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

WCPFC-SC15-AR/CCM-13

REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS

Annual Report to the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission
Part 1: Information of fisheries, statistics and research

Republic of the Marshall Islands



Oceanic and Industrial Affairs Division
Marshall Islands Marine Resources Authority

August 2019

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 2019	Yes
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SUMMARY

In 2018, there were eight Marshall Islands-flagged and two chartered purse seine vessels operating throughout the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO). The total catch estimates by the national purse seine fleet in 2018 was 71,963 metric tons. Additionally, retained catch estimates, from twenty-six chartered longline vessels associated with the domestically-based Marshall Islands Fishing Venture (MIFV), totaled 1,922 metric tons.

The commercial catches within the RMI EEZ are taken predominantly by the purse seine fishery but longline and pole-and-line operations also occur. In 2018, estimated total catch for all gears combined was 33,654 mt with purse seine accounting for 86% followed by longline 11% and pole-and-line 3%. Purse seine catch in the RMI EEZ slightly increased from 22,707 in 2017 to 28,798 metric tons in 2018.

The RMI Observer Program's 61 active observers carried out 145 purse seine and 34 longline trips during 2018. Additionally, 24 longline trips were electronically observed in an e-Monitoring trial with domestically-based vessels. Observers were also utilized to monitor transshipment activity in Majuro port since the initiative started in late 2015. Available observer data for the RMI purse seine fleet indicated no seabird interactions; but 9 whale shark, 6 turtle and 21 marine mammal interactions were recorded during the year.

FLAG STATE REPORTING

Annual catch and effort estimates for the national purse seine fleet, fishing throughout the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission Convention Area (WCPFC-CA) during the last five years are presented in Table 1 and Figure 1. In 2018, total catch estimates were 71,963 metric tons for the purse seine fleet. Skipjack is the prominent species caught comprising 93% of the total followed by yellowfin, 6% and bigeye tuna, 1%.

There were 26 foreign long-liners chartered in 2018 whose catch estimates are provided in Table 2. All chartered vessels are based locally and fish almost exclusively in the RMI EEZ. Vessel numbers for both purse seine and longline vessels are presented in Table 3 below.

Figures 2 and 3 illustrate catch and effort distributions for the RMI flagged purse seine and chartered longline fleets. Purse seine catch and effort is primarily concentrated in the southern part of the RMI EEZ and the adjacent EEZs. As previously stated, longline vessels predominantly operate in the EEZ and effort is more widely distributed within the RMI zone.

Table 1. Annual catch and effort estimates for the Marshall Islands purse seine vessels, by species and year, in the WCPFC Convention Area (Source: Raised logsheet data collected by MIMRA)

Species	2014	2015	2016		2017		2018	
			Retain	Discard	Retain	Discard	Retain	Discard
SKIPJACK	62,182	77,021	50,522	355	50,936	195	67,193	625
YELLOWFIN	10,333	7,253	7,783	65	8,612	40	4,022	72
BIGEYE	3,381	2,595	1,749	6	4,971	31	740	30
BLUE SHARK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BLUE MARLIN	18	32	4	8	7	14	6	6
BLACK MARLIN	13	13	4	8	1	10	1	1
OCEANIC WHITETIP	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
STRIPED MARLIN	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	3
SWORDFISH	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
MAKO SHARK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
SILKY SHARK	5	4	0	29	0	190	0	85
THRESHER SHARK	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	0
PORBEAGLE SHARK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HAMMERHEAD SHARK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WHALE SHARK	0	1	6	22	0	0	0	6

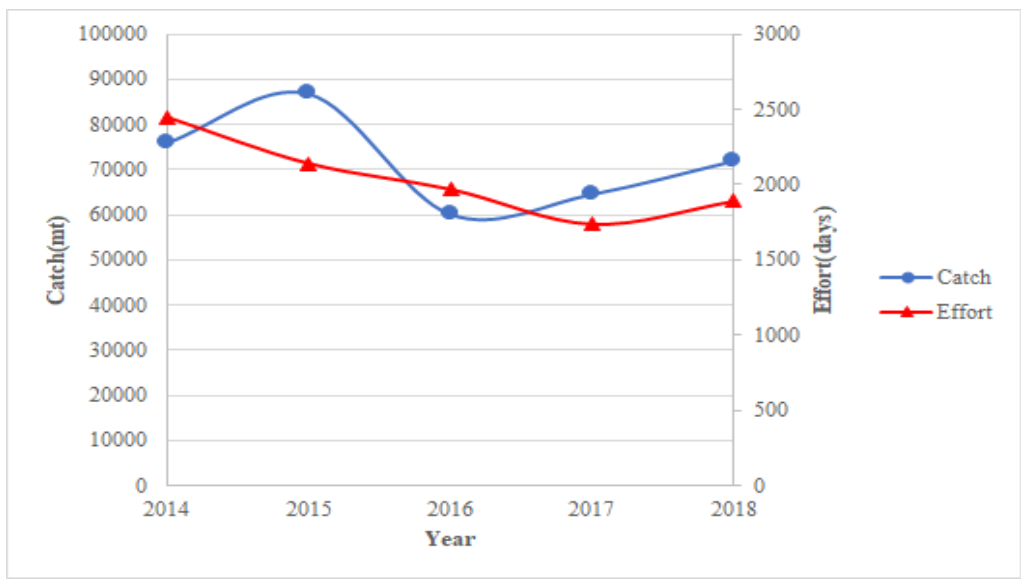


Figure 1. Annual catch and effort for the Marshall Islands purse seine vessels for the WCPFC Convention Area

Table 2. Annual catch estimates for the Marshall Islands-chartered longline vessels, by species and year, for the WCPFC Convention Area (Source: Raised logsheet data collected by MIMRA)

Species	2014	2015	2016	2017			2018		
				Retain	Discard (mt)	Discard (No.)	Retain	Discard (mt)	Discard (No.)
YELLOWFIN	0	0	555	933	15	46	639	68	283
BIGEYE	0	0	692	1,208	21	44	1,122	24	84
BLUE MARLIN	0	0	127	208	2	3	115	2	3
BLACK MARLIN	0	0	0	75	3	8	0	1	4
SKIPJACK	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	14	162
ALBACORE	0	0	25	45	2	4	30	3	9
PACIFIC BLUEFIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STRIPED MARLIN	0	0	0	125	1	1	2	1	2
SWORDFISH	0	0	13	80	3	4	14	11	30
BLUE SHARK	0	0	0	0	16	35	0	11	40
OCEANIC WHITETIP	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	8	12
THRESHER SHARK	0	0	0	0.1	8	67	0	9	115
MAKO SHARK	0	0	0	0.9	10	11	0	7	14
HAMMERHEAD SHARK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SILKY SHARK	0	0	0	0	16	20	0	46	97

Table 3. Number of Marshall Islands-chartered and flagged vessels, by size category, active in the WCPFC Convention Area, 2014-2018

Year \ GRT	Longline				Purse Seine			
	0-50	51-200	201-500	500+	0-500	501-1000	1001-1500	1500+
2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	5
2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	5
2016	0	24	0	0	0	0	7	3
2017	0	31	0	0	0	0	7	3
2018	0	26	0	0	0	0	7	3

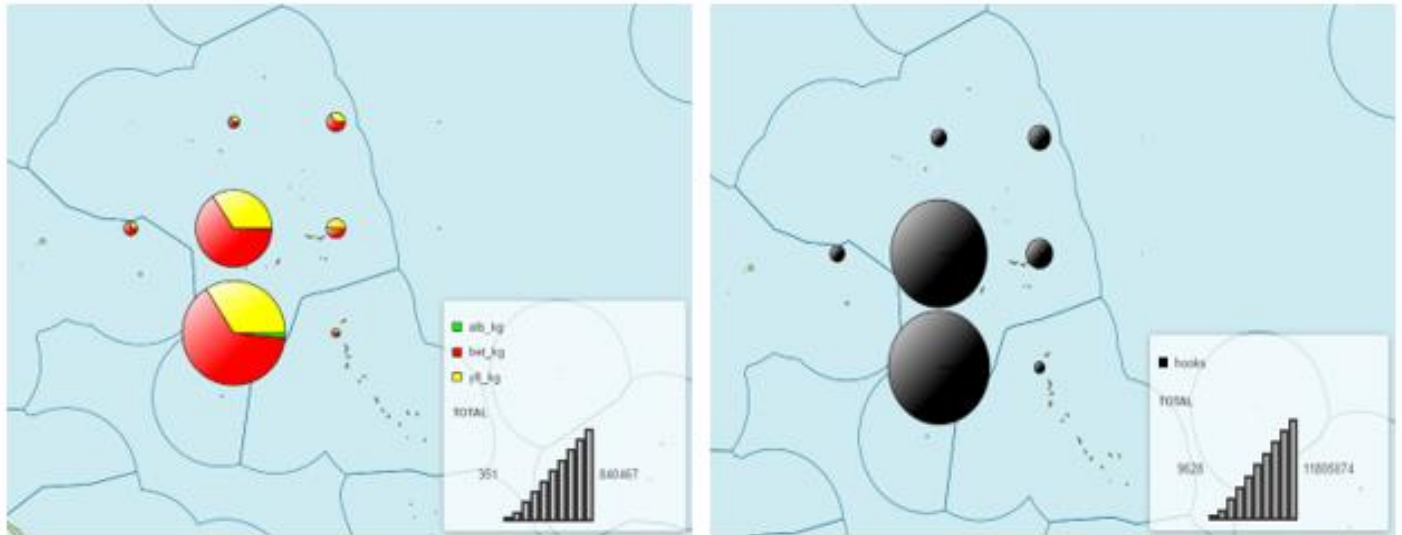


Figure 2. Annual distribution of catch (metric tons) and effort (hooks) by the Marshall Islands-chartered longline vessels in the WCPFC Convention Area in 2018

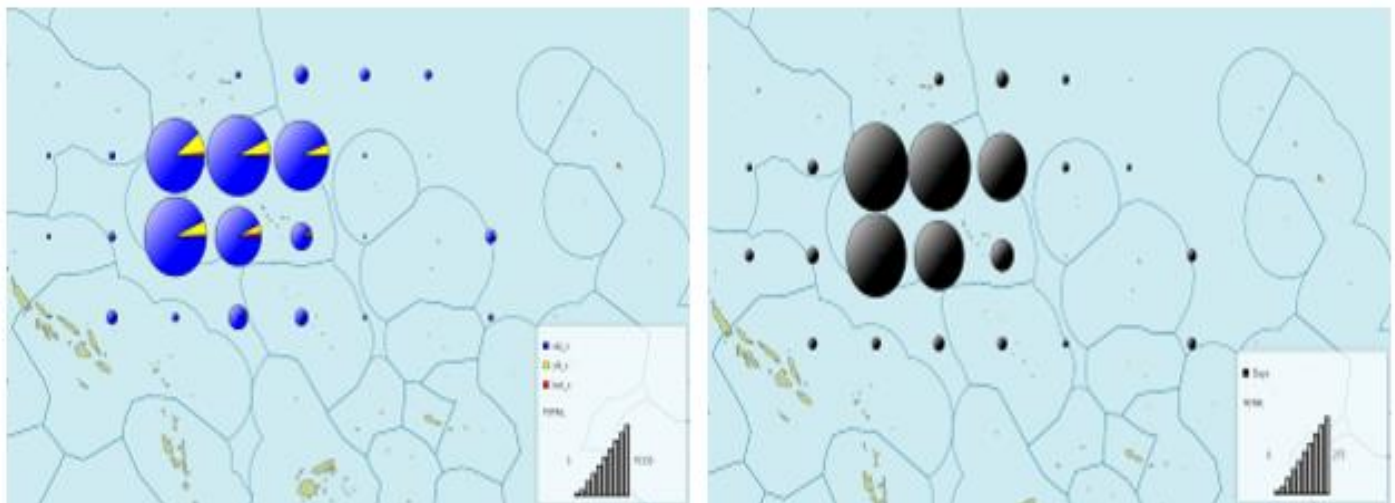


Figure 3. Annual distribution of catch (metric tons) and effort (days) by the Marshall Islands purse seine vessels in the WCPFC Convention Area in 2018

Preliminary data for observed interactions with species of special interest by the RMI purse seine fleet are shown in Table 4. During 2018, there were 6 sea turtle interactions reported where 4 turtles were released alive and two with an unknown condition upon release. A total of 118 individual mammals were involved in 21 interactions; 63 of which were released alive, 45 dead, and 10 with unknown condition. There were 9 interactions with whale sharks which 9 were released alive and one in an unknown condition. No seabird interactions were observed during the period.

Table 4. Observed interactions with species of special interest (seabird, turtle and marine mammals) on Marshall Islands purse seine vessels, in 2018.

		Number of Incidents	Alive	Dead	Unknown
Marine Mammals	Bottle-nose Dolphin	1	2	8	0
	Bryde's Whale	1	0	0	1
	Dolphin (Unknown)	1	0	0	4
	False Killer Whale	9	20	6	1
	Fin Whale	2	1	0	1
	Minke Whale	1	0	0	2
	Rough-toothed Dolphin	3	0	3	1
	Short-finned Pilot Whale	2	37	26	0
	Spinner Dolphin	1	3	2	0
Marine Reptiles	Green Turtle	1	0	0	1
	Hawksbill Turtle	1	0	0	1
	Loggerhead Turtle	2	2	0	0
	Olive Ridley Turtle	2	2	0	0
Whale Sharks	Whale Sharks	9	9	0	1

COASTAL STATE REPORTING

Table 5 provides a description of foreign-flagged vessels licensed to fish in the Marshall Islands waters over the past five years. A total of 205 foreign vessels were licensed however, not all were actively fishing in the RMI EEZ during the period. Domestically-based foreign longline vessels affiliated with the Marshall Islands Fishing Venture (MIFV) have been operating under charter with the RMI since 2016, hence the inclusion of the charter component of the catches in the flag state reporting above.

Table 5. Number of foreign longline, pole-and-line and purse seine vessels licensed to fish in the RMI EEZ, by year and flag.

FLAG	GEAR	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
CHINA	LL	26	26	27	30	0
	PS	6	7	0	6	8
FSM	LL	14	14	12	13	9
FSMA	PS	57	54	76	76	49
JAPAN	LL	8	8	2	6	6
	PL	20	13	11	16	11
	PS	28	29	30	25	25
KIRIBATI	PS	0	0	0	0	5
KOREA	PS	26	5	25	26	24
NZ	PS	0	2	0	0	0
PHILIPPINES	PS	0	0	0	0	13
CH-TAIPEI	LL	2	2	0	0	0
	PS	25	25	26	27	23
TUVALU	PS	1	1	0	1	1
USA	PS	39	39	33	31	31
VANUATU	PS	3	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	LL	50	50	41	49	15
	PL	20	13	11	16	11
	PS	185	162	190	192	179

Available logsheet data indicate that total catch by purse seine fleets operating in the RMI EEZ increased from 22,707 mt in 2017 to 28,798 mt in 2018 with 22% taken by the RMI fleet and the Chinese Taipei fleet (Table 6). The catch rates in the RMI EEZ are usually influenced by the prevailing environmental conditions, with higher catches recorded during or immediately following strong El Nino periods. Skipjack tuna continues to be the dominant catch, accounting for 91% of the total catch in 2018.

The domestically-based foreign longline fleet comprises of vessels from China, FSM and previously Chinese Taipei are managed and operated under Marshall Islands Fishing Venture, Ltd., which is a subsidiary of Luen Thai. Japanese longline vessels offload their catch in ports in Japan. In-zone longline catch estimates are provided in Table 7. Bigeye and yellowfin catches continue to account for the major part of the target catch composition. As with the purse seine fishery, most of the longline fishing effort occurs in the southern areas of the RMI EEZ however in the longline fishery, effort is more widely distributed throughout the zone.

In 2018, catches from the pole-and-line fleet increased to 1,018 from 72mt in the previous year (Table 8). The short-term trend showed a catch decrease until the most recent year. Skipjack is the main species making up the catch composition for this fleet and accounts for nearly 100% of the total in 2018. The RMI has yet to place observers on board these vessels and as a result observer coverage for validation purposes has not been achieved.

Table 6. Annual catches of purse seine fleets operating in the RMI EEZ, by flag and species, 2014-2018
(Source: Unraised logsheet data collected by MIMRA)

Catches (metric tonnes)							Catches (metric tonnes)						
Flag	Year	SKJ	YFT	BET	OTH	TOTAL	Flag	Year	SKJ	YFT	BET	OTH	TOTAL
China	2014	2,019	229	20	0	2,268	RMI	2014	16,268	1,043	401	18	17,730
	2015	80	5	0	0	85		2015	3,074	536	11	0	3,621
	2016	0	0	0	0	0		2016	8,737	170	114	0	9,021
	2017	0	0	0	0	0		2017	6,404	623	221	4	7,252
	2018	274	128	13	1	416		2018	5,755	404	36	24	6,219
FSM	2014	2,536	247	47	0	2,830	Solomon Is	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	812	275	26	0	1,113		2015	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	1,665	142	56	0	1,863		2016	1,040	120	10	0	1,170
	2017	5	5	0	2	12		2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	2,522	230	57	6	2,816		2018	415	0	0	0	415
Japan	2014	0	0	0	0	0	Tuvalu	2014	213	2	0	0	215
	2015	86	6	5	0	97		2015	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0		2016	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	112	60	2	0	174		2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	473	13	1	0	487		2018	0	0	0	0	0
Kiribati	2014	243	126	6	0	375	Chinese Taipei	2014	11,406	522	38	0	11,966
	2015	435	80	0	0	515		2015	3,363	1,033	14	0	4,410
	2016	4,078	632	31	0	4,741		2016	11,725	1,200	163	0	13,088
	2017	649	118	14	0	781		2017	5,808	803	138	10	6,759
	2018	754	125	31	1	911		2018	5,729	436	50	7	6,222
Korea	2014	5,312	378	25	0	5,715	USA	2014	15,697	378	87	0	16,162
	2015	0	0	0	0	0		2015	11,135	1,823	40	0	12,998
	2016	18,745	1,296	103	0	20,144		2016	13,257	823	119	0	14,199
	2017	779	180	27	0	986		2017	3,252	297	90	0	3,639
	2018	3,955	430	20	1	4,406		2018	2,814	63	23	2	2,902
PNG	2014	10,997	528	44	0	11,569	Vanuatu	2014	735	10	0	0	745
	2015	2,845	537	30	0	3,412		2015	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	11,232	1,159	42	0	12,433		2016	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	2,564	360	178	2	3,104		2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	3,604	314	24	13	3,955		2018	0	0	0	0	0
Philippines	2014	770	14	0	0	784	TOTAL EEZ	2014	66,196	3,477	668	18	70,359
	2015	93	0	0	0	93		2015	21,923	4,295	126	0	26,344
	2016	1,850	248	10	0	2,108		2016	72,329	5,790	648	0	78,767
	2017	0	0	0	0	0		2017	19,573	2,446	670	18	22,707
	2018	36	13	0	0	49		2018	26,331	2,156	255	55	28,798

Table 7. Annual catches of longline fleets operating in the RMI EEZ, by flag and species, 2014-2018
 (Source: logsheet data collected by MIMRA)

Flag	Year	Catch (metric tonnes)				Total
		ALB	BET	YFT	OTH	
China	2014	84	2,817	1,419	360	4,680
	2015	63	1,200	740	152	2,155
	2016	16	280	185	75	556
	2017	0	4	3	0	7
	2018	1	169	129	28	326
FSM	2014	49	1,445	738	258	2,490
	2015	56	953	529	178	1,716
	2016	26	475	338	150	989
	2017	16	440	350	116	921
	2018	17	705	373	104	1,199
Japan	2014	17	278	112	44	451
	2015	2	122	81	25	230
	2016	2	89	89	21	201
	2017	12	108	148	29	297
	2018	3	49	47	10	109
RMI-Chartered	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	23	678	515	174	1,390
	2017	43	1,147	888	299	2,379
	2018	31	1,287	713	174	2,204
CH-Taipei	2014	22	140	77	18	257
	2015	1	11	30	4	46
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL EEZ	2014	172	4,680	2,346	680	7,878
	2015	122	2,286	1,380	359	4,147
	2016	67	1,522	1,127	420	3,136
	2017	71	1,698	1,389	445	3,604
	2018	52	2,210	1,262	316	3,838

Table 8. Annual catches of pole-and-line fleet operating in the RMI EEZ, by flag and species, 2014-2018
 (Source: Unraised logsheet data collected by MIMRA)

Flag	Year	Catch (metric tonnes)			
		BET	SKJ	YFT	TOTAL
Japan	2014	3	3,317	21	3,341
	2015	0	615	2	617
	2016	0	429	1	430
	2017	0	72	0	72
	2018	0	1,017	1	1,018

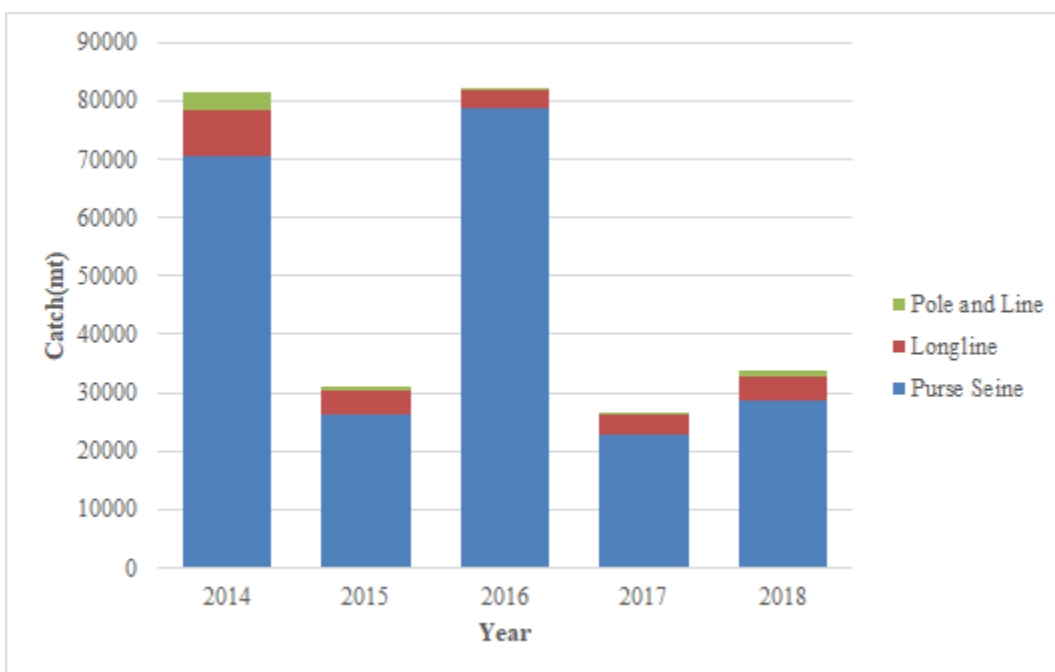


Figure 4. Total catch by the different gears operating in the RMI EEZ

DISPOSAL OF CATCH

As mentioned earlier, the Marshall Islands Fishing Venture, Ltd. (MIFV) operates the Longline Fish base with domestically-based foreign longline vessels. In 2018, there was a provisional total of 2,822 mt of fish unloaded by the longline fleet and most of it was bound for export markets (Table 9). Ongoing work on improving direct importation of unloadings data into the TUFMAN II database continues to progress with assistance from SPC. The MIFV exports mainly fresh chilled tuna species to markets in the US, China and Canada. Frozen fish (rejects and bycatch), designated as Local, are shipped to Asia via transport containers and/or sold locally.

Majuro port is the only designated port for transshipment in the RMI and continued to be a favorable port for transshipment in 2018. There were an estimated 402 purse seine transshipments undertaken in Majuro in 2018 with a provisional total of 306,796 mt transshipped (Table 10). Additionally, most transshipments by the national purse seine fleet are usually carried out in Majuro, however, foreign ports in the region are occasionally utilized (Table 11).

Table 9. Total unloaded catch (mt) for domestically-based longline vessels in 2018

Species	Export	Local	TOTAL
Albacore	4	38	41
Bigeye	1,516	54	1,570
Blue Marlin	46	133	179
Escolar	2	0	2
Mahi Mahi	3	15	18
Oil Fish	2	0	2
Opah	2	1	3
Pomfret	1	0	1
Sailfish	0	7	7
Short-Billed Spearfish	1	0	1
Skipjack	2	0	2
Swordfish	2	16	17
Wahoo	4	25	29
Yellowfin	839	110	949
TOTAL	2,424	398	2,822

Table10. Provisional purse seine transshipments in Majuro port in 2018

Flag	Number of PS Transshipment	SKJ	YFT	BET	TOTAL
China	46	33,106	5,327	853	39,285
CH-Taipei	139	91,732	8,947	1,522	102,201
FSM	30	20,906	2,416	270	23,592
Kiribati	6	2,747	839	164	3,750
Korea	5	4,217	625	26	4,868
RMI	52	35,311	2,349	656	38,315
New Zealand	2	1,058	679	16	1,753
PNG	44	28,022	3,935	379	32,337
Philippines	8	5,030	1,401	84	6,515
Solomon Islands	12	7,151	957	2	8,110
Tuvalu	3	2,782	246	167	3,195
USA	52	37,628	2,310	528	40,466
Vanuatu	3	1,683	650	77	2,410
TOTAL	402	271,373	30,681	4,742	306,796

Table 11. Purse seine transshipments by RMI-flagged vessels in 2018

Annex II(1)					
Species	Quantity transhipped (mt)	Transhipped in port	Transhipped in WCP-CA	Caught in WCP-CA	Product Form
YFT	3,666	Yes	Yes	Yes	Frozen Whole
BET	630	Yes	Yes	Yes	Frozen Whole
SKJ	60,118	Yes	Yes	Yes	Frozen Whole
Annex II (2)					
Port	Number of Transhippments	Transhipped in port	Transhipped in WCP-CA	Caught in WCP-CA	Product Form
MAJURO	52	Yes	Yes	Yes	Frozen Whole
POHNPEI	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Frozen Whole
TARAWA	24	Yes	Yes	Yes	Frozen Whole
RABAU	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Frozen Whole
ZHOUSHAN	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Frozen Whole

ONSHORE DEVELOPMENTS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS

MIMRA, on behalf of the Government, still maintains a joint venture partnership with Koo's Fishing Company, Ltd. (KFC). This venture continues to provide additional revenue stream as well as a catalyst for further on-shore developments.

The Pan Pacific Foods (PPF) loining plant continued operations in 2018 with viable production outputs supported by ongoing hiring and recruitment of local Marshallese employees. As has been reported before, the company also operates three RMI-flagged and two chartered purse seine vessels which supply the plant with raw materials. Total exports, as reported by the company in 2018, was 7,065mt and are included in Table 12 below.

Table 12. Total Purse Seine exports (mt) in 2018, by product and destination

Destination	Product(mt)		
	Processed Loin(SKJ)	Whole(SKJ/YFT)	Fishmeal
China	0	878	0
CH-Taipei	0	370	101
Thailand	804	1,771	0
Vietnam	0	3,141	0
TOTAL	804	6,160	101

FUTURE PROSPECTS OF THE FISHERY

The RMI continues to support domestic fisheries development aspirations in the region so long as it goes hand in hand with sustainable management measures that do not put a disproportionate burden on SIDS, in accordance with Article 30 of the Convention.

Other notable future prospects for the RMI tuna fishery involve further observer and debriefer capacity development as MIMRA continues to progressively train and recruit additional fisheries observers. Since the latter half of 2015, MIMRA has also utilized observers (when in port) to carry out port monitoring duties on transshipments taking place in Majuro port. Coverage is currently at almost 100%.

DATA COLLECTION SYSTEM AND RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

Data management and handling capacity continues to be a vital tool for MIMRA. The SPC-OFP has been very instrumental in the RMI's data efforts. MIMRA continues to employ a dedicated port sampler covering almost 100% of longline unloadings at the MIFV fish base. The port sampler along with other staff collate the data and enter into the TUFMAN II database. In 2018 SPC introduced TAILS, an electronic port sampling app that would improve data flow and eliminate the use of paper sampling forms. The trialing of TAILS showed great potential and continuing work to further improve the app should be finished in 2019.

MIMRA intends to shift its focus towards the PNAO FIMS as the standard by which it will manage and handle its data complemented by existing databases such as the TUFMAN II currently in use. Further development of e-Reporting (ER) and EM initiatives continue to be a priority for MIMRA. In 2018, there were 6 longline vessels equipped with EM

cameras, same number as the previous year. A total of 24 trips were observed electronically by 9 observers trained in EM. The number of trips observed decreased in 2018 compared to 2017 due to vessels' scheduled maintenance. It is envisaged that these trainings will encourage observers to adapt by using new tools and technology in gathering data more efficiently in a timely manner.

In 2018, there were 61 active RMI observers employed under the MIMRA Observer Program; including 10 additional observers who were certified in November. A total of 145 purse seine trips and 34 longline trips were observed (Table 13). Several of these purse seine trips included the continuation of trials for observer data e-reporting utilizing rugged tablets. MIMRA's Observer Program also participated in the WCPFC shark tagging project on post release mortality in longline fisheries. In 2018, 11 observers were trained for this task and 14 silky sharks were tagged on longline trips.

Table 13. Observer trips in 2018

	Purse Seine	Longline
Flag	Number of Trips	
China	6	18
CH-Taipei	23	0
FSM	45	16
Kiribati	9	0
Korea	3	0
Philippines	1	0
PNG	19	0
Solomon Islands	15	0
Tuvalu	4	0
USA	20	0
TOTAL	145	34

APPENDIX 1 – CMM REPORTING

CMM 2005-03, Para 4	North Pacific Albacore	This is not a target catch for RMI vessels however, 30mt of NP ALB were caught as bycatch by the chartered longline fleet.																																												
CMM 2006-04, Para 4	South West striped Marlin	Not applicable. No RMI vessels fishing south of 15°S																																												
CMM 2009-03, Para 8	Swordfish	Not applicable. No RMI vessels fish south 20°S																																												
CMM 2009-06, Para 11 (ANNEX II)	Transshipment	82 in-port transshipments (Majuro 52; Tarawa 24; Pohnpei 4; Zhoushan 1) = 64,414 mt (<i>prov.</i>). National purse seine fleet consists of both flagged and chartered vessels. (See Table 11)																																												
CMM 2010-07, Para 4	Sharks	Discards of the key shark species reported on purse seine logsheet totaled 14.4mt(oceanic white-tip shark- 0.2, silky shark- 12.6, whale shark- 1.2, Shark (unknown) 0.4) while observed number of interactions are listed below. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Species</th> <th>Number</th> <th>Retained</th> <th>Discarded</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Big Eye Thresher Shark</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Blacktip Shark</td> <td>54</td> <td>0</td> <td>54</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Great Hammerhead</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Longfin Mako</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oceanic Whitetip Shark</td> <td>52</td> <td>1</td> <td>51</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pelagic Thresher Shark</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Silky Shark</td> <td>2,391</td> <td>0</td> <td>2,391</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Thresher Shark (Vulpinus)</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shark (Unknown)</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Whale Shark</td> <td>10</td> <td>0</td> <td>10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Species	Number	Retained	Discarded	Big Eye Thresher Shark	2	1	1	Blacktip Shark	54	0	54	Great Hammerhead	1	0	1	Longfin Mako	2	0	2	Oceanic Whitetip Shark	52	1	51	Pelagic Thresher Shark	2	0	2	Silky Shark	2,391	0	2,391	Thresher Shark (Vulpinus)	1	0	1	Shark (Unknown)	1	0	1	Whale Shark	10	0	10
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CMM 2011-03, Para 5	Impact of PS fishing on cetaceans	Observed interactions with cetaceans on RMI-flagged purse seine vessels in 2018. Work in progress to update logsheets to include information on safe release.																																												

			Number of Incidents	Alive	Dead	Unknown
		Species				
		Bottle-nose Dolphin	1	2	8	0
		Bryde's Whale	1	0	0	1
		Dolphin (Unknown)	1	0	0	4
		False Killer Whale	9	20	6	1
		Fin Whale	2	1	0	1
		Minke Whale	1	0	0	2
		Rough-toothed Dolphin	3	0	3	1
		Short-finned Pilot Whale	2	37	26	0
		Spinner Dolphin	1	3	2	0
		TOTAL	21	63	45	10
CMM 2011-04, Para 3	Oceanic whitetip sharks	Observed number of oceanic white-tip sharks on RMI-flagged purse seine vessels in 2018.				
		Species	Life Status	Observed Number		
		Oceanic White-Tip Shark	Alive	25		
			Dead	27		
CMM 2012-04, Para 6	Whale sharks	Estimated number of whale shark interactions reported by RMI - flagged vessels by fishing area in 2018. Work is still in progress to update logsheets to include information on safe release.				
		Fishing Area	Interactions	Action Taken		
		KI EEZ	2	Released		
		FM EEZ	1	Released		
		I2	1	Released		
		H5	2	Released		
CMM 2013-08, Para 3	Silky sharks	Estimated number of silky sharks on RMI-flagged purse seine vessels in 2018				
		Species	Life Status	Observed Number	Estimated Number	
		Silky Shark	Alive	633	633	
			Dead	1,726	1,726	
			Unknown	32	32	
WCPFC 11 decision – para 484(b)	Observer coverage	This does not apply to RMI. There were no RMI flagged longline fishing vessels in 2018.				

CMM 2015-02 Para 4	South Pacific Albacore	Not applicable. No RMI vessels fish south 20°S
CMM 2017-06 Para 9	Seabirds	There were no RMI flagged longline fishing vessels in 2018.