



**SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE  
SIXTEENTH REGULAR SESSION**

**ELECTRONIC MEETING  
12-19 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-06 (Rev.02)**

**FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA**

**SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE  
THIRTEENTH REGULAR SESSION**

**August 2020**

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



**FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA**

**<sup>1</sup>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 2020	[YES]
If no, please indicate the reason(s) and intended actions:	

## I. SUMMARY

FSM Fisheries are targeting the skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) yellowfin (*Thunnus albacares*), bigeye tuna (*T. obesus*) and albacore tuna (*T. alalunga*).

In 2019, the total provisional annual catch estimates by FSM National Fleets in the Western and Central Pacific Commission Conventional Area (WCPFC-CA) was 171,616 metric tons (mt) of tuna target tuna. In addition, FSM Fleet has recorded its provisional catch in 2019 highest in the previous 5-year. Purse seine fishery has increased from 109,680 mt in 2018 to 157,948.1 mt in 2019, whereas the longline fishery increased from 7,570.7 mt in 2018 to 13,668 mt in 2019 (Table 1 and Table 2).

The total 2019 provisional annual catch estimates in the FSM Economic Exclusive Zone (EEZ), foreign and domestic fleet, based on provisional data from logsheets totaled 135,502 mt of target tuna. The total 2019 provisional FSM EEZ catch of tuna target has been recorded lowest compared to 4 previous year. The catch from the purse seine, longline, and pole-and-line has been decreased from 263,727 mt, 8,177 mt, and 563 mt in 2018 to 132,737 mt, 2,324 mt and 441 mt in 2019, respectively.

## II. BACKGROUND

The FSM EEZ is situated between 135° and 165° east longitude and 10°N and 5°S latitude. Covering an area over one million square miles of the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO). FSM is the third largest EEZ among the Pacific Island members of the Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA). Except for the US. purse seine fleet, which fishes under a multilateral treaty, most of the major distant water fishing nations engage in fishing activities in the FSM EEZ under bilateral fishing agreements with the FSM Government.

FSM NORMA's mandate is to be an effective guardian and manager of the living and non-living resources in the FSM EEZ for people living today and for the generations to come.

The FSM National Fisheries Observe Program (FSM-NFOP) have a current pool of over 50 plus active Fisheries Observers that achieved 166 successful placements in 2019 accounted for 4 pole-and-line by Japan and 1 for SPC Tuna Tagging, 157 for purse seiners, 3 for longlines and 1 for carrier (Table 12). MIMRA Fisheries Observer Program continued to place its Observers on the FSM Longliners to assist the FSM NORMA meet the Regional Observer Program (ROP) 5% coverage.

NORMA continued to have its port sampling program to continue actively monitor and regulate the disposal of the bycatch from purse seine during transshipment and unloading operations for each respective port state in the FSM. In addition to these port sampling, FSM Observer Program continued to utilize its observers to conduct its port samplings.

## III. FLAG STATE REPORTING

The number of FSM fishing vessels by gear in 2019 comprised of 23 purse seiners and 37 longline vessels as indicated in Table 3 and Table 4. These vessels fished actively throughout the WCPO. 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 (Figure 4).

The total 2019 provisional WCPO-CA tuna catch for National Fleet has recorded highest in the historical catch as depicted in Table 1 and Table 2 for the past 5-year. For 2019, the purse seine is accounted for (157,948.1 mt - 92% of the total catch followed by an (13,668 mt - 8%) of the longline. Skipjack (130,689.4 mt) is accounted for 76% of the total catch followed by yellowfin (28,668 mt -17%), then bigeye (8,417.3 mt - 5%) and albacore (3,841 mt - 2%). In addition to the total provisional 2019 WCPO catch, black marlin, blue marlin, striped marlin, silky shark were other species that were retained and discarded.

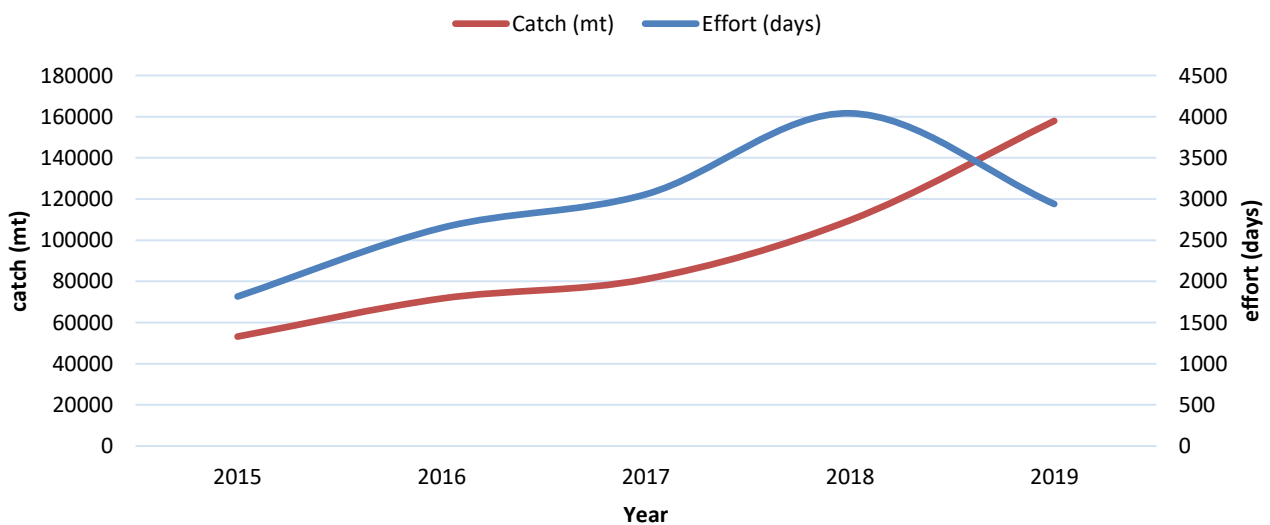
The total provisional catches reported from logsheets retained and discarded totaled 172,381.8 mt and 1,480 mt, respectively. For the National purse seine, the total provisional 2019 WCPO-CA catch retained and discarded totaled 157,964.2 mt and 1,476.8 mt, respectively. As for the National longlines, the total retained and discarded from the provisional 2019 WCPO-CA catch are 14,417.5 mt and 3.1 mt, respectively. Various species of special interests (SSI) interactions were reported mostly by the purse seine gear on marine mammals and reptiles (Table 5).

In Figure 3, the distribution of FSM purse seine catch/effort is concentrated east of the WCPFC-CA, along with a moderate catch in the southeast of FSM EEZ, as El Niño conditions switched in late 2018 to the third quarter 2019. The FSM longline distribution of catch/effort for albacore is high in the east of the WCPFC-CA, notably the Cook Island EEZ, however continues to have its operation in the Marshall EEZ for its fresh yellowfin and bigeye (Figure 4).

**Table 1. Annual catch (mt) in the WCPF Convention Area by species for the FSM Purse Seine fleet, 2015-2019.**

Gear Fleet Source	PURSE SEINE					
	FM					
	Annual Catch Estimates (ACE)					
Species	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 Retained	2019 Discarded
Albacore	0	0	0	0.9	0.4	0
Bigeye	1,711.40	4,364	1,916	3,516	3,869.1	26.2
Pacific Bluefin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skipjack	44,506.70	56,446	67,024	89,390	130,388.5	1,033.2
Yellowfin	6,945.30	10,856	12,128	16,773	23,690.1	263.5
Black Marlin	0.4	0	0	1.5	2.6	2.4
Blue Marlin	1.4	0	3.5	11.6	12.8	20.3
Striped Marlin	0	0	0.5	0.1	0.6	3.8
Swordfish	0	0	0	0.3	0.2	0.2
Blue Shark	0	0	0	0	0	0
Silky Shark	10.3	0	1.5	0.2	0	125.9
Hammerhead Shark	0.5	0	0	0	0	0
Mako Shark	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
Oceanic Whitetip	0.1	0	0	0	0	1.0
Porbeagle Shark	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whale Shark	0	0	0	0	0	0.3
Thresher Shark	0	0	0	0	0	0.1
<b>Total</b>	53,176.1	71,665.7	81,074.0	109,693.7	157,964.2	1,476.8

Source: TUFMAN



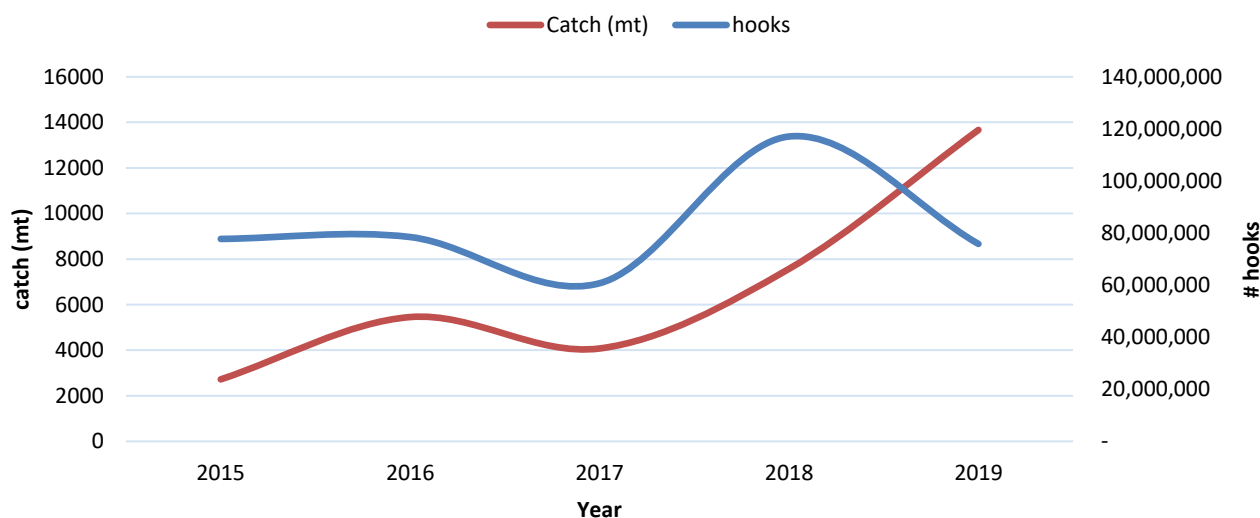
Source: TUFMAN

**Figure 1. Annual catch and effort for the FSM Purse Seine in the WCPFC-CA, 2015-2019.**

**Table 2. Annual catch and effort (mt) in the WCPFC Convention Area by species for the FSM Longline fleet, 2015-2019.**

Gear Fleet Source	LONGLINE						
	FM					2019	
	Annual Catch Estimates					Retained	Discarded
Species	2015	2016	2017	2018			
ALBACORE	210.5	2036.2	516.8	2066.3	<b>3840.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	
BIGEYE	1,518.20	1803	2130.9	3048.1	<b>4548.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	
PACIFIC BLUEFIN	0	0.8	0	1.9	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	
SKIPJACK	1.8	26.8	16.3	84.4	<b>300.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	
YELLOWFIN	989.9	1589	1411.9	2371.9	<b>4978.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	
BLACK MARLIN	0	0	3.9	11.6	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	
BLUE MARLIN	132.8	504.2	375.4	298.4	<b>614.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	
STRIPED MARLIN	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.3	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	
SWORDFISH	14.5	57.9	34.3	50.7	<b>127.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	
BLUE SHARK	0.7	0	0.7	0	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	
SILKY SHARK	0.1	0	0.2	0	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	
HAMMERHEAD SHARK	0	0	0	0	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	
MAKO SHARK	0	0	0.2	0	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	
OCEANIC WHITETIP SHARK	0	0	0.1	0	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	
PORBEAGLE SHARK	0	0	0	0	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	
WHALE SHARK	0	0	0	0	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	
THRESHER SHARK	0	0	0	0	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,868.6</b>	<b>6,018.1</b>	<b>4,492.0</b>	<b>7,933.5</b>	<b>14,417.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	

Source: TUFMAN



Source: TUFMAN

**Figure 2. Annual catch and effort for the FSM Longlines in the WCPFC-CA, 2015-2019.**

**Table 3. Number of purse seine vessels by size category, active in the WCPFC convention area, 2015-2019.**

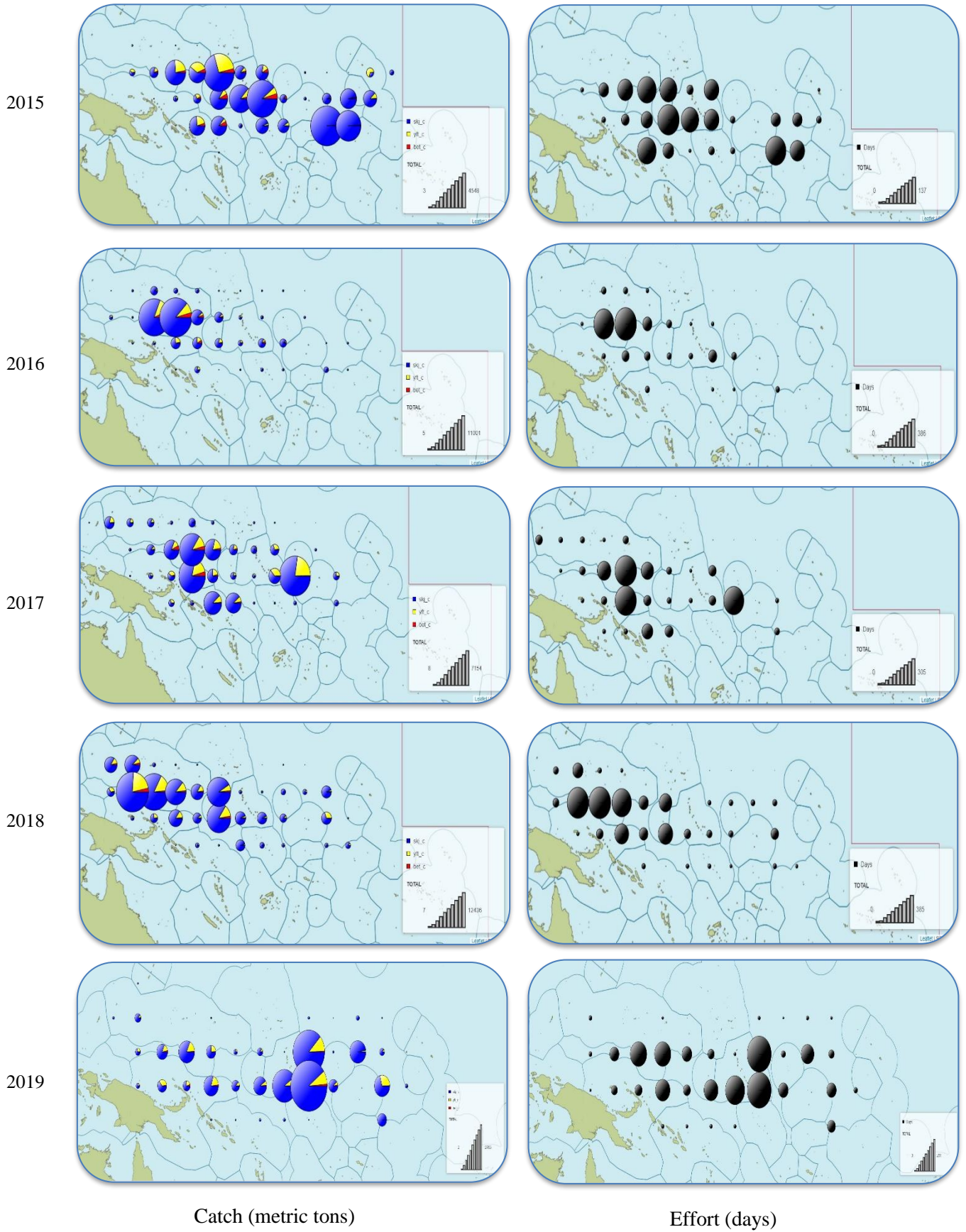
Gear	PS					
Fleet	FM					
Source	Number of Active Vessels (WCPFC Yearbook)					
<b>Year</b>	<b>00-500 GRT</b>	<b>501-1000 GRT</b>	<b>1001-1500 GRT</b>	<b>1500+ GRT</b>	<b>Unknown GRT</b>	<b>Total Vessels</b>
2015	1	3	1	7	0	<b>12</b>
2016	1	3	5	7	0	<b>16</b>
2017	0	3	3	13	0	<b>19</b>
2018	0	3	6	13	0	<b>22</b>
<b>2019</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23</b>

Source: TUFMAN

**Table 4: Number of longline vessels by size category, active in the WCPFC convention area, 2015-2019.**

Gear	LL					
Fleet	FM					
Source	Number of Active Vessels (WCPFC Yearbook)					
<b>Year</b>	<b>00-50 GRT</b>	<b>51-200 GRT</b>	<b>201-500 GRT</b>	<b>500+ GRT</b>	<b>Unknown GRT</b>	<b>Total Vessels</b>
2015	1	18	0	0	0	<b>19</b>
2016	0	23	2	0	0	<b>25</b>
2017	0	23	7	0	0	<b>30</b>
2018	0	28	16	0	0	<b>44</b>
<b>2019</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37</b>

Source: TUFMAN



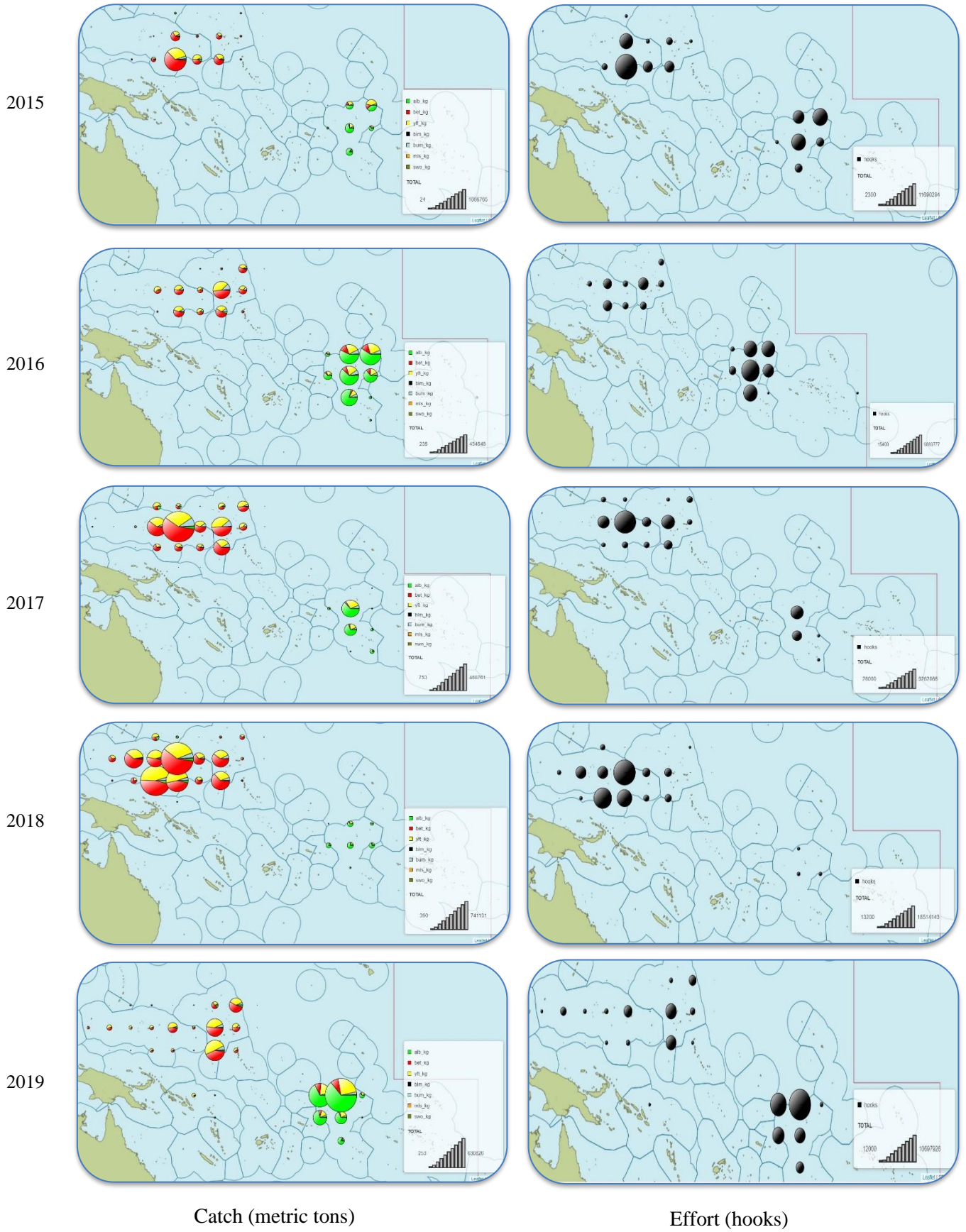
Catch (metric tons)

Effort (days)

Source: TUFMAN

Figure 3: Annual distribution of FSM purse seines in the WCPFC-CA, 2015-2019.





Source: TUFMAN

Figure 4: Annual distribution of FSM longlines in the WCPFC-CA, 2015-2019.



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 dolphins. 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, 2019.**

No	Gear	Category	Species	Number	No. Alive	No. Dead
1	Purse Seine	Marine Mammals	Aquatic Mammals Nei	3	3	0
2	Purse Seine	Marine Mammals	Blue Whale	3	3	0
3	Purse Seine	Marine Mammals	Bottlenose Dolphin	5	5	0
4	Purse Seine	Marine Mammals	Bryde'S Whale	32	16	1
5	Purse Seine	Marine Mammals	Common Dolphin	11	1	0
6	Purse Seine	Marine Mammals	False Killer Whale	98	64	20
7	Purse Seine	Marine Mammals	Humpback Whale	1	1	0
8	Purse Seine	Marine Mammals	Indo-Pacif. Bottlenose Dolphin	29	22	2
9	Purse Seine	Marine Mammals	Melon-Headed Whale	11	0	0
10	Purse Seine	Marine Mammals	Rough-Toothed Dolphin	40	10	23
11	Purse Seine	Marine Mammals	Sei Whale	32	31	0
12	Purse Seine	Marine Mammals	Short-Finned Pilot Whale	1	0	0
13	Purse Seine	Marine Mammals	Spinner Dolphin	4	0	0
14	Purse Seine	Marine Mammals	Toothed Whales Nei	1	1	0
15	Purse Seine	Marine Reptiles	Green Turtle	8	7	0
16	Purse Seine	Marine Reptiles	Hawksbill Turtle	3	3	0
17	Purse Seine	Marine Reptiles	Loggerhead Turtle	5	3	0
18	Purse Seine	Marine Reptiles	Marine Turtles Nei	0	0	0
19	Purse Seine	Marine Reptiles	Olive Ridley Turtle	25	4	0
20	Purse Seine	Whale Shark	Whale Shark	59	58	0
21	Longline	Marine Reptiles	Green Turtle	1	1	0
22	Longline	Marine Reptiles	Hawksbill Turtle	1	0	1
23	Longline	Marine Reptiles	Olive Ridley Turtle	8	4	4

Source: TUFMAN

#### IV. COASTAL STATE REPORTING

A total of 228 foreign vessels were licensed to fish in FSM EEZ in 2019 including Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu (Table 6). By gear, 79 longline, 17 pole-and-lines, and 132 purse seines.

The total provisional 2019 purse seine catch for skipjack, yellowfin, bigeye and albacore are estimated at 97,231 mt, 34,176 mt, 1,330 mt, and 0, respectively. The skipjack, yellowfin, bigeye and albacore are accounted for total catch at 71.8%, 25.2%, 1% and 0%, respectively (Table 7 and Table 8).

In Table 9 and Table 10, there are no catch recorded for skipjack for longlines. Hence, the total provisional 2019 longline catch for yellowfin (1,063 mt – 0.8%) followed by bigeye (1,222 mt -0.9%) then albacore (39 mt – 0.03%).

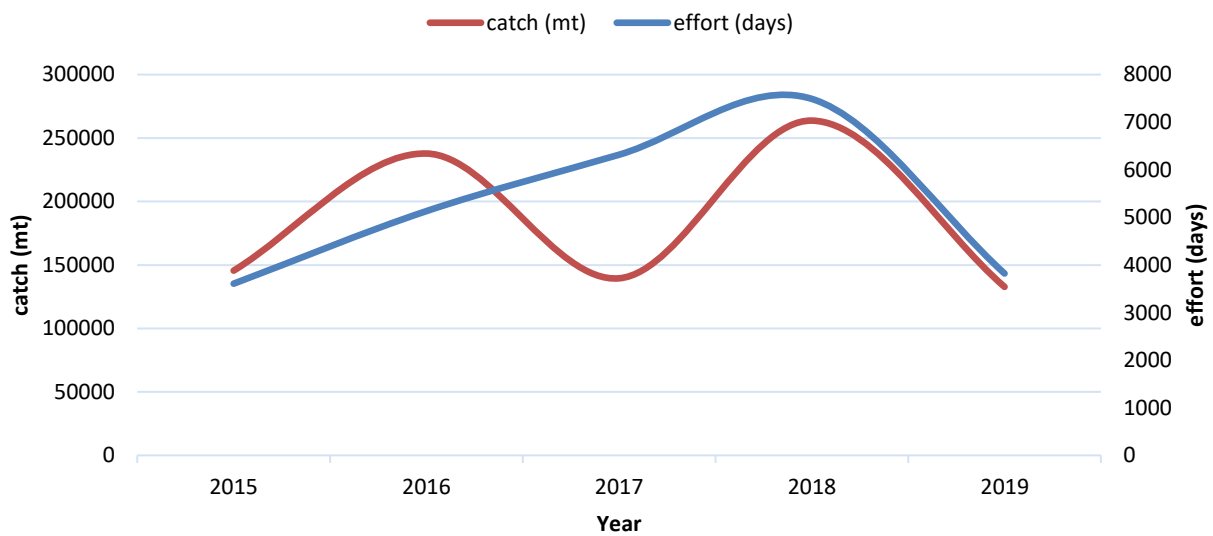
Japan was the only country that have its pole-and-line fleet operated in the FSM EEZ in 2019 (Table 11). There is no catch recorded for albacore for pole-and-line. The total provisional 2019 pole-and-line catch for skipjack is 407 mt which is accounted for 0.3% followed by yellowfin (26 mt – 0.02%) and bigeye (8 mt – 0.01%).

As the fishing conditions in 2019 restricted to the west of the WCPFC-CA, the catch/effort in the FSM EEZ is recorded lowest compared to previous 4 years. The annual distributions of catch/effort by the purse seine fleet were mostly fishing southeast of the FSM EEZ (Figure 6), whereas longline is somewhat evenly distributed in the mid of the FSM EEZ (Figure 8). Japan pole-and-lines have multiple efforts in the mid of the FSM EEZ, however have a much high concentrated effort on the west of the FSM EEZ (see figure 10).

**Table 6. Annual number of flag vessels and gear type licensed to fish in the FSM EEZ, 2015-2019.**

No	Flag	Gears	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	China	Purse Seine	14	9	11	12	9
		Longline	24	18	27	51	58
2	Japan	Purse Seine	31	30	21	27	27
		Longline	34	10	17	19	16
		Pole-and-line	21	12	25	15	17
3	South Korea	Purse Seine	26	26	26	28	23
4	Chinese Taipei	Purse Seine	33	26	27	27	29
		Longline	8	0	9	4	5
5	USA	Purse Seine	37	34	34	33	22
6	Philippine	Purse Seine	3	0	1	23	22

Source: NORMA



Source: TUFMAN

**Figure 5. All purse seine catch and effort in FSM EEZ, 2015- 2019.**

**Table 7: Annual catch records for purse seiners within FSM EEZ, by distant flags and tuna species 2015-2019.**

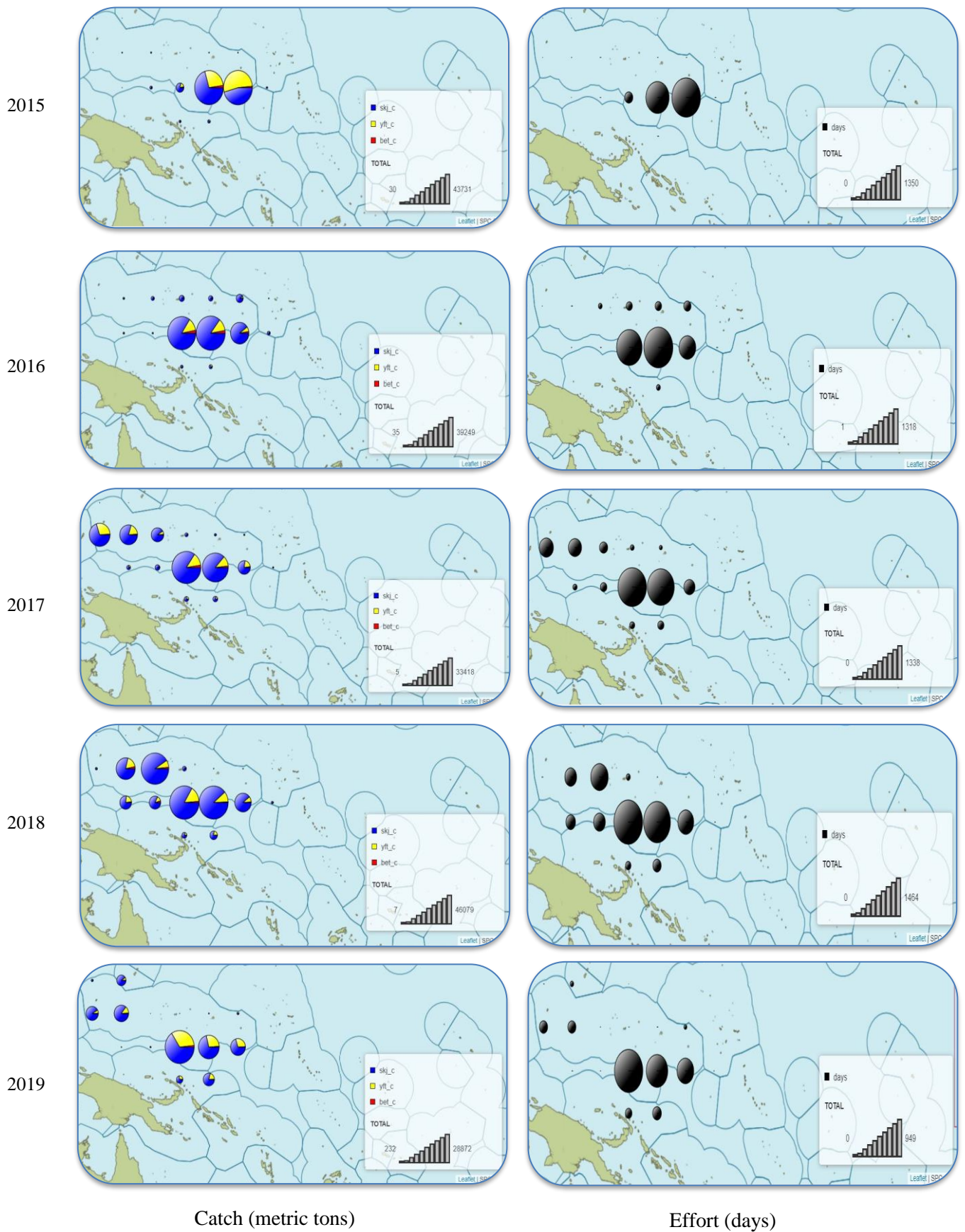
FLAG	YEAR	Catch in Metric Tones		
		SKJ	YFT	BET
China	2015	1,823	663	53
	2016	2,346	336	59
	2017	-	-	-
	2018	903	474	24
	2019	-	-	-
Chinese Taipei	2015	16,617	9,991	249
	2016	21,001	4,154	351
	2017	22,635	2,803	237
	2018	29,110	3,169	248
	2019	23,043	6,933	194
Japan	2015	44,567	13,302	1,587
	2016	93,904	15,095	1,746
	2017	23,155	6,788	539
	2018	86,654	16,830	1,938
	2019	37,251	13,777	685
Korea	2015	8,817	7,364	366
	2016	12,566	978	279
	2017	12,434	3,545	174
	2018	24,346	2,846	454
	2019	4,045	1,660	24
USA	2015	6,859	4,206	133
	2016	20,412	1,404	394
	2017	23,992	1,755	281
	2018	23,397	1,566	101
	2019	8,391	543	22
Philippines	2015	3,779	1,856	89
	2016	1,831	450	7
	2017	-	-	-
	2018	420	180	-
	2019	-	5	-

Source: TUFMAN

**Table 8: Annual catch records for purse seiners within FSM EEZ by the PNA & FFA 2015-2019.**

FLAG	YEAR	Catch in Metric Tones		
		SKJ	YFT	BET
FSM	2015	4,456	1,761	250
	2016	30,061	3,291	1,415
	2017	18,167	2,592	611
	2018	25,468	3,921	647
	2019	11,638	7,553	260
Kiribati	2015	2,493	1,781	71
	2016	6,826	520	90
	2017	1,885	154	13
	2018	2,890	263	57
	2019	332	68	55
Marshall	2015	15	96	4
	2016	3,708	267	84
	2017	1,006	81	15
	2018	1,519	190	35
	2019	25	5	-
Nauru	2015	-	-	-
	2016	-	-	-
	2017	-	-	-
	2018	-	-	-
	2019	295	145	-
PNG	2015	4,733	7,442	104
	2016	11,443	2,395	295
	2017	13,028	2,568	203
	2018	28,240	5,779	273
	2019	9,852	2,788	72
Solomon Is	2015	-	-	-
	2016	65	15	-
	2017	555	265	-
	2018	1,514	266	5
	2019	1,668	340	2
Vanuatu	2015	-	-	-
	2016	-	-	-
	2017	-	-	-
	2018	-	-	-
	2019	691	359	16

Source: TUFMAN



Catch (metric tons)

Effort (days)

Source: TUFMAN

Figure 6: Annual distribution of purse seines catch and effort in the FSM EEZ, 2015-2019.



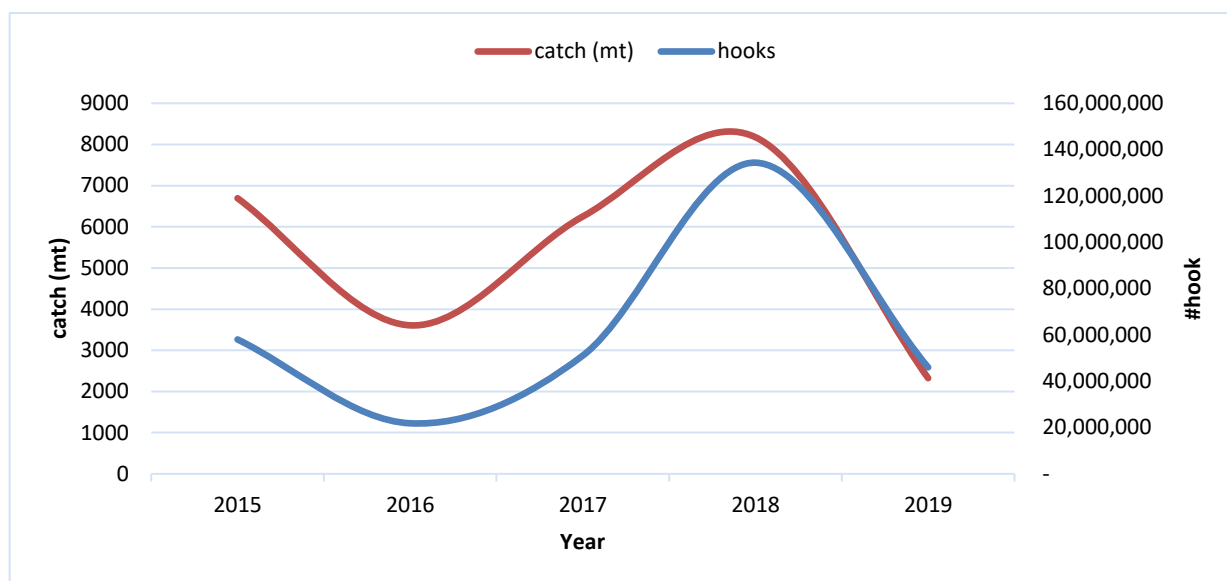


Figure 7: All longline catch and effort in FSM EEZ, 2015-2019.

Table 9. Annual catch records for longlines within FSM EEZ, by distant flags and tuna species 2015-2019.

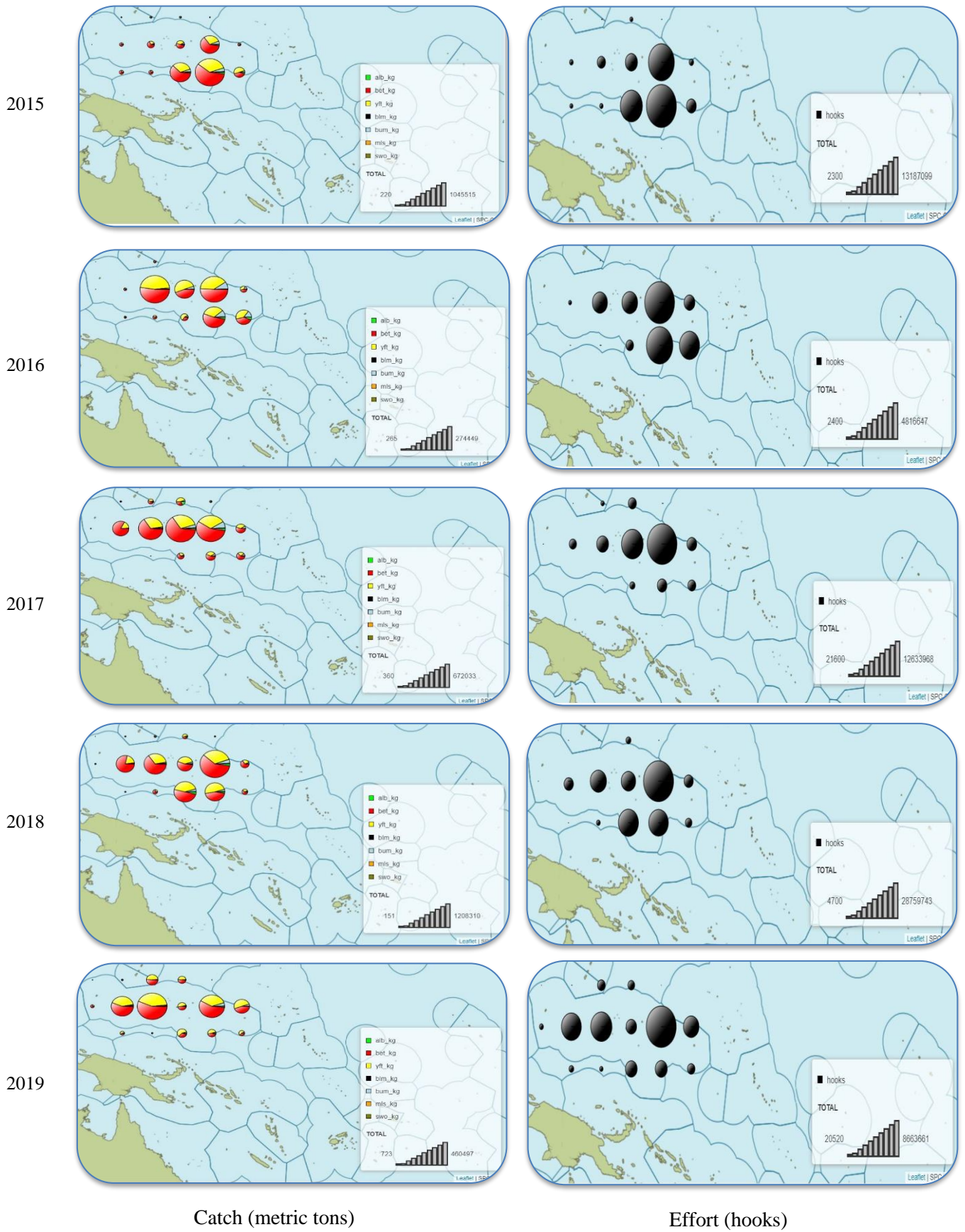
FLAG	YEAR	Catch in Metric Tones		
		ALB	BET	YFT
China	2015	14	242	154
	2016	32	79	71
	2017	14	206	126
	2018	29	604	456
	2019	7	102	156
Chinese Taipei	2015	4	149	107
	2016	25	124	108
	2017	12	330	163
	2018	10	359	210
	2019	-	-	-
Japan	2015	113	1,933	1,076
	2016	332	667	550
	2017	15	1,459	557
	2018	18	1,505	395
	2019	8	756	464

Source: TUFMAN

Table 10. Annual catch records for longlines within FSM EEZ, by PNA and FFA flags and tuna species 2015-2019.

FLAG	YEAR	Catch in Metric Tones		
		ALB	BET	YFT
FSM	2015	76	1,716	974
	2016	76	717	690
	2017	116	1,944	1,069
	2018	116	2,337	1,652
	2019	22	291	405
Cook Is	2015	2	44	29
	2016	1	73	61
	2017	13	129	94
	2018	11	245	137
	2019	-	-	-
Marshall	2015	-	-	-
	2016	-	-	-
	2017	-	-	-
	2018	-	0.4	0.2
	2019	0.1	32	8
Palau	2015	-	-	-
	2016	-	-	-
	2017	-	2	1
	2018	-	2	2
	2019	-	-	-
Solomon	2015	2	37	23
	2016	-	-	-
	2017	-	-	-
	2018	2	51	25
	2019	1	24	13
Vanuatu	2015	-	-	-
	2016	1	-	-
	2017	-	1	-
	2018	-	7	3
	2019	1	17	17

Source: TUFMAN

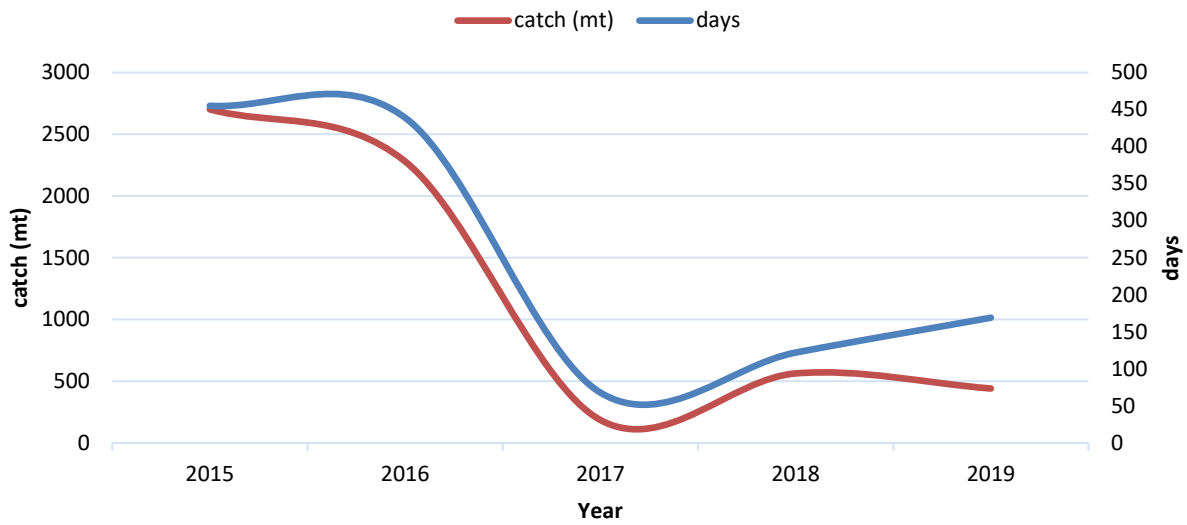


Catch (metric tons)

Effort (hooks)

Source: TUFMAN

Figure 8: Annual distribution of longlines catch and effort in the FSM EEZ, 2015-2019.



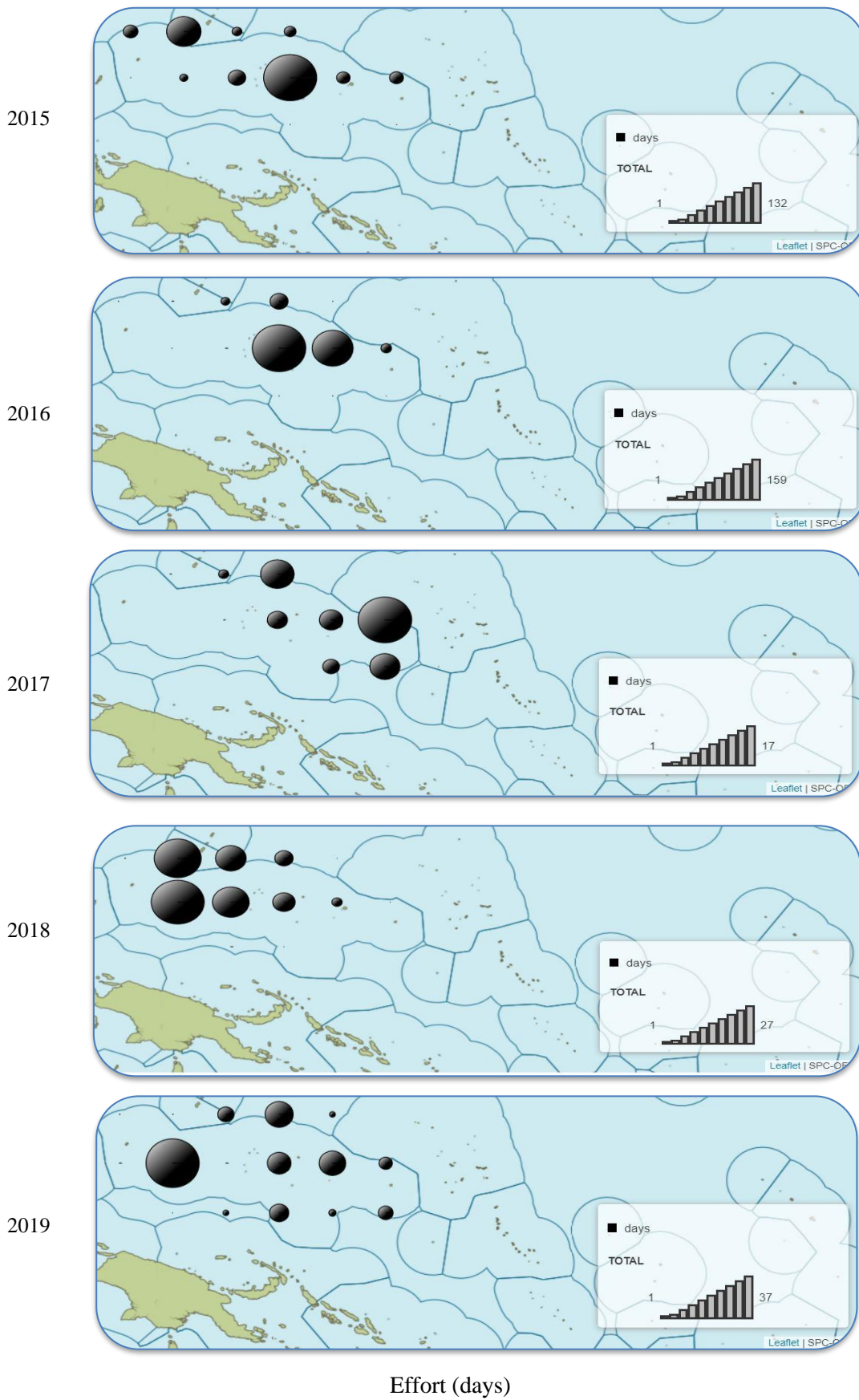
Source: TUFMAN

Figure 9: Pole-and-line catch and effort in FSM EEZ, 2015-2019.

Table 11. Annual catch records by Japan pole-and-line within FSM EEZ, 2015-2019.

		Catch (Metric tonnes)		
		SKJ	BET	YFT
Japan	2015	2,699	1	1
	2016	2,235	16	29
	2017	180	1	5
	2018	561	0	2
	2019	407	8	26

Source: TUFMAN

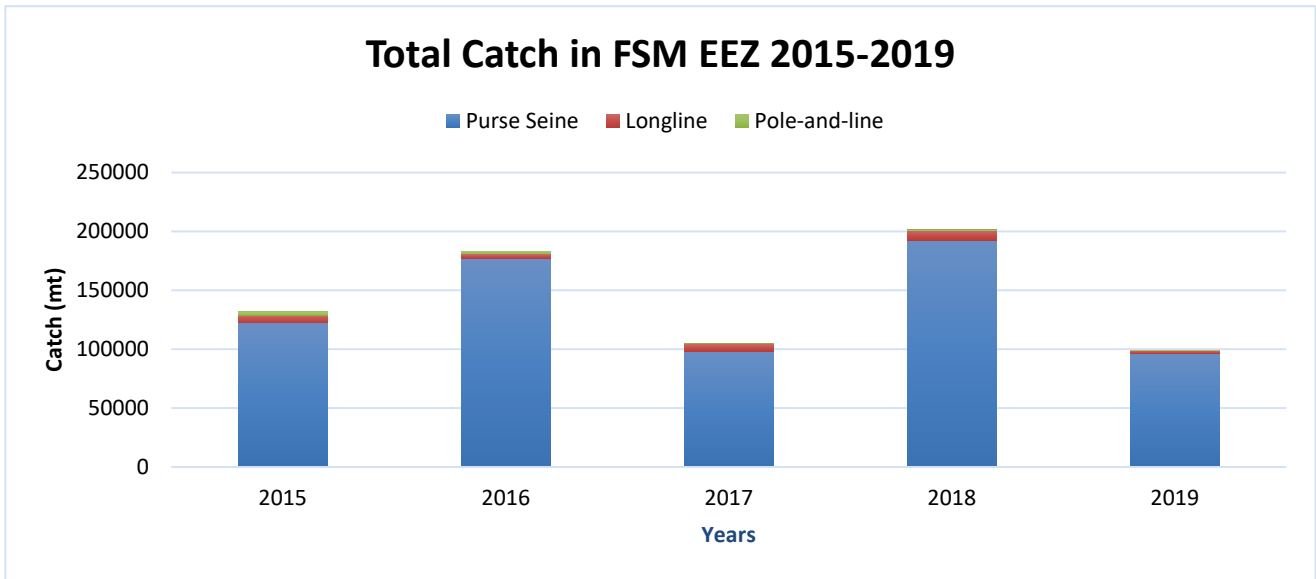


Effort (days)

Source: TUFMAN

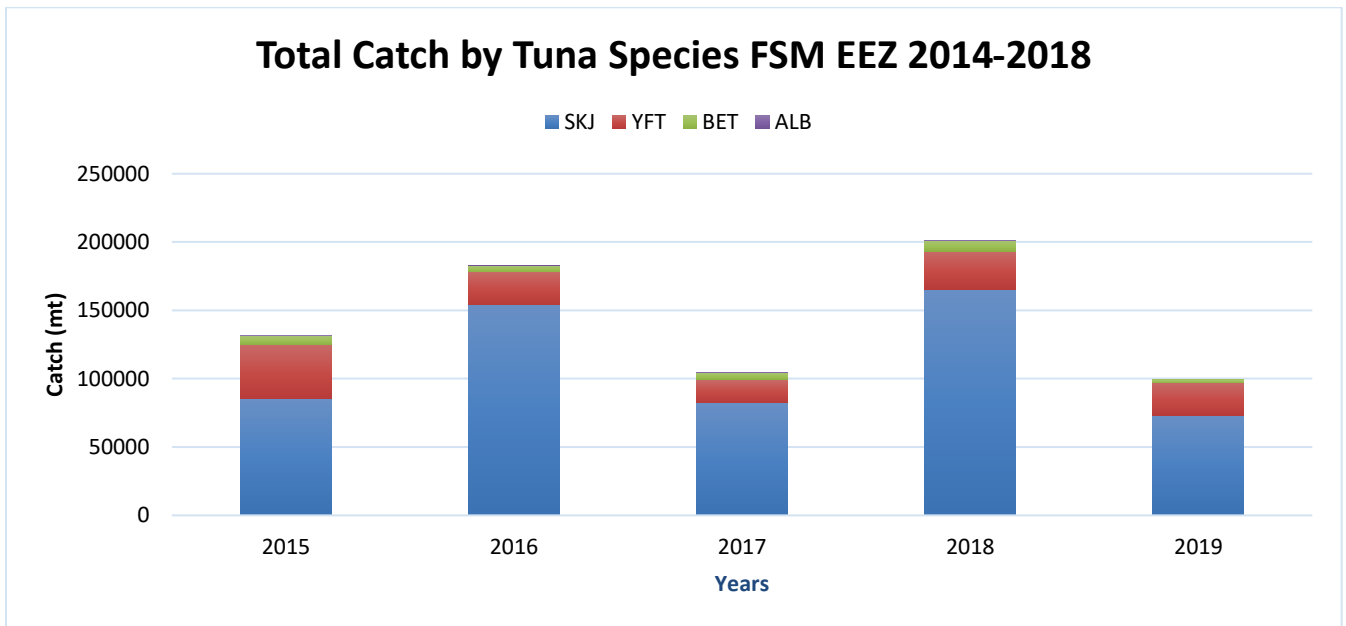
Figure 10: Annual distribution of pole-and-lines efforts in the FSM EEZ, 2015-2019.





Source: Dorado

Figure 11: Total annual catch from 2014-2018 by different gear types operating in FSM EEZ.



Source: Dorado

Figure 12. Total annual catch 2015-2019 by tuna species in FM EEZ

## V. SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS ON-SHORE DEVELOPMENT

The tuna fishery is valuable to the FSM as it relied heavily for livelihood, nutrition and economic gain. As FSM continues to strive to support domestic fisheries development aspirations; hence, shore-side processing still on-going in Pohnpei with further development plans for Kosrae Port to establish an additional shore-side processing plant. Yap port is currently on trial with port sampling and monitoring with the extension of unloading operation for fresh and frozen. This onshore development continues to contribute to the aspiration of FSM.

## VI. DISPOSAL OF CATCH

As noted earlier, the NORMA and port samplers have been monitoring bycatch landings in Pohnpei and other designated ports, Kosrae and Yap. However, the port sampling program continued to monitor on the target tuna notably on the frozen longliners.

## VII. FUTURE PROSPECT OF FISHERY

NORMA understood the importance and the potentials of catch documentation scheme (CDS) monitoring program for the bycatch data collection. Hence, NORMA continued to seek technical support from SPC and other stakeholders on bycatch monitoring standards for food safety and other options for full utilization of bycatch. As of late 2019, there still capacity building around each designated port in the FSM for the on-going development of a Competent Authority and Health Safety. NORMA continued to strive its progress on the Electronic Monitoring (EM) Program noting the Technology for Tuna Transparency (T3) Challenge imposed by former FSM President in 2018. NORMA has gone through its trial phase and these includes joint technical and software analysis and EM hardware maintenance on FSM Longliners.

## VIII. RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

FSM Fisheries Observers Program (FSM-NFOP) played a pivotal role as their valuable services in fisheries management not only for the benefit of the FSM but the entire fishery in the WCPO. Hence, the FSM-NFOP continued to provide the critical National Training which includes and not limited to biological sampling, electronic reporting with PNA, FFA and SPC, Observer refresher training and Observer sea safety training.

As noted earlier, the FSM-NFOP placed 166 observer placements in 2019 for 4 different fishing gears. These observer placements are arranged by three through the National Arrangement along with FSMA and FFA.

NORMA continued to utilize Electronic Reporting (ER) especially the Onshore app for better data management on the port sampling in Pohnpei Port. NORMA continued to strive the need of shifting from paper based to electronic hence the capacity building from SPC-OFP and other relevant stakeholders to ensure the possibilities. In addition to ER, NORMA still have on-going capacity building through the FSM-NFOP to apply ER applications on observer placement noting PNAO FIMS and SPC-OFP continued to provide the technical assistance to FSM particularly on for a good data management and a better logsheet coverage in existing database notably the TUFMAN II.

Table 12. Observer Trip Coverage per Flag and Gear-type, 2019.

Gear type	Trips
Longline	3
Purse Seine	157
Pole and Line	5
Carrier/Reefer	1
Total	166

Source: NORMA



**ADDENDUM TO ANNUAL REPORT PART 1**

**Specific information to be provided in Part 1 as required by CMMs<sup>1</sup>**

**13 March 2020**

<p><b>CMM 2019-03 [North Pacific Albacore], Para 3</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total vessel day, catch number and catch are derived from the north of the equator.</li> </ul> <table border="1" data-bbox="737 630 1873 867"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Fishery</th> <th>Vessel Number</th> <th>Vessel Days</th> <th>Catch (Number)</th> <th>Catch (MT)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>Longline</td> <td>51</td> <td>4,566</td> <td>9,12</td> <td>194.34</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>Longline</td> <td>36</td> <td>3,171</td> <td>2,183</td> <td>45.63</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>Longline</td> <td>38</td> <td>3,933</td> <td>3,760</td> <td>77.40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>Longline</td> <td>57</td> <td>7,931</td> <td>7,827</td> <td>159.78</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>Longline</td> <td>37</td> <td>3,026</td> <td>2,603</td> <td>63</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Fishery	Vessel Number	Vessel Days	Catch (Number)	Catch (MT)	2015	Longline	51	4,566	9,12	194.34	2016	Longline	36	3,171	2,183	45.63	2017	Longline	38	3,933	3,760	77.40	2018	Longline	57	7,931	7,827	159.78	2019	Longline	37	3,026	2,603	63
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<p><b>CMM 2006-04 [South West striped Marlin], Para 4</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Striped Marlin is not a targeted species by FSM Flag vessels.</li> <li>In 2019, 4 FM vessels reported fishing in the south of 15°S; however, there were no bycatch reported for South West striped marlin.</li> </ul>																																				
<p><b>CMM 2009-03 [Swordfish], Para 8</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Swordfish is not a targeted species by FSM Flag vessels and in 2019 no South Pacific swordfish bycatch caught in the south of 20°S for FSM Flag vessels that fish in the south of 20°S.</li> </ul>																																				
<p><b>CMM 2009-06 [Transshipment], Para 11 (ANNEX II)</b></p>	<p>(1) the <b>total quantities, by weight</b>, 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:</p>																																				

<sup>1</sup> Reporting requirements requested by CMMs and decisions by the Commission, as of WCPFC16 (Dec 2019). First issued on 13 March 2020

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) Species	f) Product Form	g) Fishing gear
85,501 mt	In Port	Inside	Inside	SKJ	Frozen	PS
13,702 mt	In Port	Inside	Inside	YFT	Frozen	PS
1,424 mt	In Port	Inside	Inside	BET	Frozen	PS
47.2 mt	In Port	Inside	Inside	ALB	Fresh	LL
25 mt	In Port	Inside	Inside	BET	Fresh	LL
58 mt	In Port	Inside	Inside	YFT	Fresh	LL
1,035 mt	In Port	Inside	Inside	ALB	Frozen	LL
2,298 mt	In Port	Inside	Inside	BET	Frozen	LL
2,451 mt	In Port	Inside	Inside	YFT	Frozen	LL
received						

(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
113	In Port	Inside	Inside	PS
275	In Port	Inside	Inside	LL
received				

**CMM 2010-07 [Sharks], Para 4**

- Please see Annex 3 for shark interactions based on Observer data.

<b>CMM 2011-03 [Impact of PS fishing on cetaceans], Para 5</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Please see Annex 4 for cetaceans interactions based on Observer data.</li> </ul>
<b>CMM 2011-04 [Oceanic whitetip sharks], Para 3</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Based on Observer data, 58 Oceanic Whitetip sharks interaction are estimated. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ PS (53) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Discarded but alive: 22</li> <li>▪ Discarded but dead: 22</li> <li>▪ Discarded unknown: 9</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ LL (5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Discarded but alive: 3</li> <li>▪ Discarded but dead: 2</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>CMM 2012-04 [Whale sharks], Para 06</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2019, 22 Whale Sharks interactions based on logsheet are reported and released by FSM flag vessels. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ FM EEZ: 3</li> <li>○ GL EEZ: 5</li> <li>○ PG EEZ: 4</li> <li>○ PX EEZ: 3</li> <li>○ SB EEZ: 2</li> <li>○ TV EEZ: 1</li> <li>○ H4: 2</li> <li>○ H5: 1</li> <li>○ I4: 1</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>CMM 2013-08 [Silky sharks], Para 3</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Based on Observer data, 4,177 Silky shark interaction is estimated. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Discarded but alive: 395</li> <li>○ Discarded but dead: 2,315</li> <li>○ Discarded but unknown: 1,467</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Observer coverage (WCPFC 11 decision – para 484(b))</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A as all fishing trips by FSM longliners in 2019 occurred in only one EEZ.</li> </ul>
<b>CMM 2015-02 [South Pacific Albacore] Para 4</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FSM provides operational level catch and effort data to SPC on a regular basis, and is authorized to release this data to WCPFC. As such, this meets the data provision requirements</li> </ul>
<b>CMM 2018-03 [Seabirds] Para 13</b>	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Please see Annex 2<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Table x</li><li>○ Table y</li><li>○ Table z</li></ul></li></ul>
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**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, summarising 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°S<sup>1</sup>]. 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 <sup>2</sup>
2015	19	22,674,083	634,868	2.8%	0	0
2016	25	19,276,542	1,077,034	5.6%	0	0
2017	30	17,783,883	41,808	0.2%	0	0
2018	53	29,202,152	567,352	1.9%	0	0
2019	37	52,404,430	246,574	0.5%	0	0

<sup>1</sup> Insert ‘North of 23°N’, ‘South of 30°S’, ‘25°S-30°S’ or ‘23°N – 25°S’. For CCMs fishing in all areas, provide separate tables for each area.

<sup>2</sup> Provide data as captures per one thousand hooks.

**Table y: Proportion of mitigation types<sup>1</sup> used by the fleet in 2019.**

	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			55%			
Options required south of 25°S	TL + NS						
	TL + WB						
	NS + WB						
	TL + WB + NS						
	HS						
Other options 25°S-30°S	WB						
	TL						
	NS			22%			
	MOD			18%			
	NS MOD			4%			
	WB MOD			1%			
Other options north of 23°N	SS/BC/WB/DLSL						
	SS/BC/WB/(MOD or BDB)						
Provide any other combination of mitigation measures here							
	Totals (must equal 100%)			100%			

<sup>1</sup> 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, 2019, by species and area.

Species	South of 30°S	25°S-30°S	North of 23°N	23°N –25°S	Total
E.g. Antipodean albatross				0	0
<b>Total</b>				0	0

**CMM 2010-07: [Sharks] Annex 3.**

Gear	Species	Caught (n)	Discarded (n)	Retained (n)	Discarded Unknown
Purse Seine	Bronze Whaler Shark	32	32	-	-
Purse Seine	Galapagos Shark	1	1	-	-
Purse Seine	Grey Reef Shark	1	1	-	-
Purse Seine	Oceanic Whitetip Shark	53	53	-	-
Purse Seine	Sandbar Shark	4	4	-	-
Purse Seine	Silky Shark	6,973	6,958	-	15
Purse Seine	Silvertip Shark	1	1	-	-
Purse Seine	Thresher Shark (Vulpinus)	1	1	-	-
Purse Seine	Various Sharks Nei	-	-	-	-
Purse Seine	Whale Shark	40	37	-	3
Longline	Blue Shark	126	123	2	1
Longline	Bronze Whaler Shark	6	2	-	4
Longline	Crocodile Shark	6	1	-	5
Longline	Longfin Mako	1	-	-	1
Longline	Oceanic Whitetip Shark	5	5	-	-
Longline	Pelagic Thresher Shark	22	20	-	2
Longline	Scalloped Hammerhead	1	1	-	-

Longline	Shortfin Mako	4	4	-	-
Longline	Silky Shark	45	45	-	-
Longline	Shortfin Mako	4	4	-	-

**CMM 2011-03: [Impact of PS fishing on cetaceans] & CMM 2012-04: [Whale Sharks] Annex 4.**

Cetaceans Species	Date	Lat	Lon	EEZs	(n)	FATE	Step taken to ensure safe release
Rough-Toothed Dolphin	1/6/2019	0132.800N	15202.345E	FM	3	DPD	-
Bryde's Whale	1/8/2019	0151.479N	15734.798E	FM	1	DPA	Broke through net
False Killer Whale	1/8/2019	0001.414N	14358.470E	PG	1	DPD	Entangled in gear
Bryde's Whale	1/9/2019	0203.227N	15739.193E	FM	13	DPU	Other
Bryde's Whale	1/9/2019	0207.629N	15745.885E	FM	1	DPU	Other
Indo-Pacif. Bottlenose Dolphin	1/9/2019	0035.856N	15406.333E	FM	6	DPD	-
Indo-Pacif. Bottlenose Dolphin	1/9/2019	0035.856N	15406.333E	FM	4	DPD	Crew released from net
Rough-Toothed Dolphin	1/9/2019	0035.856N	15406.333E	FM	2	DPD	-
Bryde's Whale	1/10/2019	0214.370N	15729.182E	FM	2	DPA	Other
False Killer Whale	1/20/2019	0002.461N	15019.160E	PG	2	DPA	Crew released from net
Whale Shark	1/25/2019	0034.351N	14806.845E	PG	1	UUU	-
Whale Shark	1/27/2019	0059.158N	14952.376E	PG	1	UUU	-
Whale Shark	1/30/2019	0131.066N	14936.425E	PG	1	UUU	-
Indo-Pacif. Bottlenose Dolphin	2/1/2019	0235.729S	16843.418E	GL	2	DPD	-
Rough-Toothed Dolphin	2/1/2019	0235.729S	16843.418E	GL	1	DPA	Entangled in gear
Rough-Toothed Dolphin	2/1/2019	0235.729S	16843.418E	GL	8	DPD	-
Bottlenose Dolphin	2/19/2019	0215.420S	17007.285E	GL	5	DPD	-
Bryde'S Whale	2/22/2019	0243.130S	16652.798E	NR	1	DPU	Other
False Killer Whale	2/23/2019	0257.044S	16657.325E	NR	1	DPA	Crew released from net
False Killer Whale	2/23/2019	0257.044S	16657.325E	NR	1	DPU	Other
False Killer Whale	2/25/2019	0127.165S	15920.145E	PG	1	DPA	Crew released from net
False Killer Whale	3/2/2019	0003.426S	14533.595E	PG	1	DPA	Other
False Killer Whale	3/3/2019	0236.547S	16710.056E	NR	2	DPD	-
Whale Shark	3/8/2019	0041.350S	15104.687E	PG	1	DPA	-
Whale Shark	3/14/2019	0427.869S	15728.115E	PG	1	DPA	-
Indo-Pacif. Bottlenose Dolphin	3/15/2019	0347.377S	16048.972E	PG	5	DPD	-
Rough-Toothed Dolphin	4/1/2019	0103.725S	16440.922E	NR	1	DPD	-
Rough-Toothed Dolphin	4/1/2019	0103.725S	16440.922E	NR	5	DPD	-
Whale Shark	4/7/2019	0106.808S	14617.750E	PG	1	DPA	-
Sei Whale	4/11/2019	0036.448N	16754.046E	NR	1	DPA	Other

Whale Shark	4/11/2019	0024.899S	14653.755E	PG	1	DPD	-
False Killer Whale	4/12/2019	0426.10S	17528.32E	TV	10	DPA	Other
Whale Shark	4/14/2019	0102.247S	14635.646E	PG	1	DPD	-
Rough-Toothed Dolphin	4/15/2019	0104.505S	16526.707E	NR	1	DPD	-
Rough-Toothed Dolphin	4/15/2019	0104.505S	16526.707E	NR	4	DPD	-
Rough-Toothed Dolphin	4/18/2019	0231.080S	16531.080E	NR	1	DPD	-
False Killer Whale	4/26/2019	0240.56S	17049.02E	GL	2	DPD	-
False Killer Whale	4/27/2019	0008.833S	14430.411E	PG	10	DPU	Roped pulled from net
Whale Shark	5/4/2019	0910.815N	14247.221E	FM	1	DPA	-
Common Dolphin	5/7/2019	0239.96S	17431.26E	GL	1	DPA	Entangled in gear
Whale Shark	5/7/2019	0848.730N	14230.960E	FM	1	DPA	-
Whale Shark	5/12/2019	0009.541N	17156.240E	GL	0	DPA	-
Whale Shark	5/13/2019	0040.252S	17203.260E	GL	1	DPA	-
Whale Shark	5/17/2019	0034.26S	17732.88E	GL	1	DPA	-
Bryde's Whale	5/25/2019	1103.546N	13959.297E	FM	1	DPA	Crew released from net
Whale Shark	6/13/2019	0134.143N	14728.565E	PG	1	DPA	-
False Killer Whale	6/15/2019	0251.087S	17326.909E	GL	20	DPD	-
Rough-Toothed Dolphin	6/20/2019	0246.496S	17129.006E	GL	5	DPD	-
Whale Shark	7/20/2019	0241.679S	16737.214W	PX	1	DPA	-
Whale Shark	7/20/2019	0250.941S	16737.229W	PX	1	DPA	-
False Killer Whale	7/21/2019	0241.476S	16748.463W	PX	1	DPA	Crew released from net
Toothed Whales Nei	7/22/2019	0227.905S	16755.184W	PX	1	DPA	Crew released from net
Whale Shark	7/22/2019	0230.951S	16755.545W	PX	1	DPA	-
Blue Whale	7/31/2019	0249.286N	16217.436E	FM	1	DPA	Broke through net
False Killer Whale	8/28/2019	0521.489N	16947.381W	I5	1	DPA	Broke through net
Indo-Pacif. Bottlenose Dolphin	9/4/2019	0308.253N	15652.996E	FM	9	UUU	Crew released from net
Indo-Pacif. Bottlenose Dolphin	9/4/2019	0308.253N	15652.996E	FM	3	DPD	-
False Killer Whale	9/24/2019	0320.308N	16243.901E	FM	2	DPA	Jump out over net
Whale Shark	9/26/2019	0005.164S	17614.818E	GL	1	DPA	-
False Killer Whale	9/29/2019	0126.827S	17925.111E	GL	1	DPA	-
False Killer Whale	9/29/2019	0126.827S	17925.111E	GL	6	DPD	-
False Killer Whale	9/29/2019	0126.827S	17925.111E	GL	5	DPA	-
Common Dolphin	10/1/2019	0135.156N	17146.478W	I4	10	DPD	-
Rough-Toothed Dolphin	10/1/2019	0135.156N	17146.478W	I4	2	DPA	-
Rough-Toothed Dolphin	10/1/2019	0135.156N	17146.478W	I4	7	DPD	-
Whale Shark	10/1/2019	0055.036S	17935.861E	GL	1	DPA	-
Whale Shark	10/3/2019	0243.653N	17325.658W	I4	1	DPA	-
Whale Shark	10/7/2019	0258.102S	17907.106W	H4	1	DPA	-
Whale Shark	10/16/2019	0414.812S	17831.623E	TV	1	DPA	-