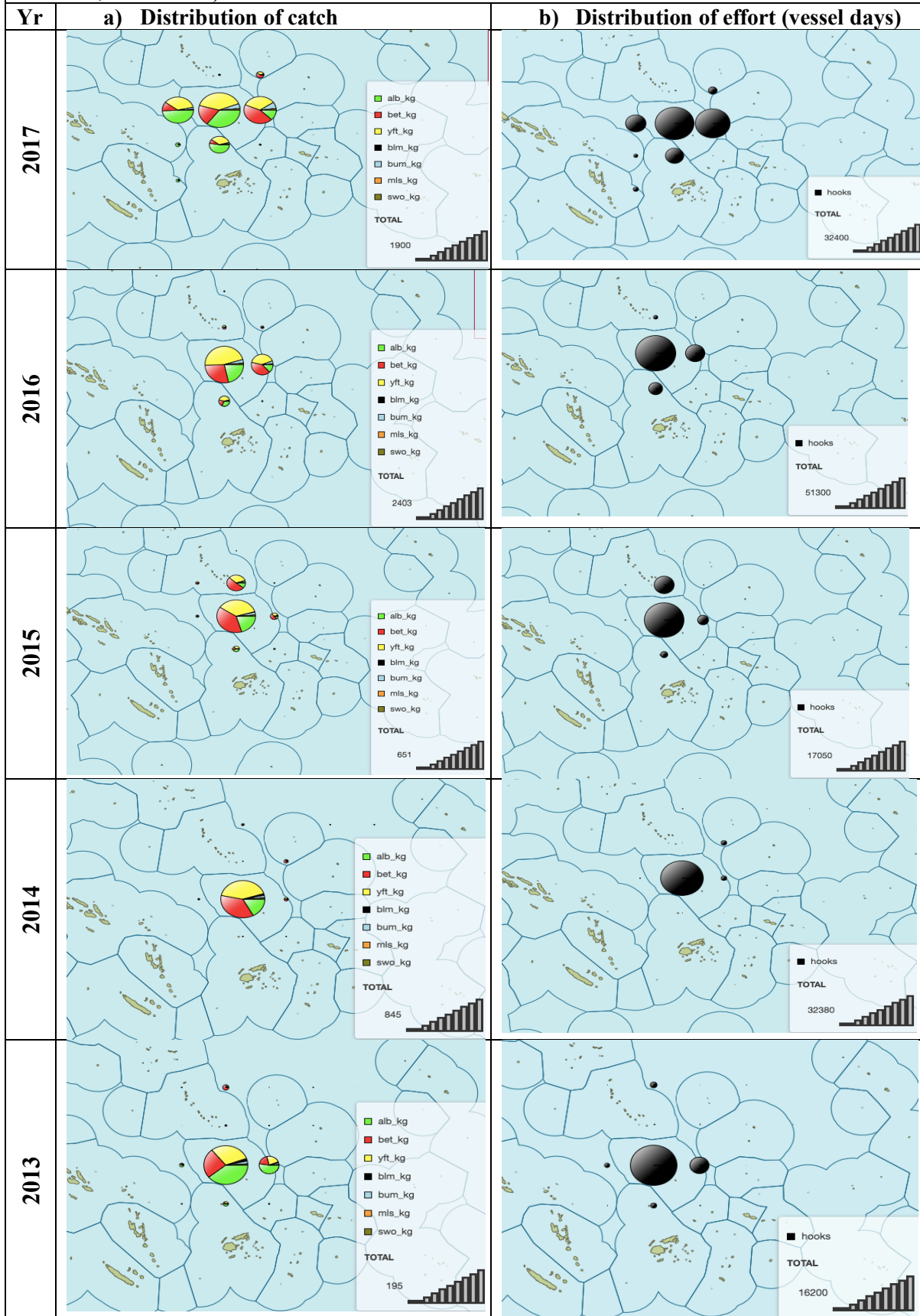


Figure 4: Tuvalu National Longline fleet operations within WCPO area in the past five years, (Source – Dorado, TUFMAN 2)



**Catch legend: Green= Albacore, Yellow = Yellowfin, Red = Bigeye
Legend for black = Effort**

3.3.3 Artisanal Fisheries

The small scale artisanal tuna data collection program has continued collecting information on target species such as bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack tuna all of which were essentially caught hand trolling fishing. There is no change of 64% on the highest catches of skipjack tuna. Then follow by yellowfin tuna of 30% and 4% for bigeye tuna (Table 4). In 2017 there is less catches compared to last three years for the artisanal tuna programme.

Table 4: Annual catches (kgs) landed by artisanal fishermen-unraised data. Source (TUFMAN 2)

SPECIES	2014	2015	2016	2017	TOTAL
SKJ	162,591.5	54,048.9	38,434.8	7199.74	262,274.94
YFT	55,414	36,198.8	24,863.3	7277.37	123,753.47
BET	8910.1	972	4650	3041	17,573.10
TOTAL	226,915.6	91,219.7	67,948.1	17,518.77	

3.4 SPECIES OF SPECIAL INTEREST

See Annex I observer data is not yet available and shark interactions are derived from logsheet data.

3.5 NON-TARGET ASSOCIATED OR DIFFERENT SPECIES

The annual catch estimates for non-target species caught by Tuvalu flagged vessels shows in Table 5. There was no catch of non-target species for purse seine in 2017 while longline vessels have a total of 31.776mt. These changes might due to the type of fishing method used. There was a catch estimates for shark species based on the available data (Annex I).

Table 5: Annual raised catch estimates (mt) of non-target, associated or dependent species for Tuvalu flagged vessels in the WCPFC Convention Area. Source: TUFMAN 2

Year	BLM	BUM	MLS	SWO	BSH	FAL	TOTAL
Purse seine							
2013	3	4	0	0	0	0	7
2014	5	4	0	0	0	0	9
2015	1	8	0	0	0	0	9
2016	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Longline							
2013	10	14	0.26	6	0	0	30.26
2014	8	14	0.26	3	0	0	25.26
2015	2	11	0	6	0	0	19
2016	0	11	0	3	0	0	14
2017	3.523	8.347	7.793	11.935	3.523	0.082	31.776

4.0 COASTAL STATE REPORTING

4.1 FISHING LICENSES

Tuvalu continues issuing fishing licenses to its bilateral partners such as Korea, Taiwan, Japan, Fiji, Kiribati and multilateral partner such as US Treaty and FSM Arrangement. Likewise, to Tuvalu domestic vessels – two purse seine vessels and two longline vessels. In order to access to tuna resources in Tuvalu EEZ are authorized by fishing licensed through the Government of Tuvalu.

Tuvalu artisanal fishing license are subject to the local business through the Kaupule (Island Council) and does not required commercial fishing license.

In Table 6 shows below the total number of 354 licensed fished in Tuvalu EEZ in 2017. These including 115 longliners (6months and 12 months licensed), 199 purse seiners and 40 fish carriers and there is no pole & line and bunker vessels applied. There is slightly increased in the number of licensed were due to some additional number from China purse seiner and longline flagged vessels.

Likewise, the total number of bilateral and multi-lateral licensed vessels were increased from 286 in 2016 to 354 in 2017 (Table 7).

However, there is an extremely increasing in license category from purse seine mainly from multi-lateral partner (FSM arrangement and US Treaty) and while longliner from Korea flagged vessels (Figure 5).

Table 6: Number of licenses issued to fished in Tuvalu EEZ, by flag and gear type from 2012-2017. (Source: TUFMAN 1)

Years	Longline	Purse seine	Pole & line	Fish Carrier	Bunker	TOTAL
2012	108	142	5	15	2	272
2013	13	149	16	5	3	186
2014	108	172	15	22	4	321
2015	22	141	1	34	4	202
2016	66	207	3	41	1	318
2017	115	199	0	40	0	354

Table 7: Numbers of bilateral & multilateral licensed vessels fished in Tuvalu EEZ from 2012-2017.

Years	Bilateral PS	FSMA	UST	TOTAL
2012	25	53	31	193
2013	57	61	31	241
2014	71	70	24	259
2015	71	79	31	291
2016	48	88	31	286
2017	73	86	31	307

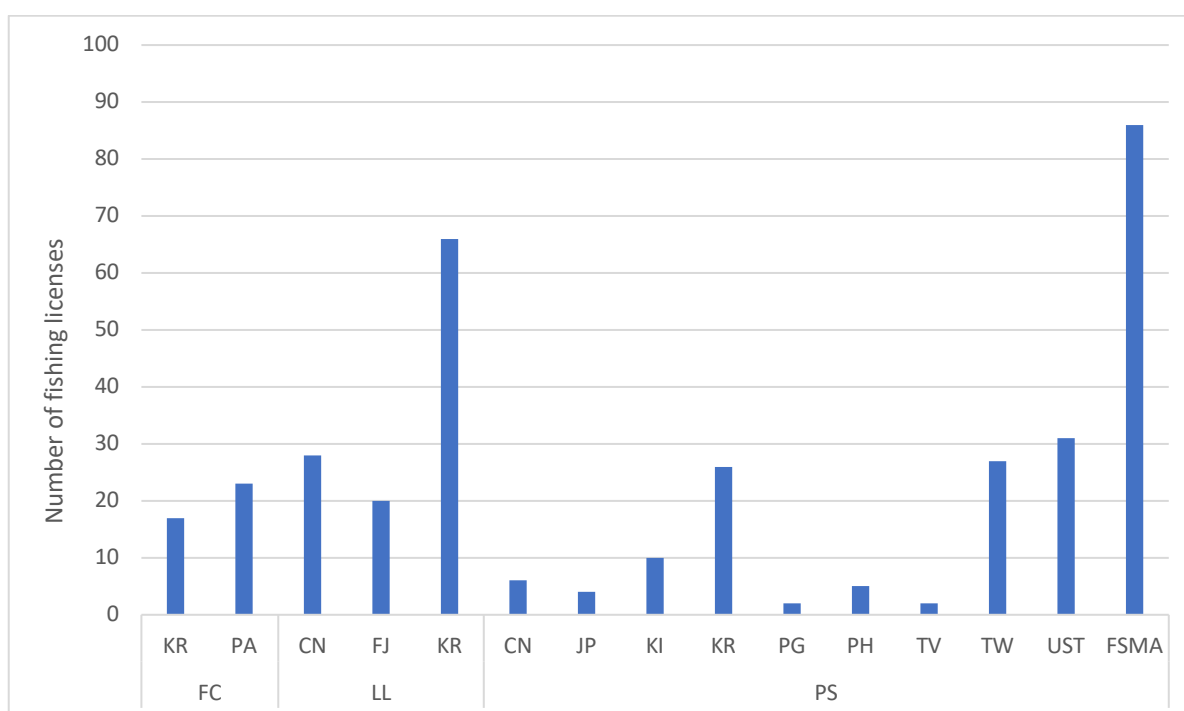


Figure 5: Annual number of fishing vessel licenses by flag and gear type in 2017

4.2 CATCHES IN TUVALU EEZ

Most fishing vessels were fished in Tuvalu EEZ from regional licensed operating under bilateral including Kiribati, New Zealand, Taiwan, Korea and multi-lateral partners such as US Treaty and FSM Arrangement.

By species composition, both in 2017 & 2016 skipjack tuna is extremely high catches of 50,065.3mt and 107,018.59mt respectively (i.e. >90%) of the total catches (Table 8). Compared to yellowfin and bigeye tuna species are quite low catches of 5,98.6mt & 3823.3mt (6% and 1% respectively).

In 2017, Kiribati flagged vessels has the highest tuna catches of 9131mt (16.8%), US vessels of 8807.6mt (16.1%) then follow by the Taiwanese vessels of (4674.4mt (8.6%). Compared to 2016, the fishing vessel for Korean Fishermen Association has extremely high tuna catches of 42807.13mt (37.1%) of the total catch, US vessels of 32748.4mt (28.4%) then follow up by PNG flagged vessels of 11,082.06mt (9.6%). The PNG flagged vessels are operated under the FSM arrangement.

The total tuna catches on purse seine vessels is more catches in 2016 compared to 2017 (Figure 6). This is due to the logsheet coverage for PS in 2016 is most likely are 100% while in 2017 are not and some logsheet are very late submission to the Fisheries department. Additional the lack of staff within the licensing and data unit there were 3 personnel.

Table 8: Purse seine raised catch estimates (mt) in Tuvalu EEZ by flag and species in 2016 and 2017. Source: TUFMAN 2

	2016			2017		
	BET	SKJ	YFT	BET	SKJ	YFT
FM	95.96	3041.86	156.48	23.64	2436.12	184.52
JP	12.24	374.51	33.11	2.82	175.42	17.52
KI	66.46	8325.48	444.07	137.32	8255.22	739.28
KR	804.87	40097.82	1904.44	261.75	21347.57	1228.28
MH	35	4392.45	177.15	14	1289.51	99.01
NZ	21	1376.03	44			
PG	264.49	9639.31	1178.26	32.22	3013.85	589.74
PH	21.88	892.74	109.25			
SB	0.82	1156.2	53.25	3.21	562.08	47.1
TV		1945	50		345	10
TW	75.35	5304.43	314.33	14.63	4328.57	331.27
US	750.37	30472.76	1525.28	81.06	8203	523.6
VU				1	109	53
Total	2,148.44	107,018.59	5,989.62	571.65	50,065.34	3,823.32

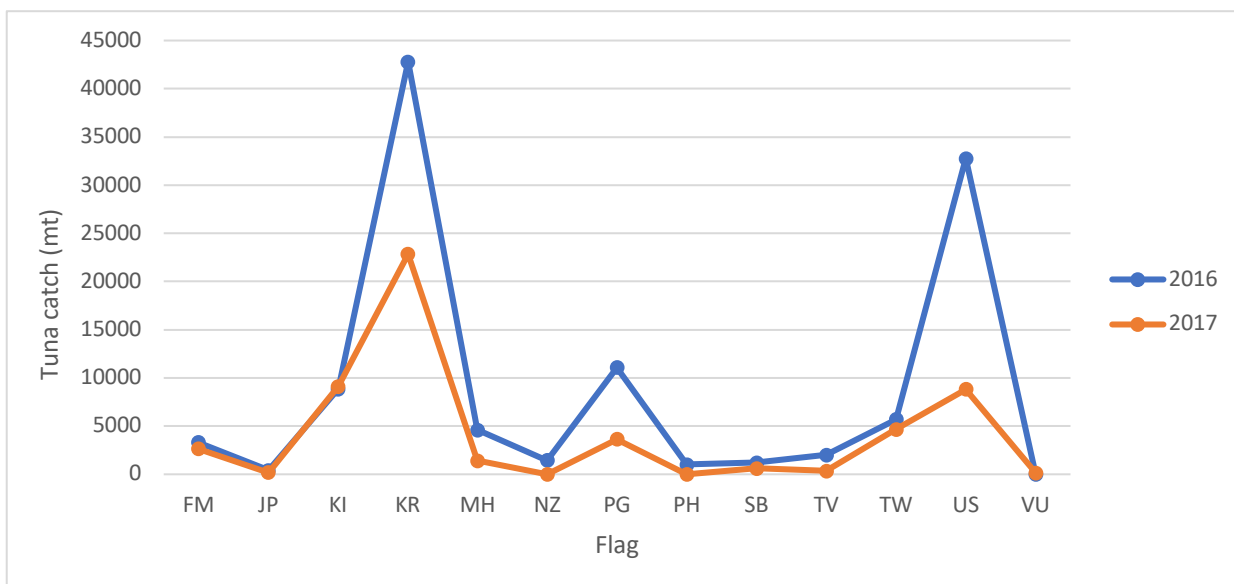


Figure 6: Purse seine total tuna catches within Tuvalu EEZ by flag in 2016 & 2017. Source: TUFMAN 2

Comparison to longline catches estimates, yellowfin tuna has the highest catches both in 2017 & 2016 of 1920.36mt and 3293.09mt respectively (both >50%) of the total catch (Table 9). This is similar to purse seine catches there were more catches in 2016 compared to 2017 (Figure 7). Except there were some flagged vessels such as Solomon and Western Samoa flagged vessel were fished in 2017 but not in 2016.

Both in 2017 and 2016 the highest catches from Korean flagged vessels of 3249.5mt (51.2%) and 1302.4mt (34.4%) respectively. Then follow by Chinese and Fiji flagged vessels.

Table 9: Longline raised catch estimates (mt) in Tuvalu EEZ by flag and species in 2016 and 2017. Source: TUFMAN 2

	2016			2017		
	ALB	BET	YFT	ALB	BET	YFT
CK	0.11	0.45	0.30	0.31	0.46	0.39
CN	213.51	100.52	320.95	510.19	81.49	507.10
FJ	677.17	346.52	1122.36	363.71	80.58	391.22
FM	1.16	1.76	2.83	0.51	0.11	0.78
KI	3.12	10.75	8.83	82.35	11.68	69.81
KR	609.12	931.68	1708.75	301.37	201.32	799.76
SB				5.61	1.42	3.24
TV	51.01	84.38	116.07	111.29	84.05	127.91
TW	3.74	11.35	10.22	10.73	9.06	13.96
VU	1.04	4.71	2.78	4.67	3.97	4.30
WS				1.08	0.66	1.89
Total	1559.97	1492.13	3293.09	1391.82	474.81	1920.36

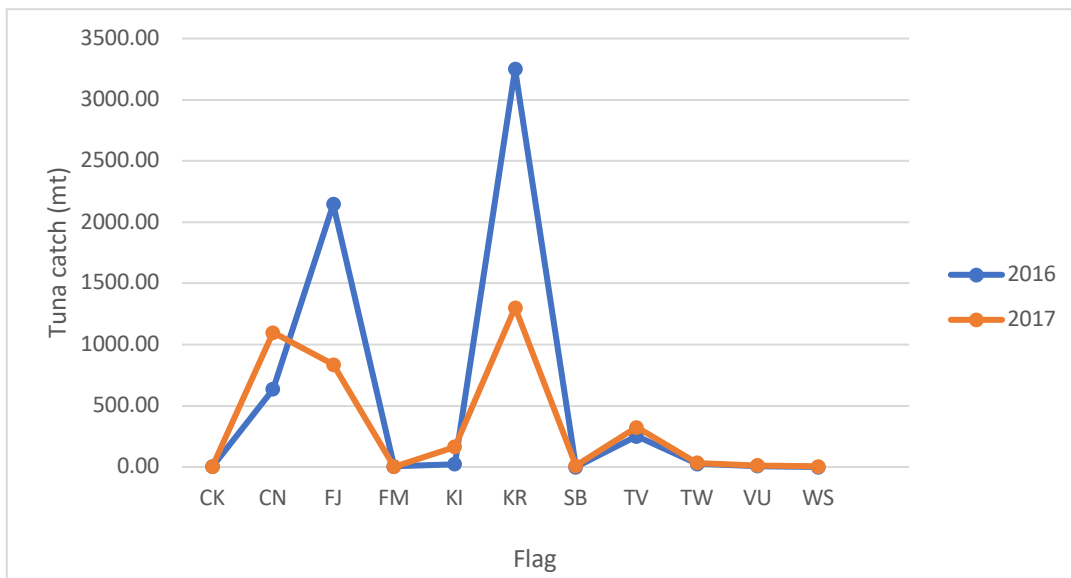


Figure 7: Comparison of longline total tuna catches within Tuvalu EEZ by flag in 2016 & 2017.
Source: TUFMAN 2

5.0 SOCIO ECONOMIC FACTORS

Another new Joint Venture (JV) between Tuvalu Government and Sajo company from Korea were commenced in July 2017.

6.0 DISPOSAL OF CATCH

Tuvalu flagged vessels have been offloaded most their catches port outside Tuvalu. These vessels were offloaded most its catches in Majuro port and Funafuti. However, Tuvalu Longline vessels are all offloaded in Suva port, Fiji.

7.0 ONSHORE DEVELOPMENTS

Tuvalu has no commercial onshore development such fish processing or marketing facility. This is due to high cost operation, logistics problems and shortage of fresh water and other associated factors.

8.0 FUTURE PROSPECTS OF THE FISHERY

Tuvalu still continues to promote domestication of its tuna fishery, although the challenges are great. Establishment of an onshore facility to process longline tuna catch is also under discussions.

9.0 STATUS OF TUNA FISHERY DATA COLLECTION SYSTEMS

Note that all catch and effort estimates in this report are provisional only. Additional data processing is required to further refine these estimates.

9.1 LOGSHEET DATA COLLECTION AND VERIFICATION

Submission of catch logsheets to the Tuvalu Fisheries Department at the end of each trip from foreign and domestic flagged vessels. Submission of logsheets from Tuvalu flagged vessels is not a big issue, a big issue was the very late submission of logsheets foreign fishing company to the Fisheries department. Addition to it, the lack of staff within the licensing and data unit (3 personnel). Probably big issues with longline therefore delays all the collection of data and verification processes. Enforcement is very weak in this area, misreporting from logsheets is quite common nowadays. Penalties for misreporting need to apply in order to avoid such delays in data collection and verification process. The extent of annual coverage of operational catch/effort; port sampling and observer data for Tuvalu national fishing fleets (Table 10).

Table 10: Estimated annual coverage of operational catch/effort, port sampling and observer data (sea days) for the Tuvalu National fleet in 2017. *Provisional estimates.

Data Type	Purse seine coverage rate (%)	Longline coverage rate (%)
Logsheets	100%	100%
Observers	100%	16%
Port Sampling	N/A	N/A

9.2 OBSERVER PROGRAMME

The total number of 20 observers from Tuvalu National Program were recruited in 2017 and undergone for five weeks course. This includes 16 new observers undertaken training in - country while the other four observers on subregional training course in Santo, Vanuatu and Federated State of Micronesia. All 20 were certified and increase the total number of Tuvalu observers to 79. Including in these observers were 14 are certified as Debriefers and 12 were recruited as Trainee debriefer who can now assists in the debriefing process. Another 15

experienced observers were certified as MSC eligible observers. The MSC observers were 69 in total. According to Table 11 shows below in 2017 the Tuvalu national observer program were decreased to from 202 in 2016 to 184 and increased a little bit from 5362 to 5429 sea days. However, for PNA trips both were increased by 29 trips and 758 sea days in 2017. Thus, the total number of trips and sea days were increased in 2017.

Table 11: Observer trips and sea days 2016-2017 by Regional arrangement

ARRANGEMENT	2016 (PS)		2017 (PS)	
	TRIPS	SEA DAYS	TRIPS	SEA DAYS
TV OBSERVER PROGRAM	202	5362	184	5429
PNA	68	2083	97	2841
FFA	4	122	10	300
TOTAL	274	7567	291	8570

10.0 CMM REPORTING

CMM REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	RESPONSE
CMM 2005-03	North Pacific Albacore	There was no catch on NPA by the Tuvalu flagged LL vessels
CMM 2006-04	South West Stripped Marlin	There is one vessel recorded and no striped marlin catches
CMM 2009-03	Swordfish	There is no SWO were caught in the Convention area south of 20°S
CMM 2009-06	Transshipment	Total transshipment data of 534388mt in 2017 for all Tuvalu flagged vessels (refer to Annex II)
CMM 2010-07	Sharks	Key species was reported and refer to table in Annex I for any references relating to sharks or species of special interest. Sharks catches are estimates because there is no available observer data (still being processed)
CMM 2011-03	Impact of PS fishing on cetacean	There is no data recorded by the Masters or available observer data on encirclement incidents
CMM 2011 - 04	Oceanic whitetip sharks	There were 22 individuals Oceanic whitetip shark released/discarded from the longline fleet (100% alive)
CMM 2012-04	Whale sharks	There is no reported data on an event that a whale shark encircled in the purse seine net
CMM 2012-07	Seabirds	There is no report by observers on the interaction with seabirds

CMM 2013-08	Silky sharks	There were 53 silky sharks were discarded altogether. There were 47 number of silky shark from LL and 6 from purse seiner. Alive/dead status upon release, FAL alive (n=8) 14.3%, dead (n=5) 10.7%, unknown (n=40) 75%
Observer coverage (WCPFC 11 decision – para 484(b))		The observer coverage of 16.7% on longline vessels. Tuvalu observers used sea days. Details on this is in the Part 1 report under the Status of Tuna fishery data collection systems
CMM 2015-02	South Pacific Albacore	Already submitted to SPC as part of Tuvalu’s regular provision of operational data to the Commission.

ANNEX I: SHARKS CATCHES ESTIMATES (CMM 2010-07)

Gear	Flag	Species	Fate	Catch (n)
LL	TV	LONG FIN MAKO SHARK	Discarded/Released	1
LL	TV	MAKO SHARKS	Discarded/Released	3
LL	TV	SHARKS (UNIDENTIFIED)	Discarded/Released	1
LL	TV	BLUE SHARK	Discarded/Released	51
LL	TV	PORBEAGLE SHARK	Discarded/Released	1
LL	TV	THRESHER SHARKS	Discarded/Released	50
			TOTAL	107

NB: No catches of hammerhead shark or whale sharks reported. No observer data for 2017 is available to determine status upon release for OCS or FAL. As such logsheet data was used to derive estimates (100% coverage) and proportions of life status based on observer data from 2016 were used as follows: OCS 100% released alive; FAL alive 14.3%, dead 10.7%, unknown 75%. Note that data deficiencies and unavailability of observer data yet to be processed renders these estimates unreliable and are purely provided for the purpose of meeting reporting obligations.

ANNEX II: TRANSHIPMENT DATA COLLECTION

The total number of transshipment from Tuvalu flagged vessels were 534988mt in 2017

VESSEL NAME	GEAR TYPE	ALB	BET	SKJ	YFT	SWO	OTH	TOTAL TRANSFERRED	PORT OF TRANSHIPMENT	AREA FISH CAUGHT	PRODUCT FORM
TAINA	PS		6	2163	1049			3218	FUNAFUTI, TARAWA, POHNPEI	WCPO	BRINE ROUND
TAUMOANA	PS		120	1550	0			1670	MAJURO, MARSHALL IS	WCPO	FROZEN
PAKASOA	LL	94290	52020	0	82000	2740	26250	257300	SUVA, Fiji	TV/HS	FROZEN
TUIPUGA	LL	78150	65890	0	92320	5310	31130	272800	SUVA, Fiji	TV/HS	FROZEN
								534988			