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

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**WCPFC-SC22-2026-AR-CCM14**

**30 June 2026**

**Submitted by Naoero**

**2025 ANNUAL REPORT TO THE  
WESTERN AND CENTRAL PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION  
PART 1: INFORMATION ON FISHERIES, RESEARCH, AND STATISTICS**



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| Scientific data was provided to the Commission in accordance with the decision relating to the provision of scientific data to the Commission by 30 April 2026: [Yes/No] | Yes |
| If no, please indicate the reason(s) and intended actions:   |     |

# 1 Abstract

The Naoero Fisheries plays a critical role in supporting food security, economic development, and the livelihoods of the coastal communities.

Effective fisheries management relies on robust monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) systems to ensure compliance with regulations and promote the sustainable use of marine resources.

MCS integrates data collection, regulatory oversight, and enforcement mechanisms to monitor fishing activities, manage fish stocks, and prevent illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.

At the same time, ocean conservation is essential for protecting marine diversity, maintaining ecosystem health, and preserving the ocean's capacity to support human wellbeing.

Sustainable fishing practices, including selective fishing methods, regulated harvesting, and responsible aquaculture, contribute to balancing economic benefits with environmental protection.

This report highlights the importance of strengthening fisheries management and conservation measures to ensure the long-term sustainability of marine resources for present and future generations.

# 2 Background

Within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) or waters, Naoero has an offshore purse seine fishery consisting of Distant Water Fishing Nation's (DWFNs) vessels and an inshore artisanal fishery consisting of small skiffs, canoes and Kayaks that are wholly owned and operated by local fishermen. Since the establishment of the Naoero Fisheries and Marine Resources Authority (NFMRA), the DWFNs fleet have been the dominant fleet licensed to operate in Naoero's Exclusive Economic Zone and in 2025, it is still, the major fleet operating in its waters.

The Distant Water Fishing Nation's fleet's main target is the highly migratory tuna species; Skipjack (*Katsuwonus Pelamis*), Yellowfin (*Thunnus Albacares*) and Bigeye (*Thunnus Obesus*). All catches by the fleet are exported mainly to the foreign fish markets or canneries. The bulk of the DWFN vessel sizes are between 1001 – 1500 plus gross tonnage, and all are licensed to fish in Naoero's EEZ on a Bilateral Agreement, the Multilateral Federated States of Micronesia Arrangement (FSMA) or Treaty (UST).

Naoero's flag vessels are licensed under the FSMA which is managed by the Party to the Naoero Agreement Office (PNAO). The Arrangement allows the fleet to operate beyond Naoero's jurisdiction, but within the PNA members EEZ and all the fleet's catches are distributed to overseas markets. Naoero has an artisanal fishery within its territorial waters; major fishing activities in the fishery are made by local fishermen who owns and operates vessels, i.e., small motorized skiffs, kayaks and locally built canoes. The local fishermen's main objective is the pelagic species which are generally free-school or FAD aggregated; these catches are principally for their sustenance, bartering, or commercial on a small scale. The licensing of DWFN vessels and flagging of vessels is not only an important source of revenue for Naoero but also employment for the local population through the Naoero Observer Program (NROB).

Good science and research and provision of catch and effort data are imperative to managing of Naoero's tuna resources at a sustainable level. The climate change is now a serious threat that need its impact on the tuna resources to be mitigated, hence best scientific research is very important

### 3 Flag State Reporting

Naoero has been a Flag State since 2018, initially it flagged two vessels appropriately naming the vessels; 'Naoero Star' and 'Naoero Sun'.

Since then, Naoero had expanded its fleet for the past seven years from two to an average of 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 Naoero's EEZ but also beyond its own, but, within the jurisdiction of members to the Parties to the Naoero Agreement's EEZ. The fleet's primary target are the highly migratory tuna species: Skipjack (SKJ), Yellowfin (YFT) and Bigeye (BET); the fleet's catches are distributed throughout the foreign fish markets and canneries.

Naoero's Flag vessels for the past 5 years (Table 2) had caught a total of 507,169 mt of tuna at an average of 101,434 mt per year. The average breakdown of catches by species are; SKJ at 83,453 mt, YFT at 15,201 mt, and BET at 2,618 mt per year.

#### 3.1 Annual catch estimates for the national purse seine fleet

| Species        | 2021      | 2022      | 2023     | 2024     | 2025            |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------------|
| Bigeye tuna    | 2,513.8   | 2,605.2   | 1,946.4  | 1,015.1  | <b>5,011.7</b>  |
| Skipjack tuna  | 92,436.7  | 102,671.6 | 76,139.8 | 79,670.0 | <b>66,349.2</b> |
| Yellowfin tuna | 28,182.3  | 11,644.3  | 12,306.8 | 6,355.4  | <b>17,517.6</b> |
| Total          | 123,132.8 | 116,921.1 | 90,393.0 | 87,040.5 | <b>88,878.5</b> |

Table 2: Annual catch estimates for the Naoero purse seine fleet, by primary species and year, in the WCPFC Convention Area. Source - Tufman 2, report 3605.

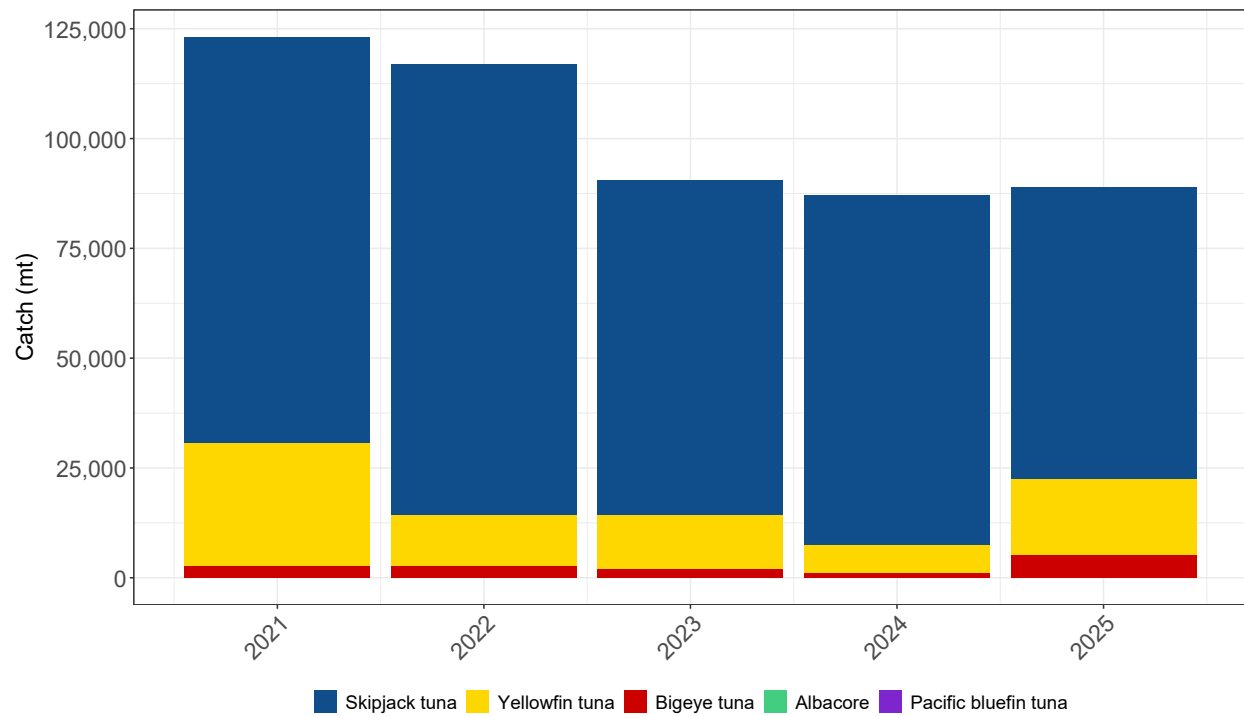


Figure 1: Historical annual catch estimates (mt) for the Naoero purse seine fleet, by primary species and year, in the WCPFC Convention Area for 2021-2025. Source - Tufman 2, report 3605.

### 3.2 Historical annual vessel numbers for the national fleet

Figure 2 displays the total number of active vessels in Naoero's national fleet from 2021 to 2025 per size category. The purse seine fleet composition by vessel size category (GRT) from the last 5 years is also presented in Table 3. The majority of vessels consistently fall within the 500+ GRT range, indicating a strong presence of large-scale operations.

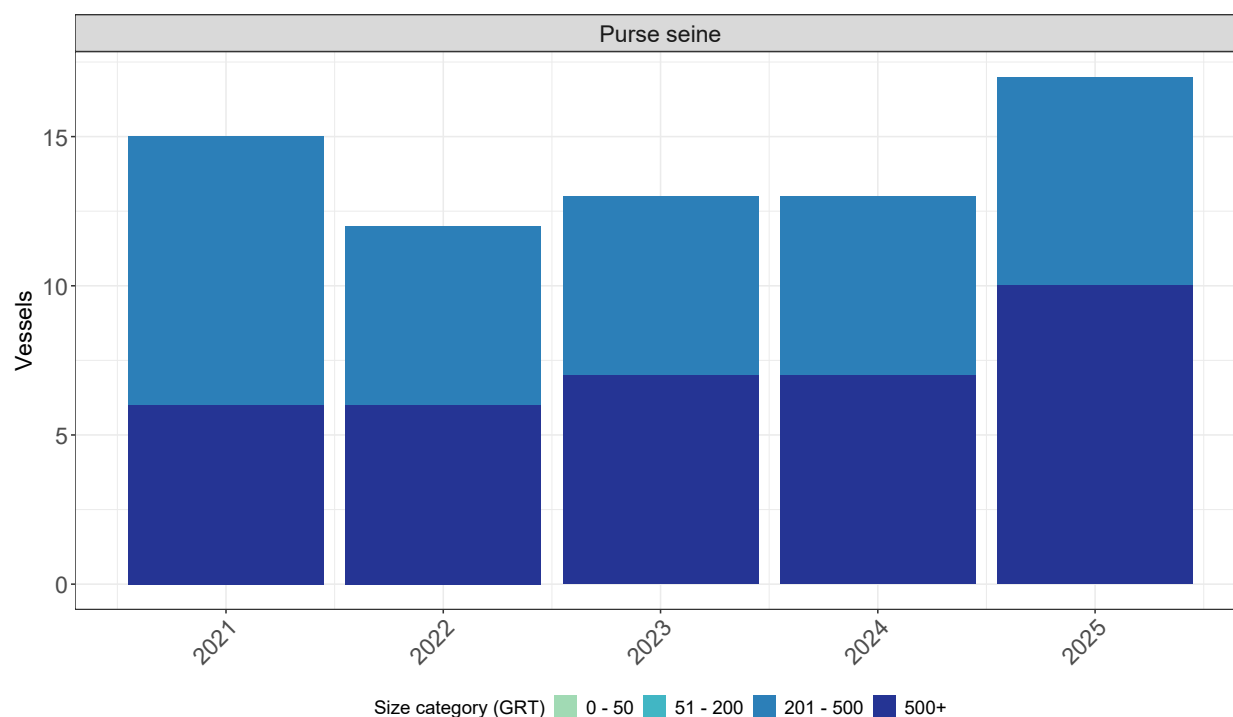


Figure 2: Historical annual vessel numbers for the Naoero fleet, by gear, for the WCPFC Convention Area. Source - Tufman 2, report 3605.

| gear        | Size Category (GRT) | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|-------------|---------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Purse seine | 0 - 50              | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    |
|             | 51 - 200            | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    |
|             | 201 - 500           | 9    | 6    | 6    | 6    | 7    |
|             | 500+                | 6    | 6    | 7    | 7    | 10   |

Table 3: Number of Naoero purse seine vessels, by size category, active in the WCPFC Convention Area over 2021-2025. Source - Tufman 2, report 3605.



### 3.3 Distribution of catches of target species for different national fisheries

In this section we present the spatial distribution of catch (in metric tonnes) by species, Albacore, Bigeye tuna, and Yellowfin tuna , from Naoero's fleet across the period 2021- 2025, primarily concentrated within and just outside Naoero's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).



Figure 3: Map showing the distribution of target species catch (mt) for the Naoero purse seine fishery. Source - Tufman 2, report 3608.

### 3.4 Captures of species of special interest (SSIs)

Note that the tables below are specified to include - seabird, turtle and marine mammals in the instructions but we also include things like some rays and sharks. Note that Alive plus Dead does not necessarily equal Total due to unknowns.

Table 4 provides a summary of observed interactions with special interest species by Naoero's purse seine fleet from 2021 to 2025. In case of missing years in the table below, this indicates that no interactions with target species were reported during those years. Over all years, silky sharks were the most recorded species.

#### 3.4.1 Observed catches of SSIs by the purse seine fleet

| Year | Category        | Species                     | Total | Alive | Dead |
|------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|------|
| 2022 | marine mammals  | bryde's whale               | 1     | 1     | 0    |
| 2022 | marine mammals  | sei whale                   | 1     | 1     | 0    |
| 2022 | rays            | giant manta                 | 5     | 4     | 0    |
| 2022 | rays            | mantas, devil rays nei      | 7     | 0     | 0    |
| 2022 | rays            | mobula                      | 4     | 2     | 0    |
| 2023 | marine mammals  | bottlenose dolphin          | 16    | 16    | 0    |
| 2023 | marine mammals  | bryde's whale               | 16    | 16    | 0    |
| 2023 | marine mammals  | common dolphin              | 1     | 0     | 1    |
| 2023 | marine mammals  | false killer whale          | 39    | 34    | 5    |
| 2023 | marine mammals  | long-beaked common dolphin  | 9     | 9     | 0    |
| 2023 | marine mammals  | pantropical spotted dolphin | 4     | 1     | 0    |
| 2023 | marine mammals  | rough-toothed dolphin       | 25    | 11    | 4    |
| 2023 | marine mammals  | sei whale                   | 8     | 8     | 0    |
| 2023 | marine mammals  | spinner dolphin             | 12    | 12    | 0    |
| 2023 | marine reptiles | green turtle                | 2     | 2     | 0    |
| 2023 | marine reptiles | leatherback turtle          | 1     | 1     | 0    |
| 2023 | marine reptiles | loggerhead turtle           | 5     | 5     | 0    |
| 2023 | marine reptiles | olive ridley turtle         | 6     | 6     | 0    |

| Year | Category        | Species                    | Total | Alive | Dead |
|------|-----------------|----------------------------|-------|-------|------|
| 2023 | rays            | giant manta                | 97    | 20    | 9    |
| 2023 | rays            | mantas, devil rays nei     | 4     | 0     | 0    |
| 2023 | rays            | mobula                     | 117   | 30    | 5    |
| 2023 | whale shark     | whale shark                | 12    | 11    | 0    |
| 2024 | marine mammals  | baleen whales nei          | 1     | 1     | 0    |
| 2024 | marine mammals  | blue whale                 | 2     | 2     | 0    |
| 2024 | marine mammals  | bottlenose dolphin         | 0     | 0     | 0    |
| 2024 | marine mammals  | common dolphin             | 7     | 7     | 0    |
| 2024 | marine mammals  | false killer whale         | 11    | 11    | 0    |
| 2024 | marine mammals  | fin whale                  | 4     | 4     | 0    |
| 2024 | marine mammals  | long-beaked common dolphin | 3     | 2     | 1    |
| 2024 | marine mammals  | rough-toothed dolphin      | 12    | 12    | 0    |
| 2024 | marine mammals  | sei whale                  | 3     | 3     | 0    |
| 2024 | marine reptiles | green turtle               | 3     | 2     | 1    |
| 2024 | marine reptiles | loggerhead turtle          | 1     | 1     | 0    |
| 2024 | marine reptiles | olive ridley turtle        | 1     | 1     | 0    |
| 2024 | rays            | giant manta                | 66    | 34    | 1    |
| 2024 | rays            | mantas, devil rays nei     | 7     | 0     | 0    |
| 2024 | rays            | mobula                     | 61    | 29    | 2    |
| 2024 | whale shark     | whale shark                | 8     | 8     | 0    |
| 2025 | birds           | boobies and gannets nei    | 10    | 10    | 0    |
| 2025 | marine mammals  | blainville's beaked whale  | 1     | 1     | 0    |
| 2025 | marine mammals  | bottlenose dolphin         | 10    | 10    | 0    |
| 2025 | marine mammals  | bryde's whale              | 6     | 6     | 0    |
| 2025 | marine mammals  | common dolphin             | 5     | 2     | 3    |
| 2025 | marine mammals  | false killer whale         | 8     | 7     | 0    |

| Year | Category        | Species                | Total | Alive | Dead |
|------|-----------------|------------------------|-------|-------|------|
| 2025 | marine mammals  | fin whale              | 1     | 1     | 0    |
| 2025 | marine mammals  | melon-headed whale     | 0     | 0     | 0    |
| 2025 | marine mammals  | pygmy killer whale     | 11    | 11    | 0    |
| 2025 | marine mammals  | sei whale              | 4     | 4     | 0    |
| 2025 | marine mammals  | spinner dolphin        | 22    | 1     | 21   |
| 2025 | marine reptiles | green turtle           | 1     | 1     | 0    |
| 2025 | marine reptiles | leatherback turtle     | 2     | 2     | 0    |
| 2025 | marine reptiles | loggerhead turtle      | 2     | 2     | 0    |
| 2025 | rays            | giant manta            | 160   | 37    | 88   |
| 2025 | rays            | mantas, devil rays nei | 17    | 0     | 0    |
| 2025 | rays            | mobula                 | 101   | 42    | 5    |
| 2025 | whale shark     | whale shark            | 4     | 4     | 0    |

Table 4: Observed annual estimated catches of species of special interest (seabird, turtle and marine mammals) by the Naoero purse seine fleet, in the WCPFC Convention Area, for years 2021-2025, to the extent possible. Note that the Total may not reflect the sum of Alive and Dead as some animals are reported with an Unknown status. Source - Tufman 2, report 2953.

### 3.5 Annual catch estimates for non-target, associated and dependent species for the national purse seine fleet

Table 5 provides a summary of observed interactions with non-target species by Naoero's purse seine fleet from 2021 to 2025. In case of missing years in the table below, this indicates that no interactions with non-target species were reported during those years. Over all years, rays were the most recorded group, with frequent interactions involving giant manta and mobula.

| Species        | 2021 | 2022  | 2023 | 2024  | 2025 |
|----------------|------|-------|------|-------|------|
| Black marlin   | 5.3  | 0.6   | 6.2  | 1.1   | 5.3  |
| Blue marlin    | 6.8  | 23.2  | 26.0 | 21.4  | 17.7 |
| Silky shark    | 63.5 | 108.4 | 71.7 | 187.6 | 89.6 |
| Striped marlin | 0.0  | 1.9   | 1.8  | 0.5   | 0.9  |

| Species                 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Oceanic whitetip shark  | 0.0  | 2.5  | 1.7  | 1.6  | 10.3 |
| Whale shark             | 0.0  | 5.4  | 0.1  | 95.0 | 44.2 |
| Sailfish                | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 1.3  | 0.5  |
| Hammerhead sharks (spn) | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  |
| Shortbill spearfish     | 0.1  | 0.3  | 0.0  | 0.1  | 0.0  |
| Swordfish               | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.1  | 0.0  | 0.1  |
| Thresher sharks (thr)   | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  |

Table 5: Annual estimated catches of non-target, associated and dependent species, including sharks, by the Naoero purse seine fleet, in the WCPFC Convention Area over 2021-2025. Source - Tufman 2, report 3605.

## 4 Socio-economic factors

The **Offshore fishing licensing** of Distant Water Fishing Nation vessels on Bilateral Agreements and Multilateral Arrangements or Treaty, the Flag State vessels with the Vessel Day Scheme (VDS) are the major revenue generators for Naoero's Fishery which also contributes 14.5% of the non-aid national budget of Naoero's Gross National Income (GNI).

The **Artisanal Fishery** remains the sole primary source of food nourishment for the local community and small-scale income producer for the local fishermen.

**Naoero's Observer Program** (NROB) is a significant development made from the offshore fishery; it provides job opportunities for Naoero's population. It also assists the regional fisheries management organisations (RFMOs) with their efforts in managing the vast Western and Central Pacific Ocean's (WCPO) highly migratory tuna stock.

The program employs a total of 45 PIRFO-trained and Certified Observers.

In 2025 the program had:

- 29 Active Observers
- 1 Certified PIRFO Trainer and Assessor/Debriefers Assessor
- 1 PIRFO Trainee Trainer/ Debriefers Assessor
- 4 PIRFO Debriefers
- 5 Trainee Debriefers
- 26 MSC-Certified Observers

Training:

- February 2025, 2 Observers attended Observer training in Fiji that was facilitated by SPC.
- In-country 3-day MSC training – USP, Naoero.

## 5 Research and Statistics

A sustainable tuna stock for the future generation is very important to Naoero and to achieve this, good scientific data and appropriate research is needed to allow EEZ custodians implement best management decisions to ensure the highly migratory tuna stock remains sustainable and healthy.

The Naoero Observer Program (NROB) not only provides employment to the local community, but also collects important data and biological tissue specimens for sampling by SPC scientists to extensively analyze and provide best management actions to the regional fishery management organizations, i.e., Western and Central Pacific Fishery Commission, Forum Fisheries Agency and the Party to the Naoero Agreement Office implement measures that will keep the tuna stocks sustainable and to also evaluate the impact of the evolving global “climate change” threat.

Naoero also supports and acknowledges the important roles of the RFMOs i.e., FFA, WCPFC, PNAO, and the SPC for their continuous support in providing expert effective management advices throughout 2025.

The Naoero Observer Program did a total of 88 observer trips on 3 fish carriers and 85 purse seiners to provide scientific information for SPC, FFA and the WCPFC in 2025.

- National - 9 3 Fish Carriers, 6 PS
- PNA - 79 77 FSMA PS, 2 Treaty PS

Naoero 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 trainings that are provided by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community, the Forum Fisheries Agency, the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission and the Parties to the Naoero Agreement Office.

## 6 Addendum

### 6.0.1 Section A

#### 6.0.1.1 CMM 2009-03 [Swordfish], Para 8

CCMs shall report to the Commission the total number of vessels that fished for swordfish and the total catch of swordfish for the following:

- 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;
  - **No report available** - Naoero flagged vessels do not target SWORDFISH nor fish south of 20°S.
- b. vessels operating under charter, lease or other similar mechanism as part of their domestic fishery south of 20°S; and
  - **No report available** - Naoero did not charter nor lease any vessels that fish South of 20°S.
- c. any other vessels fishing within their waters south of 20°S.
  - **No report available** - Naoero does not have any vessel that fish within the area South of 20°S.

**As reported above, the CMM 2009-03 [Swordfish], Para 8 does not apply to Naoero.**

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.

*\* Note: WCPFC11 confirmed a common understanding that "total catch" in this reporting requirement refers to both targeted and bycatch catches of swordfish*

**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.**

#### **6.0.1.2 Observer coverage (WCPFC11 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.

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

**No report available – Naoero did not flag nor charter any long-line vessels in 2025 , therefore, Naoero does not have any report to submit for the CMM; Observer coverage (WCPFC 11 decision – para 484(b) ).**



### 6.0.1.3 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 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

| 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) Fishing gear |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| <b>Offloaded<br/>91,127</b> | <b>RABAU</b>   | <b>PAPUA NEW GUINEA<br/>(PG)</b>   | <b>Inside<br/>convention<br/>Area</b>  | <b>SKJ: 29,013<br/>YFT: 7,647<br/>BET: 937</b>   | <b>FROZEN</b>   | <b>PS</b>       |
|                             | <b>TARAWA</b>  | <b>KIRIBATI (KI)</b>   | <b>Inside<br/>convention<br/>Area</b>  | <b>SKJ: 1,301<br/>YFT: 1,139<br/>BET: 285</b>    |                 |                 |
|                             | <b>MAJURO</b>  | <b>MARSHALLS (MH)</b>  | <b>Inside<br/>convention<br/>Area</b>  | <b>SKJ: 21,344<br/>YFT: 4,551<br/>BET: 1,997</b> |                 |                 |
|                             | <b>POHNPEI</b>   | <b>MICRONESIA (FM)</b>   | <b>Inside<br/>Convention<br/>Area</b>  | <b>SKJ: 20,344<br/>YFT: 3,347<br/>BET: 1,060</b> |                 |                 |
|                             | <b>KIRITIMATI</b>  | <b>KIRIBATI (KI)</b>   | <b>Inside<br/>Convention<br/>Area</b>  | <b>SKJ: 3,371<br/>YFT: 157<br/>BET: 164</b>      |                 |                 |
|                             | <b>HONIARA</b>   | <b>SOLOMON ISLAND (SB)</b>   | <b>Inside<br/>Convention<br/>Area</b>  | <b>SKJ: 2,405<br/>YFT: 645<br/>BET: 5</b>        |                 |                 |

Table 6: Transshipment quantities (CMM 2009-06, Para 11, Part 1).

- (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:
- offloaded and received;
  - transshipped in port, transshipped at sea in areas of national jurisdiction, and transshipped beyond areas of national jurisdiction;
  - transshipped inside the Convention Area and transshipped outside the Convention Area;
  - caught inside the Convention Area and caught outside the Convention Area; and
  - fishing gear

| a) offloaded and received | b) <u>transshipped</u> 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 |
|---------------------------|---|---|---|-----------------|
| <b>Offloaded<br/>122</b>  | <b>RABUL – 39</b>   | <b>PG</b>   | <b>Inside<br/>Convention Area<br/>(WCPFC)</b>                               | <b>PS</b>       |
|                           | <b>TARAWA – 4</b>   | <b>KI</b>   | <b>Inside<br/>Convention Area<br/>(WCPFC)</b>                               |                 |
|                           | <b>MAJURO – 40</b>  | <b>MH</b>   | <b>Inside<br/>Convention Area<br/>(WCPFC)</b>                               |                 |
|                           | <b>POHNPEI – 31</b>   | <b>FM</b>   | <b>Inside<br/>Convention Area<br/>(WCPFC)</b>                               |                 |
|                           | <b>KIRITIMATI - 4</b>   | <b>KI</b>   | <b>Inside<br/>Convention Area<br/>(WCPFC)</b>                               |                 |
|                           | <b>HONIARA - 4</b>  | <b>SB</b>   | <b>Inside<br/>Convention Area<br/>(WCPFC)</b>                               |                 |

*Figures are from 100% log-sheet coverage*

Table 7: Transshipment quantities (CMM 2009-06, Para 11, Part 2).

**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.

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

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).

**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.

| flag | date       | lat       | lon        | eez | species                              | number fate |
|------|------------|-----------|------------|-----|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| NR   | 17/02/2025 | 0704.078S | 16627.250E | SB  | SPINNER<br>DOLPHIN                   | 16 Released |
| NR   | 20/02/2025 | 0207.000S | 15906.416E | PG  | FALSE KILLER<br>WHALE                | 6 Released  |
| NR   | 26/03/2025 | 0319.320S | 16549.320E | NR  | INDO-PACIF.<br>BOTTLENOSE<br>DOLPHIN | 3 Released  |
| NR   | 06/10/2025 | 0635.320S | 15300.508E | PG  | FALSE KILLER<br>WHALE                | 2 Released  |
| NR   | 06/12/2025 | 0326.869N | 15342.211E | FM  | COMMON<br>DOLPHIN                    | Released    |
| NR   | 13/12/2025 | 0131.339N | 15522.589E | FM  | COMMON<br>DOLPHIN                    | 2 Released  |

Table 8: Summary of the number of cetacean encirclements by purse seine nets in reporting year. Source - Tufman 2, report 3222.

#### 6.0.1.5 CMM 2018-3 [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
- **Naoero did not flag nor charter any long-line vessels in 2025, therefore, the CMM. 2018-03 [Seabirds] para 13 is not applicable to Naoero.**

#### Table(s) x (by area)

Naoero did not license or charter any long line vessels in 2025 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

**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 z**

**Naoero did not flag nor charter any long-line vessels in 2025 , therefore, reports for the CMM 2018-03 [Seabirds] Annex 2 is not applicable to Naoero due to above notes.**

**AUDIT POINT [RP] 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.**

## **6.0.2 Section B**

### **6.0.2.1 CMM 2006-04 [Southwest Pacific striped marlin], Para 4**

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.

**No report available – Naoero did not flag nor charter any long-line vessels in 2025 , therefore, therefore the CMM 2006-04 [South West Striped Marlin], Para 4 is not applicable to Naoero.**

#### **6.0.2.2 CMM 2015-02 [South Pacific Albacore] Para 4**

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.

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.’

**No report available – Naoero did not charter nor flag any long line vessels in 2025, and have no vessels fishing south of 20S, hence the CMM 2015-02 [South Pacific Albacore] Para 4 is not applicable to Naoero.**

**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.**



### **6.0.2.3 CMM 2019-03 [North Pacific Albacore], Para 3**

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.

*Note: WCPFC10 clarified that this reporting responsibility lies with the flag State*

**No report available – Naoero did not flag or charter vessels targeting North Pacific Albacore north of the equator nor were there any accidental by-catches by Naoero’s flag vessels in 2025. Therefore, CMM2019-03 [North Pacific Albacore], Para 3 is not applicable to Naoero.**

**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.**

#### **6.0.2.4 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.*

*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 report available – Naoero’s vessel did not fish in the North Pacific area, therefore, the CMM2023-03 [North Pacific Swordfish], para 4 is not applicable to Naoero.**