



**SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE  
SIXTEENTH REGULAR SESSION**

**ELECTRONIC MEETING**  
11-20 August 2020

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

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**WCPFC-SC16-AR/CCM-13**

**REPUBLIC OF 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 2020

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 2020	Yes
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## **SUMMARY**

In 2019, there were eleven Marshall Islands-flagged purse seine vessels operating throughout the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO). The total catch estimates by the national purse seine fleet in 2019 was 95,531 metric tons. Additionally, retained catch estimates, from twenty-two chartered longline vessels associated with the domestically-based Marshall Islands Fishing Venture (MIFV), totaled 2,890 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 2019, estimated total catch for all gears combined was 10,532mt with purse seine accounting for 50% followed by longline 40% and pole-and-line 10%. Purse seine catch in the RMI EEZ decreased from 28,903 in 2018 to 5,292 metric tons in 2019.

The RMI Observer Program's 54 active observers carried out 141 purse seine and 33 longline trips during 2019. 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 27 whale shark, 2 turtle and 31 marine mammal interactions were recorded during the year.

## **FLAG STATE REPORTING**

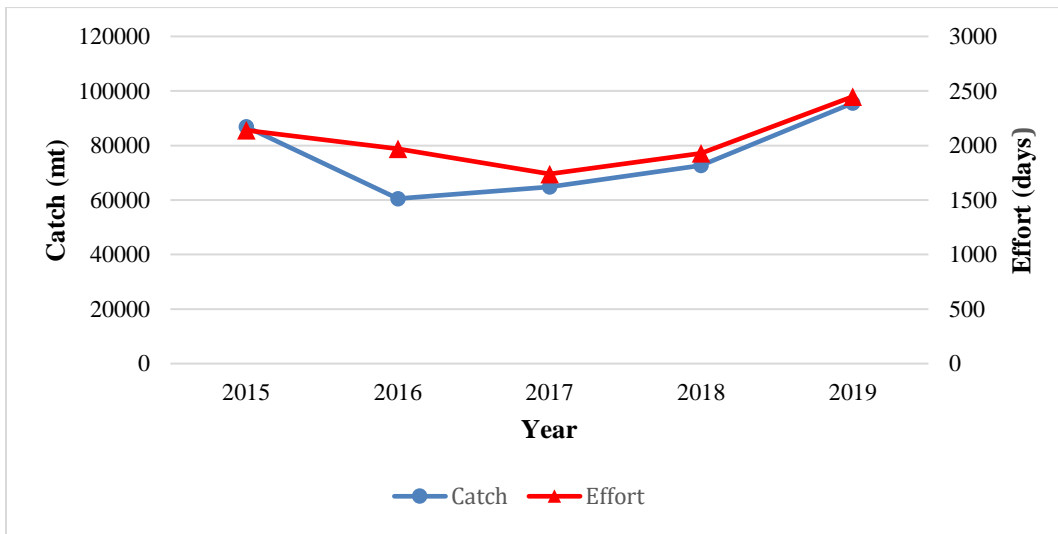
Annual catch and effort estimates for the national purse seine fleet, fishing throughout the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission Convention Area (WCPFC-CA) during the last five years are presented in Table 1 and Figure 1. In 2019, total catch estimates were 95,531 metric tons for the purse seine fleet. Skipjack is the prominent species caught comprising 88% of the total followed by yellowfin, 11% and bigeye tuna, 1%.

There were 22 foreign long-liners chartered in 2019 whose catch estimates are provided in Table 2. All chartered vessels are based locally and fish almost exclusively in the RMI EEZ, which is a requirement for catch attribution. Vessel numbers for both purse seine and longline vessels are presented in Table 3 below.

Figures 2 and 3 illustrate catch distributions for the RMI flagged purse seine and chartered longline fleets in 2018 and 2019. 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 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	2015	2016	2017		2018		2019	
			Retain	Discard	Retain	Discard	Retain	Discard
SKIPJACK TUNA	76,554	49,858	48,845	195	60,212	625	84,253	647
YELLOWFIN TUNA	7,809	8,309	11,385	40	9,429	72	10,654	66
BIGEYE TUNA	2,506	2,313	4,555	31	3,039	30	616	6
BLUE MARLIN	36	16	21	14	12	6	6	14
BLACK MARLIN	12	17	11	10	2	1	2	5
STRIPED MARLIN	0	2	2	2	0	3	0	2
SWORDFISH	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
BLUE SHARK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HAMMERHEAD SHARK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MAKO SHARK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OCEANIC WHITETIP	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
PORBEAGLE SHARK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SILKY SHARK	0	0	0	190	0	85	0	67
THRESHER SHARK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WHALE SHARK	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	6
Total	86,917	60,516	64,819	505	72,695	823	95,531	815



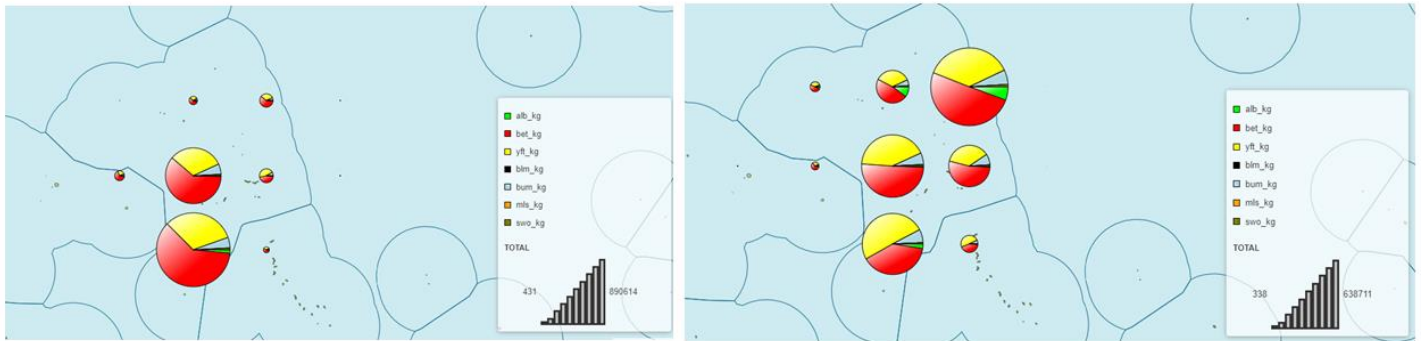
**Figure 1. Annual catch and effort for the Marshall Islands purse seine vessels for the WCPFC Convention Area**

**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)**

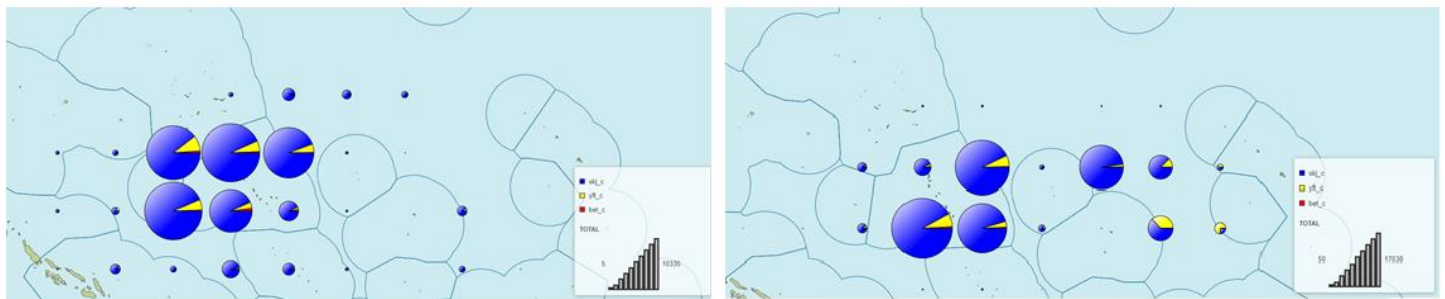
Species	2015	2016	2017		2018		2019	
			Retain	Discard	Retain	Discard	Retain	Discard
YELLOWFIN	0	578	948	15	707	68	1,152	23
BIGEYE	0	700	1,229	21	1,146	24	1,428	30
BLUE MARLIN	0	127	210	2	117	2	189	7
BLACK MARLIN	0	0	78	3	1	1	0	1
SKIPJACK	0	3	1	0	14	14	0	0
ALBACORE	0	25	47	2	33	3	97	2
PACIFIC BLUEFIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STRIPED MARLIN	0	0	126	1	3	1	0	3
SWORDFISH	0	13	83	3	25	11	24	1
BLUE SHARK	0	10	0	16	0	11	0	30
OCEANIC WHITETIP	0	0	0	5	0	8	0	15
THRESHER SHARK	0	0	0	8	0	9	0	4
MAKO SHARK	0	0	0	10	0	7	0	27
HAMMERHEAD SHARK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SILKY SHARK	0	4	0	16	0	46	0	16
PORBEAGLE SHARK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WHALE SHARK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	0	1,460	2,722	102	2,046	205	2,890	162

**Table 3. Number of Marshall Islands-chartered and flagged vessels, by size category, active in the WCPFC Convention Area, 2015-2019**

Year	GRT	Longline				Purse Seine			
		0-50	51-200	201-500	500+	0-500	501-1000	1001-1500	1500+
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
2019		0	22	0	0	0	0	7	4



**Figure 2. Annual distribution of catch (metric tons) by the Marshall Islands-chartered longline vessels in the WCPFC Convention Area in 2018 (left) and 2019 (right)**



**Figure 3. Annual distribution of catch (metric tons) by the Marshall Islands purse seine vessels in the WCPFC Convention Area in 2018 (left) and 2019 (right).**

Preliminary data for observed interactions with species of special interest by the RMI purse seine fleet are shown in Table 4. During 2019, there were 2 sea turtle interactions reported where all turtles were released alive. A total of 104 individual marine mammals were involved in 31 interactions; 56 of which were released alive, 47 dead, and 1 with an unknown condition. There were 27 interactions with whale sharks which 20 were released alive, 6 dead 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 2019.**

	<b>Species</b>	<b>Number of incidents</b>	<b>No. Alive</b>	<b>No. Dead</b>	<b>Unknown</b>
Marine Mammals	Bottle-nose Dolphin	7	0	7	0
	Bryde's Whale	5	5	0	0
	False Killer Whale	12	25	7	1
	Rough-toothed Dolphin	3	5	33	0
	Sei Whale	1	1	0	0
	Short-finned Pilot Whale	1	8	0	0
	Spinner Dolphin	2	12	0	0
Marine Reptiles	Loggerhead Turtle	2	2	0	0
Whale Sharks	Whale Shark	27	20	6	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 229 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	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
CHINA	LL	26	27	30	0	22
	PS	7	0	6	8	9
FSM	LL	14	12	13	9	9
FSMA	PS	54	76	76	49	55
JAPAN	LL	8	2	6	6	9
	PL	13	11	16	11	15
	PS	29	30	25	25	26
KIRIBATI	PS	0	0	0	5	0
KOREA	PS	5	25	26	24	25
NZ	PS	2	0	0	0	0
PHILIPPINES	PS	0	0	0	13	10
CH-TAIPEI	LL	2	0	0	0	1
	PS	25	26	27	23	24
TUVALU	PS	1	0	1	1	0
USA	PS	39	33	31	31	24
TOTAL	LL	50	41	49	15	41
	PL	13	11	16	11	15
	PS	162	190	192	179	173

Available logsheet data indicate that total catch by purse seine fleets operating in the RMI EEZ decreased from 28,903 mt in 2018 to 5,292 mt in 2019 with 31% taken by the RMI 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 2019.

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.

In 2019, catches from the pole-and-line fleet slightly increased to 1,024 from 1,018mt in the previous year (Table 8). The short-term trend showed a catch decrease until the most 2 recent years. Skipjack is the main species making up the catch composition for this fleet and accounts for nearly all catch in 2019. 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, 2015-2019**  
(Source: Unraised logsheet data collected by MIMRA)

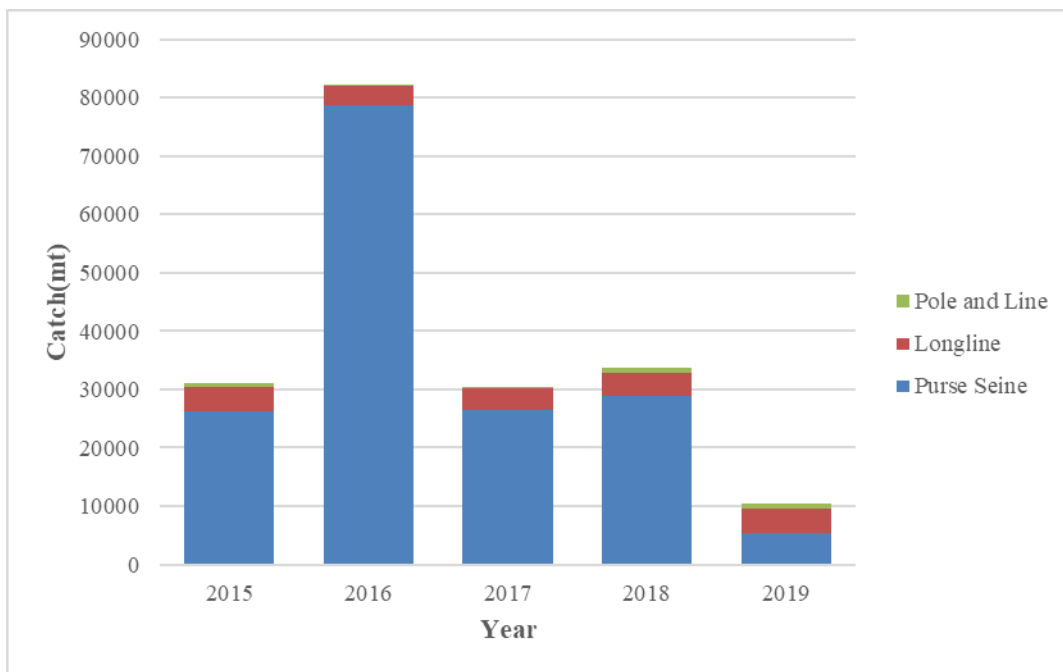
		Catches (metric tonnes)				
Flag	Year	SKJ	YFT	BET	OTH	TOTAL
China	2015	80	5	0	0	85
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	274	128	13	1	416
	2019	280	20	30	1	331
FSM	2015	812	275	26	0	1,113
	2016	1,665	142	56	0	1,863
	2017	1,458	175	60	8	1,701
	2018	2,602	230	57	7	2,896
	2019	196	1	40	1	239
Japan	2015	86	6	5	0	97
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	112	60	2	1	175
	2018	472	12	0	1	485
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
Kiribati	2015	435	80	0	0	515
	2016	4,078	632	31	0	4,741
	2017	709	158	14	4	885
	2018	754	125	31	1	911
	2019	186	1	28	0	215
Korea	2015	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	18,745	1,296	103	0	20,144
	2017	779	180	27	1	987
	2018	3,955	430	20	0	4,405
	2019	460	0	15	0	475
Nauru	2015	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	171	0	25	0	196
PNG	2015	2,845	537	30	0	3,412
	2016	11,232	1,159	42	0	12,433
	2017	3,415	544	231	15	4,205
	2018	3,604	313	24	13	3,954
	2019	379	0	16	0	395
		Catches (metric tonnes)				
Flag	Year	SKJ	YFT	BET	OTH	TOTAL
Philippines	2015	93	0	0	0	93
	2016	1,850	248	10	0	2,108
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	36	13	0	0	49
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
RMI	2015	3,074	536	11	0	3,621
	2016	8,737	170	114	0	9,021
	2017	6,995	708	221	11	7,935
	2018	5,769	419	36	25	6,249
	2019	1,587	19	51	5	1,662
Solomon Is	2015	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	1,040	120	10	0	1,170
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	415	0	0	0	415
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
Chinese Taipei	2015	3,363	1,033	14	0	4,410
	2016	11,725	1,200	163	0	13,088
	2017	6,045	779	143	21	6,988
	2018	5,729	436	50	7	6,222
	2019	1,193	7	125	2	1,327
USA	2015	11,135	1,823	40	0	12,998
	2016	13,257	823	119	0	14,199
	2017	3,252	297	90	4	3,643
	2018	2,814	62	22	3	2,901
	2019	353	17	80	1	451
TOTAL EEZ	2015	21,923	4,295	126	0	26,344
	2016	72,329	5,790	648	0	78,767
	2017	22,765	2,901	788	65	26,519
	2018	26,424	2,168	253	58	28,903
	2019	4,806	65	410	11	5,292

**Table 7. Annual catches of longline fleets operating in the RMI EEZ, by flag and species, 2015-2019**  
 (Source: logsheet data collected by MIMRA)

Flag	Year	Catch (metric tonnes)				Total
		ALB	BET	YFT	OTH	
China	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
	2019	0	18	21	6	45
FSM	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
	2019	41	695	594	140	1,470
Japan	2015	2	122	81	25	230
	2016	2	89	89	21	201
	2017	12	108	148	29	297
	2018	3	49	47	10	109
	2019	2	40	26	6	73
RMI-Chartered	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
	2019	91	1,217	1,041	240	2,589
CH-Taipei	2015	1	11	30	4	46
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	4	17	18	40
TOTAL EEZ	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
	2019	134	1,974	1,699	410	4,216

**Table 8. Annual catches of pole-and-line fleet operating in the RMI EEZ, by flag and species, 2015-2019**  
 (Source: Unraised logsheet data collected by MIMRA)

Flag	Year	Catch (metric tonnes)			
		BET	SKJ	YFT	TOTAL
Japan	2015	0	615	2	617
	2016	0	429	1	430
	2017	0	72	0	72
	2018	0	1,017	1	1,018
	2019	0	1,022	2	1,024



**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 2019, there was a provisional total of 3,763 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. There were an estimated 449 purse seine transshipments undertaken in Majuro in 2019 with a provisional total of 362,454 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 2019**

<b>Species</b>	<b>Unloaded Catch (mt)</b>
Big Eye Tuna	1,745
Yellowfin Tuna	1,486
Blue Marlin	267
Albacore	128
Wahoo	56
Mahi Mahi	31
Swordfish	30
Sailfish	15
Pomfret	4
Moon Fish	2
Skipjack	< 1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,763</b>

**Table10. Provisional purse seine transshipments in Majuro port in 2019**

Flag	Number of PS Transshipment	SKJ	YFT	BET	TOTAL
China	15	7,422	1,141	169	8,732
CH-Taipei	141	98,072	10,140	1,362	109,574
FSM	58	44,664	3,920	343	48,927
Kiribati	2	1,809	56	5	1,870
Korea	7	5,280	427	246	5,953
RMI	83	62,896	4,199	406	67,501
Nauru	32	25,982	1,428	48	27,457
New Zealand	1	942	10	0	952
PNG	32	24,725	2,896	52	27,673
Philippines	8	5,194	605	4	5,803
Solomon Islands	10	7,709	910	37	8,656
Tuvalu	1	940	10	0	950
USA	54	40,603	3,167	426	44,196
Vanuatu	5	3,596	590	25	4,211
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>329,833</b>	<b>29,499</b>	<b>3,123</b>	<b>362,454</b>

**Table 11. Purse seine transshipments by RMI-flagged vessels in 2019**

<b>Annex II(1)</b>					
Species	Quantity Transshipped (mt)	Transshipped in port	Transshipped in WCP-CA	Caught in WCP-CA	Product Form
SKJ	75,874	Yes	Yes	Yes	Frozen Whole
YFT	8,152	Yes	Yes	Yes	Frozen Whole
BET	287	Yes	Yes	Yes	Frozen Whole
<b>Annex II(2)</b>					
Port	Number of Transshipments	Transshipped in port	Transshipped in WCP-CA	Caught in WCP-CA	Product Form
Majuro	83	Yes	Yes	Yes	Frozen Whole
Tarawa	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Frozen Whole
Christmas Island	11	Yes	Yes	Yes	Frozen Whole
Polnpei	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Frozen Whole

## ONSHORE DEVELOPMENTS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS

The Pan Pacific Foods (PPF) loining plant continued operations in 2019 with viable production outputs supported by ongoing hiring and recruitment of local Marshallese employees. As has been reported before, the company also operates six RMI-flagged purse seine vessels which supply the plant with raw materials. Total exports, as reported by the company in 2019, was 13,246mt and are included in Table 12 below.

**Table 12. Total Purse Seine exports (mt) in 2019, by product and destination**

Destination	Product(mt)		
	Processed Loin(SKJ)	Whole(SKJ/YFT)	Fishmeal
CH-Taipei	0	535	0
Fiji	74	0	61
Indonesia	0	50	0
Japan	0	25	0
PNG	0	305	0
Thailand	248	10,553	0
Vietnam	0	1,395	0
TOTAL	322	12,863	61

## 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 2019 SPC introduced Onshore, an electronic port sampling app that would improve data flow and eliminate the use of paper sampling forms. The trialing of Onshore 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. A total of 16 trips were observed electronically by 9 observers trained in EM in 2019. The number of trips observed decreased in 2019 compared to 2018 due to vessels' moving into neighboring countries to fish. 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 2019, there were 54 active RMI observers employed under the MIMRA Observer Program; including 10 additional observers who were certified in November. A total of 141 purse seine trips and 33 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.

**Table 13. Observer trips by flag and gear in 2019**

	Purse Seine	Longline
Flag	Number of Trips	
China	0	24
FSM	66	7
Kiribati	3	0
Korea	6	0
Nauru	7	0
PNG	13	0
Solomon Is.	5	0
Tuvalu	2	0
Taiwan	23	2
USA	16	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>33</b>

## APPENDIX 1 – CMM REPORTING

<b>CMM 2019-03</b> <b>[North Pacific Albacore], Para 3</b>	This is not a target catch for RMI vessels however, 97mt of NP ALB were caught as bycatch by the chartered longline fleet operating in the RMI EEZ.																																								
<b>CMM 2006-04</b> <b>[South West striped Marlin], Para 4</b>	Not applicable. No RMI vessels fishing south of 15°S.																																								
<b>CMM 2009-03</b> <b>[Swordfish], Para 8</b>	Not applicable. No RMI vessels fish south 20°S.																																								
<b>CMM 2009-06</b> <b>[Transshipment], Para 11 (ANNEX II)</b>	112 in-port transshipments (Majuro 83; Tarawa 16; Christmas Islands 11; Pohnpei 2) = 84,313 mt ( <i>prov.</i> ). National purse seine fleet now consists of only flagged vessels.  (See <b>Table 11</b> )																																								
<b>CMM 2010-07</b> <b>[Sharks], Para 4</b>	Discards of the key shark species reported on purse seine logsheet totaled 50mt (oceanic white-tip shark- 0.34, silky shark- 22.5, whale shark- 27.2) while observed number of interactions are listed below. <table border="1" data-bbox="358 1010 1203 1314" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Species</th> <th>Number</th> <th>Retained</th> <th>Discarded</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bigeye Thresher Shark</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Galapagos Shark</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oceanic Whitetip Shark</td> <td>61</td> <td>0</td> <td>61</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pelagic Thresher Shark</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Silky Shark</td> <td>3145</td> <td>0</td> <td>3145</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Whale Shark</td> <td>27</td> <td>0</td> <td>27</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Species	Number	Retained	Discarded	Bigeye Thresher Shark	1	0	1	Galapagos Shark	2	0	2	Oceanic Whitetip Shark	61	0	61	Pelagic Thresher Shark	1	0	1	Silky Shark	3145	0	3145	Whale Shark	27	0	27												
Species	Number	Retained	Discarded																																						
Bigeye Thresher Shark	1	0	1																																						
Galapagos Shark	2	0	2																																						
Oceanic Whitetip Shark	61	0	61																																						
Pelagic Thresher Shark	1	0	1																																						
Silky Shark	3145	0	3145																																						
Whale Shark	27	0	27																																						
<b>CMM 2011-03</b> <b>[Impact of PS fishing on cetaceans], Para 5</b>	Observed interactions with cetaceans on RMI-flagged purse seine vessels in 2019. Work in progress to update logsheets to include information on safe release. <table border="1" data-bbox="358 1457 1317 1820" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Species</th> <th>Number of Incidents</th> <th>Alive</th> <th>Dead</th> <th>Unknown</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bottle-nose Dolphin</td> <td>7</td> <td>0</td> <td>7</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bryde's Whale</td> <td>5</td> <td>4</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>False Killer Whale</td> <td>12</td> <td>24</td> <td>7</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rough-toothed Dolphin</td> <td>3</td> <td>5</td> <td>33</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shore-finned Pilot Whale</td> <td>1</td> <td>8</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sei Whale</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Spinner Dolphin</td> <td>2</td> <td>12</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Species	Number of Incidents	Alive	Dead	Unknown	Bottle-nose Dolphin	7	0	7	0	Bryde's Whale	5	4	1	0	False Killer Whale	12	24	7	1	Rough-toothed Dolphin	3	5	33	0	Shore-finned Pilot Whale	1	8	0	0	Sei Whale	1	1	0	0	Spinner Dolphin	2	12	0	0
Species	Number of Incidents	Alive	Dead	Unknown																																					
Bottle-nose Dolphin	7	0	7	0																																					
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Spinner Dolphin	2	12	0	0																																					



	<b>TOTAL</b>	31	54	48	1
<b>CMM 2011-04</b> <b>[Oceanic whitetip sharks], Para 3</b>	Observed number of oceanic white-tip sharks on RMI-flagged purse seine vessels in 2019.				
	<b>Species</b>	<b>Life Status</b>	<b>Observed Number</b>		
	Oceanic Whitetip Shark	Alive	22		
		Dead	29		
		Unknown	10		
<b>CMM 2012-04</b> <b>[Whale sharks], Para 06</b>	Estimated number of whale shark interactions reported by RMI -flagged vessels by fishing area in 2019. Work is still in progress to update logsheets to include information on safe release.				
	<b>Fishing Area</b>	<b>Interactions</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>		
	KI EEZ	5	Released		
	MH EEZ	1	Released		
	H4	2	Released		
	H5	11	Released		
	I4	5	Released		
	I5	4	Released		
<b>CMM 2013-08</b> <b>[Silky sharks], Para 3</b>	Estimated number of silky sharks on RMI-flagged purse seine vessels in 2019.				
	<b>Species</b>	<b>Life Status</b>	<b>Estimated Number</b>		
	Silky Shark	Alive	677		
		Dead	2160		
		Unknown	308		
<b>Observer coverage (WCPFC 11 decision – para 484(b))</b>	This does not apply to RMI. There were no RMI flagged longline fishing vessels in 2019.				
<b>CMM 2015-02</b> <b>[South Pacific Albacore] Para 4</b>	Not applicable. No RMI vessels fish south 20°S				
<b>CMM 2018-03</b> <b>[Seabirds] Para 13</b>	There were no RMI flagged longline fishing vessels in 2018.				

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