



**SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE  
TWENTY-FIRST REGULAR SESSION**

Nuku'alofa, Tonga  
13 – 21 August 2025

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

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**WCPFC-SC21-AR/CCM-14  
4 July 2025**

**NAURU**

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**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE COMMISSION  
PART 1: INFORMATION ON FISHERIES, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS  
ON THE CALENDAR YEAR 2024**

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**NAURU**



Scientific data was provided to the Commission in accordance with the decision relating the provision of scientific data to the Commission by 30 <sup>th</sup> April 2025	[ Yes]
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ANNUAL REPORT TO THE COMMISSION  
PART 1: INFORMATION ON FISHERIES, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS  
ON THE CALENDAR YEAR 2024

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REPUBLIC OF NAURU

**1. ANNUAL FISHERIES INFORMATION**

**1.1 Fishery Characteristics**

2. Since the establishment of the Nauru Fisheries and Marine Resources Authority (*NFMRA*), Nauru's Fishery has been dominated by the **Distant Water Fishing Nations** (*DWFNs*), and in 2024 it is still the foremost fleet licensed and operating in Nauru's Exclusive Economic Zone.
3. The Distant Water Fishing Nation's fleet's main target is the highly migratory tuna species; **Skipjack** scientifically called *Katsuwonus Pelamis*; **Yellowfin**, aka, *Thunnus Albacares*; and **Bigeye** also known scientifically as *Thunnus Obesus*. All catches caught by the DWFN vessel's are exported to either the foreign fish markets or fish canneries.
4. The bulk of the DWFN vessel sizes are between 1001 – 1500 gross tonnage, and most are licensed to fish in Nauru waters under a Bilateral Agreement or the Multilateral Federated States of Micronesia Arrangement commonly known as the FSMA.
5. Nauru is in its seventh year as a flag state, and in 2024, thirteen (13) purse seines vessels were registered under Nauru's flag. In July 2024, it's two foundation vessels; Naoero Star and Naoero Sun, were chartered by the Republic of Kiribati.
6. Nauru's flagged vessels are licensed under the multilateral FSM Arrangement (*FSMA*) which is managed by the Party to the Nauru Agreement Office (*PNAO*). The FSMA license allows the fleet to operate beyond its jurisdiction through out the WCPO but only within PNA members EEZ.
7. Nauru has an Artisanal Fishery in which the local fishermen own and operate small motorized skiffs, locally built canoes and kayaks, and all of these small vessels operate within Nauru's territorial waters. The local fishermen's main objective is the coastal pelagic species which are generally free-school or FAD aggregated; their catches are principally for their sustenance, bartering, or commercial on a small scale.
8. The licensing of DWFN vessels by Nauru forms an important source of revenue to Nauru whilst the NROB programe provides employment to the local people.
9. Good science and research is important to the sustainable management of the tuna resources. Emerging issues like climate change needs to be addressed seriously to mitigate its likely impact on our tuna resources.

## 1. Offshore Fishery Catch and Effort

Nauru's offshore fishery is predominantly made up of the distant water fishing nation (*DWFN*) vessels. The fleet is either licensed on a Bilateral Agreement or on a Multilateral Arrangement (*FSMA*).

The majority of the DWFN's vessels licensed on a bilateral agreement with Nauru are from China, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan.

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

In 2024, the overall catches by the DWFN fleets improved due to the increased SKJ catches, but in spite of the increase, the BET and YFT catch declined.

Historically (*table 1*), for the past ten years, the DWFN fleet's lowest catch in Nauru's EEZ was roughly 58,270mt (*2015*) and the next lowest was about 61,430mt (*2023*). The fleet's highest catch was 161,490mt (*2018*) and next with 142,490mt (*2021*), this is reflected by the high number of fish days of those years. The rough average catch per year for the fleet is 89,840mt; with SKJ at 73,900mt, YFT at 13,640mt and BET at 1,780mt.

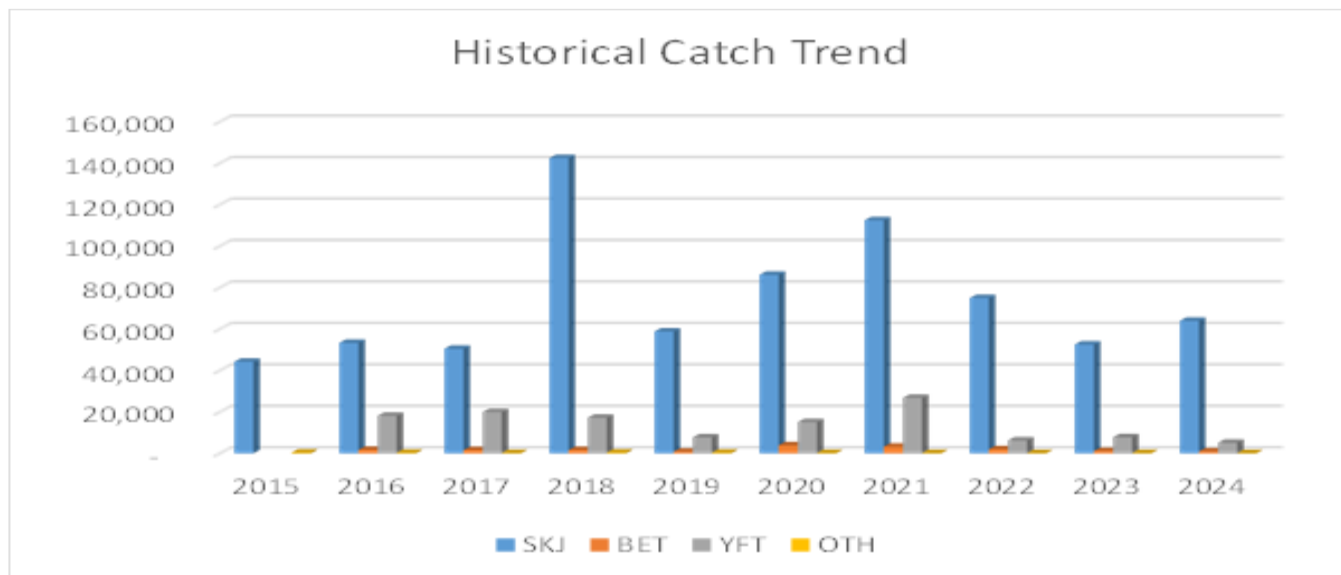
The 10-year (*fig 1*) catch trend from 2015 was sporadic until after 2019 when the catches increased considerably for 2 years; 105,190mt in 2020 and 142,494 in 2021.

The catch trend from 2020 to 2024 were again sporadic, although there is an increase in 2024, the trend indicates that the catches could either increase in the coming years or decline again.

*(Note: the figures are according to SPC estimates derived from operational log sheets which include multilaterally licensed vessels as well as bilateral vessels licensed to fish in Nauru according to the Palau Arrangement Vessel Day Management Scheme).*

Year	Vessels	Trips	DAYS		SPECIES MT				
			Sea	Fish	SKJ	BET	YFT	OTH	TOTAL
2015	156	424	2,573	2,007	44,184	934	12,826	334	58,278
2016	140	481	2,655	2,059	53,305	1,652	18,077	244	73,279
2017	150	539	3,243	2,689	50,453	1,508	19,916	128	72,005
2018	152	650	5,095	4,144	142,428	1,569	17,159	339	161,495
2019	138	375	2,370	1,874	58,771	779	7,669	280	67,499
2020	129	440	3,150	2,391	86,157	3,867	15,031	135	105,190
2021	158	749	5,075	3,608	112,425	3,227	26,730	111	142,494
2022	130	519	3,042	2,086	74,902	1,950	6,193	92	83,137
2023	144	412	2,837	2,110	52,507	1,088	7,725	117	61,438
<b>2024</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>2,358</b>	<b>1,683</b>	<b>63,945</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>5,105</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>70,030</b>

**Table 1:** Historical Tuna catches in Nauru's EEZ for the past 10 years. Source: TUFMAN 2, Regional database managed by SPC (2024 catches are provisional.)



**Figure 1:** Catch trend over 10 years of the foreign fleet active in Nauru’s EEZ from 2015 to 2024. **Source:** TUFMAN2 an SPC managed regional database.

## 2. Offshore Fleet Licensing Structure

The **Distant Water Fishing Nations (DWFNs)** again dominated the commercial fleets that were licensed to operate in Nauru’s EEZ in 2024.

Nauru’s vessel structure (*table 2*) including the FSMA totals 207 vessels; 192 of these are purse seines and 15 are support vessels, which consist of 11 tankers (*TK*) and 4 fish carriers (*FC*).

Table 2 is an analysis of Nauru’s licensed structure by flags and sizes; 4 are between 500-1000 gross tons; 100 vessels are between 1001 to 1500 GRT and 88 purse seines and 15 support vessels are in the 1501+ GRT category.

FOREIGN FLEET STRUCTURE 2024						
FLAG	GEAR	VESSEL Nos	GROSS TONNAGE			
			0-500	501-1000	1001-1500	1501 +
BILATERAL						
CHINA (CN)	PURSE SEINE	18	0	0	7	11
NAURU (NR)		20	0	0	9	11
JAPAN (JP)		26	0	0	16	10
FSM (FM)		4	0	0	1	3
PHILIPPINES (PH)		9	0	1	8	0
MARSHALL (MH)		4	0	0	3	1
KOREA (KR)		22	0	2	8	12
TAIWAN (TW)		24	0	0	18	6
VANUATU (VU)		2	0	0	0	2
MULTILATERAL						
FSMA (FM)	PURSE SEINE	23	0	0	7	16
FSMA (MH)		12	0	0	7	5
FSMA (SB)		5	0	0	3	2
FSMA (NR)		9	0	0	5	4
FSMA (PG)		9	0	1	8	0
FSMA (TV)		5	0	0	0	5
SUPPORT						
KOREA (KR)	BUNKER	1	0	0	0	1
PANAMA (PA)	BUNKER	6	0	0	0	6
COOK ISLAND (CK)	BUNKER	2	0	0	0	2
VANUATU (VU)	BUNKER	2				2
PANAMA (PA)	CARRIER	2	0	0	0	2
NAURU (NR)	CARRIER	2	0	0	0	2
TOTAL		207	0	4	100	103

**Table 2:** Bilateral, Multilateral fishing and support vessels (by Flag) Licensed by Nauru in 2024.

### 3. Flag State Reporting

Nauru has been a Flag State since 2018 when it initially registered two vessels fittingly naming them; ‘Naoero Star’ and ‘Naoero Sun’.

Since then, Nauru had expanded its fleet for the past seven years between two to twenty vessels with the majority being purse seiners and a few support vessels.

The fleet are licensed under the multilateral FSM Arrangement (*FSMA*) which allows the vessels to fish not only in Nauru’s EEZ but also throughout the Party to the Nauru Agreement (*PNA*) member’s EEZ.

The fleet’s main target are the three primary highly migratory tuna species: **Skipjack** (*Katsuwonus Pelamis*), **Yellowfin** (*Thunnus Albacares*) and **Bigeye** (*Thunnus Obesus*); the catches are distributed throughout the foreign fish markets and canneries.

Nauru’s Flag vessels for the past 7 years (*table 3*) had caught a total of 537,210mt of the primary tuna species at an average of 76,745mt per year. The average breakdown of catches is; SKJ at 64,970mt, YFT at 10,210mt, and BET at 1,410mt per year.

The historical catches (*table 3*) shows an increase each year since 2018 to 2021 as the number of vessels increased and then started declining in 2022 as some vessels were chartered by Kiribati.

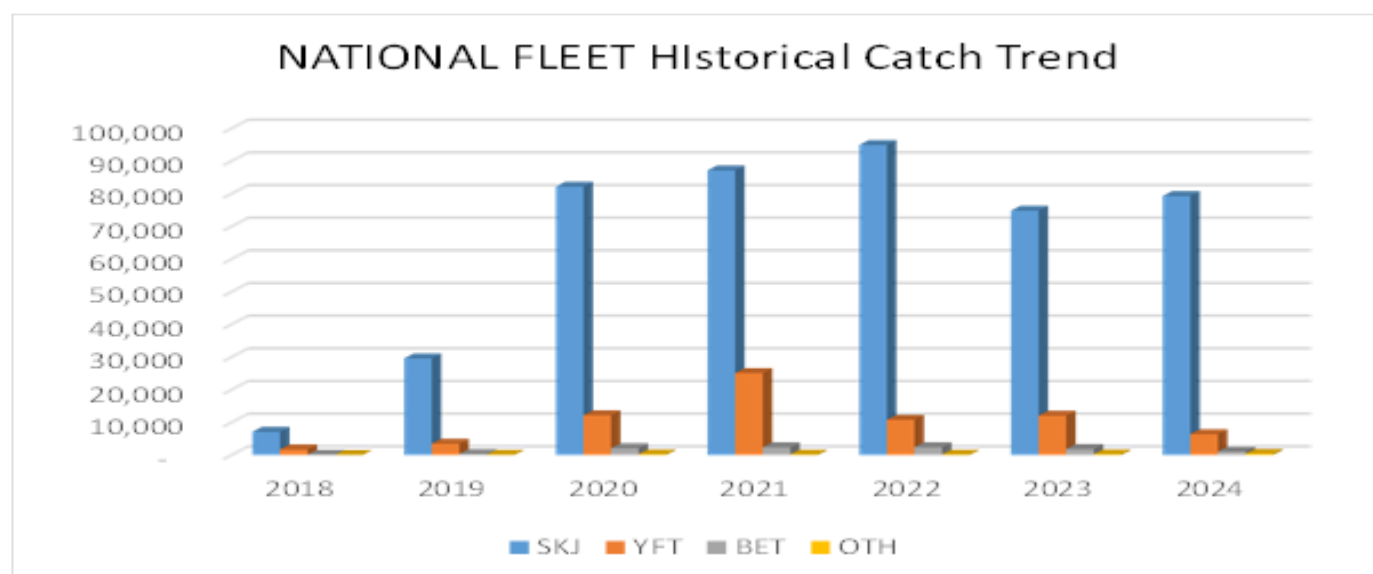
Although the overall catches were declining since 2022, the SKJ catches were very stable at an average of 84,000mt for the last 4 years.

The major decline was the the YFT which dropped significantly in 2022 and again in 2024; the BET also contributed to decline since 2023. The two likely factors causing the decline is probably the ongoing ENSO phenomenon and also the drop in effort when Kiribati chartered some of Nauru’s vessels.

#### Flag State Vessel Catches

NATIONAL FLEET HISTORICAL CATCH & EFFORT								
Year	Trips	DAYS		SPECIES MT				
		Sea	Fish	SKJ	YFT	BET	OTH	TOTAL
2018	9	275	165	7,079	1,711	39	1	8,831
2019	45	1,120	743	29,553	3,449	260	85	33,356
2020	126	3,867	2,452	82,136	12,134	2,071	187	96,541
2021	167	4,636	2,763	87,101	25,062	2,348	120	114,644
2022	151	4,319	2,524	94,884	10,739	2,370	99	108,104
2023	135	3,782	2,446	74,774	12,026	1,809	191	88,814
<b>2024</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>3,111</b>	<b>1,874</b>	<b>79,263</b>	<b>6,358</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>86,996</b>

**Table 3:** Historical catches in the Convention Area for the past 7 years; 2024 catches are provisional. **Source:** TUFMAN2, a regional database managed by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC).



**Figure 2:** Nauru’s national fleet catch trend from 2018-2024. The estimates of 2024 catches are provisional.

#### 4. National Fleet Structure

Since 2018, Nauru had flagged between 2 to 15 fishing vessels, in 2024; 13 purse seines and nil support vessels were flagged by Nauru. Between the years 2022 and 2023, Kiribati chartered 4 vessels; including its foundation vessels; Naoero Sun and Naoero Star. The vessel structure analysis is detailed in table 4.

In 2024, thirteen purse seines were flagged by Nauru; there were six (6) vessels between 1001 – 1500 gross tonnage and seven (7) were in the 1,501 plus category.

YEAR	Vessel Nos.	0 – 500 GRT	501 – 1000 GRT	1001 – 1500 GRT	1501+ GRT	TOTAL
2019	6	0	0	2	3	6
2020	15	0	0	9	6	15
2021	15	0	0	9	6	15
2022	15	0	0	7	8	15
2023	15	0	0	7	8	15
<b>2024</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>

Table 4: Nauru's historical fleet structure for the past 6 years. Source: SPC's Tufman2.

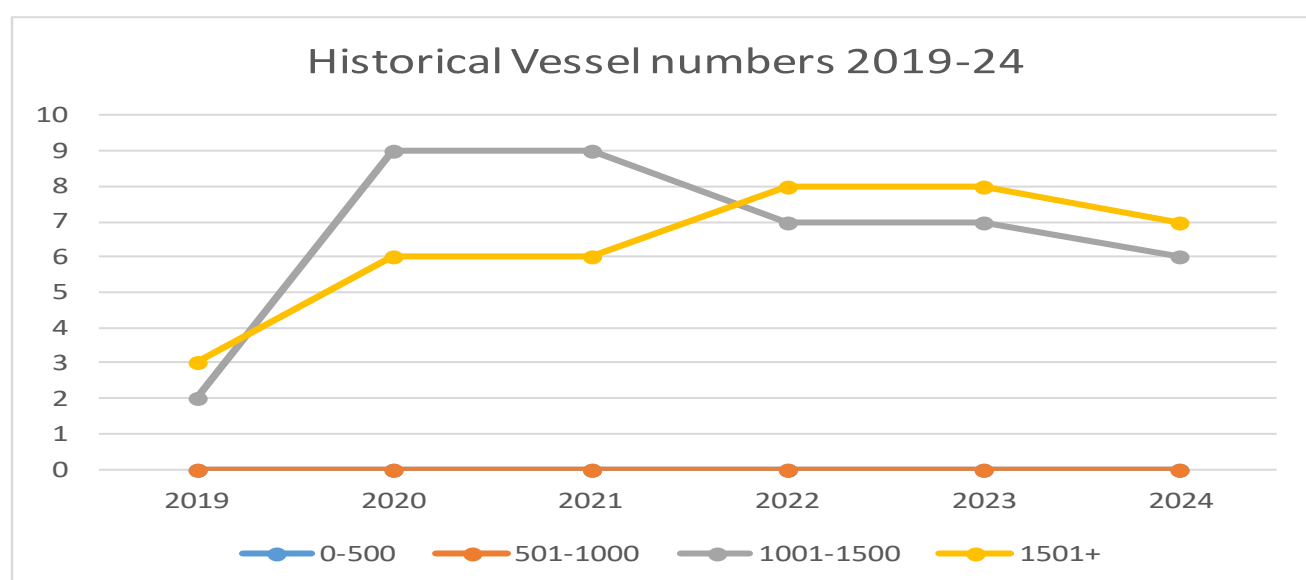


Figure 2: Nauru's national fleet from 2019-2024.

#### 5. Artisanal fleet (*Inshore Fishery*) and Catch Estimates

Nauru's artisanal fleet comprises of small motorized boats, outrigger canoes and recently added kayaks. These small vessels are fully owned and operated by local fishermen who either fish for subsistence, barter or commercially on a small scale.

A powered skiff and canoe/kayak survey was conducted in 2024. Based on that 2024 survey, a total of 195 motorized boats were recorded and half of the total number of motorized boats are actively fishing. On the other hand, a total of 33 canoes and kayak were recorded in Nauru, but a recent Kayak and Canoe survey recorded over 80 registered contestants. Since the last powered skiff survey that was done in 2013, an increase number of active boats is expected due to the "Nauru Fisheries Outboard Motor and Boat Trailer Project" which assist boat owners who do not have or cannot afford outboard engines or boat trailers acquire the items at a subsidized price and also the addition of kayaks to the fleet.

The current process of artisanal fisheries data collection is through Fisheries data collectors meeting randomly selected number of fishers coming back from their fishing trips at the 3 main landing sites; Gabab Channel, Anibare Community Boat Harbour, and the Aiwo Boat Harbour. The Fisheries Data Collectors interview the fishers to collect information on their fishing trip and record details of their catch, in particular number of species and weight. The information collected is entered immediately on tablets using TAILS, a software application developed by SPC.

To get a better estimate of annual productions, the catch landing data from ‘TAILS’ needs to be raised by using the fishing activity data. The fishing activity data is the number of boats and canoes that go out fishing daily. Commencement of collecting the data began when SPC and Nauru discussed and agreed that collecting the activity data will improve the annual catch estimates.

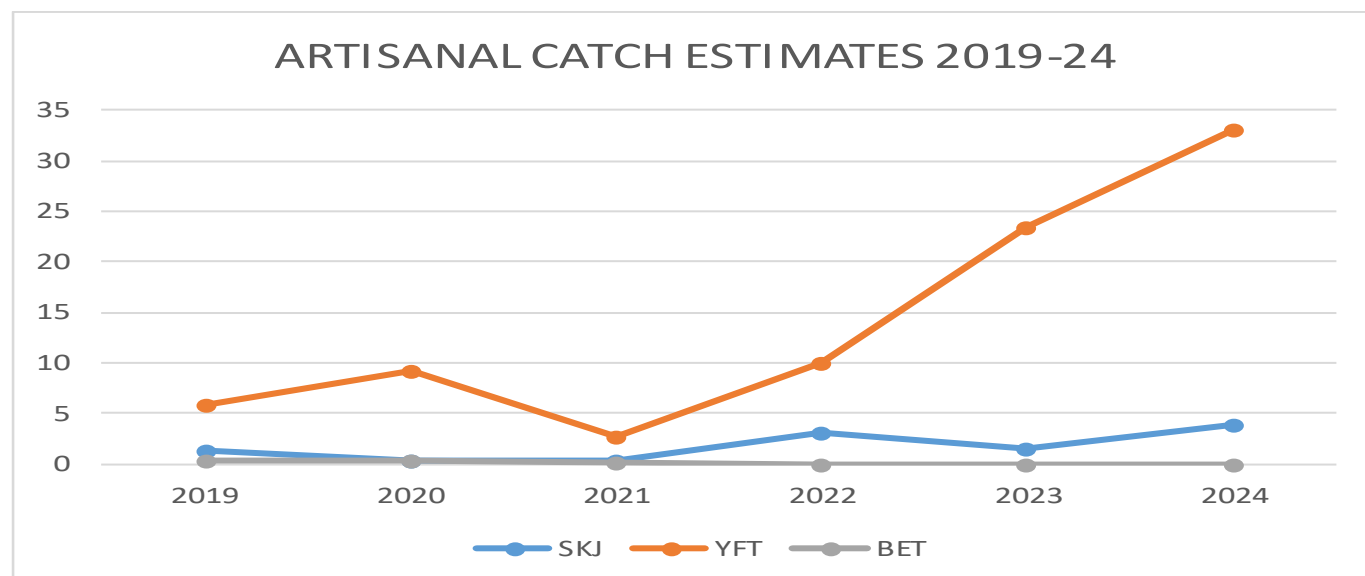
## 6. Artisanal Annual Catch Estimates

Based on the catch estimates over the last 5 years, there was uncertainty of the catch estimates from 2019 to 2021, but, from 2022, the additional collection of the activity data showed a significant increase of the total catch production estimates as well as the increasing number of paddle crafts.

With the activity logs also collected at the landing sites, the annual artisanal catch estimates for the tuna species in 2024 have been raised for reporting.

YEAR	Artisanal Catch Estimates (MT)			
	Skipjack (SKJ)	Yellowfin (YFT)	Bigeye (BET)	Total
2019	1.3	5.9	0.3	7.5
2020	0.4	9.2	0.3	9.9
2021	0.3	2.7	0.1	3.1
2022	3	10	0	13
2023	1.5	23.5	0	25.0
<b>2024</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37</b>

**Table 5:** Source: TUFMAN2 - Artisanal Coastal Fisheries survey of raised estimates based on Coastal surveying reports 2024.



**Figure 3:** Trend for total raised Artisanal catches (MT) for past 5 years from 2019 - 2024. Source Coastal.

## 7. Socio-economic

The revenue derived from the **offshore fishing licenses** and **Vessel Day Scheme (VDS)** for the 2024 fiscal year continues to provide the bulk of the non-aid national budget through Nauru's Gross National Income.

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

**Nauru's Observer Program (NROB)** is also a significant development made from the offshore fishing industry. The program employs a total of 45 PIRFO-trained and Certified Observers.

In 2024 the program had:-

- 35 Active Observers



- One (1) Certified PIRFO Trainer and Assessor/Debriefing Assessor
- Two (2) PIRFO Trainee Trainers
- One (1) PIRFO Debriefing
- 5 Trainee Debriefers
- Fifteen (15) MSC-certified Observers.

**In-Country Training:-** In 2024 there was one Observer and one MSC training which were both facilitated at the Nauru USP Campus.

## 8. Research and Statistics

The Nauru Observer Program program did a total of 79 observer trips on FSMA licensed vessels to provide scientific information for SPC, FFA and the WCPFC in 2024

- **National** - **3**
- **PNA** - **79**

Nauru Fishery and Marine Resources Authority's priority is to continue the up-skilling of its human resources through various regional capacity-building workshops, attachments, and training. Nauru acknowledges the important roles of **SPC, FFA, WCPFC, and PNAO** in facilitating these effectively throughout 2024.

## 9. Socio-economic and Research

The licensing of DWFN by Nauru to fish for tuna either in Nauru's EEZ or in PNA member country EEZ through the FSM Arrangements forms an important major source of revenue to Nauru. The Observer Program is also important in providing employment to the local people.

Sustaining the Nauru tuna resources is of great importance to the people of Nauru. This can only be achieved through good scientific data and appropriate research to support management decisions to ensure good health of the tuna stocks.

The Observer Program provides an important source of data to help verify catch and effort data, and the ongoing collection of specimen and tissue samples through the biological sampling efforts that is being undertaken extensively in many of the SPC PICTs is an important step to getting more understanding of this important fishery. Nauru stands to support all these research work including new efforts to address the emerging climate change threat



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## ADDENDUM TO ANNUAL REPORT PART 1

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16 June 25<sup>1</sup>

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

<p><b><u>CMM 2009-03</u></b> <b>[Swordfish],</b> <b>Para 8</b></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"><li>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;  ➤ <i>No report available - Nauru flagged vessels do not target SWORDFISH nor fish south of 20°S</i></li><li>vessels operating under charter, lease or other similar mechanism as part of their domestic fishery south of 20°S; and  ➤ <i>No report available - Nauru did not charter nor lease any vessels that fish South of 20°S</i></li><li>any other vessels fishing within their waters south of 20°S.  ➤ <i>No report available – Nauru do not have any other vessels that fish within the area South of 20°S</i></li></ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><i>As reported above, the CMM 2009-03 [Swordfish], Para 8 does not apply to Nauru.</i></li></ul> <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><b>AUDIT POINT [RP] The Secretariat confirms that the CCM submitted the required information contained in the template in Annex 2 of CMM in its AR Pt 1.</b></p>
<p><b>Observer coverage</b></p>	

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<sup>1</sup> Reporting requirements requested by CMMs and decisions of the Commission, as of WCPFC20 (Dec 2023). First issued on 8 April 2024. Changes made from Addendum for 2022 include the revised CMM 2023-03 for North Pacific Swordfish and **WCPFC20 Agreed Audit Points**.

(WCPFC 11 decision – para 484(b) )

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.

- ***No report available*** – *Nauru did not flag nor charter any long-line vessels in 2024, therefore, Nauru does not have any report to submit for the CMM; **Observer coverage** (WCPFC 11 decision – para 484(b) )*

A sample report format is provided as guidance to assist CCMs with reporting (WCPFC11 Summary Report Attachment L Table 4)

CCM Fleet	Fishery	No. of Hooks			Days Fished			Days at Sea			No. of Trips			See NOTEs
		Total estimated	Observer	%	Total estimated	Observer	%	Total estimated	Observer	%	Total estimated	Observer	%	
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	Distant-water							23,632	1,575	6.6 %				

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 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	g) Fish gear
Offloaded 87,509mt	RABAU	PAPUA NEW GUINEA (PG)	Inside convention Area	SKJ: 940 YFT: 1 BET: 9	FROZEN	PS
	TARAWA	KIRIBATI (KI)	Inside convention Area	SKJ: 1,072 YFT: 7 BET: 1		
	MAJURO	MARSHALLS (MH)	Inside convention Area	SKJ: 15,091 YFT: 1,945 BET: 191		
	POHNPEI	MICRONESIA (FM)	Inside Convention Area	SKJ: 56,684 YFT: 4,735 BET: 1,012		
	FUNAFUTI	TUVALU (TV)	Inside Convention Area	SKJ: 5,689 YFT: 88 BET: 44		

*Figures are from 100% log-sheet coverage*

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

➤ Submitted as required by *CMM 2009-06 [Transshipment], Para 11 (ANNEX II)*

(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 103	RABAU – 1	PG	Inside Convention Area (WCPFC)	PS
	TARAWA – 1	KI	Inside Convention Area (WCPFC)	
	MAJURO – 20	MH	Inside Convention Area (WCPFC)	
	POHNPEI – 75	FM	Inside Convention Area (WCPFC)	
	FUNAFUTI - 6	TV	Inside Convention Area (WCPFC)	

*Figures are from 100% log-sheet coverage*

➤ Submitted as required by *CMM 2009-06 [Transshipment], Para 11 (ANNEX II)*

**AUDIT POINT [RP]** The Secretariat confirms receipt by the CCM in AR Pt 1 of the required information in the prescribed format contained at Annex II of CMM 2009-06, and confirms that the report includes the required information for all CCM transshipment events in the Convention Area of all HMFS covered by the Convention, as well as HMFS taken in the Convention Area and transshipped outside the Convention Area, in accordance with paras 10, 11, and 12 of CMM 2009-06.

CMM 2009-06 ANNEX II  
TRANSHIPMENT INFORMATION TO BE REPORTED ANNUALLY BY CCMs

Each CCM shall include in Part 1 of its Annual Report to the Commission:

	<div><div><div>(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:<div><div>a. offloaded and received;</div><div>b. transshipped in port, transshipped at sea in areas of national jurisdiction, and transshipped beyond areas of national jurisdiction;</div><div>c. transshipped inside the Convention Area and transshipped outside the Convention Area;</div><div>d. caught inside the Convention Area and caught outside the Convention Area;</div><div>e. species;</div><div>f. product form; and</div><div>g. fishing gear used</div></div></div></div><div><div>(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:<div><div>a. offloaded and received;</div><div>b. transshipped in port, transshipped at sea in areas of national jurisdiction, and transshipped beyond areas of national jurisdiction;</div><div>c. transshipped inside the Convention Area and transshipped outside the Convention Area;</div><div>d. caught inside the Convention Area and caught outside the Convention Area; and</div><div>e. fishing gear.</div></div></div></div></div>																																																																
<div>CMM 2011-03 [Impact of PS fishing on cetaceans], Para 5</div>	<div>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).</div> <div>AUDIT POINT [RP] Secretariat confirms that CCM submitted a report on instances in which cetaceans have been encircled by the purse seine nets of flagged vessels and as reported in ARPt1 under para 2(b) of CMM.</div> <table><tr><th>FLAG</th><th>DATE</th><th>LAT</th><th>LON</th><th>EEZ</th><th>SPECIES</th><th>Nos.</th><th>FATE</th></tr><tr><td>NR</td><td>04JAN24</td><td>07.86</td><td>148.80</td><td>PG</td><td>SIW</td><td>2</td><td>Released</td></tr><tr><td>NR</td><td>06APR24</td><td>01.07</td><td>143.82</td><td>PG</td><td>DCO</td><td>7</td><td>Released</td></tr><tr><td>NR</td><td>27MAR24</td><td>01.06</td><td>147.66</td><td>PG</td><td>RTP</td><td>12</td><td>Released</td></tr><tr><td>NR</td><td>25AUG24</td><td>03.15</td><td>167.23</td><td>NR</td><td>DRR</td><td>1</td><td>Released</td></tr><tr><td>NR</td><td>07OCT24</td><td>01.49</td><td>154.75</td><td>PG</td><td>BBW</td><td>-</td><td>Released</td></tr><tr><td>NR</td><td>27APR24</td><td>03.25</td><td>166.93</td><td>NR</td><td>DCZ</td><td>3</td><td>Released</td></tr><tr><td>NR</td><td>16MAY24</td><td>05.80</td><td>140.80</td><td>FM</td><td>SIW</td><td>1</td><td>Released</td></tr></table> <div>SOURCE: Information is based on Tufman2 reports of 100% log sheet coverage.</div> <div><div>➤ Interaction with CETACEAN table is provided as required for CMM 2011-03 [Impact of PS Fishing on Cetaceans], para 5.</div><div>Whereas, in any event that a cetacean is unintentionally encircled in the purse seine net the vessel Master shall: -</div></div>	FLAG	DATE	LAT	LON	EEZ	SPECIES	Nos.	FATE	NR	04JAN24	07.86	148.80	PG	SIW	2	Released	NR	06APR24	01.07	143.82	PG	DCO	7	Released	NR	27MAR24	01.06	147.66	PG	RTP	12	Released	NR	25AUG24	03.15	167.23	NR	DRR	1	Released	NR	07OCT24	01.49	154.75	PG	BBW	-	Released	NR	27APR24	03.25	166.93	NR	DCZ	3	Released	NR	16MAY24	05.80	140.80	FM	SIW	1	Released
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	<p><i>(a) ensure that all reasonable steps are taken to ensure its safe release. This shall include stopping the net roll and not recommencing fishing operation until the animal has been released and is no longer at risk of recapture; and</i></p> <p><i>(b) report the incident to the relevant authority of the flag State, including details of the species (if known) and number of individuals, location and date of such encirclement, steps taken to ensure safe release, and an assessment 2 of the life status of the animal on release (including, if possible, whether the animal was released alive but subsequently died)</i></p>
<p><b>CMM 2018-03</b> [Seabirds] Para 13</p>	<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"> <li>1. the proportion of observed effort with specific mitigation measures used; and</li> <li>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.</li> </ol> <p>➤ <i>No report available.</i> Nauru did not flag nor charter any long-line vessels in 2024, therefore, the <b>CMM. 2018-03 [Seabirds] para 13</b> is not applicable to Nauru.</p> <p><b>AUDIT POINT [RP]</b> The Secretariat confirms that CCM submitted a report using the reporting template in Annex 2 of CMM 2018-03 on seabird interactions reported or collected by observers.</p>

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

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

**Table x: Effort, observed and estimated seabird captures by fishing year for [CCM] [South of 30°S; 25°S-30°S; North of 23°N; or 23°N – 25°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).**

- **Nauru did not license or charter any long line vessels in 2024 therefore for table(s) x (by area):-**
- No report to submit of long line activity for area south of 30°S
  - No report to submit of long line activity for area between 30°S and 25°S
  - No report to submit of long line activity for area between 25°S and 23°N
  - No report to submit of long line activity for area north of 23°N

Year	Fishing effort				Observed seabird captures	
	Number of vessels	Number of hooks	Observed hooks	% hooks observed	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>
[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 – 250oS'. For CCMs fishing in all areas, provide separate tables for each area.

2 Provide data as captures per one thousand hooks.

➤ **Nauru did not license or charter any long line vessels in 2024 therefore for table(s) y (by area):-**

- No report to submit of long line activity for area south of 30°S
- No report to submit of long line activity for area between 30°S and 25°S
- No report to submit of long line activity for area between 25°S and 23°N
- No report to submit of long line activity for area north of 23°N

**Table y: Proportion of mitigation types<sup>1</sup> 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%)						

<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.

- No seabird interaction data (table z) available.

**Table z: Number of observed seabird captures in [CCM] longline fisheries, 2024, 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]					
<b>Total</b>					

- Nauru did not charter nor flag any long-line vessels in 2024. Therefore, reports for the *CMM 2018-03 [Seabirds] Annex 2* is not applicable to Nauru due to above notes.

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

<p><b><u>CMM 2006-04 [South West striped Marlin], Para 4</u></b></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>No report available</i> – Nauru did not charter nor flag any long-line vessels in 2024, therefore the <i>CMM 2006-04 [South West Striped Marlin], Para 4</i> is not applicable to Nauru.</p> <p><b>AUDIT POINT [RP] The Secretariat confirms that the CCM submitted in its ARPt1:</b></p> <p><b>a. the number of its flagged vessels that fished for MLS south of 15S between 2001-2004 and has nominated the maximum number of its flagged vessels that are permitted to continue to fish for MLS south of 15S</b></p> <p><b>b. the catch levels of CCM flagged vessels that have taken MLS as a bycatch</b></p> <p><b>the number and catch levels of its vessels fishing for MLS south of 15S.</b></p>
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<div>CMM 2015-02</div> <div>[South Pacific Albacore]</div> <div>Para 4</div>	<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>WCPFC20 Outcome: The Commission agreed that the term “actively fishing for” used in CMM 2015-02 is applied to: ‘Vessels fishing south of 20 degrees South with an annual catch of albacore in that area with South Pacific albacore greater than 50% of the catch of potential target tuna (albacore, yellowfin and bigeye, southern bluefin, skipjack) and swordfish.’</p> <p>➤ <i>No reports available</i> – Nauru did not charter nor flag any long line vessels in 2024, and have no vessels fishing south of 20S, hence the <i>CMM 2015-02 [South Pacific Albacore] Para 4</i> is not applicable to Nauru.</p> <p><b>AUDIT POINT [RP] The Secretariat confirms that the CCM submitted information on annual catch levels by its flagged vessels taking SP Albacore, as well as the number of CCM flagged vessels actively fishing for SP Albacore south of 20S, with catch levels reported by species groups.</b></p>																																																																															
<div>CMM 2019-03</div> <div>[North Pacific Albacore],</div> <div>Para 3</div>	<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> <p>Annex I: Average annual fishing effort for 2002-2004 and annual fishing effort for subsequent years for fisheries directed at North Pacific albacore in the North Pacific Ocean</p> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">CCM</th><th rowspan="2">Area<sup>1</sup></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><th>No. of vessels</th><th>Vessel days</th><th>No. of vessels</th><th>Vessel days</th><th>No. of vessels</th><th>Vessel days</th><th>No. of vessels</th><th>Vessel days</th><th>No. of vessels</th><th>Vessel days</th><th>No. of vessels</th><th>Vessel days</th></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <p>* Note: WCPFC10 clarified that this reporting responsibility lies with the flag State</p> <p>➤ <i>No Reports Available</i> – Nauru did not flag or charter vessels targeting North Pacific Albacore north of the equator nor were there any accidental by-catches by Nauru’s flag vessels in 2024. Therefore, <i>CMM2019-03 [North Pacific Albacore], Para 3</i> is not applicable to Nauru.</p> <p><b>AUDIT POINT [RP] The Secretariat confirms that CCM submitted a report of information on catch and effort by CCM flagged vessels engaged in directed fishing for NP albacore north of the equator, by gear type and days fished (effort) and by weight (catch), using the template at Annex 1 of CMM 2019-03.</b></p>	CCM	Area <sup>1</sup>	Fishery	2002-04 Average		Year		Year		Year		Year		Year		Year		No. of vessels	Vessel days	No. of vessels	Vessel days	No. of vessels	Vessel days	No. of vessels	Vessel days	No. of vessels	Vessel days	No. of vessels	Vessel days	No. of vessels	Vessel days																																																
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**CMM 2023-03 [North Pacific Swordfish], para 4**

All CCMs shall report annually to the WCPFC Commission all catches of North Pacific swordfish in the Area and all fishing effort in those fisheries as well as catch and effort across the North Pacific subject to the measures in paragraph 2, by gear type using the template provided in Annex 1.

*Note: CMM 2023-03:*

*Paragraph 2: The Members, Cooperating Non-Members and participating territories (hereinafter referred to as CCMs) shall take necessary measures to ensure that the level of fishing effort of their fisheries taking more than 200 metric tons per year of North Pacific swordfish in the Area is not increased beyond 2008-2010 average annual levels<sup>23</sup>.*

*Paragraph 3 clarifies that paragraphs 2 and 4 shall not be applied to those fisheries taking less than 200 metric tons of North Pacific swordfish in the Area per year. However, if the catches of such fisheries exceed 200 metric tons in any given year, the Commission shall adopt appropriate management measure for such fisheries.*

- ***No Reports Available*** – Nauru’s vessel did not fish in the North Pacific area, therefore, the ***CMM2023-03 [North Pacific Swordfish], para 4*** is not applicable to Nauru.

**Annex 1. Average annual fishing effort for 2008-2010 and annual fishing effort for subsequent years for fisheries taking North Pacific swordfish**

CCM	Area <sup>4</sup>	Fishery (gear type)	2008-2010 Average			Year			Year			Year		
			Catch (t)	No. of vessels	Fishing days <sup>5</sup>	Catch (t)	No. of vessels	Fishing days	Catch (t)	No. of vessels	Fishing days	Catch (t)	No. of vessels	Fishing days

<sup>2</sup> For the US swordfish longline fishery, the level of fishing effort shall not be increased beyond the maximum number of limited entry permits available during 2008-2010.

<sup>3</sup> For the Chinese Taipei’s coastal artisanal longline fishery, the level of fishing effort shall not be increased beyond the number of vessels licensed during 2008-2010.

<sup>4</sup> If collective effort limits across the North Pacific Ocean, report the Area and North Pacific Ocean separately.

<sup>5</sup> Fishing days shall be the total days of fishing (both targeting and bycatch). CCMs can consider the plural effort metrics in Annex 1 to this CMM in their entirety and in the case of fisheries that take NPS as bycatch, the metric of “fishing days” may not be appropriate for assessing the compliance with the effort control provision.