



**SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE  
FIFTEENTH REGULAR SESSION**

Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia  
12-20 August 2019

---

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

---

**WCPFC-SC15-AR/CCM-24**

**TOKELAU**

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 2018	<b>Yes</b>

## ABSTRACT

The Tokelau General Fono approved and endorsed the Tokelau Fisheries Policy in 2012 which clearly specifies the fisheries in Tokelau's fisheries 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 Territorial Sea closed to any fishing for food security.

Tokelau does not have a commercial fishing fleet however it has a large artisanal fleet of about 60 - 90 small 12' to 16' ft. motorised aluminium boats powered by 15-30HP outboard motors. These artisanal fishing boats fish within the 12 nm TS but do not venture out any further than 5 nm from shore.

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 2018, there was a 0.5% proportionate decrease in days across all PNA VDS participants and Tokelau's days for 2018 were decreased from 1,000 days to 972. All of Tokelau's 2018 fishing days were utilised by way of sale to bilateral fishing partners, traded between VDS participating members, contributed to the UST Pool and contributed to the sub-regional Pooling Parties pool days.

In 2018, excluding the UST vessels, a total of 44 PS vessels were licensed by Tokelau:

- 24 flagged by Korea;
- 10 flagged by Kiribati;
- 5 flagged by Taiwan;
- 4 flagged by Philippines;
- 1 flagged by Tuvalu;

Although the PS catches in Tokelau in 2018 occurred throughout her EEZ, the majority of the catch however occurred in the North and North Eastern parts of her EEZ. (*Refer Fig. 1*).

In 2016 Tokelau also became a participant in the PNA LL VDS established under the Parties to the Palau Arrangement and was allocated 5,000 fishing days under this scheme and in 2017 it commenced selling her longline fishing days under this vessel day scheme.

To maintain compliance with CMM's the Tokelau longline effort remain limited to the set level of 25 licenses (10 Tropical LL and 15 Albacore LL).

In 2018 a total of 11 Longline vessels were licensed by Tokelau:

- 7 flagged by Vanuatu (1- Tropical LL & 6- ALB LL);

- 4 flagged by the Cook Islands (3- Tropical LL & 1- ALB LL);

Like the PS, LL catches in Tokelau in 2018 occurred throughout her EEZ however the majority of the catches occurred in the South and South Eastern parts of the her EEZ (*Refer Fig. 2*)

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

Tokelau did not approve nor authorise any transshipment activity in her waters in 2018.

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **Background**

Tokelau is a Small Island Developing State and a Participating Territory in WCPFC and she continues to develop her tuna management capacities. Current focus includes strengthening the capacities of her Fisheries personnel within the Fisheries Division and annually reviewing and updating her Offshore Fisheries Management Plan (OFMP).

An independent review of her Fisheries Policy has been re-scheduled for the end of 2019.

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 her fishing days under this vessel day scheme.

In 2016 Tokelau also became a participant in the PNA LL VDS established under the Parties to the Palau Arrangement and was allocated a total of 5,000 fishing days. In 2017 it commenced selling her LL fishing days under this vessel day scheme.

Fisheries in Tokelau include two elements.

### ***Foreign Purse Seine Fishing & Foreign 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 and Tokelau does not charter fishing vessels. There are no ports, wharves or mooring infrastructure and facilities in Tokelau to cater for transshipment, port sampling or for the 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 foreign purse-seine vessels can also be obtained from SPC pending Tokelau authorising SPC to release these data.

Logsheet data for foreign longliners that have been licensed by Tokelau have been obtained although not at a desired level and this is due to the 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 2014 to 2018.

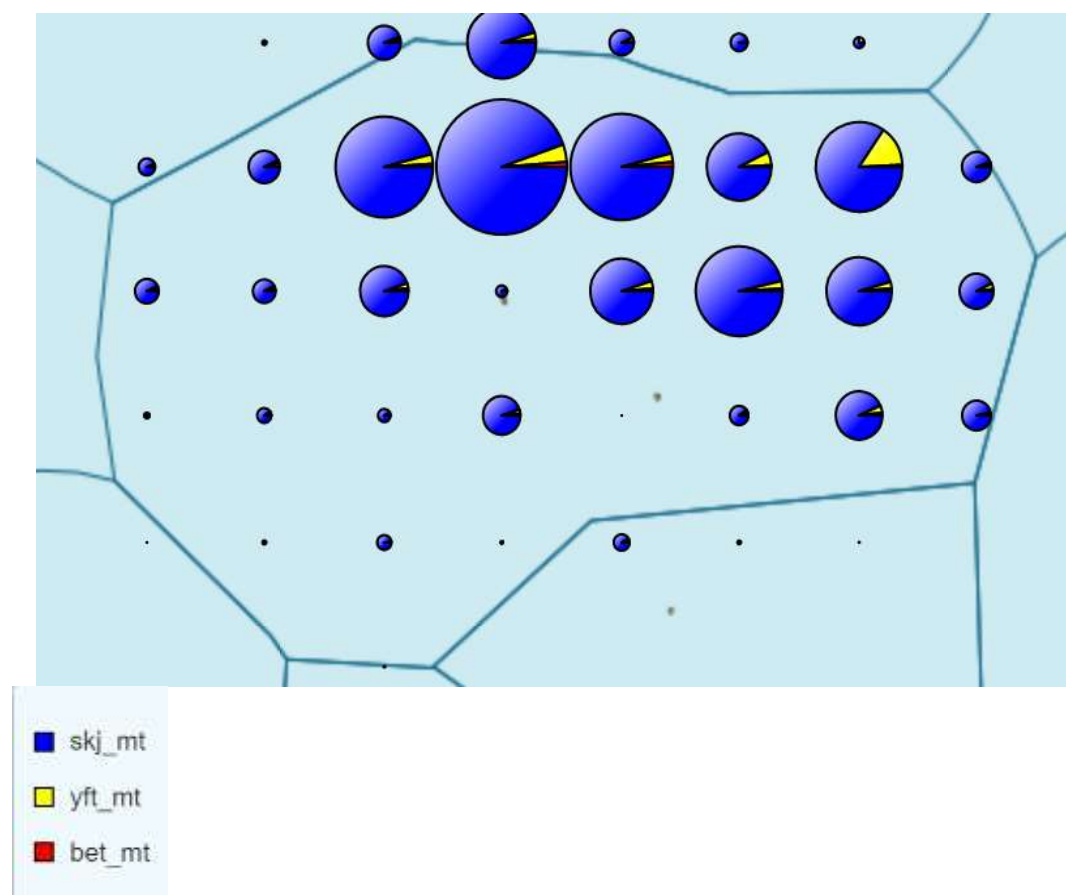
**Table 1: Annual Foreign purse-seine catches in Tokelau EEZ from 2014 to 2018**

FLAG	YEAR	EFFORT (Days)	CATCH (mt)			TOTAL
			BET	SKJ	YFT	
EC	2014	4	29	225	21	274
	2015	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
ES	2014	39	220	2,939	162	3,320
	2015	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
KI	2014	23	59	867	118	1,043
	2015	5	0	151	1	152
	2016	0	0	70	15	85
	2017	101	63.08	5,809.66	366.93	6,239.67
	2018	110	73	3,453	253	3,779
KR	2014	22	23	1,045	69	1,137
	2015	31	0	3435	5	3440
	2016	0	4	609.08	12	625.08
	2017	203	121.9	13,990.63	531.92	14,644.45
	2018	320	247	16,867	591	17,705
	2014	2	0	0	0	0

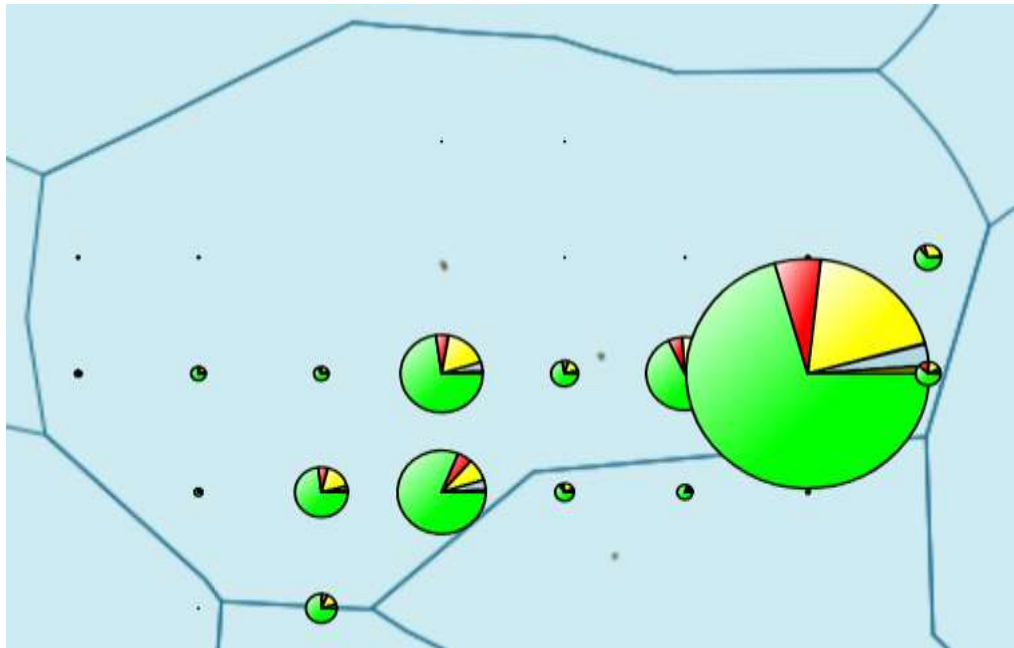
NZ	2015	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
SV	2014	5	69	622	110	801
	2015	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
US	2014	456	624	15,002	1,547	17,173
	2015	697	43	36267	709	37019
	2016	0	116.5	3440.43	275.6	3832.53
	2017	333	103.94	11,447.76	590.2	12,141.9
	2018	408	245	14,727	811	15,783
TV	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	6	0	305	5	310
	2018	10	1	387	72	460
PNG	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	4.71	459.71	20.41	484.83
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
VU	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	12	15	459	56	527
	2018	17	3	325	37	365
FM	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	2	0	0	0	0
MH	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
NR	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
SB	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0

	2018	1	0	35	0	35
--	------	---	---	----	---	----

**Figure 1:** Distribution of purse seine catches by species in the Tokelau EEZ in 2018



**Figure 2:** Distribution of longline catches by species in the Tokelau EEZ in 2018



**Table 2:** Annual Foreign longline catches in Tokelau EEZ from 2014 to 2018.

FLAG	YEAR	DAYS	CATCH (MT)			TOTAL
			ALB	BET	YFT	
CK	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	141	147	22	47	238
	2016	148	93.23	20.22	31.26	144.71
	2017	85	56.811	5.752	15.728	78.291
	2018	276	151	13	18	182
FJ	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0



	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
KI	2014	0	97.746	55.259	62.029	215.034
	2015	239	202	63	77	369
	2016	172	108.33	16.12	56.17	180.62
	2017	171	149.24292	15.716	70.13675	235.09567
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
SB	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	225	82	41	42	165
	2016	92	44.58	11.99	9.59	66.16
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
TV	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
TW	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	173	71	24	38	146
	2016	727	378.81	67.64	126.71	573.16
	2017	237	100.78404	24.75055	50.93239	176.46698
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
VU	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	1890	969	244	445	1658
	2016	2811	1483.66	287.52	409.11	2,180.29
	2017	1434	916.53123	90.532	217.0355	1,224.09873
	2018	445	257	25	70	352
WS	2018	326	214	17	63	294
FM	2018	0	0	0	0	0
PG	2018	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL 2018</b>		<b>1047</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>828</b>

### ***National Fleet – Artisanal Tuna Fishery***

Tokelaus' Artisanal fleet consists of small 10' – 16' outboard motorised aluminium boats. These vessels fish primarily for local consumption and uses surface trolling and vertical handline methods that mainly target skipjack and yellowfin tuna.

Most artisanal fishing activities in Tokelaus' waters occur within 4 nautical miles from shore. Domestic fisheries development in Tokelau is severely constrained by market access and lack of infrastructure. The Government continues her commitments in developing strategies that will provide these artisanal fishers with opportunities to participate in small-scale commercial tuna fishery developments.

Any commercial inshore fisheries developments need to be authorised by the Taupulega (Village Council) of each respective atoll and is subject to a cost-benefit and market analysis, and an environmental impact assessment to demonstrate it will not jeopardise her food security and will result in creating net economic gains.

The following table provides an estimated annual catch and effort by the Tokelau artisanal fleet in 2018 based on data collected from the artisanal fishery. The SPC TAILS Software that is now being used will help improve the collection of our artisanal fisheries data.

**Table 3: Estimated Artisanal tuna catches in Tokelau waters, 2018**

TOKELAU					
Year	Month	RAISED CATCH (mt)			
		SKJ	YFT	BET	TOTAL
<b>2018</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>54.8</b>
	Catch Percentage	51%	49%	0%	

## 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 2 – ARTISANAL FISHERIES COMPONENT

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 Management Agency with a tool to help provide advice to local government and to help fulfil its obligations and commitments to the Commission and other regional organisations. Whilst TUFMAN 2 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 was introduced to Tokelau fisheries officers in late 2016. One of the major improvements to the data system was the update to TAILS software in 2018.

## **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 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 the longline 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 and the PNA Observer Programme. Tokelau has no port and wharfage infrastructure so there is no Port Sampling Programme and no port sampling is carried in Tokelau.

Tokelau falls under the umbrella of the Niue Treaty Subsidiary Agreement, an agreement that provides for cooperation in fisheries surveillance and enforcement in the South Pacific region. Tokelau is committed to working cooperatively with respect to monitoring and enforcement, and the sharing of MCS assets and information with her counterparts to 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 the Tokelau Fisheries Management Agency.

## **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 Offshore Fisheries Tokelau has set the following zone-based limits:

<b>PURSE SEINE</b>	<b>EEZ Limit (Days)</b>	<b>2018 (days)</b>	<b>Status</b>
Purse seine fishery	1000 Days		WCPFC formally notified through PNA + Tokelau reporting of annual vessel day

<b>LOGLINE</b>	<b>Interim Limit</b>	<b>2018 (mt)</b>	<b>Status</b>
Albacore	2500 tons	622	Interim limit
Bigeye	2000 tons	55	Interim limit
Yellowfin	4000 tons	151	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.

To implement the longline limits Tokelau has become a participant to the Palau Arrangement and joined the PNA's Vessel Day Scheme (VDS). Tokelau has been allocated 5,000 longline vessel days. Tokelau also has set interim zone limits which are implemented by limiting 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) and by setting an interim limit of 3,000 vessel days to be sold each year. 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 her fishing licensing conditions in order to meet her 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 Management Agency.

Tokelau is committed in ensuring ongoing capacity building and developments for her fisheries newly established FMA staff.






---

**ADDENDUM TO ANNUAL REPORT PART 1**

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

---

**22 February 2019**

**TOKELAU**

**2019**

<b>CMM 2005-03</b> <b>[North Pacific Albacore], Para 4</b>	<p><b>* N/A</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tokelau is not a flag state.</li> <li>• Tokelau does not authorize vessels to fish on the High Seas.</li> <li>• 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, and is therefore outside of the area of application.</li> <li>• Tokelau does not have a domestic commercial fishing industry.</li> </ul>
<b>CMM 2006-04</b> <b>[South West striped Marlin], Para 4</b>	<p><b>* N/A</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tokelau is not a flag state.</li> <li>• Tokelau does not authorize vessels to fish on the High Seas.</li> <li>• 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, and is therefore outside of the area of application.</li> <li>• Tokelau does not have a domestic commercial fishing industry.</li> </ul>
<b>CMM 2009-03</b> <b>[Swordfish], Para 8</b>	<p><b>* N/A</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tokelau is not a flag state.</li> <li>• Tokelau does not authorize vessels to fish on the High Seas.</li> <li>• 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, and is therefore outside of the area of application.</li> <li>• Tokelau does not have a domestic commercial fishing industry.</li> </ul>
<b>CMM 2009-06</b> <b>[Transshipment], Para 11 (ANNEX II)</b>	<p><b>* N/A</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tokelau is not a flag state.</li> <li>• Tokelau does not authorize vessels to fish on the High Seas.</li> <li>• Tokelau does not charter Foreign Fishing Vessels.</li> <li>• Tokelau has no ports and is therefore not a Port State.</li> <li>• While transshipment is permitted by law in certain circumstances, as a matter of policy, Tokelau does not currently allow transshipments to occur</li> </ul>

---

<sup>1</sup> Reporting requirements requested by CMMs and decisions by the Commission, as of WCPFC15 (Dec 2018)

	<p>in her EEZ, Territorial Seas or Internal Waters.</p> <p><b>** Tokelau did not approve nor authorize any transshipment activity in her waters in 2018.</b></p>
<b>CMM 2010-07 [Sharks], Para 4</b>	<p>* N/A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tokelau is not a flag state.</li> <li>• Tokelau does not authorize vessels to fish on the High Seas.</li> <li>• Tokelau does not charter Foreign Fishing Vessels.</li> <li>• Tokelau does not have a domestic commercial fishing industry.</li> </ul>
<b>CMM 2011-03 [Impact of PS fishing on cetaceans], Para 5</b>	<p>* N/A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tokelau is not a flag state.</li> <li>• Tokelau does not authorize vessels to fish on the High Seas.</li> <li>• Tokelau does not charter Foreign Fishing Vessels.</li> <li>• Tokelau does not have a domestic commercial fishing industry.</li> </ul> <p><b>**No interactions with cetaceans were reported to or by Tokelau in 2018</b></p>
<b>CMM 2011-04 [Oceanic whitetip sharks], Para 3</b>	<p>* N/A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tokelau is not a flag state.</li> <li>• Tokelau does not authorize vessels to fish on the High Seas.</li> <li>• Tokelau does not charter Foreign Fishing Vessels.</li> <li>• Tokelau does not have a domestic commercial fishing industry.</li> </ul> <p><b>** No interactions with Oceanic whitetip sharks were reported to or by Tokelau in 2018.</b></p>
<b>CMM 2012-04 [Whale sharks], Para 06</b>	<p>* N/A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tokelau is not a flag state.</li> <li>• Tokelau does not authorize vessels to fish on the High Seas.</li> <li>• Tokelau does not charter Foreign Fishing Vessels.</li> <li>• Tokelau does not have a domestic commercial fishing industry.</li> </ul> <p><b>**No interactions with Whale sharks were reported to or by Tokelau in 2018.</b></p>
<b>CMM 2013-08 [Silky sharks], Para 3</b>	<p>* N/A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tokelau is not a flag state.</li> <li>• Tokelau does not authorize vessels to fish on the High Seas.</li> <li>• Tokelau does not charter Foreign Fishing Vessels.</li> <li>• Tokelau does not have a domestic commercial fishing industry.</li> </ul> <p><b>**No interactions with Silky sharks were reported to or by Tokelau in 2018.</b></p>
<b>Observer coverage (WCPFC 11 decision – para 484(b))</b>	<p>* N/A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tokelau is not a flag state.</li> <li>• Tokelau does not authorize vessels to fish on the High Seas.</li> <li>• Tokelau does not charter Foreign Fishing Vessels.</li> <li>• Tokelau does not have a domestic commercial fishing industry.</li> </ul> <p><b>**Tokelau does not have a National Observer Programme.</b></p> <p><b>*** Tokelau has very limited fisheries scientific, management MCS capability.</b></p>

	<i>However, NZ, FFA, SPC and PNAO provide fisheries services to support Tokelau meet her fisheries obligations.</i>
<b>CMM 2015-02</b> <b>[South Pacific Albacore] Para 4</b>	<p>* N/A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tokelau is not a flag state.</li> <li>• Tokelau does not authorize vessels to fish on the High Seas.</li> <li>• 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 and is therefore outside of the area of application.</li> <li>• Tokelau does not have a domestic commercial fishing industry.</li> </ul>
<b>CMM 2017-06</b> <b>[Seabirds] Para 9</b>	<p>* N/A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tokelau is not a flag state.</li> <li>• Tokelau does not authorize vessels to fish on the High Seas.</li> <li>• Tokelau does not charter Foreign Fishing Vessels.</li> <li>• Tokelau does not have a domestic commercial fishing industry.</li> </ul> <p>** <i>No interactions with Seabirds were reported to or by Tokelau in 2018.</i></p>

#### **CMM 2017-06: [Seabirds] Annex 2. Guidelines for reporting templates for Part 1 report**

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); and the capture rate (captures per thousand hooks).**

Year	Fishing effort				Observed seabird captures	
	Number of vessels	Number of hooks	Observed hooks	% hooks observed	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>
2013						
2014						
2015						
2016						
2017						
2018						

<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: Proportion of mitigation types<sup>1</sup> used by the fleet.**

	Combination of Mitigation Measures	Proportion of observed effort using mitigation measures					
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	No mitigation measures						
	TL + NS						
	TL + WB						
	NS + WB						
	TL + WB + NS						
	SS/BC/WB/DLSL						
	SS/BC/WB/(MOD or						



	<b>BDB)</b>						
	<b>TL</b>						
<b>Provide other combination of mitigation measures here</b>							
	<b>Totals (must equal 100%)</b>						

<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.

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

<b>Species</b>	<b>South of 30°S</b>	<b>North of 23°N</b>	<b>23°N – 30°S</b>	<b>Total</b>
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>				



---

## Tokelau Contextual Statement

The following points should be taken to account when considering Tokelau's completion of her AR Prt1 & AR Prt2 Reporting Template. Tokelau will refer to these points by their number when responding to fields in the template.

1. Tokelau is a Small Island Developing Territory consisting of three atolls with a population of roughly 1400 people and is administered by New Zealand.
2. The Tokelau EEZ is geographically situated between approximately 6 degrees and 11 degrees South of Latitude and between 167 degrees and 176 degrees West of Longitude
3. New Zealand signed UNCLOS on behalf of Tokelau and therefore New Zealand is responsible at international law for the Tokelau EEZ. Some of the administrative functions relating to the management of the Tokelau EEZ have been delegated by New Zealand to the government of Tokelau.
4. Tokelau is a participating territory in the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission.
5. Tokelau is not a flag state. Tokelau does not authorize vessel to fish on the High Seas. Tokelau does not charter Foreign Fishing Vessels.
6. Tokelau has no ports and is therefore not a Port State.
7. 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.
8. Tokelau has very limited fisheries scientific, management or MCS capability. However New Zealand, FFA, SPC, TVM and PNAO provide fisheries services to support Tokelau meet her fisheries obligations.
9. Tokelau does not have a domestic commercial fishing industry.
10. The fisheries of the Tokelau EEZ are managed by way of an Offshore Fisheries Management Plan that sets tonnage zone limits for each of the tuna species supported by numerical limits on purse seine and long line licenses. On the 1st January 2013 the management of the Tokelau purse seine fishery has been managed by way of the Vessel Day Scheme established under the Palau Arrangement.

*Tokelau has a very small artisanal fishery that occurs within her 12 nautical mile Territorial Sea and Internal Waters. This artisanal fishery is managed by the Village Council (Taupulega) of each atoll with the primary objective of maintaining the food security and cultural wellbeing of each of the 3 island communities.*