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

WCPFC-SC19-AR/CCM-07

FIJI

ANNUAL SCIENTIFIC REPORT TO THE WESTERN AND CENTRAL PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION

PART 1: INFORMATION ON FISHERIES, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS FOR 2022

FIJI

OFFSHORE FISHERIES DIVISION

MINISTRY OF FISHERIES

JUNE 2023

Scientific data was provided to the Commission in accordance with the decision relating to the provision of scientific data to the commission by 30th April 2023	[YES]
If no, please indicate the reason(s) and intended actions:	

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ABSTRACT

The Fiji National longline fleet primarily focuses on targeting albacore. In 2022, approximately 76% of the fishing activities took place within Fiji's waters, while 18% was obtained in foreign EEZs where Fiji National Longline fleet vessels hold fishing licenses with the remaining 6% caught in the high seas.

When comparing the 2018 to 2022 annual catch data for the Fiji National longline fishing fleet, the highest catch was recorded in 2019, reaching 15,336 mt, while the lowest catch was observed in 2021, totaling 10,466 mt. 2022 was slightly higher than 2021 at 10,989 mt. Among the different species targeted by the fleet, albacore had the highest catch, ranging from 6,320 metric tons in 2020 to 9,327 metric tons in 2018.

In terms of individual species, there was a slight increase in albacore catch in 2022 compared to the previous year, with a total of 7,337 mt. This is still lower than the catch recorded in 2018 and 2019, which were both over 8,500 mt. Bigeye catch has also seen a decline, with 425 mt caught in 2022 compared to 692 mt in 2020. Yellowfin tuna catch was 2,506 mt in 2021 compared to 4,279 mt in 2020. Finally, the catch of tuna-like species has increased from 966 mt in 2021 to 1,089 mt in 2022.

It is important to note that the fishing industry, like many others, was impacted by the global pandemic during this timeframe. Despite the variations in catch quantities, the fleet's overall performance remained resilient throughout the years, demonstrating its ability to sustain a consistent fishing output.

In 2022 Fiji had 73 vessels in its National longline fleet. The licence cap of 60 vessels is authorised to fish in Fiji's EEZ. Of these 60 vessels, 39 vessels fish solely in Fiji's EEZ, while 21 vessels fish in both the EEZ and High Seas. There were 13 national vessels which also fish in the High Seas.
In 2022, 76% of fishing took place within Fiji's fisheries waters and 24% in international waters, or other Pacific EEZs.

1. BACKGROUND

Fiji comprises of approximately 330 islands, about one - third are inhabited. It covers about 1.3 million square kilometres of the South Pacific Ocean. The two major islands are Viti Levu and Vanua Levu. Fiji's total coastline is 1,129 km.

Fiji's national tuna fishing fleet consists of longline fishing vessels targeting tuna [Albacore, Bigeye & Yellowfin] and tuna-like species. A total allowable catch (TAC) of 12,000 mt tuna [Albacore, Bigeye and Yellowfin collectively] has been set for commercial longline vessels within Fiji's EEZ. In 2022 approximately 82% of the TAC was achieved at 9,899 mt.

Fiji' Ministry of Fisheries has made every effort to effectively implement the Monitoring, Control, Surveillance [MCS] and Enforcement of Fiji's offshore fishing industry, and the fishery in general with the aim of sustainably managing the highly migratory fish stocks in its waters through enforcing the Offshore Fisheries Management Act 2012 and its Regulations 2014.

From 2020 to 2022, Fiji's fishing industry faced unprecedented challenges due to the global Covid-19 pandemic. However, despite the difficulties, the Fiji MCS team made significant efforts to enhance monitoring activities, including vessel tracing through VMS and conducting inspections through Covid-19 protocols, to ensure the industry remained economically sustainable. All fishing-related activities, such as provisioning and transhipment, were monitored and reported as applicable within Fiji's EEZ.

Despite the challenges, Fiji remains committed to sustainable management of highly migratory fish stocks passing through its EEZ. As a responsible flag State, coastal State, and port State, Fiji welcomes any new MCS and enforcement initiatives that will contribute to the global combat against illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing in the new Covid era.

In addition, Fiji has been actively participating in regional and international meetings to ensure that its policies and regulations align with those of other countries and international organizations. This includes working with the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) to establish sustainable management measures for highly migratory fish stocks, as well as cooperating with neighbouring countries to combat illegal fishing activities.

Fiji recognizes the importance of promoting the socio-economic welfare of its fishing communities. Through collaborations with various non-governmental organizations such as the WWF, the government has implemented various programs and initiatives aimed at fostering sustainable fishing practices and safe handling of bycatch. Moreover, these efforts also focus on providing education and training opportunities to enhance the skills and knowledge of fishers.

Overall, Fiji's fishing industry faces many challenges, but the government and fishing stakeholders are working together to overcome them and ensure a sustainable and prosperous future for the sector.

2. ANNUAL FISHERIES INFORMATION

2.1. TUNA CATCHES

Table 1 below shows the catches by Fiji's Longline fleet in the Fiji EEZ, High Seas and in neighbouring EEZs where some of the vessels are also licensed to.

Table 1. Annual Catch estimates for the Fiji National Fleet, 2018– 2022

TOTAL ANNUAL CATCH [MT] FOR FIJI NATIONAL LONGLINE FISHING FLEET 2018 - 2022					
SPECIES	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
ALBACORE	9,327	8,588	6,320	6,496	7,337
BIGEYE	879	1,144	692	498	425
YELLOWFIN	2,695	3,664	4,279	2,506	2,137
TUNA LIKE SPECIES	2,159	1,940	1,512	966	1,089
TOTAL [MT]	**15,060**	**15,336**	**12,803**	**10,466**	**10,989**

Table 1a. Total Annual Estimated Catch discarded for the Fiji National Longline Fleet 2022.

TOTAL ANNUAL ESTIMATED CATCH DISCARDED FOR FIJI NATIONAL LONGLINE FISHING FLEET 2022	
SPECIES	**DISCARDED [MT]**
ALBACORE	38.02
BIGEYE	1.82
SKIPJACK	9.74
YELLOWFIN	17.37
BLACK MARLIN	0.18
BLUE MARLIN	0.10
STRIPED MARLIN	0.46
SWORDFISH	1.17
BLUE SHARK	17.14
SILKY SHARK	2.86
HAMMER HEAD	0.09
MAKO SHARK	1.83
OCEANIC WHITETIP	3.50
THRESHER SHARK	0.19
TOTAL [MT]	**94.47**

Table 1 shows the annual catch estimates for the Fiji National Fleet from 2018 to 2022. The total provisional catch by the domestic longline fleet (catches inside and outside Fiji EEZ) for 2022 was 10,989 mt. This represents a slight increase compared to the 2021 catch of 10,466 mt.

The data in the table shows that the Albacore catch is consistently the highest among the other species, with a total catch of 9,327 mt in 2018, decreasing to 6,320 mt in 2020 and then increasing to 7,337 mt in 2022. Yellowfin catch follows a similar pattern, with a peak of 4,279 mt in 2019 and then a decline to 2,506 mt in 2021 before increasing slightly to 2,137 mt in 2022.

Bigeye and Tuna-like species catches, on the other hand, show more fluctuations over the years. Bigeye catch was highest in 2019 with 1,144 mt, while Tuna-like species catch was highest in 2018 with 2,159 mt. In 2022, the catch for Bigeye and Tuna-like species was only 425 mt and 1,089 mt, respectively.

Overall, the data indicates a slight decline in catches since 2018, with a plateau in 2019 and a significant drop in 2020. The drop in 2020 is largely attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic, which had a major impact on the fishing industry. Many vessels that specifically targeted fresh tuna markets were either fishing at their lowest efforts or not fishing at all due to cancelled flights and decreased demand. This resulted in an overall decline in catches for all species in 2020 and 2021.

In 2022, the Tuna catch (which includes Albacore, Bigeye and Yellowfin) accounted for 90% (9,899 mt) of the total catch of 10,989 mt. This indicates that Tuna is an important species for the Fiji National Fleet, both in terms of the volume of catch and its economic importance. However, other Tuna-like species also contribute significantly to the overall catch, making up %10 (1,089 mt) of the total catch in 2022.

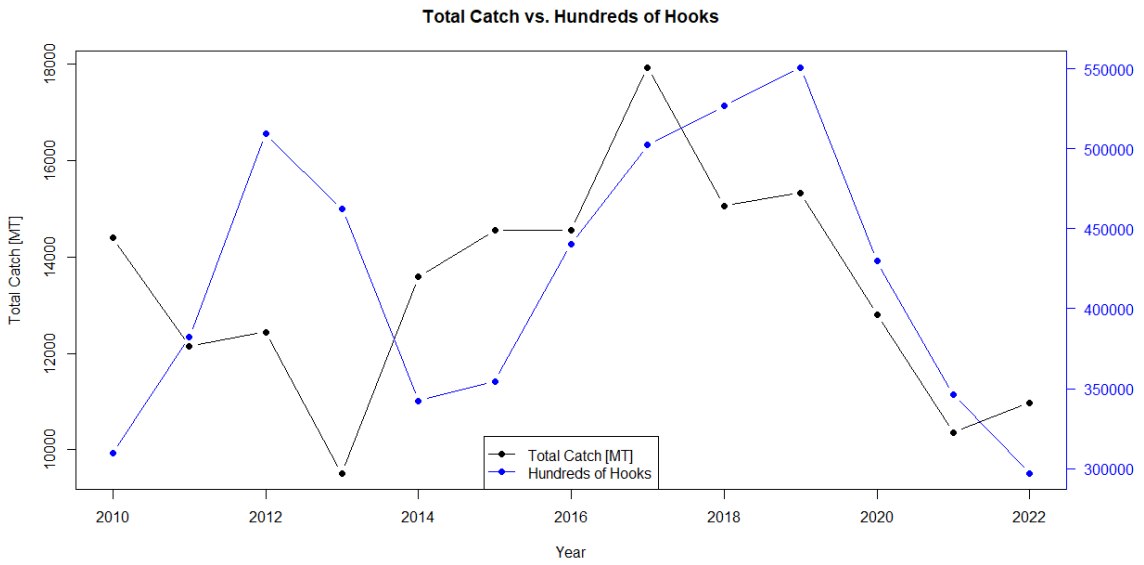

Figure 1 Historical total annual catch estimates for the Fiji National Longline Fleet for the WCPF Convention Area, 2010 – 2022.

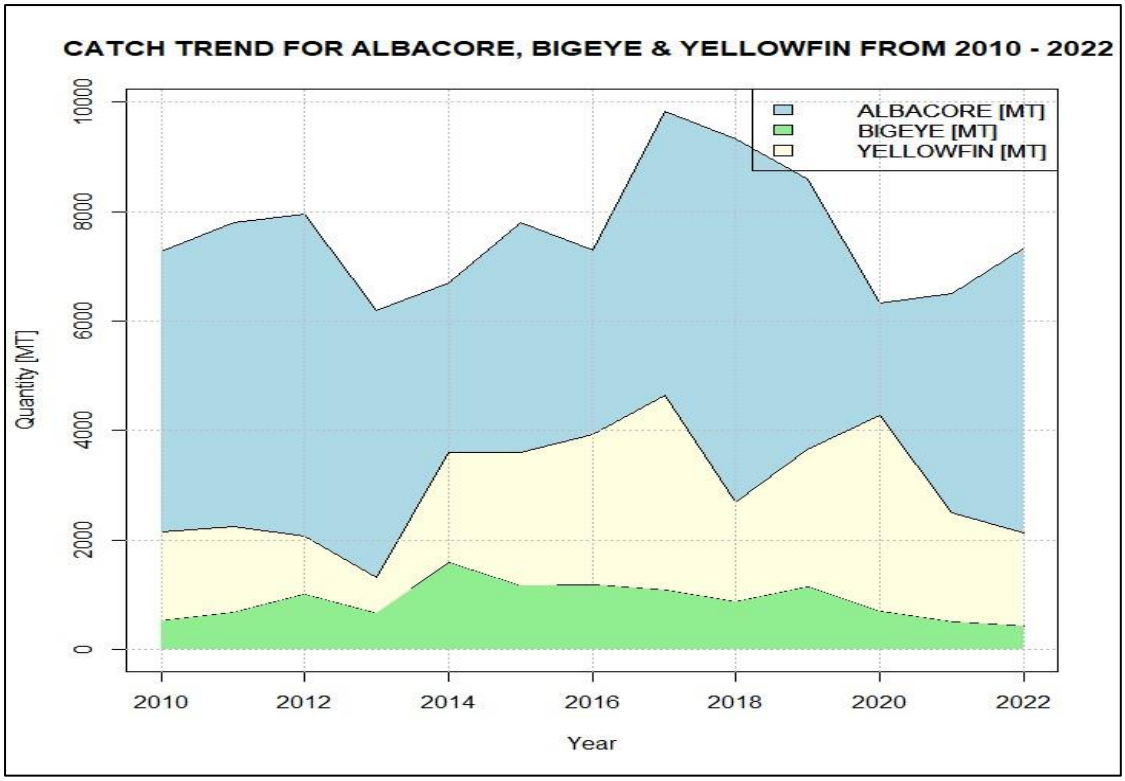

Figure 2: Annual catch [Metric tonnes] trends for Albacore, Bigeye and Yellow fin.

It is important to note that trends in nominal CPUE should not be solely relied upon as an indicator of abundance, as other factors such as targeting strategy, effort, size composition of the catch, recruitment, and environmental conditions can also impact the fishery. Therefore, it is essential to consider all of these factors when analyzing the CPUE data.

Figure 3 shows that the nominal CPUE for albacore has steadily increased over the last five years, from 0.99 in 2016 to 1.56 in 2022. The biggest increase was observed in 2022, where the CPUE increased by 0.46 from the previous year. However, it is important to note that this increase may be influenced by other factors, such as changes in the targeting strategy or effort.

In contrast, the nominal CPUE for bigeye tuna appears to be relatively stable over the time series, with a slight drop in 2018 and an increase again in 2019 to 0.08. It then dropped again in 2021 to 0.06. Overall, the CPUE for bigeye tuna remained relatively steady throughout the time series.

The nominal CPUE for yellowfin tuna remained steady at around 0.4 from 2010 to 2020, before dropping slightly to 0.37 in 2021 and then remaining at the same level in 2022.

While the data suggests that the nominal CPUE for albacore tuna has steadily increased over the past five years, it is crucial to consider other factors that may impact the fishery when interpreting the data. The CPUE for bigeye tuna remained relatively steady throughout the time

series, and the nominal CPUE for yellowfin tuna remained relatively consistent with a slight drop in 2021.

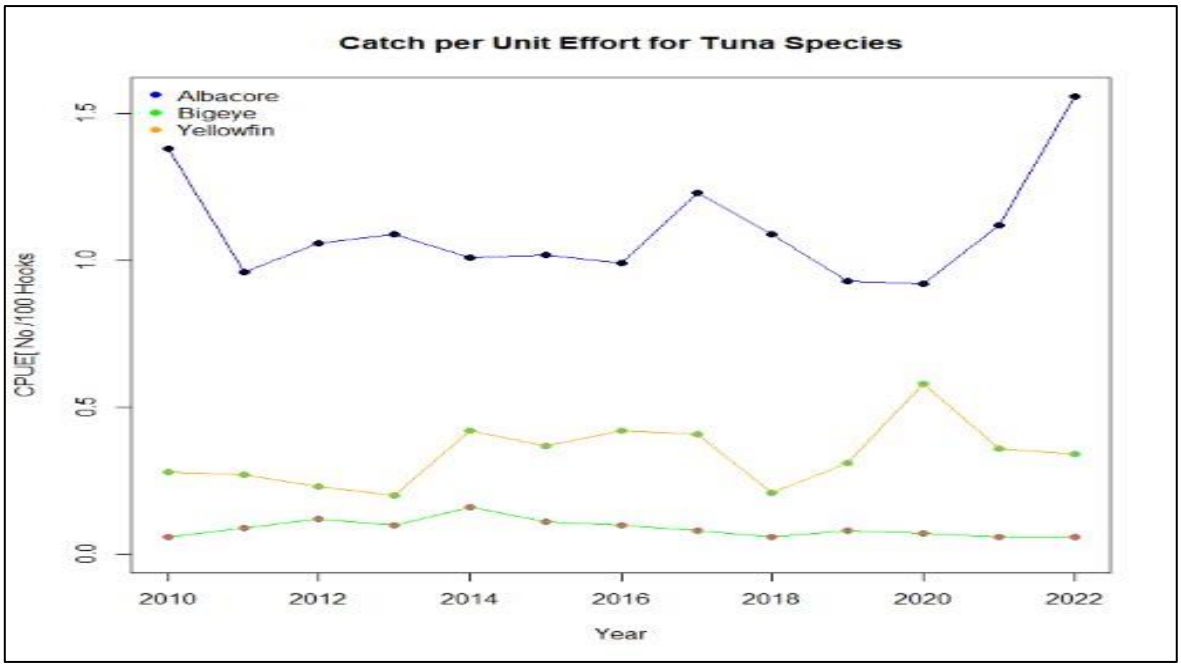

Figure 3: Shows Tuna nominal CPUE for Fiji Longline Fleet.

2.2. BILLFISH AND NON-TARGET SPECIES CATCHES

Table 2. Annual Estimated Catches of Non-targeted Species, Associated and Dependent Species for the Fiji National Fleet, 2022.

TOTAL ANNUAL NON-TARGET SPECIES CATCH [MT] FOR THE FIJI NATIONAL LONGLINE FLEET 2022	
SPECIES	**WEIGHT [MT]**
BILLFISH SPECIES	
SWORDFISH	41
BLUE MARLIN	111
BLACK MARLIN	72
STRIPED MARLIN	11
SPEARFISH	56
SAILFISH	20
TOTAL	**311**
TUNA LIKE SPECIES	
WAHOO	116
DOLPHINFISH	94
BARRACUDA	14
ESCOLARS	3
OPAH	101
SKIPJACK	389
OTHER SPECIES	61
TOTAL	**778**
TOTAL [BILLFISH & TUNA LIKE]	**1,089**

Table 2 above shows the catch estimates of Billfish and non-targeted Species from Fiji's National Fleet.

2.3. FLEET STRUCTURE

Table 3. Fiji National Fleet Structure, 2018 – 2022.

FIJI NATIONAL LONGLINE FLEET STRUCTURE 2018 – 2022					
VESSEL LENGTH	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
< 21	13	14	14	6	7
21m – 30m	37	34	28	30	30
>31 m	46	45	44	31	36
TOTAL	**96**	**93**	**86**	**67**	**73**

The fleet structure for 2022 consists of the 73 Fiji national vessels; of which 4 vessels are chartered foreign flagged vessels. The remaining 69 vessels are Fiji flagged and fished in Fiji's Archipelagic waters, Territorial Seas, Fiji's Exclusive Economic Zone [EEZ], other EEZs and high seas within the WCPO.

2.4. FISHING PATTERNS

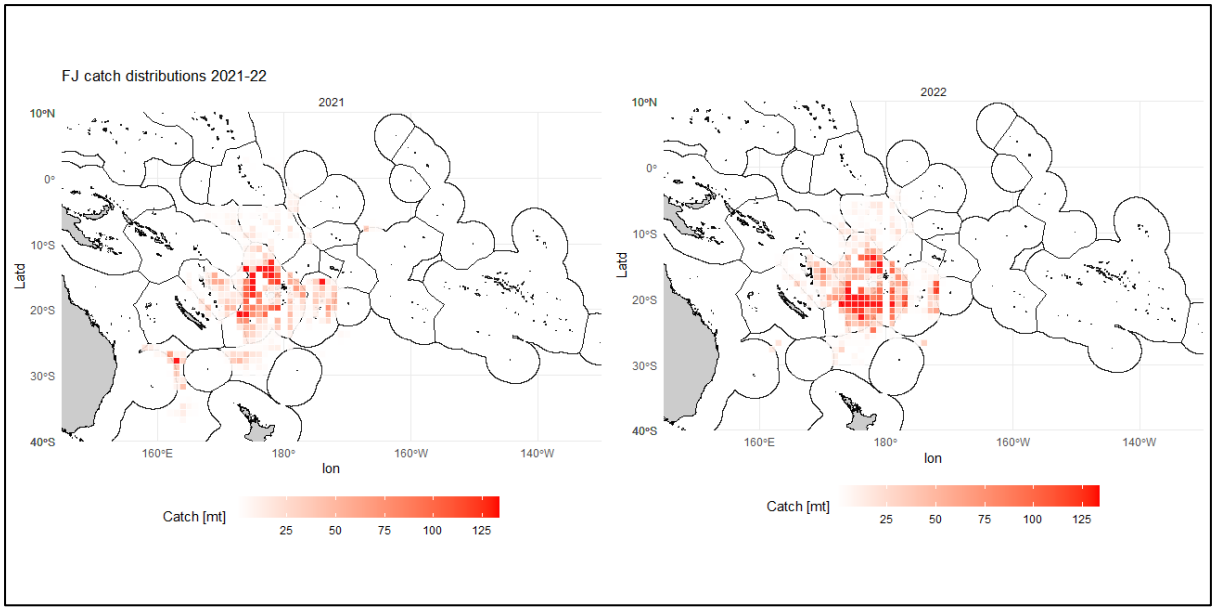

Figure 4a 2021 **Figure 4b; 2022**

Figure 4 a & b: Fiji Flagged Fleet Catch in WCPFC Convention Area for 2021 and 2022.

Figures 4a and 4b are snapshots of Fiji's National Fleet catches for the 3 tuna species and billfish in 2021 and 2022 respectively. Both snapshots show that much of the catch is caught in Fiji's EEZ with certain portions in other EEZs, where the vessels are licensed to fish and in the high seas.

In 2022, around 76% of Fiji's longline fishing effort took place within Fiji's EEZ, compared to 69% in 2021. Approximately 6% of the total national catch was caught within the high seas

whilst the remaining 18% of the catches were from other EEZ our vessels were licensed to fish in 2022.

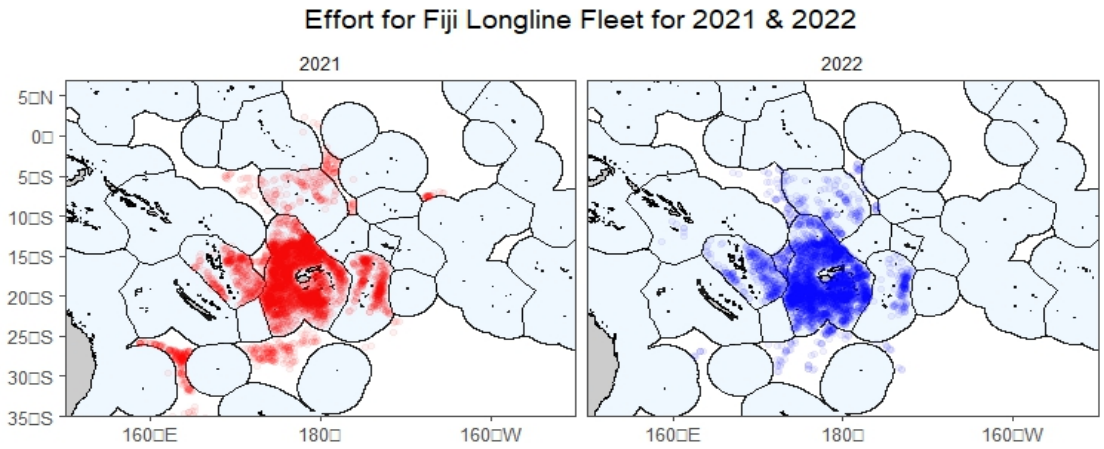

Figure 5a; 2021 **Figure 5b; 2022**

Figure 5: Fiji Flagged Fleet effort [number of hooks] in WCPFC Convention Area, 2021 and 2022.

Figure 5 is a snapshot of Fiji's National Fleet effort [number of spatial distribution of hooks]. Much of the effort is in Fiji's EEZ with certain portions in other EEZs, where the vessels are licensed to fish and in the high seas.

2.5. OBSERVED INTERACTIONS OF SPECIES OF SPECIAL INTEREST.

Table 4 A. Annual Tables of Interactions for Species of Special Interest, 2018-2022

ANNUAL SPECIES OF SPECIAL INTEREST TABLE OFGEAR INTERACTIONS [2018-2022]										
		YEARS									
		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
CATEGORY	SPECIES	No.	Dead	No.	Dead	No.	Dead	No.	Dead	No.	Dead
MARINE TURTLES	GREEN TURTLES	15	8	18	12	20	10	5	5	6	6
	LOGGERHEAD TURTLES	24	9	10	7	7	4	0	0	2	1
	HAWKSBILL TURTLES	23	8	8	6	6	3	5	0	2	2
	LEATHERBACK TURTLES	2	2	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
	LEATHERBACK TURTLES [NEW FAO]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	OLIVE RIDLEY TURTLES	5	4	4	2	1	1	1	0	1	1
	FLATBACK TURTLES	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
	TURTLES [UNIDENTIFIED]	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
TOTAL TURTLES		**70**	**32**	**45**	**29**	**37**	**18**	**12**	**5**	**12**	**10**

Table 4A above shows the observed incidences of gear interactions with marine turtles by Fiji Observers, whilst on placement trips from the years 2018 to 2022. It should be noted that a total of 12 turtle interactions was reported for 2022. 10 was discarded dead, 2 was discarded alive. None reported to be retained on board.

A point to note is that all observers in the Fiji Observer program are certified and trained in the mitigation/handling/releasing of sea turtles under the SPC/FFA PIRFO Standards. Fiji ensures that all its flagged and licensed vessels change their hooks arrangements to circle hooks, through awareness and trainings, on the proper mitigation and turtle handling techniques.

Table 4 B. Annual Tables of Interactions for Species of Special Interest, 2018 – 2022

ANNUAL SPECIES OF SPECIAL INTEREST TABLE OF VESSEL INTERACTIONS AND SIGHTINGS											
		YEARS									
		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
CATEGORY	SPECIES	No.	Dead	No.	Dead	No.	Dead	No.	Dead	No.	Dead
MARINE MAMMALS	DOLPHINS AND PORPOISES	3	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1
	FALSE KILLER WHALE	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	SHORT-FINNED PILOT WHALE	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
	PYGMY SPERM WHALE	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	GINKGO-TOOTHED BEAKED WHALE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	SEI WHALE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	MELON HEADED WHALE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	BLUE WHALE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	SPERM WHALE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOOTHED WHALES	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	NON-TOOTHED WHALES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	MARINE MAMMALS [UNIDENTIFIED]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	WHALE SHARKS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL MARINE MAMMALS		3	1	2	0	3	2	4	0	2	2

3. MARKETING AND DEVELOPMENT

Fiji's tuna industry plays a vital role in the country's economy and provides employment opportunities for many locals.

The industry primarily focuses on the capture and processing of various fish species, with tuna being one of the key targets and thrive in its major markets, including Japan, the United States of America, and the EU. These markets primarily demand sashimi-grade fish, while fish products for cannery are exported to Thailand, American Samoa, Taiwan, and Vietnam. Additionally, Fiji has its own canneries based in Suva and Levuka, which contribute to the domestic market.

In the year 2022, a significant quantity of tuna was unloaded and exported by Fiji licensed vessels as well foreign vessels licensed in other EEZs, totaling in 28,649 mt. Out of this, 70% (19,953 mt) comprised albacore products, making it the largest category in Fiji's total exports. Bigeye tuna accounted for 4 % (1,106 mt), followed by yellowfin tuna products at 22% (6,300 mt]). Other species made up the remaining 4% (1,290 mt).

The fishing industry in Fiji has encountered significant challenges, particularly in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has disrupted global trade and market dynamics. However, despite these obstacles, the industry has demonstrated remarkable resilience and adaptability. It has managed to sustain its operations by exporting tuna and tuna-like species to international buyers, while also meeting the local demand by selling both targeted and non-targeted species. This showcases the industry's ability to navigate through difficult circumstances and maintain its contribution to the domestic and international markets.

The Fijian government recognizes the importance of the fishing industry and has implemented measures to support its growth and sustainability. This includes periodic reviews of Fisheries Regulations to ensure they are aligned with current market conditions and industry needs. These efforts aim to create a favorable environment for fishermen, processors, and canneries, fostering the development of Fiji's fishing industry and contributing to the country's overall economic prosperity. Overall, Fiji's tuna industry remains robust, adapting to market demands and implementing regulatory changes to support its growth and resilience in the face of challenges.

3.1 STATUS OF TUNA FISHERY DATA COLLECTION SYSTEMS

Table 5. Estimated Annual Coverage, [2018 – 2022]

PERCENTAGE COVERAGE (%)					
DATA TYPE	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
LOGSHEET	96.00	95.00	97.00	97.00	99
*OBSERVER COVERAGE	38.90	20.60	22.90	16.90	28.26
PORT SAMPLING	56.00	28.00	65.00	36.00	60
TRANSHIPPMENT	100	100	100	100	100

*Observer coverage is based on the number of trips observed.

3.1 A] LOGSHEETS AND LANDINGS DATA.

The reconciliation of data sets (logsheets and landing) was maintained at 99%. The Data Registrar ensures the prompt submission of logsheets and landing by companies to maintain high reconciliation percentage.

3.1 B] OBSERVER PROGRAMME

B1: Placement

The Fiji National Observer coverage for 2022 was 28.26 % compared to 2021 which was at 16.90%, a noticeable increase post pandemic. Observer coverage remains within the 5 % minimum observer coverage CMM standard requirement by WCPFC.

Fiji observers are placed on board Fiji National Fleet covering areas within Fiji's national jurisdiction, and beyond (ABNJ). Fiji also contributes its observers to sub-regional observer programs such as the US Multilateral Treaty. The Fiji Observer Programme [National and regional observers] continued engagement in national placements on Fiji vessels fishing within Fiji's national jurisdiction and beyond (ABNJ), within approved national COVID-19 protocol and guideline.

B2: De- briefing

Fiji Observers are de-briefed at the end of every trip to ensure data reporting quality is maintained.

In 2022 a total of 117 trips were de-briefed, registered and processed. Fiji maintains a minimum 95% accuracy debriefing standards on observer placement trip reports.

B3: Port Sampling

Fiji's port sampling program is carried out on Fiji's National Fleet at Suva Port. In 2022 a total of 85 port samplings were achieved [60 %]. A target of 144 Port sampling is set for each year, carried out by either one port sampler or by observers whilst not on placement. All species and size composition are submitted to SPC.

B4: Biological Sampling

A total of 60 biological samplings was conducted by Fiji observers in 2022, with 44 samples sent to SPC in 2023.

4.0 REPORTING ON RELEVANT CMMs

4.1: CMM 2009-03 [Swordfish], Para 8

In 2022 and in accordance with the WCPFC Conservation and Management Measure 2009-03, 49 Fiji National long line fleet caught a total of 16.18 mt of swordfish South of 20 degrees South.

46 Fiji flagged long line vessels caught a total of 13.76 mt and 3 chartered to Fiji foreign flagged vessels caught 2.42 mt of swordfish in the area south of 20 degrees South.

Table 1. Annual Swordfish catch for Fiji National Fleet, 2018 – 2022.

2022 ANNUAL SWORDFISH CATCH ESTIMATES SOUTH OF 20 SOUTH BY FIJI FLAGGED AND CHARTERED VESSELS						
	FIJI FLAGGED		CHARTERED VESSELS			
YEAR	TONNES	VESSEL NUMBERS	TONNES	VESSEL NUMBERS	TOTAL [MT]	TOTAL VESSELS
2018	37.03	84	9.42	4	46.45	88
2019	31.8	79	3.19	4	34.99	83
2020	48.47	72	4.17	4	52.64	76
2021	31.67	61	1.11	4	32.78	65
2022	**13.76**	**46**	**2.42**	**3**	**16.18**	**49**

Table 1 above shows the vessel numbers and weights in metric tonnes of swordfish catch estimated for the south of 20 degrees south by the Fiji national fleet for 2018 to 2022.

It should be noted that these catches were caught as non - targeted species.

4.2: Observer coverage (WCPFC 11 decision – para 484(b)

The table 2 shows 2022 Observer coverage for Fiji was 28.26 % based on observed trips.

2022 OBSERVER COVERAGE					
CCM FLEET	FISHERY	TOTAL TRIPS BY FLEET	TOTAL TRIPS OBSERVED AND REGISTERED	%	NOTE:
FIJI	LL	414	117	28.26%	The 2022 Observer coverage for Fiji was 28.26% based on National Observer trips.

4.3: CMM 2009-06 [Transshipment], Para 11 (ANNEX II)	In accordance with the WCPFC Conservation and Management Measure 2009-06 on transhipment, 88 transhipment events occurred in Fiji's Fisheries Waters by 12 Fiji National longline fleet as in Tables 3C. The transshipped species which are listed in the tables below were all caught inside the Convention Area. Table 3A; the total quantities, by weight, of highly migratory fish stocks covered by this measure that were transshipped by fishing vessels the CCM is responsible for reporting against, with those quantities broken down by:

a)Offloaded and Received	b) Transhipped in port, trsnshipped at sea in areas of national jurisdiction, and transhipped beyond areas of national jurisdiction	c) Transhipped inside the convention Area transhipped outside the Convention Area	d) Caught inside the Convention Area and caught outside the Convention Area	e)Species	Weight [MT]	f) Product Form	g)Fishing Gear
Donor [281.7MT]	Fiji Archipelagic and Territorial seas	Transhiped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	ALBACORE	144.1	Fresh	LL
	Fiji Archipelagic and Territorial seas	Transhiped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	BIGEYE	17.9	Fresh	
	Fiji Archipelagic and Territorial seas	Transhiped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	YELLOWFIN	90.6	Fresh	
	Fiji Archipelagic and Territorial seas	Transhiped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	BLUE MARLIN	0.4	Fresh	
	Fiji Archipelagic and Territorial seas	Transhiped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	BLACK MARLIN	3.2	Fresh	
	Fiji Archipelagic and Territorial seas	Transhiped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	ESCOLAR	0.1	Fresh	
	Fiji Archipelagic and Territorial seas	Transhiped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	MAHIMAHI	6.1	Fresh	
	Fiji Archipelagic and Territorial seas	Transhiped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	SKIPJACK	3.3	Fresh	
	Fiji Archipelagic and Territorial seas	Transhiped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	SPEARFISH	2.0	Fresh	
	Fiji Archipelagic and Territorial seas	Transhiped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	STRIPED MARLIN	1.3	Fresh	
	Fiji Archipelagic and Territorial seas	Transhiped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	SWORDFISH	2.5	Fresh	
	Fiji Archipelagic and Territorial seas	Transhiped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	WAHOO	4.0	Fresh	
	Fiji Archipelagic and Territorial seas	Transhiped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	OTHERS	6.3	Fresh	

Table 3B; the total quantities, by weight, of highly migratory fish stocks covered by this measure that were transshipped by fishing vessels the CCM is responsible for reporting against, with those quantities broken down by:

a)Offloaded and Received	b) Transhipped in port, trsnshipped at sea in areas of national jurisdiction, and transhipped beyond areas of national jurisdiction	c) Transhipped inside the convention Area transhipped outside the Convention Area	d) Caught inside the Convention Area and caught outside the Convention Area	e)Species	Weight [MT]	f) Product Form	g)Fishing Gear
Receiver [281.7MT]	Fiji Archipelagic and Territorial seas	Transhiped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	ALBACORE	144.1	Fresh	LL
	Fiji Archipelagic and Territorial seas	Transhiped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	BIGEYE	17.9	Fresh	
	Fiji Archipelagic and Territorial seas	Transhiped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	YELLOWFIN	90.6	Fresh	
	Fiji Archipelagic and Territorial seas	Transhiped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	BLUE MARLIN	0.4	Fresh	
	Fiji Archipelagic and Territorial seas	Transhiped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	BLACK MARLIN	3.2	Fresh	
	Fiji Archipelagic and Territorial seas	Transhiped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	ESCOLAR	0.1	Fresh	
	Fiji Archipelagic and Territorial seas	Transhiped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	MAHIMAHI	6.1	Fresh	
	Fiji Archipelagic and Territorial seas	Transhiped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	SKIPJACK	3.3	Fresh	
	Fiji Archipelagic and Territorial seas	Transhiped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	SPEARFISH	2.0	Fresh	
	Fiji Archipelagic and Territorial seas	Transhiped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	STRIPED MARLIN	1.3	Fresh	
	Fiji Archipelagic and Territorial seas	Transhiped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	SWORDFISH	2.5	Fresh	
	Fiji Archipelagic and Territorial seas	Transhiped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	WAHOO	4.0	Fresh	
	Fiji Archipelagic and Territorial seas	Transhiped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	OTHERS	6.3	Fresh	

Table 3C; the number of transshipments involving highly migratory fish stocks covered by this measure by fishing vessels that is responsible for reporting against, broken down by:

a)Offloaded and Received	b) Transhipped in port, transhipped at sea in areas of national jurisdiction, and transhipped beyond areas of national jurisdiction	c) Transhipped inside the Convention Area and transshipped outside the Convention Area;	d) Caught inside the Convention Area and caught outside the Convention Area;	e) Gear Type
Offloaded [12]	Fiji's Archipelagic and Territorial Seas	Transhipped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	LL
Received [12]	Fiji's Archipelagic and Territorial Seas	Transhipped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	LL

No transhippment occurred in Fiji Ports by Fiji National Fleet for the year 2022.
It should be noted that all transhipment in Fiji Fisheries Waters had 100% observer coverage.
No Transhipment Activities occurred by Fiji National Fleet in any other EEZ or Ports.
All Offloading and receiving vessels were Fiji flagged or chartered to Fiji long line vessels.

4.4: CMM 2011-03 [Impact of PS fishing on cetaceans], Para 5	In accordance with the WCPFC Conservation and Management Measure 2011-03 on Cetaceans, it should be noted that Fiji does not have a purse seine fleet.
4.5: CMM 2018-03 [Seabirds] Para 13	See the tables x, y and z below for Fiji fleet seabird interaction based on currently available observer data.

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

Table x: Effort, observed and estimated seabird captures by fishing year for [*CCM*] [South of 30°S; 25°S-30°S; North of 23°N; or 23°N – 25°S[1]]. 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		Area			
	Number of vessel	TotalHooks	HooksObserved	PercHooksObserved	BrdNo	CaptureRate	SouthOf30s	NorthOf23n	Between25s30s	Between25s23n
2018	96	51,678,899	7,737,793	14.97	3	0.00038771	0	0	1	2
2019	93	55,496,244	7,082,678	12.76	15	0.00211784	0	0	15	0
2020	86	43,483,624	5,069,289	11.66	1	0.00019727	0	0	0	1
2021	67	36,546,339	3,354,588	9.18	0	0	0	0	0	0
2022	73	29,508,163	4,752,041	16.10	0	0	0	0	0	0

[1] Insert 'North of 23°N', 'South of 30°S', '25°S-30°S' or '23°N – 250°S'. For CCMs fishing in all areas, provide separate tables for each area.
[2] Provide data as captures per one thousand hooks.

Table y: Proportion of mitigation types[1] used by the fleet in [2022].

	Combination of Mitigation Measures	South of 30°S	25°S-30°S	25°S to 23°N	North of 23°N
	No mitigation measures	0	0	20.27	0
Options required south of 25°S	TL + NS	0	0	0	0
	TL + WB	0	0	0	0
	NS + WB	0	0	0	0
	TL + WB + NS	0	0	0	0
	HS	0	0	0	0
Other options 25°S-30°S	WB	0	0	0	0
	TL	0	0	0	0
Other options north of 23°N	SS/BC/WB/DSLS	0	0	0	0
	SS/BC/WB/(MODor BDB)	0	0	0	0
Provide any other combination of mitigation measures here	BC MOD	0	0	0.04	0
	BDB MOD	0	0	0.04	0
	NS DSLS	0	0	0	0
	DSLS	0	0	0.13	0
	MOD	0	0	74.31	0
	NS	0	0	1.05	0
	NS MOD	0	0	4.15	0
	NS BC MOD	0	0	0	0
	WB BC DSLS	0	0	0	0
	WB BC DSLS MOD	0	0	0	0

	WB BC MOD	0	0	0	0
	Total	**0**	**0**	**100%**	**0**

[1] TL = tori line, NS = night setting, WB = weighted branch lines, SS = side setting, BC = bird curtain, BDB = blue dyed bait, DSLS = deep setting line shooter, MOD = management of offal discharge, HS = hook-shielding device.

Table z : Number of observed seabirds captures in [*CCM*] longline fisheries, 2022, by species and area.

Species	South of 30^{o}S	25^{o}S-30^{o}S	North of 23^{o}N	23^{o}N –25^{o}S	Total
None	0	0	0	0	0

SECTION B: ADDITIONAL ANNUAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS THAT IS OTHERWISE REPORTED ANNUALLY TO WCPFC.

4.7: CMM 2006-04 [Southwest striped Marlin], Para 4	In accordance with the WCPFC Conservation and Management Measure 2006-04, 9.53 mt of striped marlin were reported by 26 Fiji National Fleet vessels south of 15 degrees south. Of the 9.53 mt, 0.06 mt were reported by 1 chartered to Fiji foreign flagged vessels which were licensed in Fiji's EEZ for 2022. It should be noted that these catches were caught as non - targeted species.
4.8: CMM 2015-02 [South Pacific Albacore] Para 4	In accordance with the WCPFC Conservation and Management Measure CMM 2015-02 this is addressed through the regular provision of operational catch/effort log sheet data to SPC, who automatically include these data in the WCPFC databases, as per our authorization.
4.9: CMM 2019-03 [North Pacific Albacore], Para 3	In accordance with the WCPFC Conservation and Management Measure 2019-03, on North Pacific albacore, No Fiji National Fleet vessels fished for North Pacific Albacore in 2022.
CMM 2022-02 [North Pacific Swordfish], para 4	In accordance with the WCPFC Conservation and Management Measure 2019-03, on north Pacific swordfish, No Fiji National Fleet vessels fished for North Pacific Swordfish in 2022.