



**SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE  
TWELFTH REGULAR SESSION**

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

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**WCPFC-SC12-AR/CCM-24**

**TOKELAU**



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

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TOKELAU

2016

The Commission for the Conservation and Management  
of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central  
Pacific Ocean

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

2016

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 2016	Yes

## ABSTRACT

The Tokelau General Fono approved and endorsed the Tokelau Fisheries Policy in 2012 which clearly specifies the fisheries in Tokelau fishery waters into two main parts;

1. Inshore Fisheries – (0-12nm TW) specific for food security
2. Offshore Fisheries – (12-200nm EEZ) specific for revenue generation,

Tokelau has also identified a buffer zone (closed area) of 13nm in addition to the 12nm TW closed to any fishing for food security.

There is no commercial fishing industry in Tokelau but in comparison to the size of the population it has a large artisanal fleet of about 50-60 small 12' to 16' ft. motorised aluminium boats powered by 15-30HP outboard motors.

The Tokelau Fisheries Policy has also specified LL fishing in two categories;

1. Tropical LL Fishery – targeting YFT and BET
2. Albacore LL Fishery – targeting ALB and SWO

In 2015 there was a 15% proportionate decrease in days across all PNA VDS participants and Tokelau's days for 2015 were decreased from 1, 000 days to 985. All of Tokelau's 2015 fishing days were utilised by way of sale to bilateral fishing partners, traded between VDS participating members, contributed to the UST Pool, contributed to the sub-pooling parties.

In 2015, excluding the UST vessels, a total of 31 PS vessels were licensed by Tokelau (18 flagged by Korea, 8 flagged by Kiribati, 1 flagged by Spain, 2 flagged by El Salvador and 2 flagged by NZ. The majority of effort that occurred in Tokelau's EEZ for 2015 were carried out by PS and the majority of this effort occurred in the North and North Eastern parts of the Tokelau EEZ (refer Fig. 1)

In 2015 Tokelau reached her LL license limit of 25 and the LL vessels that were licensed by Tokelau in 2015 were made up of the following; 18 flagged to Vanuatu (8 Tropical Tuna and 10 ALB LL), 4 flagged by Taiwan (4 ALB LL), 2 flagged by the Cook Islands (1 Tropical LL and 1 Albacore LL) and 1 flagged by Kiribati (Tropical LL). The majority of the LL effort occurred in the South and South East of the Tokelau EEZ (refer Fig. 2)

While transshipments in the EEZ is permitted by law in certain circumstances, as a matter of policy Tokelau does not currently allow transshipment to occur in its EEZ, Territorial Sea or Internal Waters.

In 2015 Tokelau did not approve nor authorise any transshipment activities in her waters.

## **INTRODUCTION**

### Background

Tokelau continues to develop its tuna management capacities. Current focus include strengthening the capacities of her Fisheries personnel within the Fisheries Division and annually reviewing and updating her Offshore Fisheries Management Plan (OFMP).

Independently reviewing our Fisheries Policy has been scheduled for the end of the 2016.

Tokelau like many of the countries in the region continues to develop and build sustainable fisheries through sound management decisions that will allow the people of Tokelau to continue benefiting from into the future.

## **ANNUAL FISHERIES INFORMATION**

For the past few years Tokelau has been participating in the PNA PS VDS established under the Parties to the Palau Arrangement. In 2013 it commenced selling its' fishing days under this scheme.

Fisheries in Tokelau include two elements.

Foreign Purse-Seine and Longline fishing.

Offshore fishing is undertaken by foreign fishing vessels of distant water fishing nations and neighbouring Pacific Island States.

There has been little movement regarding the following and there is no indication that it is likely to change over the next few years - Tokelau does not have the capacity to flag fishing vessels so there are no Tokelau-flagged fishing vessels. There are no port, wharfage and mooring infrastructure and facilities in Tokelau to cater for transshipment, port sampling or processing of large-scale tuna catches. All catches by foreign licensed vessels are offloaded outside Tokelau.

Logsheet data for the United States purse-seine vessels under the Treaty (USMLT) are obtained from SPC and data for the New Zealand purse-seine vessels can also be obtained from the SPC pending Tokelau requesting NZ to authorise SPC to release these data.

Logsheet data for the foreign longliners that have been licensed by Tokelau have not been obtained due to lack of capacity and resources both human and financial however, having the Tokelau Fishing License General Conditions and Schedules annually reviewed and updated caters for the implementation of current and newly adopted WCPFC CMMs.

The following tables show the annual catch and effort levels in Tokelau waters by foreign fishing vessels for the period 2011 to 2015.

Table 1. Annual Foreign purse-seine catches in Tokelau EEZ from 2011 to 2015.  
(based on raised logsheet data)

FLAG	YEAR	DAYS	BET	CATCH (mt)		TOTAL
				SKJ	YFT	
EC	2011	6	10	94	9	113
	2012	23	76	1,068	62	1,206
	2013	35	156	1,900	116	2,171
	2014	4	29	225	21	274
ES	2011	8	6	196	6	208
	2012	2	6	160	6	172
	2013	16	116	1,391	111	1,618
	2014	39	220	2,939	162	3,320
KI	2011	147	56	1,908	93	2,056
	2012	25	0	820	10	831
	2013	5	7	305	12	324
	2014	23	59	867	118	1,043
	2015	5	0	151	1	152
KR	2012	37	1	1,487	18	1,506
	2013	14	54	740	88	883
	2014	22	23	1,045	69	1,137
	2015	31	0	3435	5	3440
NZ	2011	98	34	2,324	50	2,408
	2012	23	8	351	31	390
	2013	20	21	483	37	541
	2014	2	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0
SV	2011	9	168	820	156	1,143
	2012	45	171	1,193	186	1,550
	2013	18	26	441	31	498
	2014	5	69	622	110	801
US	2011	601	452	12,533	645	13,631
	2012	581	408	12,882	1,595	14,885
	2013	291	465	8,517	839	9,821
	2014	456	624	15,002	1,547	17,173
	2015	697	43	36267	709	37019

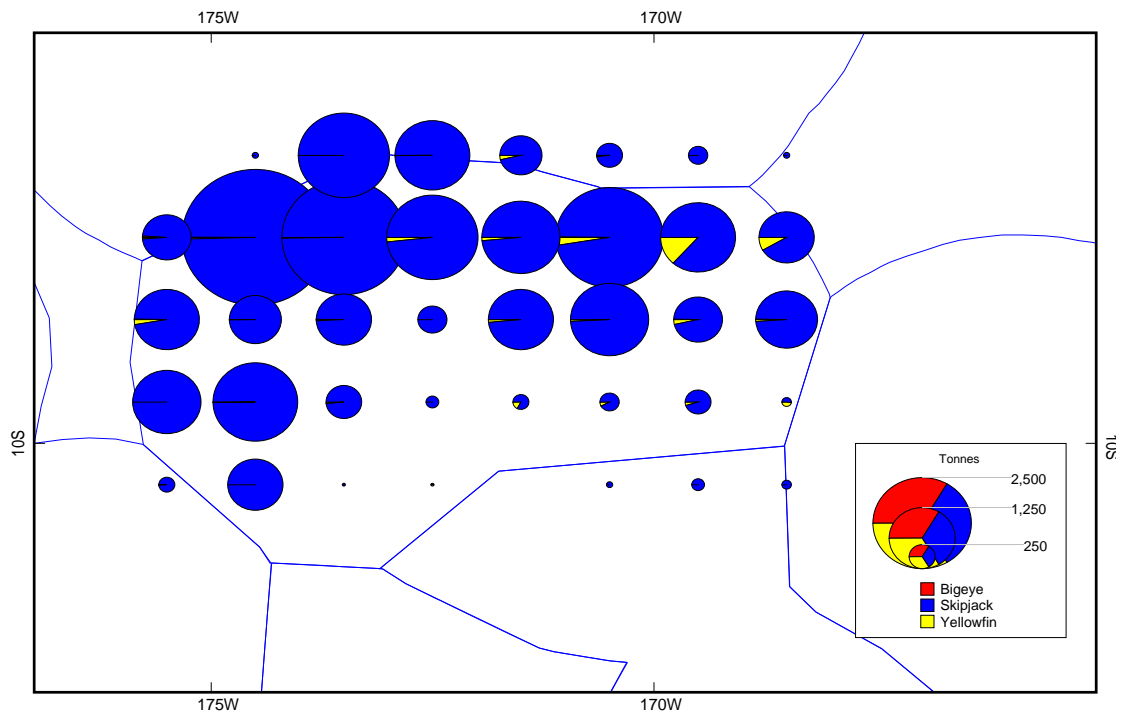


Figure 1. Distribution of purse seine catches by species in the Tokelau EEZ, 2015

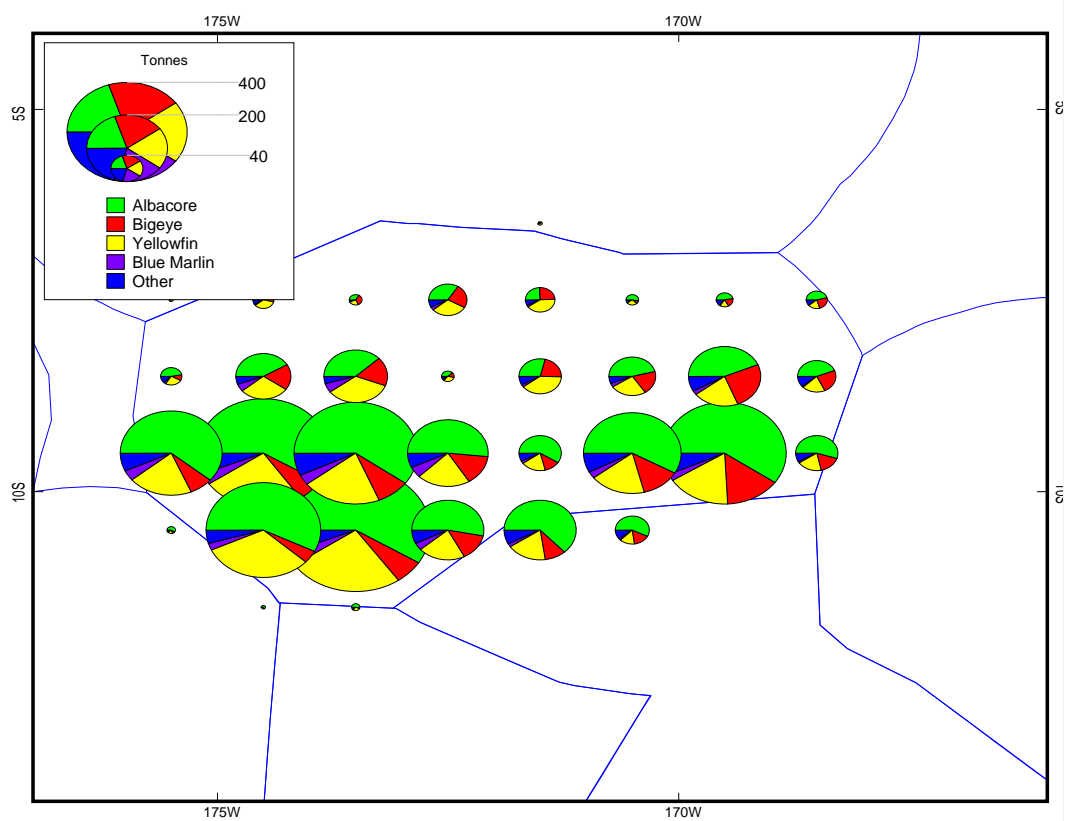


Figure 2. Distribution of longline catches by species in the Tokelau EEZ, 2015



Table 2. Annual Foreign longline catches in Tokelau EEZ from 2011 to 2015. (based on unraised logsheet data)

FLAG	YEAR	DAYS	CATCH (MT)			TOTAL
			ALB	BET	YFT	
CK	2011	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	141	147	22	47	238
FJ	2011	0	41.339	74.743	58.878	174.96
	2012	0	41.123	83.847	27.714	152.684
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0
KI	2011	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	97.746	55.259	62.029	215.034
	2015	239	202	63	77	369
SB	2011	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	225	82	41	42	165
TV	2011	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	110.299	141.013	85.474	336.786
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0
TW	2011	0	17.106	55.82	31.361	104.287
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	173	71	24	38	146
VU	2011	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	1890	969	244	445	1658

## National Fleet – Artisanal Tuna Fishery.

The Tokelau Artisanal fleet consists of small motorised aluminium boats ranging from 12 – 16 ft. in length and powered by 15 – 30 horse power outboard motors. The artisanal fishery is primarily for local consumption and uses surface trolling and vertical handline methods targeting mainly skipjack and yellowfin tuna.

Most artisanal fishing activities in Tokelau waters occur within 4 nautical miles from shore. Domestic fisheries development in Tokelau is severely constrained by market access and lack of infrastructure, and the Government is committed to developing strategies that will provide opportunities for participation in small-scale commercial tuna fishery developments. Any commercial inshore fisheries would need to be authorised by the Taupulega (Village Council) subject to a cost-benefit and market analysis, and environmental impact assessment to demonstrate it will not jeopardise food security and will create a net economic gain.

The following table however provides an estimated annual catch and effort by the Tokelau artisanal fleet in 2015 based on incomplete data collected from the artisanal fishery. The SPC Artisanal Catch Forms are now being used and will help improve data collection.

TOKELAU					
Year	Month	RAISED CATCH (kgs)			
		SKJ	YFT	OTH	TOTAL
2015	TOTAL	72,330	106,041	62,746	241,117
		41%	59%		

Table 3. Estimated Artisanal tuna catches in Tokelau waters, 2015

## RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Tokelau is seriously concerned about the quality of catch and effort data relating to the Tokelau EEZ fisheries. Due to a variety of reasons—including poor administration and IUU fishing—the fisheries statistics for the Tokelau EEZ are less than adequate. While not necessarily material for stock assessment purposes, Tokelau will not be constrained by the paucity and poor quality of the catch and effort data as it proceeds to determine the nature and extent of the fishing rights in its EEZ.

## TUFMAN - TUF-ART

The tuna research and statistical needs of Tokelau are largely met by the assistance and support of SPCs' Oceanic Fisheries Programme. Part of this assistance is the implementation of the Tuna Management System TUFMAN, now upgraded to TUFMAN 2, in Tokelau. It is now fully functional with ongoing assistance with training as new systems are developed. This initiative will empower the fisheries division with a tool to help provide advice to local government and also help fulfil its obligations and commitments to the Commission and other regional organisations. Whilst TUFMAN manages the commercial data (offshore fisheries) TUF-ART has been implemented for managing the artisanal fishery (inshore fisheries). The new artisanal fisheries component of TUFMAN 2 will be introduced to Tokelau fisheries officers in late 2016.

### Monitoring

All foreign fishing vessels that are licensed to fish in Tokelau waters are required to carry an FFA approved Automatic Location Communicator (ALC) or Mobile Transmitting Unit (MTU) and whilst within Tokelau waters, they are monitored by the FFA installed Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS). This is a critical part of MCS and a workstation was installed in Tokelau in 2005. Tokelau aims to strengthen MCS capabilities, through participation in regional and sub-regional strategies and through the use of regional infrastructures. Due to limited resources available, Tokelau must participate in regional and sub-regional collaborations to combat IUU in the Tokelau EEZ. As a participant in the PNA VDS established under the Palau Arrangement, Tokelau is now implementing the VDS for their purse seine fisheries and vessels licensed to fish against Tokelau's vessel days within its EEZ are also monitored through the PNA VDS systems. Any vessels operating under a new US Tuna Treaty will also use the PNA VDS.

Tokelau appreciates the value of an Observer Programme and will consider appropriate collaborative effort in the region. Required observer services are provided through the FFA Regional Observer Programme (within which Tokelau has a very limited number of observers) and other FFA members' country observer programmes. Tokelau has no port and wharfage infrastructure so there is no Port Sampling Programme and no port sampling is carried in Tokelau.

Tokelau is a party to the Te Vaka Toa arrangement and it provides for participants to work collaboratively with respect to monitoring and enforcement in their EEZs. Tokelau is committed to sharing MCS assets and information with other members with the view that in time the Te Vaka Toa arrangement will strengthen the MCS arrangements for Tokelau's EEZ.

Surface and air patrols/surveillance of Tokelau's EEZ are undertaken by New Zealand and FFA coordinated patrols, with input and assistance from Tokelau's fisheries division.

## **MANAGEMENT AND CAPACITY BUILDING**

### Management

In June 2011 Tokelau adopted a new Fisheries Policy. Since then Tokelau had developed an Offshore Fisheries Management Plan (endorsed by General Fono in June 2013) covering the tuna fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone, and commenced the consultations of management plans for the inshore fisheries (lagoons, reefs and coastal waters of the Territorial Sea) for each atoll.

For the offshore fisheries Tokelau has set the following zone-based limits:

Fishery	Zone-based Limit	Status
Purse seine fishery	985 vessel days for 2015	WCPFC formally notified through PNA plus Tokelau reporting of annual vessel day limits
Albacore longline fishery	2500 tonnes	Interim limit
Tropical longline - Yellowfin	4000 tonnes	Interim limit
Tropical longline - Bigeye	2000 tonnes	Interim limit

To implement the purse seine limits Tokelau has become a Participant to the Palau Arrangement and joined the PNA's Vessel Day Scheme (VDS). Tokelau's purse seine vessel day limits are set annually and moves up or down in proportion to changes in the annual PNA VDS TAE. The Conservation and Management Measure 2014-01 agreed by the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission requires the PNA to stay within a TAE whose reference level is the 2010 fishing year effort levels. In the US Tuna Treaty renewal negotiations Tokelau is now in the 'PNA plus Tokelau' pool.

In the longline fisheries the interim zone limits are implemented by limits on the number of vessels to be licensed each year (up to 15 vessels in the albacore fishery and up to 10 vessels in the tropical longline fishery). Tokelau is a participant to the Tokelau Arrangement, which provides a framework for the development of cooperative zone-based management of South Pacific albacore tuna fisheries Tokelau will work with coastal states with an interest in the longline fisheries prior to formally notifying the country limits to the Commission.

Tokelau has also revised its licensing conditions to meet Tokelau's obligations under CMM 2014-01 and to be consistent with the standardised format recommended by FFA.

The Tokelau EEZ Fishing Regulations are under review to ensure that they will support the Tokelau Fisheries Policy and Offshore Fisheries Management Plan, and requirements of the Palau Arrangement.

### Capacity Building

Following on from adopting the new Tokelau Fisheries Policy, there is now a strong focus on capacity-building for the Tokelau Fisheries Division.

In 2015 fisheries personnel spent 125 days in total in training on fisheries management related issues. Tokelau is committed in ensuring ongoing capacity building and developments for fisheries personnel.





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## ADDENDUM TO ANNUAL REPORT PART 1

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

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9 March 2016

### TOKELAU

### 2016

<b>CMM 2005-03 [North Pacific Albacore], Para 4</b>	<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.*</p> <p>[* footnote 1: The first such report shall be due on April 30th, 2006 and shall cover calendar year 2004. Small Island Developing States will make their best efforts to comply with this first reporting deadline.]</p> <p>*** NA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Tokelau is not a flag state. Tokelau does not authorize vessel to fish on the High Seas. Tokelau does not charter Foreign Fishing Vessels.</li><li>• The Tokelau EEZ is geographically situated between approximately 6 and 11 degrees south of latitude and between 167 and 176 degrees west of longitude (Tokelau EEZ is outside the area of application)</li><li>• Tokelau does not have a domestic commercial fishing industry.</li></ul> <p>* Note: WCPFC10 clarified that this reporting responsibility lies with the flag State</p>
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<sup>1</sup> Reporting requirements requested by CMMs and decisions by the Commission, as of WCPFC12 (Dec 2015)

<p><b>CMM 2006-04</b>  <b>[South West striped Marlin],</b>  <b>Para 4</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>*** NA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tokelau is not a flag state. Tokelau does not authorize vessel to fish on the High Seas. Tokelau does not charter Foreign Fishing Vessels.</li> <li>• The Tokelau EEZ is geographically situated between approximately 6 and 11degrees south of latitude and between 167 and 176 degrees west of longitude (Tokelau EEZ is outside the area of application)</li> <li>• Tokelau does not have a domestic commercial fishing industry.</li> </ul>
<p><b>CMM 2009-03</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> <p>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;</p> <p>b. vessels operating under charter, lease or other similar mechanism as part of their domestic fishery south of 20°S; and</p> <p>c. any other vessels fishing within their waters south of 20°S.</p> <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>*** NA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tokelau is not a flag state. Tokelau does not authorize vessel to fish on the High Seas. Tokelau does not charter Foreign Fishing Vessels.</li> <li>• The Tokelau EEZ is geographically situated between approximately 6 and 11degrees south of latitude and between 167 and 176 degrees west of longitude (Tokelau EEZ is outside the area of application)</li> <li>• Tokelau does not have a domestic commercial fishing industry.</li> </ul>
<p><b>CMM 2009-06</b>  <b>[Transshipment],</b>  <b>Para 11</b>  <b>(ANNEX II)</b></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 style="text-align: center;">ANNEX II</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TRANSHIPMENT INFORMATION TO BE REPORTED ANNUALLY BY CCMs</p> <p>Each CCM shall include in Part 1 of its Annual Report to the Commission:</p>

	<p>(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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. offloaded and received;</li> <li>b. transhipped in port, transhipped at sea in areas of national jurisdiction, and transhipped beyond areas of national jurisdiction;</li> <li>c. transhipped inside the Convention Area and transshipped outside the Convention Area;</li> <li>d. caught inside the Convention Area and caught outside the Convention Area;</li> <li>e. species;</li> <li>f. product form; and</li> <li>g. fishing gear used</li> </ol> <p>(2) the number of transhipments involving highly migratory fish stocks covered by this measure by fishing vessels that is responsible for reporting against, broken down by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. offloaded and received;</li> <li>b. transhipped in port, transhipped at sea in areas of national jurisdiction, and transhipped beyond areas of national jurisdiction;</li> <li>c. transhipped inside the Convention Area and transhipped outside the Convention Area;</li> <li>d. caught inside the Convention Area and caught outside the Convention Area; and</li> <li>e. fishing gear.</li> </ol> <p>***NA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tokelau is not a flag state. Tokelau does not authorize vessel to fish on the High Seas. Tokelau does not charter Foreign Fishing Vessels.</li> <li>• Tokelau has no ports and is therefore not a Port State.</li> <li>• While transshipments in the EEZ is permitted by law in certain circumstances, as a matter of policy Tokelau does not currently allow transshipments to occur in its EEZ, Territorial Sea or Internal Waters.</li> </ul> <p>** Tokelau did not approve nor authorise any transshipment activity in her waters in 2015.</p>
<p><b>CMM 2010-05 [South Pacific albacore], Para 4</b></p> <p><i>Applies until Feb 2016 (see CMM 2015-02 below)</i></p>	<p>CCMs shall report annually to the Commission the catch levels of their fishing vessels that have taken South Pacific Albacore as a bycatch as well as the number and catch levels of vessels actively fishing for South Pacific albacore in the Convention area south of 20°S. Initially this information will be provided for the period 2006-2010 and then updated annually.</p> <p>***NA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tokelau is not a flag state. Tokelau does not authorize vessel to fish on the High Seas. Tokelau does not charter Foreign Fishing Vessels.</li> <li>• Tokelau does not have a domestic commercial fishing industry.</li> <li>• The Tokelau EEZ is geographically situated between approximately 6 and 11degrees south of latitude and between 167 and 176 degrees west of longitude.</li> </ul>
<p><b>CMM 2010-07 [Sharks], Para 4</b></p>	<p>Each CCM shall include key shark species*, as identified by the Scientific Committee, in their annual reporting to the Commission of annual catch and fishing</p>



	<p>effort statistics by gear type, including available historical data, in accordance with the WCPF Convention and agreed reporting procedures. CCMs shall also report annual retained and discarded catches in Part 2 of their annual report. CCMs shall as appropriate, support research and development of strategies for the avoidance of unwanted shark captures (e.g. chemical, magnetic and rare earth metal shark deterrents).</p> <p>*footnote 2: The key shark species are blue shark, silky shark, oceanic whitetip shark, mako sharks, and thresher sharks, porbeagle shark (south of 20°S, until biological data shows this or another geographic limit to be appropriate) and hammerhead sharks (winghead, scalloped, great, and smooth).</p> <p>*Note; Whale Sharks (<i>Rhincodon typus</i>) was included as a key shark species by WCPFC9 (2012)</p> <p>***NA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tokelau is not a flag state. Tokelau does not authorize vessel to fish on the High Seas. Tokelau does not charter Foreign Fishing Vessels.</li> <li>• Tokelau does not have a domestic commercial fishing industry.</li> </ul>
<p><b>CMM 2011-03</b>  <b>[Impact of PS fishing on cetaceans], Para 4</b></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>***NA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tokelau is not a flag state. Tokelau does not authorize vessel to fish on the High Seas. Tokelau does not charter Foreign Fishing Vessels.</li> <li>• Tokelau does not have a domestic commercial fishing industry.</li> </ul>
<p><b>CMM 2011-04</b>  <b>[Oceanic whitetip sharks], Para 3</b></p>	<p>CCMs shall estimate, through data collected from observer programs and other means, the number of releases of oceanic whitetip shark, including the status upon release (dead or alive), and report this information to the WCPFC in Part 1 of their Annual Reports.</p> <p>***NA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tokelau is not a flag state. Tokelau does not authorize vessel to fish on the High Seas. Tokelau does not charter Foreign Fishing Vessels.</li> <li>• Tokelau does not have a domestic commercial fishing industry</li> </ul> <p>**No interactions with oceanic white tip shark were reported.</p>
<p><b>CMM 2012-04</b>  <b>[Whale sharks], Para 06</b></p>	<p>CCMs shall advise in their Part 1 Annual Report of any instances in which whale sharks have been encircled by the purse seine nets of their flagged vessels, including details required under paragraph 4(b).</p> <p>***NA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tokelau is not a flag state. Tokelau does not authorize vessel to fish on the High Seas. Tokelau does not charter Foreign Fishing Vessels.</li> <li>• Tokelau does not have a domestic commercial fishing industry.</li> </ul>
<p><b>CMM 2012-07</b>  <b>[Seabirds], Para 9</b>  <i>Applies until 1 Jan 2017 (see CMM 2015-03</i></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, including mitigation used, observed and reported species specific seabird bycatch rates and numbers, to enable the Scientific Committee to estimate seabird mortality in all fisheries to which the WCPF Convention applies. See Annex 2 for Part 1 reporting template guideline. Alternatively, statistically rigorous estimates of</p>

<i>below)</i>	<p>species-specific seabird interaction rates (for longline, interactions per 1,000 hooks) and total numbers should be reported.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No interactions with seabirds were reported.</li> </ul>																																										
<b>CMM 2013-08 [Silky sharks], Para 3</b>	<p>CCMs shall estimate, through data collected from observer programs and other means, the number of releases of silky shark caught in the Convention Area, including the status upon release (dead or alive), and report this information to the WCPFC in Part 1 of their Annual Reports.</p> <p>***NA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tokelau is not a flag state. Tokelau does not authorize vessel to fish on the High Seas. Tokelau does not charter Foreign Fishing Vessels.</li> <li>Tokelau does not have a domestic commercial fishing industry</li> </ul> <p>**No interactions with oceanic silky shark were reported.</p>																																										
<b>Observer coverage (WCPFC 11 decision – para 484(b))</b>	<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>A sample report format is provided as guidance to assist CCMs with reporting (WCPFC11 Summary Report Attachment L Table 4)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="451 919 1398 993"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">CCM Name</th> <th rowspan="2">Fishes</th> <th colspan="3">No. of Hooks</th> <th colspan="3">New Hooks</th> <th colspan="3">Drops/ops</th> <th colspan="3">No. of Tugs</th> <th rowspan="2">No. VNTS</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Total released</th> <th>Observed</th> <th>TG</th> <th>Total released</th> <th>Observed</th> <th>TG</th> <th>Total released</th> <th>Observed</th> <th>TG</th> <th>Total released</th> <th>Observed</th> <th>TG</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>REPUBLIC OF TOKELAU</td> <td>Tokelau shark</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> </tbody> </table> <p>***NA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tokelau is not a flag state. Tokelau does not authorize vessel to fish on the High Seas. Tokelau does not charter Foreign Fishing Vessels.</li> <li>Tokelau does not have a domestic commercial fishing industry.</li> </ul>	CCM Name	Fishes	No. of Hooks			New Hooks			Drops/ops			No. of Tugs			No. VNTS	Total released	Observed	TG	Total released	Observed	TG	Total released	Observed	TG	Total released	Observed	TG	REPUBLIC OF TOKELAU	Tokelau shark													
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<b>CDS and Mass Balance Reconciliation Trial (WCPFC 12 decision, para 532)</b>	<p><b>WCPFC12 Summary Report para 532</b></p> <p>The Commission accepted TCC11’s recommendations with the Secretariat’s proposed modifications to the 2016 Mass Balance Reconciliation tasking and adopted the report of the CDS-IWG (WCPFC12-2015-19c) and the 2016 CDS-IWG work plan (<b>Attachment T</b>).</p> <p><b>Excerpt from WCPFC12 Summary Report Attachment T</b></p> <p>The CDS-IWG agreed to</p> <p>1. recommend that CCMs are encouraged to include in Annual Report Part 1, in standardized format, the information outlined in DP03 Table 1 and Table 2. For the purposes of the trial, CCMs are encouraged where available to include these tables (the information outlined in DP03 Table 1 and Table 2) related to the 2013 calendar year in their 2016 Annual Report Part 1 (so that there is at least one common year that can be the basis of the first trial MBR).</p>																																										

**Table 1 – Minimum requirements for Disposal of Species (Export and Domestic Market)**

Requirement	
Flag CCM	
Catch Location (CCM EEZ or WCPFC HS area)	
Destination (Domestic or Country)	
Gear Code	
Net weight (processed) kg	
Estimated whole weight	

**Table 2 - Receipt and Redistribution of Species (re-export and re-imports, transshipment activities to be considered as either export or import)**

Requirement	
Export year	
Export CCM or Domestic	
Import CCM	
Harvest year	
Gear code	
Net weight (processed) kg	
Estimated whole weight	

\*\*\*NA

- Tokelau is not a flag state. Tokelau does not authorize vessel to fish on the High Seas. Tokelau does not charter Foreign Fishing Vessels.
- Tokelau does not have a domestic commercial fishing industry.

**Commencing in reports that cover activities post-1 January 2016**

**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.

\*\*\*NA

- Tokelau is not a flag state. Tokelau does not authorize vessel to fish on the High Seas. Tokelau does not charter Foreign Fishing Vessels.
- The Tokelau EEZ is geographically situated between approximately 6 and 11 degrees south of latitude and between 167 and 176 degrees west of longitude. (Tokelau EEZ outside the area of application)
- Tokelau does not have a domestic commercial fishing industry.

**Commencing in reports that cover activities post-1 January 2017**

**CMM 2015-03  
[Seabirds] Para  
9**

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, including mitigation used, observed and reported species specific seabird bycatch rates and numbers, to enable the Scientific Committee to estimate seabird mortality in all fisheries to which the Convention applies. (see Annex 2 for Part 1 reporting template guideline). Alternatively, statistically rigorous estimates of species- specific seabird interaction rates (for longline, interactions per 1,000 hooks)

	and total numbers should be reported.
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- No interactions with seabirds were reported.

**CMM 2012-07 / CMM 2015-03: [Seabirds]**

**Annex 2. Guidelines for reporting templates for Part 1 report related to seabird fishery interactions**

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

**Table x: Effort, observed and estimated seabird captures by fishing year for [CCM] [South of 30°S; North of 23°N; or 23°N - 30°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); the capture rate (captures per thousand hooks) and mitigation types used by the fleet.**

Year	Fishing effort				Observed seabird captures	
	Number of vessels	Number of hooks	Observed hooks	% hooks observed	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>
2006						
2007						
2008						
2009						
2010						
2011						
2012						

<sup>1</sup> State North of 23°N, South of 30°S or 23°N - 30°S, for CCMs fishing in all areas provide separate tables for each;

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

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

Species	South of 30°S	North of 23°N	23°N - 30°S	Total
E.g. Antipodean albatross				
E.g. Gibson's albatross				
E.g. Unidentified albatross				
E.g. Flesh footed shearwater				
E.g. Great winged petrel				
E.g. White chinned petrel				
E.g. Unidentified				
<b>Total</b>				