



**SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE
SEVENTEENTH REGULAR SESSION**

ELECTRONIC MEETING

11-19 August 2021

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

WCPFC-SC17-AR/CCM-18

PALAU

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE COMMISSION
PART I: INFORMATION ON FISHERIES, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
REPUBLIC OF PALAU- 2020

Republic of Palau

Division of Oceanic Fishery Management
Bureau of Marine Resources
Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Tourism
Oiterong, Zilah D. || Sisior, Kathy

June 11, 2021

<p>Scientific data was provided to the Commission in accordance with the decision relating to the provision of scientific data to the Commission by <u>30 April 2021</u></p>	<p><u>YES</u></p>
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I. ABSTRACT

In 2020, Palau licensed a total of 84 fishing vessels comprising of 35 longliners and 49 purse seiners. The licensed longlines included 1 Palau Flagged Vessel, 2 Chinese Taipei Flagged Vessels, and 32 Japanese Flagged Vessels. The licensed purse seines include 29 Japan flagged vessels and 20 Philippines flagged vessels

Total catches caught and reported for 2020, approximated about 612.61 metric tons (MT) of fish with 0.61MT of Albacore, 455.20MT of Bigeye, 0.03MT of Skipjack, 105.53MT of Yellowfin, and all other catches totaling to 51.25MT. These are all Longline catches as there were no records of Purse Seine Fishing in Palau waters for 2020. Since Palau's Fishery Port is incapable of accommodating purse seine operations, catch landings are only done by the domestically based longline vessels. Of all the recorded catch caught in 2020, a total of 22.78 MT of catch was landed in Palau port and were sold locally while the rest were unloaded at Ports outside of Palau.

2020 is the implementation year of the Palau Marine Sanctuary Act where vessels are limited to fish only within a designated 20% domestic fishing zone and commercial fish export is restricted. This has impacted Palau's fisheries as many fishing vessels had left to find better alternative. The decrease of fishing activity and the low catch record is reflective of the declined number of fishing vessels and the limited fishing opportunity in Palau.

II. BACKGROUND

The Division of Oceanic Fishery Management Office is mandated to carry out the purposes of Title 27 of Palau National Code to adopt fisheries regulations, negotiate and conclude foreign fishing agreements, issue foreign fishing permits, and perform other duties and functions for the management, exploitation and conservation of all living resources in the extended and exclusive fishery zone of the Republic of Palau. The Title 27 of the Palau National Code is the primary fisheries legislation regulating the harvest of highly migratory fish stocks and fishing vessels that fish in the waters of the Republic of Palau. In addition to Fisheries Bilateral Agreement between Palau and Japan Fishing Association, Palau also have agreements with locally Based Foreign Chinese Taipei Fishing Company, an Offshore Based Philippine Company, and a locally owned fishing company.

In developing countries, like Palau, sustainable developments would mean the commitment of resources toward continued improvement in living standard. In October 2015 Palau National Marine Sanctuary Act (PNMSA) was passed by the Republic's Congress to preserve eighty percent (80%) of Palau's Exclusive Economic Zone as Palau National Marine Sanctuary. The PNMS Transition Regulations were adopted and promulgated to govern fishing during a wind-down period until 2020 when Palau National Marine Sanctuary will be fully functioning. The progress toward sustainable developments is demanding and will not be achieved without political will and improved policies.

III. FLAG STATE REPORT

In 2020, Palau did not forward any vessel to be registered on the WCPFC Vessel Registry therefore Palau is not considered a flag state and will not be reporting as a flag state. Palau did not have any chartered vessels in 2020 as well. Please refer to the Coastal State Report section for detailed information on Palau fisheries.

IV. COASTAL STATE REPORT

Domestic National Vessel

In 2020, Palau licensed 1 domestic longline vessel as a national Palau flagged vessel. The vessel was not registered on the WCPFC RFV and was restricted to fishing only in Palau EEZ. Therefore, the recorded catch estimates for Palau in 2020 totaled only 0.56 metric tons. Bigeye was the main species caught with 0.52 metric tons accounting to 93% of the total catch. Table 1 presents the annual catch for the national fleet with figure 1 and figure 3 illustrating its catch distribution.

Table 1. Annual catch (MT) by species for the Republic of Palau Longline fishery.

Longline National/Chartered Fleet Catch (MT)									
SPECIES	2016	2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Ret./Disc.	Ret.	Disc.	Ret.	Disc.	Ret.	Disc.	Ret.	Disc.
ALB	0	47.25	0	14	0	9.27	0	0	0
BET	0	1105.33	0	777	0	855.19	0	0.52	0
PBF	0	2.7	0	3	0	1.31	0	0	0
SKJ	0	2.88	0	0	0	1.05	0	0	0
YFT	0	1351.32	0	1463	13	1644.06	0	0	0
BLM	0	4.58	0	8	0	2.27	0	0	0
BUM	0	59.44	0	60	6	62.64	0	0	0
MLS	0	0.08	0	0	0	0.47	0	0	0
SWO	0	24.07	0	43	0	25.71	0	0.04	0
GRAND TOTAL	0	2,597.65	0	2,368.00	19	2,601.97	0	0.56	0

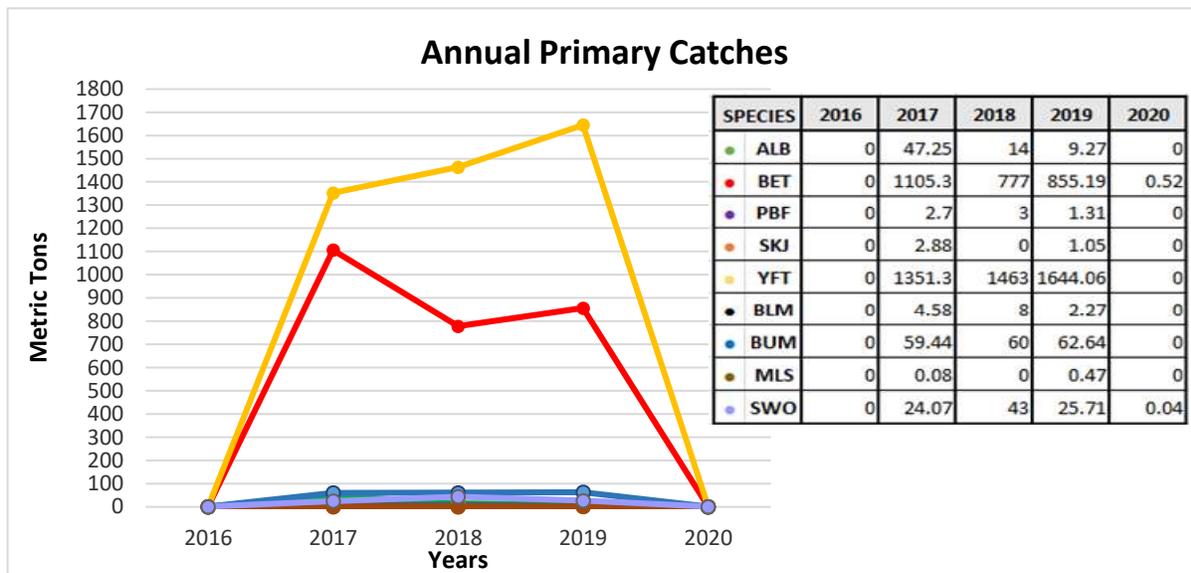


Figure 1. Historical Annual Primary Catch presented as a line graph.

As stated before, Palau licensed one (1) domestic longline as national flagged vessel which was restricted to fish within Palau's EEZ. There were no Purse Seine vessels licensed as national vessel or chartered in 2020. Table 2 present the number of the licensed national/chartered vessels by gear and size category while Figure 2 displays its trend over the years.

Table 2. Number of Licensed Fishing Vessel (National and Chartered) by Gear and Size Category

GEAR	LONGLINE (National)						LONGLINE (Chartered)						
	YEAR GRT	0-25	26-50	51-75	76-100	100+	Total Vessels	0-25	26-50	51-75	76-100	100+	Total Vessels
2016		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017		0	1	1	0	0	2	0	25	8	2	0	35
2018		0	0	1	0	0	1	0	26	10	2	0	38
2019		0	1	1	0	0	2	0	27	10	2	0	39
2020		0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

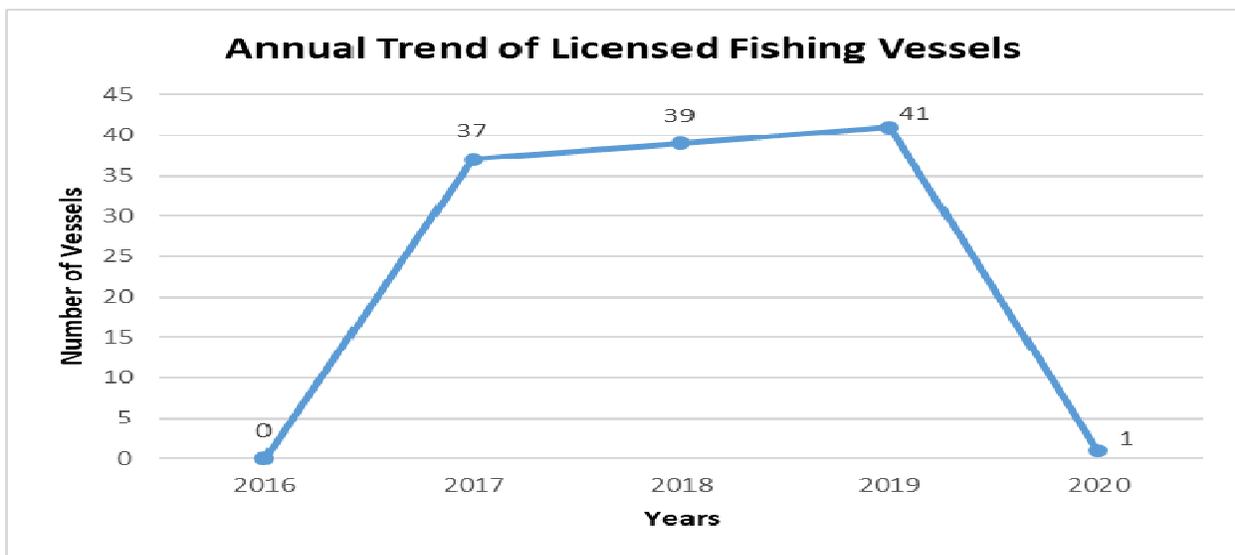


Figure 2. Chart of Palau Licensed National and Chartered Longline Fishing Vessels

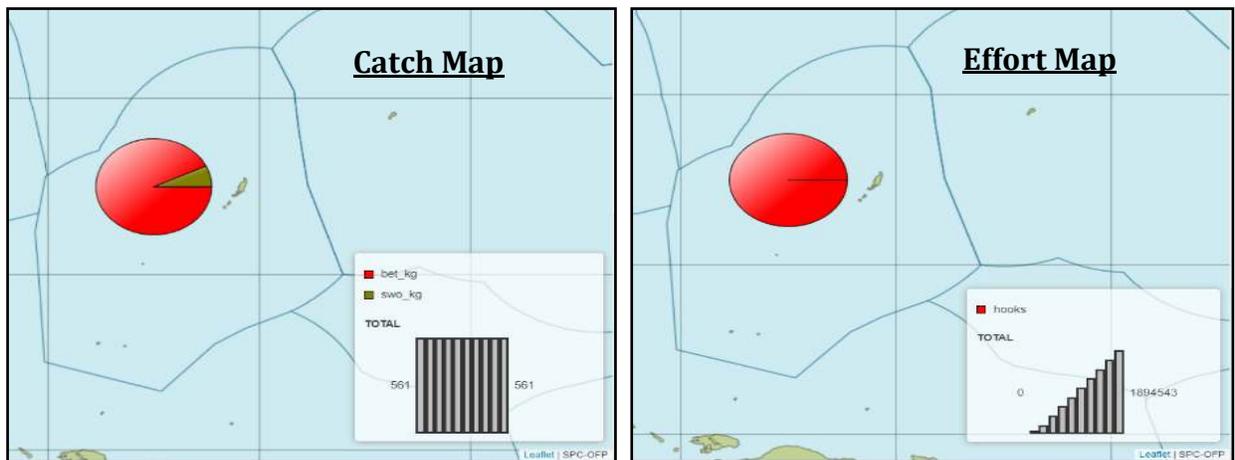


Figure 3. Distribution of catches and effort (hooks) by national fleet in 2020.

There were no observers placements in 2020 so there are no data provided. Electronic monitoring trial was carried out in 2018 on some of the vessels and a total of 6 trips were analyzed and entered into Dorado TUBS Report. Table 3 displays the data provided for observed species of special interests, including seabirds, turtles, and marine mammals.

Table 3. Observed Annual Estimated catches of Species of Special Interests

YEAR	SEABIRD				TURTLE				MARINE MAMMAL			
	Species	No. Alive	No. Dead	Total	Species	No. Alive	No. Dead	Total	Species	No. Alive	No. Dead	Total
2020	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
2019	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
2018	N/A	0	0	0	Olive Ridley	0	1	1	Dolphins / Porpoises (Unidentified)	1	0	1
					Marine Turtle (Unidentified)	13	14	27				
2017	N/A	0	0	0	Olive Ridley	1	0	1	N/A	0	0	0
2016	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0

Other than the primary species catches presented in Table 1, there were some non-targets, associated and dependent species that were caught. Table 4 below presents these catches by species each year caught by national fleet. Data along the years shows that Oilfish and Sailfish were the most caught species.

Table 4. Annual Estimated Catches of Non-Target, Associated, and Dependent Species.

Species Name	Total Annual Longline Catches (MT)					Total Catch
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
BARRACUDA NEI	0	0.08	0.08	0.40	0	0.56
COMMON DOLPHINFISH	0	2.82	1.51	2.30	0	6.63
ESCOLAR	0	0.2	2.04	0.84	0	3.08
OILFISH	0	4.48	4.88	2.00	0	11.36
OPAH	0	0.53	0.5	0.00	0.17	1.20
SAILFISH (INDO-PACIFIC)	0	13.18	19.02	16.35	0	48.55
SICKLE POMFRET	0	0	0.05	0.00	0	0.05
WAHOO	0	1.03	1.76	0.29	0	3.08
OTHER FISH	0	0	0.29	0.43	0	0.72
Annual Grand Total	0	22.32	30.13	22.61	0.17	75.23

Palau Licensed Foreign Vessel

In 2020, Palau licensed a total of eighty-three (83) foreign flagged fishing vessels comprised of thirty-four (34) longlines and forty-nine (49) purse seines. Table 5 shows the break-down of these licensed vessels by year, by flag, by gear, and by size category with Figure 4 showing its trend.

Table 5. Number of foreign fishing vessels, active in the WCPFC Convention Area.

YEAR	FLAG	GEAR	Size Category (GRT)				Total Vessels
			0-500	501-1000	1001-1500	1501+	
2020	JP	LL	32	0	0	0	32
	JP	PS	0	0	23	6	29
	PH	PS	0	3	16	1	20
	TW	LL	2	0	0	0	2
2020 Total Vessels			34	3	39	7	83
2019	JP	LL	34	0	0	0	34
	JP	PS	0	0	23	4	27
	PG	PS	0	0	1	0	1
	PH	PS	0	6	14	1	21
	SB	PS	0	0	3	0	3
	TW	PS	0	0	4	2	6
	VU	PS	0	0	2	1	3
2019 Total Vessels			34	6	47	8	95
2018	JP	LL	35	0	0	0	35
	JP	PS	0	0	23	4	27
	PH	PS	0	4	12	1	17
	TW	PS	0	0	3	0	3
2018 Total Vessels			35	4	38	5	82
2017	JP	LL	21	0	0	0	21
	JP	PS	0	0	25	4	29
	TW	LL	2	0	0	0	2
	TW	PS	0	0	3	0	3
2017 Total Vessels			23	0	28	4	55
2016	CN	LL	3	0	0	0	3
	JP	LL	19	0	0	0	19
	JP	PS	0	0	26	4	30
	TW	LL	33	0	0	0	33
	VU	LL	3	0	0	0	3
2016 Total Vessels			58	0	26	4	88

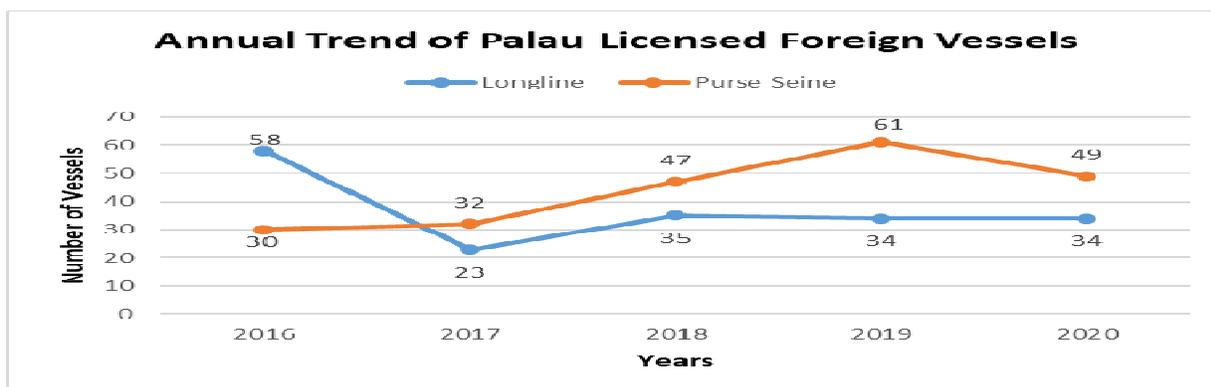


Figure 4: Annual trend of Palau Licensed Vessels by Gear

(a) Foreign Longline Catch Report

The Palau-licensed foreign longline vessels provisional catch for 2020 totaled 611.88 metric tons. Bigeye was the prominent species that accounted almost 75% of all the catch that were caught. Table 6 displays a five-year (2016-2020) annual longline catches in Palau’s exclusive economic zone by flag and by species with Figure 5 displaying its annual catch distribution and trend over the years. All foreign flagged vessel logsheets are required by SPC to be entered by their personnel only and are not entered in-country.

Table 6. Longline Catches (MT) by year, by flag, and by species in Palau EEZ.

YEAR	FLAG	ALB	BET	YFT	OTH	Total Catches
2020	JP	0.54	438.83	91.18	39.92	570.47
	TW	0.07	15.85	14.34	11.15	41.42
2020 Total		0.61	454.68	105.53	51.07	611.88
2019	JP	3.44	54.34	30.47	4.94	93.19
	2019 Total		3.44	54.34	30.47	4.94
2018	JP	0	19.05	5.88	1.06	25.99
	2018 Total		0	19.05	5.88	1.06
2017	JP	2.47	1189.33	472.99	104.47	1769.26
	TW	0	21.81	31.91	1.15	54.87
2017 Total		2.47	1211.14	504.9	105.62	1824.13
2016	CN	0	24.99	14.73	1.23	40.95
	JP	5.5	321.55	258.02	39.86	624.93
	TW	0.16	793.16	968.97	79.09	1841.38
	VU	0	19.39	8.61	3.13	31.13
2016 Total		5.66	1159.09	1250.33	123.31	2538.39

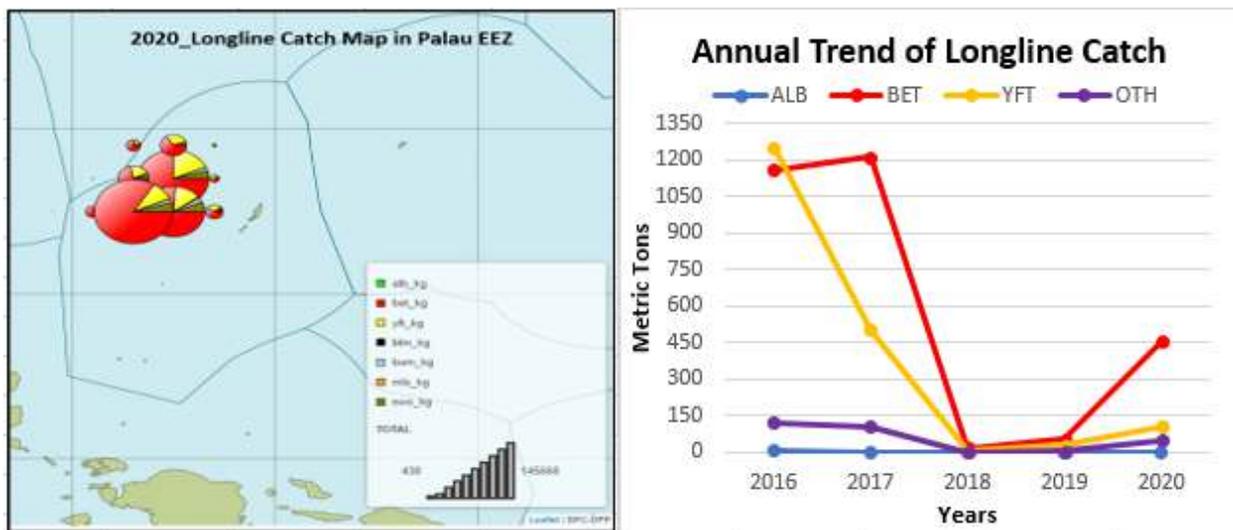


Figure 5. Annual catch distribution and trend of Catch caught in Palau’s EEZ.

(b) Foreign Purse Seine Catch Report

There is no recorded catch of Purse Seine fishing in Palau EEZ for 2020. Catches caught and reported by Purse Seine Vessels fishing in Palau waters for the past five years, from 2016 to 2020, totaled more than 13,000 metric tons. Table 7 displays purse seine annual catches with Figure 6 showing the catch trend through the years. Since there were no Purse Seine activities carried out in 2020, there can't be annual catch distribution map to display.

Table 7. Purse Seine Catches (MT) by year, by flag, and by species in the Palau EEZ.

YEAR	FLAG	BET	SKJ	YFT	OTH	TOTAL
2020	JP	0	0	0	0	0
	PH	0	0	0	0	0
2020 Total		0	0	0	0	0.00
2019	JP	0	934.29	231.12	0.02	1165.43
	PH	0	49.2	2.8	0.2	52.2
	PG	0	390.5	84	0.19	474.69
	US	0	545	65	0.37	610.37
2019 Total		0	1918.99	382.92	0.78	2,302.69
2018	FM	0	785	230	3	1,018.00
	PG	24	1518	263	0	1,805.00
	SB	0	597	83	0	680
	VU	0	231	134	0	365
2018 Total		24	3131	710	3	3,868.00
2017	FM	0	41	25	0	66
	JP	6	1428	541	1	1,976.00
	PG	0	1701	1082	3	2,786.00
	TW	0	100	0	0	100
2017 Total		6	3270	1648	4	4,928.00
2016	FM	0	5	0	0	5
	JP	2	147	6	0	155
	PG	0	1596	698	3	2,297.00
2016 Total		2	1748	704	3	2,457.00

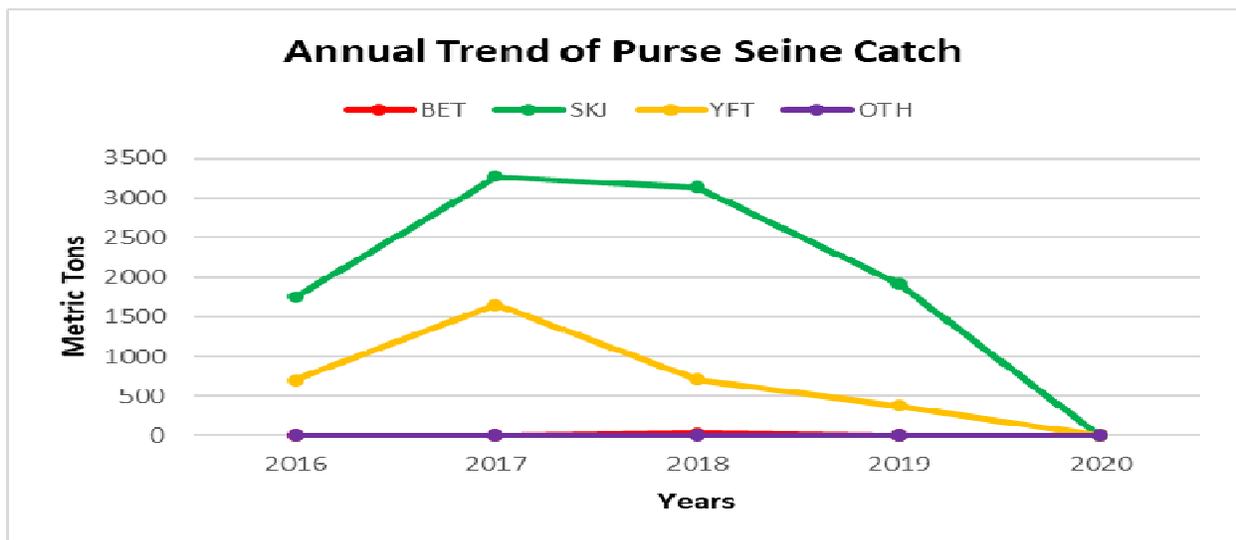


Figure 6. Purse Seine: Annual Catch Trend of Catches in Palau EEZ.

V. SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS

As fishing companies and managers look forward, bearing in mind a new reality of limited landings and fewer participants, they must address important social questions about how to achieve viable fisheries. Palau's locally based fishing industries are very committed in ensuring their viability and vibrancy but the unpredictable price signals and shifting number of fishing vessels pose significant challenges. Other changes like establishment of Palau National Marine Sanctuary (PNMS) have also affected Palau's fishery. These challenges pose a great impact on Palau's economy which is highly dependent on tuna as its only export commodity. Realistic resource pricing and recognition of the value of fishery commodities along with conservation policies are some of the good practices that would help promote and stabilize Palau's economy.

VI. DISPOSAL OF CATCH

From the total recorded catch caught in Palau EEZ in 2020, about 22.78 metric tons of fish were landed in Malakal Port. The landings are done only by domestically based longline vessels. Palau flagged vessel landed a total catch of 0.64 MT while the Chinese Taipei flagged vessels landed 22.13 MT of catch. Palau's Fishery Port is incapable of accommodating unloading operations of purse seine vessels so there are no purse seine unloading operations done in Palau port. The landed catch were sold locally, based on the average rate of weight per kilo at \$5.82¹. Table 8 presents the breakdown of the catches by species and flag.

Table 8. Landed Catches (MT) by Species and Flag

Species	PW	TW	TOTAL
ALB	0	0	0
BET	0.44	8.85	9.29
ALB	0	0	0
YFT	0	7.67	7.67
OTH	0.20	5.62	5.82
TOTAL	0.644	22.133	22.78

¹ Total Average Rate Charge of \$5.82 for local sales is calculated and averaged from rate charges ranging from \$3.00 to \$9.75

VII. ONSHORE DEVELOPMENT

Local companies with aspirations of entering into tuna fishery ventures continue to have difficulties in investments of resources, like vessels, facilities, infrastructures, and the market. Even with these challenges, one local fishing company was still able to manage one (1) domestic vessel. The vessel was restricted to fish only within Palau waters and all data are reported under the coastal state section of this report as it was not forwarded to be registered into the WCPFC RFV.

VIII. FUTURE PROSPECTS OF THE FISHERY

In October 2015 Palau National Marine Sanctuary Act (PNMSA) was passed by the Republic's Congress to preserve eighty percent (80%) of Palau's Exclusive Economic Zone as Palau National Marine Sanctuary. This area is a no-take area and is protected from all exploitation. A limited twenty percent (20%) Domestic Fishing Zone was created for domestic fishing and commercial exports of fish from Palau was restricted. The wind-down period was from January 2016 to December 31 2019. The PNMS Transition Regulations were adopted and promulgated to govern fishing during a wind-down period and this 2020, Palau National Marine Sanctuary Act is being fully implemented.

IX. STATUS OF TUNA FISHERY DATA COLLECTION SYSTEMS

As stated before, Palau is currently implementing all latest versions of SPC's regional data forms. SPC TUFMAN 2 Database System is fully utilized to streamline and collate all data. The Locally Based Foreign Companies are required by the Division to submit their fishing reports on monthly basis. The Foreign Based Japanese Longline and Purse Companies are submitting their Logsheets through Email, Facsimile, and Postal Service. The data are altogether reconciled and then entered into the TUFMAN 2 Database. The collected data are scanned with the Slops 3 software on Fujitsu Scanner and are sent to SPC via Hightail Dropbox.

(a.) Logsheets/Unloading/Port Sampling data collection and verification

Dedicated fisheries port samplers and compliance officers are presented at all times during offloading of longline vessels at respected port to collect data and information. With ensuring reported data, the presented officers checks and make sure that the forms used are properly filled and completed correctly.

(b.) Observer program

There were no observer placements in 2020 as the only dedicated Observer had retired.

(c.) Transshipment

Transshipment activities would only be allowed to be carried out at Malakal port and are permitted strictly for reasons that may concern the limited port space and flight schedules.

X. RESEARCH ACTIVITIES COVERING TARGET AND NON-TARGET SPECIES

There were no research activities covering target and non-target performed in 2020. The Division of Oceanic Fishery Management Office continues to represent and protect Palau's interest in international and regional bodies in the development of conservation and management measures of the highly migratory fish stocks.



ADDENDUM TO ANNUAL REPORT PART 1

15 February 2021²

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> <ul 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; b. vessels operating under charter, lease or other similar mechanism as part of their domestic fishery south of 20°S; and c. any other vessels fishing within their waters south of 20°S. <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>a) Not applicable for Palau national vessel as it was restricted to fish domestically and did not fish in any other areas for which CMM 2009-03 (Swordfish) specifies and are required by WCPFC;</p> <p>b) There were no vessels operating under Palau charter in 2020 so there are no records of catch from the designated area</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>Not applicable for Palau. National vessel was restricted to fish domestically. Palau did not have flagged longline vessels on the WCPFC-RFV in 2020.</p>
<p>CMM 2009-06 [Transshipment], Para 11 (ANNEX II)</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>There were no transshipment activities approved, authorized, or conducted in Palau waters or at its Ports in 2020.</p>
<p>CMM 2011-03 [Impact of PS fishing on cetaceans], Para 5</p>	<p>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).</p> <p>Not Applicable. No Purse Seine Vessels operates as Palau Fleet or was chartered by Palau</p>

²Reporting 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 2018-03
[Seabirds] Para 13**

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:
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.

- a) Not applicable. There were no seabird interactions data reported in 2020 for Palau flagged vessels. There were no vessels operating under Palau charter.**
b) Palau flagged vessel was restricted to fish domestically and did not fish in any other areas for which CMM 2018-03(Seabirds) specifies and are required by WCPFC;

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	No. of Vessels	Fishing Effort			Observed Seabird Captures	
		Number of Hooks	Hooks Observed	% Hooks Observed	Number	Rate
2015	0	0	0	0	0	0
2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

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

Species	South of 30°S	25°S-	North of 23°N	23°N –	Total
N/A	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0

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>a) Not applicable for Palau national vessel as it was restricted to fish domestically and did not fish in any other areas for which CMM 2006-04 (South-West Striped Marlin) specifies and are required by WCPFC;</p> <p>b) There were no vessels operating under Palau charter in 2020 therefore there are no records of catch from the designated area</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="397 646 1455 781"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="5">South West Striped Marlin</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Flag</th> <th>Year</th> <th>Vessels</th> <th>Catch (Numbers)</th> <th>Catch (MT)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PW (National)</td> <td>2020</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	South West Striped Marlin					Flag	Year	Vessels	Catch (Numbers)	Catch (MT)	PW (National)	2020	0	0	0																																				
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<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>a) Not applicable for Palau flagged vessels as it was restricted to fish domestically and did not fish in any other areas for which CMM 2015-02 (South Pacific Albacore) specifies and are required by WCPFC;</p> <p>b) There were no vessels operating under Palau charter in 2020 therefore there are no records of catch from the designated area</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="397 1102 1455 1243"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="5">South Pacific Albacore</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Flag</th> <th>Year</th> <th>Vessels</th> <th>Catch (Numbers)</th> <th>Catch (MT)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PW (National)</td> <td>2020</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	South Pacific Albacore					Flag	Year	Vessels	Catch (Numbers)	Catch (MT)	PW (National)	2020	0	0	0																																				
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<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:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="397 1428 1429 1543"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">CCM</th> <th rowspan="2">Area</th> <th rowspan="2">Fishery</th> <th colspan="3">2016</th> <th colspan="3">2017</th> <th colspan="3">2018</th> <th colspan="3">2019</th> <th colspan="3">2020</th> </tr> <tr> <th>No of Vessels</th> <th>Vessel Days</th> <th>Catch</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Palau</td> <td>WCPA</td> <td>LL</td> <td>1</td> <td>38</td> <td>0</td> <td>39</td> <td>4369</td> <td>0.99</td> <td>38</td> <td>4425</td> <td>14.12</td> <td>40</td> <td>4223</td> <td>7.76</td> <td>1</td> <td>6</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Dorado Tufman Report: Regional #20: CMM 19-03: NP Albacore by National Fleet</p> <p>* Note: WCPFC10 clarified that this reporting responsibility lies with the flag State</p>	CCM	Area	Fishery	2016			2017			2018			2019			2020			No of Vessels	Vessel Days	Catch	No of Vessels	Vessel Days	Catch	No of Vessels	Vessel Days	Catch	No of Vessels	Vessel Days	Catch	No of Vessels	Vessel Days	Catch	Palau	WCPA	LL	1	38	0	39	4369	0.99	38	4425	14.12	40	4223	7.76	1	6	0
CCM	Area				Fishery	2016			2017			2018			2019			2020																																		
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