SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE
FIFTEENTH REGULAR SESSION

Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia
12-20 August 2019

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

WCPFC-SC15-AR/CCM-06 (Rev.02)
(Revised on 27August2019)

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

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ANNUAL REPORT TO THE COMMISSION
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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 2019	[YES]
If no, please indicate the reason(s) and intended actions:	

SUMMARY

In 2018, the provisional annual catch and effort estimates for the national purse seine and longline fleet based on provisional data from logsheets totaled 117,626 metric tonnes (mt) of target tuna. The purse seine fleet logsheets estimated catch was 109,693 mt (Table 1) and available longline logsheets estimated catch 7,933 mt (Table 2) in the FSM Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The number of FSM fishing vessels by gear in 2018 comprised of 22 purse seiners and 44 longline vessels as indicated in Table 3 and Table 4.

A total of 255 foreign vessels were licensed to fish in FSM EEZ in 2018 excluding FSM (Table 6). By gear, 74 longline, 15 pole-and-lines, and 166 purse seine. In Table 8, the longline gear estimated catch is 3,676 mt targeting yellowfin and bigeye tuna as well as albacore. Among the three (3) target tuna species in longline gears, bigeye tuna have been dominant with an annual catch of 2,558 mt followed by 1,061 mt yellowfin and 57 mt albacore . The purse seine estimated catch 165,014 mt fishing mainly for skipjack tuna with an annual catch totaling 140,484 mt followed by yellowfin tuna 22,219 mt and bigeye tuna 2,311 mt (Table 7). Japan was the only country employing the pole- and-line gear for 2018 and its annual catch of skipjack tuna totaling 560 mt, 0 mt of bigeye tuna and 2 mt of yellowfin tuna (Table 11). The annual distributions of fishing effort by the longline fleets and the purse seine fleet were mostly fishing west and the Japan pole-and-line were fishing east of the FSM EEZ (Figure 1A, Figure 1B, Figure 2). Various species of special interests (SSI) interactions were reported mostly by the purse seine gear on marine mammals and reptiles (Table 5).

The national government continues to develop plans to monitor bycatch disposal and to regulate disposal of catch from purse seine during transshipment operations in FSM ports. Currently, Kosrae is now in operations for both purse seine and frozen longline unloading to freezer containers while Yap port is gearing towards the same plans of on-shore developments. Pohnpei port continues to be the main port of operations with addition on-shore development for a katsubushi plant and fish meal processing for animal feed.

The FSM National Fisheries Observe Program (FSM-NFOP) have a current pool of over 40 plus observers that achieved 221 successful placements in 2018 accounted for 4 pole-and-line by Japan, 197 trips for purse seiners, 19 trips by Marshallese observers on FSM longlines in the Marshalls Islands for the 5% observer coverage and 1 carrier. The FSM observer cost recovery scheme is now fully implemented. .

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 and Table 2. In 2018, total catches reported from logsheets 109,693 mt retained and 1,459 mt discarded for purse seine fleet. In addition to the total catch derived from the logsheeet, black marlin, blue marlin, striped marlin, silky shark were other species that were retained and discarded. The national longline vessel fleet catches for the past five years are presented in Table 2. In 2018, total catches reported from logsheets retained and discarded totaled 7,933 mt and 255 mt, respectively.

The number of FSM fishing vessels by fishing gear in 2018 comprised of 22 purse seiners and 44 longline vessels as indicated in Table 3 and Table 4. These vessels fished actively throughout the WCPF-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 and 2 for the annual distributions 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, 2014-2018.

Gear	PURSE SEINE					
Fleet	FM					
Source	Annual Catch Estimates					
Species	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	
					RETAINED	**DISCARDS**
ALBACORE	0	0	0	0	**0.9**	**0**
BIGEYE	1,296.00	1,711.40	4,364	1,916	**3516.0**	**46.9**
PACIFIC BLUEFIN	0	0	0	0	0.0	**0**
SKIPJACK	31,961.90	44,506.70	56,446	67,024	**89390.2**	**1165.7**
YELLOWFIN	4,065.50	6,945.30	10,856	12,128	**16772.9**	**158.9**
BLACK MARLIN	0	0.4	0	0	**1.5**	**3.1**
BLUE MARLIN	0	1.4	0	3.5	**11.6**	**18.5**
STRIPED MARLIN	0	0	0	0.5	**0.1**	**1.1**
SWORDFISH	0	0	0	0	**0.3**	**0**
BLUE SHARK	0	0	0	0	0.0	**0**
SILKY SHARK	4.4	10.3	0	1.5	**0.2**	**63.9**
HAMMERHEAD SHARK	0	0.5	0	0	0.0	0
MAKO SHARK	0	0.1	0	0	0.0	0
OCEANIC WHITETIP	0	0.1	0	0	0.0	**0.4**
PORBEAGLE SHARK	0	0	0	0	0.0	**0**
WHALE SHARK	0.5	0	0	0	0.0	**1**
THRESHER SHARK	0	0	0	0	0.0	**0**
TOTAL	**37,328.30**	**53,176.10**	**71,665.70**	**81,074.00**	**109,693.70**	**1459.5**

Source: TUFMAN

Table 2. Annual catch and effort (mt) in the WCPFC Convention Area by species for the FSM Longline fleet, 2013-2017.

Gear / Fleet / Source	LONGLINE / FM / Annual Catch Estimates					
Species	2014	2015	2016	2017	**2018**	
ALBACORE	340.5	210.5	2,036.2	516.8	2066.3	2.7
BIGEYE	1,559.2	1,518.2	1,803.0	2130.9	3048.1	58.8
PACIFIC BLUEFIN	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.9	0.0
SKIPJACK	2.0	1.8	26.8	16.3	84.4	4.6
YELLOWFIN	1,084.0	989.9	1,589.0	1411.9	2371.9	23.1
BLACK MARLIN	2.3	0.0	0.0	3.9	11.6	0.0
BLUE MARLIN	191.4	132.8	504.2	375.4	298.4	19.5
STRIPED MARLIN	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.3	0.0
SWORDFISH	14.9	14.5	57.9	34.3	50.7	28.5
BLUE SHARK	0.4	0.7	**0.0**	0.7	0.0	26.8
SILKY SHARK	0.1	0.1	**0.0**	0.2	0.0	66.0
HAMMERHEAD SHARK	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0
MAKO SHARK	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.2	0.0	23.5
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	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0
THRESHER SHARK	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	1.6
TOTAL	**3,194.8**	**2,868.6**	**6,018.1**	**4492.0**	**7933.5**	**255.1**

Table 3. Number of purse seine vessels by size category, active in the WCPFC convention area, 2014-2018.

Gear	PURSE SEINE					
Fleet	FM					
Source	Number of Active Vessels (WCPFC Yearbook)					
Year	**00-500 GRT**	**501-1000 GRT**	**1001-1500 GRT**	**1500+ GRT**	**Unknown GRT**	**Total Vessels**
2014	0	4	1	5	0	**10**
2015	1	3	1	7	0	**12**
2016	1	3	5	7	0	**16**
2017	0	3	3	13	0	**19**
2018	**0**	**3**	**6**	**13**	**0**	**22**

Source: TUFMAN

Table 4: Number of longline vessels by size category, active in the WCPFC convention area, 2014-201487.

Gear	LONGLINE					
Fleet	FM					
Source	Number of Active Vessels (WCPFC Yearbook)					
Year	**00-50 GRT**	**51-200 GRT**	**201-500 GRT**	**500+ GRT**	**Unknown GRT**	**Total Vessels**
2014	0	18	0	0	0	**18**
2015	1	18	0	0	0	**19**
2016	0	23	2	0	0	**25**
2017	0	23	7	0	0	**30**
2018	**0**	**28**	**16**	**0**	**0**	**44**

Source: TUFMAN

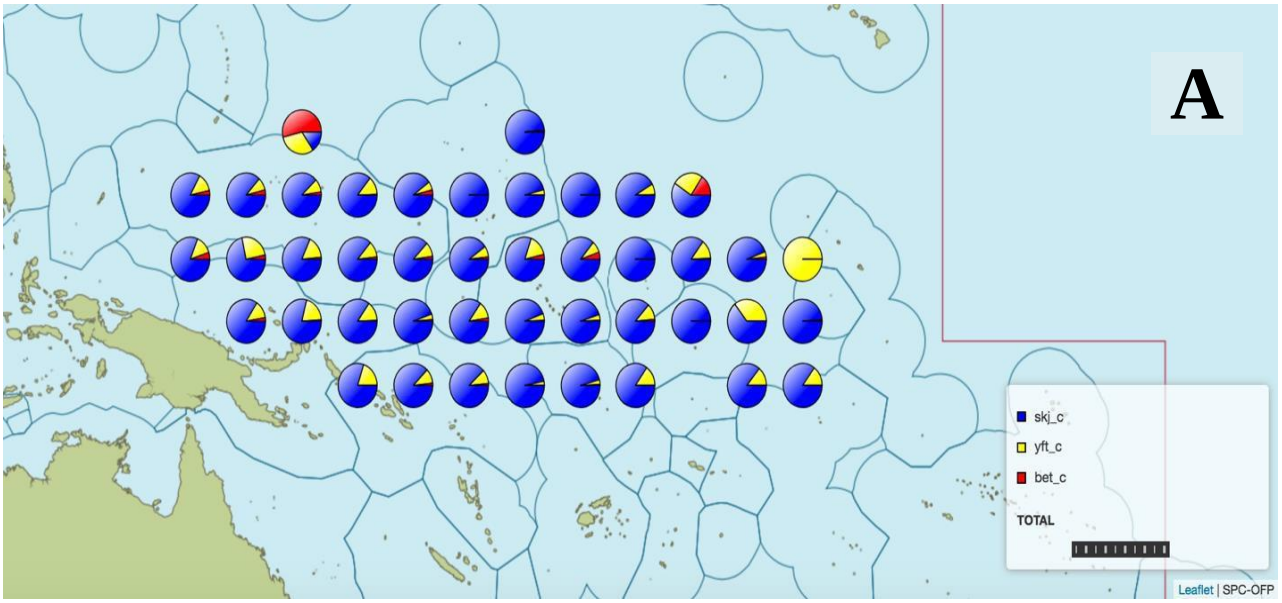


Figure 1A. Purse Seine Fishing Distribution in WCPFC-CA, 2018

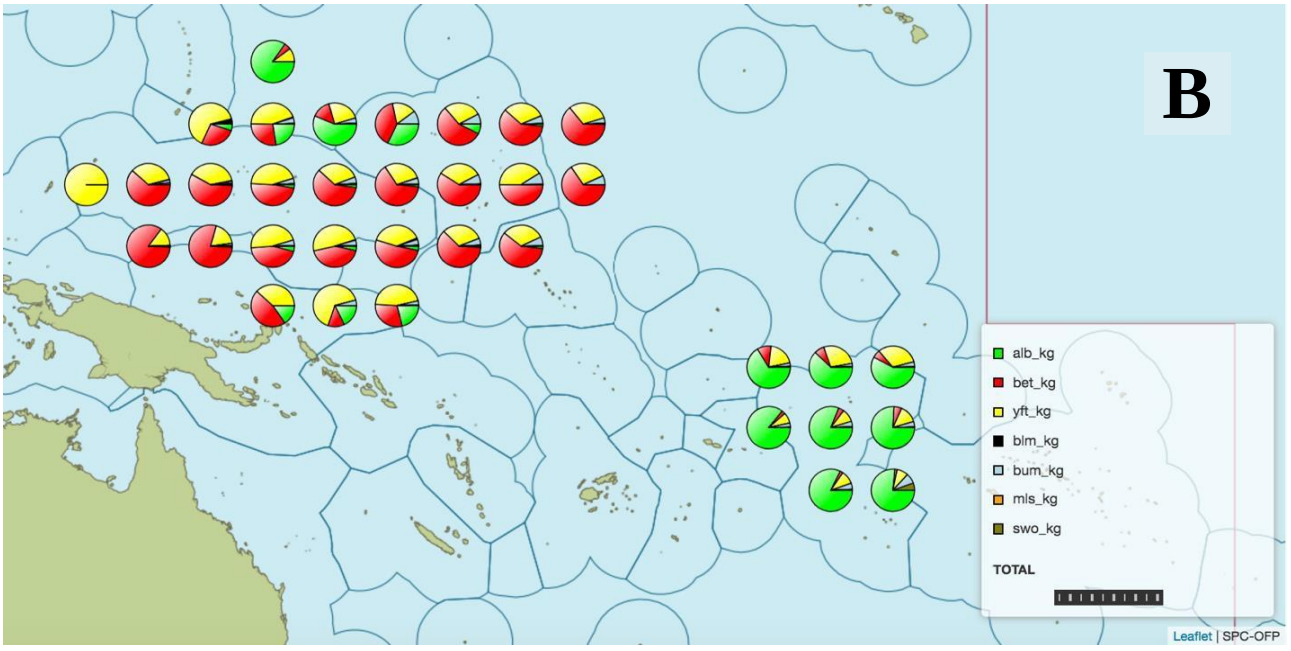


Figure 1B. Longline Fishing Distribution in WCPFC-CA, 2018

Figure 1A and 1B: Annual distribution of FSM purse seine and longline catch in the WCPF Convention Area, 2018.

The preliminary data shown in Table 5 are for species of special interest (SSI) from the FSM purse seine and longline vessels. The most dominant SSI for category is marine mammals follow by reptiles. The most dominant SSI for species were sharks and turtles. Noting that the alive and dead numbers don't add up is because of unknowns.

Table 5. Observed species of special interest (seabirds, turtles and marine mammals on FSM purse seine vessels and longlines vessels in the WCPFC Convention Area, 2018.

No	Gear	Category	Species	Number	No. Alive	No. Dead
1	Purse Seine	Whale Shark	Whale Shark	21	17	0
2	Purse Seine	Marine Mammals	False Killer Whale	60	28	2
3	Purse Seine	Marine Mammals	Spinner Dolphin	12	11	0
4	Purse Seine	Marine Mammals	Rough-toothed Dolphin	6	5	1
5	Purse Seine	Marine Mammals	Toothed Whales Nei	4	4	0
6	Purse Seine	Marine Mammals	Sei Whale	3	2	0
7	Purse Seine	Marine Mammals	Short-finned Pilot Whale	3	3	0
8	Purse Seine	Marine Mammals	Bottlenose Dolphin	1	1	0
9	Purse Seine	Marine Mammals	Fin Whale	1	1	0
10	Purse Seine	Marine Reptiles	Green Turtle	10	9	0
11	Purse Seine	Marine Reptiles	Olive Ridley Turtle	9	5	0
12	Purse Seine	Marine Reptiles	Hawksbill Turtle	2	2	0
13	Purse Seine	Marine Reptiles	Leatherback Turtle	1	1	0
14	Purse Seine	Marine Reptiles	Loggerhead Turtle	1	0	0
15	Longline	Marine Mammals	Sei Whale	2	0	0
16	Longline	Marine Mammals	Melon-headed Whale	1	0	1

COASTAL STATE REPORTING

In 2018, a total of 219 vessels were licensed to fish in FSM EEZ (Table 6). By gear, 74 longline, 15 pole-and-lines, and 166 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 with 51 longline vessels. The 38 purse seine fleets carrying PNA national flags and foreign flags were mostly FSM sponsorship vessels.

In Table 7, available logsheets based on 2018 provisional data with estimated total 192,660 mt of tuna by the foreign purse seiners in the FSM EEZ. .The top 3 estimated catch were from; Japan 105,422 mt, Chinese-Taipei 25,527 mt and Korea 27,646 mt Skipjack tuna being the dominant catch by tuna species. The distant water purse seine fleets fishing effort was mostly west of the FSM EEZ.

The total longline catch in 2018 by available logsheets was 3,586 mt excluding FSM longline vessels. By flag, Japan totaled 1,918 mt followed by China 1,089 mt shown in Table 9. The bigeye tuna was the dominant catch for the longline fleets with a total of 2,468 mt followed by yellowfin 1,061 and albacore 57 mt respectively. 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.

The total pole and line catch for 2018 is approximately 563 mt of tuna (Figure 2). Current catch record in Table 11 is showing the break-down of the three target tuna species showing skipjack as the dominant catch; 561 mt skipjack, 0 mt bigeye and 2 mt 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, 2014-2018.

No	Flag	Gears	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	China	Purse Seine	14	14	9	11	12
		Longline	22	24	18	27	51
2	Japan	Purse Seine	29	31	30	21	27
		Longline	42	34	10	17	19
		Pole-and-line	20	21	12	25	15
3	South Korea	Purse Seine	29	26	26	26	28
4	Chinese Taipei	Purse Seine	32	33	26	27	27
		Longline	10	8	0	9	4
5	USA	Purse Seine	37	37	34	34	33
6	FSMA sponsorship (Excluding FM)	Purse Seine	63	64	68	86	16
9	Philippine	Purse Seine	0	3	0	1	23

Source: NORMA

Table 7: Annual catch records for purse seiners within FSM EEZ, by distant flags and tuna species 2014-2018.

		Catch in Metric Tones		
FLAG	**YEAR**	**SKJ**	**YFT**	**BET**
China	2014	3583	427	48
	2015	1823	663	53
	2016	2346	336	59
	2017	0	0	0
	2018	903	474	24
	YEAR	**SKJ**	**YFT**	**BET**
Chinese Taipei	2014	24180	3453	150
	2015	16617	9991	249
	2016	21001	4154	351
	2017	22635	2803	237
	2018	29110	3169	248
	YEAR	**SKJ**	**YFT**	**BET**
Japan	2014	50313	9013	890
	2015	44567	13302	1587
	2016	93904	15095	1746
	2017	23155	6788	539
	2018	86654	16830	1938
	YEAR	**SKJ**	**YFT**	**BET**
Korea	2014	6187	671	63
	2015	8817	7364	366
	2016	12566	978	279
	2017	12434	3545	174
	2018	24346	2846	454
	YEAR	**SKJ**	**YFT**	**BET**
USA	2014	5321	94	21
	2015	6859	4206	133
	2016	20412	1404	394
	2017	23992	1755	281
	2018	23397	1566	101
	YEAR	**SKJ**	**YFT**	**BET**
Philippines	2014	0	9.8	0
	2015	3779	1856	89
	2016	1831	450	7
	2017	0	0	0
	2018	420	180	0

Source: TUFMAN 2

Table 8: Annual catch records for purse seiners within FSM EEZ by the PNA 2014-2018.

		Catch in Metric Tones		
FLAG	**YEAR**	**SKJ**	**YFT**	**BET**
FSM	2014	12515	1911	536
	2015	4456	1761	250
	2016	30061	3291	1415
	2017	18167	2592	611
	2018	25468	3921	647
Kiribati	2014	2262	415	84
	2015	2493	1718	71
	2016	6826	520	90
	2017	1885	154	13
	2018	2890	263	57
	YEAR	**SKJ**	**YFT**	**BET**
Marshall	2014	2490	107	25
	2015	15	96	4
	2016	3708	267	84
	2017	1006	81	15
	2018	1519	190	35
	YEAR	**SKJ**	**YFT**	**BET**
Papau New Guinea	2014	5888	578	45
	2015	4733	7442	104
	2016	11443	2395	295
	2017	13028	2568	203
	2018	28240	5779	273

Table 9. Annual catch records by foreign longliners within FSM EEZ, by distant flags and tuna species 2014-2018.

		Catch in Metric Tones		
FLAG	**YEAR**	**ALB**	**BET**	**YFT**
China	2014	37	310	206
	2015	14	242	154
	2016	32	79	71
	2017	14	206	126
	2018	29	604	456
	Year	**ALB**	**BET**	**YFT**
Chinese Taipei	2014	10	367	135
	2015	4	149	107
	2016	25	124	108
	2017	12	330	163
	2018	10	359	210
	Year	**ALB**	**BET**	**YFT**
Japan	2014	115	3362	1315
	2015	113	1933	1076
	2016	332	667	550
	2017	15	1459	557
	2018	18	1505	395

Source: TUFMAN 2

Table 10. Annual catch records by foreign longliners within FSM EEZ, by PNA and FFA flags and tuna species 2014-2018.

FLAG	YEAR	Catch in Metric Tones		
		ALB	BET	YFT
FSM	2014	87	879	530
	2015	76	1716	974
	2016	76	717	690
	2017	116	1944	1069
	2018	116	2337	1652
Cook Is	2014	13	27	9
	2015	2	44	29
	2016	1	73	61
	2017	13	129	94
	2018	11	245	137
Palau	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2017	0	2	1
	2018	0	2	2
Solomon Is	2014	0	9	4
	2015	2	37	23
	2016	0	1	1
	2017	0	2	1
	2018	2	51	25
Vanuatu	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	1	0	0
	2017	0	1	0
	2018	0	7	3

Table 11. Annual catch records by Japan pole-and-line within FSM EEZ, 2014-2018.

		Catch (Metric tonnes)		
		SKJ	BET	YFT
Japan	2014	1,269	0	4
	2015	2,699	1	1
	2016	2,235	16	29
	2017	180	1	5
	2018	561	0	2

Source: TUFMAN 2_

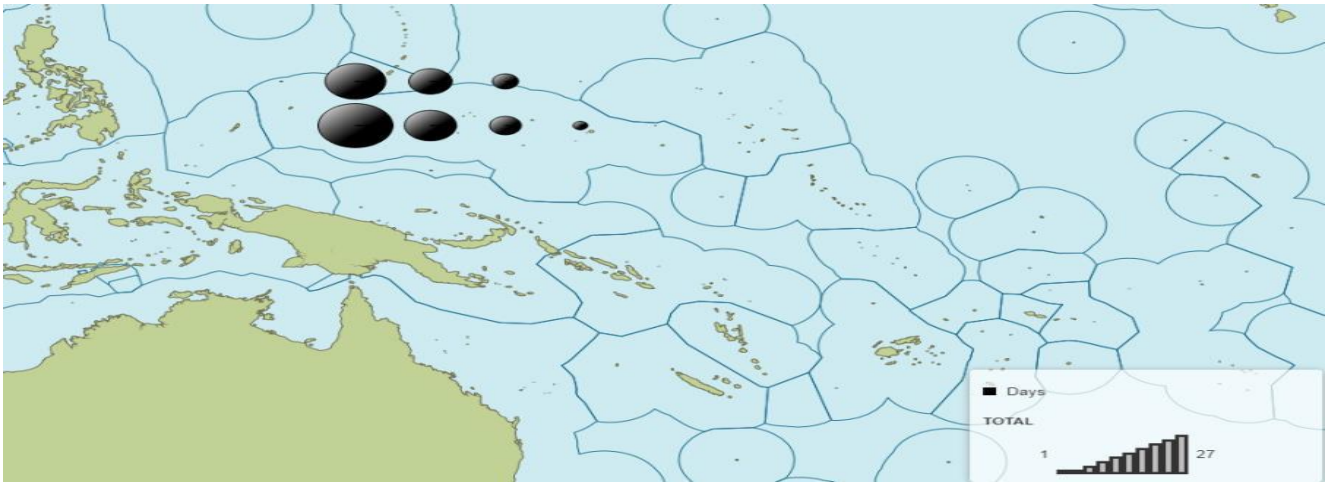
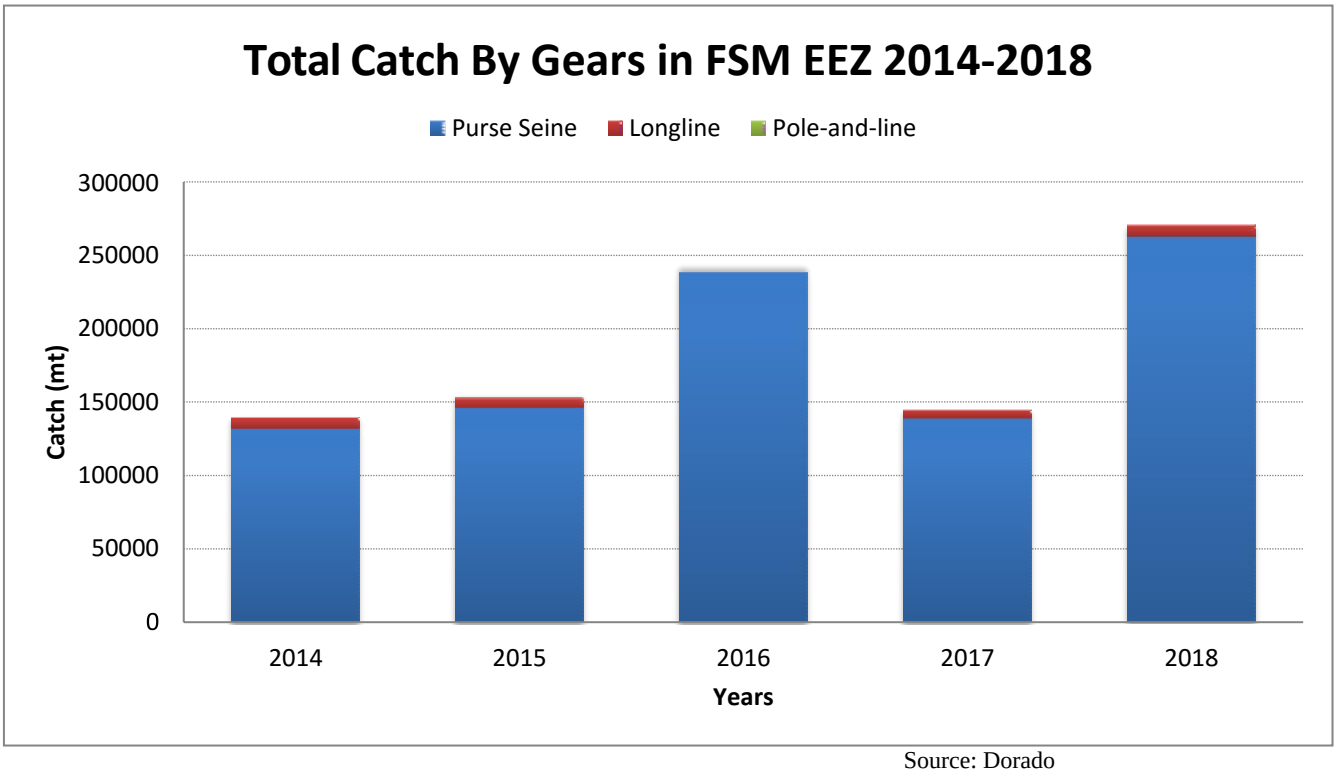
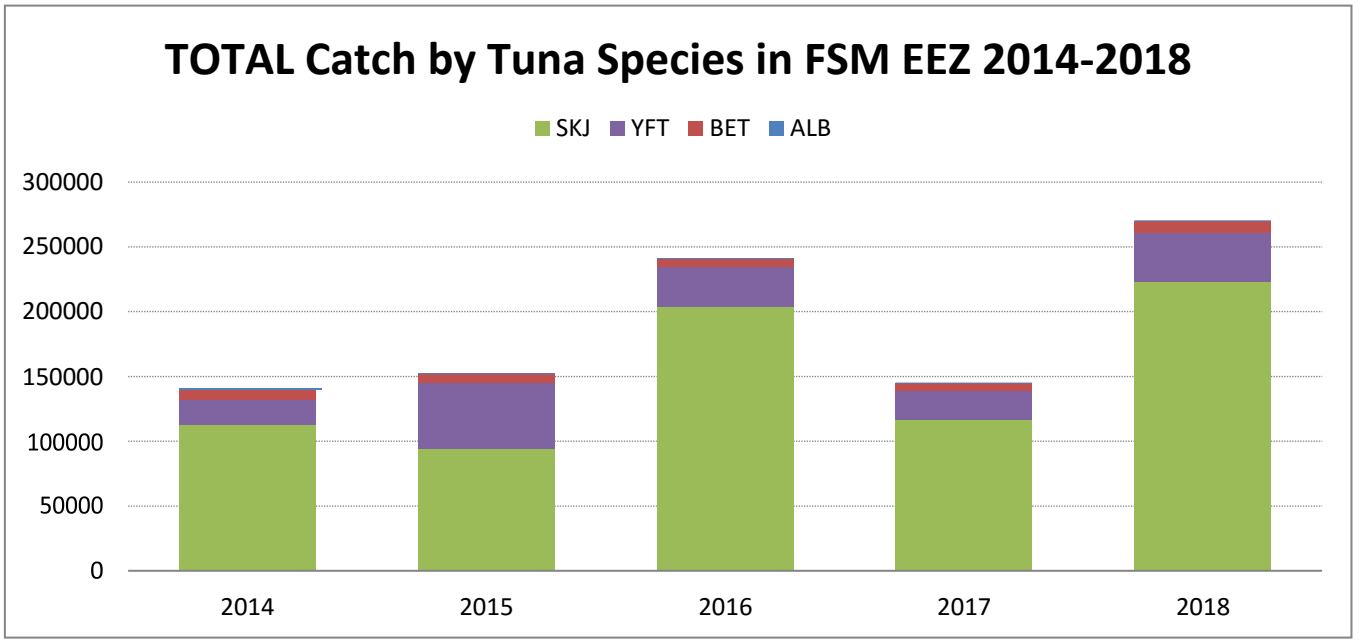


Figure 2: Japan Pole & line



Source: Dorado

Figure 3: Total annual catch from 2014-2018 by different gear types operating in FSM EEZ.



Source: Dorado

Figure 4. Total annual catch 2014-2018 by tuna species in FM EEZ

SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS AND ON-SHORE DEVELOPMENT

Pohnpei port has been the main port of operations for FSM since 2010. The Kosrae port is now in full operations for its on-shore development for unloading of frozen longline and purse seine vessels. The National Fisheries Coorporation (NFC) has developed a shore-side processing plant in Pohnpei that is now a Katsuobushi plant plus animal feed factory as part of its investment plans for the FSM tuna fisheries sector.

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. The national government continues to develop plans to monitor bycatch disposal and to regulate disposal of catch from purse seine during transshipment operations in FSM ports.

NORMA is exploring technical support from SPC and partner agencies on bycatch monitoring standards 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.

FUTURE PROSPECT OF FISHERY

The FSM President Christian announced in October 2018 its commitment to achieve full tuna transparency by 2023 and it will do so by introducing electronic monitoring and improved human observer coverage called the Technology for Tuna Transparency (T-3) Challenge. There are on-going developments of a Competant Authority and Health Safety established in the FSM with hiring of new staffs. These are some of the new fisheries projects of FSM in 2018.

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 now being implemented as of January 2018. Over 40 plus observers remained on contracts in 2017 due to change of careers and also not abiding to the observer code of conduct which resulted in termination of their contracts. Observer coverage did meet the ROP minimum 5% longline coverage requirement and achieved above 5% by number of trips in 2018

The current pool of over 40 plus observers achieved 221 successful placements in 2018 accounted for 4 pole-and-line by Japan, 197 trips for purse seiners and 1 carrier (Table 12). The he highest numbers of observer placements derived from the FSMA vessels through the Parties of Nauru Agreement Observer Program (PNAOP) with 108 placements and US Treaty vessels had 52. The foreign vessel placements decreased in 2018 for FSM observers... In 2018, there were no observer recruitments. since the FSM-NOP went throught a transition phase of fisheries observer becoming permanent staff as observer trainers, debriefers and observer coordinator. National trainings were focused on current active observers that consist of the following;

- Biological samplingcertification
- Electronic reporting and monitoring trials with PNA, FFA and SPC
- Observer refreshers training
- Observers sea safety training

Table 12. Observer Trip Coverage per Flag and Gear-type, 2018.

Gear type	Trips
Longline	19
Purse Seine	197
Pole and Line	4
Carrier/Reefer	1
Total	221

Source: NORMA

ADDENDUM TO ANNUAL REPORT PART 1

Specific information to be provided in Part 1 as required by CMMs[1]

11 April 2019

CMM 2005-03 [North Pacific Albacore], Para 4	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.* [* 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.] ** Note: WCPFC10 clarified that this reporting responsibility lies with the flag State*	• A total of 58 FSM vessels • 7674 catch (n) • 156.41 mt
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.	• 4 FM vessels reported in the south of 15°S; however, there were no bycatch reported for South West striped marlin.
CMM 2009-03 [Swordfish],	CCMs shall report to the Commission the total number of vessels that fished for swordfish and the total catch of swordfish for the following:	

[1] Reporting requirements requested by CMMs and decisions by the Commission, as of WCPFC15 (Dec 2018)

Para 8	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; b. vessels operating under charter, lease or other similar mechanism as part of their domestic fishery south of 20°S; and c. any other vessels fishing within their waters south of 20°S. 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.*	• No swordfish bycatch caught in the south of 20°S by FM vessel
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:	LONGLINE: See Annex II • *Source: NORMA* • *report: <u>Longline</u>* PURSESEINE: See Annex II • *Source: NORMA* • *report: Purse seine* • Using other available information, there were a total of **XX** unloadings with **XX mt** from the fresh longline fleets; **XX** unloadings with **XXmt** from the frozen longline fleet and a total of **XXmt** transshipped by the purseseine fleet; • *Source: NORMA* Refer *to* **ANNEX II: CMM 2009-06 [Transshipment], Para 11 (ANNEX II)**

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	g) Fishing gear
Offloaded 481 mt	In port	In CA	Within CA	BET	fresh	LL
Offloaded 281 mt	In port	In CA	Within CA	YFT	fresh	LL
Offloaded 14 mt	In port	In CA	Within CA	ALB	fresh	LL
Offloaded 2,231 mt	In port	In CA	Within CA	YFT	frozen	LL
Offloaded 2,743 mt	In port	In CA	Within CA	BET	frozen	LL
Offloaded 60 mt	In port	In CA	Within CA	ALB	frozen	LL
Offloaded 75748 mt	In port	In CA	Within CA	SKJ	frozen	PS
Offloaded 8024 nt	In port	In CA	Within CA	YFT	frozen	PS
Offloaded 784 mt	In port	In CA	Within CA	BET	frozen	PS
received	None	None	None	None	None	None
	None	None	None	None	None	None
	None	None	None	None	None	None

(2) the **number of transhipments** involving highly migratory fish stocks covered by this measure by fishing vessels that is responsible for reporting against, broken down by:

a) offloaded and received	b) transhipped in port, transhipped at sea in areas of national jurisdiction, and transhipped beyond areas of national jurisdiction	c) transhipped inside the Convention Area and transhipped outside the Convention Area	d) caught inside the Convention Area and caught outside the Convention Area	e) fishing gear
Offloaded	In port	In CA	Within CA	PS
134	In port	In CA	Within CA	PS
187	In port	In CA	Within CA	LL
received	None	None	None	None
	None	None	None	None
	None	None	None	None

ANNEX II
TRANSHIPMENT INFORMATION TO BE REPORTED ANNUALLY BY CCMs

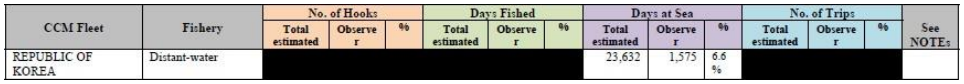
Each CCM shall include in Part 1 of its Annual Report to the Commission:

(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 2010-07 [Sharks], Para 4	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. CCMs shall also report annual retained and discarded catches in Part 2 of their annual report. 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). **Note*; Whale Sharks (*Rhincodon typus*) was included as a key shark species by WCPFC9 (2012)	• **Purse seine** o Oceanic whitetip shark – 37 catch & discarded o Silky shark – 3268 catch | 3265 discarded | 3 retained o Whale shark – 21 catch | 18 discarded | 3 unknown • **Longline** o Blue shark – 4858 catch & discarded (released) o Oceanic whitetip shark – 3056 catch & discarded (released) o Porbeagle shark – 139 catch & discarded (released) o Silky shark – 2224 catch & discarded (released) o Thresher shark – 174 catch & discarded (released) o Mako sharks – 91 catch & discarded (released)
CMM 2011-03 [Impact of PS fishing on cetaceans], Para	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).	• Please see **ANNEX III**

<table>
<tr><td>5</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>CMM 2011-04 [Oceanic whitetip sharks], Para 3</td><td>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.</td><td>• Percentage of Dead
○ PS – 34%
○ LL – 0%</td></tr>
<tr><td>CMM 2012-04 [Whale sharks], Para 06</td><td>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 4(b).</td><td>• Please see ANNEX III</td></tr>
<tr><td>CMM 2013-08 [Silky sharks], Para 3</td><td>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.</td><td>• Silky Shark
○ 759 in total
○ 32 DCF
○ 2 DGD
○ 218 DPA
○ 426 DPD
○ 2 DPS
○ 41 DPU
○ 1 DSD
○ 7 DSO
○ 26 DUS
○ 1 ESC
○ 3 RWW</td></tr>
<tr><td>Observer coverage (WCPFC 11 decision – para 484(b)</td><td>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.

A sample report format is provided as guidance to assist CCMs with reporting (WCPFC11 Summary Report Attachment L Table 4)
 
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">CCM Fleet</th><th rowspan="2">Fishery</th><th colspan="3">No. of Hooks</th><th colspan="3">Days Fished</th><th colspan="3">Days at Sea</th><th colspan="3">No. of Trips</th><th rowspan="2">See NOTEs</th></tr>
<tr><th>Total estimated</th><th>Observer</th><th>%</th><th>Total estimated</th><th>Observer</th><th>%</th><th>Total estimated</th><th>Observer</th><th>%</th><th>Total estimated</th><th>Observer</th><th>%</th></tr>
<tr><td>REPUBLIC OF KOREA</td><td>Distant-water</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>23,632</td><td>1,575</td><td>6.6 %</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table></td><td>.

• 6.6% LL ROP coverage</td></tr>
</table>

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.	• FSM provides operational level catch and effort data to SPC on a regular basis, and is authorised to release this data to WCPFC. As such, this meets the data provision requirements.
CMM 2017-06 [Seabirds] Para 9	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 Annex 2 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.	• Refer to **Table z** below

CMM 2017-06: [Seabirds] Annex 2. Guidelines for reporting templates for Part 1 report

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 [*CCM*] [South of 30ºS; North of 23ºN; or 23ºN – 30ºS[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]
2013	1	3000	-	-	1	-
2014	1	3000	-	-	2	-
2015	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	1	3000	2700	90	1	1
2018	44	23,686,000	-	-	0	0

[1] State North of 23ºN, South of 30ºS or 23ºN – 30ºS, for CCMs fishing in all areas provide separate tables for each; [2] Provide as captures per one thousand hooks.

Table y: Proportion of mitigation types1 used by the fleet.

	Combination of Mitigation Measures	Proportion of observed effort using mitigation measures					
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	No mitigation measures	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	TL + NS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	TL + WB	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	NS + WB	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	TL + WB + NS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	SS/BC/WB/DSLS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	SS/BC/WB/(MOD or BDB)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	TL	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Provide other combination of mitigation measures here		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Totals (must equal 100%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

[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.

Table z: Number of observed seabird captures in [*CCM*] longline fisheries, 2012, by species and area.

Species	South of 30ºS	North of 23ºN	23ºN – 30ºS	Total
E.g. Antipodean albatross			9	**9**
E.g. Gibson's albatross			135	**135**
E.g. Unidentified albatross			16	**16**
E.g. Flesh footed shearwater			2,060	**2,060**
E.g. Great winged petrel			152	**152**
E.g. White chinned petrel			2,372	**2,372**
E.g. Unidentified			9	**9**
Total			**135**	**135**

CMM 2011-03 | CMM 2012-04							
Cetaceans Species	**Date**	**Lat**	**Lon**	**EEZs**	**(n)**	**FATE**	**Step taken to ensure safe release**
Toothed Whales Nei	1/13/2018	0617.975N	14123.318E	FM	1	DPA	Broke through net
Toothed Whales Nei	1/14/2018	0608.693N	14117.685E	FM	1	DPA	Other
Whale Shark	1/14/2018	0119.599N	14744.627E	PG	1	DPA	-
Toothed Whales Nei	1/15/2018	0612.450N	14125.487E	FM	2	DPA	Other
Whale Shark	1/15/2018	0617.648N	14348.460E	FM	1	DPA	-
Whale Shark	1/20/2018	0605.171N	14138.975E	FM	1	DPA	-
Whale Shark	1/31/2018	0326.720S	15807.610E	PG	1	DPU	-
False Killer Whale	2/23/2018	0501.408N	15204.740E	FM	5	DPA	Other
Whale Shark	2/25/2018	0137.658N	14457.778E	PG	1	DPA	-
Whale Shark	2/25/2018	0128.205N	14509.988E	PG	1	DPA	-
Spinner Dolphin	3/9/2018	0134.043S	15639.316E	PG	11	DPU	Crew released from net
Short-Finned Pilot Whale	3/11/2018	0314.958S	16841.730E	GL	3	DPA	Crew released from net
Sei Whale	3/15/2018	0014.531N	16712.232E	NR	1	DPU	Other
Whale Shark	3/15/2018	0007.912N	16716.102E	NR	1	DPA	-
Whale Shark	3/16/2018	0037.794N	14916.292E	PG	1	DPA	-
Whale Shark	3/16/2018	0028.250N	16756.512E	NR	1	DPA	-
Whale Shark	3/24/2018	0219.224S	15521.197E	PG	1	DPA	-
Rough-Toothed Dolphin	4/3/2018	0049.235N	16635.359E	NR	1	DPD	-
False Killer Whale	4/10/2018	0126.819N	16929.927E	GL	1	DPD	-
Whale Shark	4/11/2018	0141.997N	14900.389E	PG	1	DPA	-
False Killer Whale	4/18/2018	0301.610S	16812.851E	GL	1	DPA	Crew released from net
Whale Shark	4/18/2018	0017.344S	14832.926E	PG	1	DPU	-
False Killer Whale	4/19/2018	0028.026S	14748.226E	PG	1	DPA	Jump out over net
False Killer Whale	4/28/2018	0046.871S	15633.254E	FM	10	DPU	-
False Killer Whale	4/29/2018	0412.729N	15342.499E	FM	3	DPA	-
False Killer Whale	4/29/2018	0412.729N	15342.499E	FM	1	DPD	-
False Killer Whale	5/27/2018	0523.208N	15247.049E	FM	6	DPA	Crew released from net
False Killer Whale	5/27/2018	0523.208N	15247.049E	FM	4	DPD	Roped pulled from net
Whale Shark	6/8/2018	0042.900S	16428.920E	NR	1	DPA	-
Sei Whale	6/13/2018	0110.300N	15551.939E	FM	1	DPA	Crew released from net
Whale Shark	6/21/2018	0032.880N	15451.308E	FM	1	DPA	-
Whale Shark	6/25/2018	0000.468S	15428.458E	FM	1	DPA	-
Whale Shark	6/26/2018	0020.580S	15704.440E	FM	1	DPA	-

Spinner Dolphin	6/30/2018	0305.556N	16653.197E	MH	1	DPD	-
Whale Shark	7/1/2018	0441.043N	15857.923E	FM	1	DPA	-
False Killer Whale	7/10/2018	0300.720S	16454.180E	NR	3	DPA	-
Whale Shark	7/20/2018	0055.121S	16351.295E	NR	1	DPA	-
Bottlenose Dolphin	7/24/2018	0310.833N	16026.572E	FM	1	DPD	-
Rough-Toothed Dolphin	7/24/2018	0310.833N	16026.572E	FM	5	DPD	-
Whale Shark	8/8/2018	0155.882N	14423.155E	PG	1	DPA	-
Fin Whale	8/10/2018	0126.202S	16742.318W	H5	1	DPU	Other
Sei Whale	8/13/2018	0057.706S	16758.703W	H5	1	DPA	Broke through net
False Killer Whale	8/28/2018	0506.649N	17801.491W	I4	1	DPD	-
Whale Shark	8/29/2018	0122.658S	16647.807W	H5	1	DPU	-
Whale Shark	11/2/2018	0014.050S	15204.471E	PG	1	DPU	-
False Killer Whale	11/28/2018	0141.429N	14705.832E	PG	2	DPA	-
False Killer Whale	11/28/2018	0141.429N	14705.832E	PG	1	DPD	-
False Killer Whale	12/26/2018	0803.427S	17656.619E	TV	20	DPU	Other