



2017-2019 REPORT

National Oceanic Resource Management Authority
FSM National Government



National Oceanic Resource Management Authority Annual Report 2017-2019

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ACRONYMS

ALB	Albacore Tuna
BET	Bigeye Tuna
CA	Convention Area
CDS	Catch Documentation Scheme
CP	Corporate Plan
DWFNs	Distant Water Fishing Nations
eCS	Extended Continental Shelf
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
FCD	Fisheries Compliance Division
FCS	Fisheries Compliance Strategy
FFA	Forum Fisheries Agency
FIMS	Fisheries Information Management System
FMD	Fisheries Management Division
FMY	Fishing Management Year
FSD	Fisheries Science Division
FSM	Federated States of Micronesia
IMS	Information Management System
IUU	Illegal, Unregulated, Unreported
MSC	Marine Stewardship Council
NORMA	National Oceanic Resources Management Authority
NTIS	Niue Treaty Information System
OP	Observer Program
ORF	Observer Revolving Fund
PAE	Party Allowable Effort
PIRFO	Pacific Island Regional Fisheries Observer
PNA	Parties to the Nauru Agreement
POA	PNA Observer Agency
SKJ	Skipjack Tuna
SP	Strategic Plan
T-3	Technology for Tuna Transparency
TAE	Total Allowable Effort
VDS	Vessel Day Scheme
VMS	Vessel Monitoring System
WCPFC	Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission
WCPO	Western and Central Pacific Ocean
WCPO-CA	Western and Central Pacific Ocean - Convention Area
YFT	Yellowfin Tuna





Chairman’s Brief

Dear Stakeholders:

It is an honor to serve as the Chairman of the National Oceanic Resource Management Authority. This is one of the most valuable government-owned entities in the Federation and serves to benefit our national and state governments and all of its citizens.

Our fisheries extending out to 200 miles beyond our nation’s shores represent the greatest store of national wealth in our marine environment and as such we must be increasingly vigilant in its long-term savings and protection.

This is why NORMA supports our national and regional partnerships to delineate and share maritime boundaries, monitor and report on activities occurring within the national Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), establish high seas protected areas, and seek sustainable limits to the number of fishing days in the Western and Central Pacific.

This enables effective management of our fisheries resource as well as creating a higher demand in the market due to the limiting of the number of fishing days in any given year. With an average operating budget of \$1,000,000, this represents a sustainable return on investment for the nation.

The entire Board thanks and acknowledges the support of the President and Congress, the national and state government departments, the private sector actors, and our management and staff at NORMA for a job well-done.

Roger Arnold
Chairman



Chairman of the Board, Mr. Roger Arnold, representing Chuuk State.

The other Board of Directors are:

- Pohnpei Member and Vice Chair:
Ms. Yuko Nakasone
- National Member:
Mr. Grilly Jack
- Yap Member:
Mr. Peter Garamfel
- Kosrae Member:
Mr. Nena William

The Board consists of five members, appointed by the FSM President and consented by Congress. Four are appointed from each of the four States of the FSM and one appointed at-large. Each serves a two-year term.



Message from the Director

We are pleased to join our Chairman of the Board in presenting our 2017-2019 Annual Report, in which we highlight some of our most recent accomplishments, critical partnerships as well as the key data on oceanic fisheries in the FSM.

Notably, our Vessel Day Scheme (VDS) for longline vessels entered into full implementation on January 1, 2017. This was a major milestone, joining our longstanding VDS for purse seiners. The key to the VDS is the annual process of agreeing to a limit on the total number of days that can be fished by purse seine vessels across the combined Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) of the Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA) plus Tokelau¹. The outcome is that catches are controlled at sustainable levels and the Parties are getting strong financial returns from fisheries access revenue and other licensing arrangements.

For the period 2017-2019, NORMA continued to see increasing financial returns from the implementation of the VDS, increasing to about \$72 million on average during this time. This means that our partnerships are leading to better results.

In 2017 NORMA also developed, approved and began implementation of its five-year Strategic and Corporate Plans. Our Strategic Plan adheres to the national SDP and the Marine Resources Act of 2002, while our Corporate Plan provides the mechanism for implementing our overall strategy. These plans ensure our organization stays on track on fulfilling our essential mandates and that we remain a fully-solvent entity.

In October 2018, NORMA announced its commitment to achieve full tuna fishery transparency by 2023 by introducing electronic monitoring on all longline tuna fishing vessels in its waters. This will yield more fishery control, better value capture, and improved fishery sustainability. It will help stamp out Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) tuna fishing, help stocks recover, reduce bycatch, and ensure compliance and transparency.



NORMA Executive Director,
Mr. Eugene Pangelinan.

¹ Tokelau joined the VDS as a participant but is not a member of the PNA.





In 2019, we established the Draft Fisheries Compliance Strategy 2020-2025 (FCS). The FCS was developed, in part, to respond to a need to strengthen cooperation, coordination, and information exchange between the FSM Department of Justice (DoJ) and NORMA so that we better respond to fisheries infractions, strengthen our external partnerships and maintain compliance. The FCS would also reform our approach to fisheries enforcement recognizing that our fisheries partners are also our development partners, and a fair and transparent enforcement regime is critical to provide safety and security to those that operate in our waters and use our ports.

NORMA continues to support quarterly maritime surveillance operations to protect our waters and resources, as well as undertake critical initiatives on the delimitation of FSM's extended continental shelf (eCS) and maritime boundaries. The eCS initiative includes the Ontong Java Plateau project and the Mussau Ridge/Eurapik Rise near Pulusuk Atoll in Chuuk State in order to secure FSMs right to claim these areas.

Strengthening of close working relationships with the States has also been a prerogative, where we have formally partnered with the states of Kosrae and Yap to support Port inspections, and commenced Purse Seine transshipment monitoring in the port of Pohnpei. Tablets were used for the first time to collect onsite electronic fisheries data that syncs directly with the NORMA transshipment module on the national Information Management System (IMS).

As a key player within the PNA, FSM invested significantly in a new company known as FIMS, Inc., where NORMA chairs the Board of the company, based at PNA headquarters in the Marshall Islands. FIMS is a game-changer as the world's first information platform that integrates fisheries management, compliance and marketing, and holds industry, government and flag-state information.

It is through these efforts with our partners that NORMA and the FSM will continue to provide effective management of our fisheries. In closing, it cannot be overstated how much the support and guidance of the NORMA Board of Directors, as well as the Office of the President and Vice President means to our successful operations and we thank each of them.

Eugene Pangelinan
Executive Director



CORPORATE ACTIVITIES

Strategic Plan Overview

The NORMA Strategic Plan 2018-2023 was developed by the NORMA Board of Directors to give strategic direction to the administration of NORMA over the five-year period. It is aligned to the fisheries goals stated in the FSM National Strategic Development Plan 2004-2023, the mandate in the Marine Resources Act 2002, and the activities in the Management Plan on Tuna Fisheries for the Federated States of Micronesia 2015.



“...to ensure the sustainable development, conservation and use of the marine resources in the exclusive economic zone by promoting development of, and investment in, fishing and related activities in the context of effective stewardship.”

-- FSM Marine Resources Act 2002

Mission Statement

NORMA's Mission is to be effective in:

- Sustainably managing oceanic resources
- Generating maximum value and return from these resources
- Promoting investments to create economic benefits for the people of FSM

Vision Statement

NORMA is a professional, well-resourced authority having the full capacity to carry out its mandated duties.



Strategic Goals

NORMAs Strategic Plan contains three overarching goals and 15 Strategic Actions that recognize the importance of fisheries to the people and economy of FSM, and balancing the dual needs of long-term sustainability of fish stocks, while at the same time maximizing the value of oceanic resources and opening opportunities for domestic participation in the industry.

NORMA Strategic Goals		
<p>Goal 1: Strengthen the governance and effectiveness of NORMA</p>	<p>Goal 2: Ensure the long-term sustainable management of oceanic resources for the benefit of the FSM</p>	<p>Goal 3: Maximize the value of oceanic resources to the FSM</p>
<p>Strategic Actions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Board has the skills and knowledge for effective decisions. 2. Staff have the skills and capacity to effectively implement the strategic plan. 3. Improve governance systems and processes. 4. Recruitment and retention mechanisms improved. 5. Promote transparency and awareness of NORMA contributions. 6. NORMA is adequately resourced. 	<p>Strategic Actions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Implement zone-based management for FSM fisheries. 8. Meet regional and national obligations. 9. Manage external influences (e.g. climate change, geopolitical influences, etc.) on oceanic resources. 10. Implement effective Monitoring, Control, Surveillance & Enforcement as part of fisheries mgmt. 11. Use the best available scientific information and the precautionary principle to make decisions. 	<p>Strategic Actions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Ensure fisheries revenue is sustainable and secure. 13. Facilitate and promote opportunities for the people of FSM to invest in and participate in the oceanic fisheries industry. 14. Utilize FSMs bilateral relations to create best value. 15. Support policies and actions to increase market access and opportunities for FSM fisheries.



Corporate Plan Overview

The NORMA Corporate Plan (CP) is how the organization implements its Strategic Plan on an annual basis. The aim is to make NORMA a leader in fisheries management in the Pacific; a model example for other Pacific island nations.

The NORMA divisions report quarterly against the three major strategic goals of the organization, and associated actions. An annual review is completed on progress against the organization’s strategic plan in the compilation and assessment of the quarterly corporate reports. The CP thus guides the annual progress against key organizational goals and has several notable components. These include the following:



Partnerships & Resources	Organizational Structure	Action Plan	Communications	Risks & Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue Increase • Additional Staffing • Expanded Budget • Added Responsibilities • External Partnerships • National and State Agencies and Departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renaming of Divisions • Creation of a Corporate Services Division • Renaming Division Heads • Movement of positions to CSD • Creation of three new key positions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Actions across each of the Strategic Goals • Corporate Actions to achieve the Strategic Actions • Priority Levels to determine importance • Performance of critical Business as Usual actions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Comprehensive Communications Policy and Plan • Stakeholder Identification & Analysis • Communication tools and templates • Communications training and capacity building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ambitious but achievable actions • Time Management • Resource Availability • Capacity of Staff • Technical tools • Development Plan

Monitoring & Evaluation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Review of Corporate Plan • Annual Work Plans to ensure targeted performance • Monthly Progress Reports using templates • Management interventions as needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly reports presented at Board Meetings • Centralized document storage • Measurable performance indicators • Independent evaluation and recommendations

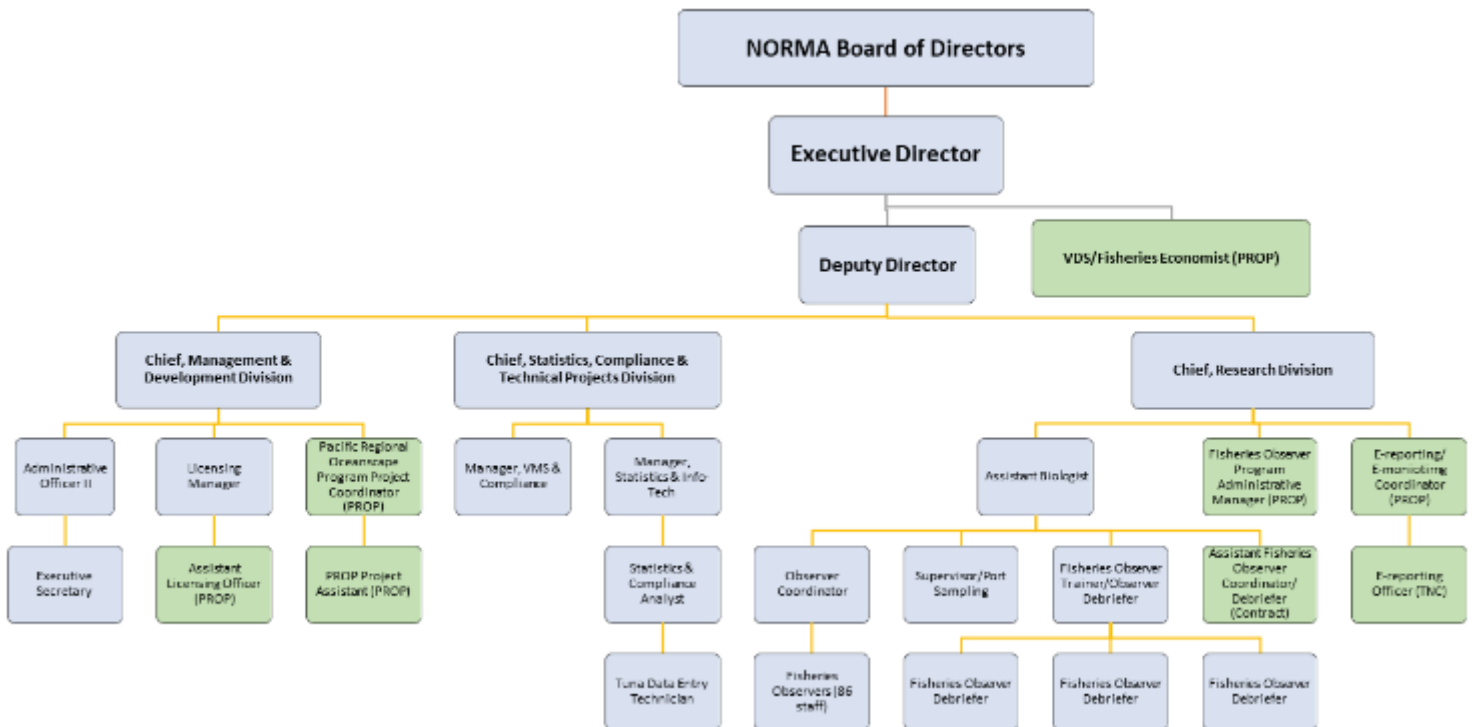


ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Modernizing NORMA to be a leader in the Pacific

Managing fisheries in the Pacific for all island nations has changed, making dialogue and partnerships more important than ever. NORMA's Strategic Plan and Corporate Plan serve to strengthen these critical partnerships with industry, governments and NGOs to enhance the sustainable management and development of FSM fisheries resources to benefit the people of FSM. A key component of these plans is to modernize NORMA by creating a new Corporate Services Division and consolidate key responsibilities that work across all of NORMA allowing the other three divisions to focus on their core responsibilities. The previous structure of NORMA is shown in **Figure 1**. The aim of this restructuring is to make NORMA a leader in fisheries management in the Pacific; a model example for other Pacific island nations. NORMA believes that this new structure will promote NORMA's vision that NORMA is a professional, well-resourced authority having the full capacity to carry out its mandated duties.

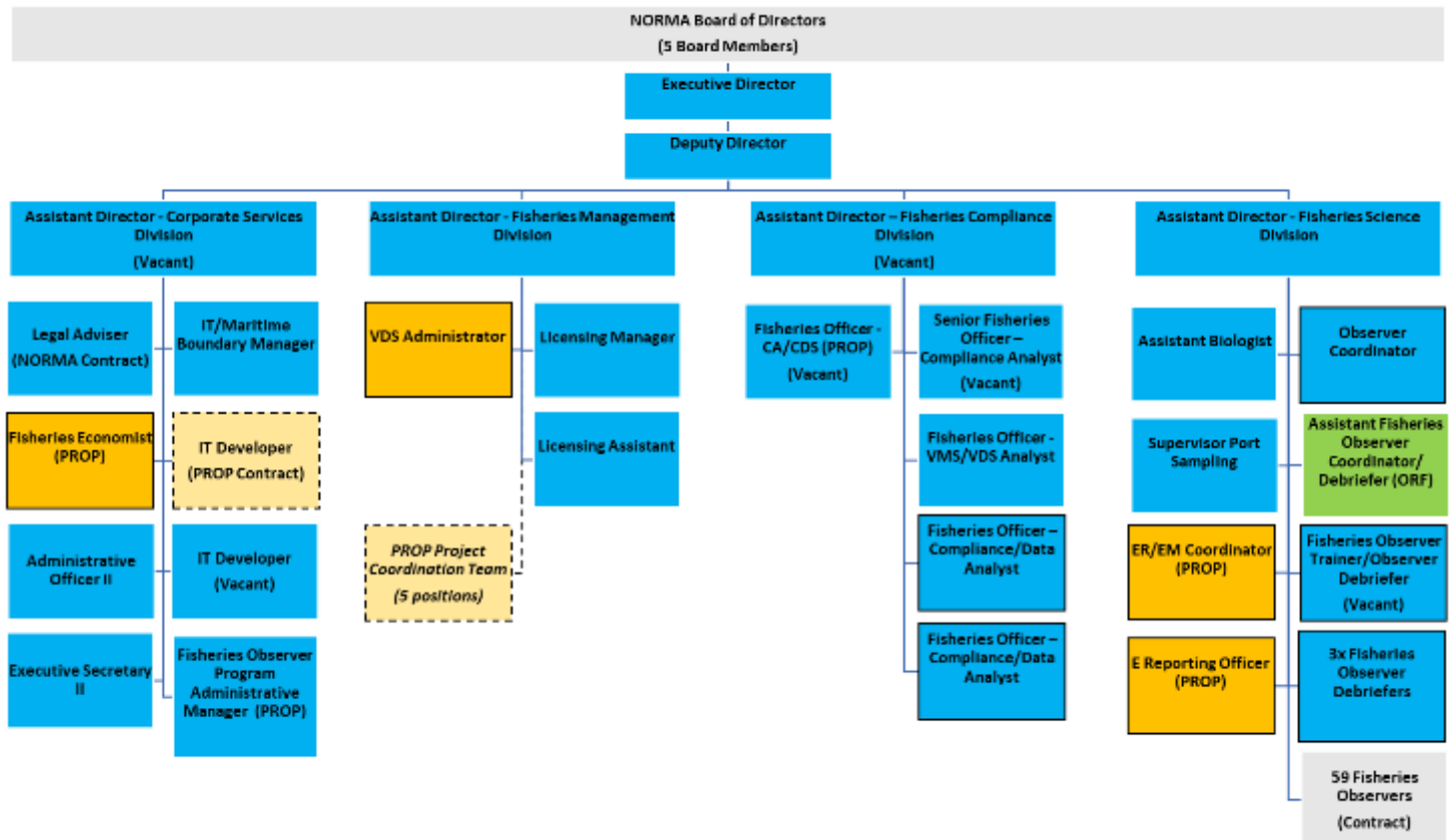
Figure 1: 2017 NORMA Organization Structure



The new structure of NORMA has four newly named divisions with positions being functionally aligned allowing for more efficiency and focus by each division. The new proposed structure is shown in **Figure 2**. The changes in structure include:

- Creation of a new Corporate Services Division at NORMA with its own Director;
- Functionally align some positions into Corporate Services from existing Divisions:
 - Move the Administrative Officer and Executive Secretary out of the Management Division into the Corporate Services Division;
 - Move the Fisheries Observer Program Administrative Manager position from Science Division into the Corporate Services Division;
 - Move the Fisheries Economist position into the Corporate Services Division;
- Create a new position titled VDS Administrator within the Management Division to be a central management point for the Vessel Day Scheme (VDS); and Change the name of the Division managers from Chief to Assistant Director.

Figure 2: 2019 NORMA Organization Structure

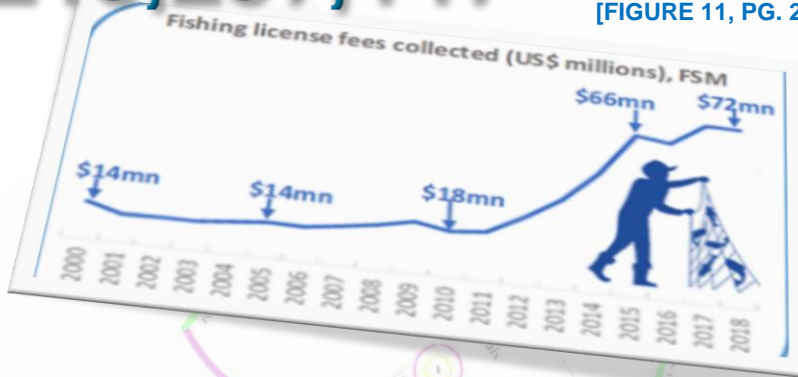


OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS, 2017-2019 (cumulative three-year totals)

\$218,237,147

Total fisheries revenue.

[FIGURE 11, PG. 25]



[FIGURES 7 & 8, PGS. 19-20]

97



Percent of all target species caught by purse seiners in FSM waters.

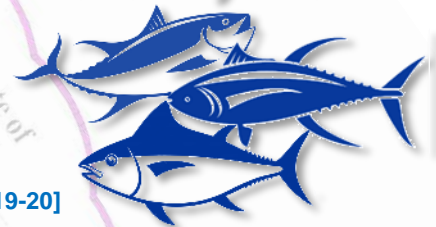
320

[FIGURE 9, PG. 21]

Catch Certificates issued for legal fishing practices.



553,887



Total metric tons of tuna caught in FSM EEZ.

\$3,139,033

NORMA BUDGET

[FIGURES 7 & 8, PGS. 19-20]

[FIGURE 19, PG. 44]



Total three-year budget for NORMA.



1,644

[FIGURE 12, PG. 26]

Fishing permits issued to fish in FSM EEZ.



532 and 14,243

FSM Observer trips and days at sea on fishing vessels.

[FIGURE 17, PG. 34]

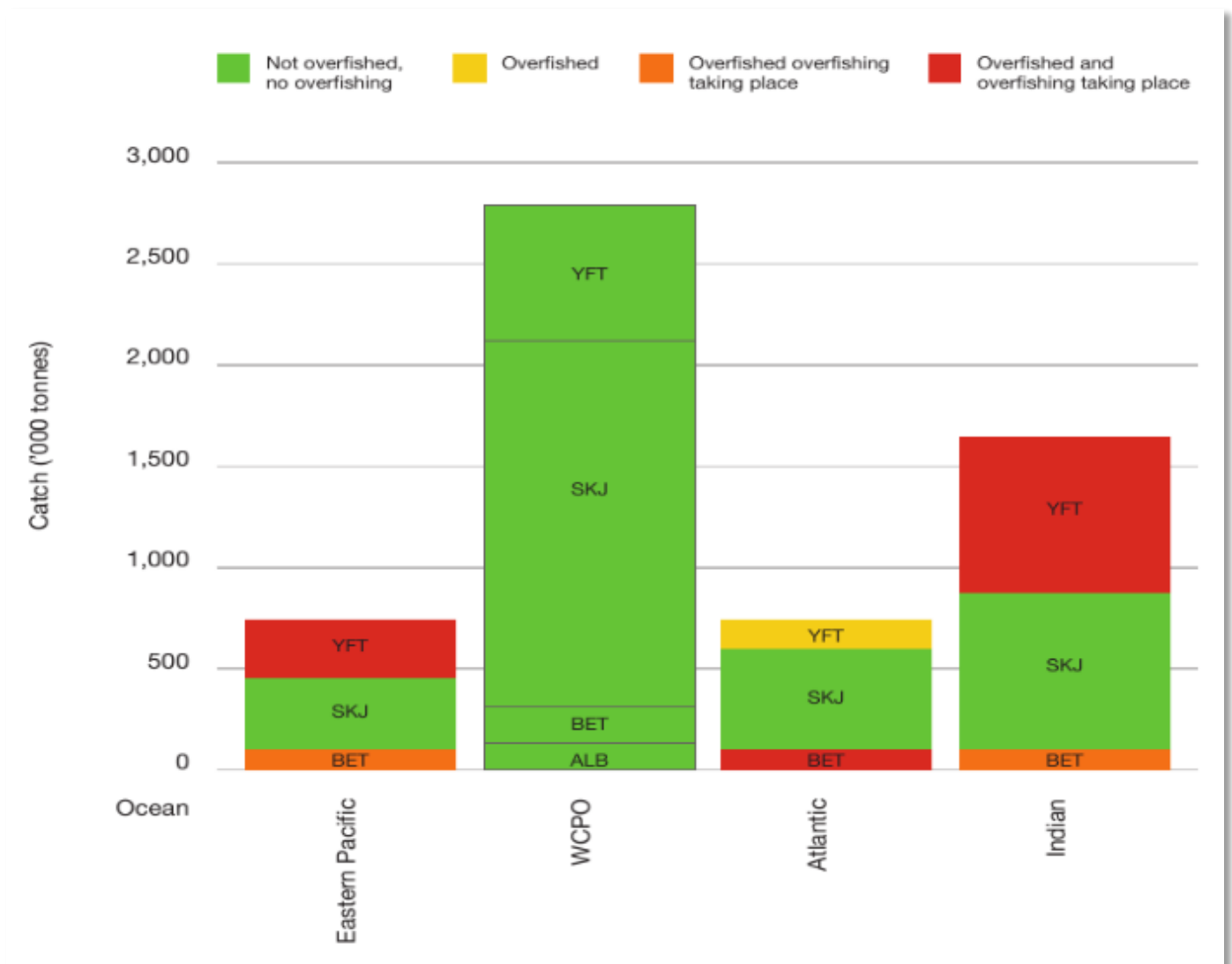


STATUS OF FISHERIES OVERVIEW

Assessment of Sustainability of the Four Major Tuna Species

Taken together - our Vessel Monitoring System and FIMS, the Observer Program, Electronic Monitoring, the Vessel Day System and Catch Documentation Scheme - NORMA continues to work with its partners to maintain a healthy fishery. According to scientists at the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), all four major tuna stocks are not overfished or depleted; and the current spawning stock is estimated to be large enough to sustain present fishing levels into the future. The WCPO is the only ocean area where all four major stocks are “in the green”.

Figure 3: Catch and Status of Fish Stocks within the Major Oceans of the World



Source: PNA Yearbook 2019



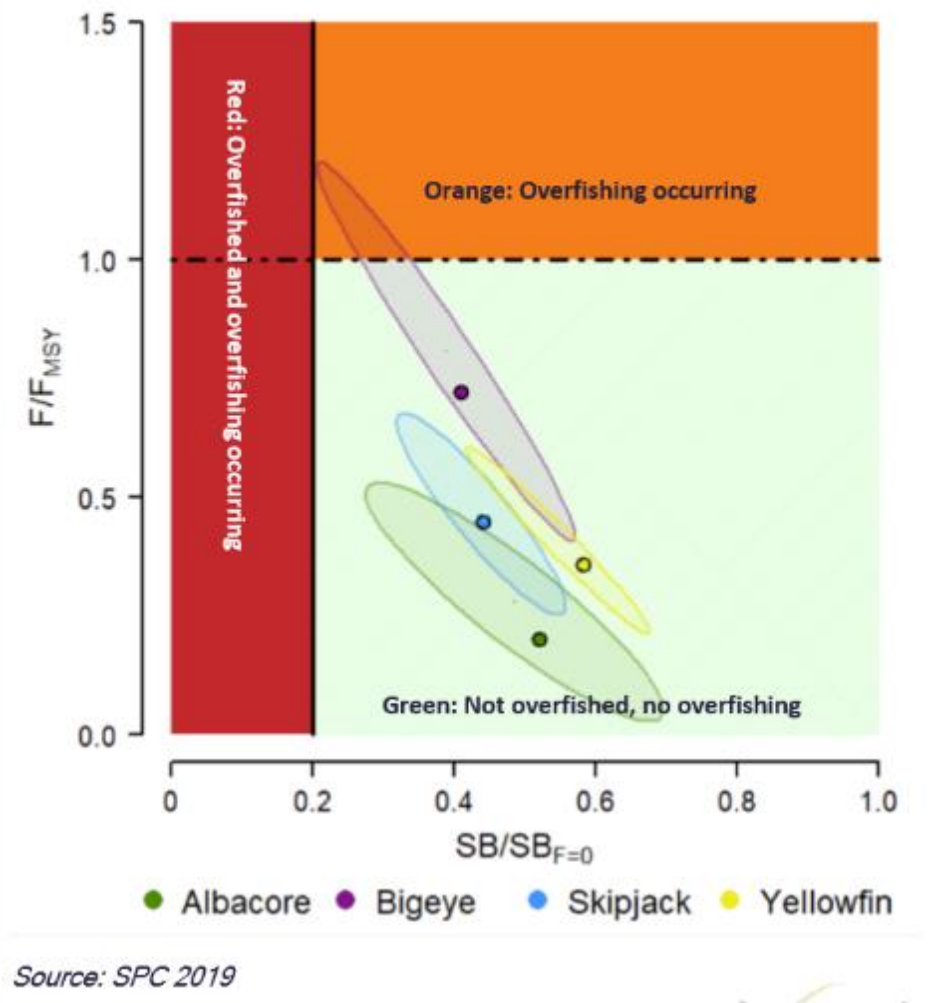
Current Status of the Stocks

To summarise the most recent stock assessments (2017-2019) for the four target tuna stocks (Bigeye, Yellowfin, Skipjack and Albacore), stock status for all four species are plotted together on a single Majuro plot², as shown in **Figure 4**. All four are considered to be in a healthy, sustainable status and none overfished. Yellowfin, skipjack and albacore are estimated to have a 0% probability of currently experiencing overfishing (as shown in the green quadrant), while bigeye was estimated to have a 12.5% probability (as shown in the orange quadrant).

The Majuro Plot is part of an annual report presented by SPC, with the goal to ensure fisheries that exploit the region’s resources of tuna, billfish and related species are managed for economic and ecological sustainability using the best available scientific information, with a strong focus on stock assessment and modelling, fisheries and ecosystem monitoring and analysis and data management.

In 2017, the assessment was revised such that the bigeye stock was now estimated to be healthy, in contrast to earlier assessment that estimated it to be overfished and suffering from overfishing, a significant development for the region’s fisheries stakeholders.

Figure 4: ‘Majuro Plot’ Stock Status Summary for the Four WCPO Target Tuna Stocks



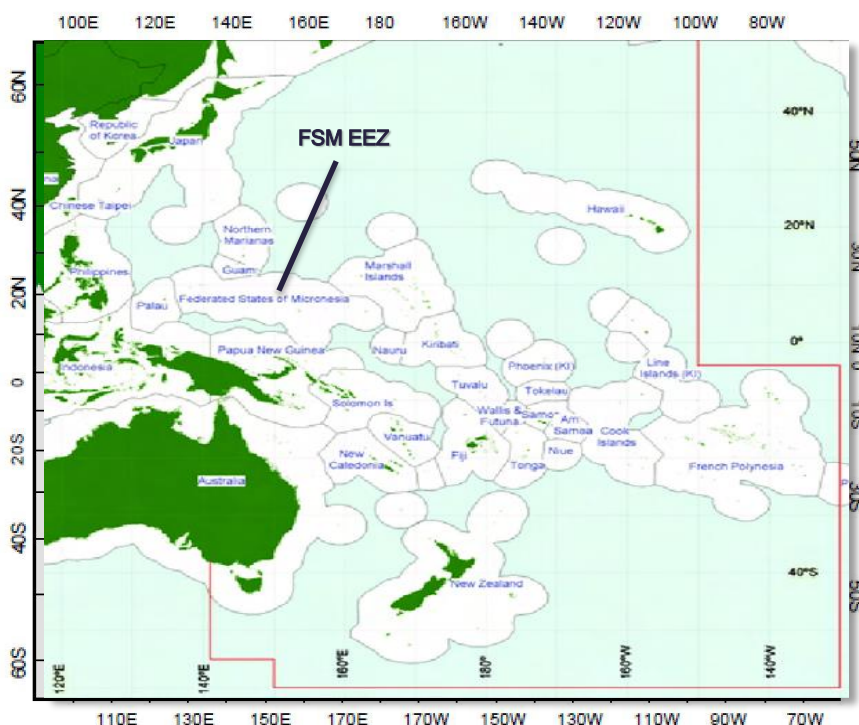
² Assessment of Stocks is referred to as the Majuro Plot because this was a new model of projecting the health and growth curve of target tuna species at the WCPFC Science Committee meeting in Majuro in 2014. The graph plots the relationship between stock biomass (X-axis) and the level of fishing pressure (Y-axis).



FSM Fleet in the WCPO-CA

The FSM EEZ - the third-largest EEZ among the Pacific Island members of the Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), and the Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA) member countries - sits within the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO) Convention Area (CA). Like all licensed fishing vessels operating within the WCPO-CA, FSM-flagged vessels - purse seiners and long liners - utilize their allocated fishing days both in the FSM EEZ, and throughout the WCPO-CA, following target species (tuna) migration patterns, which are influenced by El Nino and La Nina climate patterns.

Figure 5: Western & Central Pacific Ocean Convention Area (all ocean area within the red line)

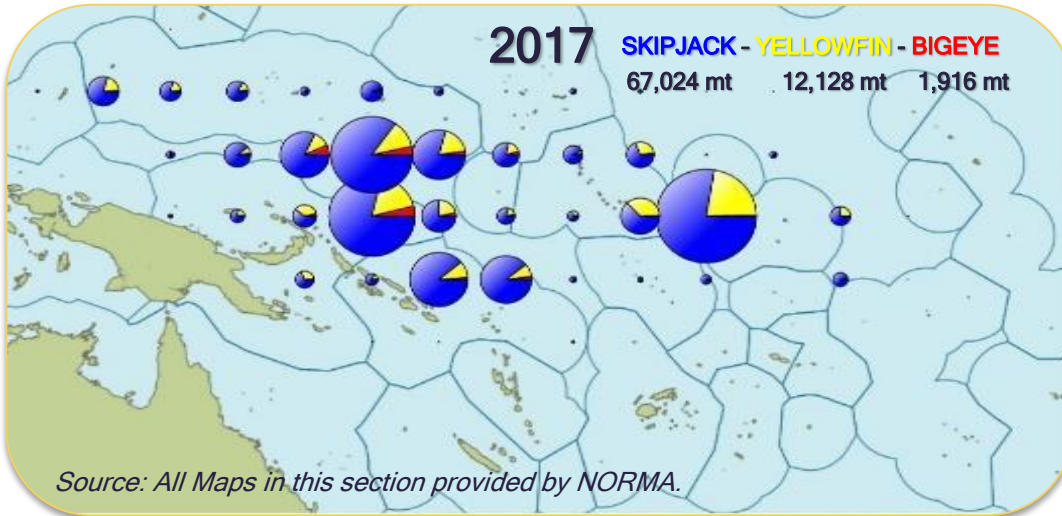


Figures 6 and 7 below show the annual distribution of catch within the WCPO-CA by FSM-flagged vessels for 2017-2019 - along with catch data for the target species of tuna.

The key target species of Yellowfin, Skipjack and Bigeye tuna all showed a general increase in purse seine catch over the period, with the annual catch of Skipjack tuna nearly doubling over the three-year period, going from 67,024 metric tons (mt) in 2017, to 89,390 mt in 2018 and 130,389 mt in 2019. This continues a five-year trend of increasing catch of skipjack in the WCPO-CA, where 2015 and 2016 catch were 44,507 mt and 56,446 mt, respectively. Yellowfin catch also increased, going from 12,128 mt in 2017 to 23,690 mt in 2019. Catch of Bigeye tuna also doubled going from 1,916 mt in 2017 to 3,869 mt in 2019. Despite the substantial increases in catch, tuna stocks remain healthy and within sustainable harvest limits (see **Figure 3** above).

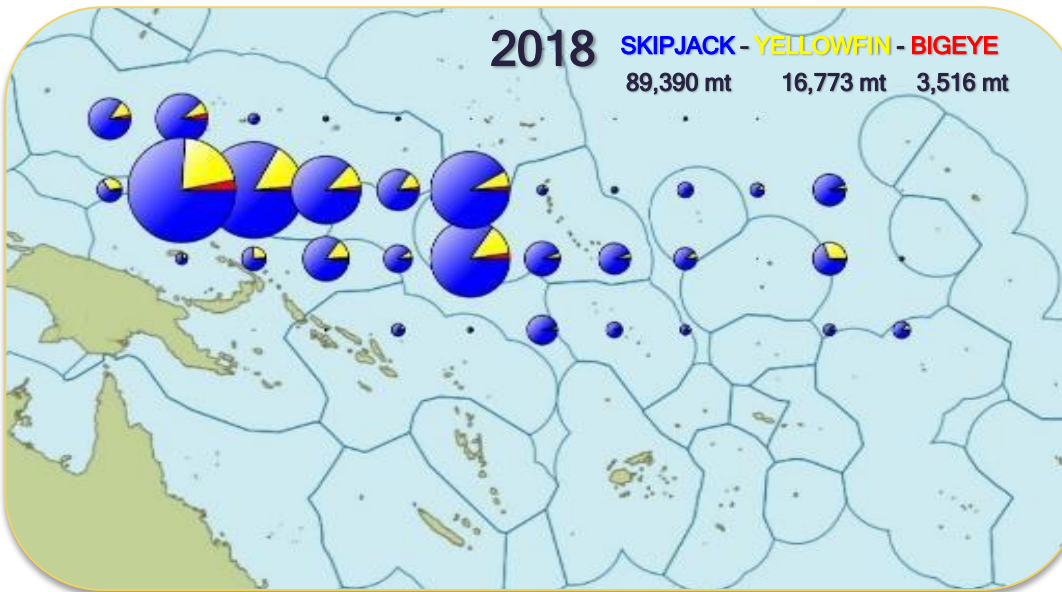


Figure 6: Annual Distribution of Catch by FSM Purse Seiners in the WCPO-CA, 2017-2019



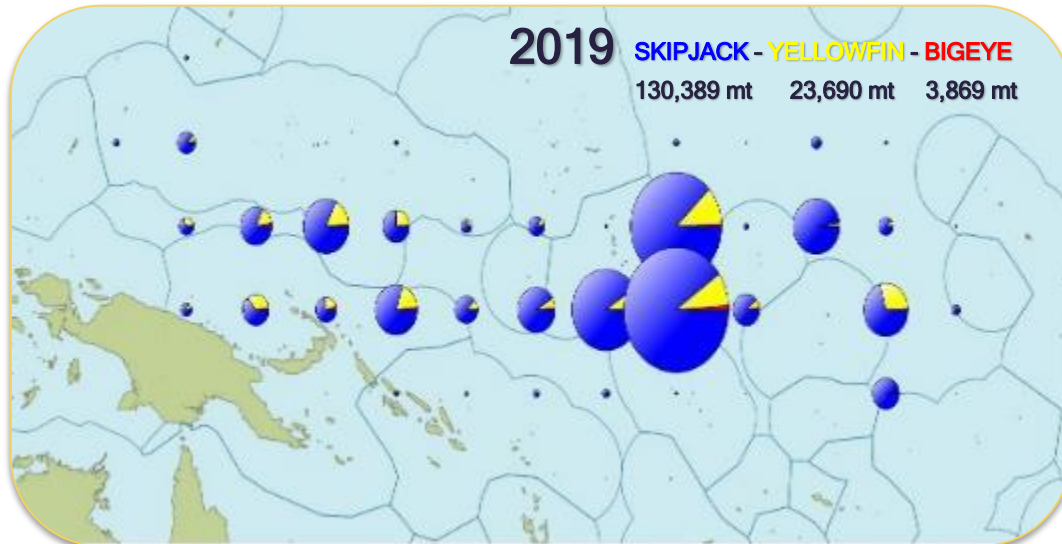
Analysis

In 2017, FSM flagged purse seiners caught the majority of their tuna in the southern tip of the FSM EEZ near Kapingamarangi, in PNG and Solomon Islands EEZs to the south and in the eastern portion of the Kiribati EEZ and into the Phoenix Islands beyond, where there were large catches of skipjack and yellowfin.



Analysis

In 2018, FSM purse seiners caught a preponderance of their catch within or near the FSM EEZ and into the EEZs of Nauru and Kiribati to the east of FSM. Additional catch was caught in the PNG EEZ to the south, and Tuvalu and the Phoenix Islands to the south and east, respectively. This bubble graph shows that 2018 was a record year for fishing in and around the FSM EEZ.



Analysis

In 2019, fish migratory patterns were well outside of the FSM. While the national purse seine fleet operated in traditional fishing grounds in the southern portion of the FSM EEZ and further south in PNG waters, the FSM fleet caught the majority of its target catch in and around the EEZs of Nauru and particularly Kiribati.


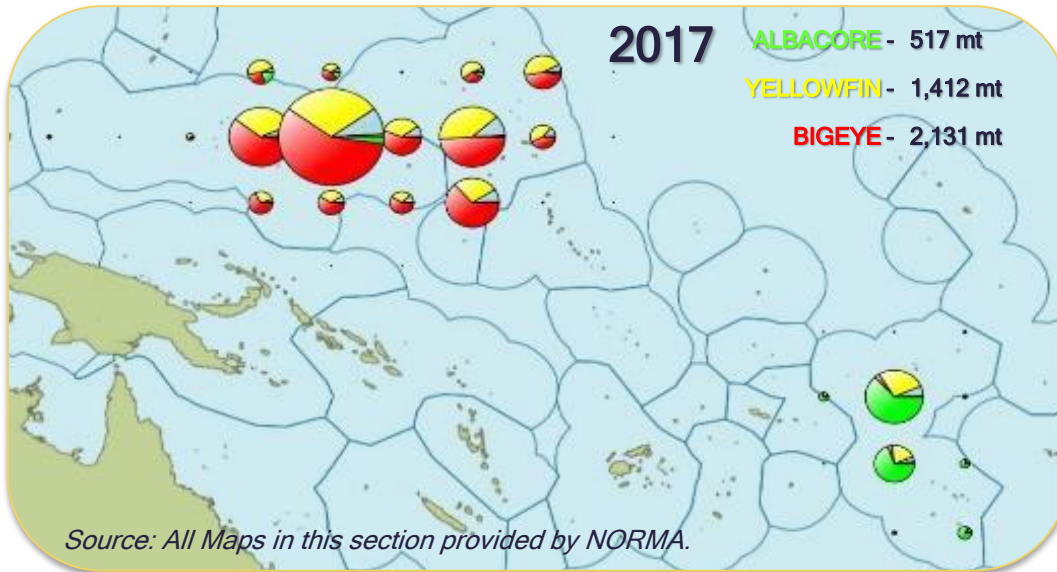
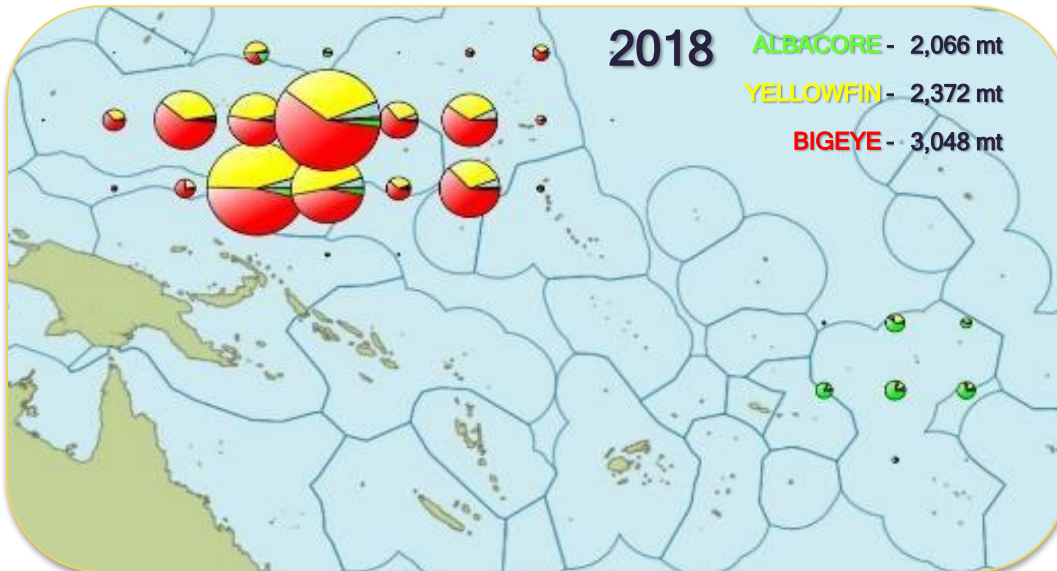


Figure 7: Annual Distribution of Catch by FSM Longliners in the WCPO-CA, 2017-2019



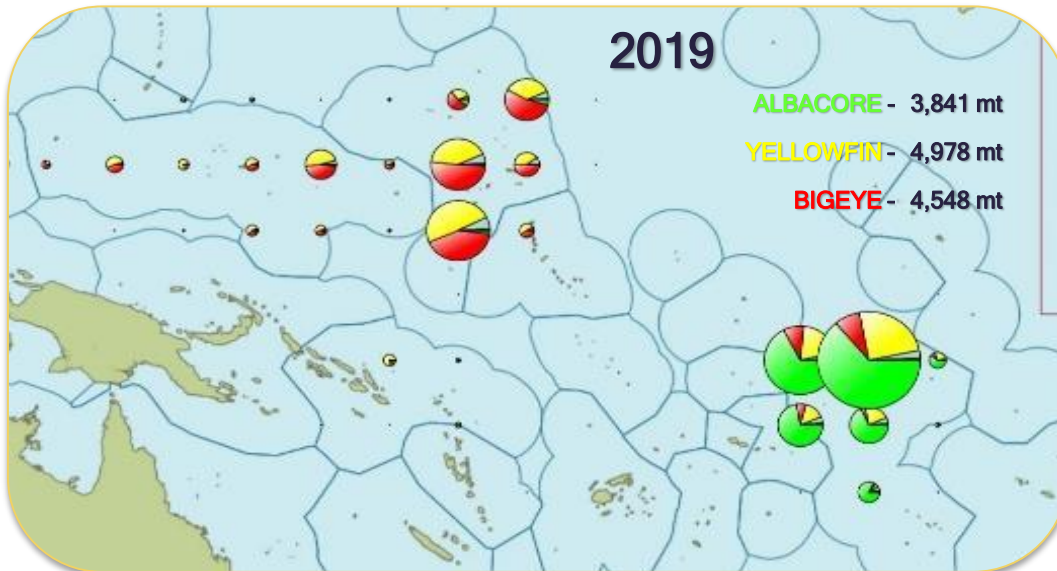
Analysis

In 2017 the FSM Longline fleet caught most of its target species within the FSM EEZ, with a large majority of that in the form of Bigeye Tuna and Yellowfin Tuna. Additionally, for these two species in particular, the FSM fleet also caught a significant amount with the RMI EEZ directly to the east of FSM. Most of the Albacore catch for 2017 was caught in the EEZ of the Cook Islands.



Analysis

The vast majority of target species catch of Bigeye and Yellowfin Tuna was again obtained within the FSM EEZ for 2018, with additional catch of these two species spilling over into the RMI EEZ. Compared to 2017, a lesser percentage of the overall Albacore catch was in the southeastern portion of the WCPO-CA, in the EEZ of the Cook Islands, where these species usually migrate.



Analysis

2019 saw much less activity within the FSM EEZ and a marked increase in fishing activity by the FSM Longline fleet in the RMI EEZ, and especially with the Cook Islands EEZ. Total catch for 2019 was also significantly increased from the previous two years.



The key target species of Yellowfin, Albacore and Bigeye tuna all showed a general increase in longline catch over the period, with the annual catch for all three species more than doubling over the three-year period, going from 4,060 mt in 2017, to 9,526 mt in 2019. [The total catch for all three target species of tuna in 2018 was 7,486 mt.] Unlike the Purse Seine catch trends over a five-year period, the Longline catch over the last five years in the WCPO-CA does not have a consistent upward trend.

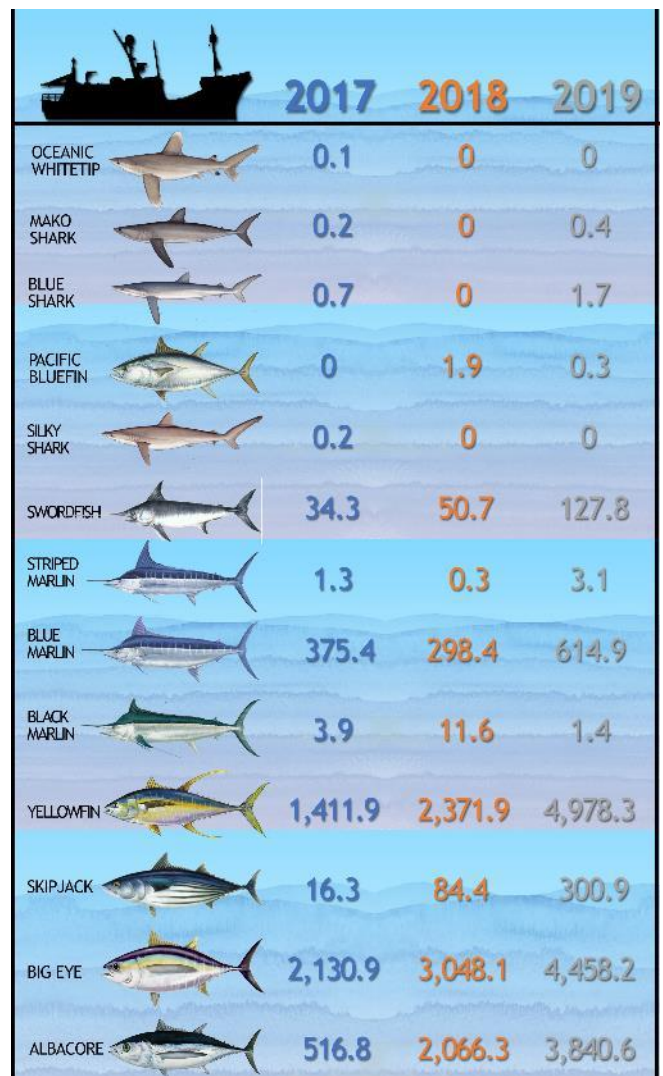
In particular, 2016 is the outlier, where there were significant catch totals for Albacore (2,036 mt) and Yellowfin (1,589 mt). For Bigeye, the five-year upward trend is consistent, with 1,518 mt in 2015 and 1,803 mt in 2016. Again, in regard to the increases in catch by the FSM longline fleet for the reporting period, tuna stocks remain healthy and within sustainable harvest limits (see **Figure 8** below).














Skipjack tuna are nominal compared to purse seine fishing, with 16 mt, 84 mt, and

301 mt caught by the FSM fleet for 2017, 2018, 2019 respectively.

Other significant species that are caught by FSM longline fishing vessels are Blue Marlin and Swordfish. Blue Marlin catch in the WCPO-CA was 375 mt in 2017, 298 mt in 2018 and 615 mt in 2019. Swordfish catch was 34 mt in 2017, 51 mt in 2018 and 128 mt in 2019.

Figure 8: Annual Catch in the WCPO-CA by Species for FSM Longline Fleet



		2017	2018	2019
OCEANIC WHITETIP		0.1	0	0
MAKO SHARK		0.2	0	0.4
BLUE SHARK		0.7	0	1.7
PACIFIC BLUEFIN		0	1.9	0.3
SILKY SHARK		0.2	0	0
SWORDFISH		34.3	50.7	127.8
STRIPED MARLIN		1.3	0.3	3.1
BLUE MARLIN		375.4	298.4	614.9
BLACK MARLIN		3.9	11.6	1.4
YELLOWFIN		1,411.9	2,371.9	4,978.3
SKIPJACK		16.3	84.4	300.9
BIG EYE		2,130.9	3,048.1	4,458.2
ALBACORE		516.8	2,066.3	3,840.6

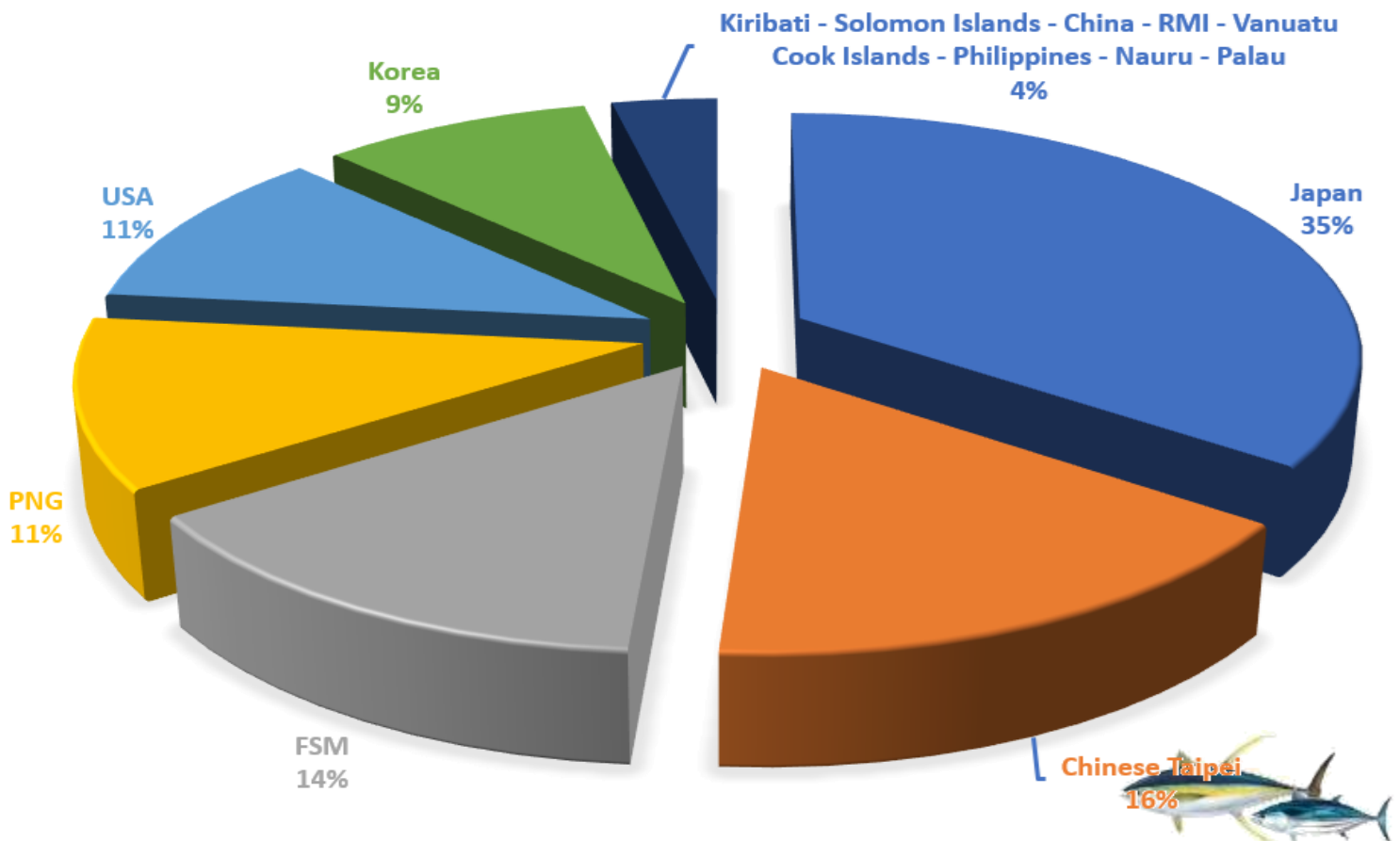


Annual Catch in the FSM EEZ

As noted previously in this report, the FSM EEZ is a large and active fishery, with a considerable portion of catch by the FSM flagged fleet coming within these waters. A number of other countries are also granted access to the FSM EEZ, both PNA and FFA member-flagged and foreign flagged. **Figure 9** below highlights the percentage for each country permitted to fish within the FSM EEZ of the total catch for the reporting period, 2017-2019.

Figures 10 and 11 on the following two pages show the total catch of the respective targeted tuna species - Skipjack, Yellowfin, Bigeye and Albacore - caught in FSM waters for the period 2017-2019. The total catch for all target tuna species was 553,887 metric tonnes. Of that figure, the vast majority - 97% - were caught by the Purse seine fleets. The remaining 3% were caught by Longline vessels permitted to fish within the FSM EEZ, with less than 1% caught by the Pole-and-Line vessels under the flag of Japan.

Figure 9: Percent of Total Catch within the FSM EEZ, by Flag, 2017-2019



By flag, Japan captured 35% of the total for the period, with 193,984 metric tonnes (mt). This was followed by Chinese Taipei with 16% of the total (89,456 mt), and the FSM flagged fleet next with 78,809 mt, or 14%. Papua New Guinea (PNG), the United States (US) and Korea round out the top five fishing nations in terms of total catch, at 11% (62,803 mt), 10% (60,048 mt), and 9% (49,528 mt), respectively.

The remaining 4% of the total catch (19,322 mt) was caught by Kiribati (5,717 mt), Solomon Islands (4,793 mt), China (3,101 mt), Republic of the Marshall Islands (2,917 mt), Vanuatu (1,113 mt), Cook Islands (629 mt), Philippines (605 mt), Nauru (440 mt), and Palau (7 mt).

In sum, Distant Water Fishing Nations (DWFNs) accounted for 395,532 mt of fish caught, accounting for 71% of the total catch for the period. Of that figure, 98% of the total catch was from purse seine vessels (387,571 mt).

PNA and FFA flagged member fleets accounted for 158,418 mt of fish caught, accounting for the remaining 29% of the total for the reporting period. Again, the majority of that catch came from purse seine vessels, at 94%, with the remaining 16% caught by longline gear type vessels.

Finally, the data for species catch show that Skipjack was the predominant tuna species caught, accounting for 79% of total catch (439,697 mt). Yellowfin accounted for 100,660 mt of total catch, which was 18% of the total catch for the period. Bigeye tuna (13,194 mt) accounted for 2% of the catch, and Albacore at 1% with 399 mt.

In summary, the key tuna stocks of skipjack, yellowfin and bigeye are managed regionally and are considered healthy. Revenue has grown nearly four-fold since 2008 when the vessel day scheme (VDS) was implemented by the Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA). The growth of FSM's fleet of purse seiners has grown significantly from six purse seiners in the early 2000's to 20 purse seiners in 2018. The number of longliners has increased to 17.

The information above, as well as the graphics below present the three-year totals for the target catch species for both distant-flagged nations as well as PNA and FFA member flagged nations. **Annex 1** to this report provides the raw data for each nation on an annual basis (2017,2018,2019) for each species and gear type.





Figure 10: 2017-2019 Catch for PNA and FFA Member Flagged and Licensed Purse Seiners and Longliners within FSM EEZ, by Flag and Tuna Species

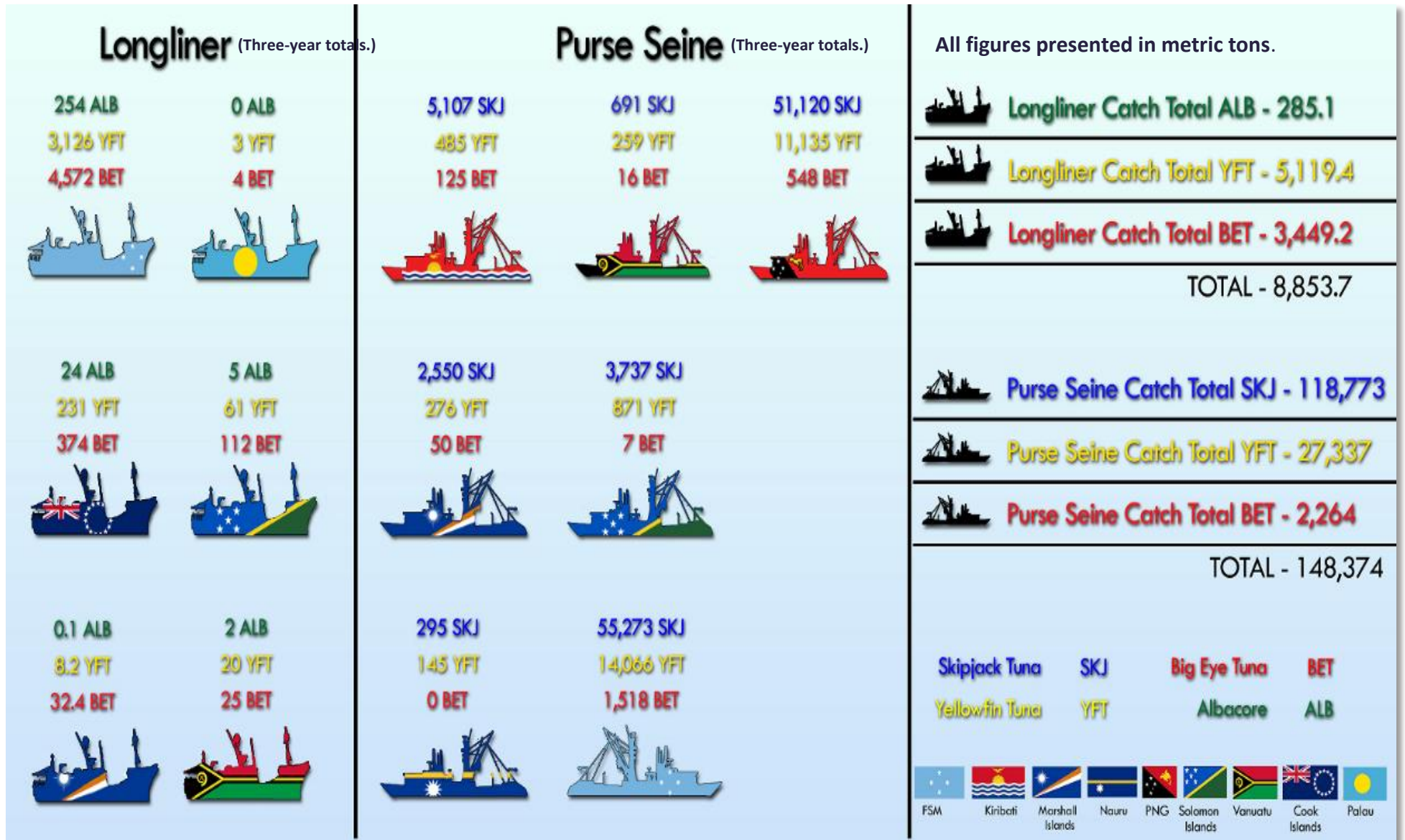
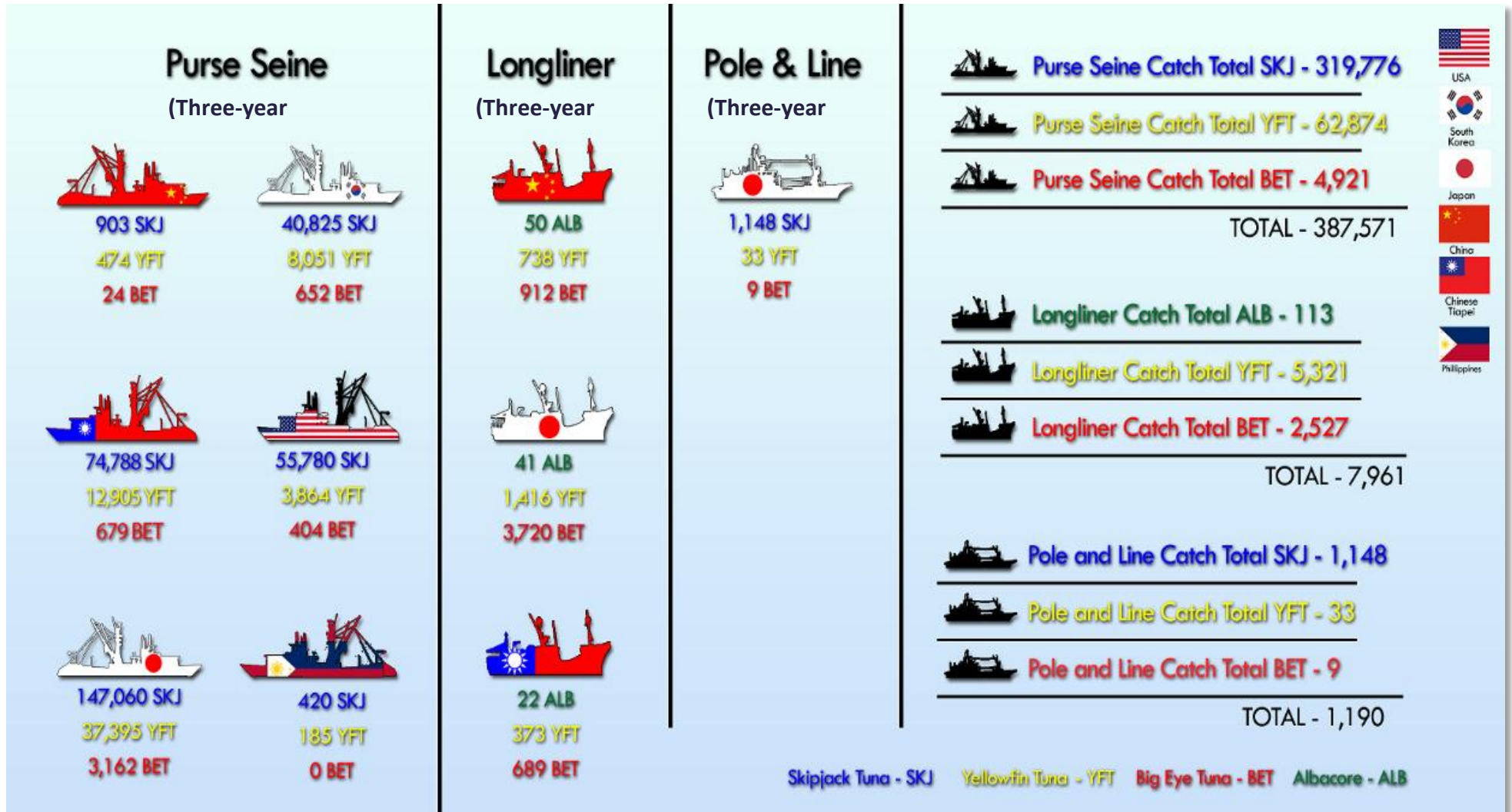




Figure 11: 2017-2019 Catch for DWFNs Flagged Purse Seiners, Longliners and Pole & Line within FSM EEZ, by flag and tuna species (all figures presented in metric tons)



Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS)

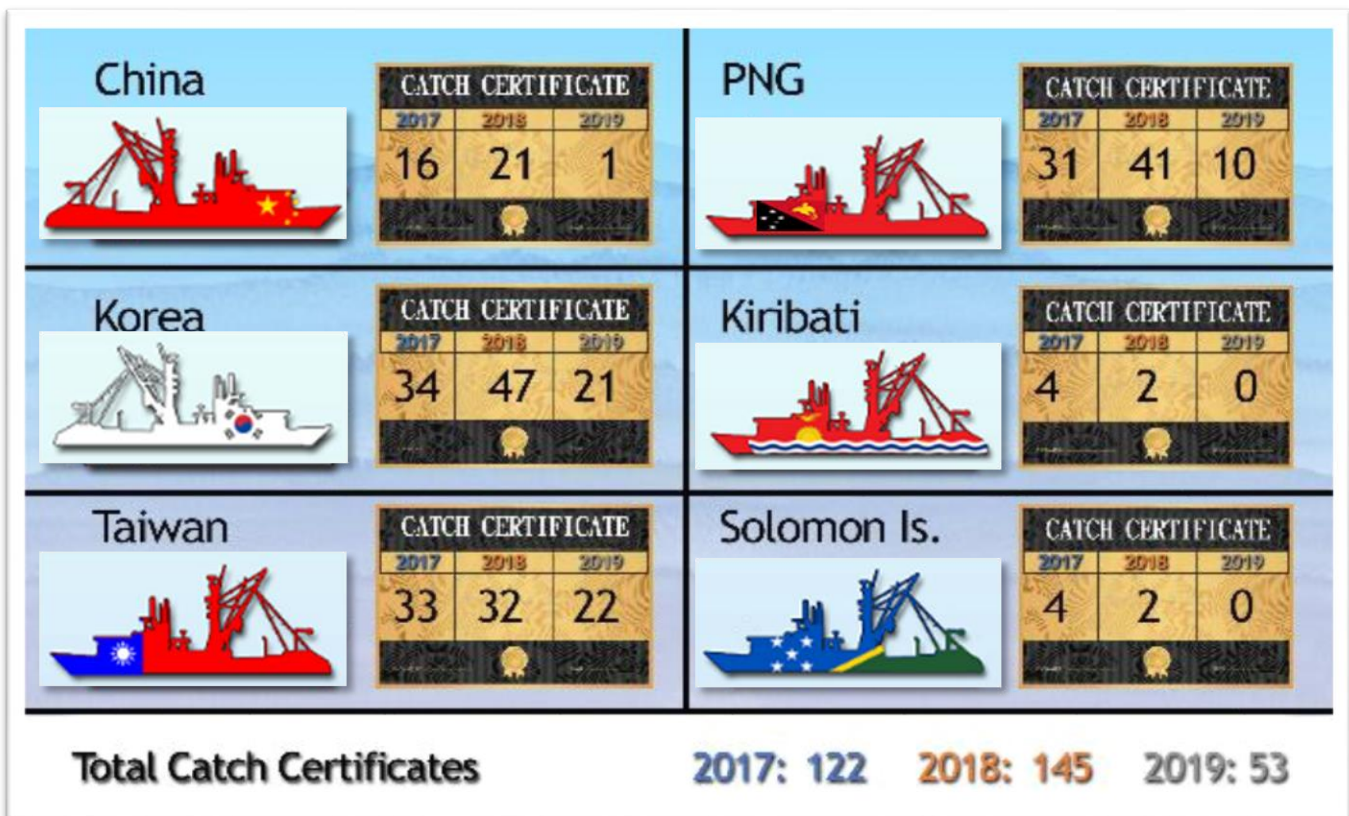
The CDS supports NORMA in providing certification for the legality of catch. It is required for countries with a Competent Authority and other importation rules to help combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing.

The FSM is a Port State and through its ratification of the Port State Measure Agreement in 2016 is obligated to undertake Catch Certificate processing and cross checking of catch data for Chain of Custody Certification: the process of documenting

the control, transfer, and disposal of tuna through the supply chain. A catch certificate is generated for the legal owner of the catch confirming traceability of the landing from the first set on the fishing trip to the unloading of the fish at port (or transshipment).

Traceability is important for both NORMA and the fishing companies, as it allows for both higher access fees and access to more lucrative international consumer markets. Primary amongst them is the European Union, where an EU Catch Certificate is required.

Figure 12: Number of EU Catch Certificates for Purse Seine Catch Processed at NORMA by flag



Source: NORMA



Vessel Day Scheme (VDS)

The Vessel Day Scheme (VDS) is a management Scheme under the Palau Arrangement which aims to limit total fishing effort in PNA waters, plus Tokelau². Purse Seine and Longline vessel owners purchase the number of fishing days they wish to fish in FSM EEZ exclusively. In addition, days may be traded between Parties pursuant to the Palau Arrangement. The VDS thus is focused on limiting total effort by limiting days, as opposed to other management tools focusing on catch, catch quotas, or by limiting the number of vessels (capacity).

The overall purpose of the VDS is to reduce overall effort in waters of the PNA plus Tokelau (or its members) creating scarcity in the fishery and increase the rate of return from fishing activities through access fees paid by Distant Water Fishing Nations (DWFNs).

The increase in flag vessels, particularly purse seiners, is a result of the increasing value of access to the FSM EEZ and the

competition to secure limited fishing opportunities under the VDS.

The PNA has allocated a Total Allowable Effort (TAE) for the parties to sell to fishing partners or to trade amongst each other subject to rules agreed by the group. The TAE is distributed amongst the Parties based on a formula agreed to by the Parties based on historical fishing effort and relative biomass. The nationally-allocated days are referred to as the Parties Allowable Effort (PAE). During the reporting period, FSM's PAE represented approximately 16% of the total PNA TAE annually. Figure 10 below depicts the TAE and FSM's PAE for 2017-2019.

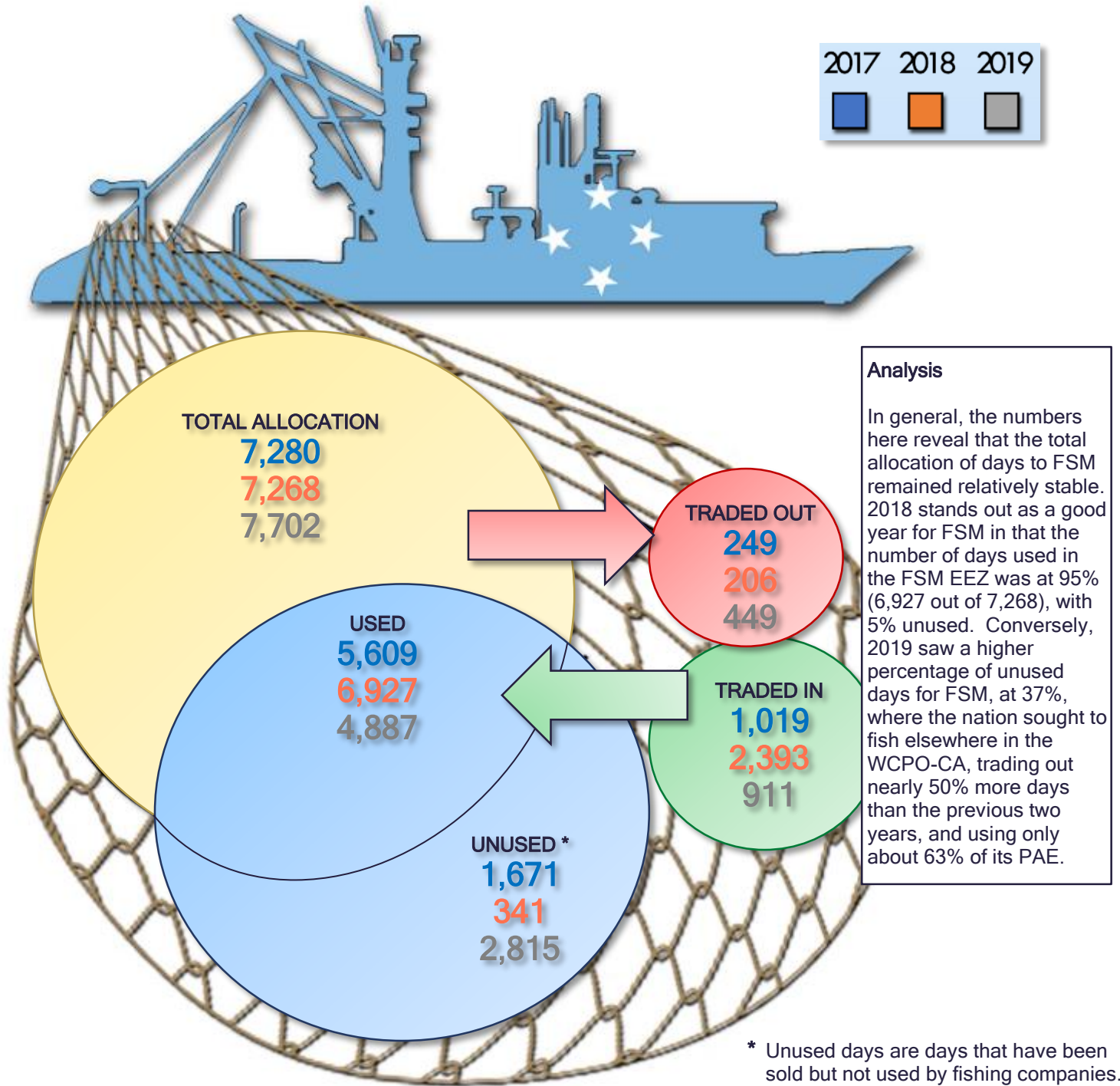
DWFN's will trade days out to other PNA members when fishing conditions are best in other EEZs subject to approval by the Parties that sold the days and the Parties receiving the days traded in or out

In sum, when there is more trading of days into FSM, operators want to fish in the FSM EEZ. When they are being traded out, the fishing is not as good and operators look to fish elsewhere.

² Tokelau is a VDS Participant but not a member of the PNA.



Figure 13: Total FSM Party Allowable Effort under PNA Total Allowable Effort



Under the VDS, for 2017-2019, the PNA allocated a total of 135,629 days for the eight PNA nations, of which FSM received 22,250 fishing days that it could sell, purchase or not use. Of those days, the FSM utilized 17,423 days, or 78% of its total allocation, traded away 904 days, and accepted an additional 4,323 days from PNA nations.



The Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA) purse seine Vessel Day Scheme (VDS) is remarkable for many reasons. Outstanding amongst these are:

- The Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO) tuna fishery its mostly controls are the largest and most valuable in the world.
- It leads the management of the WCPO tuna fisheries, the only sustainably-harvested tropical tuna fisheries in the world.
- It generates very high levels of revenue for Pacific Island countries (PICs).

The key to the VDS is the annual process of agreeing to a limit on the number of days that can be fished by purse seine vessels across the combined Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) of the Parties. The annual process involves:

- Setting the total allowable effort (TAE) in fishing days, based on sustainable yield.
- The distribution of those fishing days between the Parties as Party Allowable Effort (PAE).
- The allocation of those fishing days to fishing fleets and vessels.

The outcome of the VDS is that catches are controlled at sustainable levels, and the Parties are getting strong financial returns from fisheries access revenue and other licensing arrangements.

Source: PNA Yearbook 2019



FSM VDS and Associated Revenues

The total revenue collected for fishing years 2017-2019 was \$218,237,157 as shown in

Figure 11. Purse Seine fees

represent approximately 97%

(\$212,334,221) of the total revenue to NORMA, with the remainder shared amongst Longline (\$3,871,380), Pole & Line (\$1,737,026), Related Activities (\$215,100) and Other fees (\$79,430).

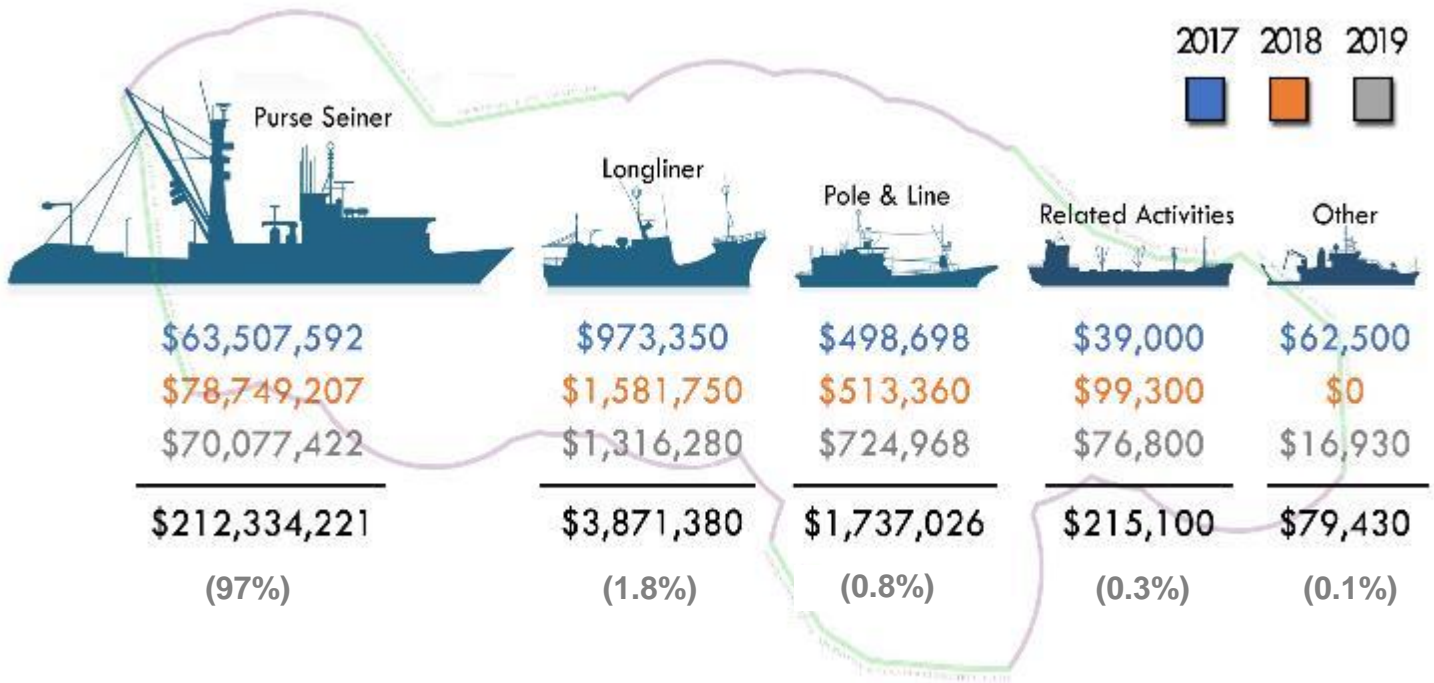
Related activity revenues are fees derived from carrier and bunker licenses. Other fees consist of non-fishing related revenue.

The revenues for the 2017-2019 reporting period continue a significant leap in earnings for the PNA nations, having grown nearly four-fold since 2008 when the VDS was implemented.

Moreover, the increase in flag vessels, particularly purse seiners, is a result of the increasing value of access to the FSM EEZ and the competition to secure a capped level of fishing opportunities under the VDS.



Figure 14: Total Revenues and Fees Collected by Gear Type, 2017-2019



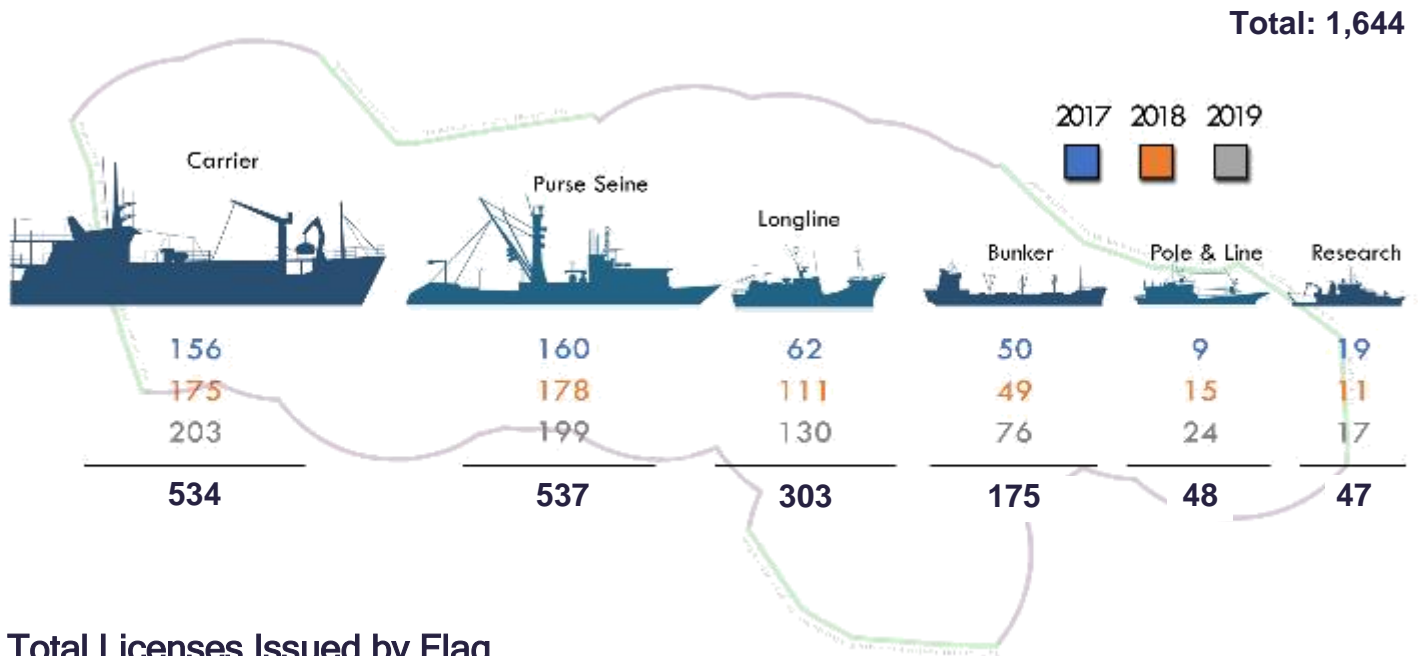
All of these revenues are either derived directly from the issuance of licenses by NORMA and to a lesser degree, from other non-fishing related income. The total number of licenses issued was 1,644, with a gradual increase over the three years: 456 issued in 2017, 539 issued in 2018 and 649 licenses issued in 2019. With total revenues of \$218,237,147 (see **Figure 11** above), that amounts to an average national revenue of \$132,748 per license issued.

Figure 12 below shows the total number of licenses issued for the reporting period, broken down by type of vessel, regardless of their flag or permit period. The access demand by Carriers was higher than any other gear type, as these vessels are often active in the FSM EEZ with transshipment of fish from smaller fleet vessels.

This was followed, in order, by Purse Seine vessels, Longliners, Bunker vessels, Pole & Line and finally, Research gear type vessels.



Figure 15: Total Licenses Issued by Gear/Vessel Type



Total Licenses Issued by Flag

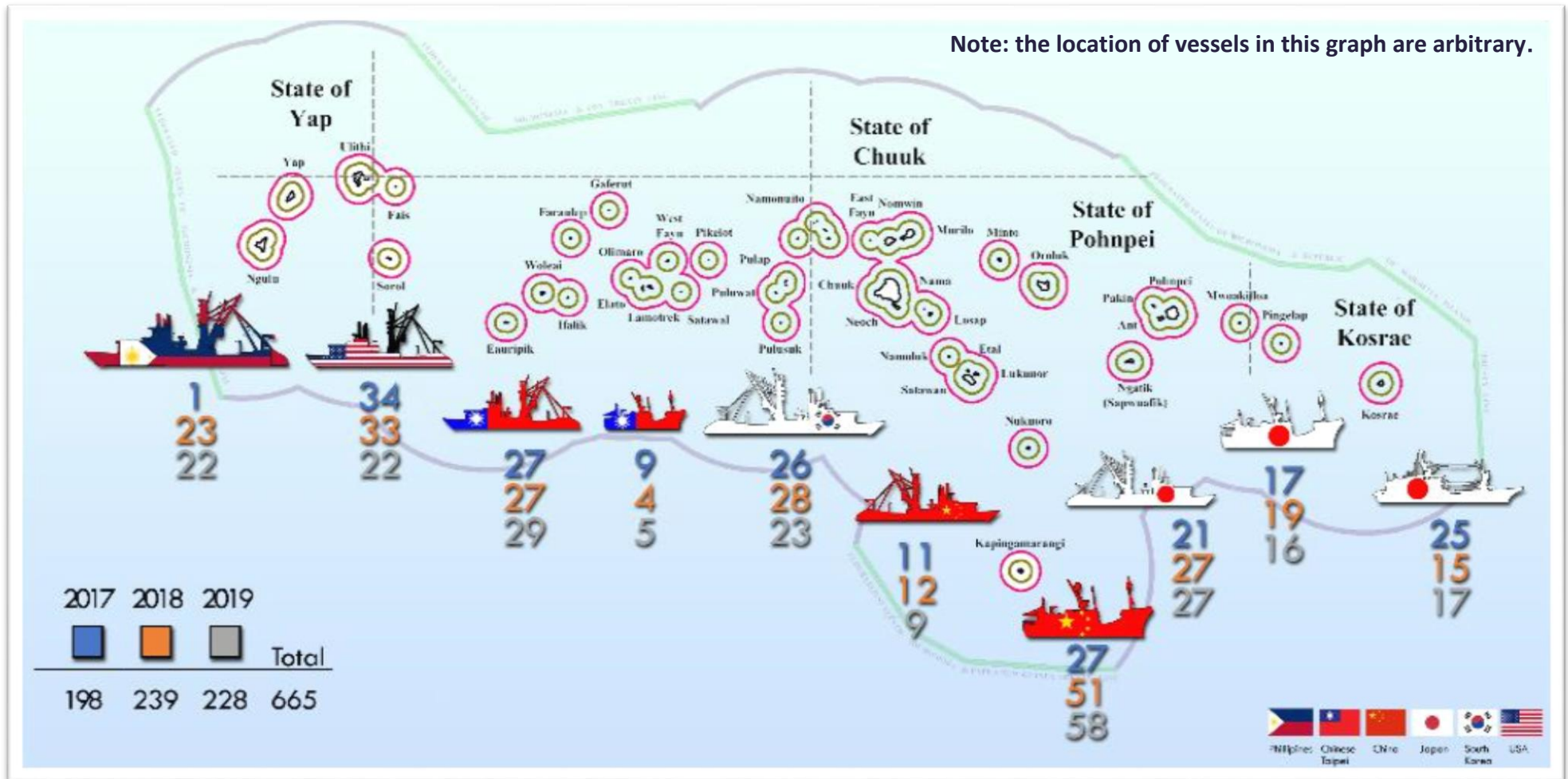
For the reporting period, 30 nations were issued licenses or permits to either fish, transship, conduct research or other related activities within the FSM EEZ. These represented nations from the European Union, SE Asia, the Caribbean, the Americas, Africa and the Pacific region.

FLAG		
Cayman Islands	Solomon Is.	Cameroon
Philippine	Nauru	Taiwan
Russia	Korea	China
Republic of China	Albania	Kiribati
New Zealand	Antigua And Barbuda	FSM
Thailand	Belarus	Marshall Is.
France	Panama	Vanuatu
Germany	Papua New Guinea	Cook Is.
Lithuania	Cambodia	United States
Liberia	Japan	Tuvalu

Figure 13 on the next page focuses on several of the major traditional fishing partners in FSM waters, and number of licenses issued, by type of fishing vessel (the graph does not include research, transshipment or other related activities).



Figure 16: Number of Foreign Flagged Vessels Licensed to Fish in the FSM EEZ (by Type), 2017-2019



Source: NORMA

NORMA issued on average about 222 licenses annually to foreign-flagged vessels over the three-year period. Japan had the most vessels licensed with 184: 76 purse seiners, 52 long liners, and 57 pole-and-line fishing ships. Japan was the only fishing



nation that utilized the pole-and-line vessels. In total, Japanese-flagged vessels caught 193,984 mt of fish for the period.

China followed with a total of 168 vessels, however China received the most licenses for longline fishing vessels, with 136 totals over the three-year period. The People's Republic of China caught and logged 3,101 mt of fish in FSM waters.

South Korea received the second-most fishing licenses issued for purse seine vessels with 77, combining for a total catch of 49,528 mt of fish.

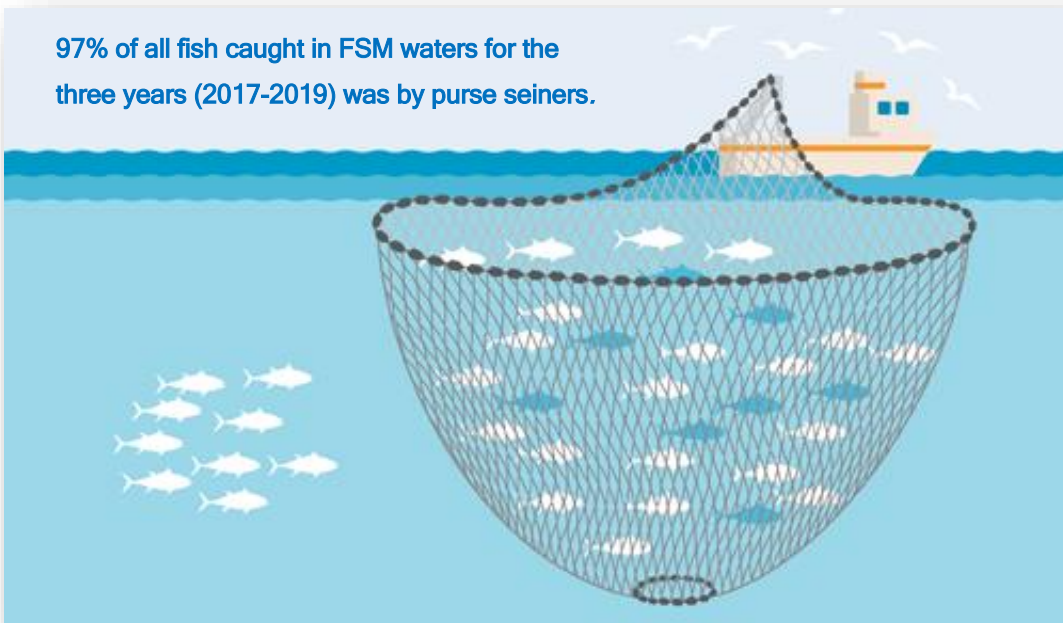
Chinese Taipei was issued the third-most foreign-flagged fleet licenses, with a total of

101, accounting for a combined 89,456 mt of fish caught. 83 of those licenses were for purse seiners and the remainder for long liners.

The United States, through its long-standing bi-lateral fisheries agreement with the FSM, was issued 89 licenses by NORMA, fourth-most over the reporting period. However, those 89 licenses were exclusively for purse seine vessels, making the US the largest purse seine fleet in the FSM over this timeframe. The total catch was 60,048 mt.

Finally, for foreign-flagged vessels, the Philippines received 46 licenses, all for purse seine fishing vessels. The total catch for the three-year period was 605 mt.

97% of all fish caught in FSM waters for the three years (2017-2019) was by purse seiners.



PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

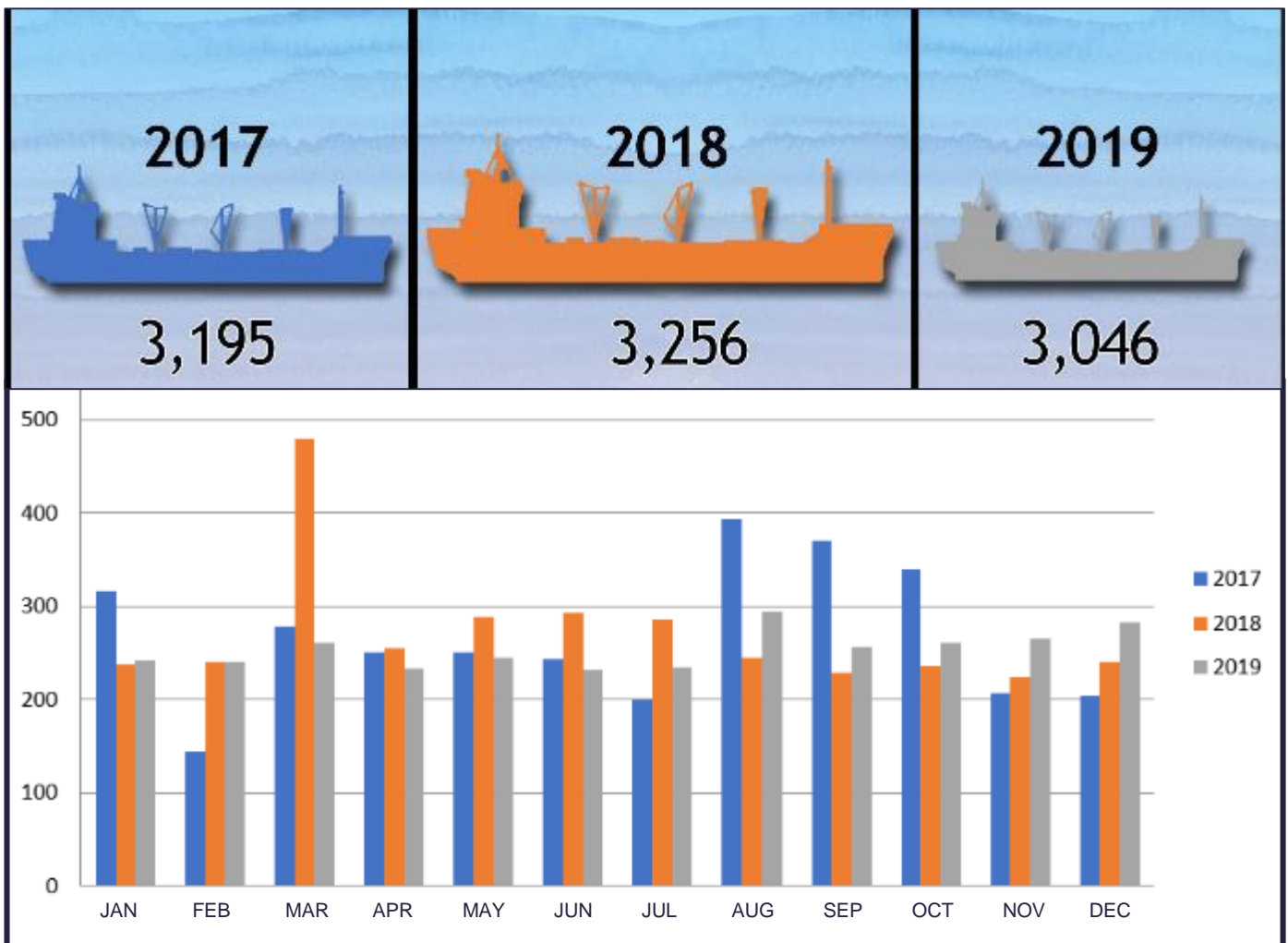
Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)

A Signed VMS Regulation came into effect on December 11, 2017. The VMS plays a critical role in monitoring, control, and surveillance of all vessels traveling through the FSM EEZ.

Monitoring involves the collection,

management, and analysis of fishing activities, as well as monitoring the movement of all other vessels in the FSM EEZ through the use of a Satellite VMS in real time, and providing NORMA Management key data for appropriate decision-making. Much of the compliance work within NORMA is done in tandem with the Department of Justice, particularly the Maritime Surveillance Wing.

Figure 17: All Vessels that were monitored on the VMS at NORMA, 2017-2019

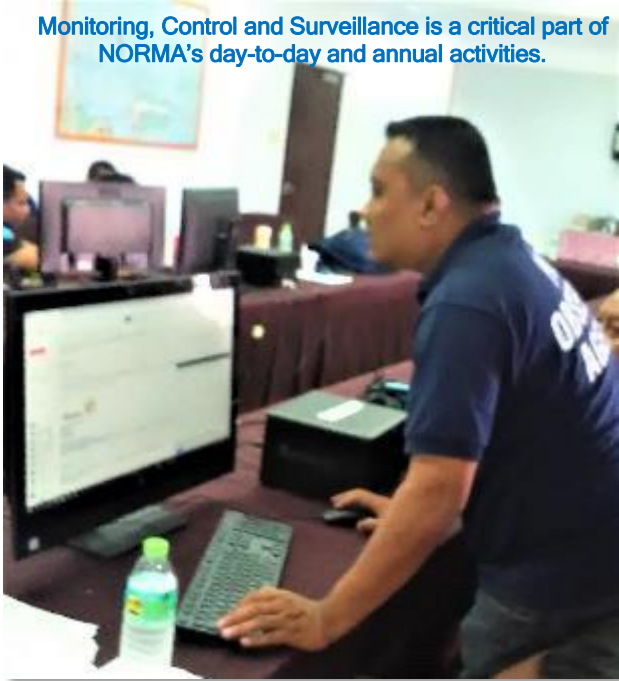


Source: FFA VMS Trackwell System



NORMA uses the Forum Fisheries Agency VMS, Regional Surveillance Picture (RSP) and the WCPFC VMS. During the reporting period NORMA achieved its VMS goals by:

Monitoring, Control and Surveillance is a critical part of NORMA's day-to-day and annual activities.



- (i) closely monitoring movements and operations of fishing vessels to ensure compliance with fisheries laws and regulations;
- (ii) collecting relevant fishing data for management and legal action taken against non-compliant vessels; and,
- (iii) managing the PNA Vessel Day Scheme (VDS) pursuant to bilateral fishing access agreements.

NORMA is responsible for administering the Niue Treaty Subsidiary Agreement (NTSA), which aims to combat Illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing activities in the region.

Beyond the VMS, the NTSA serves as a regional coordination platform to share enforcement data and other information to enhance MCS; as well as undertaking regional trainings on other types of illegal transboundary activities, such as drugs and human trafficking and IUU, in cooperation with other FFA member countries and regional partners, such as the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Nauru and Kiribati.

T-3 Electronic Monitoring

In October 2018, the FSM announced its commitment to achieve full tuna fishery transparency by 2023. It will do so by introducing electronic monitoring and improved human observer coverage of all longline tuna fishing vessels in its waters.

Electronic Monitoring is one NORMA's critical programs, relying on strong partnerships with TNC, SPC, PNA and other partners to ensure good data, transparency and compliance,





This is being co-implemented with assistance from The Nature Conservancy through the Technology for Tuna Transparency (T-3) electronic monitoring program.



Because most of the IUU fishing in the Pacific waters were all from licensed vessels, simply tracking fishing boats – using satellites, drones, vessels and planes – is not enough. Electronic monitoring systems use technology such as video cameras, remote sensors, global positioning system (GPS) satellites, and hard drives installed on fishing boats to automatically gather information about:

- Fishing effort
- Target catch composition
- Bycatch of non-target species
- Retained catch
- Discards
- Ensure compliance and transparency

Capturing this type of data will mean more fishery control, better value capture, and improved fishery sustainability.

EM Performance Compared to Other Vessel Monitoring Options

- EM has proven to be at least as accurate as other methods at estimating the catch of target species and bycatch of species such as turtles, seabirds, and sharks.
- Accuracy of EM data has been shown to improve over time due to improved on-board catch handling practices.
- As the technology improves and experience with EM systems grows, the quality of data is expected to improve.
- The presence of video can change reporting behavior and reduce or eliminate observer effects.
- If vessels fish consistently, the per vessel cost of human observer coverage is generally accepted to exceed the cost of EM coverage.

Source: TNC EM Program Toolkit 2018

The intent is to help stamp out IUU tuna fishing, help stocks recover, reduce bycatch, and ensure fairness. Electronic monitoring technology can ensure traceability throughout the supply chain and can prove to consumers that the tuna they buy is legally and sustainably caught under safe and ethically responsible work conditions.



PNA FIMS

NORMA uses a technology platform through the PNA known as the Fisheries Information Management System (FIMS) to monitor Purse Seine and Long Line Fishing Vessels and expenditure of Days to ensure that all licensed vessels do not exceed their annual allocated fishing days.

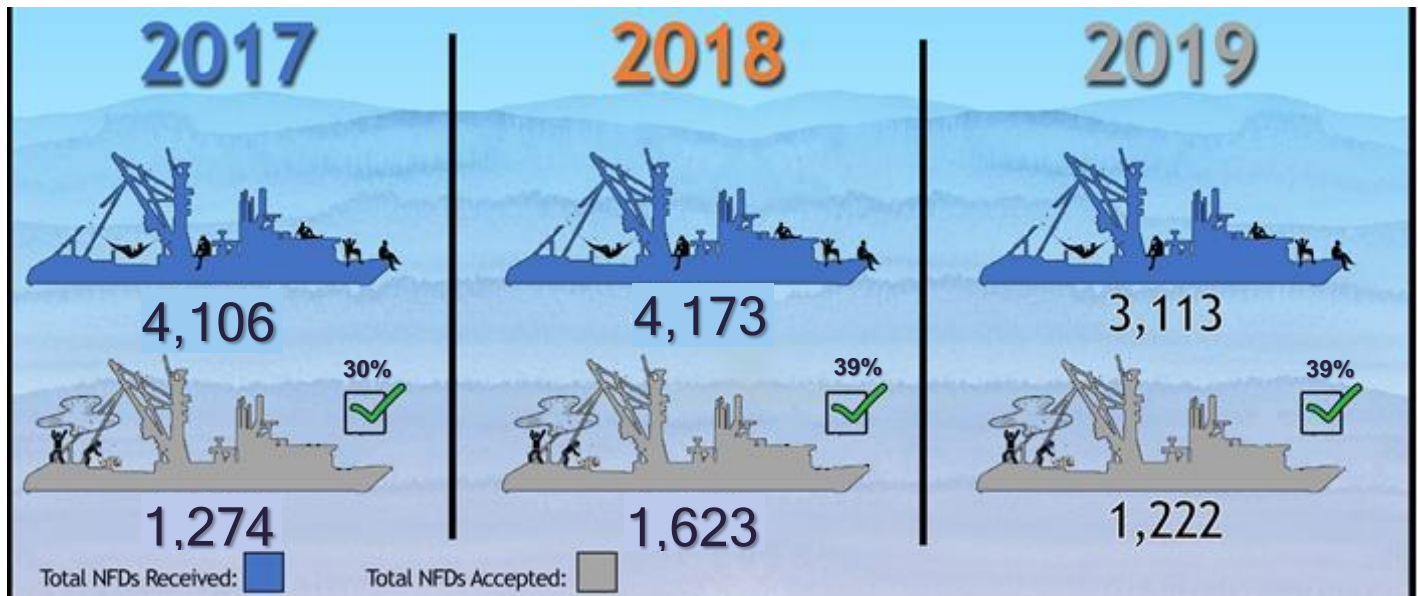


With this monitoring, NORMA is able to process non-fishing day (NFD) applications by foreign and domestic purse seine fishing operators as required under the Vessel Day Scheme (VDS). **Figure 15** below provides the total number of NFDs that were claimed during the reporting period, as well as the number of NFDs that were accepted (and rejected).

NFDs are recognized by both operators and NORMA as a means to account for actual fishing days used by licensed fleets in FSM. The FSM EEZ is an area that vessels often travel through to fish in other parts of the WCPO-CA, and they will apply for NFDs based on the rationale that they are not fishing, and do not want allocated fishing days deducted.

The remaining days rejected were based on non-compliance to the non-fishing day rules. This includes not meeting the 24-hrs activity requirement, e-logs revealing sets while claiming to be in transit, and VMS tracks showing a significant pattern or signature of searching.

Figure 18: Total Purse Seine Non-Fishing Days Received and Accepted, 2017-2019



Source: PNA FIMS



Observer Program (OP)

Public Law number 12-34, “The Marine Resources Act of 2002”, reinforced the requirement of all fisheries agreements, permits and licenses to allow for a number Observers. Observers on fishing vessels are our eyes on a boat, which document and verify fish catch, and ensure that licensed vessels operate within the law in FSM waters.

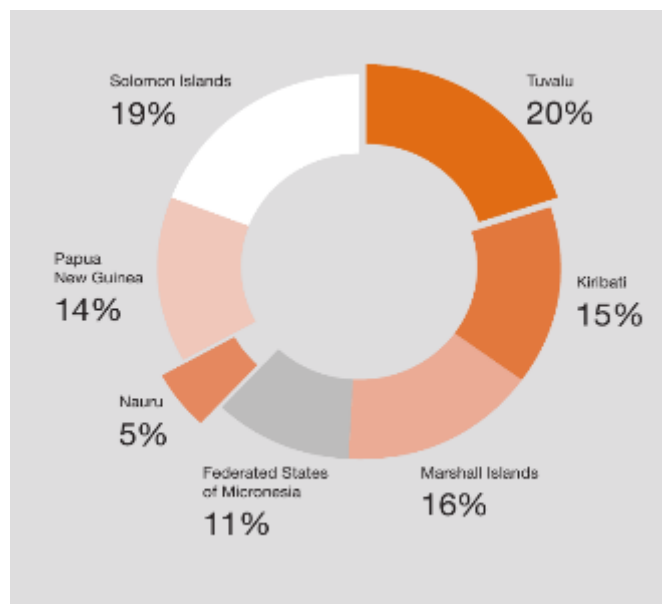
The operations of NORMAs FSD are partially supported by the establishment and continuous maintenance of the Observer Revolving Fund (ORF), a cost-recovery fund that supports Observer’s salaries, travel, placement on vessels, training, port monitoring and sampling, and office work.

A number of our Observers during the reporting period have moved into permanent roles within the division, filling trainer and coordination roles.

FSM Observers at the Dekehtik Field Office in Pohnpei.



Figure 19: Nationality of Observers used on POA trips by number of sea days.



Source: PNA Yearbook 2019

In 1979 the FSM hired and placed the very first Observer in the Pacific. There are now over 50 Observers, providing a full 11% of the total number of sea days under the umbrella of the PNA Observer Agency (POA).

There are three categories of trip arrangements for FSM Overseers: 1) National, 2) FSMA, and 3) USMLT. The National Arrangements are a result of bilateral agreements with DWFNs, namely China, Chinese Taipei, South Korea, Philippines and Japan.

FSMA Arrangements are placements of Observers on purse seine vessels flagged to other sub-regional countries that are members



to the PNA. These include the FSM, Kiribati, Marshall Islands (RMI), Nauru, Palau, PNG, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu.

USMLT Arrangements are made through a multilateral agreement with the United States, on the 17 members of the FFA, namely, Australia, Cook Islands, FSM, Fiji, RMI, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

Over the three-year reporting period our 50+ active NORMA Observers made 532 trips and totaled over 14,000 days at sea, largely onboard purse seiners, where the majority of the catch occurs.

“Our 50+ active NORMA Observers made 532 trips aboard vessels and totaled over 14,000 days at sea.”

Figure 20: FSM Fishery Observer Trip Arrangements 2017-2019.



The quality of data obtained from each observer trip is measured through an end-of-trip debriefing process. The debriefing scores achieved by POA observers have improved every year and this year reached a new milestone, averaging 96.6% (Figure 18).



DIVISION ACHIEVEMENTS

NORMA has three major operational divisions that directly implement the organization's annual Corporate Plan. Each of the divisions report to and are supported by the Executive Director and the Deputy Director of the organization. Per its current Strategic Plan, NORMA is in the process of an internal organizational restructuring and the development of a Corporate Services Division, which will ultimately provide support and oversight to these three divisions.

This section highlights some of the actions from the divisions, which help NORMA and the FSM to monitor, control and report on the vital fisheries resource and related activities.

The central location of the FSM EEZ as a shipping route in the region is widely used as an international transit way for many cargo ships, as well as fishing vessels transiting from Asia (and countries further south), including Long Line vessels, Purse Seine Vessels, Pole and Line vessels, Bunker vessels and Fish Carriers.

Each of NORMA's divisions therefore play a critically interconnected role to ensure the safety and sustainability of FSM's waters.

Fisheries Compliance Division

The Fisheries Compliance Division (FCD) has a number of units, including the Compliance & Vessel Monitoring System, and also houses the Maritime



Boundary Task Force, with the objective of pursuing FSM's maritime boundary delimitation issues.

Several of the priority areas of focus for the division for FY17-FY19 were:

- strengthening review, validation and reporting to ensure improved compliance;
- improved IT, data and statistics for enhanced efficiencies and better reporting; and,
- improved public awareness for NORMA's Fisheries Awareness Campaign.

One of the most significant tasks of the division is compliance under various regulatory frameworks, including national laws and policies, regional arrangements and international treaties and conventions.



FCD and the NORMA Strategy

SG 1: Enhanced NORMA Governance and Effectiveness

The priority areas of focus for the FCD were: strengthening review, validation and reporting to ensure improved compliance; improved IT, data and statistics for enhanced efficiencies and better reporting; and public awareness. Under the issue of public awareness, the division managed and oversaw NORMA's Fisheries Awareness Campaign, which resulted in increased awareness-raising activities throughout the FSM.

In addition, the unit participated in and/or facilitated multiple workshops and training initiatives, including a Fisheries Compliance workshop with industry partners focusing on updated laws and regulations and reporting requirements, an FAO Port State Measure workshop on best practices, In-Country Transshipment Monitoring and Boarding



Inspection Training, FFA MCS Fellowship Attachment, and offering of a NORMA Internship program.

SG 2: Sustainable Management of Oceanic Resources.

The division continued to co-chair the Fisheries Management & Surveillance Working Group (FMS-WG) every quarter on compliance and other related matters. The FMS-WG developed a draft national fisheries management surveillance strategy in 2017, and in 2019 established an updated

Draft Fisheries Compliance Strategy (FCS) 2020-2025, through the application of risk-based, targeted and consistent compliance activities.



Fisheries Management Division

The Fisheries Management Division (FMD) is tasked with a range of duties and responsibilities



varying from implementation of fishing agreements to day-to-day operational finance and administrative tasks. Elements of implementing fishing agreements include overseeing the management of the Vessel Day Scheme (VDS) and coordination with stakeholders in maximizing contributions to FSM's economy.

FMD and the NORMA Strategy

SG 2: Sustainable Management of Oceanic Resources.

SG 3: Maximize Value of Oceanic Resources.

For oceanic fisheries the FMD has been able to support NORMA's ability to effectively roll-out the Long-line VDS during the reporting period with engagement of its key stakeholders at the national and State levels, including the industry. Such engagement extends to the support towards development of an oceanic fisheries

investment policy with the help of FFA and a recently hired NORMA Economist.

SG 1: Enhanced NORMA Governance and Effectiveness

Capacity building activities are being aligned with NORMA's institutional strengthening work with NZAID to develop and implement the NORMA Strategic Plan and its Corporate Plan. A few recommended positions are being trialed under this project to ensure an effective structure that supports the new Strategic and Corporate Plans. These include an Economist, VDS Administrator, Observer Program Admin. Manager, License System Assistant, EM/ER Coordinator, and ER Officer.

To build NORMA's capacity in information management systems and technology, an assessment of NORMA's needs was completed and proceeding with critical systems development. This started with the NORMA licensing system being rolled out with trainings of Industry partners. NORMA's website was also relaunched and onsite hardware procured.



Fisheries Science Division

The Fisheries Science Division (FSD), formerly known as the Research Division, is tasked with a range of duties and responsibilities, including port monitoring activities, **collecting** and assessing the statistical and scientific data that are related to the catch and efforts of all FSM-flagged and chartered fleets operating both within the FSM EEZ and beyond the FSM EEZ in the WCPO-CA, and managing, expanding and strengthening the NORMA Observer Program (OP).

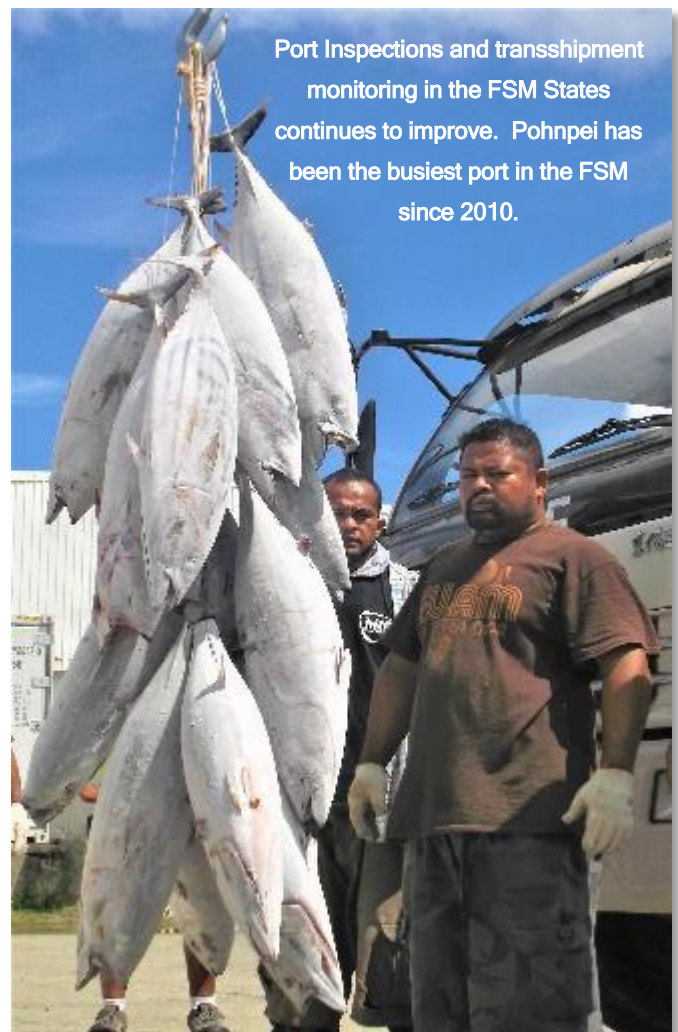


The core of the FSD is the FSM Fishery Observer Program. Observers serve as the "eyes and ears" for NORMA, and as one of the more established programs, continues to provide observer services to other sub-regional flagged vessels and distant fishing water nation (DFWN) fleets.

During the period, the FSD continued to provide biological sampling certification, observers refresher training, observer sea safety training, and electronic reporting and monitoring trials with the Pacific Community

(SPC), Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) and the Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA).

The other function of FSD is port monitoring. FSD continued to provide services for port monitoring and sampling to vessels in port for transshipment or unloading. The services provided by FSD are aligned to the Chain of Custody (CoC) of the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC). This CoC follows the Pacific Island Regional Fisheries Observer (PIRFO) standard.



FSD and the NORMA Strategy

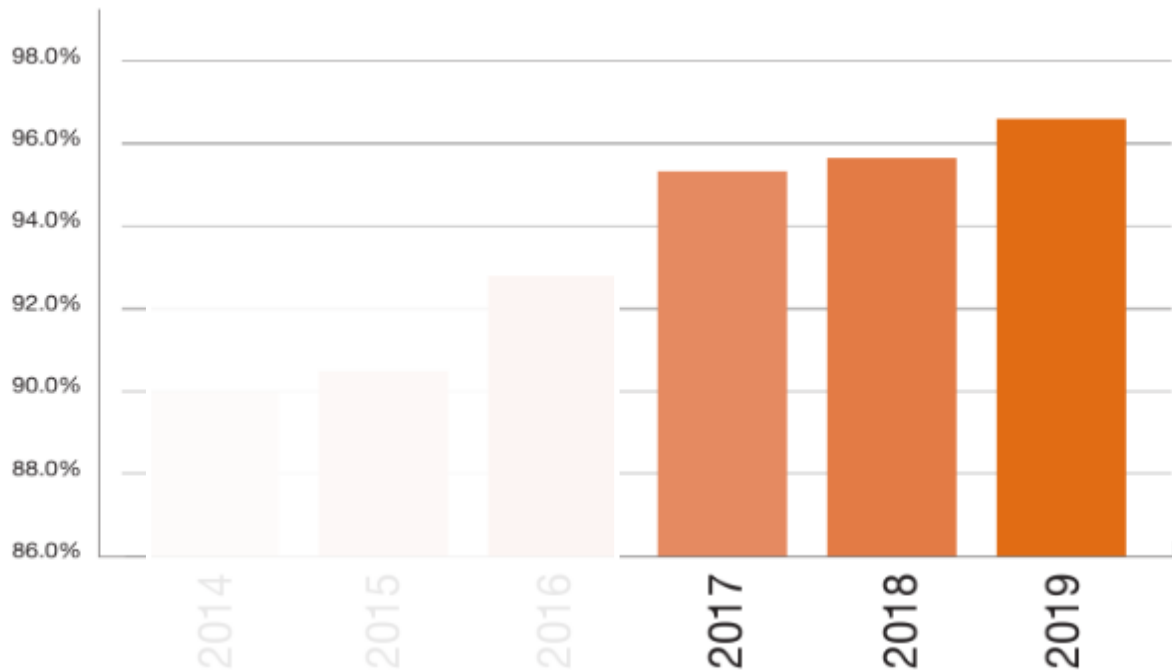
SG 1: Enhanced NORMA Governance and Effectiveness

SG 2: Sustainable Management of Oceanic Resources.

SG 3: Maximize Value of Oceanic Resources.

The FSD promotes the FSM National Fisheries Observer Program (NFOP), and this program cuts across all of the NORMA strategic goals. The Observer Program completed trainings with needed equipment, including in the area of electronic reporting and e-monitoring with PNA, FFA and SPC, Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certification, along with annual refresher trainings in biological sampling, fire safety, sea safety, first aid. This has led to the overall competency of Observers in FSM and across the PNA nations, where the quality of data obtained from each Observer trip is measured through an end-of-trip debriefing process. These debriefing scores have improved every year, as shown in **Figure 18**. A cost recovery scheme for the NFOP was implemented in 2017.

Figure 21: POA Debriefing Scores, 2017-2019



Source: PNA Yearbook 2019



STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

NORMA understands that in order to achieve better effectiveness is to promote transparency and awareness of the organization's contributions to the FSM (SG1, Action 5). This transparency and awareness will come through all of the engagements that it undertakes with all stakeholders, from government to the private sector to schools and communities. This section briefly highlights some of these critical engagements that NORMA undertakes.

World Tuna Day

On December 7, 2016, the United Nations adopted a resolution establishing World Tuna Day as an internationally-recognized event. This confirmation by the global community of the value of tuna has resonated among Pacific Islands, particularly the Parties to the Nauru Agreement, who control the world's largest sustainable Skipjack Fishery and depend on tuna for food security and nutrition, government revenue, economic development, employment and livelihoods.



The first Tuna Day in FSM was organized by NORMA in Kolonia, Pohnpei on May 2nd, 2017.

As part of the festivities, a series of events and contests were held, and other government, private sector and community organizations were invited to participate. Vice President Yosiwo



George remarked at the event that WTD should be marked as a national holiday, given the importance of the tuna resource to the nation.

The second annual FSM Tuna Day was successfully coordinated and held in Kosrae in 2018, and in Chuuk in 2019, following the same program.

Other Engagements

International and regional forums provide an opportunity for NORMA to advance FSM socio-economic interests to multilateral and bilateral partners. This forms the foundation and serves as the backbone of the organization in achieving its strategic goals.

Public engagement has become a greater focus of NORMA during the reporting period. The organization hired a Tuna Fisheries Ambassador who focused on conducting presentations, and fisheries-related activities in schools across the nation, as well as hosting career days and office tours for youth.

NORMA will continue this program in order to highlight to the youth of FSM the benefits of the tuna resource to the FSM and opportunities available in the sector.

National Government support is essential to NORMA.



High level meetings are a critical part of NORMA's operations.



Outreach to schools helps to educate FSM youth on fisheries matters.



The FFA and PNA are key partners for NORMA.

Partnerships with regional bodies such as the FFA and PNA are crucial opportunities for the FSM to provide fisheries leadership in the Pacific. The annual FFA Officials meeting, as well as actions such as FFA-sponsored workshops and capacity building events and technical support are essential engagements that allow NORMA to achieve its mandate.



FSM Delegation to the WCPFC Meeting in Samoa in 2018.

The PNA is nothing short of groundbreaking in how the eight founding member nations have created and capitalized on both capping the level of fishing in respective EEZs, while at the same time seeing exponential growth in national revenues. FSM, as one of the top EEZ nations in the PNA, utilizes this engagement to foster regional solidarity to maintain sustainable fisheries.



The WCPFC is based in Pohnpei and provides NORMA an excellent opportunity for a close working relationship. These engagements occur annually at the regular sessions of the various committee and working group meetings, as well as workshops that the organization hosts.

The NORMA Board works Closely with the Office of the President.



NORMA BUDGET

NORMA Approved Budget and Expenditures for 2017-2019

Figure 22: NORMA Approved Budget and Actual Expenditure for Years 2017,2018 and 2019

Category	Account Class	2017 Approved	2017 Actual	2018 Approved	2018 Actual	2019 Approved	2019 Actual
Operations	Personnel	\$ 235,794	\$ 230,672	\$ 369,832	\$ 249,241	\$ 396,464	\$ 280,660
	Travel	\$ 160,000	\$ 146,863	\$ 200,000	\$ 178,837	\$ 195,698	\$ 235,469
	Contractual	\$ 54,900	\$ 67,775	\$ 115,750	\$ 81,096	\$ 202,750	\$ 163,747
	Consumable	\$ 69,240	\$ 49,947	\$ 76,012	\$ 62,615	\$ 73,300	\$ 60,061
	Fixed Assets	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 35,000	\$ 25,268	\$ -	\$ -
Sub-total		\$ 529,934	\$ 505,257	\$ 796,594	\$ 597,046	\$ 868,212	\$ 739,937
Grants & Subsidies	WCPFC membership	\$ 108,504	\$ 108,504	\$ 108,505	\$ 108,505	\$ 257,284	\$ 257,284
	T3 Challenge	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
Sub-total		\$ 108,504	\$ 108,504	\$ 108,505	\$ 108,505	\$ 307,284	\$ 307,284
CIP	MCS Projects	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 55,000	\$ 55,000	\$ -	\$ -
	World Tuna Day	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000
	Hosting of PNA Leaders	\$ 80,000	\$ 80,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Hosting of FFC	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 70,000	\$ -	\$ 80,000	\$ 80,000
	Hosting of WCPFC Annual	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000
Sub-total		\$ 80,000	\$ 80,000	\$ 70,000	\$ 70,000	\$ 205,000	\$ 205,000
Grand-total		\$ 718,438	\$ 693,761	\$ 975,099	\$ 775,551	\$ 1,380,496	\$ 1,252,221

As NORMA’s responsibilities and program and project activities have increased over the reporting period, so has its budget. The budget reflects the requirements of successfully implementing NORMA’s five-year Strategic Plan and meeting and attending to the national, regional and international partnerships that NORMA maintains. One area where this can be seen, is in the increase in NORMA’s WCPFC membership, which is directly tied to an increase in fleet and catch by FSM-flagged vessels in the WCPO-CA the year prior. As the previous sections of this report have highlighted, 2018 was a year of both exceptional catches in the FSM EEZ as well as record revenue, thus the increase in the WCPFC membership in 2019. NORMA currently has a permanent staff of 19, with around 50 Observers at its corporate office in Pohnpei.





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