



**SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE  
NINETEENTH REGULAR SESSION**

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

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**WCPFC-SC19-AR/CCM-22**

**SOLOMON ISLANDS**



**MINISTRY OF FISHERIES AND MARINE RESOURCES**

**SOLOMON ISLANDS**

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE WESTERN AND CENTRAL PACIFIC FISHERIES  
COMMISSION**

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

Scientific data was provided to the Commission in accordance with the decision relating to the provision of scientific data to the Commission by 30 April 2023

YES

## Section 1: ABSTRACT

Solomon Islands Tuna fishery becomes an important entity within the productive sector of the country. The incentives of expanding the fisheries sector and utilisation of progressing initiatives on priority focus is a major undertaking of the government. As fisheries has a historical record on its operations and productions over the decade's shows significant contributions towards the national economy and recognised great potential from this sector. This report captures the overview period for five years from 2018 to 2022 respectively. The most recent reporting year is 2022 which indicates the tuna fishery catch and efforts operational information and its related developments outcomes coverage.

Tuna fisheries depends entirely on the operational activities carried out by fishing fleets and onshore based industries that continue to support the national economy through its investments. Therefore, the fishing fleet comprises the local registered flag vessels and foreign flag vessels that have license fishing access in the national waters or EEZ. Those gear type's fleet known as the purse seine, longline and pole & line vessels, which are regarded as the active fleet considered for Solomon Islands fishery. Specific to the fishing arrangements or agreements has given required access within the national jurisdiction of the EEZ such as for locally flag vessels mainly the pole & line and smaller purse seine (GRT<1000) fleet can fish in the MGA compared to bigger purse seine (GRT>1000) and longline fleet whether local or foreign vessels operated beyond the 12 nautical mile towards 200 nautical mile EEZ.

Based on the annual catch and effort composition and distributions from the national and foreign fleet operated in the Solomon Islands EEZ are classified by the gear types. According to the table 1.1, national purse seine annual estimated total catch reaches a total of 37,185MT which comprises of Albacore tuna (1MT), Bigeye tuna (473MT), Skipjack tuna (26,209MT) and Yellowfin tuna with 10,394MT. Also, considering the Billfish catches accounted for 8MT and Sharks accounted for 100MT respectively<sup>1</sup>. For table 1.2, national chartered longline annual estimated catch comprises Albacore tuna (2,724MT), Bigeye tuna (874 MT), Skipjack tuna (72MT) and Yellowfin tuna (5,470MT). Other catch estimates from Billfish accounted for 311MT and 25MT of Shark species. The estimated total catches approximately reaches 9,476MT for longline fleet<sup>2</sup>. With table 1.3, national pole and line fleet comprises of a total catch estimate 1,284MT, which Skipjack tuna accounts for 1,224MT and yellowfin tuna consist of 59MT caught<sup>3</sup>. Overall annual catch estimates reaches a total sum of 47,944MT that consist of 57% skipjack tuna, 33% yellowfin tuna, 6% albacore tuna, 3% bigeye tuna species and 0.9% comprises of (billfish, sharks & other fish) caught by the national purse seine, longline and pole & line fleet operated in the Solomon Islands EEZ in 2022 respectively.

Looking at the effort composition for national fishing fleets by gear types, the purse seine comprises 10 vessels with 9 flag registered and 1 chartered vessel, which operated within the Solomon Islands EEZ and convention area. Approximately a total of 88 trips with an estimated 1,685 days (fish & sea days) and 1,449 sets (un-ass & ass) recorded for national purse seine fleet respectively in 2022<sup>4</sup>. For the national chartered longline fleet of 42 vessels accounted for

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<sup>1</sup> SPC Purse Seine ACE template (Provide SB annual raised catch estimates), 2022.

<sup>2</sup> SPC Longline ACE template (Provide SB annual raised catch estimates), 2022.

<sup>3</sup> SPC Pole & Line ACE template (Provide SB annual raised catch estimates), 2022.

<sup>4</sup> SPC Tufman 2 Report 2912 (Purse Seine summary records of effort composition), 2022.

an estimated total 166 trips with equivalent of 261,268,000 hooks records in 2022<sup>5</sup>. Also in 2022, the national pole and line fleet comprises of 4 registered vessels that made up of 55 trips with a total of 985 days (fish & sea days)<sup>6</sup>.

Refer to Foreign fleet license to fish and operate in the Solomon Islands EEZ has the obligation for its catch and effort be reported accordingly. For the foreign purse seine fleet has a total estimated catch of 109,291MT, which comprises of skipjack tuna (100.037MT), yellowfin tuna (8,185MT) and 1,069MT for bigeye tuna<sup>7</sup>. The foreign longline fleet are approximately accounted for a total estimated catch of 4,511MT, consist of albacore tuna (2,953MT), bigeye tuna (152MT), yellowfin tuna (1,149MT) and other species (257MT)<sup>8</sup>. The estimated catch for foreign fleets reach a total sum of 113,929MT in 2022, where 88% consist of skipjack tuna, 8% yellowfin tuna, 3% albacore tuna, 1% bigeye tuna and other species with 0.2% from the overall. With the effort composition, where in 2022 the foreign purse seine fleet has a total of 149 vessels and 425 fishing trips respectively. The foreign longline fleet in 2022 has 34 vessels operating a total of 81 fishing trips consistently. Therefore, the overall estimated catch caught in the Solomon Islands EEZ in 2022 reaches a total sum of 161,746MT, which comprises of skipjack tuna account for around 127,542MT(79%), yellowfin tuna caught around 25,257MT(16%), albacore tuna with 5,678MT(4%), bigeye tuna has 2568MT(2%) and other fish species caught 701MT(0.4%) respectively. Compared to the catch composition for 2022 is slightly increasing by 63% from the previous year 2021, this indicates the fishing pattern heavily done within the Solomon Islands EEZ especially for foreign purse seine fleet which caught the most catches as per reflected in its proportion.

Despite the Covid 19 pandemic, fishing operations continue to occur and transshipment in ports also suspended during the course of the year 2022. By the end of 2022, with the opening of borders, travelling restrictions and lifting of observer's programmes, few observers are returning to the on-board vessel fleet, especially the PNA observer trips. For the National observer trips continue as normal during 2022 mainly for the local flag fleet.

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<sup>5</sup> SPC Tufman 2 Report 2911 (Longline fleet summary records of effort composition), 2022

<sup>6</sup> SPC Tufman 2 Report 3012 (Pole & Line fleet summary records of effort composition), 2022

<sup>7</sup> SPC Tufman 2 Report 2900 (Purse Seine fleet catch and effort composition records), 2022

<sup>8</sup> SPC Tufman 2 Report 2891 (Longline fleet catch and effort composition records), 2022

## Section 2: ANNUAL FISHERIES INFORMATION (NATIONAL FLEET)

### 2.1: Annual Catch Estimates for National Purse Seine Fleet

Table 1.1 Annual catch and effort estimates for the Solomon Islands national fleet (flagged) Purse Seine vessel by primary species and discards for the WCPFC Convention Area from 2018 to 2022.

WCPFC Key Species	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	MT	%	MT	%	MT	%	MT	%	MT	%
ALBACORE	0	0%	2	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%
BIGEYE TUNA	790	1%	533	1%	308	1%	259	1%	473	1%
PACIFIC BLUEFIN TUNA	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
SKIPJACK TUNA	34,401	65%	40,355	71%	20,191	60%	26,552	63%	26,209	70%
YELLOWFIN TUNA	17,687	33%	16,088	28%	13,003	39%	15,557	37%	10,394	28%
BLACK MARLIN	3	0%	4	0%	0	0%	2	0%	3	0%
BLUE MARLIN	12	0%	11	0%	0	0%	5	0%	4	0%
STRIPED MARLIN	1	0%	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
SWORDFISH	2	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
BLUE SHARK	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
SILKY SHARK	68	0%	93	0%	89	0%	68	0%	100	0%
HAMMERHEAD SHARKS	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
MAKO SHARKS	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
OCEANIC WHITETIP SHARK	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
PORBEABLE / SALMON SHARK	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
WHALE SHARK	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
THRESHER SHARKS	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,964</b>		<b>57,087</b>		<b>33,596</b>		<b>42,444</b>		<b>37,185</b>	

### 2.2 Annual Catch Estimate for National Chartered Longline Fleet

Table 1.2: Annual catch and effort estimates for Solomon Islands national fleets (foreign locally based (chartered) longline vessels by primary species and discards in the WCPFC Convention area from 2018-2022.

WCPFC Key Species	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	MT	%	MT	%	MT	%	MT	%	MT	%
ALBACORE	1,921	24%	2,617	27%	1,728	31%	1,885	31%	2,724	29%
BIGEYE TUNA	1,235	15%	1,398	14%	623	11%	635	10%	874	9%
PACIFIC BLUEFIN TUNA	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
SKIPJACK TUNA	75	1%	109	1%	49	1%	33	1%	72	1%
YELLOWFIN TUNA	4,451	55%	5,094	53%	2,732	49%	3,288	53%	5,470	58%
BLACK MARLIN	7	0%	13	0%	48	1%	2	0%	9	0%
BLUE MARLIN	268	3%	282	3%	121	2%	217	4%	220	2%
STRIPED MARLIN	1	0%	9	0%	46	1%	3	0%	7	0%
SWORDFISH	55	1%	82	1%	95	2%	46	1%	75	1%
BLUE SHARK	67	1%	65	1%	62	1%	23	0%	14	0%
SILKY SHARK	12	0%	2	0%	4	0%	20	0%	4	0%
HAMMERHEAD SHARKS	5	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
MAKO SHARKS	27	0%	24	0%	20	0%	9	0%	7	0%
OCEANIC WHITETIP SHARK	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
PORBEABLE / SALMON SHARK	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
WHALE SHARK	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
THRESHER SHARKS	1	0%	0	0%	2	0%	0	0%	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,126</b>		<b>9,695</b>		<b>5,530</b>		<b>6,161</b>		<b>9,476</b>	

### 2.3 Annual Catch Estimate for National Pole and Line fleet

Table 1.3: Annual catch and effort estimates for Solomon Islands pole and line national fleets (flagged) in the WCPFC Convention area from 2018-2022.

WCPFC Key Species	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	MT	%	MT	%	MT	%	MT	%	MT	%
ALBACORE	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
BIGEYE TUNA	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
PACIFIC BLUEFIN TUNA	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
SKIPJACK TUNA	946	88%	943	84%	980	82%	1,053	87%	1,224	95%
YELLOWFIN TUNA	134	12%	178	16%	220	18%	158	13%	59	5%
BLACK MARLIN	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
BLUE MARLIN	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
STRIPED MARLIN	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
SWORDFISH	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
BLUE SHARK	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
SILKY SHARK	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
HAMMERHEAD SHARKS	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
MAKO SHARKS	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
OCEANIC WHITETIP SHARK	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
PORBEABLE / SALMON SHARK	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
WHALE SHARK	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
THRESHER SHARKS	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,080</b>		<b>1,121</b>		<b>1,200</b>		<b>1,211</b>		<b>1,284</b>	

## 2.4 Historical Information on National fleet

### 2.4.1 National Purse Seine fleet

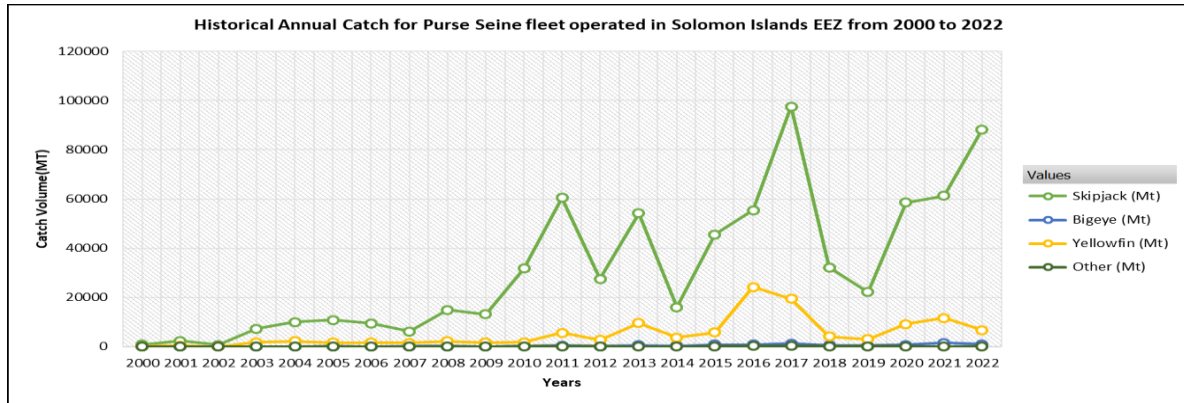


Figure 1.1: Historical annual catch for the National Purse Seine fleet by primary species for the WCPFC Convention Area from 2000-2022.

### 2.4.2 National Chartered Longline fleet

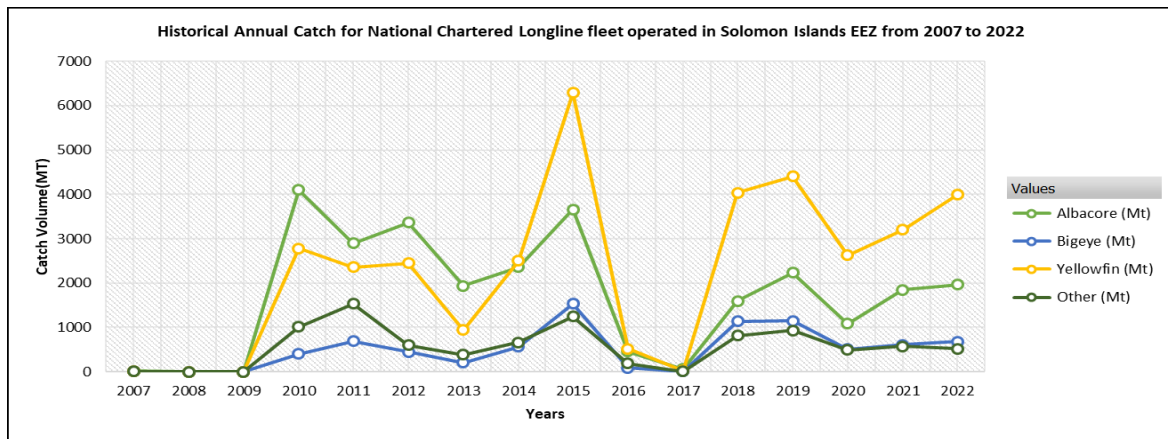


Figure 1.2: Historical annual catch for the National chartered Longline fleet by primary species for the WCPFC Convention Area from 2007-2022.

### 2.4.3 National Pole and Line fleet

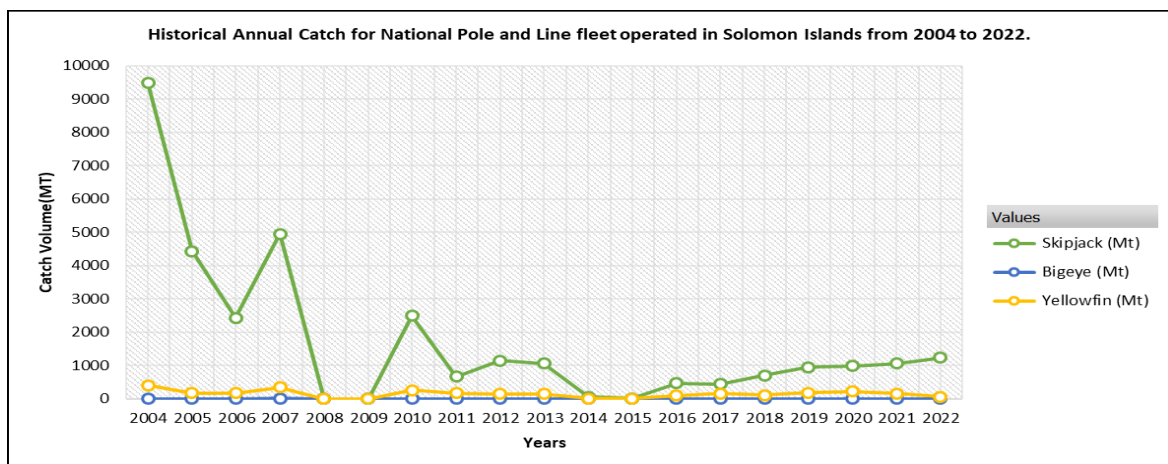


Figure 1.3: Historical annual catch for the National Pole and Line fleet by primary species for the WCPFC Convention Area from 2004-2022.

## 2.5 Historical Annual vessel numbers

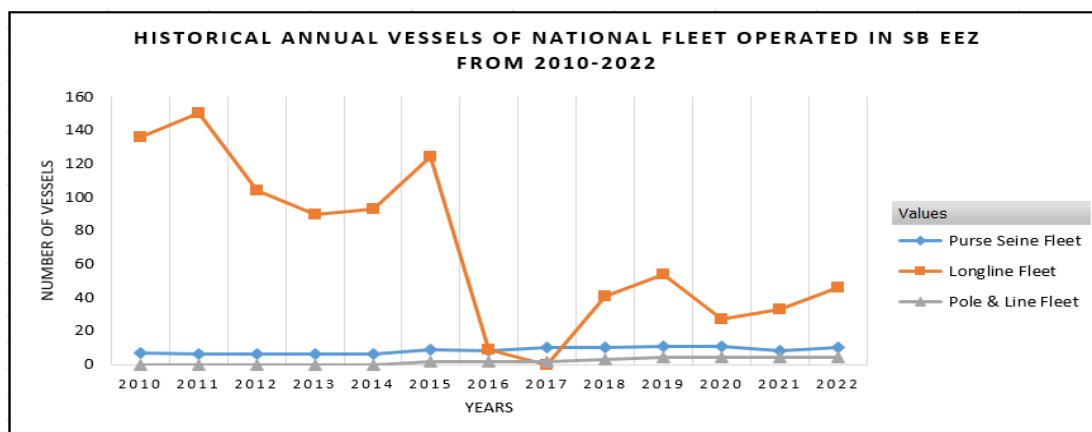


Figure 2: Historical annual vessel numbers for the national purse seine, longline and pole & line fleets for the WCPFC Convention Area from 2010-2022.

## 2.6 Size Category

Table 2: Number of National fleet category by Purse seine, Longline and Pole & Line vessels actively operated in the WCPFC convention area for 2018 to 2022.

SOLOMON ISLANDS NATIONAL FLEETS - SIZE CATEGORY (GRT)					
Gear	PURSE SEINE				
Size Category(GRT)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
0 - 500	0	0	0	0	0
501 - 1000	5	5	8	5	5
1001 - 1500	4	5	3	3	5
1500+	1	1	0	0	0
Gear	LONGLINE				
Size Category(GRT)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
0 - 50	0	0	0	0	0
51 - 200	34	41	28	25	35
201 - 500	7	12	4	7	7
500+	0	0	0	1	1
Gear	POLE & LINE				
Size Category(GRT)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
0 - 50	0	0	0	0	0
51 - 200	3	4	4	4	4
201 - 500	0	0	0	0	0
500+	0	0	0	0	0

## 2.7 Catch and Effort Distributions

### 2.7.1 National Purse Seine fleet

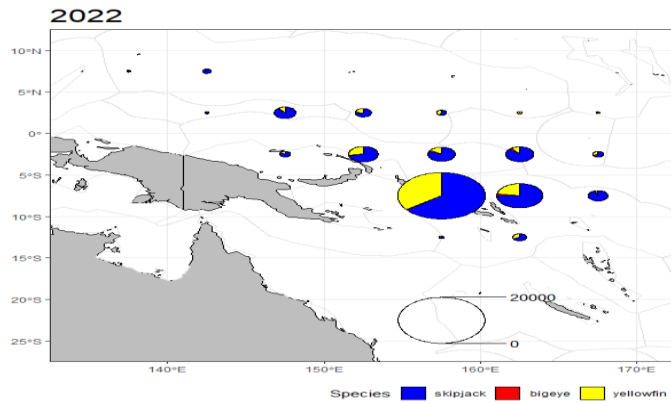


Figure 3.1: Annual catch distribution of key target species by the National Purse seine fleets actively operated in WCPFC Convention Area for 2022 respectively.

### 2.7.2 National Longline fleet

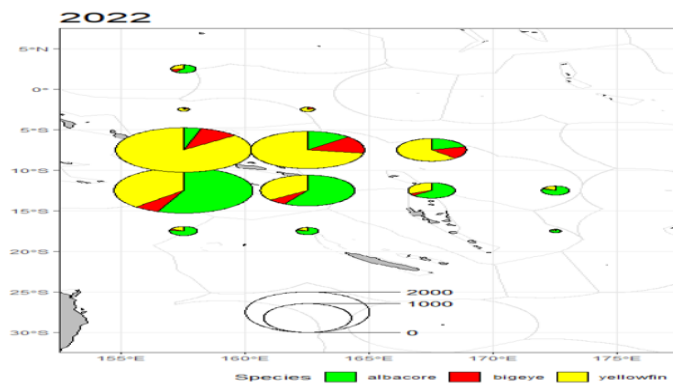


Figure 3.2: Annual catch distribution of key target species by the National Longline fleets actively operated in WCPFC Convention Area for 2022 respectively.

### 2.7.3 National Pole & Line fleet

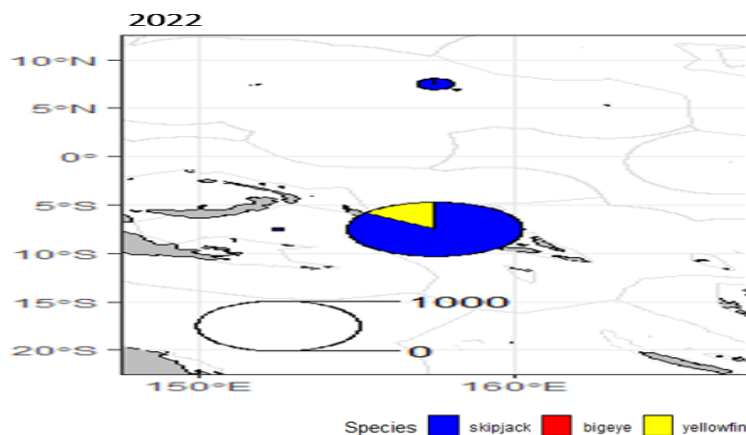


Figure 3.2: Annual catch distribution of key target species by the National Pole & Line fleets actively operated in WCPFC Convention Area for 2022 respectively.



## 2.8 Species of Special Interest

Table 3: Observed annual estimated catches of species of special interest (seabird, turtle and marine mammals) by gear types for National Purse Seine and Longline fleet. (Source: T2 Report 2953 - Catches of species of special interest (seabird, turtle & marine mammals), 2022)

Annual Estimated Catches for Observed Species of Special Interest by National Purse Seine and Longline fleet in the WCPFC Convention area from 2018 to 2022																
Gear	Species Category	2018			2019			2020			2021			2022		
		Nb.	Nb. Alive	Nb. Dead	Nb.	Nb. Alive	Nb. Dead	Nb.	Nb. Alive	Nb. Dead	Nb.	Nb. Alive	Nb. Dead	Nb.	Nb. Alive	Nb. Dead
National Purse Seine	Marine Mammals	58	27	31	59	58	1	38	31	0	19	17	0	19	3	15
	Marine Reptiles	14	7	6	6	6	6	1	1	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
National Longline	Marine Mammals	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Marine Reptiles	9	3	5	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## 2.9 Non-target, associated and dependent species

Table 4.1: Annual estimated catches for non-target, associated and dependent species, including sharks by National Purse seine fleet in the WCPFC Convention Area for 2018-2022.

National Purse Seine Annual Estimated Catches of non-target, associated and dependent species, including sharks in WCPFC Convention Area from 2018 to 2022					
Species Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Species MT	Species MT	Species MT	Species MT	Species MT
BILLFISH	0.48	0.035	0.1	1.195	5.41
INVERTEBRATE	0.002	0	0	0	0
MAMMALS	96.829	65.98	0.3	0.03	0.05
RAYS	6.258	10.614	2.6	3.99	4.351
SHARKS	4	1.915	0.4	0.13	79.511
TUNAS	17.31	25.79	10.266	45.284	139.342
TURTLES	0	0.03	0.126	0.05	0.005
OTHER FISH	99.773	93.232	90.4	101.389	58.034

Table 4.2: Annual estimated catches for non-target, associated and dependent species, including sharks for National Longline fleet in the WCPFC Convention Area for 2018-2022.

National Longline Annual estimated catches of non-target, associated and dependent species, including sharks in the WCPFC Convention Area from 2018 to 2022					
Species Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Species MT	Species MT	Species MT	Species MT	Species MT
TUNA	0	0.2003	53.381	9.712	42.239
BILLFISH	7.0379	3.9017	0	47.816	277.522
INVERTEBRATE	0	0.004	0	0	0
MAMMALS	0.3	0	0	0	0
RAYS	9.3773	4.6796	0	0	0
SHARKS	3.5902	2.2891	3.701	0.218	12.061
TURTLES	0.51	0.04	0	0	0
OTHER FISH	16.3761	31.572	219.749	195.852	185.317

## 2.10 Estimated Annual Coverage

Table 5: Estimated annual coverage of operational catch/effort, port sampling and observer data for the National Purse Seine, Pole & Line and Longline fleet in the WCPFPC Convention Area for 2018-2022.

GEAR	YEAR	CATCH/EFFORT DATA COVERAGE	PORT SAMPLING COVERAGE	OBSERVER DATA COVERAGE
Purse Seine	2018	HIGH	NIL	81.30%
	2019	HIGH (100%)	NIL	HIGH (89.0%)
	2020	HIGH (100%)	NIL	24%
	2021	HIGH (100%)	NIL	26%
	<b>2022</b>	<b>HIGH (100%)</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>16%</b>
Pole and Line	2018	MEDIUM	NIL	28%
	2019	MEDIUM (82.15%)	NIL	LOW (20%)
	2020	100%	NIL	LOW
	2021	100%	NIL	LOW
	<b>2022</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>LOW</b>
Longline	2018	MEDIUM	NIL	3.80%
	2019	95.98%	NIL	LOW (6%)
	2020	99.68%	NIL	LOW
	2021	98.61%	NIL	LOW
	<b>2022</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>LOW</b>

### Section 3: BACKGROUND

Tuna fisheries become the most important and valuable resources that continue to benefit the Solomon Islands economy in terms of revenue and incomes collected from the fishing operations and activities in the national water or EEZ. This productive sector has a long history and contributions over the years for its significant developments and attributes towards the national aspirations. It clearly indicates that the impacts and expansions of the fishing industry has given an opportunity for maximising all the fisheries resources in a better sustainable and management pathway for future.

Solomon Islands tuna fishing industry has been known for its significant contributions and demonstrates valuable works through enhancing the resources and its management are well looked after. There are several locally based companies which involve fishing operations in the national water or EEZ, processing and packaging for exports to overseas markets and domestic sales. This undertaking is really a major progress and value added to the investment and economic growth of the country's development. From the offloading or landing of catches in the designated ports arrangement for locally flagged or registered fishing vessels under Solomon Islands, brings forth key changes mainly to the turnover of encouraging employment services to slightly increases.

For the commercial fishing industry and its operation becoming the key drivers, the impacts and related issues continue to be nourished and managed in terms of the measures and monitoring systems enhanced. Basically, the key operational and active gears namely the Purse Seine fishery, Longline fishery and Pole & Line fishery. In considering the efforts, there are fishing requirements and arrangements made especially for the smaller fishing fleet which has flag registered locally continue to access the main group archipelagic water compared to the larger scale gear types. This case applied for the local purse seine fleet range from 500<1000 gross metric tonnage and pole & line fleet with 50 to 150 gross metric tonnage accordingly. The limitation of these efforts becomes a management measure applicable for sustaining tuna stock distributions. In regards to the larger operational fleet that range above from >1000 gross metric tonnage for purse seine fleet and longline fleet range from 50 to 500 gross metric tonnage has required to fish beyond the 12 to 200 nautical miles EEZ as per obligated with the fishing arrangement for Solomon Islands. With the requirements for national and chartered fleets for both purse seine and longline has the mandate to offload its catches at the designated port of Noro and Honiara after every fishing trips in the national water or EEZ. The Ministry has the capacity to monitor and collect necessary catch and effort data from the landing or unloading and transshipment occurs at designated ports in the Solomon Islands. Through the processing line, Noro port becomes the busiest landing site for offloading tuna catches from all operated gear types namely purse seine, longline and pole and line fleet. For Honiara port, unloading from the longline fleet normally occurs several times a week and at the peak moment transshipment to the carrier is also conducted. In 2022, at the beginning of the year Covid 19 restriction has some implications by affecting the unloading activities, until the mid-year where flexibility and lifting of the imposed measures significantly increases the longline fleet to continue their normal operations at Honiara port. By the end of the year, transshipment has eventually started to increase at a slow pace and continue into 2023 respectively.

Through the local operational based companies, continue to maintain their active participation despite the impacts of Covid 19 measures in the previous year and 2022. With the challenges, National Fisheries Development Ltd (NFD) still holds on to its purse seine fleet and pole and line vessels also has a number of chartered longline vessels in 2022. Another locally registered operator of purse seine fleet is the Southern Seas Logistics (SSL) which continues to operate her fleet with an additional vessel to the existing number. The other newly registered purse seine that operated by Lucky Win Trading Ltd has been added to the existing fleet. In regards to operators of longline fleet are the National Fisheries Development Ltd (NFD), Global Fishery Ltd, Will Fish Investment Ltd and Solong Seafood Investment Development Ltd. For the pole and line fishery, National Fisheries Development Ltd (NFD) is the only operator that really maintains this unique fishing fleet that is regarded as sustainable. Those based companies continue to supply tuna to the only processing cannery in the country and exports through containers with few portions sold to the domestic markets.

The flagship cannery in the Solomon Islands known as Soltuna Company Ltd, continues to provide tremendously from its famous branding products and supply to the local and overseas markets despite the pandemic (Covid 19). Employment services provided by the company approximately reaching 3000 workers categorised as full time, part time or casual and contractors<sup>9</sup>. The scope of production and value added tuna branding has been recognised to

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<sup>9</sup> Information provided from the Soltuna Workforce records, 2022.

the global market and has ventured to other unique destinations around the world. Soltuna maintains its productions of variety products such as premium canned tuna brand, frozen flakes and dried loins, fishmeal and fish oil products. The cannery has remarkable products sold at the local or domestic markets, which contributed much to the food security of the entire population of Solomon Islands. This popularity of various commercial products is also a value added to the exports to other overseas destinations.

Concerning the artisanal fishery operation has continued to expand over the years but through its scale of set-up becomes a challenging one where the Ministry is currently working on its strategic and plans to capture this important fishery. With the current progress, most of the catches caught from this fishery are sold to local vendors and local people for consumption purposes. This practice of semi-subsistence within the artisanal fishery has continued for over the years especially for urban centres around the country and the capital city Honiara. Eventually, the challenge encountered is data collection and information sharing to capture important records for sustaining and management of tuna resources. The operated gear types are using outboard motors or can be called banana boats, and using hand lining fishing technique of catching tuna. Tuna is highly demanded at the local sales especially fresh catch and the fishers continue to enhance this fishery by providing the suppliers on a daily basis. Due to the high cost of fuel and the impacts of Covid 19 in 2022, the trend of fishing declined but through the efforts of hard working fishermen this fishery survived the issues raised by the pandemic.

Food security and sustainable management of resources is always the key priority slogan normally used by the Solomon Islands government through the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, this statement becomes a pathway for enhancing these important resources that are well looked after and continue to provide for the entire population in the years ahead. It is a challenge, as a developing island state with natural resources are surrounded, and the benefits of accessing and turning into processed products is a major consideration. However, the ministry continues to emphasize through supporting stakeholders and investors to invest in a more viable industry where a complete commodity for exports, rather than raw materials. As tuna is a highly migratory species and is facing a potential threat to climate change and the changes to the fishing efforts, its stock distributions will be roadmap goals for critical decision-making. The country surrounded by ocean and richly blessed by sea resources sets a high benchmark for fully utilising the technical capacity for people to have a fair share and equal opportunities of their wealth as a productive sector in the country.

Through the mandatory task and duties of governing the fisheries and marine resources on behalf of the government and people of Solomon Islands. As custodians for implementing sound policies, regulations and other measures that require this important responsibility and expectation. For this reason, the development and aspirations of enhancing sustainable fisheries becomes a key pillar for economic growth and welcoming investors. The Ministry has committed towards enhancing its mandatory requirements to provide advice and reports at local communities and provincial settings, the national level of governance through its policies and operational plans of actions. Also with the active participation and involvement of regional parties and bodies, the ministry contributes significantly towards the common goals set out at regional and international level. The scope of mandatory frameworks and governance aligned with policies, regulation and operational government plans of action has demonstrated great significance towards managing and decision making process of fisheries obligations. However,

the Fisheries Management Act (FMA) 2015<sup>10</sup>, as the legal directory of fisheries functions, regulations, measures and conditions continues to uphold the smooth implementation of the activities. Fundamental documents such as the Tuna Management Development Plan (TMDP)<sup>11</sup>, has attributed towards enhancing Ministry Corporate Plans, National Development Strategy (NDS) 2016-2035<sup>12</sup> and other National Plans of actions in relation to management and sustainable use of the tuna resources in Solomon Islands Economic Exclusive Zone or national water jurisdiction. The core value of the developed Strategy implicates the way forward for fisheries management objectives and aspirational initiatives, food security guidelines, avenue for investment prospect, viable infrastructure and access to livelihood and social inclusive services. From those key priorities and plans will be the roadmap towards economic growth and vibrant use of limited resources for the betterment of nation building.

Solomon Islands as active members to various regional bodies continue to enhance its responsibility and obligations from the key roles and contributions displayed towards the overall participation and involvement. From the fisheries sector, the Ministry embraces the regional and international duties of implementing the requirements, standards of operations and measures especially at the Regional Fisheries Management Organisations such as WCPFC and regional bodies like FFA and SPC. In addition, at the subregional level where Solomon Islands is part of the Parties to Nauru Agreement (PNA) and trading bodies like MSG. The similar involvement also applied to the international organisations at the United Nations bodies such as FAO, IMO and other agencies.

According to the combine efforts and aspirations of achieving some of the tuna management operations within the WCPFC convention area, the PNA members benefited from the Vessel Day Scheme (VDS) initiatives and from the mechanism of using VMS with other sophisticated system for monitoring the fishing operations of license fleets in the national EEZ respectively. In regards to some bilateral and multilateral fishing, partners continue to add value and contribute towards the fishing efforts where revenues piped into the local economy. On this note, Solomon Islands government through the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources continually holds bilateral negotiations on annual basis for enhancing its Distant Water Fishing Nations (DWFNs) through holistic bind arrangement and agreements for accessing fishing license and mutual support to the fisheries initiatives.

In 2022 the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources has encountered the most challenging period for its operational implementation of fisheries activities as the implication of Covid 19 pandemic becomes a global catastrophe. The issues encountered are based on the withheld of observer boarding coverage and the in port transshipment activity which causes a decline to the monitoring and operational catch verification by gear types fished in the national water or EEZ respectively. Through this process, for 2022 the Ministry occasionally adapted to some of the virtual participations and involvement in regional meetings, conventions or conferences where significant measures and works were implemented.

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<sup>10</sup> MFMR Fisheries Management Act 2015 [website access: [www.fisheries.gov.sb](http://www.fisheries.gov.sb)].

<sup>11</sup> MFMR Tuna Management Development Plan document.

<sup>12</sup> MFMR Corporate Plans of Action & National Development Strategy documents.

## Section 4: FLAG STATE REPORTING

Flag state reporting comprises the registered domestic or national flag vessels under Solomon Islands. The reported gear types are the purse seine, longline and pole and line fleet. Domestic fleets are operated by the following locally based companies namely, National Development Ltd (NFD), Southern Seas Logistic Ltd (SSL), Lucky Win Trading Ltd, Global Fishery Ltd, Will Fish Investment Ltd and Solong Seafood Development Ltd. For the purse seine fleet has access arrangement to fish or operate within the main group archipelagic water (MGA) of Solomon Islands, under fleet range from 500 to 1000 GRT respectively. The other national flag vessels that have more than the required capacity are allowed to fish within the 12 to 200 nautical miles and also outside the national jurisdiction under the FSMA arrangement with PNA member countries. Referring to the domestic longline fleet, there is chartered arrangement where foreign flag vessels but charter by locally based companies to operate in the Solomon Islands EEZ. This fishing arrangement is reported in the flag state as required. The pole and line fleet operated mainly within the archipelagic water (MGA) and those vessels run by National Fisheries Development Ltd (NFD). Also in 2022, one of the pole and line fleet are used by SPC for purpose of Tagging programme respectively<sup>13</sup>.

### 4.1 Annual Catch Composition for National Flag fleet

Table 6.1 Annual Catch for key tuna species by Purse Seine fleet operated in Solomon Islands EEZ from 2018 to 2022 respectively.

WCPFC Key Species	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	MT	%	MT	%	MT	%	MT	%	MT	%
BIGEYE TUNA	111	0%	183	0%	155	0%	259	1%	473	1%
SKIPJACK TUNA	36,739	69%	42,304	74%	20,714	62%	26,552	63%	26,209	71%
YELLOWFIN TUNA	16,027	30%	14,489	25%	12,633	38%	15,557	37%	10,394	28%
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,877</b>		<b>56,976</b>		<b>33,502</b>		<b>42,368</b>		<b>37,076</b>	

Table 6.2 Annual Catch for key tuna species by Longline fleet operated in Solomon Islands EEZ from 2018 to 2022 respectively.

WCPFC Key Species	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	MT	%	MT	%	MT	%	MT	%	MT	%
ALBACORE	1,921	24%	2,617	28%	1,728	33%	1,885	31%	2,724	29%
BIGEYE TUNA	1,235	16%	1,398	15%	623	12%	635	10%	874	9%
SKIPJACK TUNA	75	1%	109	1%	49	1%	33	1%	72	1%
YELLOWFIN TUNA	4,451	56%	5,094	54%	2,732	52%	3,288	54%	5,470	58%
BLACK MARLIN	7	0%	13	0%	48	1%	2	0%	9	0%
BLUE MARLIN	268	3%	282	3%	121	2%	217	4%	220	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,957</b>		<b>9,513</b>		<b>5,301</b>		<b>6,060</b>		<b>9,369</b>	

Table 6.3 Annual Catch for key tuna species by Pole and Line fleet operated in Solomon Islands EEZ from 2018 to 2022 respectively.

WCPFC Key Species	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	MT	%	MT	%	MT	%	MT	%	MT	%
SKIPJACK TUNA	946	88%	943	84%	980	82%	1,053	87%	1,224	95%
YELLOWFIN TUNA	134	12%	178	16%	220	18%	158	13%	59	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,080</b>		<b>1,121</b>		<b>1,200</b>		<b>1,211</b>		<b>1,283</b>	

The summary report for annual catch estimates recorded by the national fleets according to gear types, refer to Table 6.1(Purse seine fleet), 6.2 (Longline fleet) and 6.3(Pole and Line fleet).

The Purse seine fleet comprises the annual catches for flag registered and a chartered vessel that operated in 2022 within the Solomon Islands EEZ and convention area of the WCPFC. According to the catch composition has indicated that a total of

<sup>13</sup> SPC Tagging Programme updates, 2022.

37,076MT recorded for the key tuna species which comprises of skipjack tuna with 26,209MT(71%), yellowfin tuna has 10,394MT(28%) and 473(1%) for bigeye tuna. Comparative analysis for catch composition has a clear indication that the fishing trend for purse seine fishery has fluctuated since 2018 (52,877MT) has increase by 7.2% in 2019 (56,976MT) then a massive decline occurs by 70.1% in 2020 with (33,502MT), for 2021 slight increase of 20.9% (42,368MT) and the current year 2022 has drop by 14.3% with total catch 37,076. Looking at the fishery operation during the period from 2020 until 2022 shows a drastic change in the decline of catch rate (CPUE) compared to 2018 and 2019 respectively.

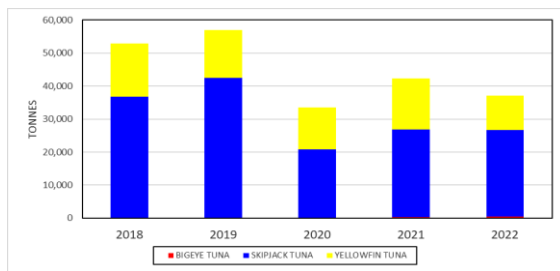


Figure 4.1: National Purse Seine fleet annual Catch estimates by key tuna species caught in Solomon Islands EEZ from 2018 to 2022.

Longline fleet comprises chartered vessels notification where all its catches are recorded and reported by flag state. The portion of catch for period 2018 (7,957MT) has increase by 16.4%, in 2019 (9,513MT) a decline of 79.5% for 2020 (5,301MT) compared to previous year, then a 12.5% rise in 2021 with 6,060MT and in 2022 (9,369MT) has progressive by growth of 35.3%. Reflecting on the 2022 catch proportion (Pie Chart), shows that 59% yellowfin caught, 29% of albacore tuna with 9% bigeye tuna and around a portion

of 1% comprises skipjack and estimated 2% for billfish as indicated.

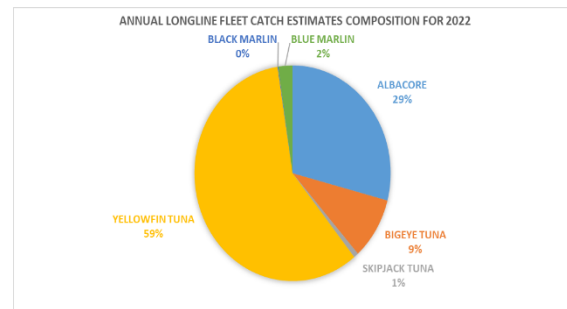


Figure 4.2: National chartered Longline fleet annual Catch estimates by key tuna and billfish species caught in Solomon Islands EEZ for 2022.

The domestic pole and line fleet continue to operate despite several challenges faced. Statistical composition of catch reflected a stable fishing trends from 2018 which comprises of 1,080MT increase of 3.7% and 2019 has 1,121MT with 6.6% growth, in 2020 (1,200MT) rises of 0.9% to 2021 (1,211MT) by 5.6% upturn which reaches 1,283MT in 2022 respectively.

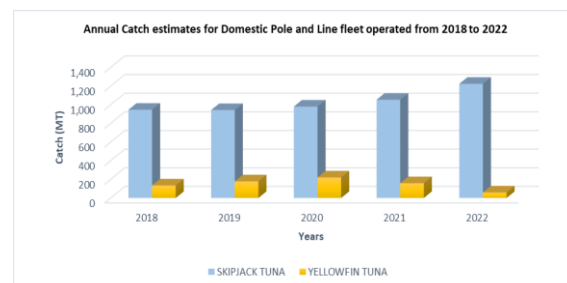


Figure 4.3: National Pole and Line fleet annual Catch estimates by key tuna species caught in Solomon Islands EEZ from 2018 to 2022.

In regards to the overview, the national fishing fleet has faced operational impacts due to Covid 19 impacts and uprising conflicts which attributes to the push and pull factors affecting catch trends. Also, with the slight increase for the number of flag fishing vessels operated in the Solomon Islands in 2022 has added value towards increasing catches for longline and

pole and line fleet but regardless of decline catch for purse seine vessels.

#### 4.2 Fleet structure for the National Flag Gear Types

Solomon Islands as a flag state has registered its active fleet mainly the Purse Seine and Pole and Line vessels for 2022 respectively. With the obligation and requirements there are charter notification arrangements for Longline and Purse Seine vessels that are operated by locally based agents or companies. The fleet records are provided in table 6.3 for National Purse Seine vessels, table 6.4 is the National Longline vessels and table 6.5 is Pole and Line vessels. The local companies that operated the Purse Seine vessels are as follows; National Fisheries Development Ltd (NFD) with (5 vessels less <1000), Southern Seas Logistic Ltd (SSL) with (4 vessels-1000>1500) and Lucky Win Trading Ltd with (1 vessel-1000>1500).

The Longline fleet is operated by the following locally based companies namely; National Fisheries Development Ltd (7 vessels), Global Fishery Ltd (20 vessels), Solong Seafood Development Ltd (5 vessels) and Will Fish Investment Ltd (11 vessels). The provided records are the chartered vessels operated by the mentioned companies in 2022 as reflected in (Table 7.2) below. Few vessels have terminated the chartered notification during the operation period and it's reduce the total fleet number.

Domestic Pole and Line fleet has maintained its operation which is owned by National Fisheries Development Ltd (NFD) with 4 vessels as recorded in table 7.3 respectively. Throughout 2022, one of the

vessels will provide logistic support where the SPC Tagging programme is used during the season. These activities continue to enhance significant contributions towards the scientific and biological assessment of tuna stock in the Solomon Islands EEZ and other countries as well.

Table 6.3 National Purse Seine vessel category operating in the WCPFC Convention Area for 2018-2022.

Vessel category	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 - 500 GRT	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
501 -1000 GRT	5	50%	5	45%	8	73%	5	63%	5	50%
1001 -1500 GRT	4	40%	5	45%	3	27%	3	38%	5	50%
1500+ GRT	1	10%	1	9%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>		<b>11</b>		<b>11</b>		<b>8</b>		<b>10</b>	
N/A	0		0		0		0		0	

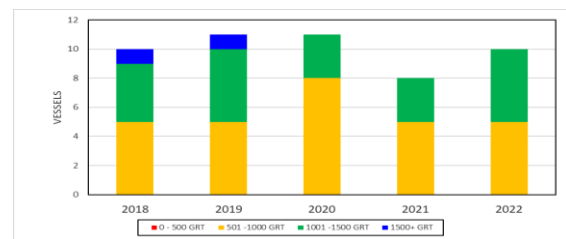


Figure 4.4 Active National Purse Seine fleet structure operated from 2018 to 2022. (Source: SPC-ACE Purse Seine fleet records, 2022)

Table 6.4 National Chartered Longline vessel category operating in the WCPFC Convention Area for 2018-2022.

Vessel category	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 - 50 GRT	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
51 -200 GRT	34	85%	40	74%	28	88%	25	76%	35	81%
201 -500 GRT	6	15%	13	24%	4	13%	7	21%	7	16%
500+ GRT	0	0%	1	2%	0	0%	1	3%	1	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>		<b>54</b>		<b>32</b>		<b>33</b>		<b>43</b>	
N/A	0		0		0		0		0	

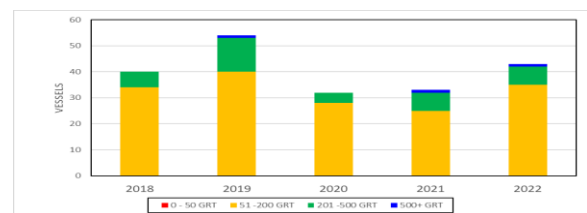


Figure 4.5 Active National chartered Longline fleet structure operated from 2018 to 2022. (Source: SPC-ACE Chartered Longline fleet records, 2022)

Table 6.5 National Pole and Line vessel category operating in the WCPFC Convention Area for 2018-2022.

Vessel category	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 - 50 GRT	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
51 -150 GRT	2	67%	2	50%	2	50%	2	50%	2	50%
150+ GRT	1	33%	2	50%	2	50%	2	50%	2	50%
Unknown	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>4</b>		<b>4</b>		<b>4</b>		<b>4</b>	
N/A	0		0		0		0		0	



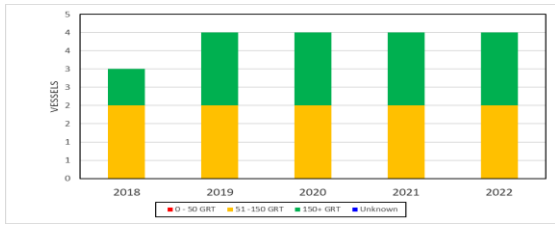


Figure 4.6 Active National Pole and Line fleet structure operated from 2018 to 2022. (Source: SPC-ACE Pole and Line fleet records, 2022).

The above tables and figures indicate the summary overview of the active fleet

operated in the Solomon Islands EEZ and within the WCPFC convention area in 2022. The Purse Seine fleet operated by SSL continues to fish beyond the national jurisdictions under the FSMA and PNA Sub-pooling fishing arrangement. Similar arrangements also made for the longline fleet that operated by Solong Seafood Development Ltd that fish between Solomon Islands EEZ, Vanuatu EEZ and Fiji EEZ respectively.

## 4.2 Catch and Effort Distributions by National flag fleet

Fishing trends and operations by the national flag fleet show significant indicators across the Solomon Islands EEZ as reflected by the catch and effort distributions. The fishing pattern across the entire national jurisdiction or water clearly shows the proportion of catch distributions by key target species caught and the concentrated effort during 2022 respectively. Below figures, comprehend the catch and effort overview for the domestic or national flag fleet described above.

### 4.2.1 National Purse Seine fleet

Based on the fishing distributions for the national Purse Seine fleet operated in 2022 within the Solomon Islands EEZ has shown the threshold of catch and effort occurs from fishing operators. Looking at Figure 4.5 indicates the fishing activities distribution of catches and efforts mainly at the northwest of the national jurisdiction or EEZ. The fishing also occurs within the main group archipelagic waters for some purse seine vessels less <1000 GRT and >1000 GRT vessels fish beyond the 12 to 200 nautical mile EEZ.

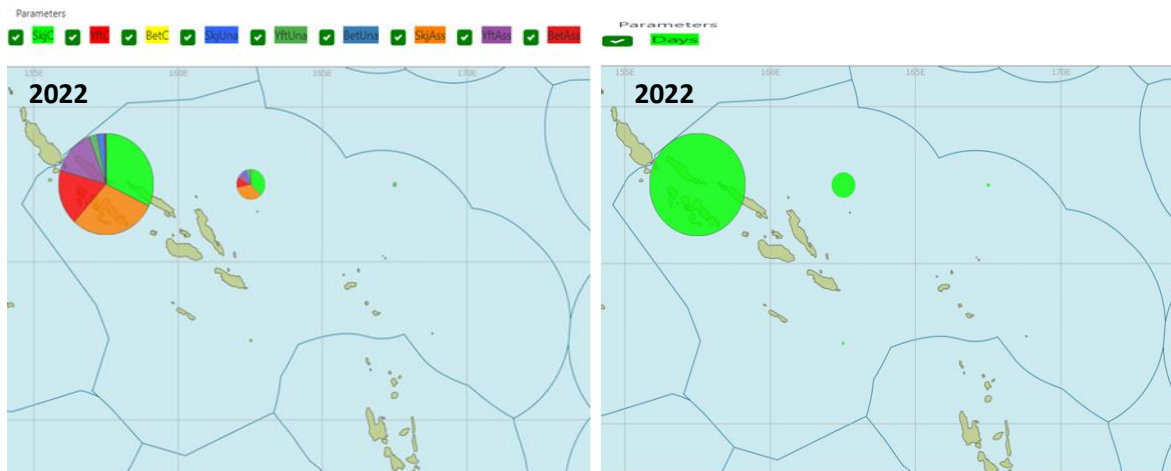


Figure 4.5 Catch and Effort distributions for National Purse Seine fleet operated in the Solomon Islands EEZ in 2022. (Source: Tufman 2- Catch report 2903 & Effort report 3097, 2022).

#### 4.2.2 National Longline fleet

The active chartered Longline fleet reflected in Figure 4.6 below shows a clear fishing trend across the entire EEZ of Solomon Islands mainly for the catch and effort distribution in 2022. This indicates that fishing concentration at the northwest part of the EEZ targeting mostly yellowfin tuna and at the southwest shows albacore tuna catches as highly caught. The efforts (hooks) reflect scattered indicators similar to the catch trend in 2022 respectively.

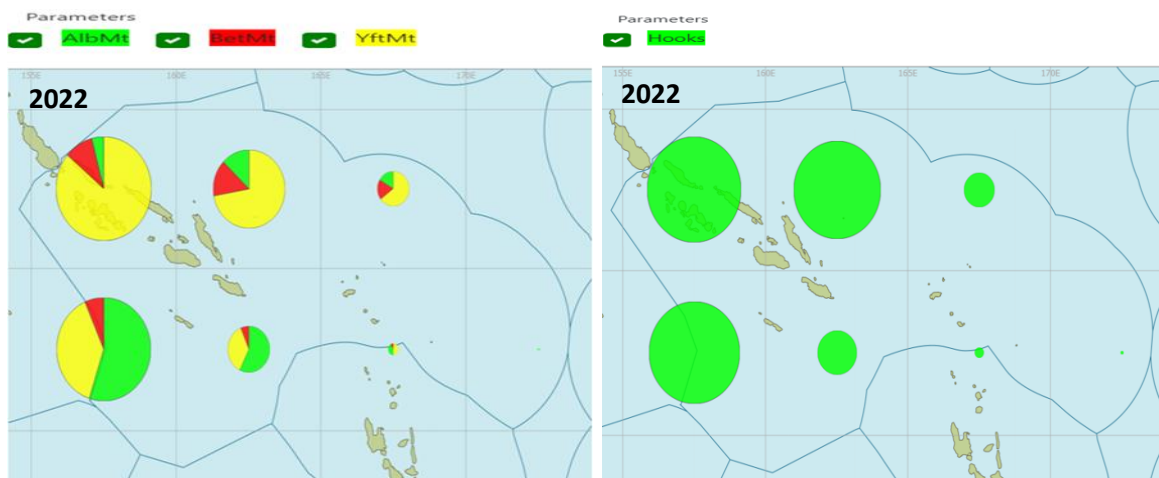


Figure 4.6 Catch and Effort distributions for the National chartered Longline fleet operated in the Solomon Islands EEZ in 2022. (Source: Tufman 2 –Catch report 2895 & Effort report 3268, 2022).

#### 4.2.3 National Pole & Line fleet

The domestic Pole and Line fleet continue to operate within the main group archipelagic water and the territorial waters of the national jurisdiction or EEZ. With the fishing trends of this gear is more sustainable and its catches mainly landed at Noro port. Looking at the scale of operation across the entire EEZ, the catch and effort is highly concentrated at the northwest part of the country. This indicator shows that fishing activities heavily occur within the area and skipjack tuna is the most targeted species caught.

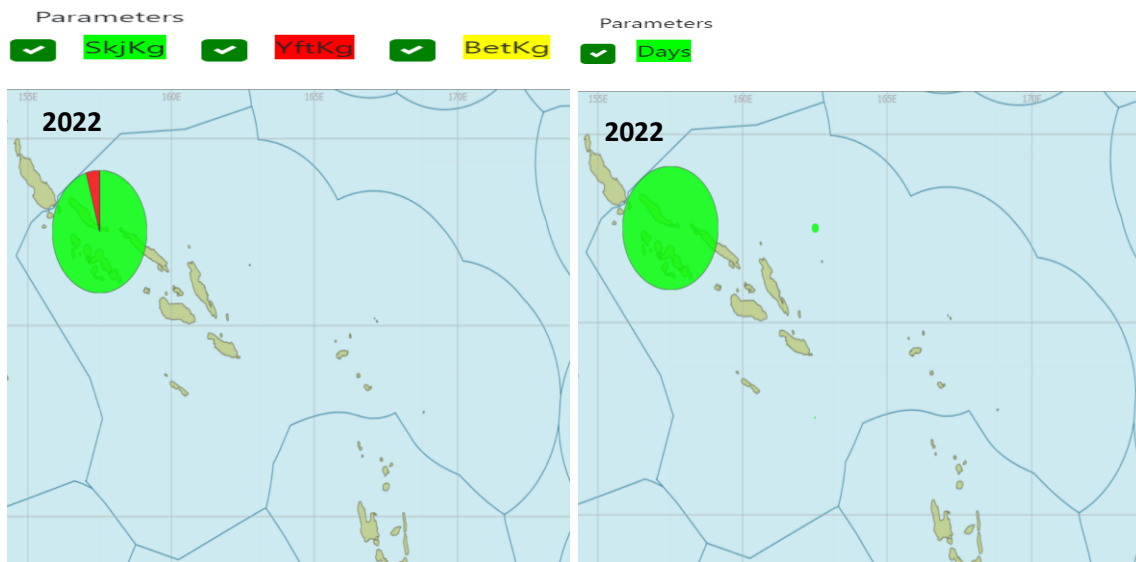


Figure 4.7 Catch and Effort distributions for the National Pole and Line fleet operated in the Solomon Islands EEZ in 2022. (Source: Tufman 2 –Catch report 2998 & Effort report 3096, 2022).

## Section 5: COASTAL STATE REPORTING

Foreign fishing fleets that are licensed to access and operate within the Solomon Islands EEZ have the obligation for all its catches reported under the coastal state reporting, purposely those foreign countries known as Distant Water Fishing Nations (DWFNs) and other countries. With various fishing arrangements concerning the gear types operated under multilateral, bilateral, PNA-FSMA and sub-pooling arrangements.

### 5.1 Fleet structure for the Foreign Fishing Vessels

The foreign fishing fleet structure comprises various gear types namely the bunkers, carriers, longline, pole and line and the purse seine fleet. Those fleets are licensed to operate and have access to fish within the Solomon Islands EEZ in 2022 respectively. Base on certain fishing arrangements such as purse seine fleet under bilateral partners or DWFNs has required conditions and similar engagements applied with PNA FSMA and sub-pooling. In 2022, the license foreign vessels fleets has fishing access and operations occurs in the national waters where a total of 16 bunkers vessels, 27 carriers, 24 longline, 9 Japanese pole and line and 113 purse seine (bilateral and FSMA/Sub-pooling) fleet operated as shown in table 7 below.

Table 7.1 Summary of the Foreign fishing vessels licensed to operate in the Solomon Islands EEZ in 2022.

Number of Foreign licensed vessels by flag and gear in 2022							
Flag	Bunkers	Carriers	Longline	Pole & Line	Purse Seine		Total by Flag
					Bilateral	FSMA/Sub-pooling	
China	0	1	24	0	12	1	38
Cook Islands	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Japan	0	0	0	9	28	0	37
Kiribati	1	0	0	0	0	5	6
Korea	2	4	0	0	21	0	27
Marshall Islands	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Nauru	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Panama	8	19	0	0	0	0	27
Papua New Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Philippines	0	0	0	0	6	1	7
Taiwan	0	3	0	0	25	0	28
Tuvalu	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Vanuatu	0	0	0	0	5	2	7
<b>Total by Gear</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>189</b>

## 5.2. Foreign Purse Seine Vessels

For 2022, the fishing operations from foreign Purse seine fleet has increased compared to the previous years and this indicated from the rise of catch quantity shown in table 8 below. The estimated catch caught in the Solomon Islands EEZ comprises of a total sum of 109,419MT, which equivalent to skipjack tuna (100,037MT), bigeye tuna (1,069MT), yellowfin tuna (8,185MT) and other species contain 129MT. Based on the foreign Purse seine fleet effort, around 149 vessels operated 425 fishing trips which reached 3318 sea days and 2610 fish days in 2022 respectively.

Table 7.2 Summary record for the foreign flag Purse seine fleet operated in Solomon Islands EEZ in 2022.(Source: Tufman 2 Report 2900,2022).

FOREIGN PURSE SEINE FLEET-Total catch and efforts estimates for primary tuna species caught in the Solomon Islands EEZ for 2022										
Flag Code	Year	Efforts				Catches				
		Vessels	Trips	Sea Days	Fish Days	Skipjack (MT)	Bigeye (MT)	Yellowfin (MT)	Other (MT)	Total Catch (MT)
CN	2022	1	3	15	13	500	5	0	0.08	505.08
FM	2022	20	43	343	273	8842.12	91	729.05	13.84	9676.01
JP	2022	24	31	234	225	5297.16	23	1172.15	17.26	6509.57
KI	2022	17	48	360	311	12143.51	69	578	6.32	12796.83
KR	2022	21	93	789	631	28074.79	270	2045.45	18.82	30409.06
MH	2022	11	32	206	170	6742	17	129	1.24	6889.24
NR	2022	14	33	248	182	6545.49	101.11	262.02	31.47	6940.09
PG	2022	7	9	57	45	1358.4	26.1	455.9	1.54	1841.94
TV	2022	5	21	159	123	3551	56	288	1.92	3896.92
TW	2022	24	90	694	500	19974.05	368.7	1360.6	16.3	21719.65
VU	2022	5	22	213	135	7008.01	42	1165	19.82	8234.83

## 5.3 Historical Catch and Effort for Foreign Purse Seine fleet

Below figure 5.1 shows the historical annual catch and effort trends from the fishing operation of foreign Purse seine fleet that has access license over the years from 2000 to 2022. The fishing pattern over the years indicates that in the early years from 2000 to 2002 the fishery operated slowly with less portion of catch and small number of vessels. Compared to around

2003 a slight increase that constantly fluctuates throughout the years until 2010 where a peak occurs. With the increasing rate of catch and effort from 2011 to 2022, almost 10 years of rapid changes to the fishing trends as reflected in figure 5.1. For year 2017 shows a significant increase and highest portion of catch and effort recorded, but in comparison to 2021 and 2022 which increases by 22%.

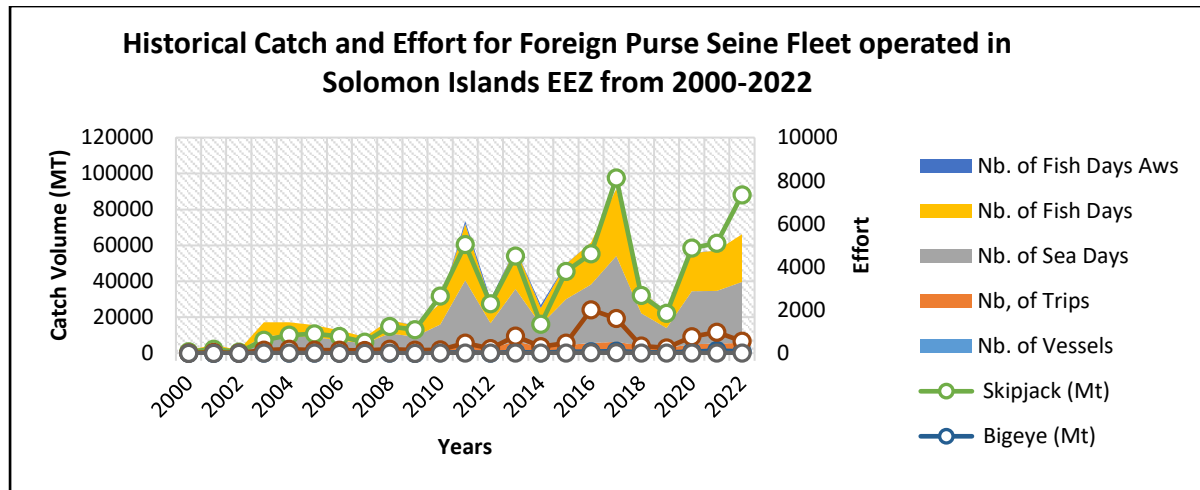


Figure 5.1 Historical annual estimated catch and effort for Foreign Purse Seine fleet operated in Solomon Islands EEZ from 2000 to 2022.

#### 5.4 Catch and Effort Distributions for Foreign Purse Seine fleet

The foreign Purse seine fleet operational catch and effort distributions reflects the fishing pattern across the Solomon Islands EEZ for 2022. The proportion of catch and efforts are well defined in the figure 5.2, where the key tuna catches are described accordingly and fishing efforts are classified by number of fishing days. Looking at the trend of fishing shows that heavy operation concentrated north and northwest with a small portion northeast of the EEZ. The catch per unit effort (CPUE) indicates that large portions caught are skipjack tuna, followed by yellowfin tuna and bigeye tuna.

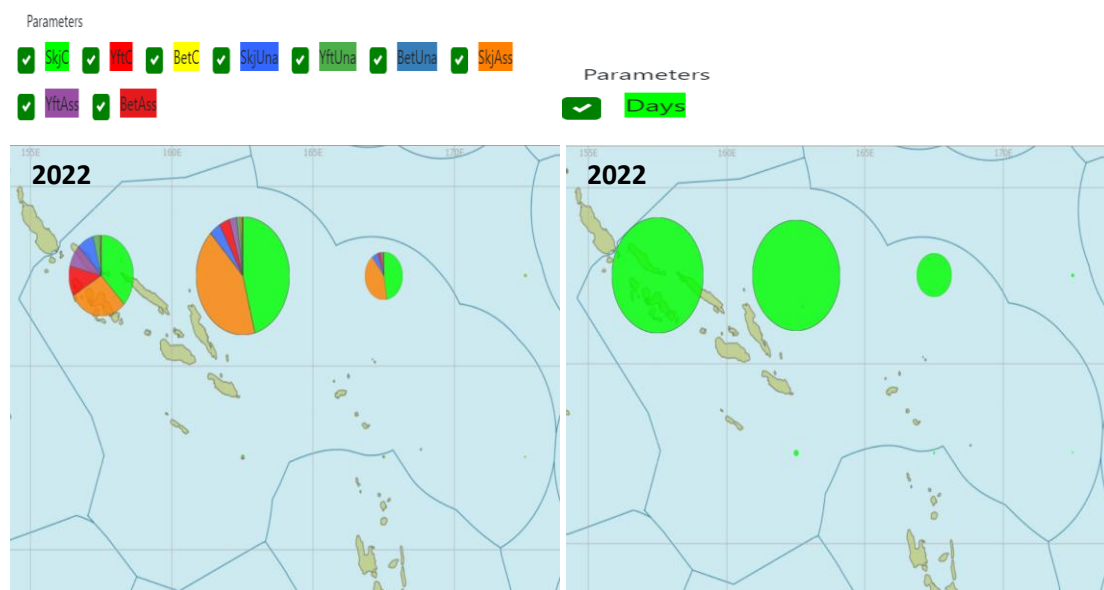


Figure 5.2 Annual catch and effort distribution for Foreign Purse Seine fleet in 2022. (Source: SPC Tufman 2 Report 2903 catch and Report 3140, 2022).

## 5.5 Foreign Longline Fleet

The foreign Longline vessels that are operated in 2022 have accounted for a total estimated catch of 4,510MT which comprises albacore tuna (2,953MT), bigeye tuna (152MT), yellowfin (1,149MT) and other species is 257MT. For the fishing effort consist of around 35 foreign longline vessels with 83 fishing trips that approximately 3528 sea days and 3000 fish days, where a total number of 98,226,000 hooks are used

Table 7.3 Coastal report for the Foreign Longline Fleet with the total catch estimates and efforts for primary tuna species in the Solomon Islands EEZ for 2022.

FOREIGN LONGLINE FLEET-Total catch and efforts estimates for primary tuna species caught in the Solomon Islands EEZ for 2022											
Flag Code	Year	Efforts					Catches				
		Vessels	Trips	Sea Days	Fish Days	No. of Hooks (100)	Albacore (MT)	Bigeye (MT)	Yellowfin (MT)	Other (MT)	Total Catch (MT)
CN	2022	29	71	3004	2593	86882	2737.204	117.89	952.02	223.7	4030.81
TW	2022	6	12	524	407	11344	215.46	34.4	196.61	32.79	479.26

## 5.6 Historical annual catch and effort for Foreign Longline fleet

The foreign Longline fleet that has license access to fish within the Solomon Islands EEZ continues to operate significantly over the years as reflected in figure 5.3 below. The fishing trends show changes since 2003 to 2009 where a small portion of catch and effort indicated. But a drastic increase occurs in 2010 which continues to fluctuate until 2015 with a rapid decline and thereafter an increasing rate peak in 2016 and 2017 that reaches the highest proportion compared. Then in 2018 the trend declines rapidly again until 2021 and for 2022 a slight rise to the catch and effort as reflected in figure 5.3 respectively.

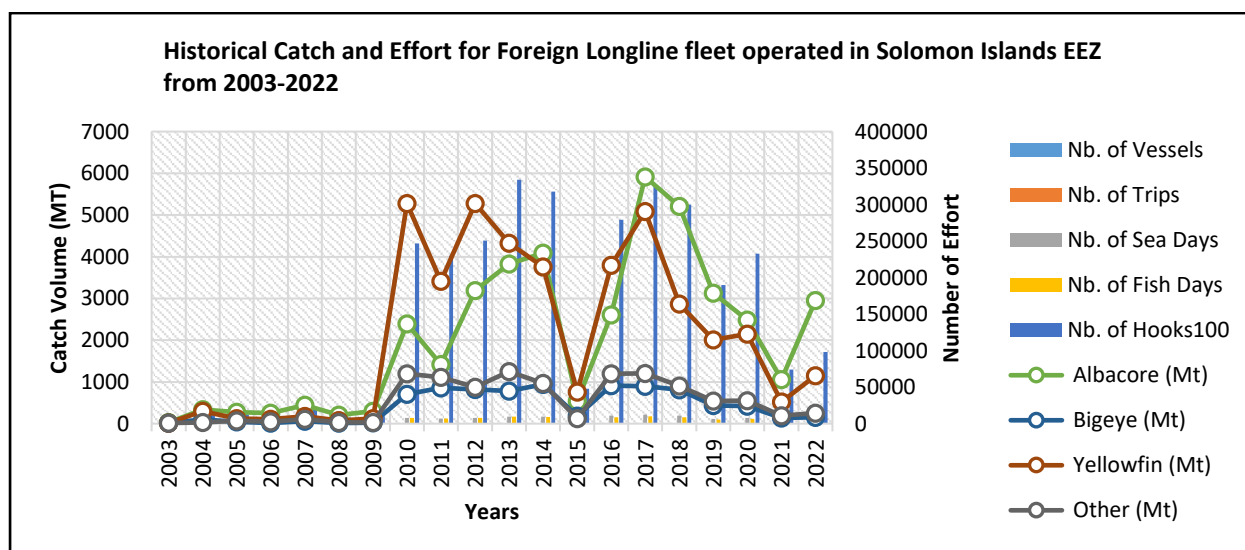


Figure 5.3 Historical annual estimated catch and effort for Foreign Longline fleet operated in Solomon Islands EEZ from 2003 to 2022.

## 5.7 Catch and Effort Distributions for Foreign Longline fleet

Foreign Longline fleet operated in 2022 shows the catch and effort distribution mainly occurs southwest and small portions disperse across the EEZ. The catch distribution indicates a large volume of albacore tuna caught, followed by yellowfin and small amounts of bigeye. At the

northwest zone of the EEZ shows that yellowfin tuna catches dominated and followed with bigeye and albacore. Similar fishing pattern occurs with efforts showing the proportion of number of hook sets corresponding with the catch reflection in figure 5.4 below. This indicates that catch per unit effort (CPUE) across the EEZ lies entirely on the southern albacore and yellowfin tuna which are highly concentrated within the fished zones as per reflected.

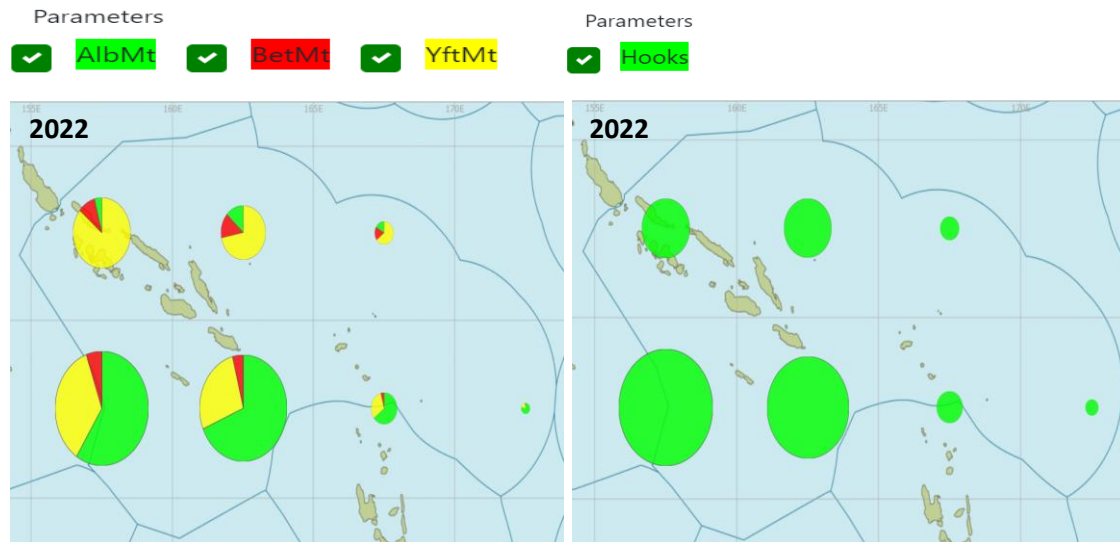


Figure 5.4 Annual catch and effort distribution for Foreign Longline fleet in 2022. (Source: SPC Tufman 2 Report 2895 catch & Report 3103 effort, 2022).

## Section 6: SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS

Tuna fisheries of Solomon Islands have historical and dynamic contribution towards the socio-economic enhancement of the country both directly or indirectly. As an island state, tuna becomes one of the key resources and these significant deliveries can be described as a viable boost to income and incentives generating sources. Fisheries sector is part of the productive segment within the country’s economy that streamline revenues and benefit social progress of the national aspirations. The recognition of this important sector is seen as a potential focus for investment and innovative approaches to maximising the fisheries and marine resources to the best possible utilisation, purposely for securing food security and sustainable benefits in the long term. From the government perspective, tuna fishery becomes a priority strategy platform where resources especially tuna or other pelagic fish species caught are processed and branded products in the country. This focus will enhance total benefits and value adding to the current trend of operations and boost investors' aspiration to invest in the socio-economic development of Solomon Islands.

Currently, the government continues to offer access operations on fishing activities to interested fishing partners and bilateral arrangements where financial remuneration packages are delivered directly or indirectly into the national economy. Those benefits come into forms of license fees, taxes, fines, levies and other charges or duties. Through these remarkable outcomes, the government continues to deliver its services to the national infrastructure and provide mandatory investment to the livelihood of people’s needs. The effects of this process



really impacted the sphere of the country's socio-economic structure nationally. The classic example is the well-known canned tuna produced by Soltuna company Ltd, which is widely consumed domestically on a daily basis. Such significant contributions become a lifetime beneficiary of these tuna resources which the country so valued and treasured for generations.

The reprioritization of government policies and obligations has merged into innovative strategies and approaches of investing into the fisheries sector and other important productive areas. This initiative comes due to the recognition that Solomon Islands has been richly blessed with natural resources that will continue to sustain the development aspiration of the economy. By looking at the deliveries of few potential fisheries tuna resources and alternative plans and visionary policies will be a golden opportunity for boosting socio-economic benefits at this present moment and into the future.

Base on employment enhancement in tuna industries becomes significant because the incentives and packages offered through this operational process has impacted the lives of many people. With regards to employment distributions across the country varies from specific areas of work. But for the case of Soltuna company Ltd has employed an estimated figure around 3000 workers annually from 2022 respectively<sup>14</sup>. The similar scenario applies to other fishing industries where they employed workers such as fishing crews on board vessels, onshore workers, logistics and casual workers at designated ports. Therefore, aside from Soltuna work records, the number of employment rates with other fishing operators has increased by around hundreds of workers. Also, considering small scale operations the artisanal fishery has a good number of fishers or operators which gives an increasing indicator in the fisheries sector.

The country has experienced valuable contributions from the export revenues earned from tuna resources as well for decades. This activity continues to share opportunities for overseas markets, destinations and avenues for prospecting genuine investors into the local economy. The government has shared its aspiration of opening and venturing to the global markets especially for our tuna products to be recognised and emphasize trades negotiations to interested partners or countries. It is a milestone achievement for the country's investment and pathway for driving socio-economic reforms in the domestic sphere and gaining momentum at regional and international stage.

At the domestic level, tuna resources are regarded as culturally oriented valuable assets and sources of protein on daily consumption rate at the society. So, with the influence of commercial and artisanal fisheries, the changing behaviour of reliant on fishers or operators to provide the processed tuna products becomes a normal trend or practice. The wider knowledge of benefited from tuna industries is the paramount recognition from the entire population of Solomon Islands. Every Solomon Islanders ate tuna nearly in all daily meals, so this scenario becomes the reality at the local scale within the economy.

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<sup>14</sup> Soltuna Manpower records 2022.



## Section 7: DISPOSAL OF CATCH

The provided disposal of catch comprises the offloaded catches monitored and distributed within and outside of the designated ports of Honiara and Noro in the Solomon Islands. With regards to the fishing operations undertaken by locally based companies it has the obligations to unload or offload all its catches for further processing at Soltuna cannery, container storage for exporting and local sales, while other portions are transhipped to carriers vessels for buyers at overseas markets. Refer to table 10, shows the proportion of catch disposal by gear types and key tuna and other species distributions according to the activities enhanced at the Solomon Islands landing ports. In addition, figure 6 shows the catch by species (volumes and values) generated from the exports in 2022 to various overseas market destinations.

Table 8 Disposal of Catches distributions in Honiara and Noro port from the fishing fleet (Purse Seine, Longline and Pole & Line) operated in Solomon Islands EEZ. (Source: MFMR Fish Accountancy extracted records, 2022)

DISPOSAL OF CATCHES DISTRIBUTIONS MONITORED IN HONIARA AND NORO PORT FROM FISHING FLEET OPERATED IN SOLOMON ISLANDS EEZ IN 2022																
Activities	Skipjack(MT)			Yellowfin(MT)			Bigeye(MT)		Albacore(MT)		Billfish(MT)		Sharks(MT)		Other(MT)	
	Purse Seine	Longline	Pole & Line	Purse Seine	Longline	Pole & Line	Purse Seine	Longline	Purse Seine	Longline	Purse Seine	Longline	Purse Seine	Longline	Purse Seine	Longline
Catch Declared at Port	30301	106	1516	12565	6619	65	443	1188	0	3557	0	602	0	38	87	437
Transhipment	3558	26	0	89	2974	0	57	508	0	12	0	188	0	21	0	225
Star-Loader	2687	0	0	1781	0	0	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unloading for Export	0	4	0	0	603	0	0	131	0	642	0	26	0	1	0	16
Shashimi Grade	0	0	0	0	947	0	0	171	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soltuna Cannery	19269	0	1579	6440	0	111	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NFD Container	0	4	0	689	3	0	10	5	0	1672	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kitano Cold storage	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Undersize	0	13	0	0	14	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local Sales	2	31	0	166	77	0	73	0	0	0	0	7	0	6	0	27
Bycatch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	12
Rejected(Discards)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

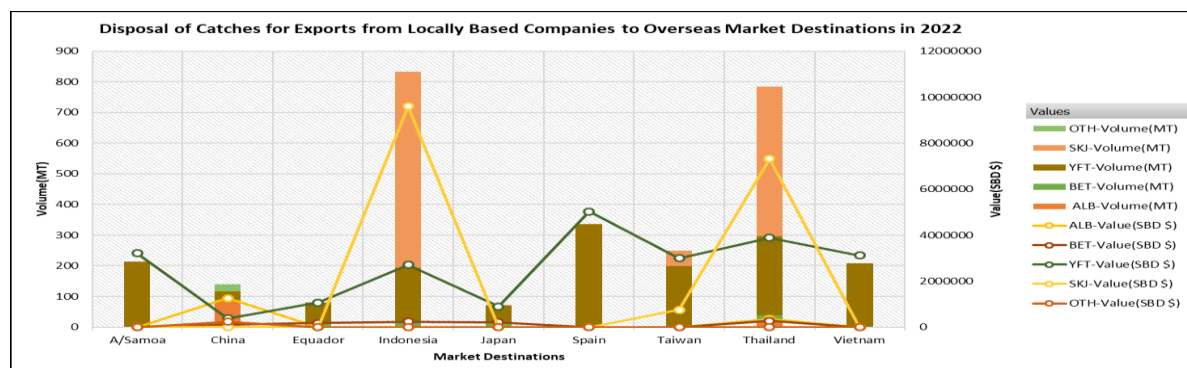


Figure 6: Graph for Disposal of Catches on Exports from locally based Companies to Overseas market destinations by estimated Volumes and Values in 2022. (Source: MFMR Sobic Database system extracted records, 2022)

## Section 8: ONSHORE DEVELOPMENT

The Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources in Solomon Islands has worked tirelessly through the fisheries projects prioritization for investment to onshore development. These national initiatives become an ongoing concern in expanding medium and large investments across the country. In such progress, with the government redirection policies on the current projects with Bina Processing Cannery plant as a second processing facility to be based in

Malaita province. On that note, this important investment will be a value added bonus for the fisheries sector, in terms of expanding the capacity of utilising and maximising fisheries resources to its full potential benefits. Noting the current status with the proposed development, implementation of the feasibility ground works are ongoing and logistical activities on planning and geographical sites demarcation is progressing well.

Another major fisheries project currently in development faces an Aquaculture hatchery and research centre which is at the completion stage for operation. This initiative project will be a pathway for securing and fostering food security and support towards empowering domestic farmers to fully participate in this undertaking. The efforts of expanding fisheries service's down to the provincial and local communities is a major concern and working on its strategic plans and legal framework is the priority focus.

## **Section 9: FUTURE PROSPECTS OF THE FISHERY**

According to the fishery aspiration, proposed consideration towards sustaining tuna and other marine resources becomes a priority concern for the government, especially the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources and other partner stakeholders. Due to the challenges affecting sustainability and conserving the important resources, the drastic measures and strategies for implementation will be enhanced to serve the purpose. As a productive sector and most vital focus for food security, maintaining the resources status of stock distributions across the country should be the key pillars for consideration.

Tuna fishery becomes a highly demanded threat and due to the heavy efforts creep on the current stock distributions and fishing patterns across the convention areas will be at the helm of taking proper investigation and measures. The proposed focus will heavily base on scientific and technological aspirations while building the capacity and preparedness towards this dilemma occurrences. The situation that sustains fisheries at the current level or reference point can be applicable and looking into the future obstacles and depicting the current rationale of fishing efforts must be considered.

On the economic scale of operations and investment initiatives the government continues to drive its policies priorities towards maintaining vibrant incentives and contributors from its resources. Looking at the historical significance of benefits and substantial gains in terms of revenue generations out of tuna species can be described as a blessing. But with the projected aspiration and innovative strategies to secure future sustainability and maintaining the rate of harvesting will be challenging predictions to make. With such indicators, alternative to tuna fishery initiatives and investment approaches to foregone the remaining resources will be the priority focus.

Information technology and research aspiration for developing the capacity of potential skilled human resources will be a paramount investment as a young island state. Through this pathway, demonstrating effectiveness to empower the knowledge, skills and experiences will explore opportunities in fisheries sectors. Advancing the capacity to adapt and introducing new innovative approaches will contribute towards sustaining tuna resources and its efforts creep from the impacts attached. From the impediments of fishing activities with the applicable

measures requirements, using the latest technological applications continue to enhance monitoring and evaluation processes effectively.

Fisheries protected and zone based approaches will be an alternative means of securing the sustainable management of fishing activities within the main group archipelagic water of Solomon Islands. This approach will be a wider spectrum for the government to consider in the near future especially for the purpose of conserving the scarcity of tuna distribution across the country. As tuna is a highly migratory species and also the most targeted species for economic incentives, taking management steps will be a value component.

The pathway for securing effective and collective approaches for the future of the fishery in Solomon Islands can be demonstrated by shared common values and finding the appropriate fisheries governance that is operational. In terms of the processes on fisheries resources will be thoroughly investigated, monitored and captured based on the scientific procedures in accordance with the fishing efforts in the national water. From this operational scope, limitation of regulating all catches to be processed and packed in the local industries and later exported to overseas markets will be an alternative process. With the similar concern for collaborative negotiations and roadmap initiatives where other neighbouring islands states have common interest to share the tuna resources to be processed on the onshore facilities in Solomon Islands and becomes value added branding and cost sharing benefits.

## **Section 10: STATUS OF TUNA FISHERY DATA COLLECTION SYSTEMS**

Information status for tuna fishery within Solomon Islands has improved over the years, due to the capturing of data collections and monitoring are carried out effectively. These important roles and responsibilities continue to be upheld on a daily basis and from the introduction of using information systems bring forth efficiencies and reliability of complex works be done easily.

### **a.) Logsheet data collection and verification**

The data collections and dissemination of log sheet data are effectively enhanced through the coordination and reliability of communication with fishing industries and operators that have the access license to operate in the Solomon Islands. Refer to the information and data capture are received from various means that is efficient submission of the reporting templates (forms). This process comes through hardcopies, emails and e-logs submissions, which continue to be the only effective disseminating link for receiving incoming data and information. Those important log sheets data collected are compiled and input into the SPC Tufman 2 database system by the Data Registry and Entries Officers within the Ministry. Also, the other important value added component to the manual process is using the e-logs data which is captured through FIMs-eReporting apps and imported into SPC Tufman 2 database system.

For the verification processes is one of the important tasks where all data and information collected are properly validated or verified according to the fishing trips and consistencies of data submission. These methods continue to enhance the reconciling of information and ease

of data captured to meet the quality standards requirements with the current used database system.

The received log sheet data collected comes from the following gear types; purse seine fleet, longline fleet and pole & line fleet. From those important areas the information content comprises catch and effort log sheets, unloading log sheets and weekly reporting records. The operational data sets are properly captured into the database system and generate reporting components that the Ministry is required to use for its implementation activities.

#### **b.) Observer programme**

The Observer programme is one of the important priority activities for the Ministry in its implementation responsibility where human observers are boarding the fishing vessels purposely for undertaking the required duties mandated of them. The work of observers can be described as the eyes and ears of the Ministry at sea during fishing operations. From the obligation carried out on board vessels to capture some important data collections based on catch rate, incidental catches, collection of species biological samples, fishing tools used and other measures applications on fishing activities. The works of Observers are significant and challenging tasks as well, but through continued commitment and hard work displayed by officers, the programme successfully implements their obligations. During the Covid 19 period in early to mid-year 2022, the Observer programme has flexible and relaxed some of its restriction measures for officers to board the foreign flag vessel fleet especially the Purse seine fleet, so with the conditions applied, only the Solomon Islands flag vessel are allowed for observer on board.

#### **c.) Port sampling programme**

This important activity has been suspended since 2015 and from that period until now no sampling activities were done at the designated port of Noro and Honiara respectively.

#### **d.) Unloading/Transshipment**

In 2022, the unloading activities for both purse seine and longline fleet conducted successfully, despite the restriction measures of the pandemic. The unloading is conducted at Noro port basically for the container cool storage for export and other portion goes into the Soltuna cannery processing plant. With the remaining undersize as described are accessible to the domestic sales. Similar operation is done for Honiara port where unloaded catches go to cool storage containers for export and the remaining catches are sold to local markets.

For transshipment in 2022, the coverage is low and no records of purse seine fleet offloaded of catches at Honiara port conducted. With the longline fleet, no transshipment is done as restrictions on vessels coming in ports are halted.

The monitoring data for catch offloaded at Noro and Honiara ports are captured and inputs in the SPC Tufman 2 database system. From those recorded information are reconciled and generated into reporting components where it is accessible for the Ministry operations.

#### **e.) Other**

The other important data collection methods of development that the Ministry is now implementing is the EReporting and EMonitoring system. This system is installed on the Longline fleet purposely as the alternative components to human observers on board the vessel.

Capturing of operational fishing data and information are collected through footage on board the install camera and these datasets are analysed and processed consistently according to the fishing trips. For EReporting components are done through FIMs e-logs reporting apps using tablets and data are captured on board vessels and transmitted into the PNA FIMs database system and further imported to SPC Tufman 2 database system. Based on the importation of longline e-logs from FIMs has experienced issues of inconsistencies with the data flow as required into the SPC Tufman 2 system respectively.

In addition, the other introduced hybrid system for CDS implementation programme developed purposely to capture the important data and information from catch offloaded at Port to the food chain distributions known as traceability system. This system is called the ePort system as all the datasets are collected and received from other integrated link systems. The newly operated ePort system is currently used at the Noro MFMR office and in the future it will be expanded to the MFMR Honiara Head office.

## **Section 11: RESEARCH ACTIVITIES COVERING TARGET AND NON-TARGET SPECIES**

The Solomon Islands fisheries sector is one of the important areas that has greater potential for research and exploring the vast oceanic and coastal fisheries resources across the entire national jurisdiction. Research can be described as the core pillar or foundation of fully capturing information based on scientific and technological aspiration which will enhance proper analysis, informative progress, value added component and innovative decision making. The scope of the Ministry to properly invest in its resources and human capacity as a major requirement that needs thorough investigations and strategies for implementation. The importance of research work within the Ministry operation should be prioritised for the purpose of securing, sustaining and managing the fisheries and marine resources wisely for the generation to come. Another, fundamental focus is realising the greater impacts in discovering the potential fisheries resources for investment where scientific research will be a focal point for innovation and creative analysis toward sound decision making. The crucial areas for research consideration are described on the following;

### **a. Biological studies supporting stock assessments**

The Ministry continues to enhance its effort through progressing its work to gather some of the biological samples from tuna key species. Some of the biological data collections are conducted through Observers and further processed by the scientist at SPC. Specific to tuna species and scientific analysis continue to be enhanced from the SPC towards its member state where Solomon Islands becomes an active implementer in some of its programmes. Based on this trend of work, SPC continues to enhance its training capacity provided purposely for members, for instance the annual Stock Assessment training, Port sampling and tagging programs.

### **b. Composition of catch according to length, weight and sex**

At the national operational level based on the data and information collected has greater value that contributed towards the sustainability and effective decision making approaches. The importance of implementing these activities mainly to ensure the resources are harvested at its appropriate sizes, length and weight. The other concern is that from the catch compositions

records gives clear indicators of the projected portion distributions of where the tuna are caught within the national EEZ. These approaches are effectively implemented because of the valuable capacity of scientific and technological approaches provided by the SPC as a service provider. In doing so, required log books or log sheet forms are provided on-board every license fleet purposely for recording the specific data requirements needed for capturing species composition features.

**c. Research on environmental factors, abundance/biomass surveys, oceanographic and ecological studies.**

Based on the important research requirements, currently the Ministry scope relies mainly from the scientific provider's advice and outcomes. With the implementation programmes and projected stock status distributions and the changes of fishing trends mainly focus on the scientific analysis and environmental impacts.



## ADDENDUM TO ANNUAL REPORT PART 1

23 March 2023<sup>15</sup>

### SECTION A: SPECIFIC INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED IN ANNUAL REPORT PART 1 AS REQUIRED BY CMMS AND OTHER DECISIONS OF THE COMMISSION.

<b>CMM 2009-03</b> <b>[Swordfish],</b> <b>Para 8</b>	<b>CCM-flagged# vessels south of 20S</b>		<b>Chartered vessels*</b>		<b>Other vessels fishing within the CCM's waters south of 20S</b>										
	<b>Year</b>	<b>Catch (tonnes)</b>	<b>Vessel numbers</b>	<b>Catch (tonnes)</b>	<b>Vessel numbers</b>	<b>Flag</b>	<b>Catch (tonnes)</b>	<b>Vessel numbers</b>							
	2018			0	1										
	2019			1.336	2										
	2020			23.25	15										
	2021			0	0										
	2022			0	0										
<p>Note: Refer to the information provided from 2018 to 2022 reporting year. Specific to 2022, no vessels fished for SWO as per recorded at the south of 20°S. Provided data set report are from the Longline chartered notification by CCM. (Source: SPC Tufman 2 Reporting 2918[Dorado 22], 2022).</p>															
<b>Observer coverage</b> <b>(WCPFC 11 decision – para 484(b))</b>	<b>CCM Fleet</b>	<b>Fishery</b>	<b>No. of Hooks</b>			<b>Days Fished</b>			<b>Days at Sea</b>			<b>No. of Trips</b>			<b>See NOTE</b>
			<b>Total estimated</b>	<b>Observer</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total estimated</b>	<b>Observer</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total estimated</b>	<b>Observer</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total estimated</b>	<b>Observer</b>	<b>%</b>	
	Solomon Islands	Solomon Islands EEZ				9205	0	0	9835	26	0.3	254	1	0.4	Report against the 5% coverage. In 2022, observer onboard LL is very low due to Covid 19 travel restrictions.
<p>Note: Information provided for 2022 and as per required the Observer coverage is very low and approximately 0.4% recorded. (Source SPC-Tufman 2 Database system-Report 2986, (2022)).</p>															
<b>CMM 2009-06</b> <b>[Transshipment],</b> <b>Para 11 (ANNEX II)</b>	<b>Total Quantity Species</b>														

<sup>15</sup> Reporting requirements requested by CMMs and decisions of the Commission, as of WCPFC19 (Dec 2022). First issued on 23 March 2023. Changes made from Addendum for 2021, including the new CMM 2022-02 for North Pacific Swordfish and **WCPFC19 Agreed Audit Points**.

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 transhipped outside the Convention Area;	d) caught inside the Convention Area and caught outside the Convention Area;	e) Species	f) Product Form	g) Fishing gear
offloaded	Kaohsiung	transhipped inside the Convention Area	caught inside the Convention Area	SKJ- 520mt YFT- 120mt BET- 42mt	Frozen Whole	Purse Seine
	Majuro	transhipped inside the Convention Area	caught inside the Convention Area	SKJ- 1936mt YFT-415mt BET-24mt	Frozen Whole	Purse Seine
	Pohnpei	transhipped inside the Convention Area	caught inside the Convention Area	SKJ- 1541mt YFT-447mt BET-211mt	Frozen Whole	Purse Seine
	Rabaul	transhipped inside the Convention Area	caught inside the Convention Area	SKJ- 1577mt YFT-361mt BET-23mt	Frozen Whole	Purse Seine
	Tarawa	transhipped inside the Convention Area	caught inside the Convention Area	SKJ-828mt YFT-51mt BET-21mt	Frozen Whole	Purse Seine
	Noro	transhipped inside the Convention Area	caught inside the Convention Area	SKJ- 19912mt YFT- 7941mt BET-127mt	Frozen Whole	Purse Seine
received	Honiara	transhipped inside the Convention Area	caught inside the Convention Area	YFT- 2191mt BET-372mt ALB- 1137mt	Frozen Whole	Longline
	Noro	transhipped inside the Convention Area	caught inside the Convention Area	YFT-546mt BET-106mt ALB-579mt	Frozen Whole	Longline

### Number of Transhipment

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 transhipped outside the Convention Area;	d) caught inside the Convention Area and caught outside the Convention Area;	e) Fishing gear
offloaded	Kaohsiung [2 PS vessels]	Nb. Of Offloaded [2] transhipped inside the Convention Area	caught inside the Convention Area	Purse Seine
	Majuro [2 PS vessels]	Nb. Of Offloaded [2] transhipped inside the Convention Area	caught inside the Convention Area	Purse Seine
	Pohnpei [2 PS vessels]	Nb. Of Offloaded [3] transhipped inside the Convention Area	caught inside the Convention Area	Purse Seine
	Rabaul [2 PS vessels]	Nb. Of Offloaded [2] transhipped inside the Convention Area	caught inside the Convention Area	Purse Seine
	Tarawa [1 PS vessels]	Nb. Of Offloaded [1] transhipped inside the Convention Area	caught inside the Convention Area	Purse Seine
	Noro [12 PS vessels]	Nb. Of Offloaded [82] transhipped inside the Convention Area	caught inside the Convention Area	Purse Seine
received	Honiara [31 LL vessels]	Nb. Of Received [80] transhipped inside the Convention Area	caught inside the Convention Area	Longline
	Noro [12 LL vessels]	Nb. Of Received [19] transhipped inside the Convention Area	caught inside the Convention Area	Longline

Note: Information provided above is extracted from the MFMR Fish Accountancy records. (Source: MFMR Fish Accountancy report, 2022).

CMM 2011-03 [Impact of PS fishing on cetaceans], Para 5	Flag	Gear	Species	Individuals	Fate	Gear Interact Type/Code	EEZ
	SB	Purse Seine	False Killer Whale	2	DPD/DPA	Landed/Interaction [OTH]	PG
			Spinner Dolphin	15	DPA/DPD	Interaction [IJO]	FM
					Landed	PG	
CMM 2018-03 [Seabirds] Para 13	Note: Refer to Annex 2 report below for table (Table x,y,z)						



**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 [Solomon Islands] [South of 30°S; 25°S-30°S; North of 23°N; or 23°N – 25°S<sup>1</sup>]. For each year, the table gives the total number of hooks; the number of observed hooks; observer coverage (the percentage of hooks that were observed); the number of observed captures (both dead and alive); and the capture rate (captures per thousand hooks).**

Year	Fishing effort				Observed seabird captures	
	Number of vessels	Number of hooks	Observed hooks	% hooks observed	Number	Rate
2018	41	9017616	861474	10%	0	0
2019	53	12497194	1769001	15%	0	0
2020	27	5531700	0	0	0	0
2021	33	19565759	0	0	0	0
2022	43	20433472	0	0	0	0

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

	Combination of Mitigation Measures	Proportion of observed effort using mitigation measures			
		South of 30°S	25°S-30°S	25°S to 23°N	North of 23°N
	No mitigation measures	0	0	0	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
Other options 25°S-30°S	HS	0	0	0	0
	WB	0	0	0	0
Other options north of 23°N	TL	0	0	0	0
	SS/BC/WB/DSL	0	0	0	0
Provide any other combination of mitigation measures here	SS/BC/WB/(MOD or BDB)	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0
	Totals (must equal 100%)	0	0	0	0

**Table z: Number of observed seabirds captured in [Solomon Islands] longline fishers, 2022 by species and area.**

Species	South of 30°S	25°S-30°S	North of 23°N	23°N – 25°S 25°S	Total
E.g. Antipodean albatross	0	0	0	0	0
Gibson's albatross	0	0	0	0	0
Unidentified albatross	0	0	0	0	0

Great winged petrel	0	0	0	0	0
White chinned petrel	0	0	0	0	0
Gulls-terns and skuas	0	0	0	0	0
Unidentified	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**SECTION B: ADDITIONAL ANNUAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS THAT COULD BE INCLUDED IN ANNUAL REPORT PART 1, IF NOT OTHERWISE REPORTED ANNUALLY TO WCPFC**

<b>CMM 2006-04 [South West striped Marlin], Para 4</b>	<b>CMM 2006-04 South West Striped Marlin-Para 4</b>																																																																																		
	<b>Flag</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Vessels</b>	<b>Catch (Number)</b>	<b>Catch Weight (MT)</b>																																																																														
Solomon Islands flag vessels	2018	25	0	0																																																																															
	2019	26	45	2.313																																																																															
	2020	24	10	0.445																																																																															
	2021	19	0	0																																																																															
	2022	10	0	0																																																																															
Note: Information are records of SW-MLS caught by the flag chartered Longline fleet from 2018 to 2022. For 2022, no records of SW-MLS caught as required. (Source: SPC Tufman 2 Database system-Report 2917, 2022).																																																																																			
<b>CMM 2015-02 [South Pacific Albacore] Para 4</b>	<b><i>Addressed through the regular provision of operational catch/effort logsheet data to SPC, who automatically include these data in the WCPFC databases, as per our authorisation.</i></b>																																																																																		
<b>CMM 2019-03 [North Pacific Albacore], Para 3</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">CCM</th> <th rowspan="2">Area</th> <th rowspan="2">Fishery</th> <th colspan="3">2018</th> <th colspan="3">2019</th> <th colspan="3">2020</th> <th colspan="3">2021</th> <th colspan="3">2022</th> </tr> <tr> <th>No. of vessels</th> <th>Vessel days</th> <th>Catch (MT)</th> <th>No. of vessels</th> <th>Vessel days</th> <th>Catch (MT)</th> <th>No. of vessels</th> <th>Vessel days</th> <th>Catch (MT)</th> <th>No. of vessels</th> <th>Vessel days</th> <th>Catch (MT)</th> <th>No. of vessels</th> <th>Vessel days</th> <th>Catch (MT)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Solomon Islands</td> <td rowspan="2">Convention Area (North of equator)</td> <td>Flag Longline</td> <td>7</td> <td>119</td> <td>9.699</td> <td>8</td> <td>380</td> <td>67.841</td> <td>3</td> <td>122</td> <td>57.507</td> <td>5</td> <td>64</td> <td>16.312</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Flag Purse Seine</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>																CCM	Area	Fishery	2018			2019			2020			2021			2022			No. of vessels	Vessel days	Catch (MT)	No. of vessels	Vessel days	Catch (MT)	No. of vessels	Vessel days	Catch (MT)	No. of vessels	Vessel days	Catch (MT)	No. of vessels	Vessel days	Catch (MT)	Solomon Islands	Convention Area (North of equator)	Flag Longline	7	119	9.699	8	380	67.841	3	122	57.507	5	64	16.312	0	0	0	Flag Purse Seine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CCM	Area	Fishery	2018			2019			2020			2021			2022																																																																			
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		Flag Purse Seine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																																																																		
Note: Specific catch for NP-ALB caught at the prescribed areas does not applies for SB fleet as required North of equator. Provided information are records from 2018 to 2022. (Source: SPC Tufman 2 Database system-Report 2916, 2022).																																																																																			
<b>CMM 2022-02 [North Pacific Swordfish], para 4</b>	<b><i>No Solomon Islands flagged vessels fished in the CMM area north of 20 degrees north and no catch was taken.</i></b>																																																																																		