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

WCPFC-SC20-AR/CCM-07

FIJI

ANNUAL SCIENTIFIC REPORT TO THE WESTERN AND CENTRAL PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION

PART 1: INFORMATION ON FISHERIES, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS FOR 2023

FIJI

OFFSHORE FISHERIES DIVISION

MINISTRY OF FISHERIES

JULY 2024

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:	

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT

The Fiji National longline fleet primarily focuses on targeting albacore. In 2023, approximately 63% 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 19% caught in the high seas.

When comparing the annual catch data for Fiji's national longline fishing fleet from 2018 to 2023, the highest catch was recorded in 2019, reaching 15,336 metric tons. The lowest catch was observed in 2021, with a total of 10,466 metric tons, followed by a further decrease in 2023 to 9,829 metric tons. Among the different species targeted by the fleet, albacore had the highest catches, ranging from 6,320 metric tons in 2020 to 9,327 metric tons in 2018.

Regarding species catch composition, albacore catch in 2023 decreased to 6,150 metric tons, compared to the previous year, remaining below the levels recorded in 2018 and 2019, which exceeded 8,500 metric tons. In contrast, bigeye catch increased to 689 metric tons in 2023, up from 425 metric tons in 2022. Yellowfin tuna catch declined significantly from 4,279 metric tons in 2020 to 2,506 metric tons in 2021, and further to 2,127 metric tons in 2022. This trend saw a slight reversal in 2023, with a modest increase to 2,224 metric tons. Finally, the catch of tuna-like species decreased from 1,089 metric tons in 2022 to 805 metric tons in 2023.

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 2023 Fiji had 72 vessels in its National longline fleet. The license cap of 60 vessels is authorized to fish in Fiji's EEZ. Of these 60 vessels, 35 vessels fish solely in Fiji's EEZ, while 19 vessels fish in both the EEZ and High Seas. There were 18 national vessels which also fish in the High Seas. In 2023, 63% of fishing took place within Fiji's fisheries waters and 36% in international waters, or other Pacific EEZs.

BACKGROUND

Fiji comprises approximately 330 islands, about one - third are inhabited. It covers about 1.3 million square kilometers 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 2023 approximately 82% of the TAC was achieved at 9,829 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 2023, 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 neighboring 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.

ANNUAL FISHERIES INFORMATION

TUNA CATCHES

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

Table 1. Annual Catch estimates for the Fiji National Fleet, 2018– 2023

TOTAL ANNUAL CATCH [MT] FOR FIJI NATIONAL LONGLINE FISHING FLEET 2018 - 2023						
SPECIES	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
ALBACORE	9,327	8,588	6,320	6,496	7,337	6,026
BIGEYE	879	1,144	692	498	425	6,76
YELLOWFIN	2,695	3,664	4,279	2,506	2,137	2,128
TUNA LIKE SPECIES	2,159	1,940	1,512	966	1,089	9,99
TOTAL [MT]	**15,060**	**15,336**	**12,803**	**10,466**	**10,989**	**9,829**

Figure 1a. Total Annual Estimated Catch discarded for the Fiji National Longline Fleet 2023.

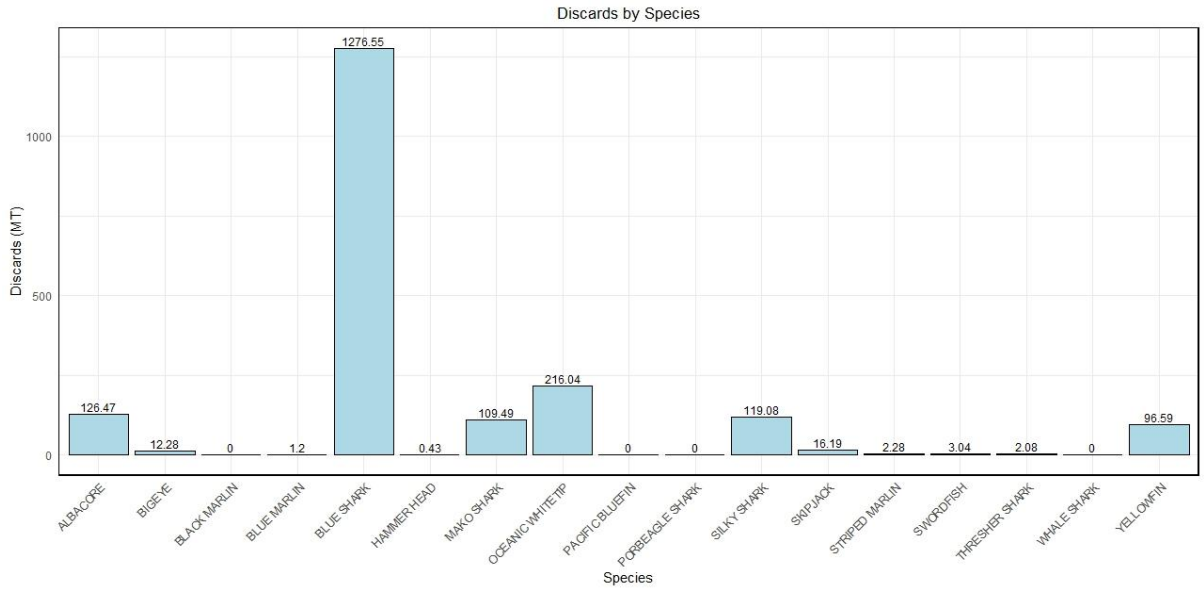

Table 1 shows the annual catch estimates for the Fiji National Fleet from 2018 to 2023. The total provisional catch by the domestic longline fleet (catches inside and outside Fiji EEZ) for 2023 was 9,829 mt. This represents a substantial decrease of catch as compared to the 2022 catch of 10,989 mt.

The data in the table shows that the Albacore catch is consistently the highest among the other species with catch trends depicted in the table above. Yellowfin catch follows a similar trend, with a peak of 4,279 mt in 2019 and then a decline to 2,506 mt in 2021, slightly increasing to 2,137 mt in 2022 and decreasing in 2023 to2,128mt.

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 2023, the catch for Bigeye and Tuna-like species was only 6,76mt and 9,99mt, 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 canceled flights and decreased demand. This resulted in an overall decline in catches for all species in 2020 and 2021, further decreasing in 2023.

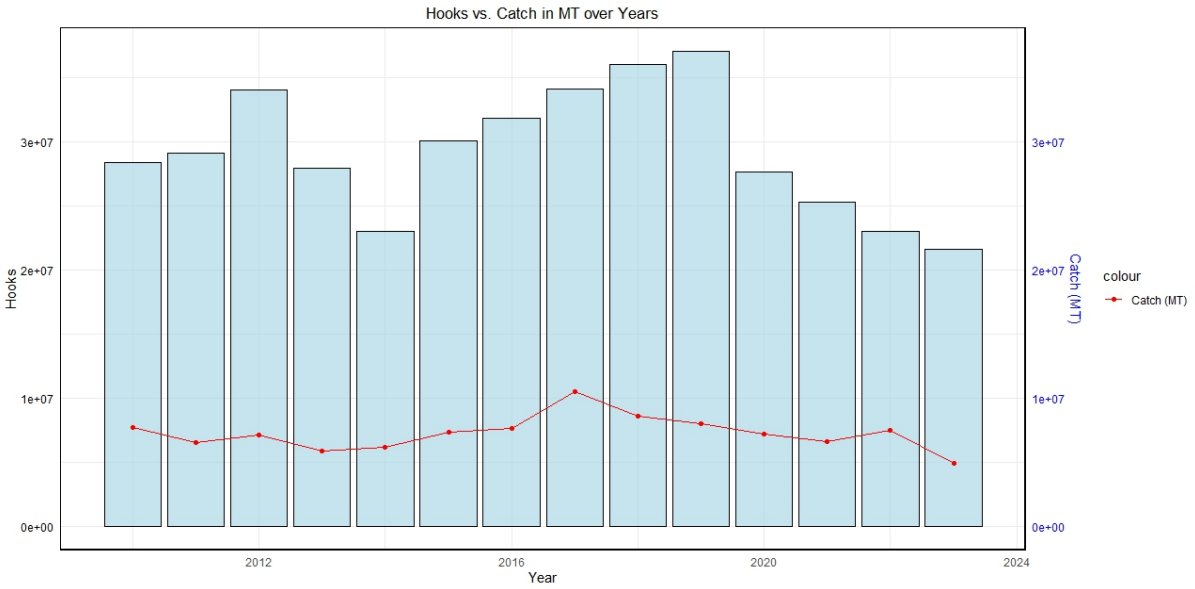

Figure 1b Historical total annual catch estimates for the Fiji National Longline Fleet for the WCPF Convention Area, 2010 – 2023.

In 2023, the Tuna catch (which includes Albacore, Bigeye and Yellowfin) accounted for 90% (8,830mt) of the total catch of 9,829 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% (9,99 mt) of the total catch in 2023.

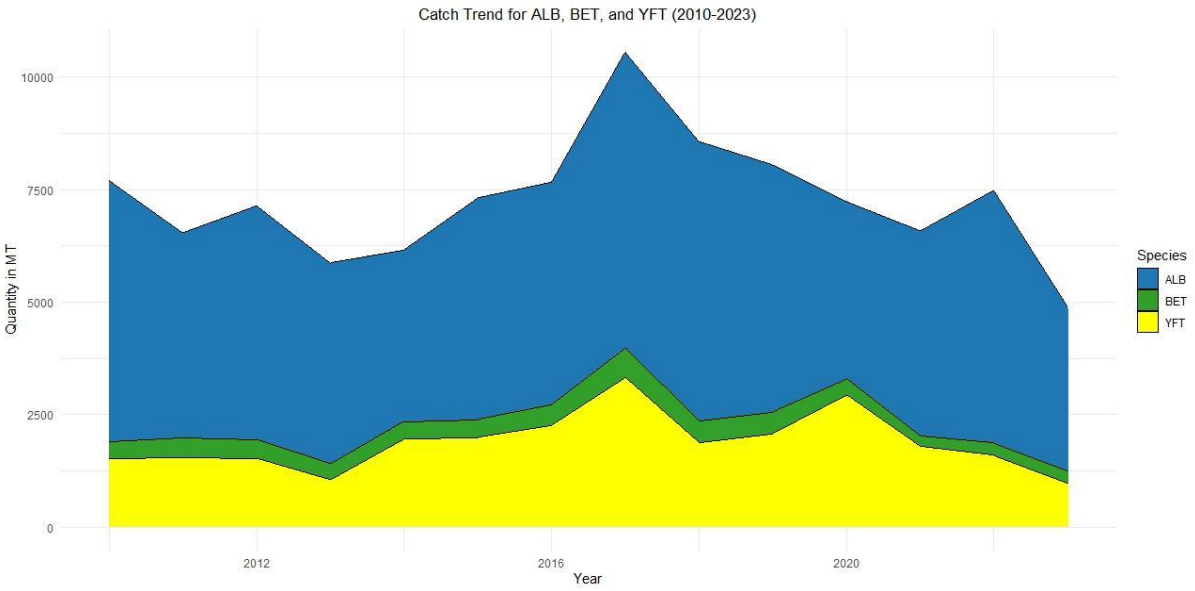

Figure 2: Annual catch [Metric tonnes] trends for Albacore, Bigeye and Yellowfin.

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.

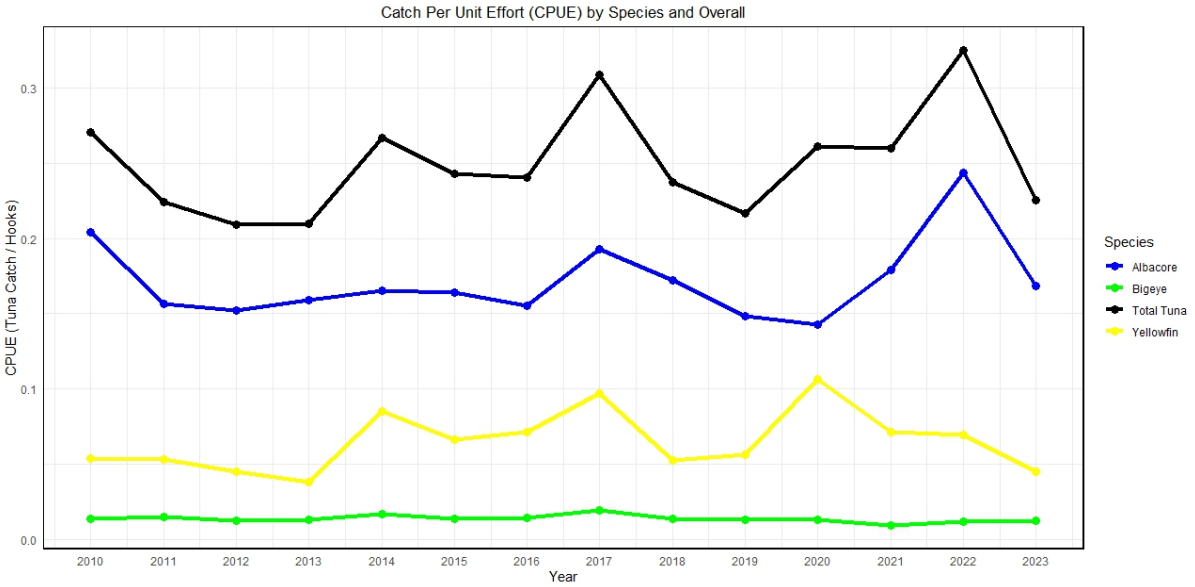

Figure 3: Shows Tuna nominal CPUE for Fiji Longline Fleet.

Figure 3 shows that the nominal CPUE for albacore has steadily increased over the last five years, from 0.15 in 2016 to 0.24 in 2022. The biggest increase was observed in 2022, where the CPUE increased by 0.07 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. As for 2023, there was a substantial decrease in CPUE to 0.16.

In contrast, the nominal CPUE for bigeye tuna appears to be relatively stable over the time series, with a slight increase in 2018 and a slight decrease in 2019 to 0.012. 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 steadily increased at around 0.05-0.16 from 2010 to 2020, before dropping slightly to 0.07 in 2021 and then decreasing in 2023.

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 to present.

BILLFISH AND NON-TARGET SPECIES CATCHES

Table 2. Annual Estimated Catches of Non-targeted Species, Associated and Dependent Species for the Fiji National Fleet, 2023.

TOTAL ANNUAL NON-TARGET SPECIES CATCH [MT] FOR THE FIJI NATIONAL LONGLINE FLEET 2023	
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 – 2023.

FIJI NATIONAL LONGLINE FLEET STRUCTURE 2018 – 2023						
VESSEL LENGTH	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
< 21	13	14	14	6	7	6
21m – 30m	37	34	28	30	30	25
>31 m	46	45	44	31	36	41
TOTAL	**96**	**93**	**86**	**67**	**73**	**72**

The fleet structure for 2023 consists of the 72 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

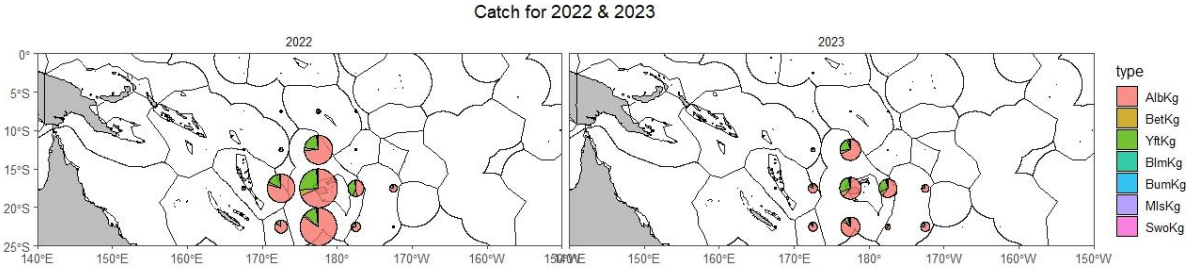

Figure 4a 2022 **Figure 4b; 2023**

Figure 4 a & b: Fiji Flagged Fleet Catch in WCPFC Convention Area for 2022 and 2023.

Figures 4a and 4b are snapshots of Fiji's National Fleet catches for the 3 tuna species and billfish in 2022 and 2023 respectively. Both illustrate the catch in Fiji's EEZ with certain portions in other EEZs, where the vessels are licensed to fish and in the high seas.

In 2023, around 63% of Fiji's longline fishing effort took place within Fiji's EEZ, compared to 76% in 2022. Approximately 36% of the total national catch was caught within the high seas and from other EEZ our vessels were licensed to fish in 2023.

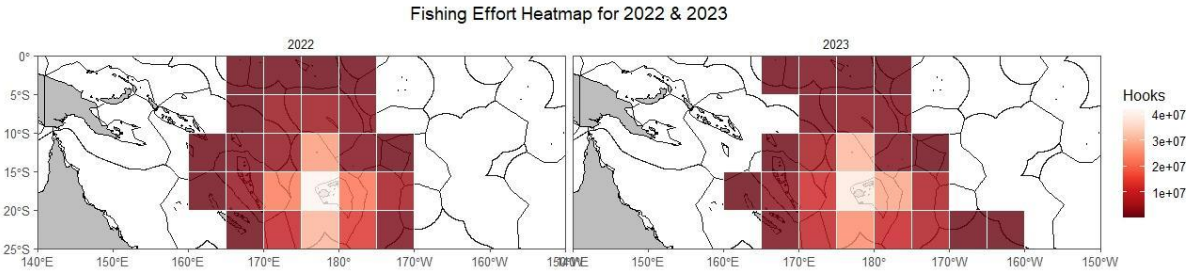

Figure 5a; 2022 **Figure 5b; 2023**

Figure 5: Fiji Flagged Fleet effort [number of hooks] in WCPFC Convention Area, 2021 and 2023.

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, 2019-2023

ANNUAL SPECIES OF SPECIAL INTEREST TABLE OF VESSEL INTERACTIONS AND SIGHTINGS 2019-2023											
CATEGORY	SPECIES	YEARS									
		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
		No.	Dead	No.	Dead	No.	Dead	No.	Dead	No.	Dead
MARINE TURTLES	GREEN TURTLES	18	18	20	10	5	5	6	6	2	2
	LOGGERHEAD TURTLES	10	7	7	4	0	0	2	1	1	0
	HAWKSBILL TURTLES	8	6	6	3	5	0	2	2	0	0
	LEATHERBACK TURTLES	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	LEATHERBACK TURTLES [NEW FAO]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	OLIVE RIDLEY TURTLES	4	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
	FLATBACK TURTLES	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TURTLES[UNIDENTIFIED]	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL TURTLES		45	29	37	18	12	5	12	10	3	2

Table 4A displays the observed instances of gear interactions with marine turtles recorded by Fiji Observers during placement trips from 2019 to 2023. In 2023, there were a total of 3 reported turtle interactions. Of these, 2 turtles were discarded dead, and 1 was discarded alive. No turtles were reported to be retained on board.

Table 4 B. Annual Tables of Interactions for Species of Special Interest, 2019 – 2023

ANNUAL SPECIES OF SPECIAL INTEREST TABLE OF VESSEL INTERACTIONS AND SIGHTINGS 2019-2023											
CATEGORY	SPECIES	YEARS									
		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
		No.	Dead	No.	Dead	No.	Dead	No.	Dead	No.	Dead
MARINE MAMMALS	DOLPHINS AND PORPOISES	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	1
	FALSE KILLER WHALE	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	SHORT-FINNED PILOT WHALE	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	PYGMY SPERM WHALE	1	0	0	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	0	0
	MELON HEADED WHALE	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
	NON-TOOTHED WHALES	0	0	1	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		2	0	3	2	4	0	2	2	1	1

Table 4B displays other observed instances of gear interactions recorded by Fiji Observers during placement trips from 2019 to 2023. In 2023, there were a total of 1 reported interaction of which was discarded dead.

It is important to note that all observers in the Fiji Observer program are certified and trained in the mitigation, handling, and releasing of sea turtles according to SPC/FFA PIRFO Standards. Fiji ensures that all its flagged and licensed vessels use circle hooks, achieved through awareness and training on proper mitigation and turtle handling techniques.

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 thriving 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 2023, a significant quantity of tuna & tuna-like species was unloaded and exported by Fiji licensed vessels, as well foreign vessels licensed in other EEZs, totaling in 28,525.34. Out of this, 65% (18,594.80 mt) comprised albacore products, making it the largest category in Fiji's total exports. Bigeye tuna accounted for 3.8 % (1,079.88 mt), followed by yellowfin tuna products at 23.1% (6,587.97 mt). Other species made up the remaining 8% (2,031mt).

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 – 2023]

PERCENTAGE COVERAGE (%)						
DATA TYPE	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
LOGSHEET	96.00	95.00	97.00	97.00	99	99
*OBSERVER COVERAGE	38.90	20.60	22.90	16.90	28.26	20.6
PORT SAMPLING	56.00	28.00	65.00	36.00	60	66
TRANSHIPMENT	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

3.1 A] LOG SHEETS AND LANDINGS DATA.

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

3.1 B] OBSERVER PROGRAMME

B1: Placement

The Fiji National Observer coverage for 2023 was 20.26 % compared to 2022 which was at 28.26%, 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 2023 a total of 65 trips were debriefed, 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 2023 a total of 85 port samplings were achieved [66 %]. 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 compositions 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 2023 and in accordance with the WCPFC Conservation and Management Measure 2009-03, 60 Fiji National longline fleet caught a total of 33.7 mt of swordfish South of 20 degrees South.

58 Fiji flagged long line vessels caught a total of 32.69 mt and 2 chartered to Fiji foreign flagged vessels caught 1.01 mt of swordfish in the area south of 20 degrees South.

Table 1. Annual Swordfish catch for Fiji National Fleet, 2019 – 2023.

2023 ANNUAL SWORDFISH CATCH ESTIMATES SOUTH OF 20 SOUTH BY FIJI FLAGGED AND CHARTERED VESSELS						
YEAR	FIJI FLAGGED		CHARTERED VESSELS		TOTAL[MT]	TOTAL VESSELS
	TONNES	VESSEL NUMBER	TONNES	VESSEL NUMBER		
2019	31.18	46	3.17	4	34.35	50
2020	75.36	58	3.64	3	79	61
2021	31.52	47	1.11	4	32.63	51
2022	26.92	46	4.74	3	31.66	49
2023	32.69	58	1.01	2	33.7	60

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 2019 to 2023.

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 2023 Observer coverage for Fiji was 20.6 % based on observed trips.

CMM FLEET	FISHERY	NO. OF HOOKS			DAYS FISHED			DAYS AT SEA			NO. OF TRIPS		
		Total Estimated	Observer	%	Total Estimated	Observer	%	Total Estimated	Observer	%	Total Estimated	Observer	%
Fiji	FJ	1,636,791	1,354,823	83	10,865	2,543	23.4	11816	2543	21.5	431	89	20.6

4.3:CMM 2009-06 [Transshipm

In accordance with the WCPFC Conservation and Management Measure 2009-06 on transhipment, 157 transhipment events occurred in Fiji's Fisheries Waters by 11 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, transhipment at sea in areas of national jurisdiction, and transhipment beyond aread 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 From	g) Fishing Gear
Offloaded [630.15MT]	Fiji Archipelagic and Territorial S	Transhipped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	ALBACORE	271.026	FRESH	LL
	Fiji Archipelagic and Territorial S	Transhipped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	BIGEYE	122.048	FRESH	
	Fiji Archipelagic and Territorial S	Transhipped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	YELLOWFIN	114.884	FRESH	
	Fiji Archipelagic and Territorial S	Transhipped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	BLUE MARLIN	0.21	FRESH	
	Fiji Archipelagic and Territorial S	Transhipped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	BLACK MARLIN	6.015	FRESH	
	Fiji Archipelagic and Territorial S	Transhipped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	MAHIMAHI	7.247	FRESH	
	Fiji Archipelagic and Territorial S	Transhipped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	SKIPJACK	4.6	FRESH	
	Fiji Archipelagic and Territorial S	Transhipped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	SPEARFISH	3.69	FRESH	
	Fiji Archipelagic and Territorial S	Transhipped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	STRIPED MARLIN	1.255	FRESH	
	Fiji Archipelagic and Territorial S	Transhipped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	SWORDFISH	4.435	FRESH	
	Fiji Archipelagic and Territorial S	Transhipped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	WAHOO	15.633	FRESH	
	Fiji Archipelagic and Territorial S	Transhipped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	OTHERS	79.106	FRESH	

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

ent], Para 11 (ANNEX II)

a) Offloaded and Received	b) Transhipped in port, transhipment at sea in areas of national jurisdiction, and transhipment beyond aread 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 From	g) Fishing Gear
Received [630.15MT]	Fiji Archipelagic and Territorial S	Transhipped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	ALBACORE	271.026	FRESH	LL
	Fiji Archipelagic and Territorial S	Transhipped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	BIGEYE	122.048	FRESH	
	Fiji Archipelagic and Territorial S	Transhipped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	YELLOWFIN	114.884	FRESH	
	Fiji Archipelagic and Territorial S	Transhipped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	BLUE MARLIN	0.21	FRESH	
	Fiji Archipelagic and Territorial S	Transhipped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	BLACK MARLIN	6.015	FRESH	
	Fiji Archipelagic and Territorial S	Transhipped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	MAHIMAHI	7.247	FRESH	
	Fiji Archipelagic and Territorial S	Transhipped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	SKIPJACK	4.6	FRESH	
	Fiji Archipelagic and Territorial S	Transhipped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	SPEARFISH	3.69	FRESH	
	Fiji Archipelagic and Territorial S	Transhipped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	STRIPED MARLIN	1.255	FRESH	
	Fiji Archipelagic and Territorial S	Transhipped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	SWORDFISH	4.435	FRESH	
	Fiji Archipelagic and Territorial S	Transhipped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	WAHOO	15.633	FRESH	
	Fiji Archipelagic and Territorial S	Transhipped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	OTHERS	79.106	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, transhipment at sea in areas of national jurisdiction, and transhipment beyond aread 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	g) Fishing Gear
Offloaded [11]	Fiji's Archipelagic and Territorial Seas	Transhipped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	LL
Received [11]	Fiji's Archipelagic and Territorial Seas	Transhipped inside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area	LL

No transshipment occurred in Fiji Ports by Fiji National Fleet for the year 2023.

It should be noted that all transshipment in Fiji Fisheries Waters had 100% observer coverage.

4.4:CMM 2009-06 [Transshipment], Para 11 (ANNEX II)	No Transshipment 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.
4.5: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.
4.6: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

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

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 captures	
	Number of Vessels	Number of Hooks	Observed Hooks	%hooks observed	Number	
2018	96	51,678,899	8,233,351	15.9	3	0.0003644
2019	93	55,496,244	6,643,022	12.0	15	0.002258
2020	86	43,483,642	4,042,865	9.3	1	0.0002473
2021	67	36,546,339	3,354,588	9.2	0	0
2022	73	29,058,613	4,664,487	16.1	0	0
2023	65	30,094,985	2,756,316	9.2	0	0

1 Insert 'North of 23oN', 'South of 30oS', '25oS-30oS' or '23oN – 250oS'. For CCMs fishing in all areas, provide separate tables for each area.
2 Provide data as captured per one thousand hooks.

Table y: Proportion of mitigation types[1] used by the fleet in 2023

	Combination of Mitigation Measures	Proportion of observed effort using mitigation measures			
		South of 30°S	25°S-30°S	25°S-23°N	North of 23°N
	No mitigation measures	0	0	16.0	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
	HS	0	0	0	0
	WB	0	0	0	0
	TL	0	0	0	0
	SS/BC/WB/DSLS	0	0	0	0
	SS/BC/WB/(NOD OR BDB)	0	0	0	0
Provide any other combination of mitigation measures here	BC MOD	0	0	0	0
	BDB MOD	0	0	0	0
	DSLS	0	0	0.2	0
	MOD	0	0	78.3	0
	NS	0	0	0.8	0
	NS MOD	0	0	4.8	0
	Totals (must equal 100%)	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 seabird captures in [*CCM*] longline fisheries, 2012, by species and area.

Species	South of 30°S	25°S-30°S	North of 23°N	23°N –25°S	Total
Boobies And Gannets Nei	0	0	0	0	0

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

CMM 2006-04 [Southwest striped Marlin], Para 4	In accordance with the WCPFC Conservation and Management Measure 2006- 04, 40.487 mt of striped marlin were reported by 30 Fiji National Fleet vessels south of 15 degrees south. It should be noted that these catches were caught as non - targeted species.
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.
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 2023.
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 2023.