



**SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE
SEVENTEENTH REGULAR SESSION**

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

WCPFC-SC17-AR/CCM-14

NAURU

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE COMMISSION
PART 1: INFORMATION ON FISHERIES, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
ON THE CALENDAR YEAR 2020**



NAURU

Scientific data was provided to the Commission in accordance with the decision relating the provision of scientific data to the Commission by 11 July 2021.	[YES]
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**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE COMMISSION
PART 1: INFORMATION ON FISHERIES, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
ON THE CALENDAR YEAR 2020**

REPUBLIC OF NAURU

1. ANNUAL FISHERIES INFORMATION

1.1 Fishery Characteristics

- a) Nauru's Fishery in 2020 as in previous years is dominated by the **Distant Water Fishing Nations (DWFNs)**.
- b) The DWFN's vessels main target are the highly migratory tuna species; **Skipjack** (*Katsuwonus Pelamis*), **Yellowfin** (*Thunnus Albacares*) and **Bigeye** (*Thunnus Obesus*) and catches are mainly destined for the foreign fish markets and canneries.
- c) The bulk size of the DWFN vessels are between 1001 – 1500+ gross tonnage and were licensed to fish in Nauru's EEZ, either, under a Bilateral Agreement, the Multilateral US Treaty, the Sub-Regional Pooling or the FSM Arrangement.
- d) Nauru initially became a flag state in August of 2018 with 2 purse seiners; in 2019, Nauru increased its fleet to 9 (*7 purse seiners and 2 support vessels*) and in 2020 expanded to 16 (*14 purse seiners and 2 support vessels*).
- e) Most of the vessels are licensed under the FSM Arrangement which sanctions the fleet to operate beyond Nauru's jurisdiction.
- f) Nauru's Artisanal Fishery incorporated mainly of small motorized skiffs and canoes. The main target is mainly coastal pelagic species which are generally free-school or are from anchored FADs. The catches are predominantly for subsistence and barter with some being sold commercially on a small scale.
- g) Socio-economic and Research

Offshore Catch Estimates

The distant water fishing nations consist primarily of South Korea, Taiwan, China and Japan again leads the bilateral and multilateral vessels licensed by Nauru.

The DWFN fleet's main target is the highly migratory tuna stock of Skipjack (*SKJ*), Yellowfin (*YFT*) and Bigeye (*BET*) and most of the catches are usually distributed throughout the foreign fish markets and canneries.

In 2020, there is a significant increase of approximately 24,400mt of SKJ catches (*table 1*) from the previous years catch of 57,185mt.

This is fairly consistent to the catch trend of the past ten years (*fig 1*) where catches decreased or increased on alternate years at an average of 46,000mt per year with the exception of 2013 and 2014 when the foreign fleet caught more than 100,000mt in consecutive years.

The 2020 catches of 3,494mt bigeye increased significantly to become highest recorded for the species for the past ten years.

The year 2020 also saw yellowfin catches of **14,408mt** doubling the previous year's catch of **7,457mt**.

The average catches of the three main species in Nauru's EEZ for the past ten years saw; SKJ at **79,580mt**; BET **1,600mt** and YFT at **12,940mt**.

(Note: the figures are according to SPC estimates derived from logsheets which includes multilaterally-licensed vessels as well as bilateral vessels licensed to fish in Nauru according to the Palau Arrangement Vessel Day Management Scheme).

YEAR	SKJ	BET	YFT	TOTAL
2011	63,251	1,216	3,547	68,076
2012	35,338	362	1,938	37,758
2013	123,769	2,024	15,855	141,858
2014	137,329	2,337	12,834	152,779
2015	43,303	931	12,703	57,264
2016	63,096	1,998	24,517	89,900
2017	48,543	1,467	19,040	69,162
2018	142,428	1,569	17,159	161,495
2019	57,185	774	7,457	65,688
2020	81,612	3,494	14,408	99,644

Table 1: Tuna catches in Nauru's EEZ for the past 10 years. Source: Raised logsheet data held in the Regional Tuna Fisheries Database (TUFMAN 2) at SPC; 2020 catches are provisional.

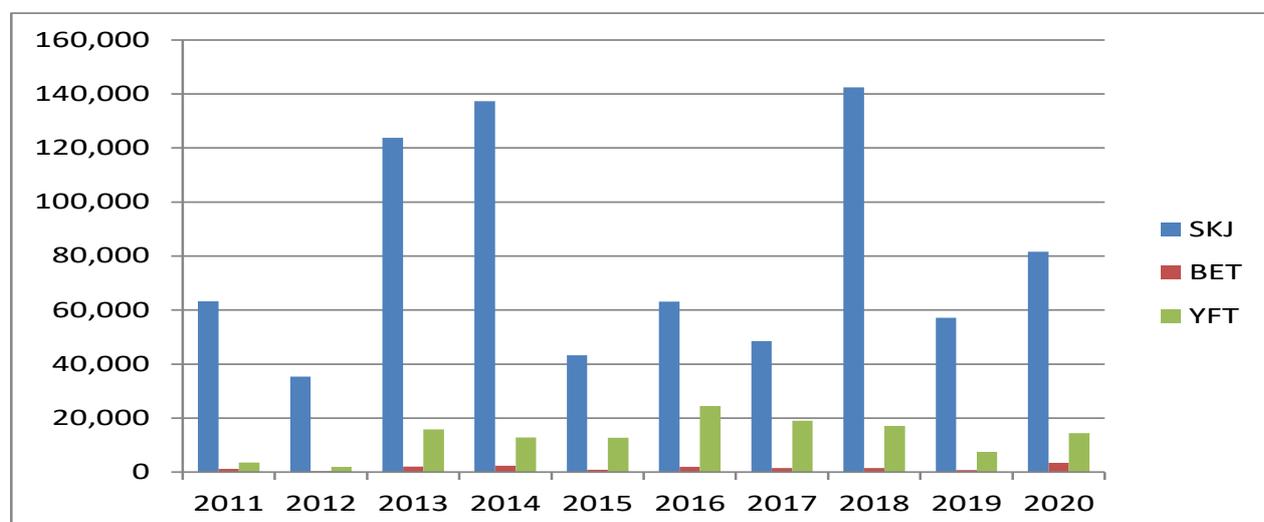


Figure 1: Trend of total catches over a 10 year period by foreign fleets active in Nauru's EEZ from 2011 to 2020. Source: TUFMAN2 SPC regional database.

2. Foreign Fleet Licensing Structure

The **Distant Water Fishing Nations (DWFNs)** dominates the commercial fleets that were licensed to operate in Nauru's EEZ in 2019.

There were a total of 257 vessels – 238 purse seines and supporting these activities were 17 tankers (*TK*) and 2 fish carriers (*FC*).

Table 2 and 3 is a detailed analysis of the fleets by flag and size. The majority (153) of the vessel's gross tonnage is within the 1001 -1500GRT category; 14 vessels are between 501 to 1000GRT category, 89 including the support vessels are in the 1500+ category and only 1 vessel in the 0-500GRT category.

FOREIGN FLAG FISHING VESSELS						
FLAG	GEAR	NO OF VESSELS	0-500 GRT	501-1000 GRT	1001-1500 GRT	1500+ GRT
BILATERAL						
China (CN)	PS	14	-	-	8	6
Japan (JP)	PS	29	-	-	23	6
Japan (JP)	LL	0	-	-	-	-
FSM (FM)	PS	4	-	-	1	3
Philippines (PH)	PS	17	-	1	16	-
Papua New Guinea (PG)	PS	0	-	-	-	-
Korea (KR)	PS	26	-	5	9	12
Taiwan (TW)	PS	28	-	2	23	3
Vanuatu (VU)	PS	5	-	-	2	3
United States (US)	PS	0	-	-	-	-
Marshall Island (MH)	PS	10	-	-	6	4
Solomon Island (SB)	PS	0	-	-	-	-
MULTILATERAL & SUB-REGIONAL						
FSM Arrangement (FM)	PS	26	-	-	-	-
FSM Arrangement (KI)	PS	8	-	-	-	-
FSM Arrangement (MH)	PS	10	-	-	-	3
FSM Arrangement (SB)	PS	3	-	-	3	-
FSM Arrangement (NR)	PS	12	-	-	-	12
FSM Arrangement (PG)	PS	2	-	-	-	-
FSM Arrangement (TV)	PS	1	-	-	-	1
US Treaty (US)	PS	24	-	-	7	17
Kiribati (SR)	PS	4	-	-	-	4
Tuvalu (SR)	PS	0	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu (SR)	PS	0	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		223	0	14	134	89

Table 2: Bilateral, Multilateral and Sub Regional (SR) Fishing Vessels (by Flag) Licensed by Nauru in 2020.

FOREIGN FLAG SUPPORT VESSELS					
FLAG	NO OF VESSELS	0-500 GRT	501-1000 GRT	1001-1500 GRT	1500+ GRT
COOK ISLAND (TK)	3	-	-	-	3
KIRIBATI (TK)	1	-	-	-	1
KOREA (TK)	4	1	-	-	3
KOREA (FC)	1	-	-	-	1
MARSHALL (TK)	3	-	-	-	3
PANAMA (TK)	5	-	-	-	5
PANAMA (FC)	2	-	-	-	2
TOTAL	19	1	-	-	19

Table 3: Support Vessels (TK – Tanker; FC – Fish Carrier) Licensed to Nauru in 2020

3. Flag State Reporting

Nauru in 2020 is in its 3rd year as a flag state since the inaugural year of August, 2018. It initially flagged only 2 purse seine vessels; in 2019 it increased to 7 purse seiners and 2 support vessels and it further expanded its fleet with 14 purse seiners and 2 support vessels in 2020.

With the expansion of its fleet in 2020, total effort and catches increased from 33,260mt the previous year to 103,141mt at an average of 29,046mt for 3 years.

Approximate catches from 2020 are; **SKJ**: 88,000mt; **BET**: 2,160mt and **YFT**: 12,940mt; an average of 15,250mt catches each year for the past 3 years (*table 4*); catches are exported mainly to the foreign fish markets or canneries.

Nauru is in its third year as a flag state; the current trend of catches and effort (*fig 2*) will increase as more vessels are flagged (*fig. 2*).

4. National fleet Catches and effort

YEAR	VESSELS	SKJ	YFT	BET	TOTAL
2016	0	0	0	0	0
2017	0	0	0	0	0
2018	2	7,079	1,711	39	8,829
2019	9	29,551	3,449	260	33,260
2020	14	88,028	12,947	2,166	103,141

Table 4: Historical National fleet catches in the Convention Area for the past 5 years.

Source: The 2020 data are provided by the national fleets companies and agents.

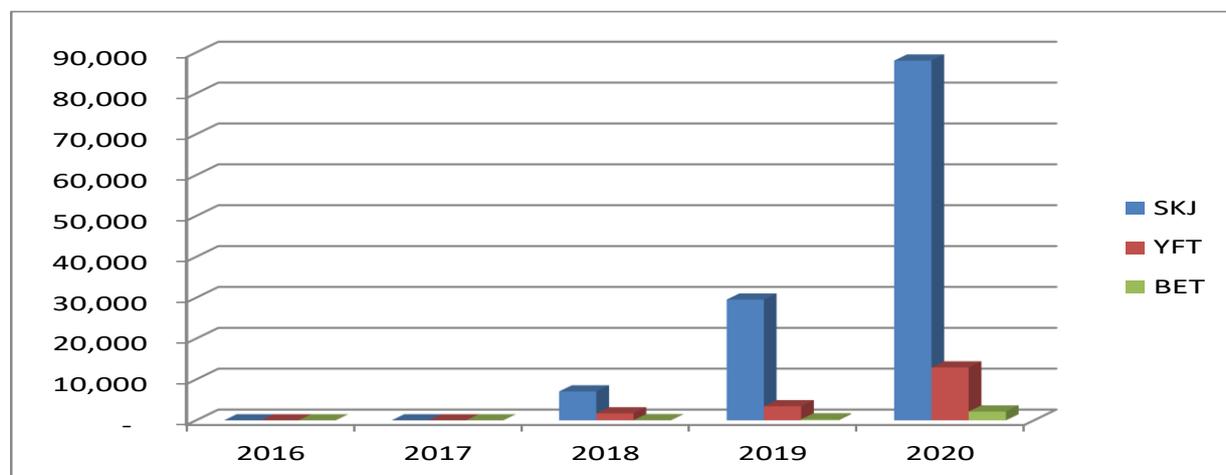


Figure 2: Nauru's national fleet catch trend over a 5 year period in the WCPFC Convention Area from 2016 to 2020 (2020 Catches are from 100% log sheet coverage).

5. National Fleet Structure

In 2020, Nauru expanded its fleet to 16 with 14 purse seiners (*PS*) and 2 tankers (*TK*). The size of 8 of the PS is between 1001 – 1500 gross tons; 6 at 1,500+ in gross tons including the 2 tankers (*Table 5*).

YEAR	PS	TK	0 – 500 GRT	501 – 1000 GRT	1001 – 1500 GRT	1500+ GRT	TOTAL
2018	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
2019	7	2	0	0	0	7(PS) 2(TK)	9
2020	14	2	0	0	8 (PS)	6 (PS) 2(TK)	16

Table 5: Nauru fleets historical structure for the past 3 years.

6. Artisanal fleet

Nauru's artisanal fleet is mainly comprised of small motorized skiffs and canoes that are fully owned and operated by local fishers for either subsistence, barter or for commercial purposes on a small scale.

Based on a recent informal boat survey, there are 120 active motorized boats and 25 canoes in Nauru with motorized boats of less than 6 metres making up the bulk of the artisanal fleet.

Recently, a mini census was completed which includes some specific questions on local fishing activities and which also aims to assess the extent of active and non-active boats.

The current process of collecting artisanal fisheries data is through random interviewing of fishers by Coastal data surveyors assigned to the 3 main landing sites; Gabab Channel and Anibare Community Boat Harbor which are the main launching and landing sites by motorized skiffs and Aiwo boat harbor, where the bulk of canoe fishers launch and land. The data collection programme was initially set to provide 100% coverage of fishers every day but this was not possible to implement.

The current data collecting process only records a number of fishers per day and therefore does not provide an accurate estimate of fishing activity, especially the number of boats or canoes that goes out fishing on a daily basis, which is important in getting a good estimate of production.

Discussions between SPC and Nauru Fisheries and Marine Resources Authority to improve the collection of fishing activity using e-monitoring are in progress to plan and pilot the idea.

7. Artisanal Fleet Catch Estimates

YEAR	Artisanal Catch Estimates (MT)			
	Skipjack (SKJ)	Yellowfin (YFT)	Bigeye (BET)	Total
2016	11.482	1.504	0	12.986
2017	22.3	2.7	0.076	8.639
2018	5.5	11.25	0.2	16.9
2019	1.3	5.9	0.3	7.5
2020	0.4	9.2	0.3	9.9

Table 6: Source: TUFMAN2 - Artisanal Coastal Fisheries survey of un-raised estimates based on Coastal surveying reports.

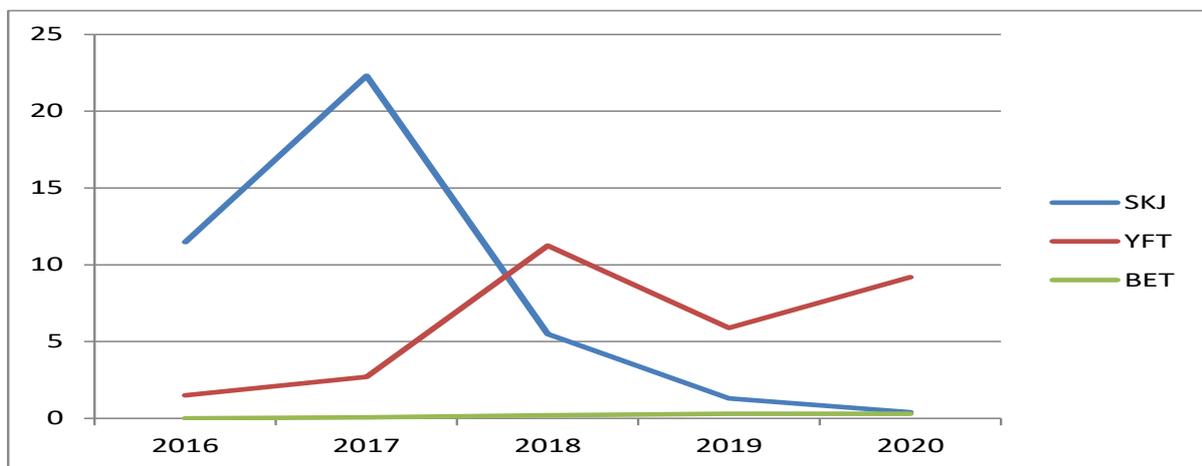


Figure 3: 5 year trend for total raised Artisanal catches (MT) in Nauru from 2016 - 2020. Source Tufman2

8. Socioeconomic

The revenue derived from the offshore fishing licenses and vessel day scheme (VDS) for the 2020 fiscal year continues to provide the bulk of non-aid income for the Republic of Nauru's budget.

Nauru's Observer Program (*NROB*) has made some significant development especially from the offshore fishing industry.

A basic PIRFO Training was conducted from 30th November to 18th December 2020 six (6) trainees participated and are waiting for certification.

The 2020 NROB program has twenty four (24) active PIRFO trained and certified observers however due to the COVID-19 travel ban only 4 were deployed and the others pursued employment locally.

The current structure of the NROB program is:

- 1 Certified PIRFO Trainer & Assessor/De-briefer Assessor
- 11 Trainee De-briefers
- 2 Certified PIRFO De-briefers

Nauru Observer Program total trips for 2020 pre travel ban:

- **ROP** - 4
- **POA** - 10

The Artisanal fishery remains the main reliable source of fish protein diet and minor income generator for Nauru's local community.

9. Research and Statistics

Nauru Fishery and Marine Resources Authority's (*NFMRA*) priority is to continue the up-skilling of its human resources through various regional capacity building workshops, attachments and trainings.

NFMRA's human capital still remain its priority, but the COVID-19 pandemic had caused chaos throughout the global fishing community had changed the personified meetings into virtual ones.

Nauru highly commends the unrelenting efforts of SPC/FAME, FFA and WCPFC in developing effective ways in continuing the important capacity building programs via the ZOOM app.

The development and application of E-monitoring options in the collection of artisanal fisheries landing data at specific landing sites is an area that should be considered and explored to fill the gaps where current data collection efforts are lacking and to improve the quality of the data that is currently being collected.

Nauru acknowledges the continued support and assistance from the Secretariat of the Pacific Community's (*SPC*) Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems (*FAME*), the Forum Fisheries Agency (*FFA*), the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (*WCPFC*) and the Party to the Nauru Agreement and Tokelau (*PNA+I*) to Small Island Developing States; especially to Nauru.



ADDENDUM TO ANNUAL REPORT PART 1

15 February 2021¹

SECTION A: SPECIFIC INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED IN ANNUAL REPORT PART 1 AS REQUIRED BY CMMS AND OTHER DECISIONS OF THE COMMISSION.

<p>CMM 2009-03 [Swordfish], Para 8</p>	<p>CCMs shall report to the Commission the total number of vessels that fished for swordfish and the total catch of swordfish for the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>NA - Nauru flagged vessels do not target SWORDFISH nor fish south of 20°S</i> b. vessels operating under charter, lease or other similar mechanism as part of their domestic fishery south of 20°S; and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>NA - Nauru flagged vessels do not charter nor lease any longline vessels that fish south of 20°S</i> c. any other vessels fishing within their waters south of 20°S. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>NA – The Nauru EEZ does not fall within the area south of 20°S</i> <p>This information shall be provided in Part 1 of 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.</p> <p><i>*Note: WCPFC11 confirmed a common understanding that “total catch” in this reporting requirement refers to both targeted and bycatch catches of swordfish.</i></p>																																										
<p>Observer coverage (WCPFC 11 decision – para 484(b))</p>	<p>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.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>NA – Nauru did not flag nor charter any Longline vessel during 2020.</i></p> <p>A sample report format is provided as guidance to assist CCMs with reporting (WCPFC11 Summary Report Attachment L Table 4)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <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 NOTE:</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> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </table>	CCM Fleet	Fishery	No. of Hooks			Days Fished			Days at Sea			No. of Trips			See NOTE:	Total estimated	Observer	%	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	Distant-water							23,632	1,575	6.6%													
CCM Fleet	Fishery			No. of Hooks			Days Fished			Days at Sea			No. of Trips				See NOTE:																										
		Total estimated	Observer	%	Total estimated	Observer	%	Total estimated	Observer	%	Total estimated	Observer	%																														
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	Distant-water							23,632	1,575	6.6%																																	

¹ Reporting requirements requested by CMMs and decisions of the Commission, as of WCPFC17 (Dec 2020). First issued on 15 February 2021. Changes made from Addendum for 2020, include separating the annual reporting requirements that specify needing to be included in Annual Report Part 1 (Section A) from those that may be included in Annual Report Part 1 if they are not otherwise provided to WCPFC (Section B). The entry into force of CMM 2019-04 *Conservation and Management Measure for Sharks* for most CCMs in late 2020 and the specified reporting in Section VII, has removed a few annual reporting requirements from this Addendum.

**CMM 2009-06
[Transshipment], Para 11
(ANNEX II)**

CCMs shall report on all transshipment activities covered by this Measure (including transshipment 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 transshipment 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: Transshipment 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:

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
Offloaded 103,141	FUNAFUTI	TUVALU (TV)	Inside convention Area	SKJ: 16,337 YFT: 1,249 BET: 406	FROZEN	PS
	KRITIMATI	KIRIBATI (KI)	Inside convention Area	SKJ: 1,765 YFT: 55 BET: 120		
	TARAWA	KIRIBATI (KI)	Inside convention Area	SKJ: 15,150 YFT: 2,768 BET: 233		
	MAJURO	MARSHALLS (MH)	Inside convention Area	SKJ: 14,39 YFT: 2,180 BET: 507		
	SUVA	FIJI (FJ)	Inside convention Area	SKJ: 970 YFT: 25 BET: 35		
	POHNPEI	MICRONESIA (FM)	Inside Convention Area	SKJ: 16,389 YFT: 4,210 BET: 446		
	KOSRAE	MICRONESIA (FM)	Inside Convention Area	SKJ: 585 YFT: 145 BET: 20		
	HONIARA	SOLOMON (SB)	Inside Convention Area	SKJ: 360 YFT: 30 BET: 15		
	BUSAN	KOREA (KR)	Inside Convention Area	SKJ: 1,015 YFT: 85 BET: 0		
	RABAUL	PAPUA NEW GUINEA (PG)	Inside Convention Area	SKJ: 21,067 YFT: 2,200 BET: 384		

The figures are from 100% log sheet coverage.

(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) transshipped in port, transshipped at sea in areas of national jurisdiction, and transshipped beyond areas of national jurisdiction	c) transshipped inside the Convention Area and transshipped outside the Convention Area	d) caught inside the Convention Area and caught outside the Convention Area	e) fishing gear
Offloaded 107	FUNAFUTI - 18	TV	Inside convention Area (WCPFC)	PS
	KRITIMATI - 2	KI	Inside convention Area (WCPFC)	PS
	TARAWA - 13	KI	Inside convention Area (WCPFC)	PS
	MAJURO - 20	MH	Inside convention Area (WCPFC)	PS
	BUSAN - 1	KR	Inside convention Area (WCPFC)	PS
	POHNPEI - 19	FM	Inside convention Area (WCPFC)	PS
	RABAU - 31	PG	Inside convention Area (WCPFC)	PS
	HONIARA - 1	SB	Inside convention Area (WCPFC)	PS
	KOSRAE - 1	FM	Inside convention Area (WCPFC)	PS
SUVA - 1	FJ	Inside convention Area (WCPFC)	PS	

The figures are from 100% log sheet coverage.

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 transshipped by fishing vessels the CCM is responsible for reporting against, with those quantities broken down by:
 - a. offloaded and received;
 - b. transshipped in port, transshipped at sea in areas of national jurisdiction, and transshipped beyond areas of national jurisdiction;
 - c. transshipped 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 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. transshipped in port, transshipped at sea in areas of national jurisdiction, and transshipped beyond areas of national jurisdiction;
 - c. transshipped inside the Convention Area and transshipped outside the Convention Area;
 - d. caught inside the Convention Area and caught outside the Convention Area; and
 - e. fishing gear.

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).

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gear	PS						
Flag	NR						
Species	RHN	RHN	RHN	RHN	FAW	TGW	RHN
Date	1-Jan-20	4-Jan-20	8-Jan-20	9-Jan-20	1-Feb-20	7-Mar-20	17-Mar-20
Latitude	02:42:531S	01:51:090N	01:23:863S	03:06:292S	01:28:42N	01:04:041N	01:33:888S
Longitude	179:05:599W	176:54:817E	179:16:823E	179:8:691E	174:45:685E	174:30:082E	164:16:951E
EEZ	HS	KI	KI	KI	KI	KI	NR
Fate	DPA						
Caught Condition	A1						
Interaction Code	OTH						
Interaction Discard	OTH						
Type	Interaction						
Number of Individual	1	1	1	1	6	1	1

	8	9	10	11	12	13
Gear	PS	PS	PS	PS	PS	PS
Flag	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Species	BRW	FAW	DBZ	DLP	FAW	SIW
Date	26-Mar-20	29-Apr-20	30-Apr-20	30-Apr-20	9-Jul-20	27-Jul-20
Latitude	02:20:487N	03:14:536N	03:20:496N	01:43:785S	00:19:125N	01:43:443S
Longitude	175:35:478E	157:57:943E	167:30:313E	159:45:302E	166:25:280E	155:04:625E
EEZ	KI	FM	MH	PG	NR	PG
Fate	DPA	DPA	DPA	DPA	DPA	DPA
Caught Condition	A1	A1	A1	A1	A1	A1
Interaction Code	OTH	OTH	OTH	OTH	OTH	OTH
Interaction Discard	OTH	OTH	OTH	OTH	OTH	OTH
Type	Interaction	Interaction	Interaction	Interaction	Interaction	Interaction
Number of Individual	1	1	1	5	1	1

Based on Captain-reported interactions from 100% log sheet data coverage.

Nauru has taken relevant steps in complying with “**CMM 2011-03 [Impact of PS fishing on cetaceans], para 5**” under its flagged vessels “**Conditions of Authorisation**” (COA) para 6; where Nauru shall:

- Ensure that its vessels comply with relevant sub-regional, regional, and international fisheries conservation and management measures (CMMs) and resolutions of which Nauru is a member.

**CMM 2011-03
[Impact of PS
fishing on
cetaceans],
Para 5**

CMM 2018-03 [Seabirds] Para 13	<p>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 below for Part 1 reporting template guideline). These reports shall include information on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p><i>NA – There was no report available of any interactions with seabirds from Nauru’s national PS fleet in 2020.</i></p>
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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.

- *NA – Nauru did not charter nor license any longline vessels in 2020.*

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
[year]						
[year]						
[year]						
[previous year e.g. 2017]						
[current year e.g. 2018]						

1 Insert ‘North of 23oN’, ‘South of 30oS’, ‘25oS-30oS’ or ‘23oN – 25oS’. 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					
Options required south of 25°S	TL + NS					
	TL + WB					
	NS + WB					
	TL + WB + NS					
	HS					
Other options 25°S-30°S	WB					
	TL					
Other options north of 23°N	SS/BC/WB/DSLS					
	SS/BC/WB/(MOD or BDB)					
Provide any other combination of mitigation measures here						
	Totals (must equal 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	Total
E.g. Antipodean albatross					
[species name]					
[species name]					
[species name]					
[species name]					
[species name]					
[species name]					
Total					

SECTION B: ADDITIONAL ANNUAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS THAT COULD BE INCLUDED IN ANNUAL REPORT PART 1, IF NOT OTHERWISE REPORTED ANNUALLY TO WCPFC

<p>CMM 2006-04 [South West striped Marlin], Para 4</p>	<p>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.</p> <p><i>NA – Nauru did not charter nor license any longline vessels in 2020.</i></p>																																																																	
<p>CMM 2015-02 [South Pacific Albacore] Para 4</p>	<p>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.</p> <p><i>NA – Nauru did not charter nor license any longline vessels in 2020.</i></p>																																																																	
<p>CMM 2019-03 [North Pacific Albacore], Para 3</p>	<p>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 using the template provided in Annex 1.</p> <p>Annex 1: <small>Annex 1: 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</small></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="397 1423 1360 1535"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">CCM</th> <th rowspan="2">Area¹</th> <th rowspan="2">Fishery</th> <th colspan="2">2002-04 Average</th> <th colspan="2">Year</th> <th colspan="2">Year</th> <th colspan="2">Year</th> <th colspan="2">Year</th> <th colspan="2">Year</th> <th colspan="2">Year</th> </tr> <tr> <th>No. of vessels</th> <th>Vessel days</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>* Note: WCPFC10 clarified that this reporting responsibility lies with the flag State</i></p> <p><i>NA – Nauru did not flag or charter vessels targeting albacore north of the equator nor was there any accidental bycatch of ALB by Nauru vessels in 2020.</i></p>	CCM	Area ¹	Fishery	2002-04 Average		Year		Year		Year		Year		Year		Year		No. of vessels	Vessel days																																														
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