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Annual Report on Transshipment Reporting

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Purpose

1. This paper summarises transshipment activities for 2023 with a focus on high seas activities.

Introduction

2. The management and reporting arrangements for transshipments in the WCPFC Convention Area are established through the [WCPFC Convention](#) and [CMM 2009-06 Conservation and Management Measure on the Regulation of Transshipment](#).
3. The [WCPFC Convention](#) sets out the scope and management of transshipments. To support accurate reporting of catches, members are to encourage their fishing vessels to tranship in port to the extent practicable. Transshipments at sea are prohibited for purse seine vessels however, there are processes for exemptions. The Convention also enables the development of procedures to obtain and verify data on the quantity and species transhipped both in port and at sea¹.
4. CMM 2009-06 sets out:
 - (a) the different requirements for transshipments for purse seine vessels and for other vessels (longline, troll and pole and line);
 - (b) processes for exemptions to the prohibition on at sea transshipments²;
 - (c) operational requirements enabled by Article 29 of the Convention including:
 - i. reporting procedures for submitting data on the quantity and species transhipped in port and at sea; and
 - ii. requirements for observer coverage to monitor and verify transshipments.
5. The Transshipment Intersessional Working Group ([TS-IWG](#)) was established in 2019 to review CMM 2009-06. COVID-19 affected the ability to progress the review significantly during 2020 and 2021. Amendments to the CMM are to be proposed for consideration during [2024](#) for consideration at TCC20 and WCPFC21.

Overview of vessels on the RFV authorised to tranship on the high seas

Authority to tranship recorded on Record of Fishing Vessels

6. In 2023, there were 914 high seas transshipment events reported to the Commission (Figure 1) with 62% of vessels on the Record of Fishing Vessels (RFV) authorised for this activity (Figure 2). Of these, 83% were longliners, 9% carriers and 3% pole and line vessels with the remainder 1% or less. These figures are similar to previous years³.
7. Albacore, bigeye and yellowfin tuna make up the bulk of species transhipped representing respectively, 33% 34% and 26% of the 2023 provisional longline catch (Figure 3). Information on the location and species mix of transshipments shows distinct changes over the last six years with transshipments now more focused in the central and east Pacific (Figure 4).

Determination of impracticability

8. Where CCMs involved in transshipments have determined it is impracticable for fishing vessels other than purse seiners to tranship in port, they must submit a plan to the Commission detailing the steps being taken to encourage transshipments to occur in port in the future.
9. To date, transshipments on the high seas for vessels other than purse seiners has been the norm based on historical practices and the costs of transshipping in port. TCC's consideration of submissions of impracticability has been through Secretariat papers:
 - (a) reviewing CCMs responses to CMM 2009-06 34 - Ban on high seas transshipment, unless a CCM has determined impracticability in accordance with para 37 guidelines and has advised the Commission of such.

¹Articles 1 (h) and Article 29

²Paragraphs 25 and 34 of CMM 2009-06

³[WCPFC-TCC20-2024-RP05-Rev01](#) Annual Report on the Record of Fishing Vessels, paragraphs 24-25

- (b) reviewing CCMs responses to CMM 2009-06 35(a)(ii) - Flag CCM notification to the Secretariat on its flag vessels that are authorised to tranship on the high seas; and
- (c) considering draft guidelines for determination of circumstances where it is impracticable for certain vessels to tranship in port or in waters under national jurisdiction pursuant to paragraph 37 of CMM 2009-06⁴.

Review of high seas transhipment notifications and declarations

Transhipment events

10. The count of high seas transhipment events reported directly to the Commission since June 2010 when CMM 2009-06 took effect is shown in Table 1. More detailed information on the reporting CCM for 2016-2023 is shown in Table 2 and Table 3.
11. CCM reporting in AR Pt1 indicates the total number of transhipment events in 2023 involving catch taken in the WCPO as well as the split between the in-port, in EEZ and high seas transhipment events (Table 2 and Table 3 and Figure 28 to Figure 33).
12. The Secretariat compares AR Pt1 reporting with the submitted transhipment declarations as part of the analysis for the Compliance Monitoring Report (CMR). The Secretariat works with CCMs to resolve any differences.
13. The number of reported high seas transhipments peaked in 2018-2019 at more than 1,400 events. However, since that time the number of transhipments has been decreasing and in 2023 there were 914 transhipments which is 62% of the 2019 peak (1,469 transhipment events). Figure 4 to Figure 11 show the locations of transhipments and species transhipped.
14. Information on the number of notifications and declarations for each CCM involved in high seas transhipments is shown in Figure 12 to Figure 15. These Figures reflect consistency in the reporting by the offloading and receiving vessels. The volumes transhipped are shown in Figure 16 to Figure 19.
15. The relationship between the flag CCMs of offloading and receiving vessels for 2018 to 2023 is shown in Figure 20. This shows that China, Korea and Chinese Taipei mainly tranship between their own flagged vessels with Vanuatu transhipping to Panama flagged carriers. Figure 21 to Figure 25 show the breakdown of this flow of product for each of the main species transhipped that adds detail to the relationship between the flag CCM of the offloading capture vessel and the receiving carrier vessel. Information on the flow of product transhipped by product type for each offloading vessel flag CCM in 2023 can be seen in Figure 26 and Figure 27.

Location and volumes of species transhipped

16. The species and volumes transhipped by purse seiners and longliners in port, in EEZ's, and within and outside of the Convention Area are summarised in AR Pt1 with reporting for 2023 shown in Table 5 and Table Annex III - 1 to Table Annex III - 3. Monthly reported figures for the species transhipped during 2020 to 2023 are shown in tables in Annex II. Tables in Annex III 1 to 3 compare quantities of transhipped fish by species in AR Pt1 with those reported to the Commission in declarations. While there are some discrepancies that are being followed up with CCMs, these typically do closely align. Transhipment reporting in AR Pt1 in recent years for all CCMs and individual CCMs by volume, species and location of the transhipment is shown in Figure 29 to Figure 33. The reported volumes of species in AR Pt1 and those reported to the Commission in fishing vessel declarations are compared in Table Annex III - 4.
17. The following information relates solely to catch offloaded on the high seas to carriers from longliners that is self-reported on transhipment declarations.
18. The main species transhipped on the high seas in 2023 were albacore and bigeye which represented 33% and 34% of the provisional longline total catch estimates for that year. In 2022, these species represented 29% and 35% of the total catch respectively (Figure 3). The relative volumes transhipped within a year are shown in Table 4.
19. Details of the location and relative catch by species is shown in Figure 4 to Figure 11 for 2023 to 2016. This information shows the shift west and east in the locations, changes in volumes for species transhipped over

⁴WCPFC-TCC12-2016-15_rev2 and WCPFC-TCC9-2013-17

this period as well as the reduced number of transshipments that occurred in 2020 to 2022 compared to 2018 and 2019.

20. The 2023 transshipment location and species information (Figure 4) can be compared with Figure 36 to Figure 39 which show the catch rate, expressed as catch per unit effort (CPUE), for albacore, bigeye, yellowfin tuna and swordfish. The locations of transshipments appear to have a stronger relationship with the areas of the highest catch rates of bigeye and to a lesser extent yellowfin tuna and do not appear to be impacted by the catch rates of albacore and swordfish. An analysis of the historical data and more detailed evaluations at the CCM flag level or more regular analysis would be required to identify if this was typical behaviour.
21. No information is available on landings, and catch is not easily able to be linked to transshipment reporting at this time. Proposals are being considered for improving the ability to better link catch and transshipment related information through the Transshipment Intersessional Working Group (TS-IWG). A related Secretariat tasking by WCPFC19 that is now a standing agenda item for TCC meetings will also assist this work. That tasking is to identify those obligations that do not have independently verifiable data to support compliance review and on potential data sources that could support independent verification⁵.

Observer coverage and reporting of transshipments

22. The percentage of the longline catch of albacore (22%) and bigeye (33%) and other species from the WCPFC Convention area that are transhipped, emphasises the need for effective monitoring to support CCM verification of catch estimates and Commission decisions on optimal harvest strategies and management obligations.
23. While ROP observers are required to monitor transshipments, they were not required to submit transshipment reports. In 2022, WCPFC19 agreed to implement reporting by observers and agreed to initial data fields that are to be reported. Work to refine these data fields and to consider how to improve the ability to verify reporting will continue through the TS-IWG and the Regional Observer Programme IWG (IWG-ROP). The observer reporting that was already occurring through other national programmes in Kiribati and Vanuatu as well as the four other tuna RFMOs has been a useful basis for initial ROP protocols for reporting. SPC and FFA have also considered a set of minimum data fields for Pacific Island observer programmes to collect whilst deployed on carriers operating in the Convention Area, including when involved in high seas and in-port transshipments. The Secretariat is to compile information from all CCMs on the status of implementation and will be initiating analysis of observer transshipment reports to support the TS-IWG and IWG-ROP.
24. SPC is supporting FFA CCMs observer programmes with their implementation. Consideration of current observer deployments for high seas longline to carrier transshipment monitoring will be needed in relation to the requirements of CMM 2009-06 paragraphs 13 b. and particularly 13 c. A brief review of information available to the Secretariat and anecdotal information, indicates that improvements can be made to the data fields and protocols used by observers to report on transshipments. For example, some observers may make independent observations but at times rely on the vessel's record of transhipped fish and some observers from the offloading vessel may act as the carrier observer during a transshipment.
25. SPC and FFA have also considered a set of minimum data fields for Pacific Island observer programmes to collect whilst deployed on carriers operating in the Convention Area, including when involved in high seas and in-port transshipments.
26. Once initial data has been received by the Commission, the IWG-ROP will have a basis for their review of the data fields and data protocols to assist in their tasking to review the WCPFC19 decision in discussion with the TS-IWG. It is anticipated that sufficient data is now becoming available for compiling and analysis later this year or in early 2025 to assist the IWG-ROP with their tasking to review the WCPFC19 decision on data fields.

⁵WCPFC19 Summary Report, paragraph 351 - TCC20 - WCPFC-TCC20-2024-25 Available data for verifying compliance.

Review of Transshipment Cases in the Compliance Case File System (CCFS)

27. Since 2016, there have been 24 cases in the CCFS relating to CMM 2009-06 (Table 6). All except one of these cases have been completed, the remaining case is a 'New Case' awaiting further action from the flag State. Most of the 24 cases relate to paragraphs 13, and 35 a. iii. and 35 a. iv. which are respectively, a requirement that vessels are responsible for carrying ROP observers to observe transshipments, and the timeframe within which transshipment notifications and declarations must be notified to the Executive Director. Completed investigations in 11 of the 24 cases have been designated as "No infraction" by the investigating CCM with a further 6 listed as "Infraction - Sanction".
28. During 2023, concerns about the potential risks of unreported transshipments and inaccurate reporting of transhipped species and quantities has led to higher levels of scrutiny during MCS operations. The Secretariat has been working to refine analytical tools that will assist CCMs to identify and investigate anomalies in reported transshipments. This work, supported by the Secretariat's restructure of the Compliance team, will see more information being made available to CCMs beginning in late 2024.

Managing high seas transshipment reporting, monitoring and verification

29. Current sources of data and the Secretariat's analytical capacity has meant 2023 reporting of various transshipment limit and reporting obligations are only partially verified. However, further work by the Commission will potentially provide short-term improvements to the overall monitoring and verification framework for transshipment activities⁶.

Managing reported transshipment notifications and declarations

30. Current Secretariat transshipment processes relating to individual notifications and declarations are:
 - (a) receive and store the reports for those CCMs that email copies;
 - (b) data enter emailed reports where the CCM does not directly enter the reported data into WCPFC High Seas Transshipment E-Reporting System APP (TSER);
 - (c) maintain a TSER system that allows CCMs and the Secretariat to enter reported data and which has a TEST setting to allow CCMs, their vessel operators or masters to practice entering their own data directly into the system. This system meets the E-reporting requirements for transshipment data;
 - (d) provide access to SPC to support their scientific data analysis; and
 - (e) the data selection and release of transshipments reports for approved data requests.
31. The Secretariat does not consider the completeness of forms or whether there are any obvious errors in information or data provided however, additional analytical tools that can compare data across reports can be developed, now that the work on existing tools is nearing completion.
32. Work is underway through SPC on the collection and transfer of observer data based on the initial data fields adopted at WCPFC19 for observer transshipment reporting. Once implemented with data protocols clarified, the data will be available to the Commission. These data fields are to be refined and further data fields considered by the TS-IWG and IWG-ROP. While there are established E-reporting standards for observer reporting, these cannot be modified to accommodate new data fields until the Commission has completed its review of data needs. Similarly, the Commission is currently developing an electronic monitoring programme through the ER and EM IWG, which may complement observer reporting of transshipments.

Monitoring transshipments

33. The Secretariat undertakes a range of checks when a transshipment notification is received particularly to check the VMS reporting status of the two vessels notifying of their intent to tranship. If a vessel is not providing position reports an MTU issue is raised with the flag CCM to ensure the vessel is reporting prior to the transshipment. It is now rare for a vessel notifying of a transshipment to not be reporting correctly to the Commission VMS.

⁶WCPFC-TCC20-2024-25 Available data for verifying compliance

34. Currently the Pacific VMS specifications transfer FFA VMS data into the Commission VMS for the high seas of the Convention area, including the overlap area between WCPFC and IATTC, and for the CCMs EEZ waters covered by the Commission VMS. Currently, FFA VMS data are not transferred to the Commission VMS when vessels are operating in the IATTC Convention Area. This non-transfer is an identified monitoring gap that limits the Secretariat's ability to use WCPFC VMS data for monitoring and verifying reports of at sea transshipments of WCPFC-caught fish when they occur in the IATTC Convention Area.
35. Each year the Secretariat works with CCMs to ensure receipt of the four reports are received for each transshipment. The only exceptions are how a CCM that operates in the overlap area with IATTC has chosen to solely recognise IATTC requirements. WCPFC20 has tasked the Secretariat to establish data exchange arrangements with IATTC and other RFMOs to improve the monitoring and verification of transshipment activity on the high seas⁷.
36. Since April 2020, an E-reporting tool gives authorised flag CCM users online access to routinely review the transshipment reports received by WCPFC for their vessels. This system allows the flag CMM to routinely identify and address issues of missing reports for their vessels and where amended reports are required. It is anticipated over time, that this will reduce the need for the Secretariat's annual review of gaps in reports. During late 2024 and early 2025, the Secretariat will be working with CCMs to familiarise them again with this online tool to ensure early and routine resolution of issues for 2024. The aim is to remove reliance on reconciliation that often occur during annual compliance reviews⁸.
37. The Secretariat has noted continual improvements in the reporting of transshipments with a significant reduction in the reporting gaps. Any gaps are being resolved quickly, improving the WCPFC holdings of reported transshipment events. This may be due to several factors including the assessment of this CMM under the Compliance Monitoring Scheme, the work that the Secretariat does with CCMs to inform of any reporting gaps early in the year, and CCM familiarity with the reporting requirement. The Republic of Korea and Chinese Taipei have been voluntarily using TSER since February 2020 and September 2019 respectively. In 2021 and 2022, the Secretariat demonstrated and gave TEST access to the TSER E-reporting system to three other flag CCMs. Two of these CCMs are working through internal processes that will result in more data flowing directly into TSER reporting replacing the need for double handling and data entry by the Secretariat. During 2024, further work is underway to assess what is needed to allow these CCMs to move to direct reporting during 2024/2025.
38. As noted in the 2024 Annual Report on the Administration of the WCPFC Data Access Rules and Procedures⁹, the high number of data requests for non-public domain data to support MCS operations in 2021 and 2022 continued into 2023. A web-based user interface and a tool to support Secretariat internal workflows to review and record decisions on each request, is being designed with the timetable for development likely to be late 2024 or early 2025. Advances have been made since 2023 to provide transshipment data that has been approved for release through an Application Programming Interface (API) that enables different applications to communicate. This will begin to reduce the largely manual process to extract relevant data, however, refinement of this process is required to reduce some reporting anomalies.

Verification of Transshipments

Transshipment Analysis Tool

39. In 2019, the Secretariat developed Transshipment Analysis Tools that use VMS data to detect indicators of potential transshipment related issues of:
 - (a) close proximity - identifying where VMS positions for two vessels indicated they were within 100m of each other for at least 4 hours; and
 - (b) location discrepancies - identifying significant differences between the VMS position report closest in time to locations reported through TSER.
40. The addition of analytical expertise to the Secretariat since 2022 has allowed refinement of these tools. These tools are now automated and extend analyses to support improved data quality. They also support monitoring and verification of VMS and transshipment issues through the identification of potential errors/gaps in reported data and by showing trends in activity in the WCPFC for flag CCM's and for the

⁷WCPFC20_Rev01 Summary Record paragraph 596

⁸WCPFC-TCC20-2024-27 Supporting CCMs with technical and compliance matters paragraphs 8 - 9

⁹TCC20-2024-RP08 Annual report on the administration of the WCPFC data access rules and procedures

Commission. These tools have been designed as a starting platform that will incorporate new or amended data fields where this would assist CCMs to view their vessel's transshipment activity.

41. This approach reflects the importance of validating reported data on transshipments as a critical part of monitoring the flow of catch within the WCPFC area and improving the quality of information used to support Commission management decisions. It will also allow the Secretariat to better support Commission decisions and an understand of how well the objectives of relevant conservation and management measures are being achieved.

Proximity alert

42. The proximity alert tool analyzes different vessel combinations to detect where they have been in close proximity. The tool is being designed to automatically remove those situations where other information indicates there was not a potentially unreported transshipment or where the risk of transshipment is likely to be low. Examples of this information is where a TSER record exists and where the proximity relates to the Philippines group seining activities which are not considered transshipments. The tool can also identify potential spatial issues such as in the Eastern High Seas Pocket -Special Management Area where transshipments are prohibited. This would support the Secretariat's annual reporting on activity in this area (Figure 34).
43. The main interactions seen are between carriers and longliners which have had no history of transshipments. It should be noted that the number of records is doubled as there are two vessels involved in any identified transshipment. The Secretariat will consider where additional data sources and refinement of analyses could better target analyses to assist CCMs awareness of their vessel activities based on the data provided to the Commission. This information could be the basis for future workflows between the Secretariat and CCM's that builds on the current work in support of annual reporting.

Location discrepancies

44. Location analyses report on vessels with VMS derived locations that were more than 100km from the reported transshipment location.
45. The Secretariat can consider further refinements to take account of known reporting issues such as where MTUs have been swapped to another vessel but the Secretariat is not aware or has not yet completed the deletion/reactivation process. This tool will enhance the Secretariat MTU related workflow with CCMs to assist in resolving reporting issues.
46. Preliminary information indicates that, around 8% of carriers involved in high seas transshipments had disparate location reports. The Secretariat intends to make this information available to relevant CCMs in 2025. The information will add to the Commission's understanding of particular VMS issues for their further consideration.
47. Work to progress these analytical tools has previously been constrained by other priorities and a lack of monitoring-focused analytical expertise; the added analytical capacity during 2023 and 2024 has significantly advanced this work. The analyses of existing data sources that has been possible from these tools already provides more insights into transshipment trends and activities. The analytical products will support the TS-IWG review of CMM 2009-06 and provide a source of information to assist CCMs and the Secretariat monitoring of data quality to ensure complete high seas transshipment reporting.

Implementation of Transshipment related CMMs (2009-06 and 2010-02 06)

Reporting through Annual Report Part 2 and Annual Report Part 1 covering 2023 activities

48. CCMs continue to report on their implementation of CMM 2009-06 in the 2024 Annual Report Part 2 (AR Pt2) covering 2023 activities which are summarised in **Annex I**.
49. As per previous years, CCMs were required to report against all transshipment activities covered by CMM 2009-06 (including transshipment activities that occur in ports and in EEZs) in the 2024 AR Pt1 covering 2023 activities.
50. Table 5 and **Annex III** summarise CCMs responses from their 2024 AR Pt1 in relation to all transshipment activities covered by CMM 2009-06.

Review of final transshipment implementation under the Compliance Monitoring Scheme

51. Figure 35 provides an overview of the outcome of the evaluation of CMM 2009-06 under the Compliance Monitoring Scheme (CMS) over recent years. CMM 2009-06 was evaluated annually from 2014 to 2022. Evaluations for RY2023 will be completed in 2024. There has been a marked improvement in implementation of most requirements by applicable CCMs in response to required reporting. However, meeting deadlines for CMM 2009-06 reporting requirements (section vii for CMM 2009-06 paragraph 11 relating to transshipment reporting in AR Pt1) remained an implementation challenge for some CCMs until recently.

Tracking species and product transshipment

52. The movements of transhipped fish among flag CCMs capture vessels and flag CCMs carriers for transhipped albacore, bigeye, yellowfin, swordfish and blue sharks are shown in Figure 21 to Figure 25. This information reflects the importance of high seas transshipments to those CCMs.
53. Similarly, Figure 26 to Figure 27 show the product state of fish that are transhipped between flag CCMs, demonstrating the importance of the preferred products. Albacore is predominantly transhipped whole, bigeye gilled and gutted/tailed, yellowfin gilled and gutted/tailed, and swordfish dressed.
54. Transshipments were tracked between capture and carrier vessels (Figure 16 and Figure 20). These data indicate that most albacore caught on vessels flagged to China were transhipped to carrier vessels flagged to China with the bulk of the remainder going to vessels flagged to Panama, with bigeye tuna being transhipped to vessels flagged to China, Korea and Panama. Korean flagged vessels transhipped mostly bigeye and yellowfin tuna to other Korean flagged vessels with a smaller proportion of fish going to vessels flagged to Panama. Vessels flagged to Chinese Taipei offload fish to their own flagged vessels and vessels flagged to Panama, and to a lesser extent, Vanuatu flagged receiving vessels. In most years, albacore, bigeye and yellowfin tuna are transhipped in the highest volumes, with smaller volumes of swordfish, blue marlin and sharks transhipped (Figure 20).
55. In 2023, carriers flagged to China receive mostly albacore, whereas carriers flagged to Korea and Chinese Taipei receive mostly yellowfin and bigeye tuna (Figure 17). Vessels flagged to Korea, Panama and Chinese Taipei receive mostly bigeye tuna. Vessels flagged to Korea, Panama and Chinese Taipei receive the widest range of species with China-flagged offloading vessels retaining more of the bycatch species.
56. The offloading vessels transhipped mostly albacore and bigeye tuna, with vessels flagged to Korea, Chinese Taipei and Vanuatu. This reflects a change from 2022 vessels flagged to Chinese Taipei and Vanuatu also transhipped high levels of albacore (Figure 18).
57. Transshipments do not show consistent species mixes which probably reflects the seasonality of the catch. Overall for albacore, the highest volume of transshipments occurred between offloading and carrier vessels flagged to China in all quarters of the year (Figure 21). Chinese Taipei flagged vessels mostly transhipped to carriers flagged to Panama but in the fourth quarter, most albacore went to their own flagged receiving vessels. Vanuatu also differed in the third quarter when their flagged vessels transhipped albacore to Panama flagged receiving vessels.
58. Bigeye tuna transshipments are relatively consistent through the year both in volume transhipped and the pattern of transshipments (Figure 22). The notable exception in the pattern is that in the third quarter of the year Chinese flagged offloading vessels and, to a lesser extent Vanuatu flagged vessels, had few transshipments.
59. Similarly yellowfin tuna transshipments are consistent in pattern through the year but have higher volumes in the third quarter (Figure 23). For yellowfin in the third quarter, the pattern differs slightly with a higher proportion of the fishing vessels flagged to China transhipping to carriers flagged to Panama and Korea.
60. Swordfish transshipments vary in pattern and volume through the year (Figure 24). The biggest volume is transhipped in the first quarter, mostly from vessels flagged to Chinese Taipei transhipping to Panama flagged carriers. In the second quarter, swordfish transshipments are dominated by fishing vessels flagged to Korea transhipping to their own flagged and carriers from Chinese Taipei flagged vessels transhipping to carriers flagged to Panama. The majority of the catch is from Korean flagged fishing vessels that tranship to Korean flagged carrier vessels.
61. Blue sharks are transhipped from Chinese Taipei and Vanuatu flagged vessels with most transhipped to Chinese Taipei and Panama flagged carriers (Figure 25). Most of the blue shark catch is transhipped in

the second half of the year. The third quarter is dominated by transshipments from Vanuatu flagged fishing vessels to carrier vessels flagged to Panama. In the fourth quarter, Korea and Chinese Taipei flagged vessels dominate with both transshipping between their own flagged vessels although Chinese Taipei flagged vessels also tranship swordfish to carrier vessels flagged to Panama.

62. In terms of the product state, almost all albacore are transhipped in the whole round state, with bigeye and yellowfin in a gilled and gutted state for most flags (Figure 26 and Figure 27). However, Chinese Taipei flagged fishing vessels also tranship bigeye and yellowfin as gilled, gutted and tailed. Swordfish are almost all gutted, headed and tailed (dressed). Blue sharks are gutted, headed and tailed and some recorded as an “Other - unspecified” state. Most of the catch is transhipped frozen (Figure 26).
63. No information is available on landings, and catch is not easily able to be linked to transshipment reporting at this time. Proposals are being considered for improving the ability to better link catch and transshipment related information through the TS-IWG process with recommendations also made through SC and TCC meetings during 2023 and 2024¹⁰. They will also be informed by CCM discussions on the Secretariat tasking by WCPFC19 to identify those obligations that do not have independently verifiable data to support compliance review and on potential data sources that could support independent verification. The preparation of a report on the data available or needed to independently verify reported data and information is now a standing agenda item for TCC.
64. The resumption of a “new normal” for fishing activity after COVID-19, and the availability of analytical tools now allows a more in-depth analysis of patterns and trends in transshipment activity relative to other trends in fishing activity including catch and effort trends. The Secretariat intends to include such a review the Annual Report on transshipment reporting to TCC21. The aim is to provide a baseline assessment that will allow potential changes resulting from an amended CMM 2009-06 to be considered including improvements in the quality of reported data and the outputs from monitoring and verification programmes. This has important implications for the Commission’s assessment in the robustness of the data used as the basis for its management decisions.

Comparisons with Annual Report Part 1

65. Data from the AR Pt1 are shown for all relevant CCMs as: total volume transhipped (Figure 28); by species (Figure 29); total number of events (Figure 30); and by location as in port transshipments (Figure 31); within EEZs (Figure 32); and within the high seas (Figure 33).
66. This annual report data was also compared to the data held by WCPFC for total transshipments by fishing vessel and by receiving vessel. These data are typically close or identical depending on whether the Secretariats work with the CCM to reconcile differences has concluded or not at the time this report is completed.

¹⁰Agenda Item 9.7 Scientific data gaps and relevant [SC20 outcomes](#)

Tables

Table 1: Summary of High Seas Transhipments Reported to the WCPFC from June 2010 including all data submitted before 1st July 2024. Data for 2010 and 2011 may include transhipment events that occurred within EEZ areas.

Year	Number of reported transhipment events (including events in IATTC waters)	Number of receiving vessels	Number of offloading vessels
2010	229	17	159
2011	656	22	288
2012	526	19	237
2013	593	20	296
2014	554	25	301
2015	756	28	304
2016	1,020	25	353
2017	1,108	27	450
2018	211	16	185
2019	1,463	44	670
2020	1,160	39	578
2021	1,006	36	489
2022	1,126	41	506
2023	902	29	527
2024	394	28	263

Table 2: Number of Transhipment Events Reported by CCMs during 2016 - 2023 by Offloading Vessels.

Reporting CMM	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
CHN	343	282	355	336	283	232	251	284	76
COK	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JPN	29	28	38	5	4	7	1	0	1
KOR	87	90	115	127	111	120	137	124	88
TWN	306	534	800	873	667	572	659	471	141
VUT	254	174	140	128	95	76	76	35	3

Table 3: Number of Transhipment Events Reported by CCMs during 2016 - 2023 by Receiving Vessels.

Reporting CMM	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
CHN	0	29	93	153	154	106	172	175	50
JPN	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
KOR	102	202	231	203	123	86	148	200	92
LBR	239	253	144	156	41	0	0	0	0
PAN	275	284	532	407	411	557	389	238	33
TWN	113	204	360	511	395	242	415	301	134
VUT	291	135	88	39	36	15	0	0	0

Table 4: Summary comparison of the reported quantities of highly migratory fish stocks reported to have been transhipped in 2019-2023 (including events reported to WCPFC that took place in IATTC area) with the raised longline catch estimates for the WCPFC Statistical Area. Note: at the time of the data extract the WCPFC public domain catch data were not complete for 2023.

	Year	ALB	BET	YFT	BUM	MLS	SWO
Reported transhipped	2023	17,493.00	18,153.00	14,121.00	1,283	342.000	2,059.00
Raised catch estimated		79,090.33	54,693.02	55,971.46		2,268.096	12,421.94
Percent transhipped		22.10	33.20	25.20		15.100	16.60
Reported transhipped	2022	16,611.00	20,143.00	15,510.00	1,245	277.000	2,964.00
Raised catch estimated		100,573.60	56,031.59	65,654.50		2,474.424	25,381.33
Percent transhipped		16.50	35.90	23.60		11.200	11.70
Reported transhipped	2021	18,311.00	17,005.00	14,119.00	1,441	347.000	2,137.00
Raised catch estimated		84,835.32	58,359.18	55,545.92		2,732.969	24,335.62
Percent transhipped		21.60	29.10	25.40		12.700	8.80
Reported transhipped	2020	25,034.00	19,003.00	12,338.00	2,254	471.000	2,435.00
Raised catch estimated		85,557.68	62,821.41	57,173.54		2,941.005	28,316.03
Percent transhipped		29.30	30.20	21.60		16.000	8.60
Reported transhipped	2019	25,064.00	23,455.00	15,707.00	2,364	357.000	2,899.00
Raised catch estimated		92,568.58	73,983.40	76,683.32		3,063.368	28,506.68
Percent transhipped		27.10	31.70	20.50		11.700	10.20

Table 5: Provisional summary of transshipment events reported to WCPFC in AR Pt1 for RY2023 which is taken as CMM reporting for the dCMR for notifications and declarations in accord with CMM 2009-06 35 a (iii) and CMM 2009-06 35 a (iv).

	AR1 receiving vessels	AR1 offloading vessels	DB receiving vessels	DB offloading vessels	Advance notifications	Declarations
China	2		106		106	106
		125		232	232	232
Japan	1		1		1	1
		6		7	7	7
Korea	5		86		86	86
		77		1,202	120	120
Panama	10		555		550	555
Chinese Taipei	3		242		242	242
		171		572	572	572
Vanuatu	1		15		15	15
		40		76	76	76
Receiving vessels	22		1,005		1,000	1,005
Offloading vessels		419		1,007	1,007	1,007

Table 6: Article 25 (2) Compliance Case File System records relating to CMM 2009-06.

Activity related requirement	Event year	Investigation status	Investigation outcome	Number of events
CMM 2009-06 02	2022	Case Cancelled	No recorded outcome	1
			4	1
			1	1
	2016	Investigation COMPLETED	2	1
CMM 2009-06 13	2016	Investigation COMPLETED	4	2
		Investigation COMPLETED	1	1
	2018	Investigation COMPLETED	1	2
CMM 2009-06 25	2018	NEW CASE	No recorded outcome	1
			1	1
			No recorded outcome	1
	2016		1	1
CMM 2009-06 35 a (iii)	2016	Investigation COMPLETED	2	1
	2016		4	2
	2019		1	1
			3	1
CMM 2009-06 35 a (iv)	2018	Investigation COMPLETED	1	2
CMM 2009-06 35 a (iv)	2019	Investigation COMPLETED	1	2
CMM 2009-06 35 a (iv)	2019	Investigation COMPLETED	4	1
CMM 2009-06 35 a (v)	2018	Investigation COMPLETED	4	1

Figures

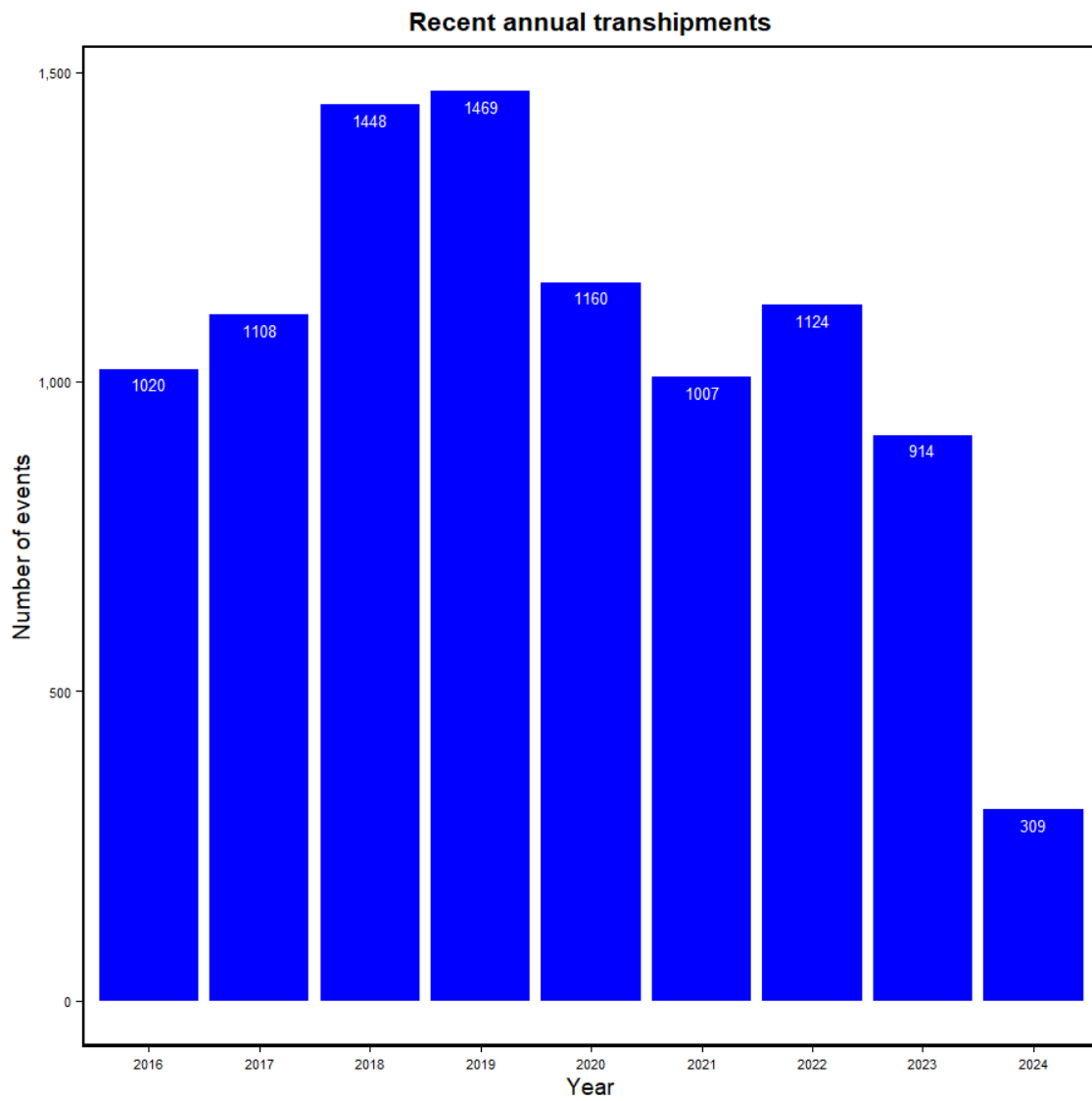


Figure 1: The number of annual transhipments events from 2016-2024 within the WCPFC.

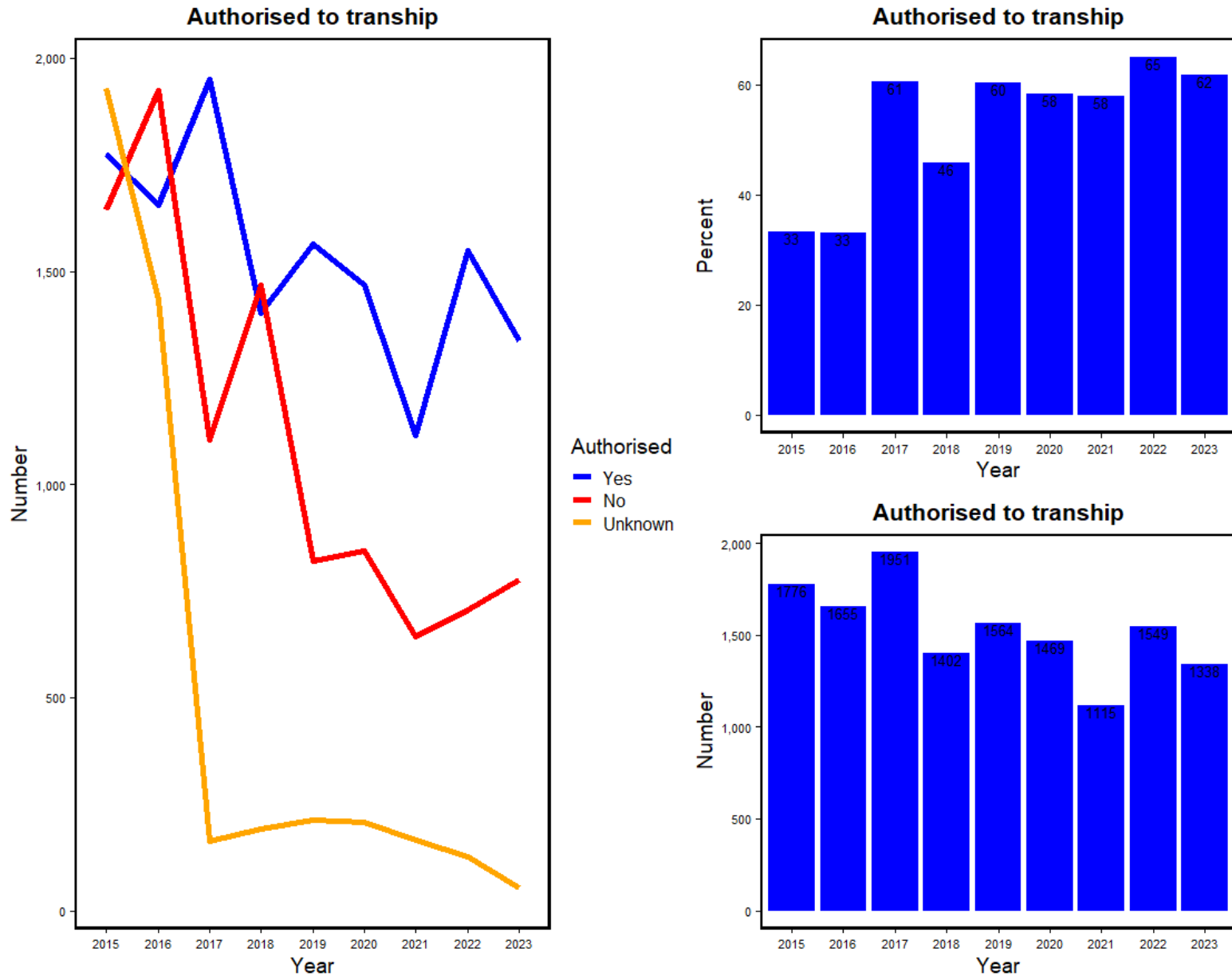


Figure 2: The vessels authorised to tranship within the WCPFC showing the authorisation status (left), the percent of vessels in the vessel record that have an authorisation (top right) and the overall number of authorised vessels (bottom right).

Transshipment volumes 2023

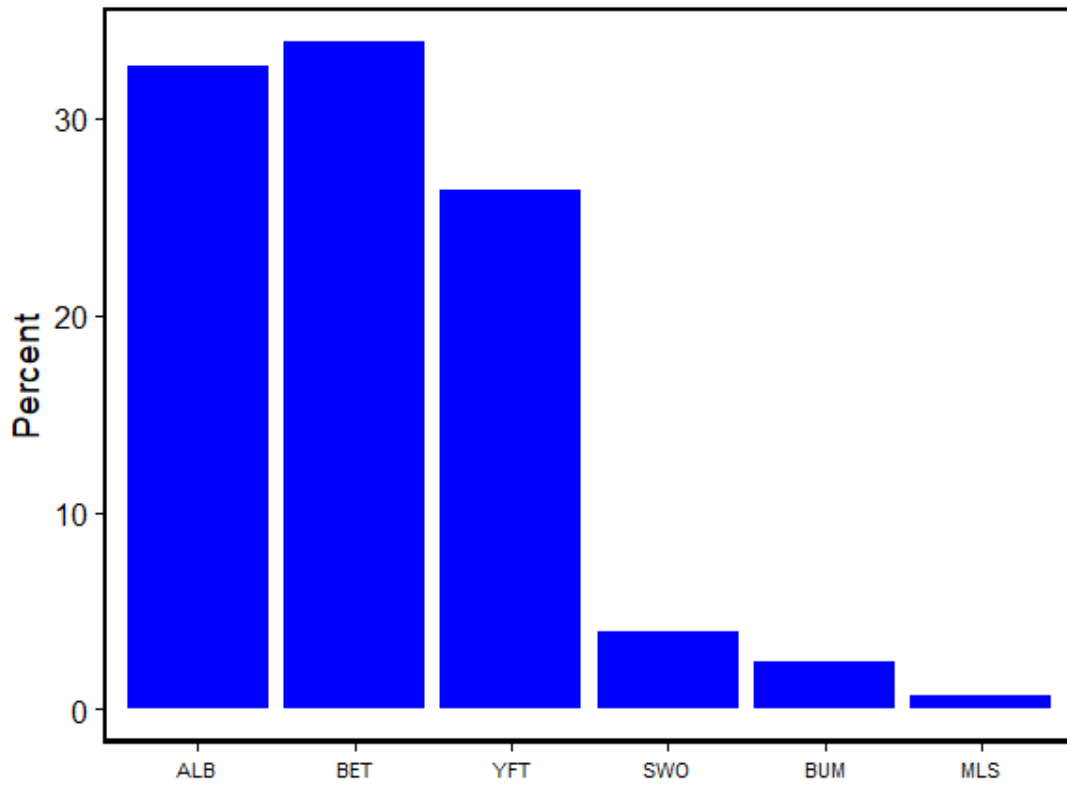


Figure 3: The longline transshipment volumes by species as a percent from 2016-2024 within the WCPFC.

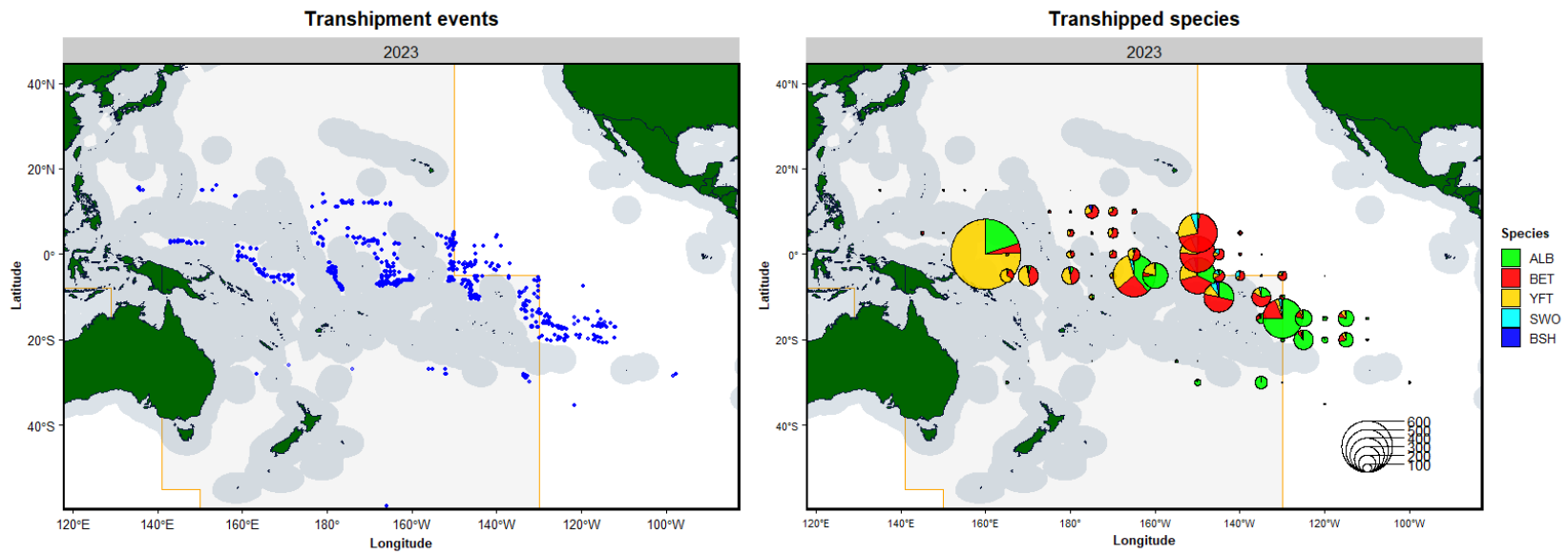


Figure 4: The transshipment events (left) and species transhipped (right) in 2023 within the WCPFC .

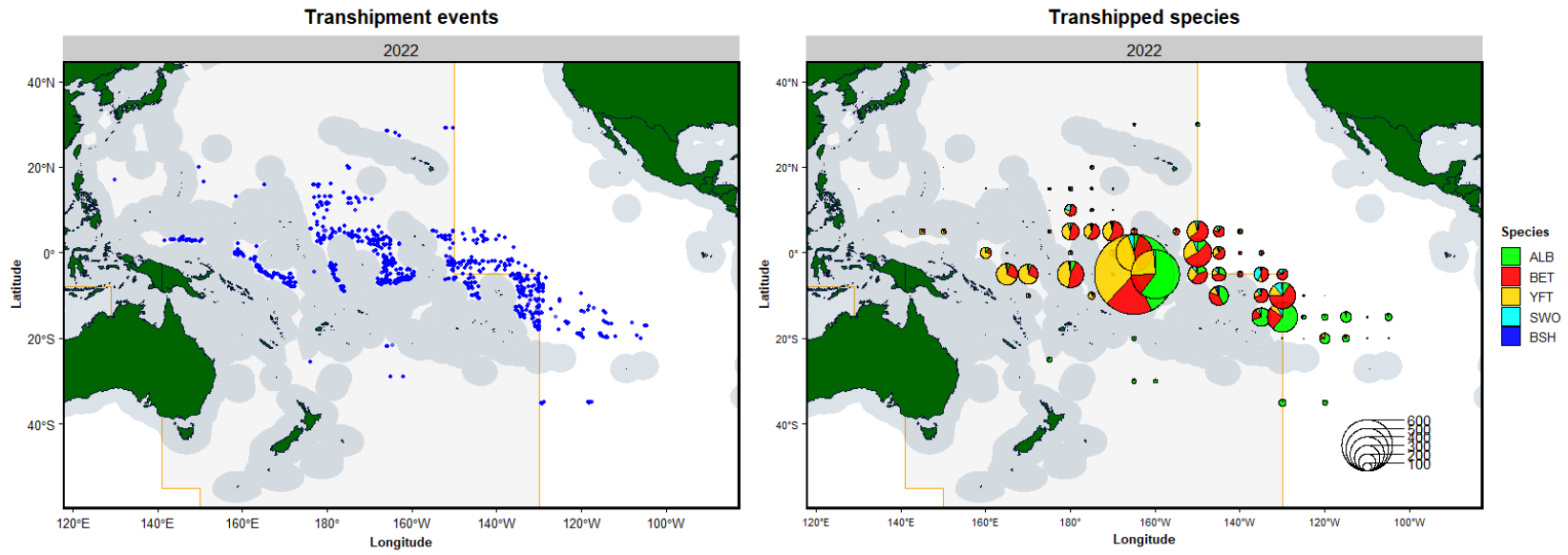


Figure 5: The transshipment events (left) and species transhipped (right) in 2022 within the WCPFC .

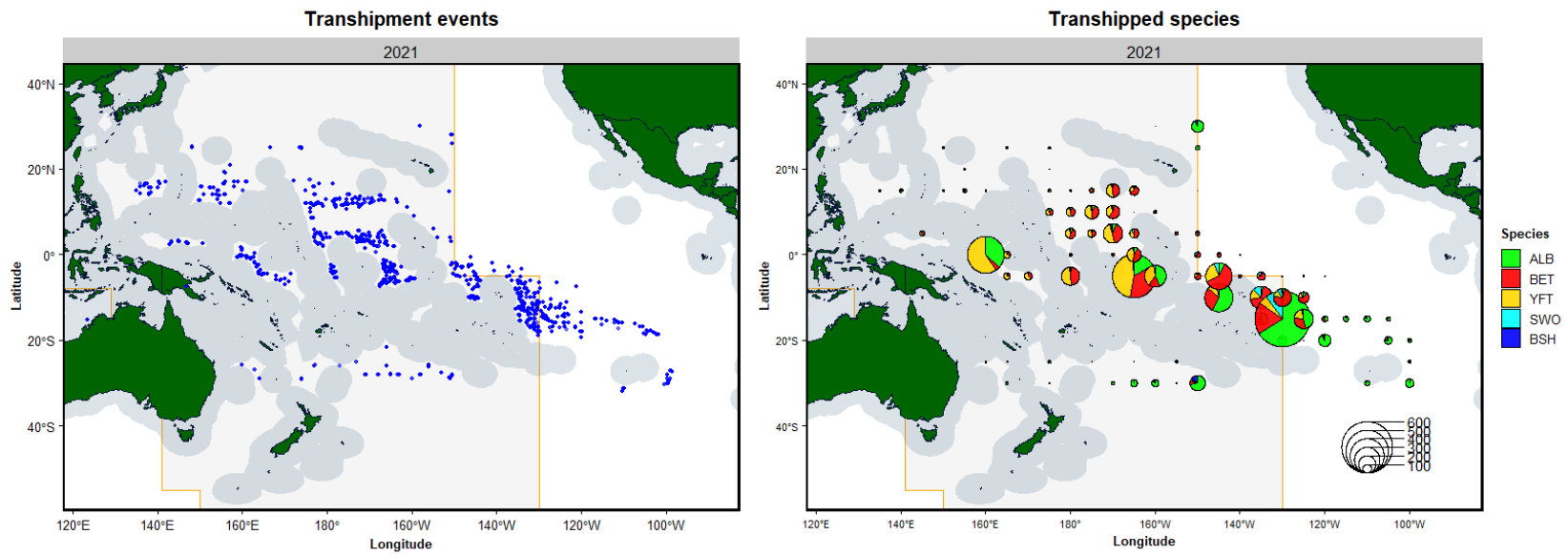


Figure 6: The transshipment events (left) and species transhipped (right) in 2021 within the WCPFC.

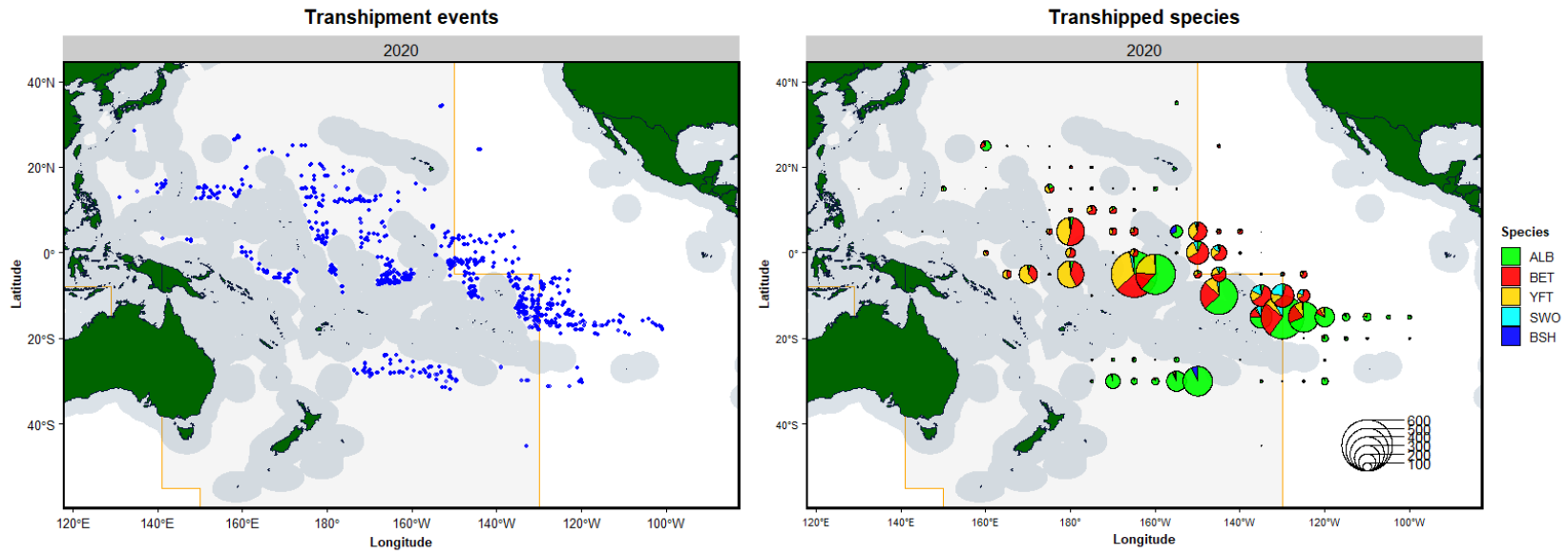


Figure 7: The transshipment events (left) and species transhipped (right) in 2020 within the WCPFC.

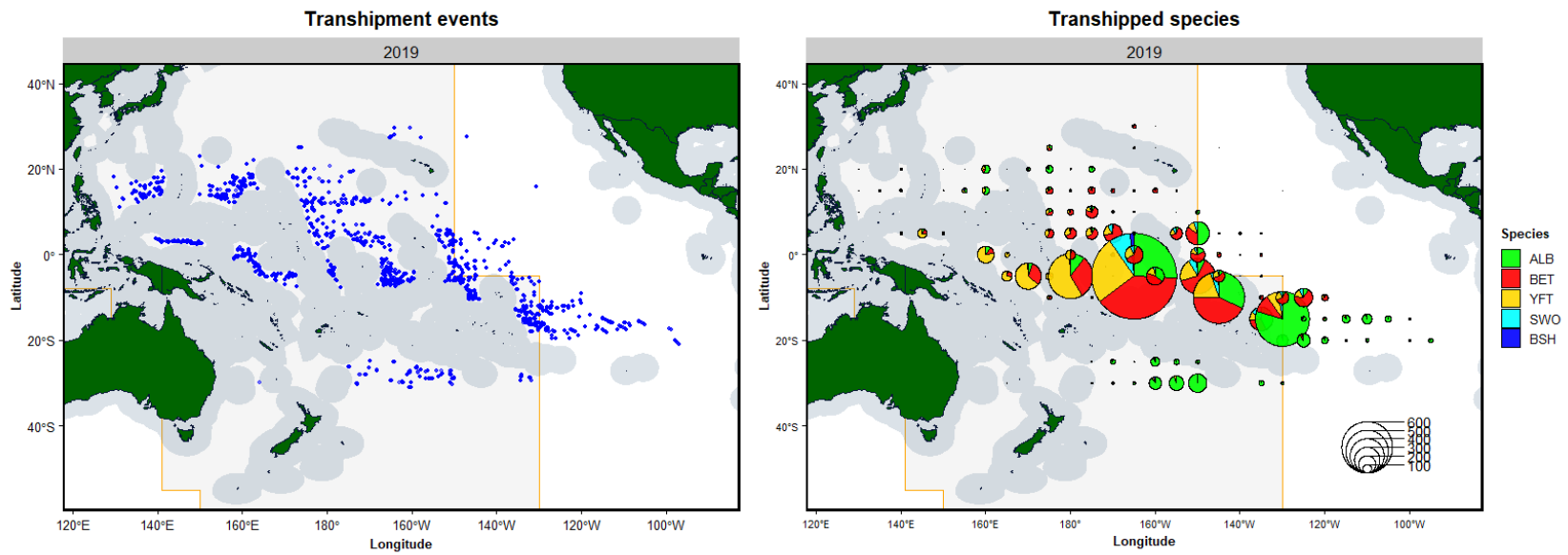


Figure 8: The transshipment events (left) and species transhipped (right) in 2019 within the WCPFC.

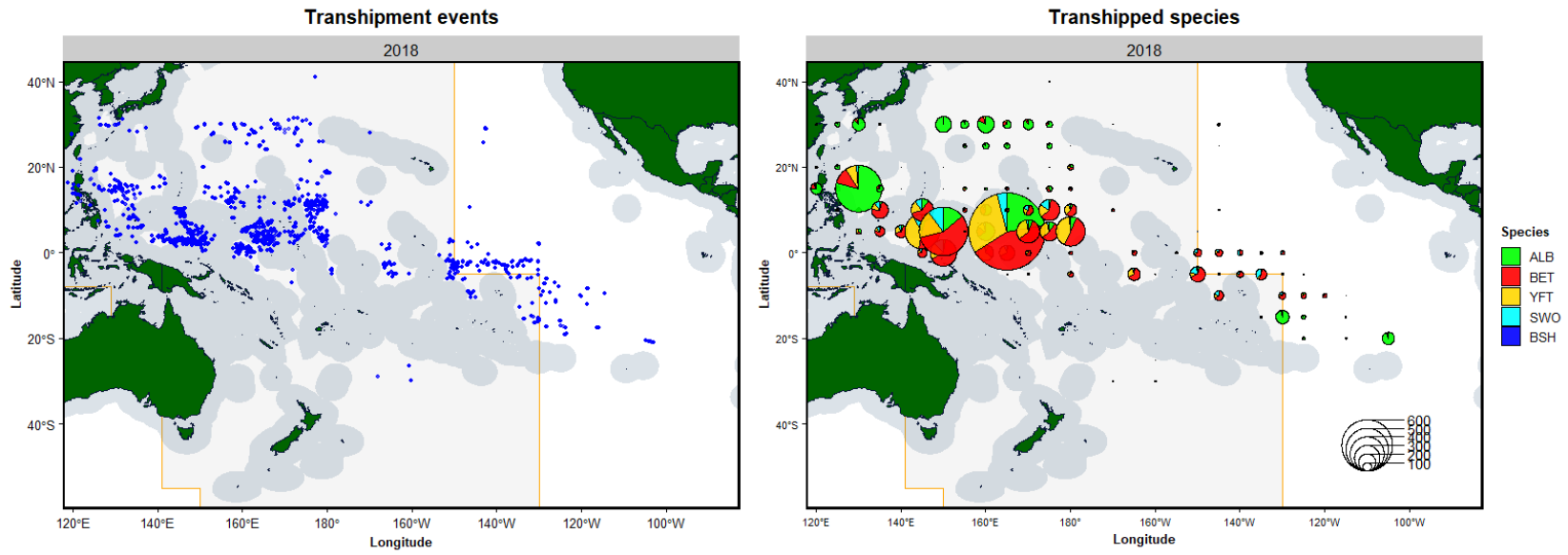


Figure 9: The transshipment events (left) and species transhipped (right) in 2018 within the WCPFC.

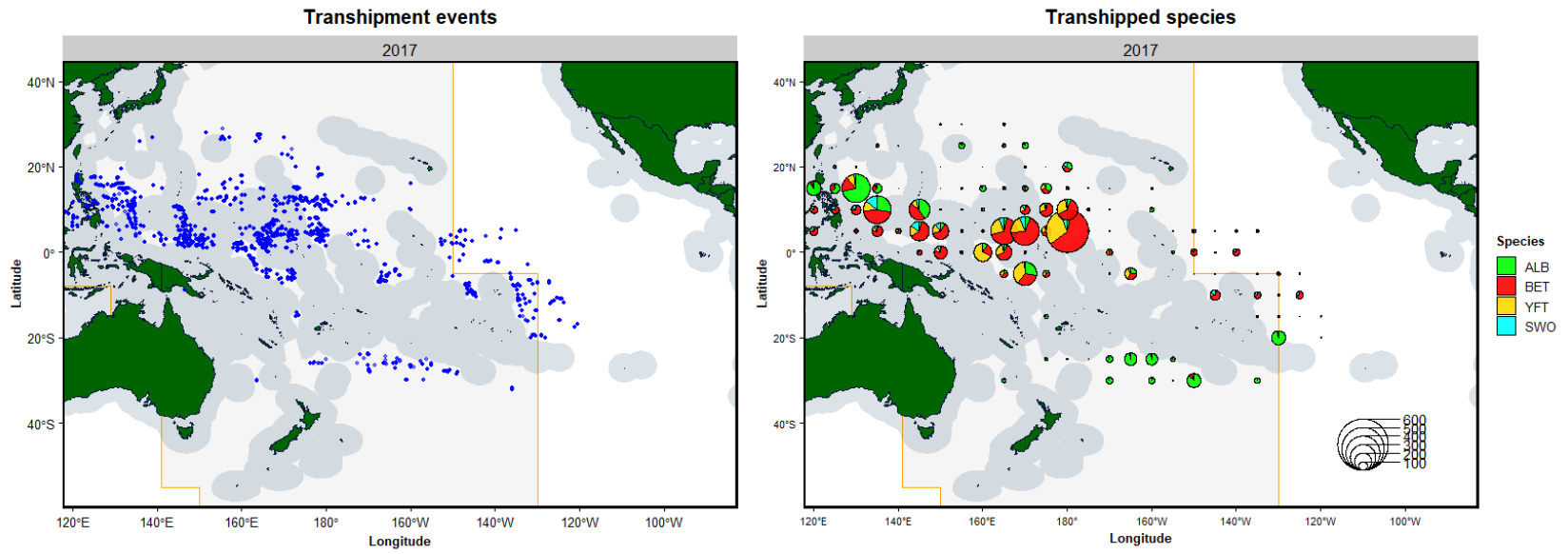


Figure 10: The transshipment events (left) and species transhipped (right) in 2017 within the WCPFC.

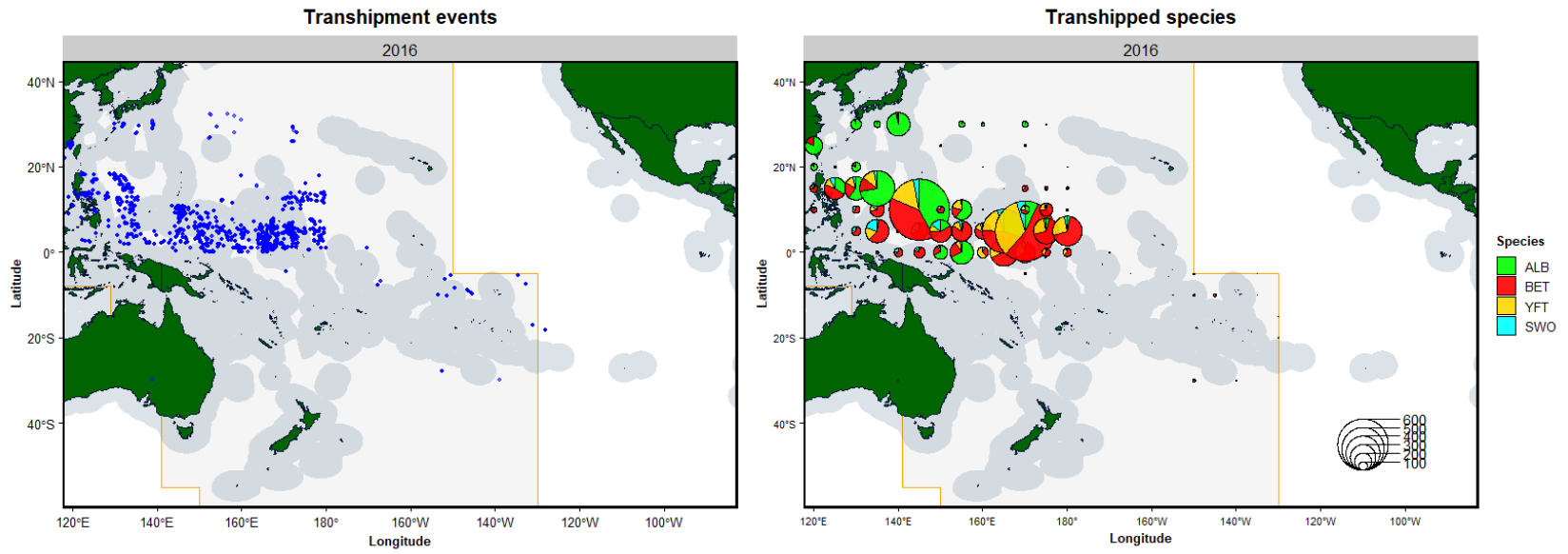


Figure 11: The transshipment events (left) and species transhipped (right) in 2016 within the WCPFC.

Transshipment Notifications - Offloading vessel

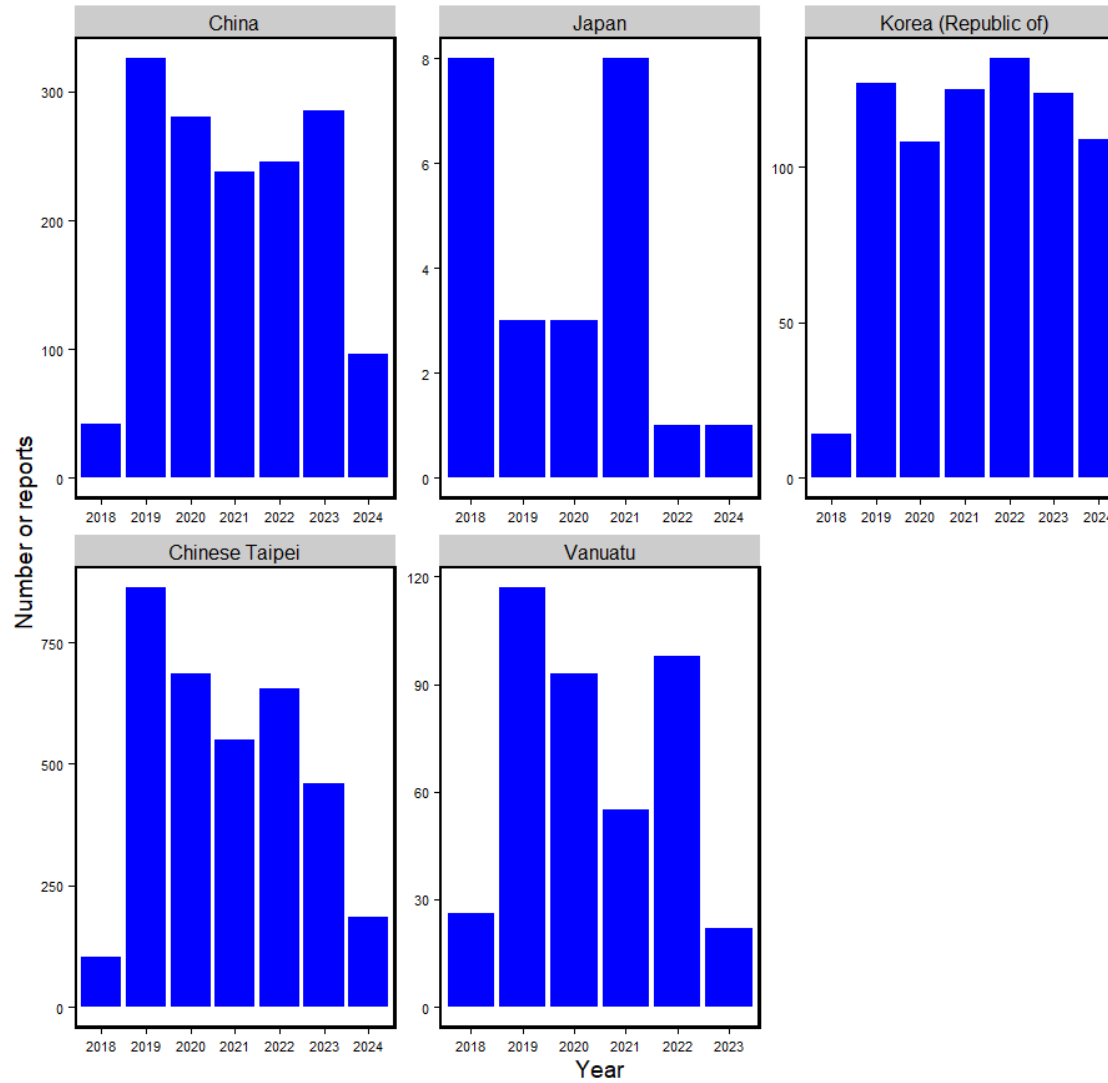


Figure 12: Transshipment notifications from offloading vessels from 2018-2024 by vessel CCM flag.

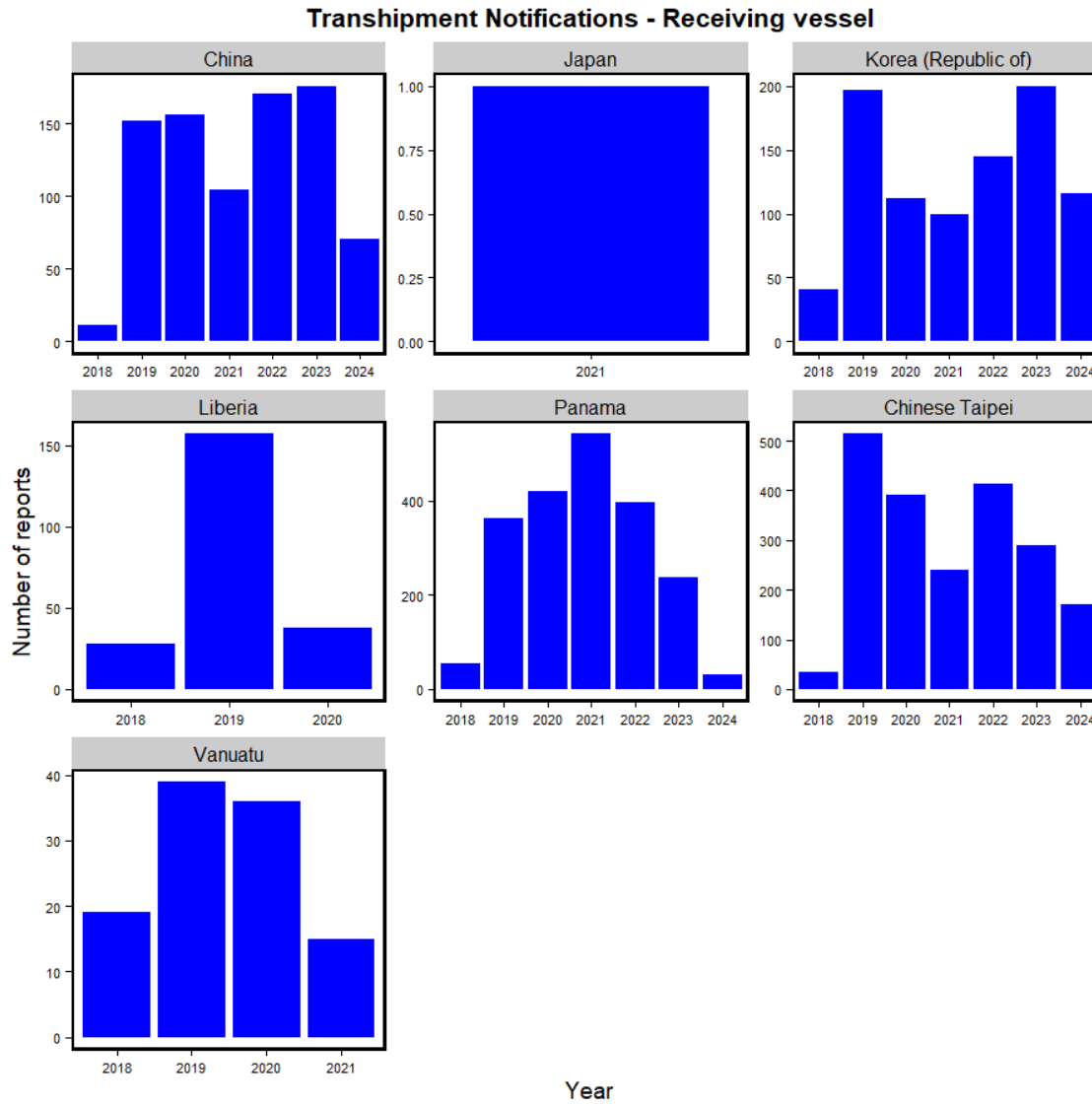


Figure 13: Transshipment declarations from receiving vessels from 2018-2024 by receiving vessel CCM flag.

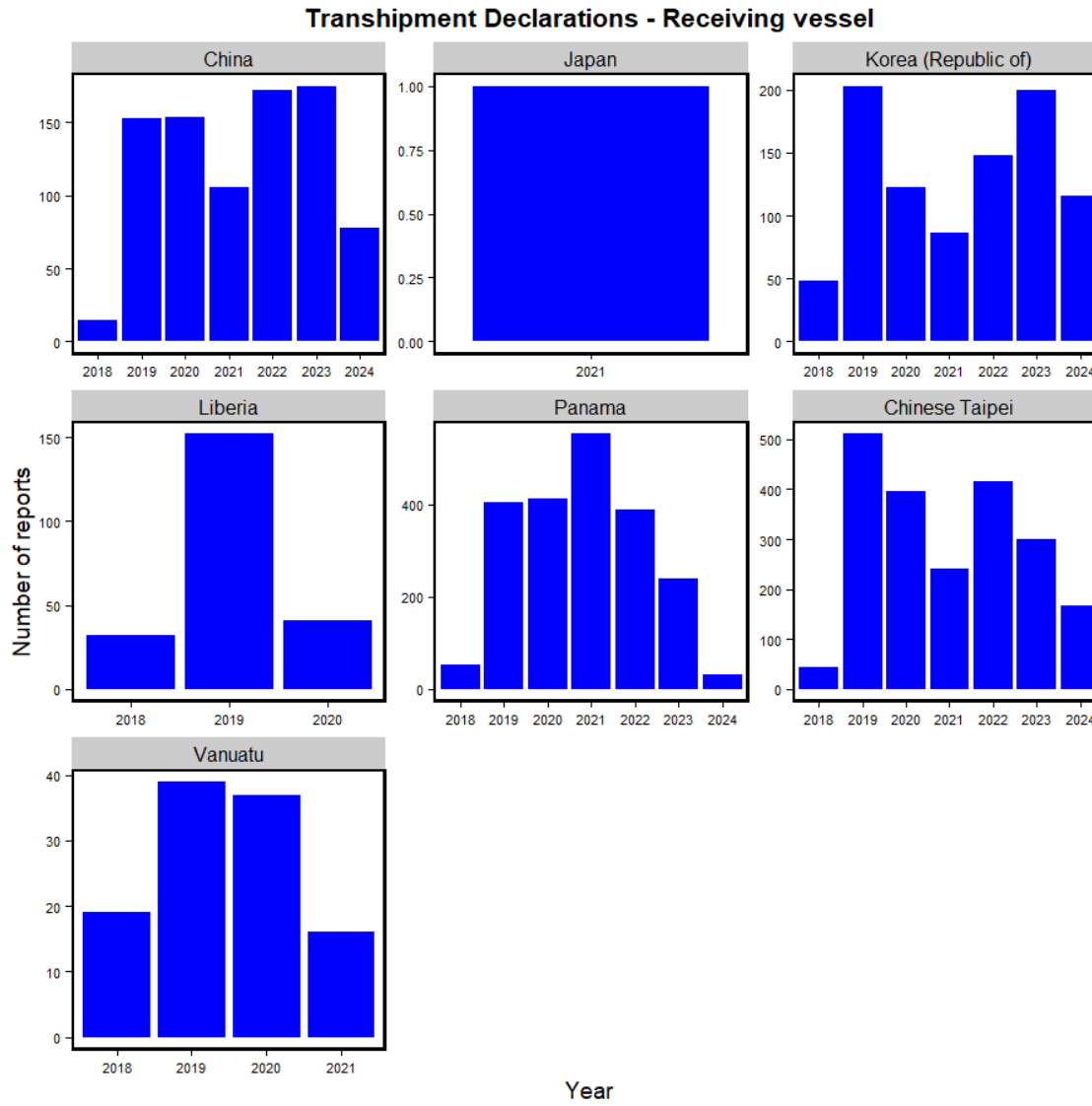


Figure 14: Transshipment declarations from receiving vessels from 2018-2024 by receiving vessel CCM.

Transshipment Declarations - Offloading vessel

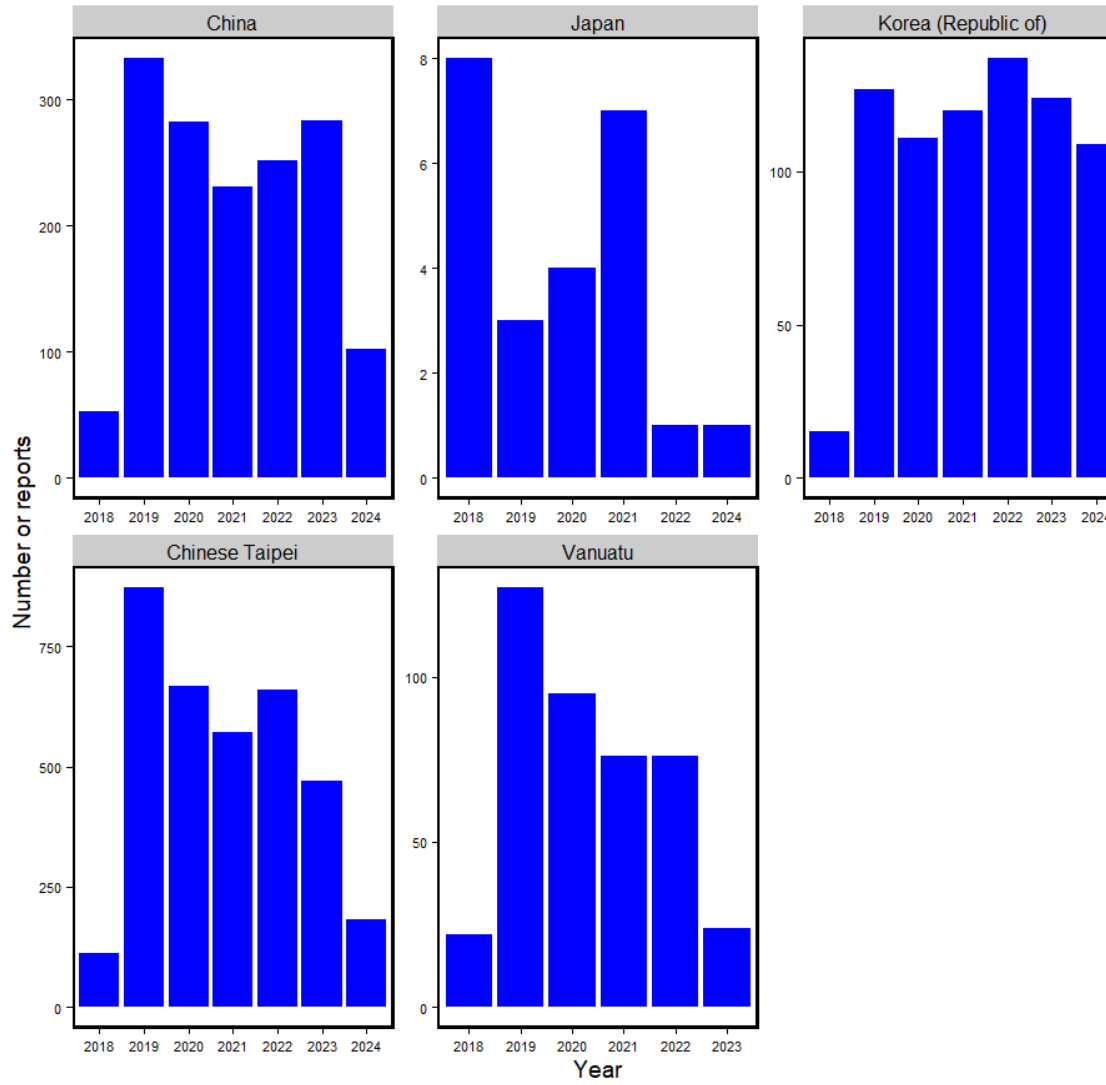


Figure 15: Transshipment declarations from offloading vessels from 2018-2024 by receiving vessel CCM.

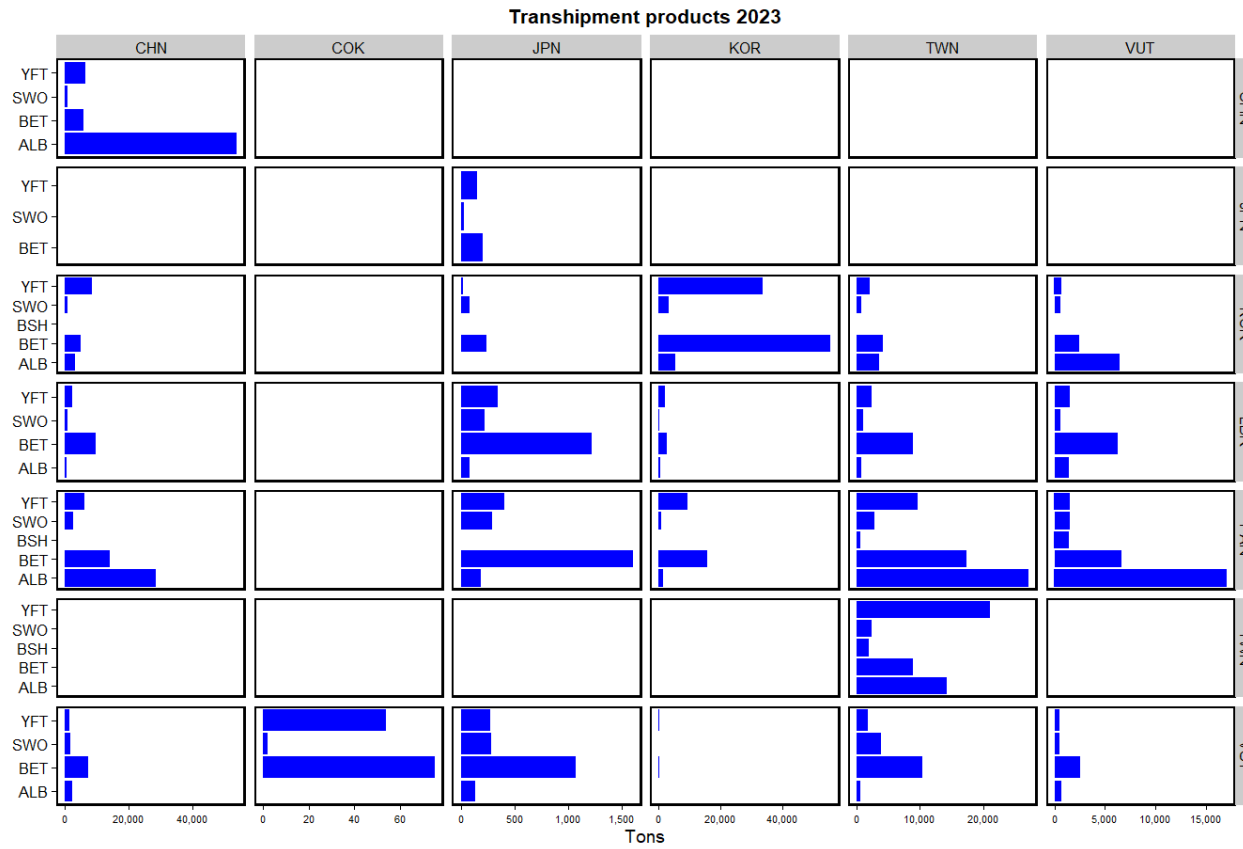


Figure 16: Volume of fish transhiped between vessels, showing the receiving vessels (vertical axis) and the offloading vessels (horizontal axis).

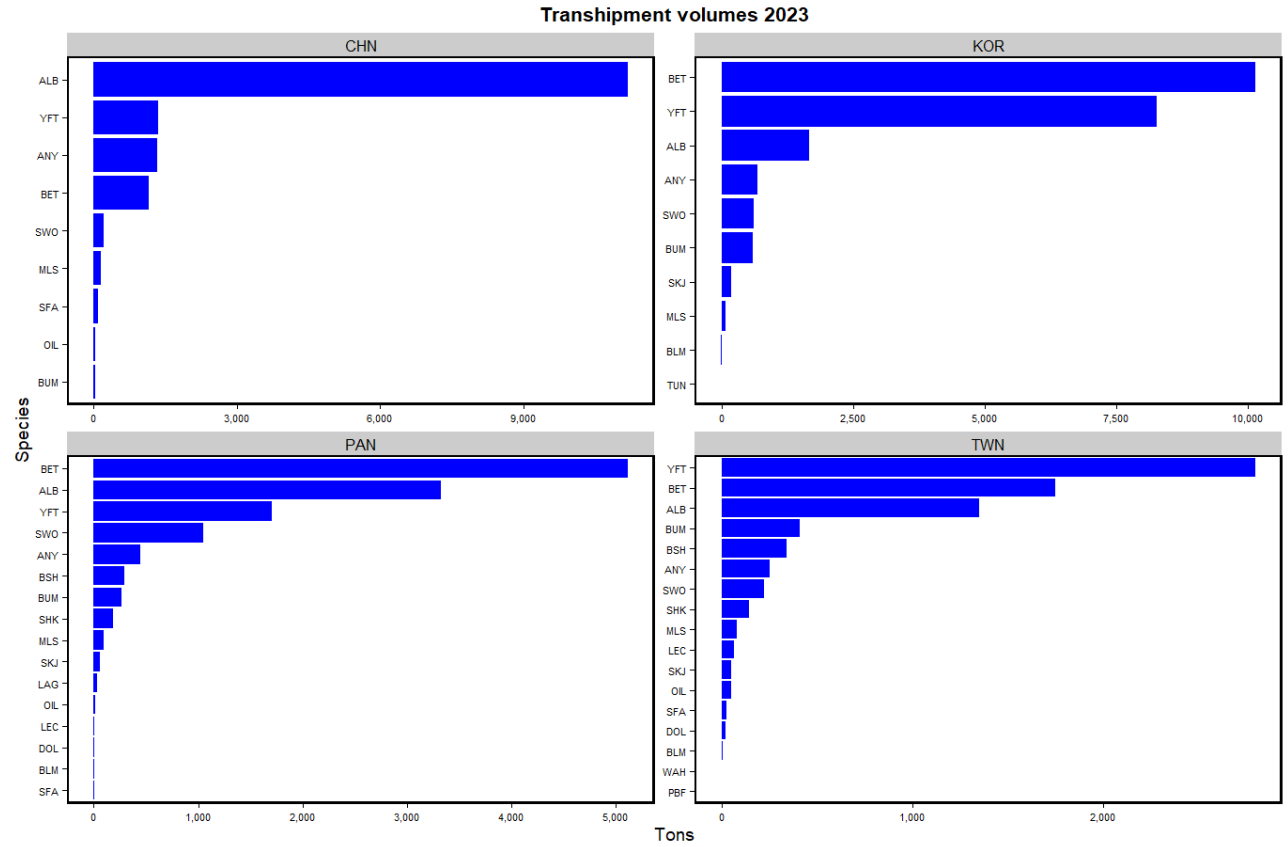


Figure 17: Volumes of fish transhipped to receiving vessels by in 2023 by receiving vessels.

Transhipment volumes 2023

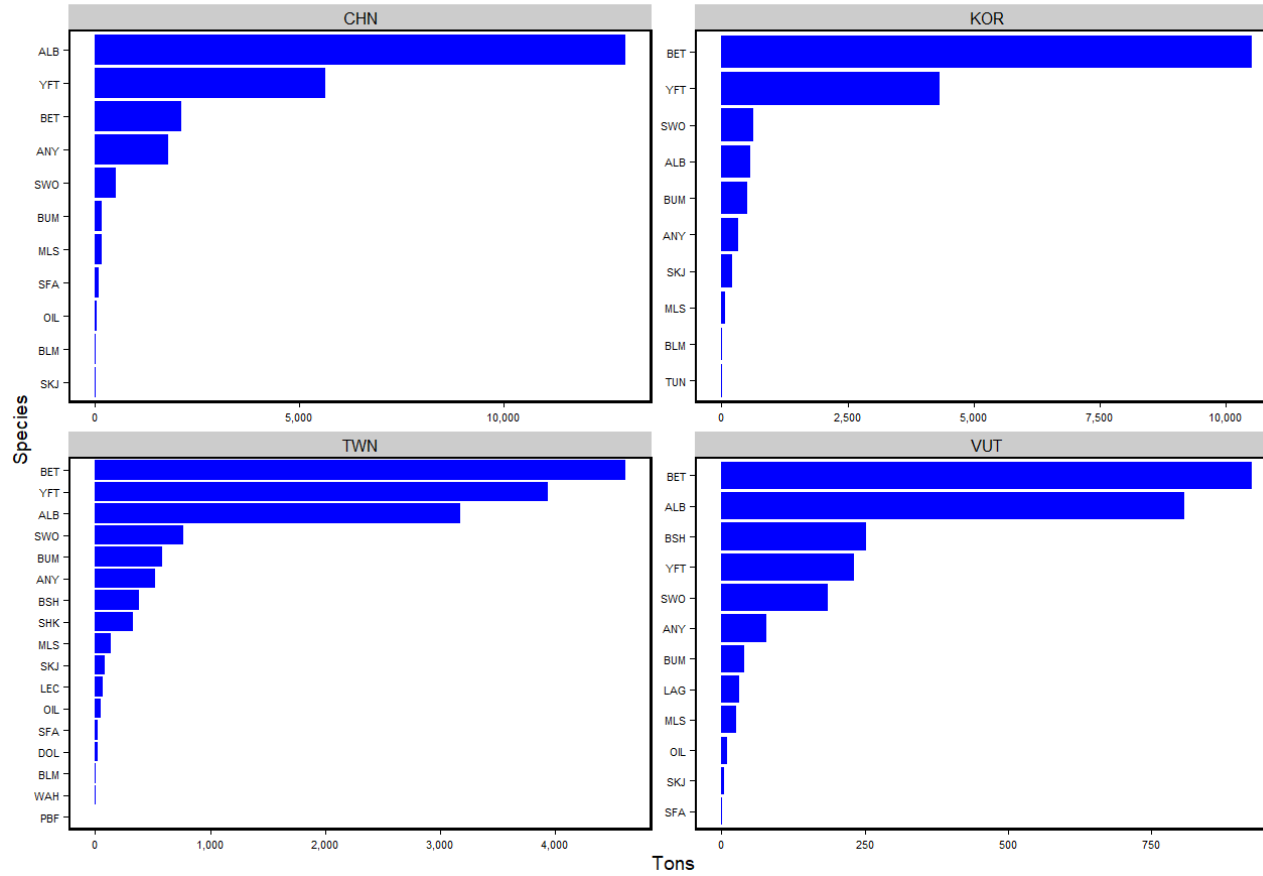


Figure 18: Overall volumes in 2023 by offloading vessels.

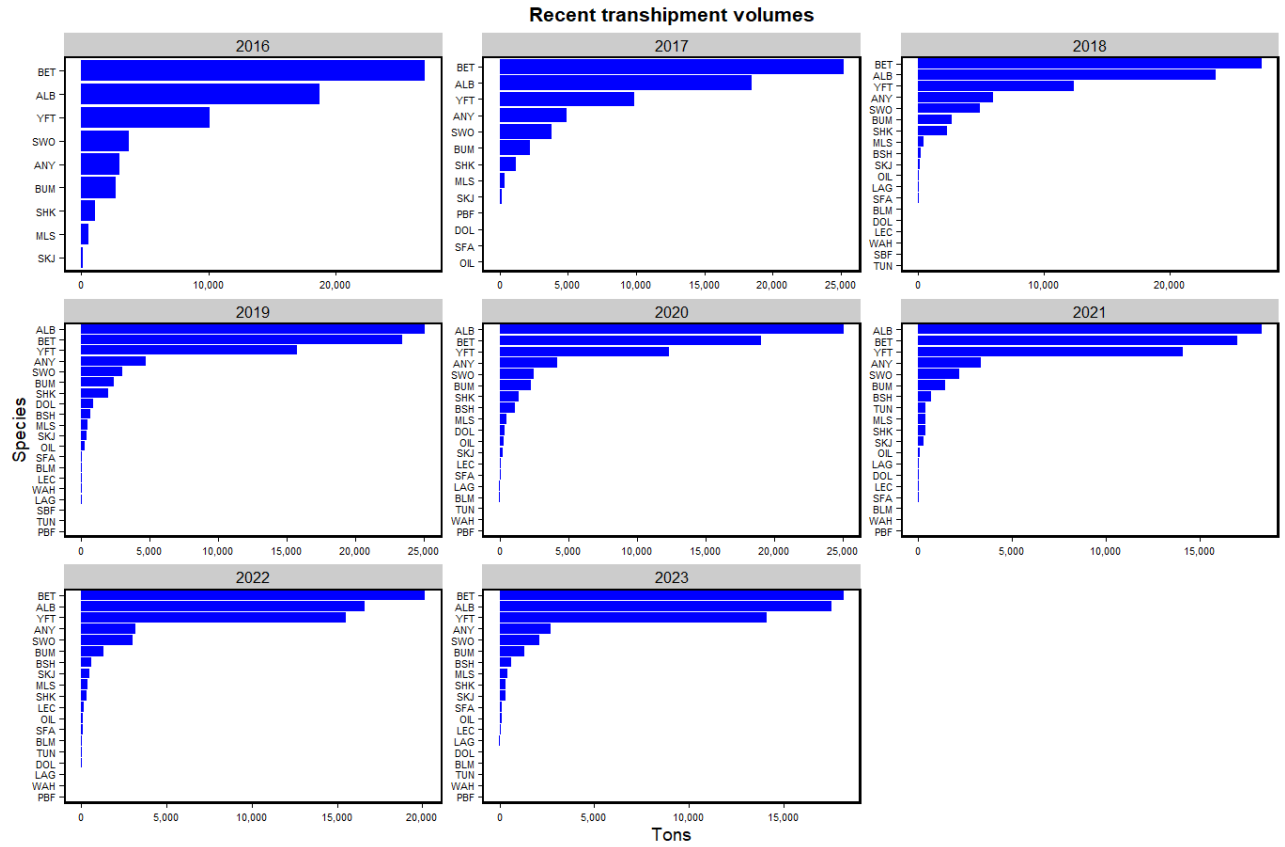


Figure 19: Overall transhipment volumes by year, all flag CCMs combined from 2018-2023.

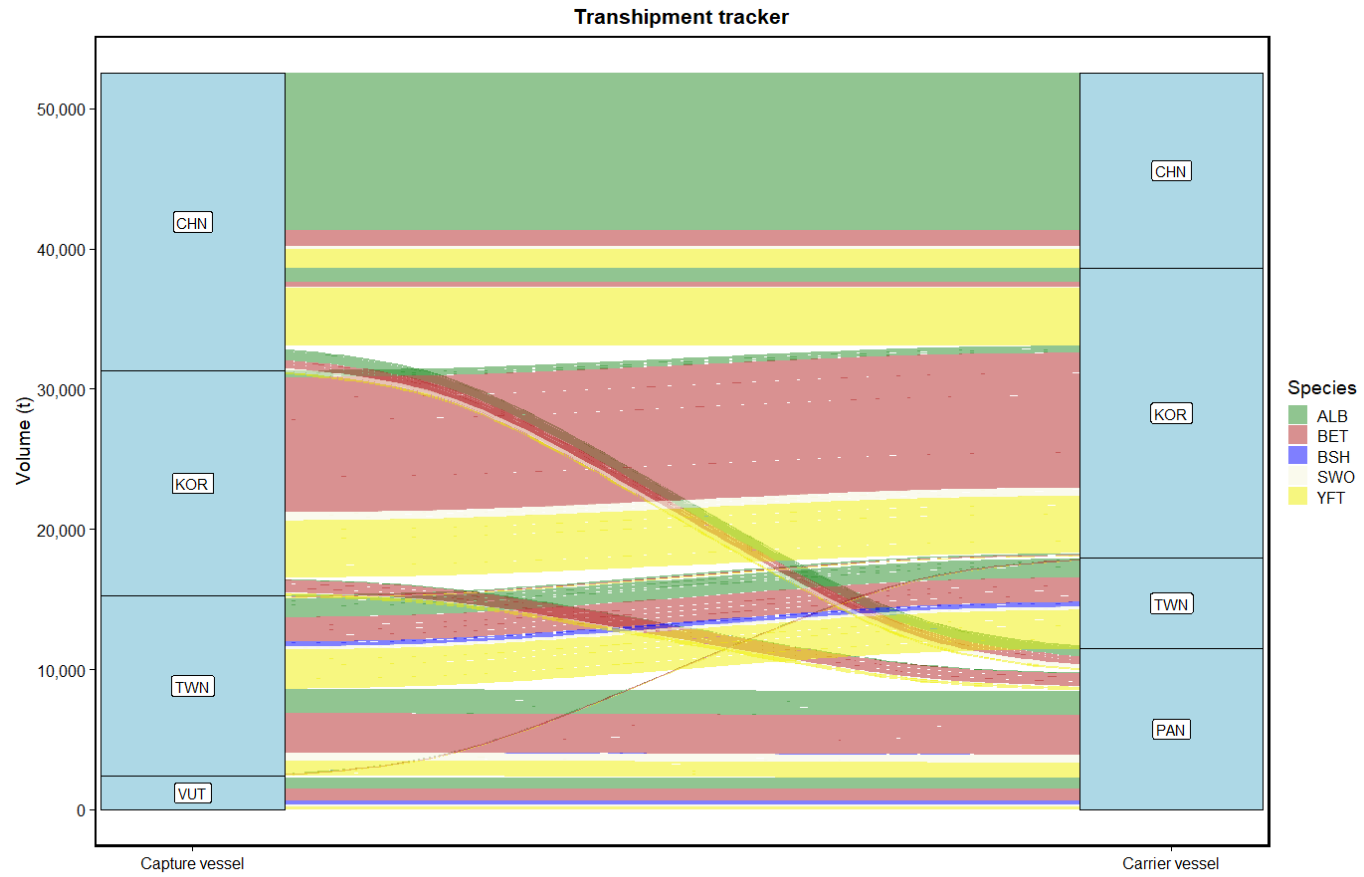


Figure 20: Transshipment from capture to carrier vessels by species for all years combined (2018-2023).

Transshipment tracker - ALB

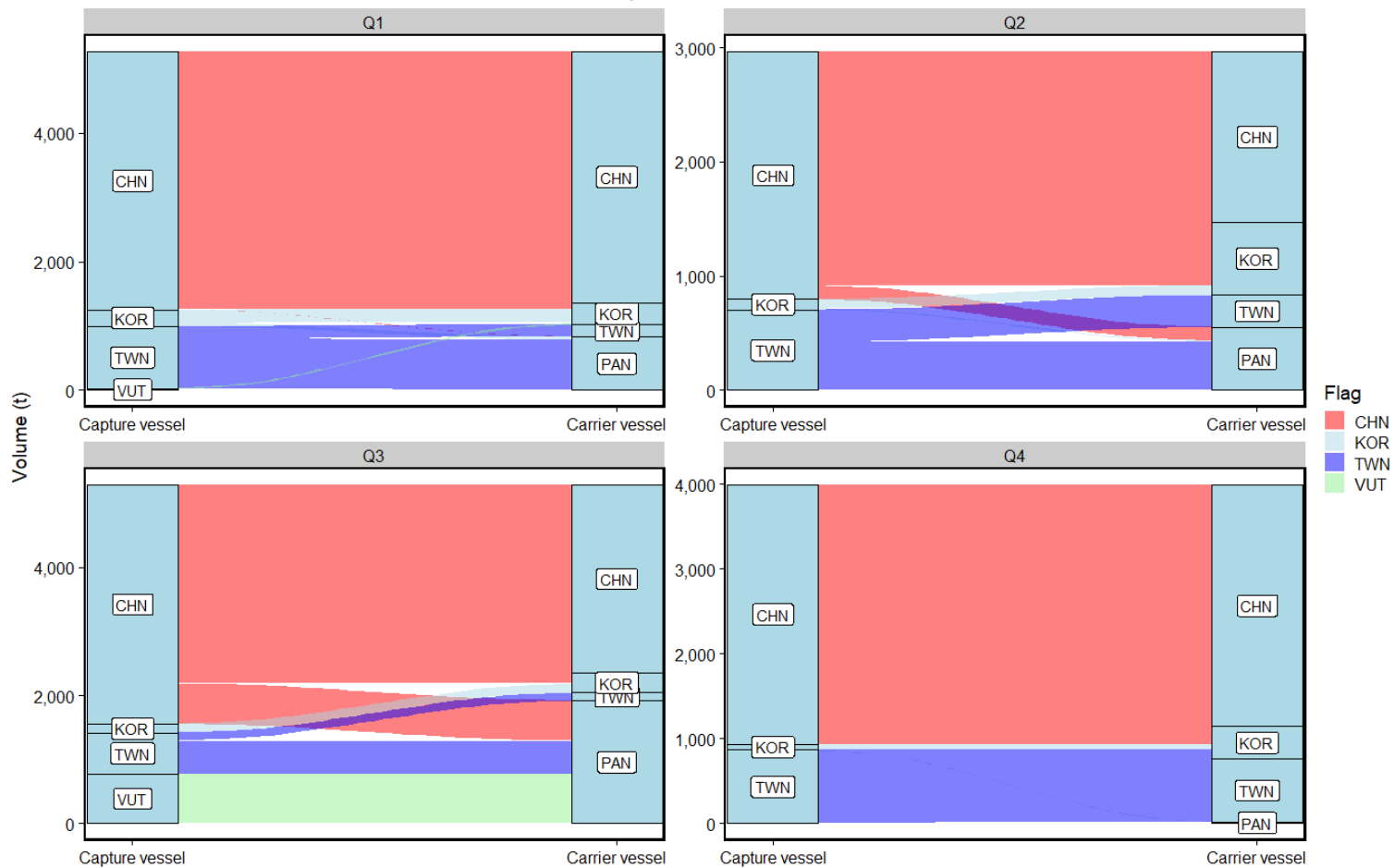


Figure 21: Transshipments from capture to carrier vessels for albacore for all years combined (2018-2023) by quarter of the year.

Transhipment tracker - BET

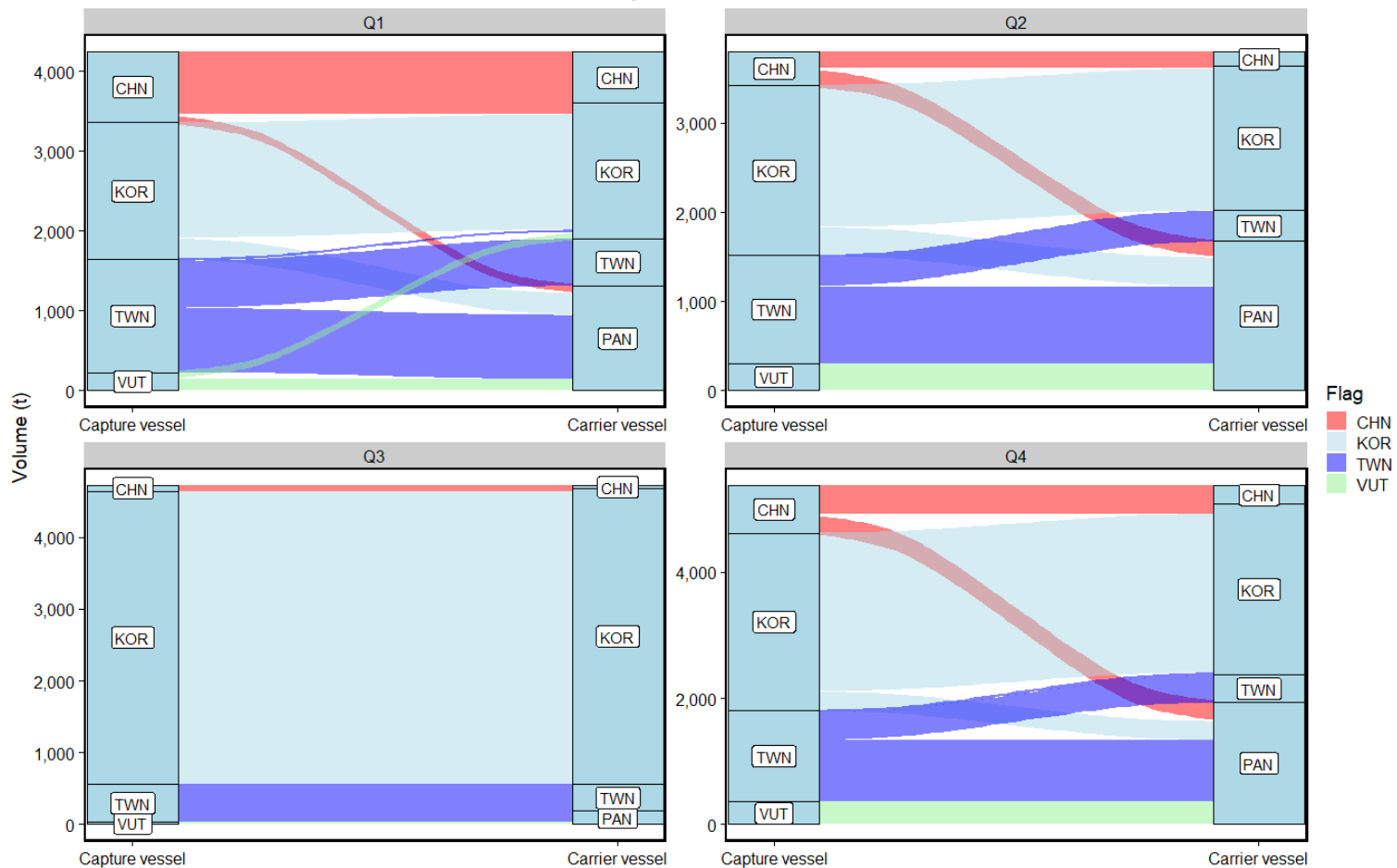


Figure 22: Transhipments from capture to carrier vessels for bigeye tuna for all years combined (2018-2023) by quarter of the year.

Transshipment tracker - YFT

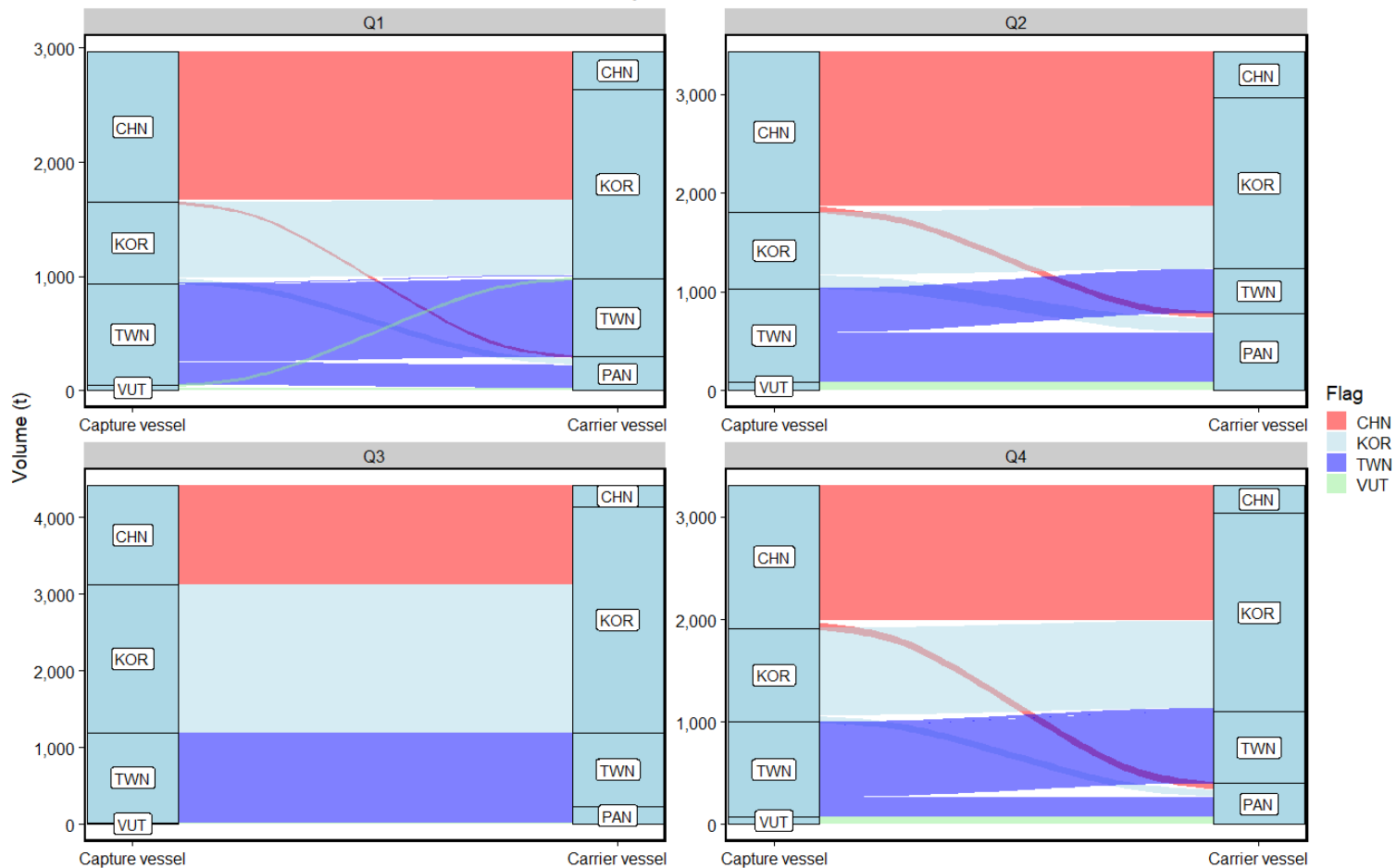


Figure 23: Transshipments from capture to carrier vessels for yellowfin for all years combined (2018-2023) by quarter of the year.

Transshipment tracker - SWO

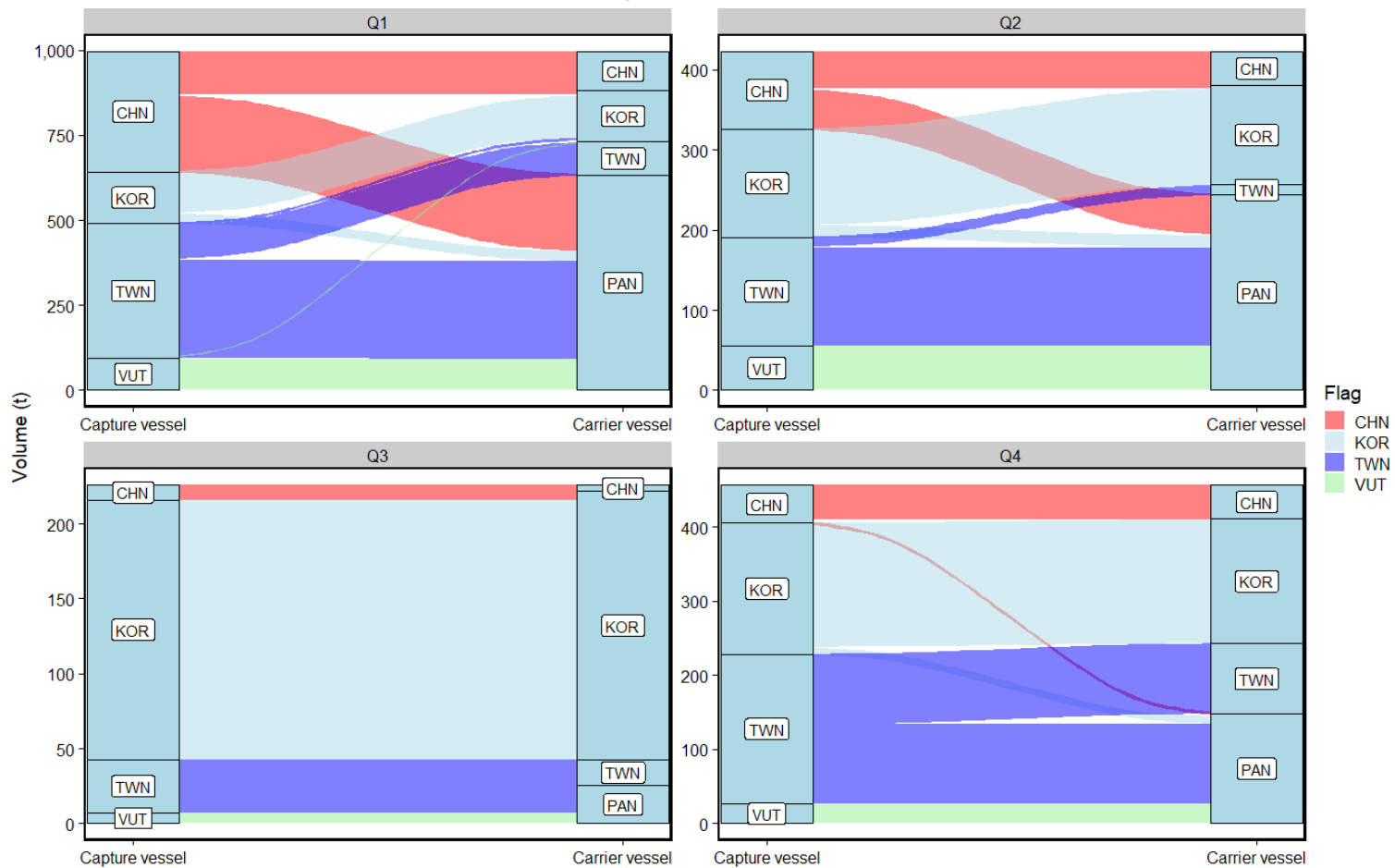


Figure 24: Transshipments from capture to carrier vessels for swordfish for all years combined (2018-2023) by quarter of the year.

Transshipment tracker - BSH

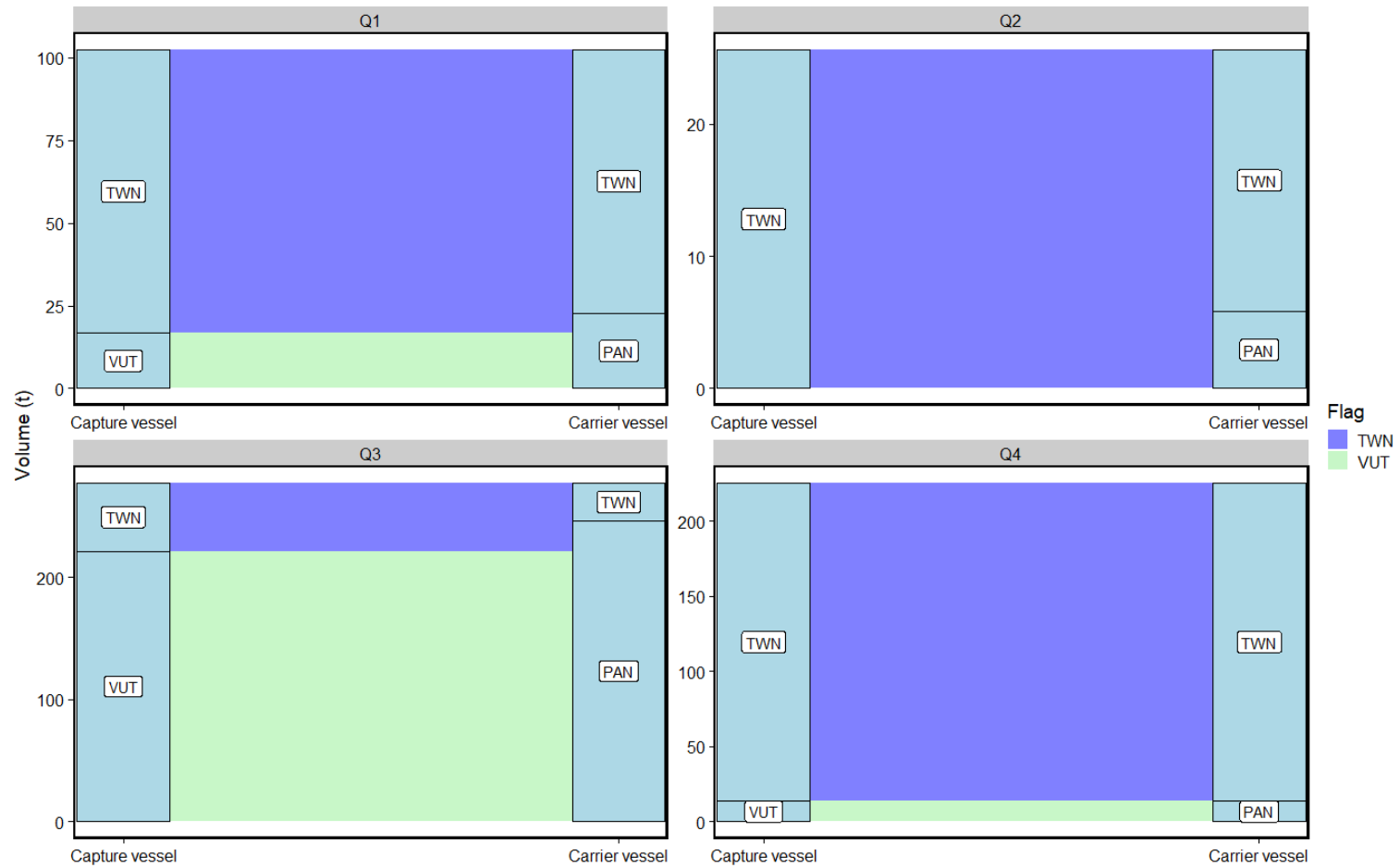


Figure 25: Transshipments from capture to carrier vessels for blue shark for all years combined (2018-2023) by quarter of the year.

Transhipment products 2023 - fishing vessel

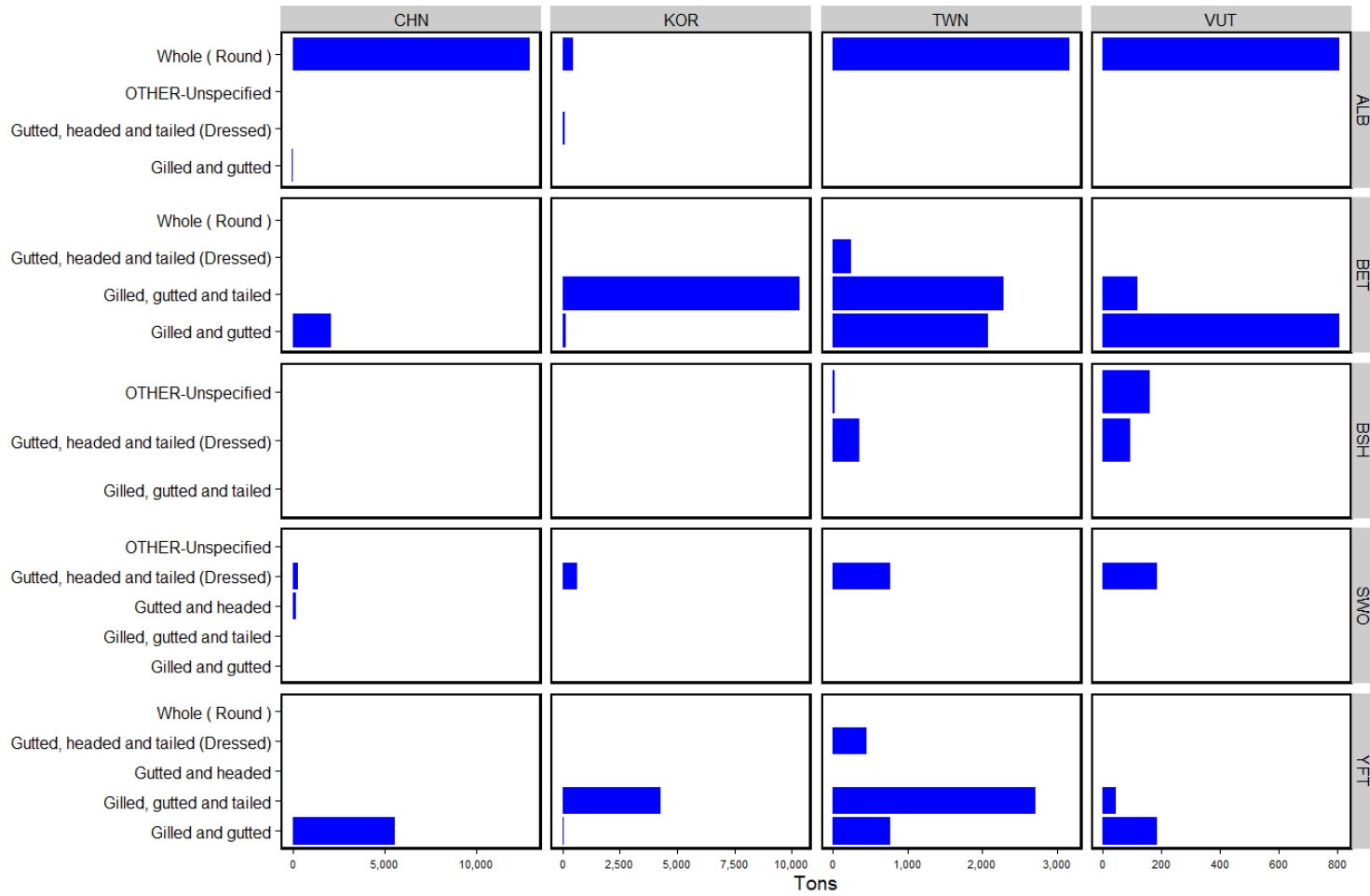


Figure 26: Transhipped species by fishing vessel flag and by product state.

Product state tracker- 2023

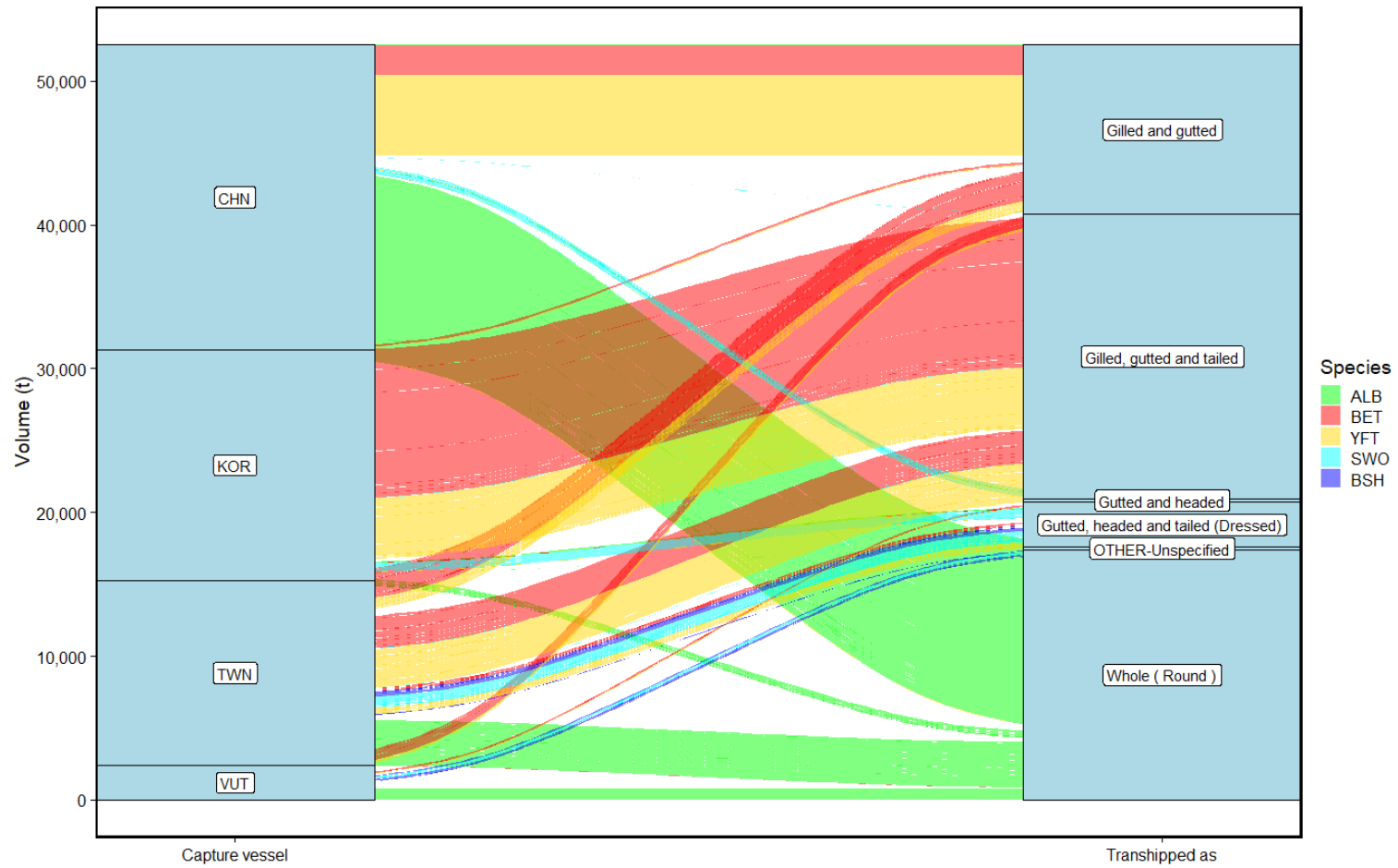


Figure 27: Overall transhipped product state by flag.

Recent transshipment volumes - Total

Reported in the Annual Report Part 1

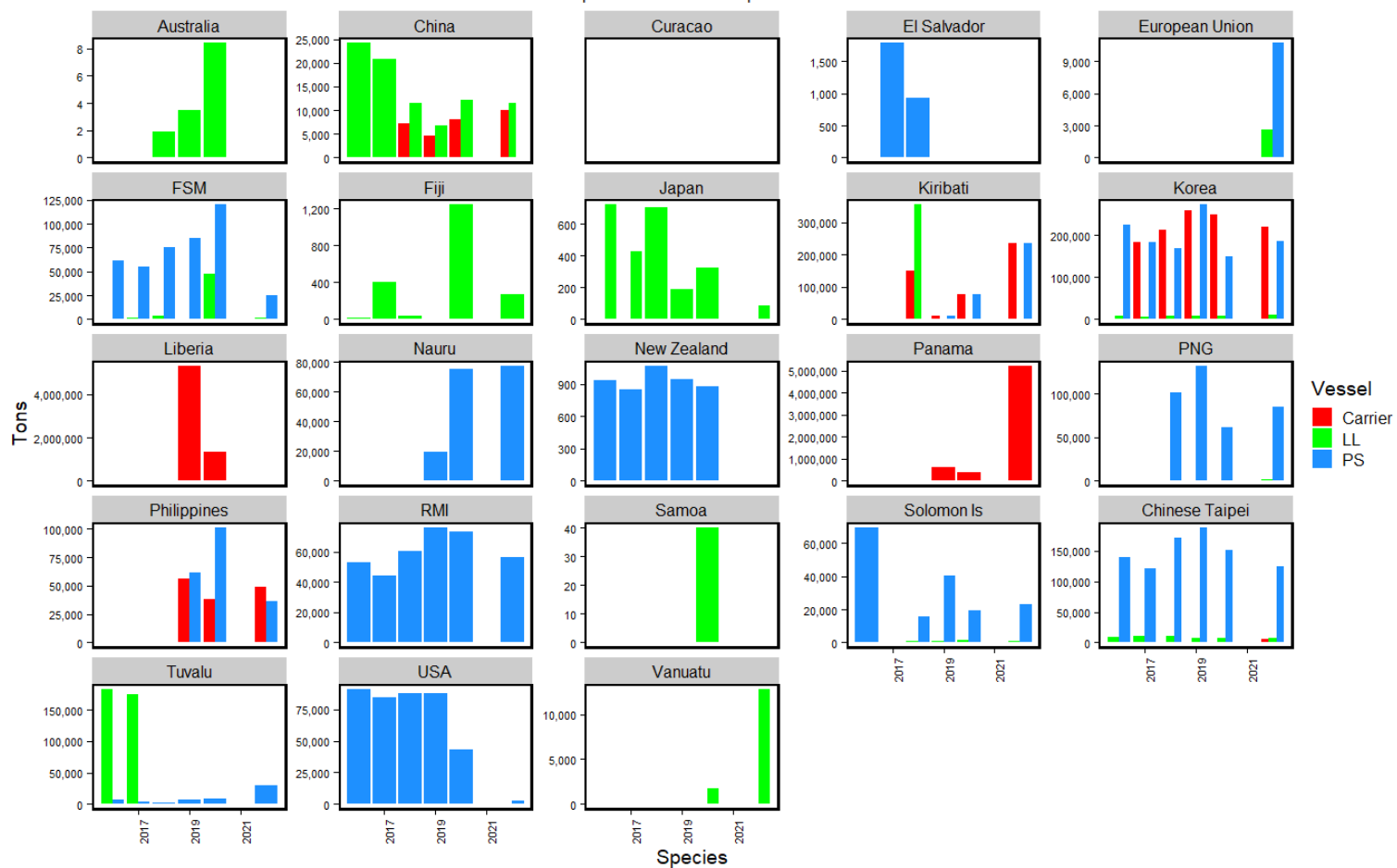


Figure 28: Reported transshipment volumes in the WCPFC Annual Report Part 1 for Reporting year 2023.

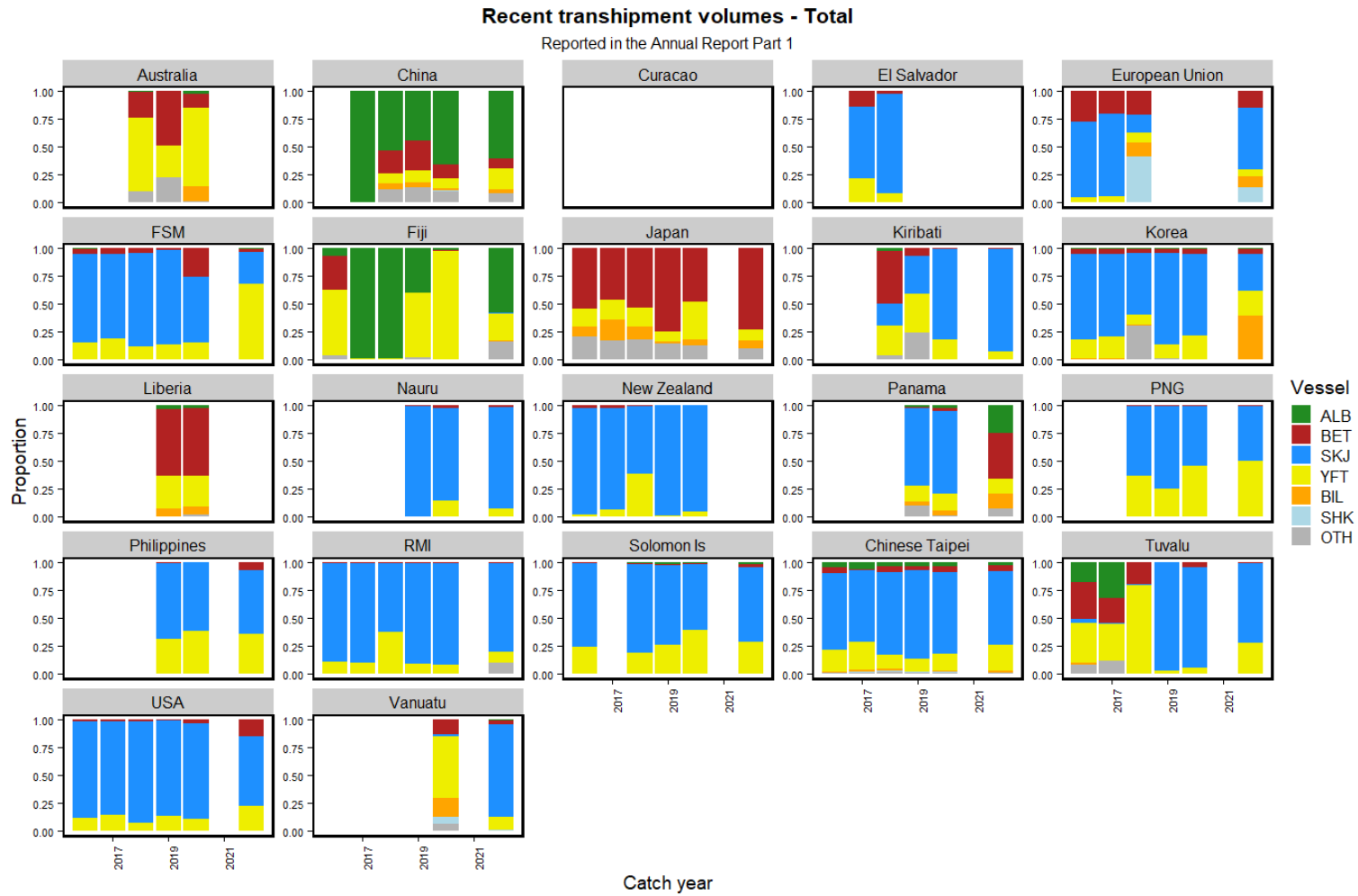


Figure 29: Reported species proportions transhipped in the WCPFC Annual Report Part 1 for Reporting year 2023.

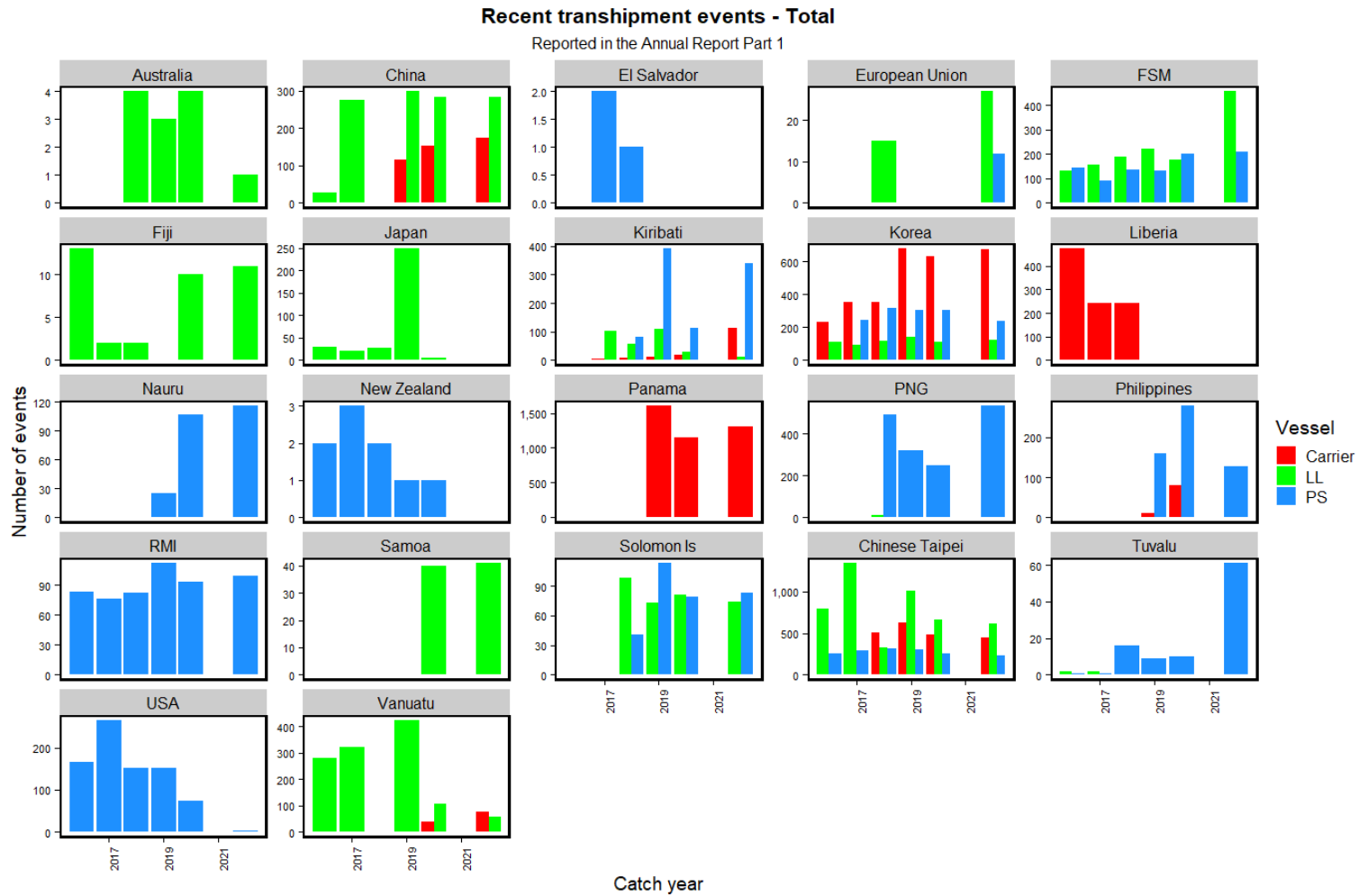


Figure 30: Total volume transhipped by vessel type reported in the WCPFC Annual Report Part 1 for Reporting year 2023.

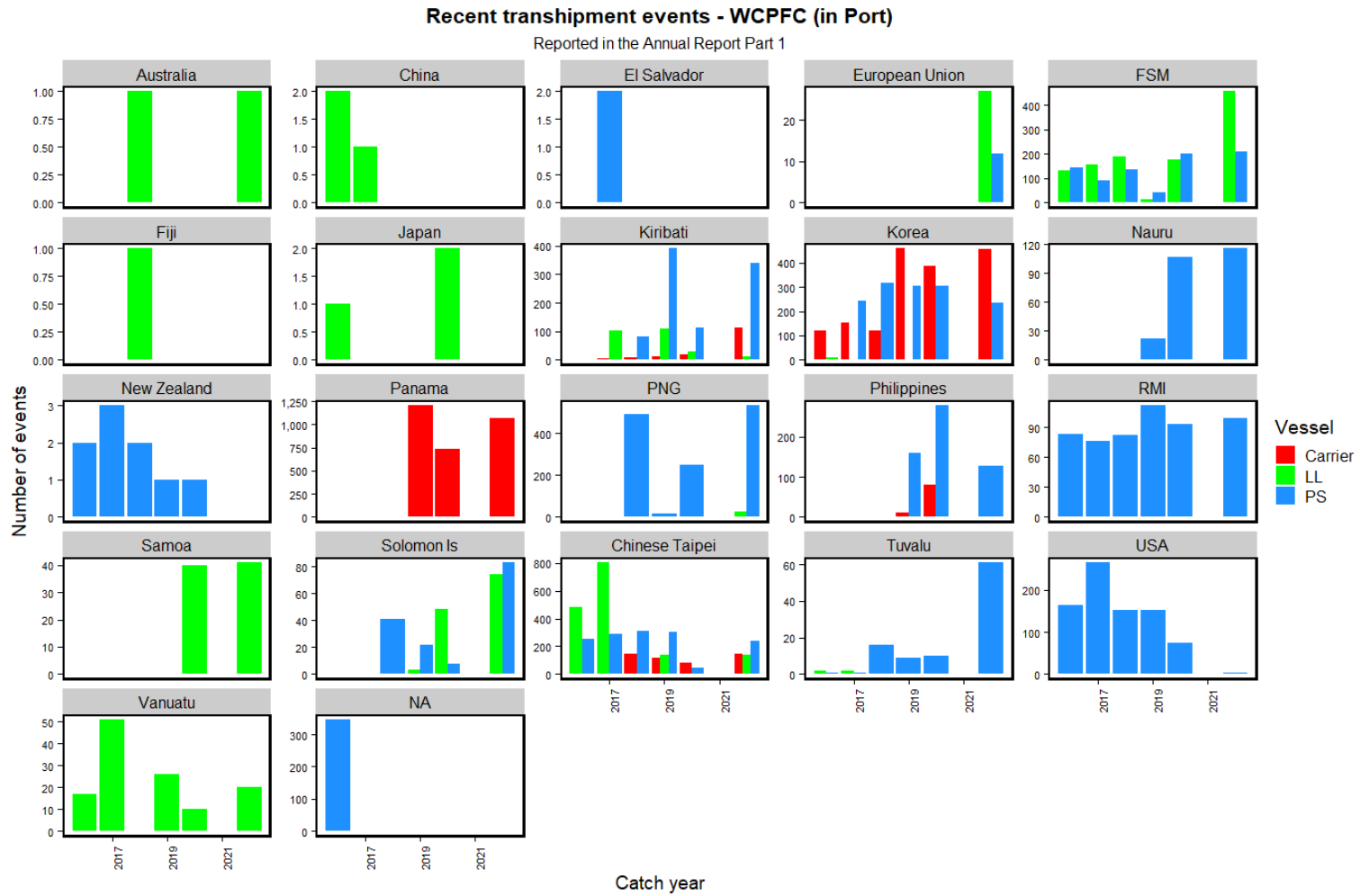


Figure 31: Volumes transhipped in port by vessel type reported in the WCPFC Annual Report Part 1 for Reporting year 2023.

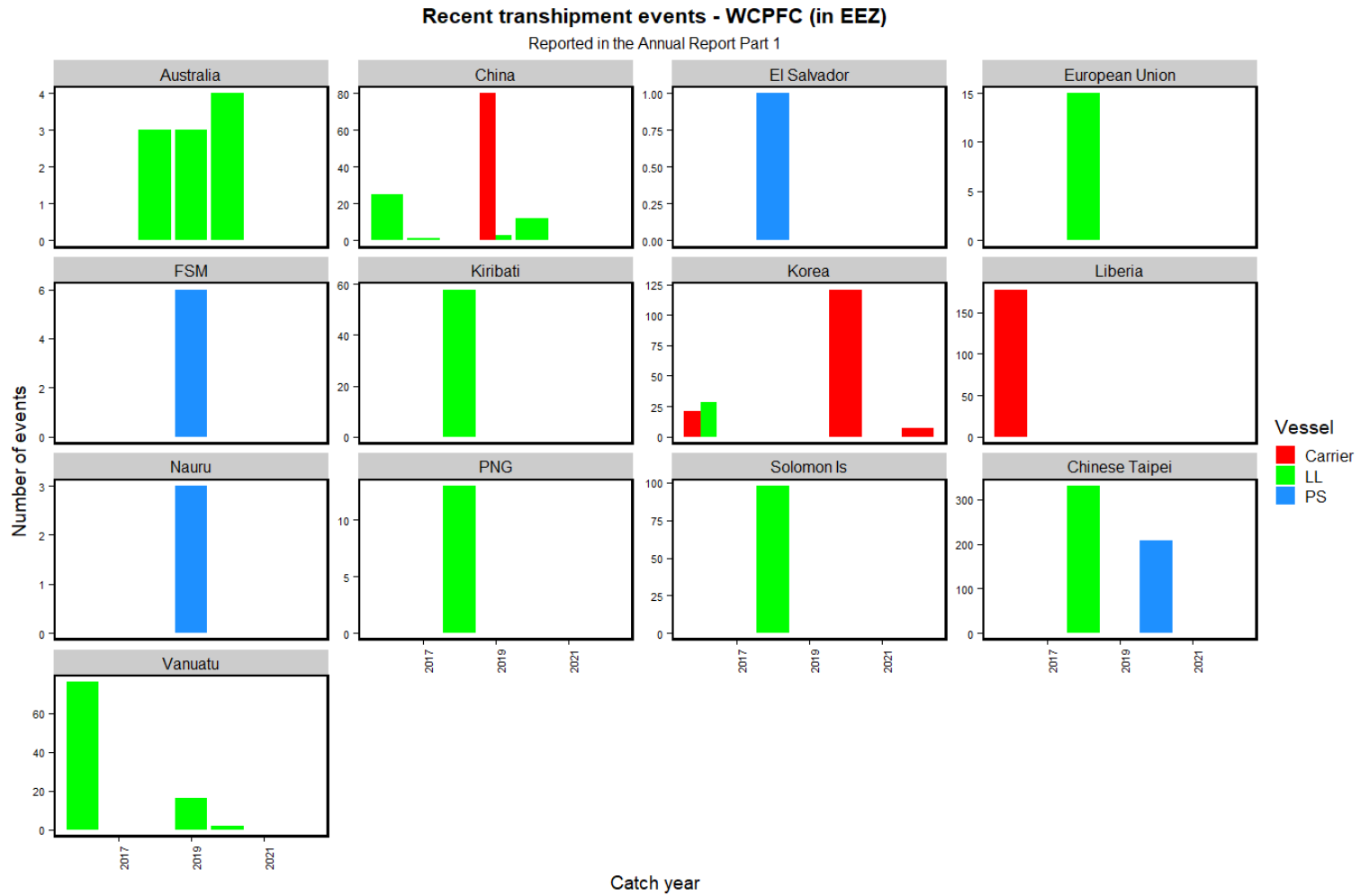


Figure 32: Volumes transhipped in EEZs by vessel type reported in the WCPFC Annual Report Part 1 for Reporting year 2023.

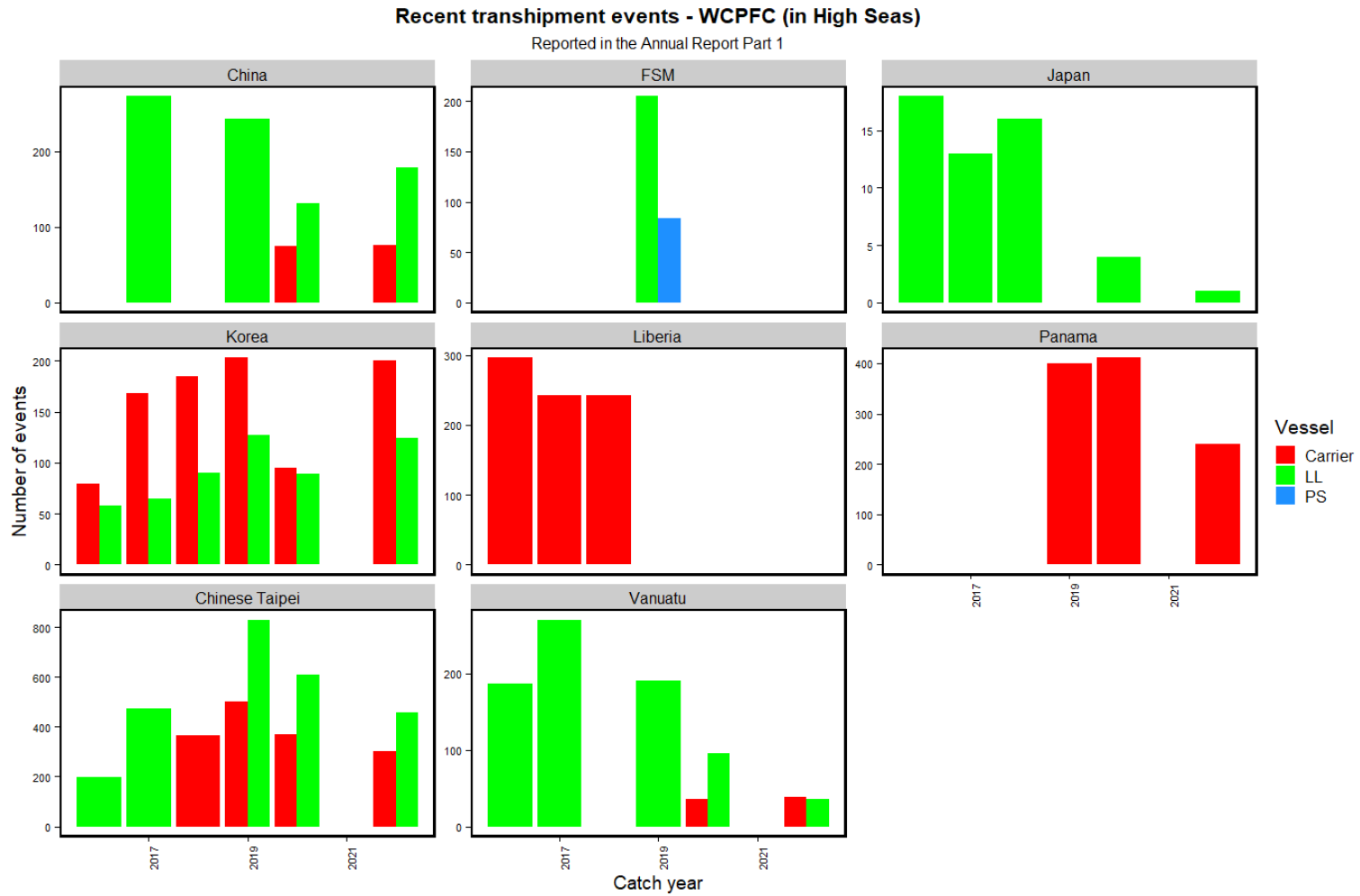
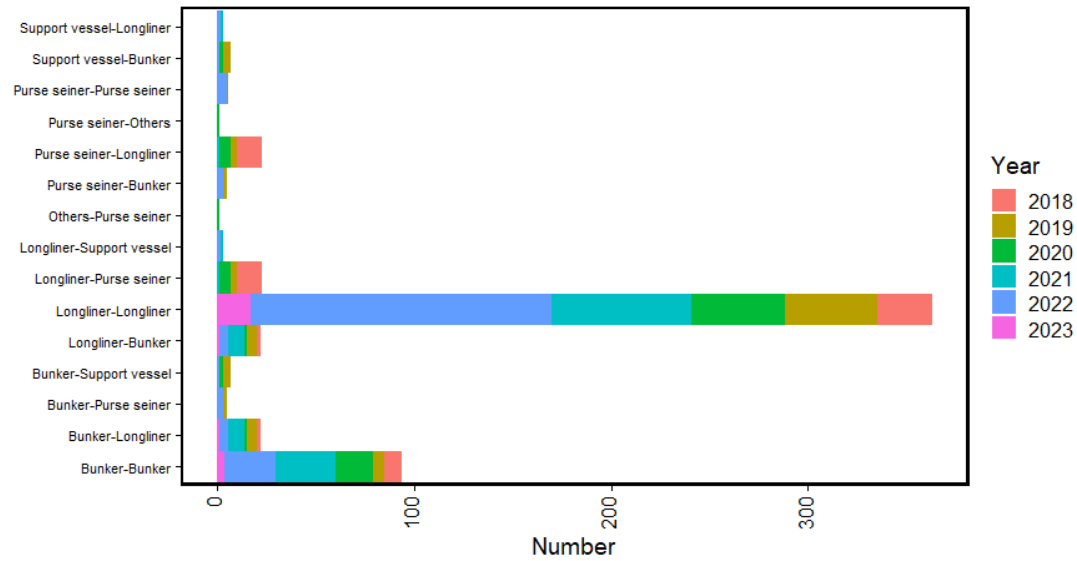


Figure 33: Volumes transhipped in in the high seas by vessel type reported in the WCPFC Annual Report Part 1 for Reporting year 2023.

Potential transshipment events



Category	Vessel 1	Vessel 2	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
No Record / No Past Link - Fish Carrier - BUNKER			3	3	1	4	1	
No Record / No Past Link - Fish Carrier - FISH CARRIER			2	1	1			
No Record / No Past Link - Fish Carrier - Longliner							1	1
	Bunker	Bunker	9	6	19	30	26	4
	Bunker	Longliner	2	5	1	8	5	1
		Purse seiner		2			3	
		Support vessel		4	2		1	
		Bunker	2	5	1	8	5	1
	Longliner	Longliner	28	47	47	71	153	17
		Purse seiner	13	3	6	1		
No Record / No Past Transshipment Link / Never Received Fish							1	2
	Others	Purse seiner			1			
		Bunker		2			3	
	Purse seiner	Longliner	13	3	6	1		
		Others			1			
		Purse seiner		1			5	
	Support vessel	Bunker		4	2		1	
		Longliner				1	2	
Past Transshipment Link			9	9	1	6	17	8
Grand Total			66	81	79	121	214	31

Figure 34: Potential transshipments between 2018-2023 by vessel category. Note that the number of records is doubled as there are two vessels in any one identified transshipment.

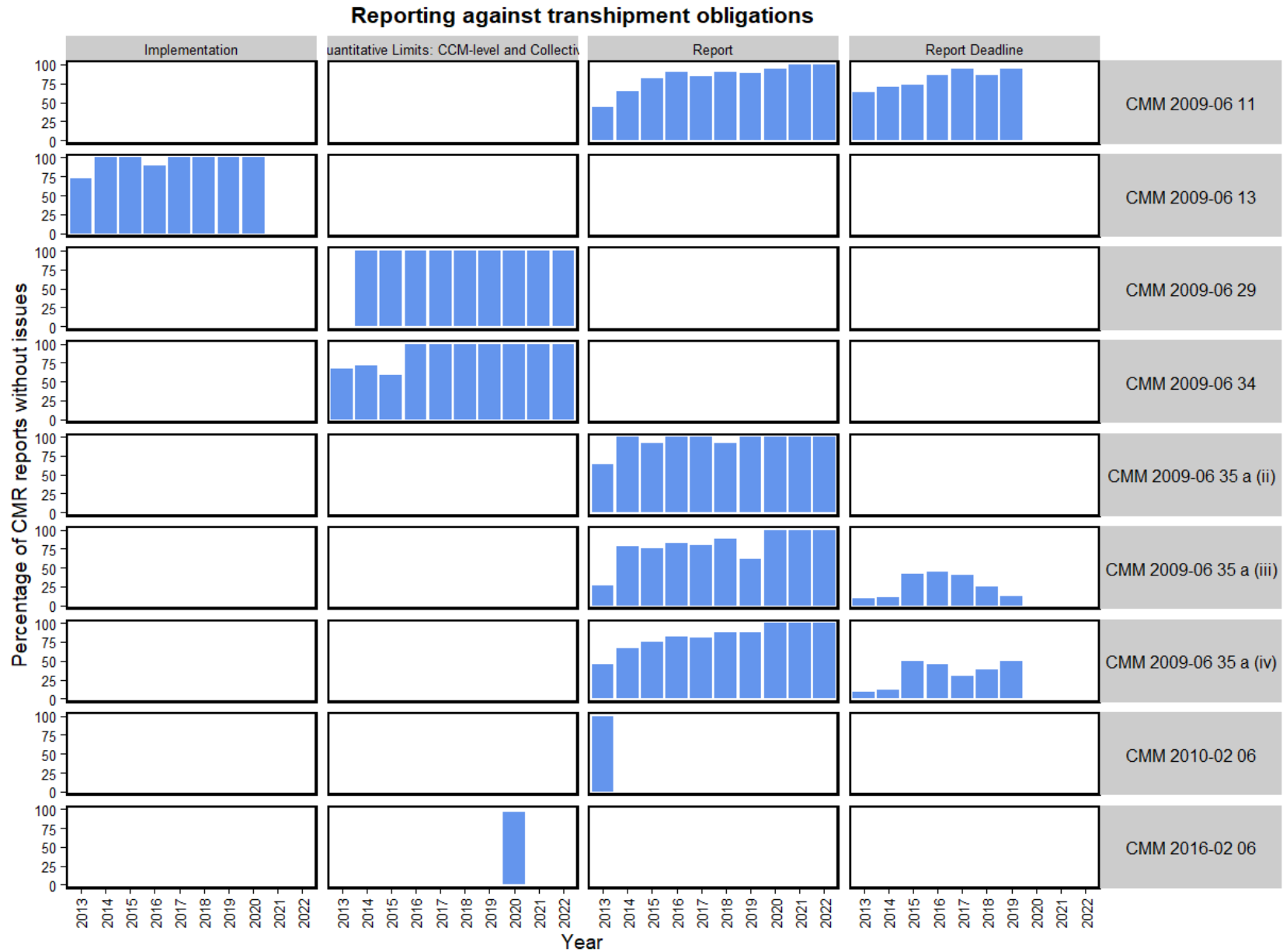


Figure 35: Summary of final WCPFC Compliance Monitoring Report Outcomes for transshipment (2014 - 2022).

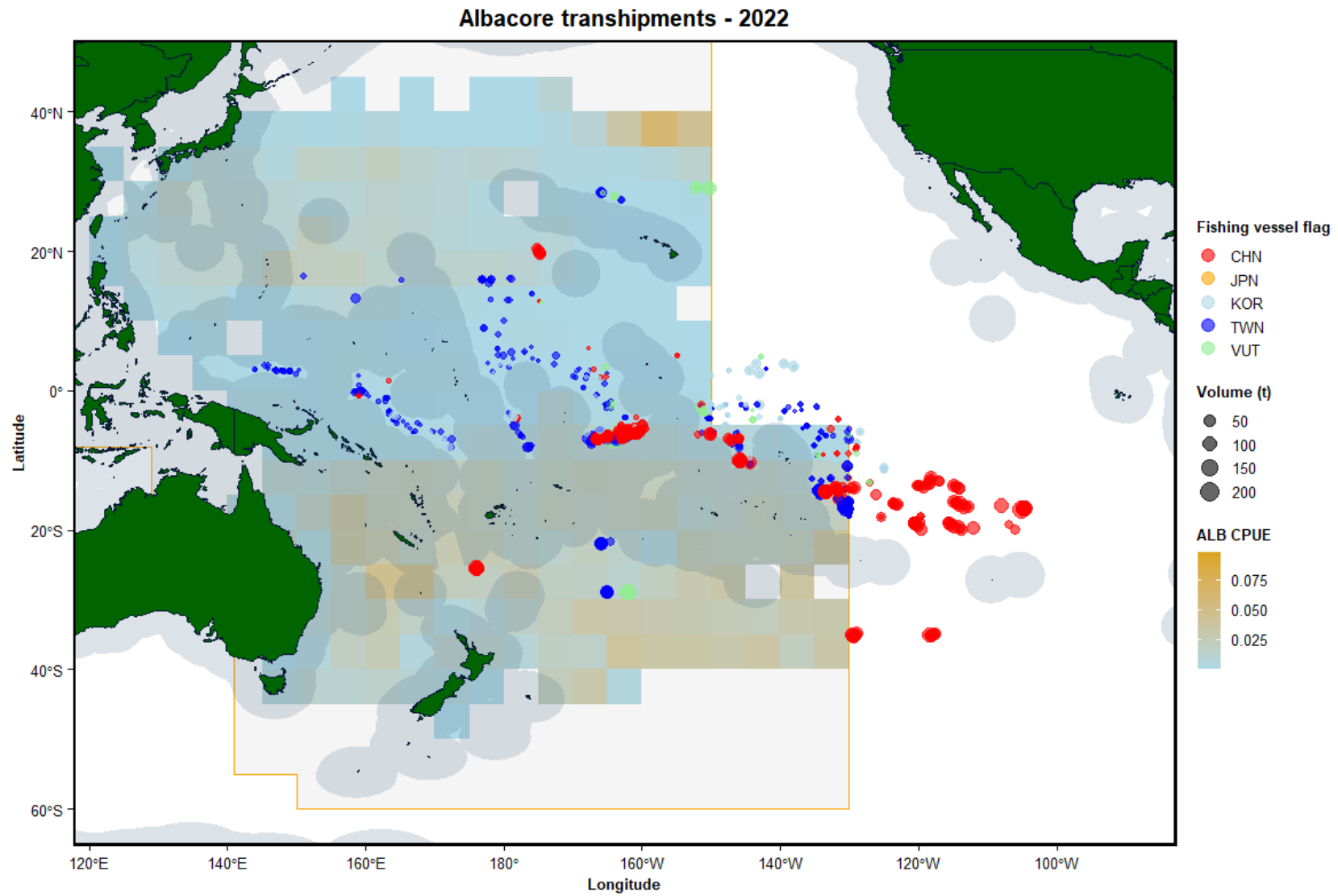


Figure 36: Catch per unit effort (CPUE) of albacore tuna at a $5^{\circ} \times 5^{\circ}$ scale for longline fishing (represented by squares) and albacore tuna transhipments by flag in 2022. Note the finalised provisional data were not complete for 2023 at the time of the final analysis.

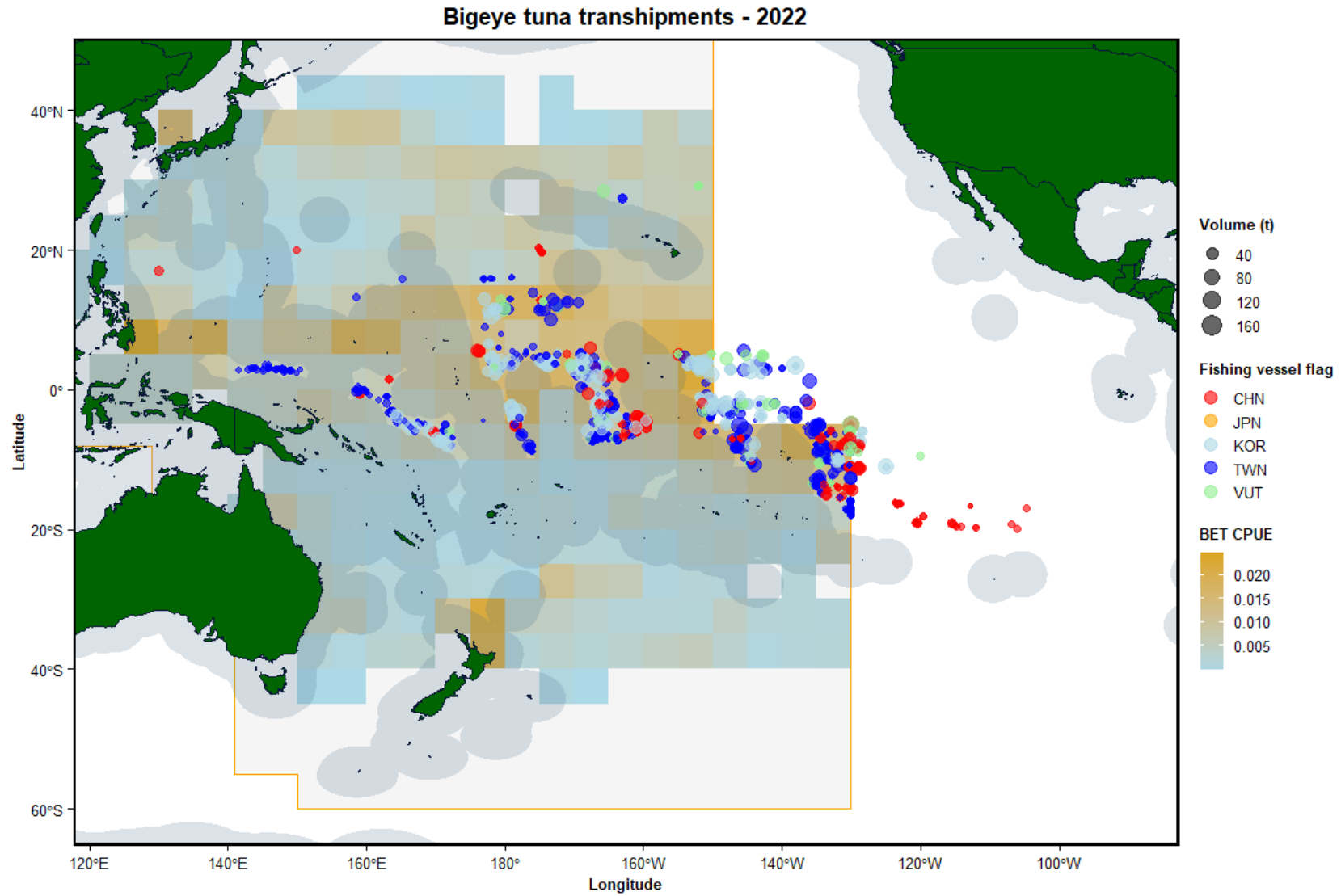


Figure 37: Catch per unit effort (CPUE) of bigeye tuna at a 5° x 5° scale for longline fishing (represented by squares) and bigeye tuna transhipments by flag in 2022. Note the finalised provisional data were not complete for 2023 at the time of the final analysis.

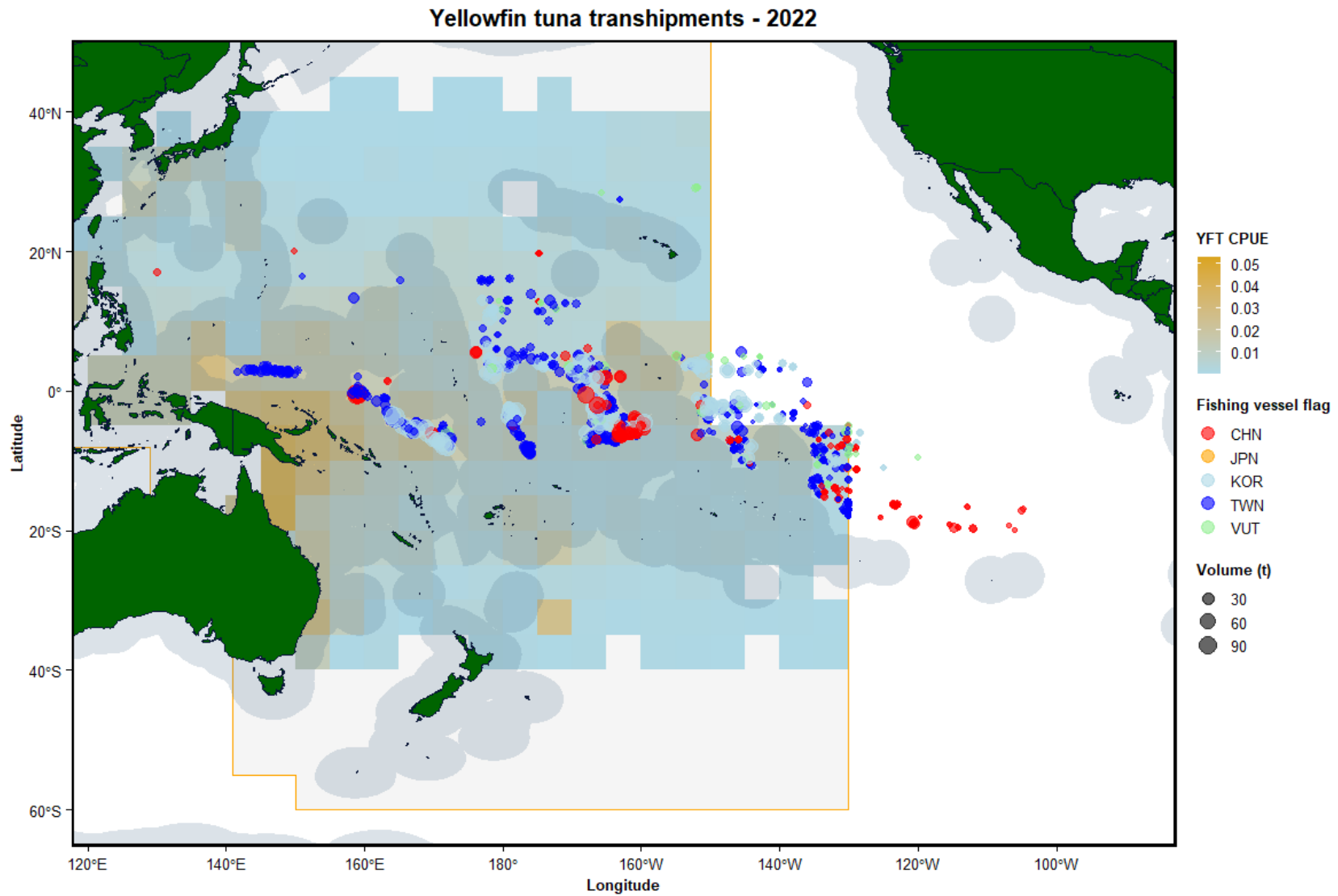


Figure 38: Catch per unit effort (CPUE) of yellowfin tuna at a 5° x 5° scale for longline fishing (represented by squares) and yellowfin tuna transshipments by flag in 2022. Note the finalised provisional data were not complete for 2023 at the time of the final analysis.

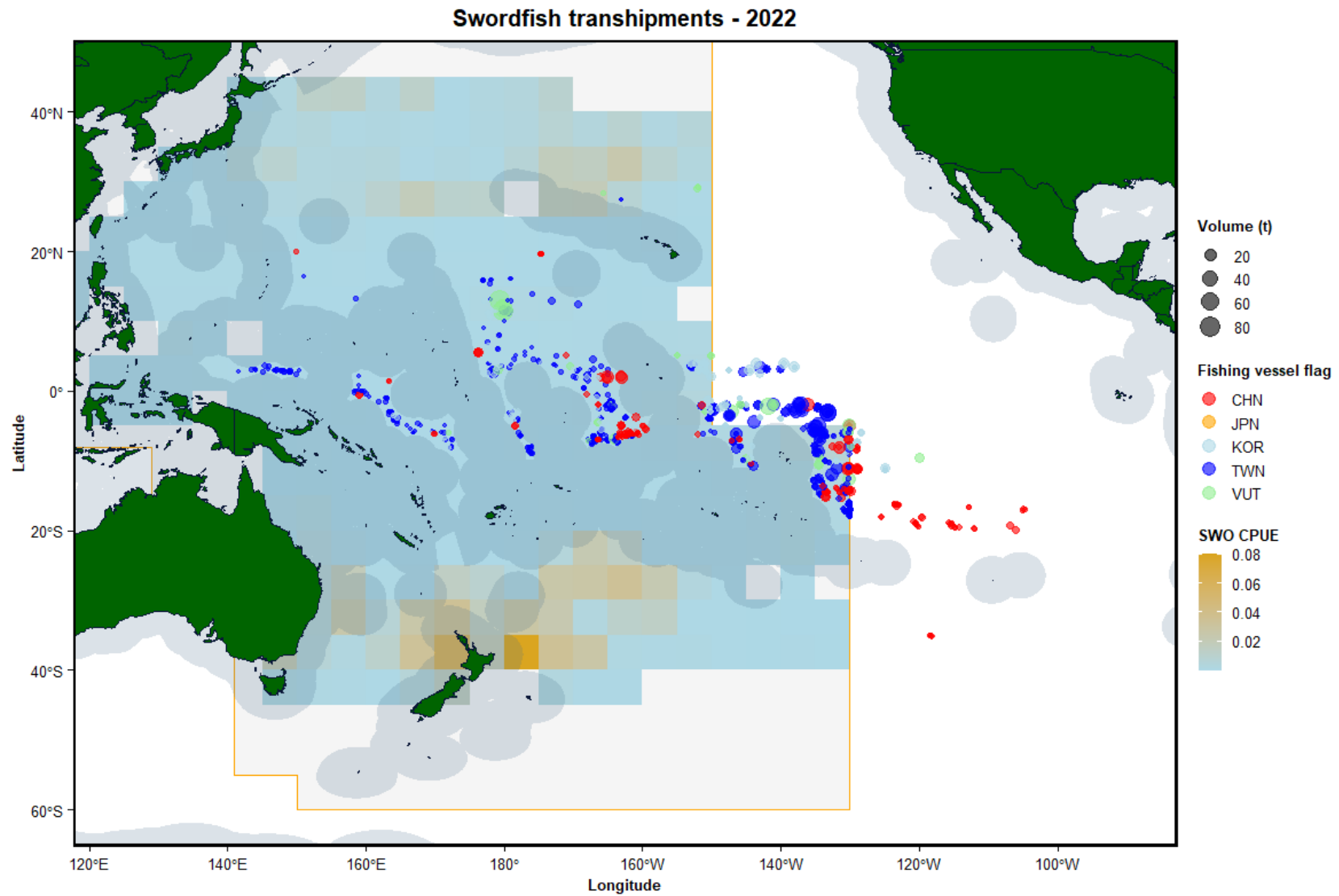


Figure 39: Catch per unit effort (CPUE) of swordfish at a 5° x 5° scale for longline fishing (represented by squares) and swordfish transshipments by flag in 2022. Note the finalised provisional data were not complete for 2023 at the time of the final analysis.

Annex I

Table Annex I - 1: Summary of CCMs responses in Annual Report Part 2 covering 2023 activities.

CMM	CMM implemented	Summary from AR Pt2
CMM 2009-06 11 (Annual report on all transshipment activities covered by this Measure (including transshipment activities in ports or EEZs) in accordance with the specified guidelines (Annex II))	19 Yes	Refer to Annual Report Part 1 for details of transshipments carried out/ transshipments occurred in port or designated area
	19 N/A	No flagged vessels/No flagged vessels fished in 2023/Had flagged vessels in 2022 but none were authorised or did tranship in high seas in 2023.
CMM 2009-06 13 (CCM shall ensure that vessels they are responsible for carry observers from the WCPFC ROP to observe transshipments at sea)	20 Yes	Implemented through national legislation/regulation/license terms and conditions / No flagged vessels transhipped in 2023/100% observer coverage
	18 N/A	No flagged vessels/No flagged vessels fished in 2023/Had flagged vessels in 2023 but none were authorised or did tranship in high seas in 2023.
CMM 2009-06 29 (only authorise those purse seine vessels that that have received an exemption by the Commission to engage in transshipment outside of port. Where applicable, flag CCM authorisation should be vessel-specific and address any specific conditions identified by the Commission.	12 Yes	Implemented through national legislation/regulation/license terms and conditions / All transshipments happened in port except those approved for at sea during the COVID-19 period / Do not permit transshipment for purse seine
	26 N/A	No flagged purse seiners fished in 2023 / Had flagged purse seine vessels in 2023 but none granted an exemption to tranship out of port.
CMM 2009-06 34 & 35 a. (ii) (Ban on high seas transshipment, unless a CCM has determined impracticability in accordance with para 37 guidelines and has advised the Commission of such.)	9 Yes	Have notified the Secretariat that it is impracticable for flagged longliners to operate without being able to tranship on the high seas; Vessels authorised to tranship in the high seas is indicated in the RFV. One CCM provided a detailed response on the basis for their determination of impracticability
	29 N/A	No flagged vessels in 2023/No flagged vessels fished in 2023/Had flagged vessels in 2023 but none were authorised or did tranship in high seas in 2023
CMM 2009-06 35 a(iii) & a (iv) (reporting prior to high seas transshipment and declaration after transshipment event)	6 Yes	Required reports submitted to the Secretariat or activities were not allowed/CCM does not allow high seas transshipment/No transshipment activities occurred/Regulated under national legislation
	32 N/A	No flagged vessels/No flagged vessels fished in 2023/Had flagged vessels in 2023 but none were authorised to, or did, tranship in high seas in 2023

Annex II

Table Annex II - 1: A. Reported quantities (kgs) of high seas transshipments of highly migratory fish stocks by species by month by year, based on reports received by WCPFC Secretariat from 2020 - 2021 under CMM 2009-06 para 35 a iv), including events reported to WCPFC that took place in IATTC area.

Year/Month	ALB	BET	YFT	SWO	Other	Total
Total - 2020	25,043	19,016	12,362	2,484	10,742	69,648
01	2,086	1,955	1,145	205	1,095	6,486
02	1,996	1,689	941	172	1,312	6,111
03	1,641	2,721	1,237	640	991	7,231
04	421	1,867	1,170	107	965	4,530
05	777	1,966	1,476	154	501	4,873
06	3,071	871	807	60	456	5,265
07	3,764	1,558	1,352	64	708	7,446
08	3,249	235	602	29	1,302	5,416
09	2,063	2,436	1,291	514	798	7,101
10	2,154	1,538	900	227	632	5,452
11	2,899	302	483	63	1,153	4,901
12	922	1,878	958	249	829	4,836
Total - 2021	18,314	17,016	14,133	2,184	7,334	58,983
01	3,302	1,450	433	451	790	6,426
02	1,504	1,989	1,619	262	634	6,008
03	1,431	1,073	811	101	472	3,888
04	624	412	696	28	370	2,131
05	1,644	1,763	1,271	313	801	5,793
06	655	1,798	1,350	92	430	4,325
07	1,899	956	1,553	113	423	4,944
08	1,720	807	1,462	39	413	4,441
09	1,710	1,900	1,771	110	971	6,463
10	2,269	1,190	1,489	70	833	5,851
11	559	1,774	681	114	354	3,481
12	997	1,904	997	491	843	5,232
Grand Total	43,357	36,032	26,495	4,668	18,076	128,631

Table Annex II - 2: A. Reported quantities (kgs) of high seas transshipments of highly migratory fish stocks by species by month by year, based on reports received by WCPFC Secretariat from 2022 - 2023 under CMM 2009-06 para 35 a iv), including events reported to WCPFC that took place in IATTC area.

Year/Month	ALB	BET	YFT	SWO	Other	Total
Total - 2022	16,632	20,150	15,529	3,021	6,584	61,915
01	1,187	1,550	1,259	205	618	4,819
02	865	2,908	1,441	622	663	6,498
03	401	2,638	1,198	290	630	5,158
04	1,004	1,552	601	200	290	3,647
05	1,723	2,045	1,532	431	792	6,523
06	1,962	1,269	1,635	128	402	5,395
07	2,445	1,417	1,348	189	455	5,853
08	1,810	2,186	2,785	113	449	7,343
09	664	474	672	47	214	2,072
10	2,229	1,278	1,348	164	584	5,602
11	1,137	1,334	922	313	884	4,590
12	1,205	1,499	788	319	603	4,415
Total - 2023	17,515	18,159	14,131	2,101	6,011	57,914
01	123	403	323	27	198	1,075
02	3,052	2,515	1,713	776	956	9,011
03	2,089	1,329	933	193	713	5,257
04	221	291	263	48	100	923
05	1,128	2,291	2,083	206	329	6,037
06	1,616	1,220	1,089	168	220	4,313
07	3,375	2,086	1,557	112	636	7,766
08	952	2,086	1,991	80	607	5,715
09	965	556	869	34	602	3,025
10	1,275	3,549	1,089	279	544	6,735
11	565	993	1,600	60	333	3,551
12	2,154	840	621	118	773	4,506
Grand Total	34,147	38,309	29,660	5,122	12,595	119,829

Annex III

Table Annex III - 1: Summary of CCM reporting of 2023 on the number of annual transhipments events as reported in Annual Report Part 1 2024 covering the 2023 calendar year based on reports submitted to WCPFC. Note may not include CCM replies in 2023 through feedback on the dCMR.

CCM	Vessel	Transhipments in WCPFC	Transhipments outside WCPFC	Total	WCPFC Archipelagic	WCPFC in port	WCPFC in EEZ	WCPFC High Seas	Port Outside WCPFC	Outside WCPFC
China	Carrier	76	99	175	0	0	0	76	0	99
Curacao	Carrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kiribati	Carrier	112	0	112	0	112	0	0	0	0
Korea	Carrier	664	9	673	0	457	7	200	0	9
Liberia	Carrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chinese Taipei	Carrier	443	2	445	0	143	0	300	0	2
Panama	Carrier	1,311	0	1,311	0	1,071	0	240	0	0
Philippines	Carrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vanuatu	Carrier	38	37	75	0	0	0	38	0	37
Australia	LL	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
China	LL	179	105	284	0	0	0	179	0	105
FSM	LL	456	0	456	0	456	0	0	0	0
Fiji	LL	11	0	11	11	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	LL	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Kiribati	LL	13	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	0
Korea	LL	124	1	125	0	0	0	124	0	1
PNG	LL	26	0	26	0	26	0	0	0	0
Samoa	LL	41	0	41	0	41	0	0	0	0
Solomon Is	LL	74	0	74	0	74	0	0	0	0
Chinese Taipei	LL	601	14	615	0	142	0	459	0	14
Vanuatu	LL	56	1	57	0	20	0	36	0	1
European Union	LL	27	0	27	0	27	0	0	0	0
European Union	PS	12	0	12	0	12	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FSM	PS	208	0	208	0	208	0	0	0	0
Kiribati	PS	339	0	339	0	339	0	0	0	0
Korea	PS	236	0	236	0	236	0	0	0	0
Nauru	PS	116	0	116	0	116	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philippines	PS	127	0	127	0	127	0	0	0	0
PNG	PS	533	0	533	0	533	0	0	0	0
RMI	PS	99	0	99	0	99	0	0	0	0
Solomon Is	PS	83	0	83	0	83	0	0	0	0
Chinese Taipei	PS	237	0	237	0	237	0	0	0	0
Tuvalu	PS	61	0	61	0	61	0	0	0	0

Table Annex III - 2: Summary of CCM reporting of the quantity of fish from annual transshipments offloaded from longline vessels as reported in 2023 Annual Report Part 1 covering the 2022 calendar year based on reports submitted to WCPFC as at 12 August 2023. Note may not include CCM replies in 2022 through feedback on the dCMR.

CCM	Vessel	Species	Catch in WCPFC	Catch outside WCPFC	Total	WCPFC Archipelagic	WCPFC in port	WCPFC in EEZ	WCPFC High Seas	Port Outside WCPFC	Outside WCPFC
Australia	LL	ALB	0.000	0	0.00000	0.000	0.01800	0	0	0	0
Australia	LL	BET	0.000	0	0.00000	0.000	0.95000	0	0	0	0
Australia	LL	MLS	0.000	0	0.00000	0.000	0.51500	0	0	0	0
Australia	LL	OTH	0.000	0	0.00000	0.000	0.11000	0	0	0	0
Australia	LL	SHK	0.000	0	0.00000	0.000	0.00000	0	0	0	0
Australia	LL	SWO	0.000	0	0.00000	0.000	0.12000	0	0	0	0
Australia	LL	WAH	0.000	0	0.00000	0.000	0.00000	0	0	0	0
Australia	LL	YFT	0.000	0	0.00000	0.000	0.77000	0	0	0	0
China	LL	ALB	4,559.000	7,041	11,600.00000	0.000	0.00000	0	5,602	0	7,355
China	LL	BET	1,247.000	595	1,842.00000	0.000	0.00000	0	1,198	0	868
China	LL	BUM	129.000	17	146.00000	0.000	0.00000	0	133	0	18
China	LL	MLS	22.000	122	144.00000	0.000	0.00000	0	23	0	127
China	LL	OTH	715.000	1,041	1,756.00000	0.000	0.00000	0	787	0	1,105
China	LL	SHK	0.000	0	0.00000	0.000	0.00000	0	0	0	0
China	LL	SKJ	5.000	0	5.00000	0.000	0.00000	0	0	0	0
China	LL	SWO	77.000	343	420.00000	0.000	0.00000	0	221	0	292
China	LL	YFT	5,415.000	168	5,583.00000	0.000	0.00000	0	5,162	0	492
European Union	LL	ALB	0.000	0	6.91800	0.000	6.91800	0	0	0	0
European Union	LL	BET	0.000	0	166.69600	0.000	166.69600	0	0	0	0
European Union	LL	BLM	0.000	0	21.06800	0.000	21.06800	0	0	0	0
European Union	LL	BSH	0.000	0	2,611.06500	0.000	2,611.06500	0	0	0	0
European Union	LL	BUM	0.000	0	47.08400	0.000	47.08400	0	0	0	0
European Union	LL	DOL	0.000	0	9.13300	0.000	9.13300	0	0	0	0
European Union	LL	LAG	0.000	0	0.92600	0.000	0.92600	0	0	0	0
European Union	LL	LEC	0.000	0	32.18200	0.000	32.18200	0	0	0	0
European Union	LL	MLS	0.000	0	133.46300	0.000	133.46300	0	0	0	0
European Union	LL	OIL	0.000	0	0.03700	0.000	0.03700	0	0	0	0
European Union	LL	SHK	0.000	0	0.00000	0.000	0.00000	0	0	0	0
European Union	LL	SMA	0.000	0	321.04200	0.000	321.04200	0	0	0	0
European Union	LL	SWO	0.000	0	32.94676	0.000	32.94676	0	0	0	0
European Union	LL	SWO	0.000	0	1,614.32300	0.000	1,614.32300	0	0	0	0
European Union	LL	WAH	0.000	0	1.30200	0.000	1.30200	0	0	0	0
European Union	LL	YFT	0.000	0	61.95400	0.000	61.95400	0	0	0	0
FSM	LL	ALB	224.000	0	224.00000	0.000	224.00000	0	0	0	0
FSM	LL	BET	1,012.000	0	1,012.00000	0.000	1,012.00000	0	0	0	0
FSM	LL	SKJ	25.000	0	25.00000	0.000	25.00000	0	0	0	0
FSM	LL	YFT	665.000	0	665.00000	0.000	665.00000	0	0	0	0
Fiji	LL	ALB	271.026	0	271.02600	271.026	0.00000	0	0	0	0
Fiji	LL	BUM	0.210	0	0.21000	0.210	0.00000	0	0	0	0
Fiji	LL	OTH	79.106	0	79.10600	79.106	0.00000	0	0	0	0
Fiji	LL	SKJ	4.600	0	4.60000	4.600	0.00000	0	0	0	0
Fiji	LL	YFT	114.884	0	114.88400	114.884	0.00000	0	0	0	0

Table AIV - 2: Continued:

CCM	Vessel	Species	Catch in WCPFC	Catch outside WCPFC	Total	WCPFC Archipelagic	WCPFC in port	WCPFC in EEZ	WCPFC High Seas	Port Outside WCPFC	Outside WCPFC
Japan	LL	BET	0.00	86.287	86.287	0	0.00	0	86.287	0	0
Japan	LL	OTH	0.00	11.932	11.932	0	0.00	0	11.932	0	0
Japan	LL	SWO	0.00	9.008	9.008	0	0.00	0	9.008	0	0
Japan	LL	YFT	0.00	11.599	11.599	0	0.00	0	11.599	0	0
Kiribati	LL	BET	0.00	0.000	0.000	0	0.00	0	0.000	0	0
Kiribati	LL	MLS	0.00	0.000	0.000	0	0.00	0	0.000	0	0
Kiribati	LL	OTH	0.00	0.000	0.000	0	0.00	0	0.000	0	0
Kiribati	LL	SKJ	0.00	0.000	0.000	0	0.00	0	0.000	0	0
Kiribati	LL	YFT	160.36	0.000	160.360	0	160.36	0	0.000	0	0
Korea	LL	ALB	0.00	0.000	567.103	0	0.00	0	0.000	0	0
Korea	LL	BET	0.00	0.000	10,601.411	0	0.00	0	0.000	0	0
Korea	LL	BUM	0.00	0.000	516.585	0	0.00	0	0.000	0	0
Korea	LL	MLS	0.00	0.000	77.389	0	0.00	0	0.000	0	0
Korea	LL	OTH	0.00	0.000	327.913	0	0.00	0	0.000	0	0
Korea	LL	SHK	0.00	0.000	112.000	0	0.00	0	0.000	0	0
Korea	LL	SKJ	0.00	0.000	205.102	0	0.00	0	0.000	0	0
Korea	LL	SWO	0.00	0.000	649.625	0	0.00	0	0.000	0	0
Korea	LL	YFT	0.00	0.000	4,330.025	0	0.00	0	0.000	0	0
PNG	LL	ALB	180.00	0.000	180.000	0	180.00	0	0.000	0	0
PNG	LL	BET	118.00	0.000	118.000	0	118.00	0	0.000	0	0
PNG	LL	SKJ	8.00	0.000	8.000	0	8.00	0	0.000	0	0
PNG	LL	YFT	1,196.00	0.000	1,196.000	0	1,196.00	0	0.000	0	0
Solomon Is	LL	ALB	651.00	0.000	651.000	0	651.00	0	0.000	0	0
Solomon Is	LL	BET	179.00	0.000	179.000	0	179.00	0	0.000	0	0
Solomon Is	LL	OTH	50.00	0.000	50.000	0	50.00	0	0.000	0	0
Solomon Is	LL	SKJ	27.00	0.000	27.000	0	27.00	0	0.000	0	0
Solomon Is	LL	YFT	384.00	0.000	384.000	0	384.00	0	0.000	0	0
Chinese Taipei	LL	ALB	3,198.00	3.000	3,193.000	0	8.00	0	3,182.000	0	3
Chinese Taipei	LL	BET	4,872.00	420.000	5,292.000	0	686.00	0	4,184.000	0	420
Chinese Taipei	LL	BUM	862.00	17.000	879.000	0	41.00	0	578.000	0	17
Chinese Taipei	LL	MLS	134.00	6.000	137.000	0	3.00	0	131.000	0	6
Chinese Taipei	LL	OTH	1,167.00	42.000	1,209.000	0	397.00	0	770.000	0	42
Chinese Taipei	LL	SHK	367.00	24.000	391.000	0	15.00	0	352.000	0	24
Chinese Taipei	LL	SKJ	381.00	0.000	381.000	0	0.00	0	381.000	0	0
Chinese Taipei	LL	SWO	520.00	166.000	686.000	0	41.00	0	479.000	0	266
Chinese Taipei	LL	YFT	6,778.00	108.000	6,786.000	0	2,930.00	0	3,848.000	0	105
USA	LL	BUM	0.00	0.000	0.000	0	0.00	0	0.000	0	0
USA	LL	OTH	0.00	0.000	0.000	0	0.00	0	0.000	0	0
USA	LL	SHK	0.00	0.000	0.000	0	0.00	0	0.000	0	0
USA	LL	SKJ	0.00	0.000	0.000	0	0.00	0	0.000	0	0
USA	LL	SWO	0.00	0.000	0.000	0	0.00	0	0.000	0	0

Table Annex III - 3: Summary of CCM reporting of the quantity of fish from annual transshipments offloaded from purse seine vessels as reported in Annual Report Part 1 2023 covering the 2022 calendar year based on reports submitted to WCPFC as at August 2023. Note may not include CCM replies in 2023 through feedback on the dCMR.

CCM	Vessel	Species	Catch in WCPFC	Catch outside WCPFC	Total	WCPFC Archipelagic	WCPFC in port	WCPFC in EEZ	WCPFC High Seas	Port Outside WCPFC	Outside WCPFC
China	PS	BET	0.00	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0	0
China	PS	SKJ	0.00	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0	0
China	PS	YFT	0.00	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	PS	BET	0.00	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	PS	SKJ	0.00	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	PS	YFT	0.00	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0	0
European Union	PS	ALB	0.00	0	0.019	0	0.019	0	0	0	0
European Union	PS	BET	0.00	0	2,632.014	0	2,632.014	0	0	0	0
European Union	PS	SKJ	0.00	0	10,724.620	0	10,724.620	0	0	0	0
European Union	PS	YFT	0.00	0	1,119.088	0	1,119.088	0	0	0	0
FSM	PS	BET	25.00	0	25.000	0	25.000	0	0	0	0
FSM	PS	SKJ	10,874.00	0	10,874.000	0	10,874.000	0	0	0	0
FSM	PS	YFT	25,391.90	0	25,391.900	0	25,391.900	0	0	0	0
Kiribati	PS	BET	1,272.20	0	1,272.200	0	1,272.200	0	0	0	0
Kiribati	PS	OTH	35.15	0	35.150	0	35.150	0	0	0	0
Kiribati	PS	SKJ	235,685.90	0	235,685.900	0	235,685.900	0	0	0	0
Kiribati	PS	YFT	13,530.68	0	13,530.680	0	13,530.680	0	0	0	0
Korea	PS	ALB	0.00	0	0.200	0	0.000	0	0	0	0
Korea	PS	BET	0.00	0	1,735.140	0	0.000	0	0	0	0
Korea	PS	BUM	0.00	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0	0
Korea	PS	MLS	0.00	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0	0
Korea	PS	SKJ	0.00	0	185,429.260	0	0.000	0	0	0	0
Korea	PS	SWO	0.00	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0	0
Korea	PS	YFT	0.00	0	46,169.090	0	0.000	0	0	0	0
Nauru	PS	BET	1,706.00	0	1,706.000	0	1,706.000	0	0	0	0
Nauru	PS	SKJ	77,183.00	0	77,183.000	0	77,183.000	0	0	0	0
Nauru	PS	YFT	6,034.00	0	6,034.000	0	6,034.000	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	PS	BET	0.00	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	PS	SKJ	0.00	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	PS	YFT	0.00	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0	0
PNG	PS	ALB	1.00	0	1.000	0	1.000	0	0	0	0
PNG	PS	BET	1,510.00	0	1,510.000	0	1,510.000	0	0	0	0
PNG	PS	SKJ	84,631.00	0	84,631.000	0	84,631.000	0	0	0	0
PNG	PS	YFT	85,043.00	0	85,043.000	0	85,043.000	0	0	0	0
Philippines	PS	ALB	0.00	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0	0
Philippines	PS	BET	1,007.69	0	1,007.690	0	1,007.690	0	0	0	0
Philippines	PS	OTH	1.50	0	1.500	0	1.500	0	0	0	0
Philippines	PS	SKJ	35,233.86	0	35,233.860	0	35,233.860	0	0	0	0
Philippines	PS	YFT	36,558.05	0	36,558.050	0	36,558.050	0	0	0	0
RMI	PS	BET	657.00	0	657.000	0	657.000	0	0	0	0
RMI	PS	OTH	7,050.00	0	7,050.000	0	7,050.000	0	0	0	0
RMI	PS	SKJ	56,468.00	0	56,468.000	0	56,468.000	0	0	0	0
RMI	PS	YFT	7,186.00	0	7,186.000	0	7,186.000	0	0	0	0
Solomon Is	PS	BET	533.00	0	533.000	0	533.000	0	0	0	0
Solomon Is	PS	SKJ	23,443.00	0	23,443.000	0	23,443.000	0	0	0	0
Solomon Is	PS	YFT	9,550.00	0	9,550.000	0	9,550.000	0	0	0	0
Chinese Taipei	PS	BET	2,101.00	0	2,101.000	0	2,101.000	0	0	0	0
Chinese Taipei	PS	SKJ	123,742.00	0	123,742.000	0	123,742.000	0	0	0	0
Chinese Taipei	PS	YFT	31,425.00	0	31,425.000	0	31,425.000	0	0	0	0
Tuvalu	PS	BET	209.00	0	209.000	0	209.000	0	0	0	0
Tuvalu	PS	SKJ	29,193.00	0	29,193.000	0	29,193.000	0	0	0	0
Tuvalu	PS	YFT	11,205.00	0	11,205.000	0	11,205.000	0	0	0	0
USA	PS	BET	0.00	0	741.000	0	0.000	0	0	0	0
USA	PS	SKJ	0.00	0	3,035.000	0	0.000	0	0	0	0

Table Annex III - 4: The transshipment volumes by species reported in the Annual Report Part 1 (APR1) for each CCM reporting transshipments in 2023 and the volumes (t) reported to the Commission as fishing vessel declarations. Note the values reported in the ARP1 could include catch from outside the WCPFC-CA.

CCM	Species	Annual report part 1	WCPFC database
China	ALB	21,546	10,852
China	BET	2,892	2,849
China	SKJ	5	0
China	YFT	6,890	2,474
China	BIL	1,039	815
China	OTH	3,090	1,668
Chinese Taipei	ALB	4,562	3,769
Chinese Taipei	BET	9,823	6,911
Chinese Taipei	SKJ	124,466	134
Chinese Taipei	YFT	43,939	6,158
Chinese Taipei	BIL	2,752	2,242
Chinese Taipei	SHK	594	712
Chinese Taipei	OTH	2,109	1,038
European Union	ALB	7	0
European Union	BET	2,799	0
European Union	SKJ	10,725	0
European Union	YFT	1,181	0
European Union	BIL	1,848	0
European Union	SHK	2,932	0
European Union	OTH	43	0
Federated States of Micronesia	ALB	224	0
Federated States of Micronesia	BET	1,037	0
Federated States of Micronesia	SKJ	10,899	0
Federated States of Micronesia	YFT	26,057	0
Fiji	ALB	271	0
Fiji	SKJ	5	0
Fiji	YFT	115	0
Fiji	BIL	0	0
Fiji	OTH	79	0
Japan	ALB	0	3
Japan	BET	86	35
Japan	YFT	12	5
Japan	BIL	9	5
Japan	OTH	12	7
Kiribati	BET	5,051	0
Kiribati	SKJ	545,147	0
Kiribati	YFT	45,580	0
Kiribati	OTH	35	0
Korea (Republic of)	ALB	1,923	961
Korea (Republic of)	BET	27,465	8,506
Korea (Republic of)	SKJ	185,702	329
Korea (Republic of)	YFT	131,817	6,424
Korea (Republic of)	BIL	222,705	1,044
Korea (Republic of)	SHK ⁵⁸	112	0
Korea (Republic of)	OTH	1,040	463

Table AIV - 5: Continued:

CCM	Species	Annual report part 1	WCPFC database
Marshall Islands	BET	657	0
Marshall Islands	SKJ	56,468	0
Marshall Islands	YFT	7,186	0
Marshall Islands	OTH	7,050	0
Nauru	BET	1,706	0
Nauru	SKJ	77,183	0
Nauru	YFT	6,034	0
Panama	ALB	3,121,948	0
Panama	BET	5,219,456	0
Panama	SKJ	69,770	0
Panama	YFT	1,718,105	0
Panama	BIL	1,610,688	0
Panama	OTH	986,223	0
Papua New Guinea	ALB	181	0
Papua New Guinea	BET	1,628	0
Papua New Guinea	SKJ	84,639	0
Papua New Guinea	YFT	86,239	0
Philippines	BET	9,780	0
Philippines	SKJ	84,419	0
Philippines	YFT	53,902	0
Philippines	OTH	2	0
Solomon Islands	ALB	651	0
Solomon Islands	BET	712	0
Solomon Islands	SKJ	23,470	0
Solomon Islands	YFT	9,934	0
Solomon Islands	OTH	50	0
Tuvalu	BET	209	0
Tuvalu	SKJ	29,193	0
Tuvalu	YFT	11,205	0
United States of America	BET	741	0
United States of America	SKJ	3,035	0
United States of America	YFT	1,125	0
Vanuatu	ALB	74	1,049
Vanuatu	BET	564	1,849
Vanuatu	SKJ	12,789	9
Vanuatu	YFT	1,695	468
Vanuatu	BIL	116	648
Vanuatu	SHK	85	209
Vanuatu	OTH	29	279