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SIXTEENTH REGULAR SESSION**

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

WCPFC-SC16-AR/CCM-26 (Rev.02)

TUVALU



**FISHERIES DEPARTMENT
MINISTRY OF FISHERIES AND TRADE
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 2020.	YES
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1.0 ABTRACT

Tuvalu's Fishery comprised two active vessels which fished in the WCPO Convention Area in 2019. These were one purse seiner and one longliner. The fishing catch and effort of the Tuvalu flagged purse seine vessel was mostly in the Kiribati EEZ, Phoenix and Line group and Tuvalu EEZ. The longliner mainly fished in the Tuvalu EEZ and to some extent in the adjacent Eastern High Seas Pocket.

Tuvalu's Purse Seine vessel estimated a catch total of 6,738mt, as estimated from logsheets, in 2019. The highest catch species was skipjack tuna of 6,525mt (96.8%) in total, 204mt (3%) of yellowfin tuna and 9mt (0.1%) for bigeye tuna. Tuvalu's longline vessel estimated a catch total of 208mt for 2019, dropping from 300mt in 2018. Yellowfin tuna accounted for the highest catch of 76mt (36.5%) of the total, albacore tuna of 64mt (30.8%), bigeye tuna of 52mt (25%), skipjack tuna of 16mt (7.7%) and the least catch of 12mt (5.8%) from other tuna-like species (billfish).

For coastal state reporting there were 334 fishing vessels licensed to fish in the Tuvalu EEZ. These vessels consist of Purse seiners (PS), Longliners (LL), Fish or Reefer carrier (FC/RC) and Pole line (PL). The number of longliners decreased from 77 in 2018 to 70 in 2019. For long line vessels there are three licensing options: 12 months, 6 months and 3 months. Three vessels licensed for 12 months, 60 vessels for 6 months and 7 vessels for 3 months. For purse seiners, the number of licenses increased to 199 in 2019. For Pole and Line there were 14 vessels licensed. In terms of licensing arrangements, under bilateral agreements the total was 102 licenses. Vessels licensed under the Federated States of Micronesia Arrangement (FSMA) were 65 and 31 vessels were licensed under the US Treaty.

The total catches of tuna from fishing vessels in the Tuvalu EEZ for 2019 were 113,856.11mt. The highest catches were from Korean flagged vessels of 47,806.01mt (42%), followed by Taiwan flag and US of 16,266.52mt (14.3%) and 16,336.5mt (14.3%) respectively. Kiribati flagged vessels accounted for 9,135mt (8%) and then other FSMA vessels (flagged FM, MH, PG, SB) for 5% or less of the total. For Japanese pole and line tuna catches the raised estimate of 2,966mt for the Tuvalu EEZ shows an increase compared to previous years.

Tuvalu's National Observer Program has a total of active observers at 77, all male. Within this number of observers, 23 are certified as Debriefers who currently do the debriefing process of observer reports, and 6 are qualified debriefer assessors. A total of 73 of them are trained for

Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) chain of custody, while 4 observers are eligible for Cross Endorsed trips into the IATTC area.

2.0 BACKGROUND

Tuvalu’s fishery comprised two active vessels that authorized to fish in the WCPO Convention Area in 2019. These were one purse seiner and one longline vessel. The Tuvalu Fisheries Department also manages and monitors all fishing activity in the Tuvalu EEZ that is carried out by foreign fishing vessels under access agreements.

The Tuvalu flagged purse seine vessel fished mainly in the Kiribati (Gilbert Islands) EEZ with some effort in the Phoenix and Line groups and Tuvalu EEZ. The longliner mostly fished in the Tuvalu EEZ with some effort in the adjacent Eastern High Seas Pocket. The purse seine catches were transshipped in Funafuti port, Kiritimati, Tarawa, Pohnpei and Majuro. The longliner offloaded all their catches at Suva port, Fiji.

3.0 FLAG STATE REPORTING

3.1 DOMESTIC FLEET

There were two Tuvalu flagged vessels under the WCPFC RFV authorized to fish in the Convention Area in 2019. These were one purse seiner and one longliner. The number of purse seine and longline flagged vessels according to size category in the past five years is shown in the tables below.

Table1a: Number of Tuvalu Purse Seiner flagged vessels and size category, active in the WCPFC Convention Area for 2015 - 2019. Source: TUFMAN 2

Year	00-500 GRT	501-1000 GRT	1001-1500 GRT	1500+ GRT	Total Vessels
2015	0	0	0	1	1
2016	0	0	0	1	1
2017	0	0	0	2	2
2018	0	0	0	1	1
2019	0	0	0	1	1

Table 1b: Number of Tuvalu Longliner flagged vessels and size category, active in the WCPFC Convention Area for 2015 to 2019. Source: Tufman 2

Year	00-50GRT	51-200GRT	201-500GRT	500+ GRT	Total Vessels
2015	2	0	0	0	2
2016	2	0	0	0	2
2017	2	0	0	0	2
2018	0	2	0	0	2
2019	0	1	0	0	1

3.2 CATCH DATA

3.2.1 Purse Seine

Tuvalu’s Purse Seine flagged vessel catch total was 6,738mt, as estimated from logsheets, in 2019 (Table 2 & Figure 1). The highest catch species was skipjack tuna of 6,525mt (96.8%) in total, 204mt (3%) of yellowfin tuna and 9mt (0.1%) for bigeye tuna. Catches were lower than 2018 due to a breakdown of the vessel.

Table 2: Annual raised catch estimated (mt) for Tuvalu Purse Seine fleet, in the WCPFC Convention Area over the five past years (2015-2019). Source: TUFMAN 2

YEAR	BET	SKJ	YFT	Total
2015	0	5362	108	5470
2016	0	5970	140	6110
2017	8	4551	1082	5641
2018	345	9226	1379	10950
2019	9	6525	204	6738

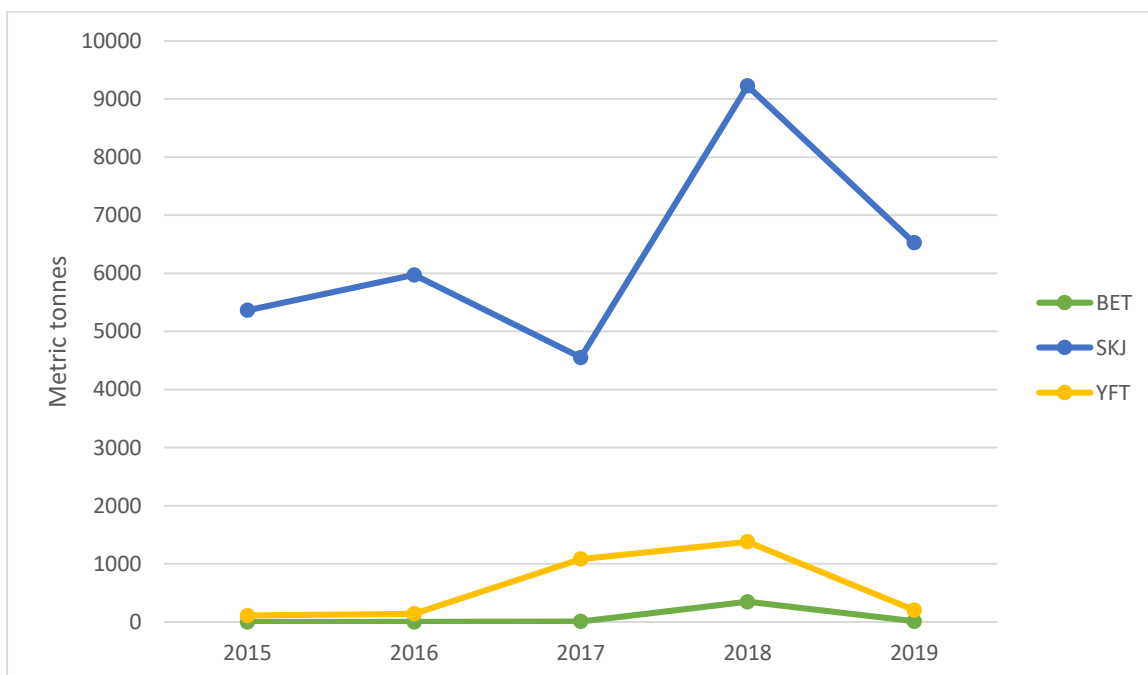


Figure 1: Chart of annual catches target species for Tuvalu Purse Seiner for the WCPFC Convention Area over the past five years (2015-2019)

3.2.2 Longline

Tuvalu’s longline vessel’s catch total, as estimated from logsheets in 2019, was 208mt (Table 3 & Figure 2). Yellowfin tuna accounted the highest catch of 76mt (36.5% of the total) albacore tuna of 64mt (30.8%), bigeye tuna of 52mt (25%), skipjack tuna of 16mt (7.7%) and 12mt (5.8%) of other tuna-like species (billfish – blue marlin, black marlin, striped marlin & swordfish).

Table 3: Annual raised catch estimates (mt) for the Tuvalu Longline fleet in the WCPFC Convention Area over the past five years (2015-2019) Source: Tufman 2

YEAR	ALB	BET	SKJ	YFT	OTH	Total
2015	98	205	7	175	23	485
2016	52	104	3	125	15	284
2017	173	108	4	163	26	448
2018	118	65	14	103	17	300
2019	64	52	16	76	12	208

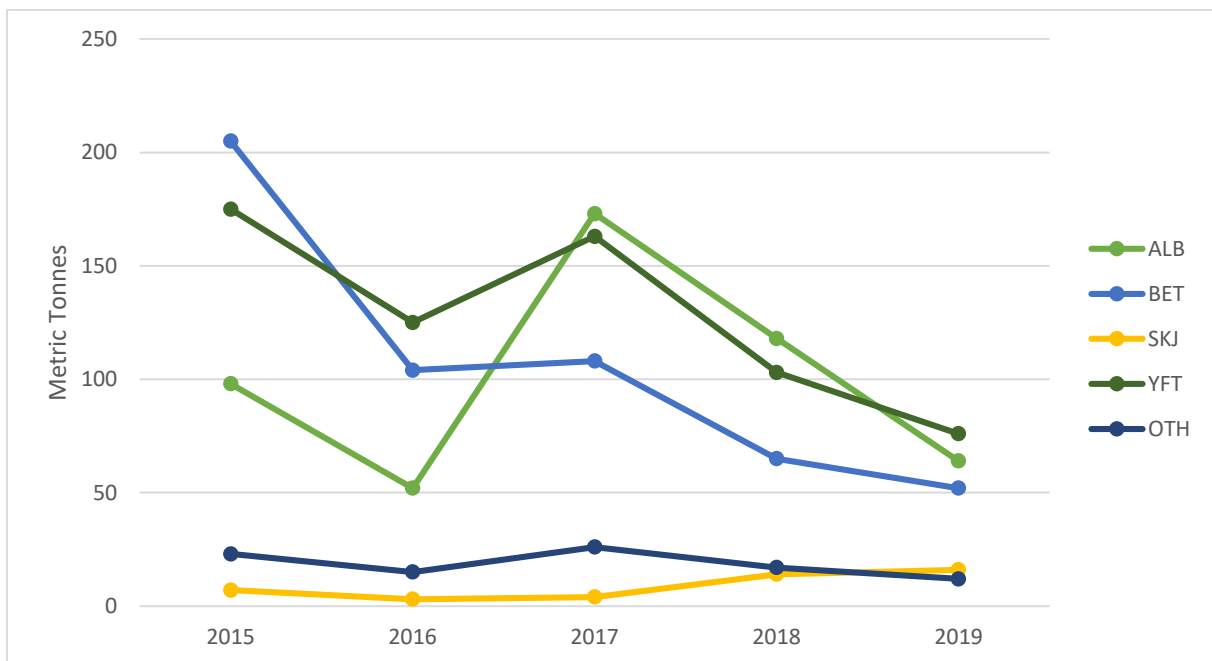


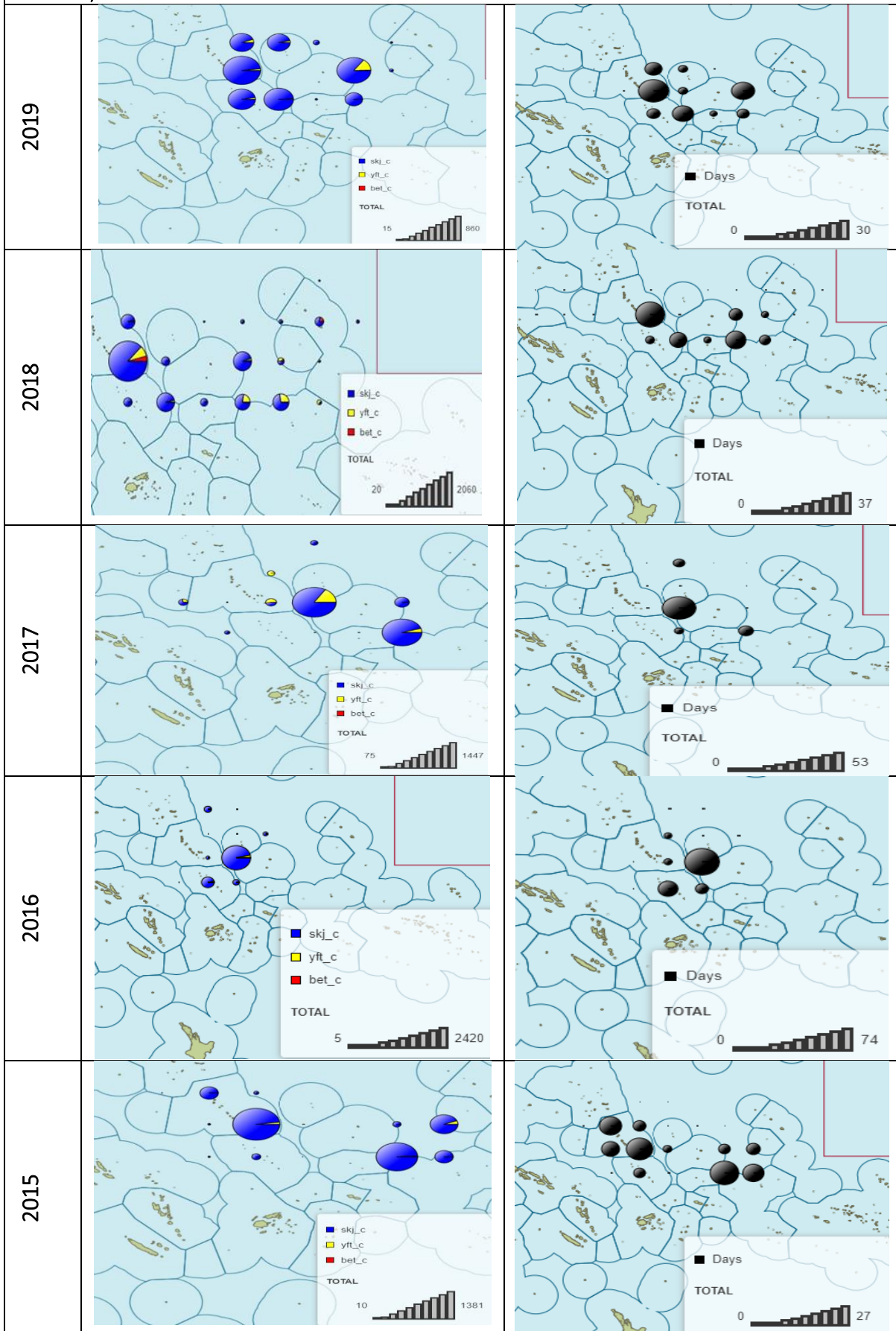
Figure 2: Chart of annual catches of target species for Tuvalu Long liner(s) for the WCPFC Convention area over the past five years (2015-2019). Source: Tufman 2

3.3 FISHING PATTERN AND DISTRIBUTION

3.3.1 Catch and Effort Distribution for Purse Seiners

The fishing catch and effort for Purse seine in 2019 were mostly concentrated in the Kiribati (Gilberts) EEZ, with some in the Phoenix and Line group and Tuvalu EEZ. Skipjack tuna were the great majority of the catch (Figure 3).

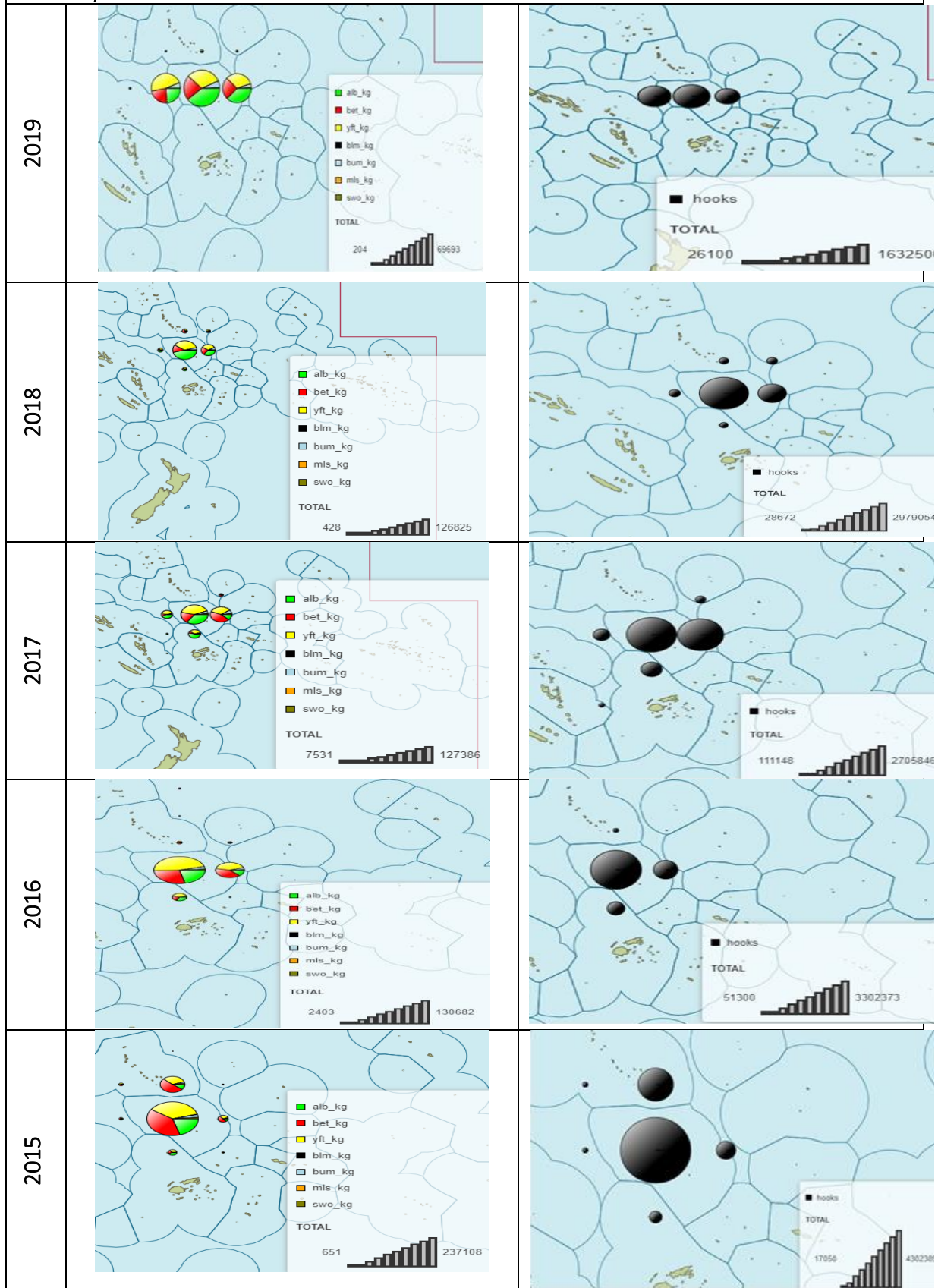
Figure 3: Tuvalu National Purse seiner fleet operations within WCPO area in the past 5 years. (Source – Dorado, Tufman 2)



3.3.2 Catch and Effort Distribution for Longliners

The fishing catch and effort for Longline were mainly within the Tuvalu EEZ with some in the Eastern High Seas Pocket in 2019 (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Tuvalu National Longline fleet operations within WCPO area in the past 5 years. (Source – Dorado, Tufman 2)



3.3.3 Artisanal Fisheries

The small scale artisanal tuna data collection program continues with the collecting of information on target species such as bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack tuna, all of which were caught by handline troll fishing. Through this program, data were collected by data collectors from the outer islands of Tuvalu and Funafuti, and managed by the Coastal Fisheries Section. The records show that Bigeye tuna was the highest catch of 1,147.56kg (38%) from artisanal fishermen in Tuvalu for 2019. Skipjack tuna catches of 959.29kgs (31%) were recorded and 948.17kg (31%) for yellowfin tuna (Table 4 & Figure 5). These data are from the actual catches recorded by data collectors and are not scaled up to estimate the total catch. There are also some missing logsheets and incorrect reporting from the outer island data collectors. However most of the outstanding data has now been entered by Coastal staff into a new National Management Information System, and hope to improve these estimates in future years.

Table 4: Annual catches (kgs) landed by artisanal fishermen –unraised data. Source: Tufman 2 & TV MIS).

SPECIES	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	TOTAL (kgs)
SKJ	54,048.9	38,434.8	7,199.74	4,409.915	959.29	10,5052.65
YFT	36,198.8	24,863.3	7,277.37	2,076.86	948.17	71,364.5
BET	972	4,650	3,041	3,112.313	1,147.56	12,922.87
TOTAL	91,219.7	67,948.1	17,518.11	9,599.088	3,055.02	18,9340.01

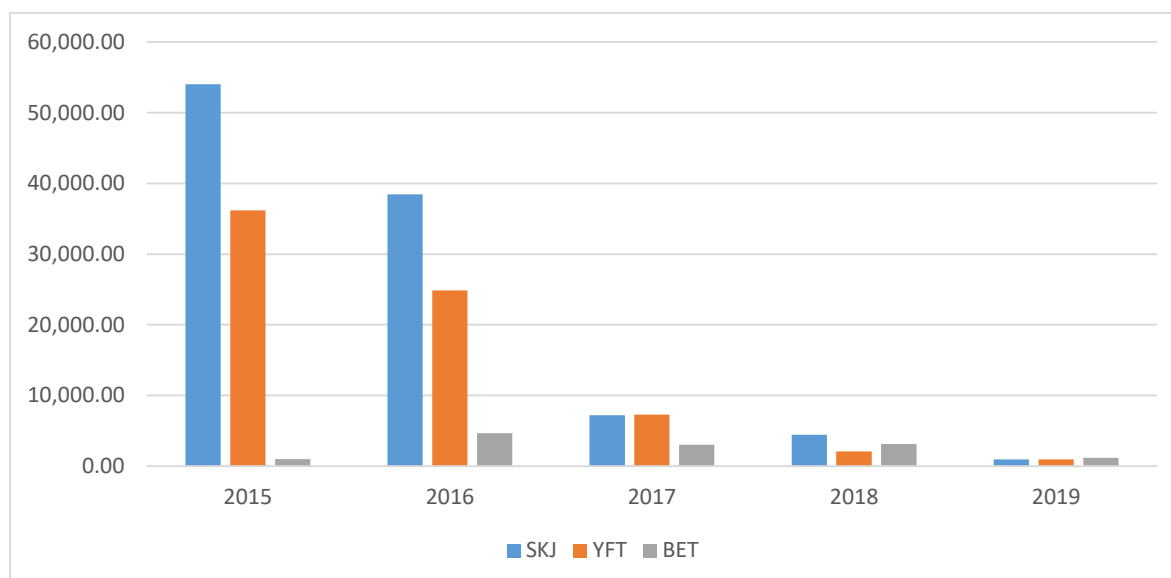


Figure 5: Trend of artisanal catches from 2015 to 2019.

3.4 SPECIES OF SPECIAL INTEREST

The 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 is shown in Table 5. There were no catches of non-target species for purse seiners in 2019, compared to longline where there were 37.05mt in total.

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	HAM	MAK	TOTAL
Purse seine									
2019	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
2018	0.79	14.19	0.00	2.18	3.31	0.79	0.04	0.04	21.3
2017	0.00	1.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.4
2016	0.00	1.30	0.50	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.9
2015	0.00	14.20	4.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.6
Longline									
2019	0.94	29.47	0.71	5.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	37.0
2018	1.77	37.09	1.43	9.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.4
2017	2.07	61.04	1.33	14.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	78.4
2016	1.00	47.70	2.22	12.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	63.4
2015	8.26	37.63	0.52	15.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	61.9

4.0 COASTAL STATE REPORTING

4.1 FISHING LICENSES

Issuance of fishing licenses to fishing companies is always an important activity for the Oceanic Fisheries Section each year. 2019 was the first time for Tuvalu Fisheries Department to migrate from the paper license to an online-based system. Tuvalu continues to issue fishing licenses to its bilateral partners, Korea, Taiwan, China and Philippines; and also vessels under the Sub Regional Pooling arrangement. There were also vessels authorized under multilateral arrangements - the US Treaty and FSM Arrangement. Domestic vessels are also authorized through their licenses from the Government of Tuvalu. Operators for artisanal fishing are subject to the Local Island Council (Kaupule) regulations in each island, but they do not require a commercial fishing license.

An access agreement is always required prior to issuance of license certificates to fishing companies. This is a legal requirement under the Marine Resource Act.

In 2019, there were 334 fishing vessels licensed in the Tuvalu EEZ (Table 6). These vessels consisted of Purse seiners (PS), Longliners (LL), Fish or Reefer carrier (FC/RC) and Pole line (PL). The number of longliners decreased from 77 in 2018 to 70 in 2019. For long line vessels there are three licensing options: 12 months, 6 months and 3 months. Three vessels licensed

for 12 months, 60 vessels for 6 months and 7 vessels for 3 months. For purse seiners, the number of licenses increased from 187 in 2018 to 199 in 2019. Of these bilateral arrangements accounted for 102 licenses, FSMA were 65 and 31 for US Treaty vessels. For Pole and Line 14 were licensed in 2019 total compared to none in 2018. (See Table 7 & Figure 6).

Table 6: Number of licenses issued for fishing in Tuvalu’s EEZ, by flag and gear type from 2015-2019. Source: TUFMAN 1 & PNA FIMS

Years	Longline	Purse Seine	Pole & Line	Fish Carrier	Bunker	TOTAL
2015	22	188	1	34	7	252
2016	66	165	3	41	1	276
2017	115	202	0	40	0	357
2018	77	187	0	45	0	309
2019	70	199	14	51	0	334

Table 7: Numbers of PS bilateral & multilateral licensed vessels authorized to fish in Tuvalu EEZ from 2015-2019. Source: PNA FIMS

Years	Bilateral PS	FSMA	UST	TOTAL
2015	71	79	31	181
2016	88	88	31	207
2017	73	86	31	190
2018	98	57	31	186
2019	102	65	32	199

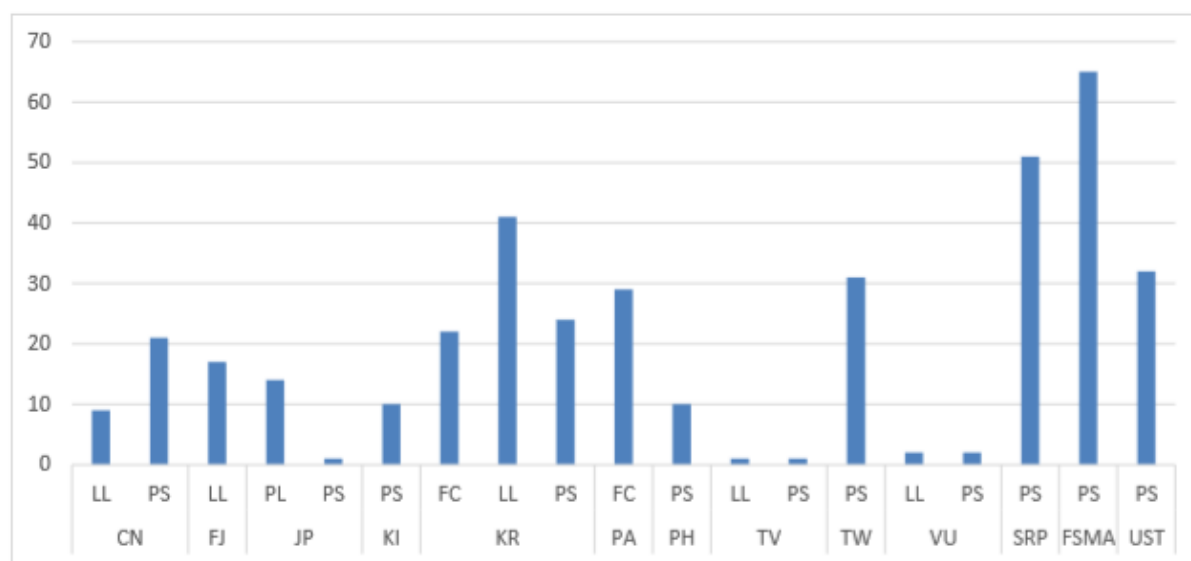


Figure 6: Annual number of licensed fishing vessels by flag and gear in 2019.

4.2 CATCHES IN TUVALU'S EEZ

Most catches of tuna species in Tuvalu's EEZ in 2019 were made by vessels operating under bilateral arrangements, such as with Korea, Taiwan and Kiribati; and Multilateral arrangement – the US Treaty and FSM Arrangement (Figure 7).

The total catches of tuna from fishing vessels in Tuvalu's EEZ for 2019 were 113,856.11mt. This is a small increase of just over 21mt from 2018. The highest catches were from Korean flagged vessels of 47,806.01mt (42%), followed by Taiwan flag and US Treaty of 16,266.52mt (14.3%) and 16,336.5mt (14.3%) respectively. Kiribati flagged vessels caught 9,135mt (8%) and then FSMA vessels (flagged FM, MH, PG, SB) accounted for of 5% or less of the total.

Japanese pole and line tuna catches had a raised estimated catch of 2,966mt (all target species) in the Tuvalu EEZ. This is an increase compared to previous years.

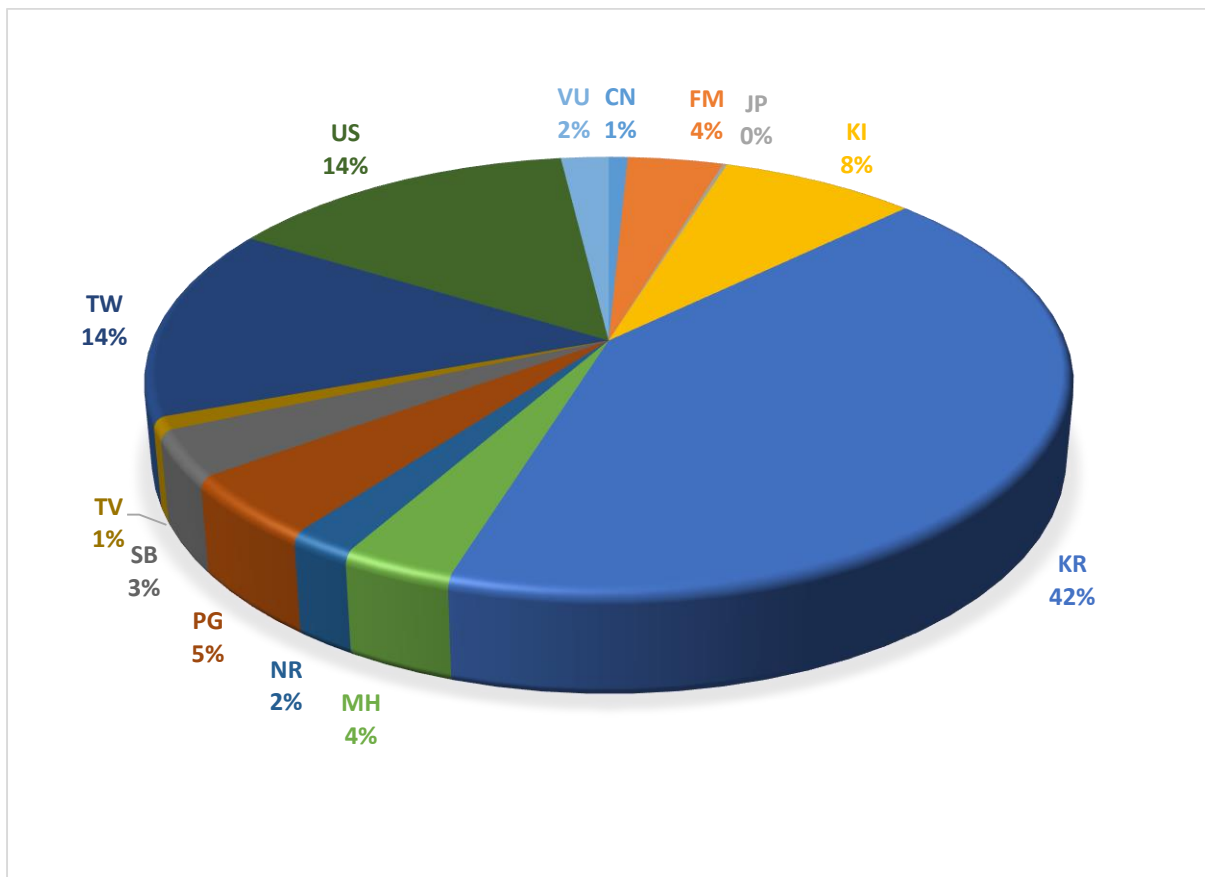


Figure 7: Total raised catch estimates (mt) in Tuvalu EEZ by flag for 2019. Source: TUFMAN 2

In terms of catch composition, for purse seiners that fished in Tuvalu EEZ in 2018 and 2019, skipjack tuna comprises more than 90% of total catches, followed by yellowfin tuna of around 5% and bigeye of 1% (Figure 8). For longliners, in both 2018 and 2019 yellowfin tuna

were the highest catches of around 35% and 45% of the total catches respectively, followed by albacore and bigeye tuna species with each providing around 30% of the catch.

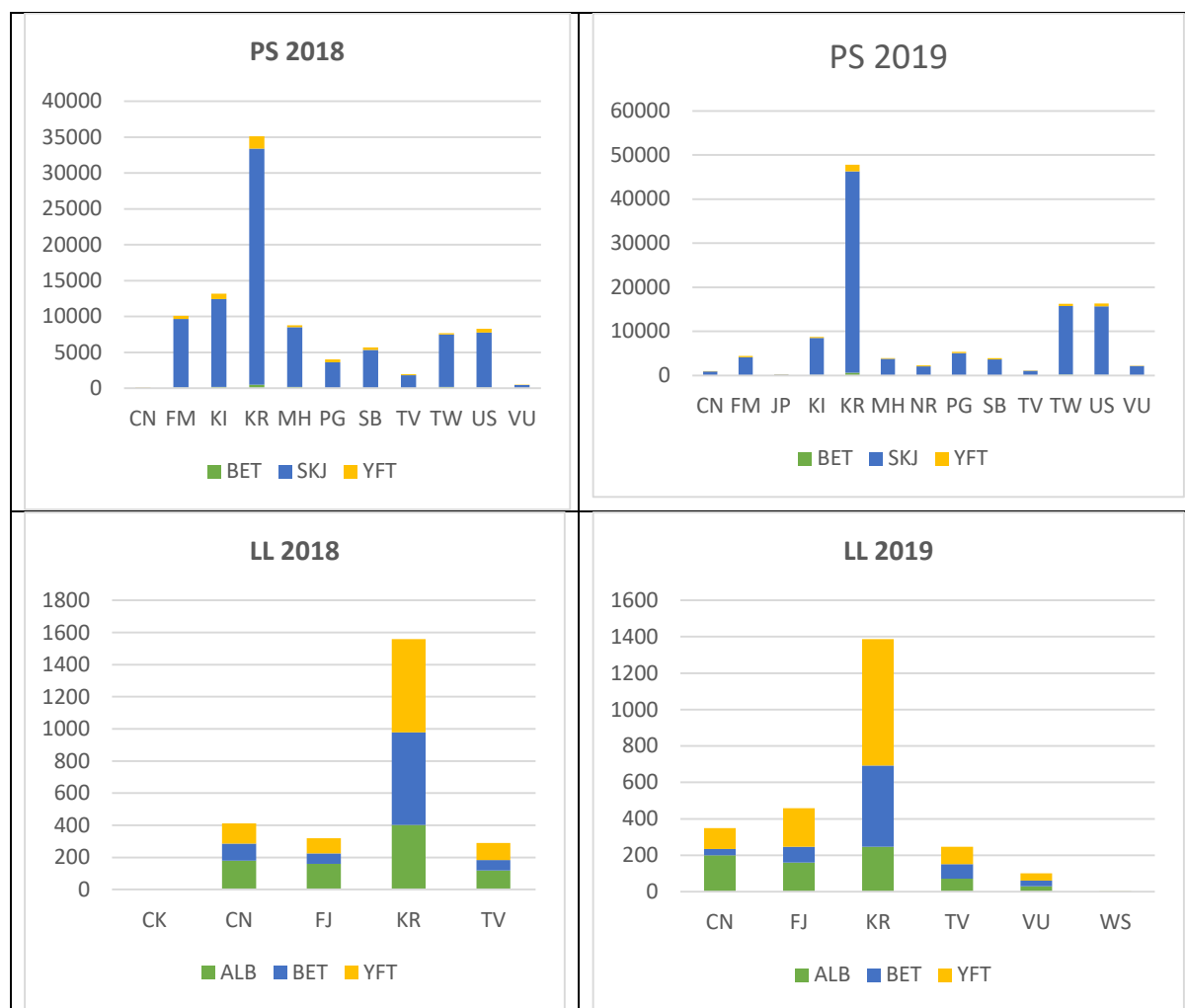


Figure 8: Comparison of purse seine (above) & longline (below) total tuna catches within Tuvalu EZZ by flag in 2018 & 2019. Source: TUFMAN 2

5.0 SOCIO ECONOMIC FACTORS

Fisheries licensing continues provide more than half of all the revenue collected by the Government of Tuvalu, and it is important in supporting government services particularly within the health, education and other areas of government activity. Joint venture fishing operations continue to contribute to tax revenue in some years, with future arrangements with fishing companies under consideration. Vessel transshipment activities carried out in Funafuti lagoon continue to provide new economic benefits and employment opportunities for Tuvalu.

6.0 DISPOSAL OF CATCH

The Tuvalu purse seine vessel continue to transship catches in Funafuti port as well in other designated ports such as Christmas Island, Tarawa, Majuro and Pohnpei. The Tuvalu longline vessel catches are all offloaded in Suva port, Fiji.

7.0 ONSHORE DEVELOPMENTS

The National Fisheries Corporation of Tuvalu (NAFICOT) has been reformed to comply with the provisions of the Public Enterprises (Performance and Accountability) Act 2009 and acts as a vehicle for the GOT's commercial fishery interests. The NAFICOT management was finally established with the newly appointed Chief Executive Officer and the Financial Officer toward end of November 2019.

8.0 FUTURE PROSPECTS OF THE FISHERY

Tuvalu still continues to promote domestication of its tuna fishery, although the challenges are great. However opportunities for employment of fisherman /seafarers on board fishing vessels would be valuable benefits for the development of our resources.

9.0 STATUS OF TUNA FISHERY DATA COLLECTIONB SYSTEM

Please note that all catch and effort estimates in this report are provisional only. There is additional data processing still required to further refine the estimates.

9.1 LOGSHEET DATA COLLECTION AND VERIFICATION

Tuvalu Fisheries Department continued to receive catch logsheets from foreign and domestic vessels at the end of each fishing trip. This year there is a great improvement in the logsheet coverage from all gears in Tuvalu EEZ. However, the Fisheries Department is still facing difficulties with foreign fishing companies due to late submission of their longline logsheets. Enforcement needs to be strengthened in order to minimize delays in submission, and misreporting on logsheets continues to be suspected in some cases. Electronic reporting will be introduced in all fisheries, in order to avoid future delays in data collection and verification processes. The annual coverage of operational catch/effort and port sampling and observer data for Tuvalu's national fishing fleet, based on reports received to date, is shown below (Table 8). The coverage of port sampling also needs to be confirmed, but it is believed to be comprehensive.

Table 8: Estimated annual coverage of operational catch/effort, port sampling and observer data (sea days) from Tuvalu National fleet in 2019. **Provisional estimates.

Data Type	Purse Seine Coverage rate (%)	Longline Coverage rate (%)
Logsheet	97%	80.62%
Observer	25%	12.5%
Port Sampling	N/A	N/A

9.2 OBSERVER PROGRAMME

In 2019 two new observers were recruited and trained under the regional training course organised by FFA and SPC in Santo, Vanuatu. Currently the total number of Tuvalu’s active observers remains at 77, all male. Within this numbers of observers, 23 are certified as Debriefers who are currently doing the debriefing process for observer reports, and 6 are qualified as debriefer assessors. A total of 73 observers are approved for Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) chain of custody, with 4 observers eligible for Cross Endorsed trips into the IATTC area.

Table 9 below shows that in 2019 the Tuvalu national observer program saw a small decrease in both the number of trips and sea days in total. However, for deployments organized by PNA, the number of trips and sea days increased. Placements under the US Treaty program remained low and decreased compared to 2018.

Table 9: Observer Trips and sea days in 2018-2019 by Regional & National Observer Programs

Observer Program	2018		2019	
	Trips	Sea days	Trips	Sea Days
Tuvalu National Observer Program	187	5330	165	4252
PNA Observer Program	114	3211	137	3945
FFA Treaty Observer Program	8	313	3	109
Total	309	8854	305	8306

10.0 CMM REPORTING

CMM 2019-03 [North Pacific Albacore], Para 3	There were no Tuvalu longline vessel recorded fishing north of the equator, more details on the annual fishing effort for 2002-2004 and annual fishing effort for subsequent years see Annex on CMM2019-03.																										
CMM 2006-04 [South West striped Marlin], Para 4	There were no Tuvalu vessels recorded fishing south of 15 degrees south and no striped marlin catches in this area																										
CMM 2009-03 [Swordfish], Para 8	There were no Tuvalu vessel recorded fishing in the Convention Area south of 20°S																										
CMM 2009-06 [Transshipment], Para 11 (ANNEX II)	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: <table border="1" data-bbox="465 715 2101 1359"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="465 715 730 1075">a) offloaded</th> <th data-bbox="734 715 965 1075">b) transhipped in port, transhipped at sea in areas of national jurisdiction, and transhipped beyond areas of national jurisdiction</th> <th data-bbox="969 715 1245 1075">c) transhipped inside the Convention Area and transhipped outside the Convention Area;</th> <th data-bbox="1249 715 1503 1075">d) caught inside the Convention Area and caught outside the Convention Area;</th> <th data-bbox="1507 715 1738 1075">e) Species</th> <th data-bbox="1742 715 1928 1075">f) Product Form</th> <th data-bbox="1933 715 2101 1075">g) Fishing gear</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="465 1078 730 1222"> Offloaded 7295MT </td> <td data-bbox="734 1078 965 1222"> In Funafuti, Kiritimati Island, Tarawa, Pohnpei and Majuro port </td> <td data-bbox="969 1078 1245 1222"> Inside the Convention Area </td> <td data-bbox="1249 1078 1503 1222"> Inside the Convention Area </td> <td data-bbox="1507 1078 1738 1222"> SKJ (7,051MT) </td> <td data-bbox="1742 1078 1928 1222"> Frozen </td> <td data-bbox="1933 1078 2101 1222"> PS </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="465 1225 730 1359"></td> <td data-bbox="734 1225 965 1359"> In Funafuti, Kiritimati Island, Tarawa, Pohnpei and Majuro port </td> <td data-bbox="969 1225 1245 1359"> Inside the Convention Area </td> <td data-bbox="1249 1225 1503 1359"> Inside the Convention Area </td> <td data-bbox="1507 1225 1738 1359"> YFT (237 MT) </td> <td data-bbox="1742 1225 1928 1359"> Frozen </td> <td data-bbox="1933 1225 2101 1359"> PS </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						a) offloaded	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) Species	f) Product Form	g) Fishing gear	Offloaded 7295MT	In Funafuti, Kiritimati Island, Tarawa, Pohnpei and Majuro port	Inside the Convention Area	Inside the Convention Area	SKJ (7,051MT)	Frozen	PS		In Funafuti, Kiritimati Island, Tarawa, Pohnpei and Majuro port	Inside the Convention Area	Inside the Convention Area	YFT (237 MT)	Frozen	PS
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		In Funafuti, Kiritimati Island, Tarawa, Pohnpei and Majuro port	Inside the Convention Area	Inside the Convention Area	BET (7 MT)	Frozen	PS																															
	(2) the number of transshipments involving highly migratory fish stocks covered by this measure by fishing vessels that is responsible for reporting against, broken down by:																																					
	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 9	In Funafuti, Kiritimati Island, Tarawa, Pohnpei and Majuro port	Inside the Convention Area	Inside the Convention Area	PS																																	
CMM 2010-07 [Sharks], Para 4	The key sharks species that were recorded are silky shark, whale shark and oceanic whitetip shark																																					
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Gear</th> <th>Flag</th> <th>Species</th> <th>Fate</th> <th>Catch (n)</th> <th colspan="2">Raised catch</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PS</td> <td>TV</td> <td>FAL</td> <td>Discarded/Released</td> <td>11</td> <td colspan="2" rowspan="2">48</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PS</td> <td>TV</td> <td>RHN</td> <td>Discarded/Released</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LL</td> <td>TV</td> <td>OCS</td> <td>Discarded/Released</td> <td>5</td> <td colspan="2" rowspan="2">64</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LL</td> <td>TV</td> <td>FAL</td> <td>Discarded/Released</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>							Gear	Flag	Species	Fate	Catch (n)	Raised catch		PS	TV	FAL	Discarded/Released	11	48		PS	TV	RHN	Discarded/Released	1	LL	TV	OCS	Discarded/Released	5	64		LL	TV	FAL	Discarded/Released	3
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	<p>PS:</p> <p>Observed number = 12; Retained – 0%, Discarded - 91.7%, Unknown – 8.3%</p> <p>LL:</p> <p>Observed number = 8; Retained – 0%, Discarded – 100%, Unknown – 0%</p>																																					
CMM 2011-03 [Impact of PS fishing on cetaceans], Para 5	There is no interaction recorded by the Masters of a Tuvalu flagged vessel on cetacean encirclement																																					

CMM 2011-04 [Oceanic whitetip sharks], Para 3	LL: Observed number: 5, raised estimates of 40 OCS (Alive -20%, Dead - 80%)
CMM 2012-04 [Whale sharks], Para 06	There is one 'alive injured' report from an observer on a Whale shark encircled in the PS net
CMM 2013-08 [Silky sharks], Para 3	LL: Observed number = 3, raised estimates of 24 FAL (Alive – 100% , Dead – 0%) PS: Observed number = 11, raised estimates of 44 FAL (Alive – 0%, Dead – 100%)
Observer coverage (WCPFC 11 decision – para 484(b))	The observer coverage of 12.5% on longline vessel. 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] Para 4	Addressed through the regular provision of operational catch/effort logsheet data to SPC, who automatically include these data in the WCPFC databases, as per authorization.
CMM 2018-03 [Seabirds] Para 13	There is no report by observers on the interaction with seabirds, see below for full tables on mitigation.

ANNEX

CMM 2018-03: [Seabirds] Annex 2. Guidelines for reporting templates for Part 1 report

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

Table x: Effort, observed and estimated seabird captures by fishing year for [CCM] [South of 30°S; 25°S-30°S; North of 23°N; or 23°N – 25°S¹]. For each year, the table gives the total number of hooks; the number of observed hooks; observer coverage (the percentage of hooks that were observed); the number of observed captures (both dead and alive); 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
2015	1	2084701	-	-	0	0
2016	1	1530286	225262	15	0	0
2017	1	1933574	121395	6	0	0
2018	1	1322860	11430	8	0	0
2019	1	813230	0	0	0	0

¹ Insert 'North of 23°N', 'South of 30°S', '25°S-30°S' or '23°N – 250°S'. For CCMs fishing in all areas, provide separate tables for each area.

² Provide data as captures per one thousand hooks.

Table y: Proportion of mitigation types¹ used by the fleet in [year].

Combination of Mitigation Measures	Proportion of observed effort using mitigation measures					
	South of 30°S	25°S-30°S	25°S to 23°N	North of 23°N		
No mitigation measures	-	-	100	-		
TL + NS	-	-	-	-		
TL + WB	-	-	-	-		

Options required south of 25°S	NS + WB	-	-	-	-		
	TL + WB + NS	-	-	-	-		
	HS	-	-	-	-		
Other options 25°S-30°S	WB	-	-	-	-		
	TL						
Other options north of 23°N	SS/BC/WB/DSL						
	SS/BC/WB/(MOD or BDB)						
Provide any other combination of mitigation measures here							
	Totals (must equal 100%)			100			

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, HS = hook-shielding device.

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

Species	South of 30°S	25°S-30°S	North of 23°N	23°N –25°S 25°S	Total
E.g. Antipodean albatross					
Total					

CMM 2019-03 [North Pacific Albacore], Para 3: Annex I

Annex I: Average annual fishing effort for 2002-2004 and annual fishing effort for subsequent years for fisheries directed at North Pacific Albacore in the North Pacific Ocean.

CCM	Area	Fishery	2002-04 Average	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
			No. of vessels	Vessel days	No. of vessels	Vessel days	No. of vessels	Vessel days	No. of vessels	Vessel days	No. of vessels	Vessel days	No. of vessels	Vessel days	No. of vessels
Tuvalu	NP	Albacore	0	152	2	81	2	32	2	0	0	0	0	0	0