Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE
TWENTY-FIRST REGULAR SESSION

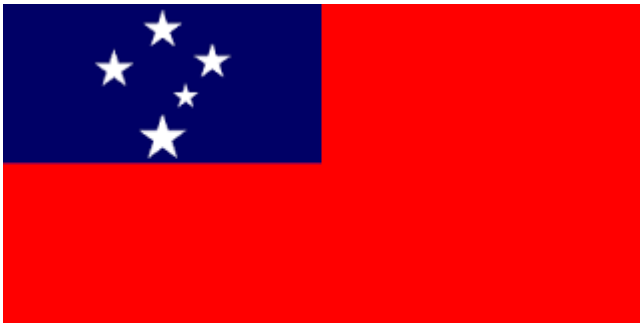
Nuku'alofa, Tonga
13 – 21 August 2025

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

WCPFC-SC21-AR/CCM-21
7 July 2025

SAMOA

INDEPENDENT STATE OF SAMOA



ANNUAL REPORT TO THE COMMISSION

PART 1: INFORMATION ON FISHERIES, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

July 2025

FISHERIES DIVISION

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

GOVERNMENT OF SAMOA

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, 2025	**YES**

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ABSTRACT

The tuna fishery in Samoa primarily consists of all its national fleets, both domestic and chartered foreign longline fleet which mainly target tuna species. In comparison with 2023, Samoa's tuna fishery experienced a notable decline in both fishing effort and catch in 2024. Within and beyond national jurisdiction, the total fishing effort measured by the number of hooks deployed had decreased by 82% from 9.8 million hooks in 2023 to 1.8 million hooks in 2024. Similarly, the total estimated catch for tuna and tuna-like species was 569 metric tons (mt) reflecting a sharp decline of 79% from the 2023 catch estimate of 2,756 metric tons (mt). The catch from the longline fishery is predominantly South Pacific Albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*) which accounts for 66% of the annual catch, followed by Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) at 21% and Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) at 6%.

In 2024, Samoa's national longline fleet consisted of 6 licensed fishing vessels, of which only 5 were operational and fished exclusively within its EEZ. These vessels contributed to 32% of the annual catch estimates while 11 chartered foreign flagged vessels accounted for the remaining 68%. The catches from these fishing vessels were landed in ports, where they were processed for export to various international markets and for local distribution.

Samoa does not have purse seine fishery, however, purse seiners only called into Apia port for transshipment purposes. As such, most of the WCPFC Conservation and Management Measures (CMM) regarding purse seine fisheries are not applicable to Samoa.

All licensed fishing vessels operating in Samoa's EEZ are required to submit catch data logs to the Fisheries Division, which supports economic, management and scientific analysis. The logsheets from fishing vessels and port sampling data continue to be the primary sources of estimates based on raised catch and effort data, along with the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) used for verification and compliance monitoring.

BACKGROUND

Trolling and longline are the two main fishing gears used by Samoa's fishing fleet to target tuna and other highly migratory pelagic species.

The troll fisheries consist of alia catamarans ranging from 8 to 11 meters in length and are characterized by their un-decked outboard motors. Alia vessels operate within 24 nautical miles offshore, targeting Skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) and other pelagic species associated with free school or Fish Aggregating Devices (FAD). The alia fishing fleet is also involved in the tuna longline fishery however; their contribution is limited to peak months for this specific fishery. This flexibility is due to the alia fleets having the ability to change their fishing gear type depending on the season of highly migratory tuna species. There is a tendency to change gear type to target tuna species during peak months and a turnover to trolling and bottomfishing gears during off-season. The catches from these operations are primarily sold locally at fish markets, restaurants, hotels, supporting local consumption and food security.

In contrast, larger commercial longline vessels ranging from 12.5 to over 20 meters in length are engaged in longline fishing. These vessels mainly target South Pacific Albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*), Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) and Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*), while also encountering tuna-like species as by-catch. The South Pacific Albacore is predominantly exported to frozen canneries. Yellowfin, Bigeye tuna and other pelagic are also exported but in lower volumes as well as catering to the local markets, especially during low domestic catch periods.

Purse Seine fishing activities within Samoa's EEZ are limited to vessels operating under the Multilateral Arrangement between the United States of America and Pacific Island States (US Treaty). Samoa has declared a limit of 150 days for Purse Seine fishing in its EEZ in accordance with the requirement outlined in CMM 2023 – 01[1].

Samoa is dedicated to the ongoing development and management of its fisheries resources. This commitment entails making informed, science-based management decisions that will ensure the long-term ecological, economic and social benefits of fisheries for the people of Samoa, in the present and in the future.

[1] Table 1 of CMM 2023-01

ANNUAL CATCH ESTIMATES

The total effort of Samoa's longline fleet within the WCPFC Convention Area in 2024 was approximately 1.8 million hooks, with about 1.5 million hooks deployed within Samoa's EEZ, and the remainder set within other EEZs by the chartered foreign fleet under Samoa's access agreement. The annual catch estimates for primary key species amounted to 560 mt within and beyond our national jurisdiction

The annual catch estimates of tuna and tuna-like species from the national fleet encompassing both domestic and chartered foreign vessels, declined by 46% in 2021 compared to 2020 catches. This decline can be attributed to various challenges faced by fisheries operators including the COVID-19 pandemic and other related border restrictions imposed by the Government of Samoa. Although there was a gradual recovery from 2022 to 2023, annual catch estimates for primary key species dropped sharply again in 2024 with an 80% (2,177 mt) decrease. This was primarily due to most of the national fleet remaining in port for maintenance and other operational issues resulting in a significantly reduced fishing effort.

South Pacific Albacore remains the dominant species in the catch composition, accounting for 66% of the total annual catch estimates in 2024. However, this represents a significant decline of 80% (1,522 mt) compared to 2023. Correspondingly, Yellowfin and Bigeye tuna catch volume fluctuates with lower quantities compared to South Pacific Albacore, and both species also experienced notable decreases in 2024, indicating a substantial reduction in fishing effort. Billfish species represented 4% of the annual catch with catch volume fluctuations throughout the reporting period.

SPECIES	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
South Pacific Albacore *(Thunnus alalunga)*	1,406	719	1,369	**1896**	374
Bigeye Tuna *(Thunnus obesus)*	156	77	106	**180**	32
Black Marlin *(Makaira indica)*	2	2	0	**0**	0
Blue Marlin *(Makaira mazara)*	67	50	48	**86**	18
Skipjack *(Katsuwonus pelamis)*	112	35	34	**55**	15
Striped Marlin *(Tetrapturus audax)*	2	1	1	**4**	1
Swordfish *(Xiphias gladius)*	15	5	11	**16**	1
Yellowfin Tuna *(Thunnus albacares)*	597	384	310	**500**	119
TOTAL	**2,357**	**1,273**	**1,879**	**2,737**	**560**

Table 1: Annual Catch Estimates (in metric tons) by WS national fleet by Primary Species, within the Convention Area; 2020-2024

In 2024, eleven (11) foreign-flagged longline fishing vessels were chartered and licensed to fish within Samoa's EEZ. These fishing licenses were issued under an Access Agreement with a locally based foreign fishing company. The chartered foreign fleet's catch, which is considered an integral part of Samoa's national fleet, is predominantly South Pacific Albacore, followed by Yellowfin and Bigeye tuna.

As detailed in Table 2, South Pacific Albacore catch volume declined significantly in 2024, dropping by 1,377 mt representing more than half of the volume recorded in 2023. Yellowfin tuna catch volume consistently averaged above 300 mt, except in 2022 when it dropped to 275 mt, followed by a sharp decline in 2024. Bigeye tuna also experienced a substantial reduction in catch volume, decreasing by 141 mt (83%) compared to the previous year. Thus , the marked decline in catch volumes for primary key species in 2024 is attributed to the reduced fishing effort as previously mentioned due to the operational challenges the fishing industries faced in 2024 resulting in limited fleet activity and fishing capacity.

SPECIES	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
South Pacific Albacore *(Thunnus alalunga)*	1,126	453	1,127	**1,604**	227
Bigeye Tuna *(Thunnus obesus)*	132	64	100	**169**	28
Black Marlin *(Makaira indica)*	1	2	0	**0**	0
Blue Marlin *(Makaira mazara)*	67	50	47	**85**	18
Skipjack *(Katsuwonus pelamis)*	99	29	31	**50**	11
Striped Marlin *(Tetrapturus audax)*	1	1	1	**3**	0
Swordfish *(Xiphias gladius)*	15	5	11	**16**	1
Yellowfin Tuna *(Thunnus albacares)*	465	314	275	**433**	96
TOTAL	**1,906**	**918**	**1,592**	**2,360**	**381**

Table 2: Annual Catch Estimates (in metric tons) by the chartered foreign fleet by primary key species, within the Convention Area; 2020-2024

In the executive summary, it is highlighted that the majority of catches from Samoa's EEZ are from the chartered foreign fleet, which contribute to over half of the total annual catch estimates, as shown in Figure 1. This dominance is due to the higher number of active fishing vessels and their extended fishing durations, often exceeding a month at sea.

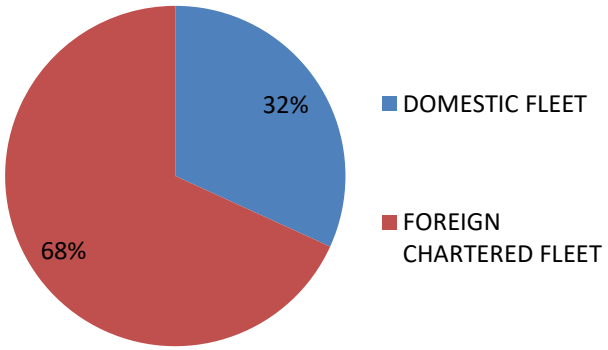

Figure 1: Percentage of Catches from the domestic and chartered fleets; 2024

Figure 2 illustrates the annual Catch per Unit Effort (CPUE) (kg/100 hooks) estimates for the three key tuna species. Over this five-year period, the CPUE for Albacore showed a general upward trend from 2020 to 2022, followed by a slight decline in 2023 and a modest rebound in 2024. CPUE for Yellowfin fluctuated, peaking in 2021 before dropping in 2022 then recovering gradually in 2023 and 2024. In contrast, CPUE for Bigeye remained relatively stable with only minor fluctuations across the reporting period. Fishing effort as indicated by the number of hooks deployed varied markedly with a sharp peak in 2023 and declined significantly in 2024. Despite this reduction in effort, CPUE values particularly for Albacore remained high indicating increased catch efficiency potentially driven by higher biomass or favorable oceanographic conditions influencing species aggregation. CPUE fluctuations are shaped not solely by variations in fishing effort but also environmental factors such as El Nino and La Nina which likely impacted the abundance and accessibility of tuna species within Samoa's EEZ.

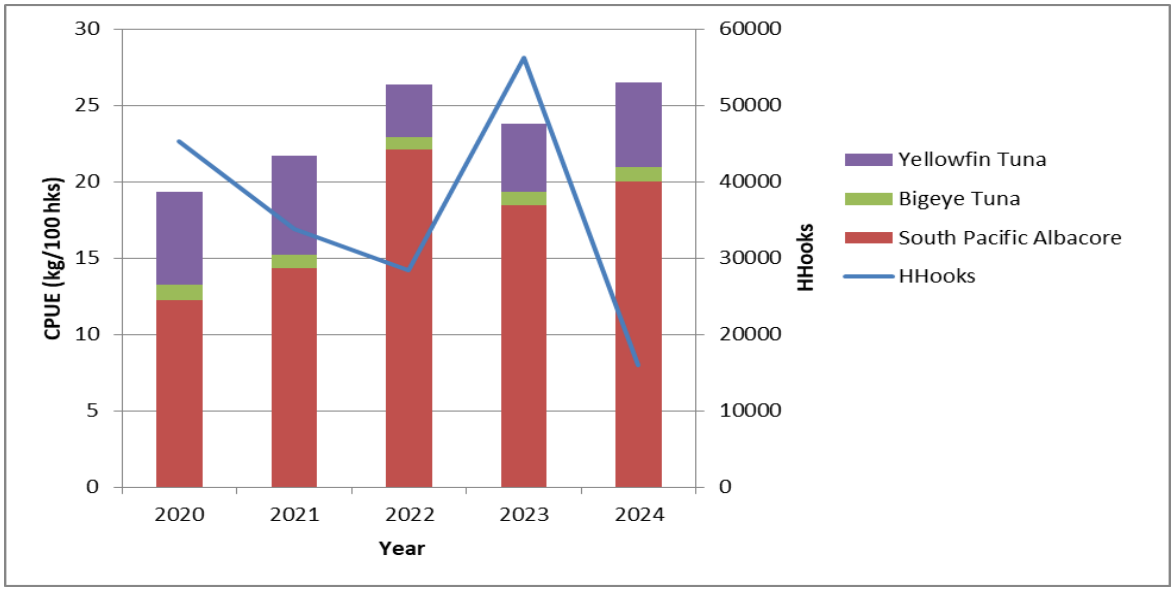

Figure 2: CPUE (kg/100 hooks) of key tuna species within WS EEZ; 2020-2024

1. NON-TARGET SPECIES

In 2024, Wahoo (Acanthocybium solandri) recorded the highest catch volume among non-target species by both the domestic and chartered foreign fleets. The overall catch volume of non-target species significantly declined by 72% from the previous year.

Importantly, no key shark species were retained as reflected in the table below. This outcome highlights continued compliance with Samoa's national regulations and regional CMMs aimed at reducing the incidental catch and retention of vulnerable shark species.

SPECIES	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Blue Shark (Prionace glauca)	0	0	0	0	0
Common Dolphinfish (Coryphaena hippurus)	8	1	7	3	1
Great Barracuda (Sphyraena barracuda)	3	1	2	4	0
Indo Pacific Sailfish (Istiophorus platypterus)	5	0	0.2	1	1
Mako Shark	0	0	0	0	0
Moonfish (Lampris guttatus)	2	1	0.1	1	0
Oilfish (Ruvettus pretiosus)	7	1	3	4	0
Shark spp	0	0	0	0	0
Shortbill Spearfish (Tetrapturus anguistrosris)	4	0	1	4	1
Sickle Pomfret	1	0	0.2	0.4	0
Silky Shark (Carcharhinus falciformis)	0	0	0	0	0
Thresher Shark (Alopias spp)	0	0	0	0	0
Tuna spp	0	0	0	0	0
Wahoo (Acanthocybium solandri)	24	7	7	15	6
TOTAL	**54**	**11**	**20.5**	**32.4**	**9**

Table 3: Annual Catch Estimates in metric tons of non-target species (including key shark species) within Samoa's EEZ; 2020-2024.

2. SPECIES OF SPECIAL INTEREST – (SSI)

There were no reported species of special interest for 2024 in regards to turtles, sea birds and dolphins apart from the common shark species. The information presented in Table 4 is based solely on logsheet data as discarded with their fate being unknown. In contrast, Table 5 provides observer-collected data detailing the condition and fate of discarded species of special interest.

These outcomes demonstrate Samoa's continued commitment to responsible bycatch management and the implementation of conservation and mitigation measures, particularly for vulnerable and protected species, in line with WCPFC CMMs.

SHARK SPECIES	DISCARDED NUMBER	DISCARDED WEIGHT	STATUS ON DISCARD
Oceanic Whitetip (Carcharhinus longimanus)	44	0	Unknown
Silky Shark (Carcharhinus falciformis)	3	0	Unknown
TOTAL	**47**	**0**	**Unknown**

Table 4: Status of SSI (sharks) based on logsheets within Samoa's EEZ; 2024

SHARK SPECIES	DISCARDED NUMBER	DISCARDED WEIGHT	CONDITION	FATE
Oceanic Whitetip (Carcharhinus longimanus)	1	0	A1 – Alive, healthy	DPA - Discarded - protected species
TOTAL	**1**	**0**	**A1 – Alive, healthy**	**DPA - Discarded - protected species**

Table 5: Status of SSI (sharks) based on observer data within Samoa's EEZ; 2024

3. FISHING PATTERNS

Samoa's longline catches are limited to within its EEZ. The tuna longline fishery occurs all year round with distinct periods of good catch rates to periods of relatively lower catch rates.

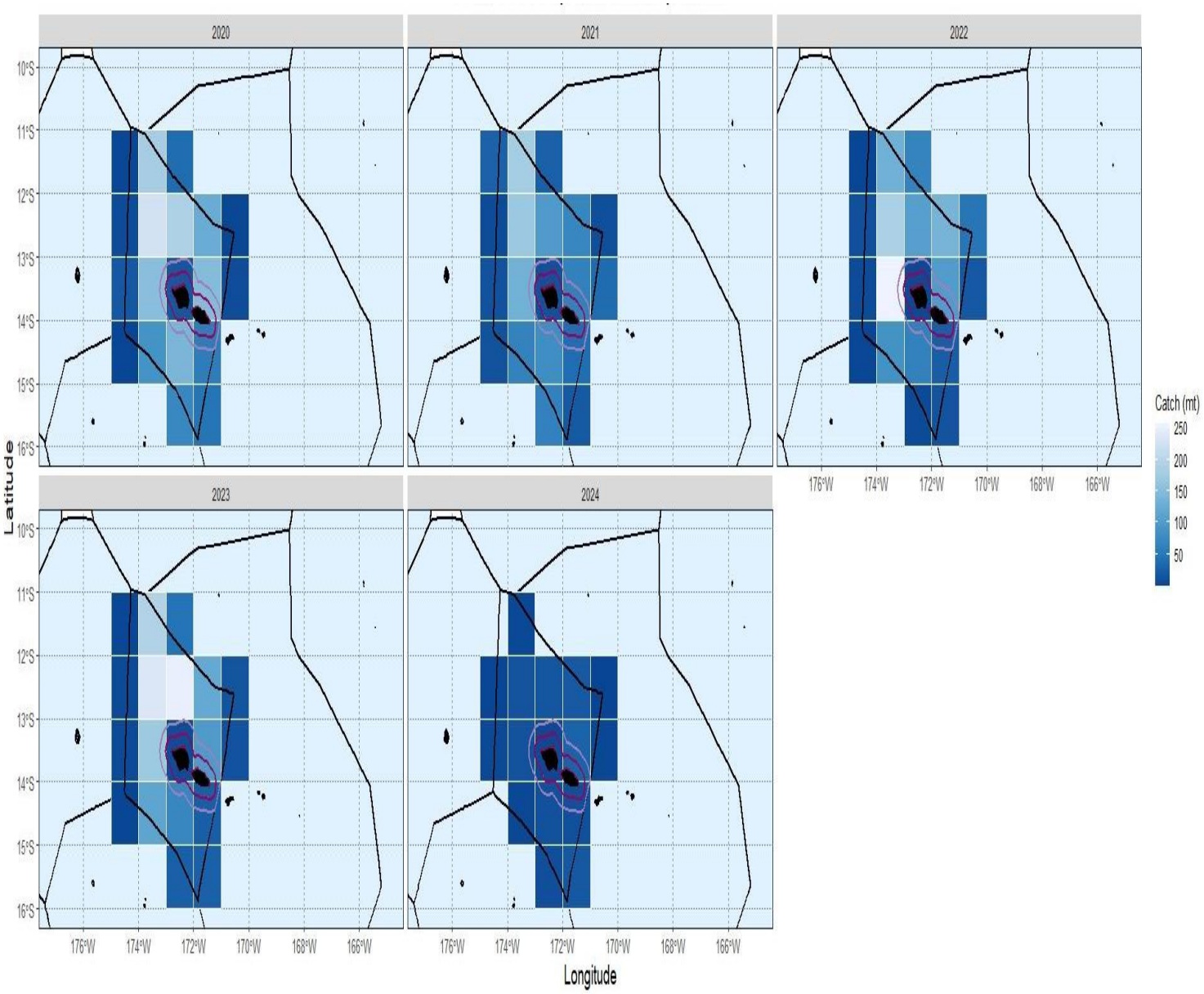

Figure 3: Spatial catch pattern within WS EEZ; 2020-2024

Figure 3 illustrates the distribution pattern of Samoa's longline catches that were consistently concentrated in the central to southwestern part of its EEZ, particularly around 13.5°S to 14.5°S and 171.5°W to 172.5°W. These areas likely reflect favorable fishing conditions or target species hotspots. Conversely, the northeastern and eastern parts showed consistently low catch levels. While the spatial distribution remained stable over the years, catch intensity varied slightly with relatively higher catches observed in 2020 and 2023, with a major drop of catch levels in 2024, largely due to reduced fishing effort as a result of operational constraints.

LICENSING AND FLEET STRUCTURE

4. NUMBER OF VESSELS BY GEAR TYPE AND SIZE

Samoa's commercial fishing fleet comprises both domestic and chartered foreign fishing vessels that are licensed to fish in Samoa's EEZ. Fishing vessels classified under Class A are known as Alia catamarans range from 8 to 11 meters in length and are un-decked with outboard motors. These fishing vessels fish offshore within the 24 nm and are engaged in surface trolling for skipjack tuna, longlining for pelagic species and bottom fishing which target deep-water snappers which are an important part of Samoa's oceanic fisheries.

The national longline fleet ranges from fishing vessels of around 12.5 meters and over in length are classified under Class C to Class F. However, Class A to Class E categorized as domestic fishing vessels while Class F is reserved for chartered foreign fishing vessels licensed to fish in Samoa's EEZ.

The licensing structure in 2024 reflects an increase in the number of licenses issued to fishing vessels, with active domestic fishing vessels rising from 59 to 73 (Table 6). Additionally, no chartered foreign fishing vessels reapplied for licenses to operate within Samoa's EEZ as indicated in Table 7.

Gross Registered and Tonnage	CLASS	Length (Meters)	Fishing Method	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
0 - 10	A	>8 - 11	Mixed	26	33	56	53	71
10 - 50	B	>11 - 12.5	Longline	1	1	0	0	0
	C	>12.5 - 15		1	1	1	1	0
	D	> 15 - 20.5		3	3	3	2	1
50 - 200	E	> 20.5		3	4	3	3	1

Table 6: Number of Samoan Fishing Vessels, by gear and size category, active in the WCPFC Convention Area; 2020-2024

Gross Registered and Tonnage	CLASS	Length (Meters)	Fishing Method	FLAG	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
50 - 200	F	> 20.5m	Longline	Cook Islands	5	4	3	0	0
				Vanuatu	10	4	10	11	0

Table 7: Number of Foreign Fishing Vessels, by size and gear category, active in Samoa's EEZ; 2020-2024

SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS

The export of tuna catches from Samoa continued to be a significant contributor to the fish exports, particularly in comparison to other fisheries such as coastal fishery. In addition to the export value, the local market remains an important source of fish for local consumption among the population. The licensing of fishing vessels, both domestic and foreign, along with the issuance of transshipment authorizations for foreign vessels that do not hold Samoa fishing license, further contribute to the revenue stream of Samoa's fisheries sector.

All catches made by foreign licensed vessels are unloaded at Matautu Port, repacked into shipping containers and exported to overseas markets. A portion of their catch is also sold locally and in retail stores. The operations at port incur high operating costs but continue to drive the growth of our industry. There has been a growing interest from incoming foreign vessels seeking to use our port for activities such as transshipment, crew exchanges, re-provisional, and vessel maintenance. These activities directly benefit the local economy through the purchase of fuel, temporary labor for assistance with unloadings, procurement of provisions and associated port fees.

The Fisheries Division plays a crucial role in enforcement and monitoring, conducting dockside boarding, inspections, and monitoring of catches. These efforts ensure that fishing activities are carried out in compliance with regulations and are aligned with the goals of sustainable fishing management.

DISPOSAL OF CATCH

5. EXPORTS OF TUNA

Export data is provided to the Fisheries Division in the form of export consignments records. As seen in Table 8, there was a sharp decline in 2021 of the usual export operations as an aftereffect of the COVID-19 and other related global crises; contributing to reduced catches harvested within Samoa's EEZ. A gradual recovery was observed as export volumes began to improve in the following years; however, the industry faced further setbacks. Challenges including high cost of living, increased fuel prices, freight costs, inflation and fluctuating market prices of fish continue to persist. This is evident in the drastic drop in exports for 2024 as one of the main fish processing and exporting companies ceased operations in mid-2024. Alternatively, the other company has shifted their focus from export to local sale of catch rather than choosing to export due to the domestic market being more cost effective and offering potential higher returns.

Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
TOTAL	4390	2069	2720	2667	783

Table 8: Annual exports in metric tons; 2020-2024

6. NEW FISHERY DEVELOPMENT

The Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) has supported Samoa's fisheries sector by procuring tablets to enable the implementation of Electronic Reporting (ER) System. Samoa fisheries has noted several benefits with ER since trialing in 2019 including improved efficiencies in data management, improved data access and utilization, which in turn support improved scientific, economical and statistical information for reporting obligations.

TUFMAN 2 and its recent developments have facilitated data collection and reporting purposes within the fisheries sector. Samoa aims to implement e-Reporting applications such as ONBOARD on all domestic longline fishing vessels. This tool enables electronic submission of logsheet data from the captains. The online data entry feature of the TUFMAN 2 database allows for timely submissions of logsheet data, facilitating easier and faster data extraction, particularly for management and scientific reports.

The utilization of these tools has significantly contributed to a better understanding and quantification of fishing effort and trends in Samoa. Moreover, it has enabled raised catch estimates based on logsheets and reported data. This data has not only supported domestic fishing companies but has also provided crucial information for fulfilling Samoa's reporting obligations to the Commission and to local communities.

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

7. DATA COLLECTION AND VERIFICATION

Samoa continues its partnership with the Pacific Community (SPC) in the collection of tuna biological samples from domestic and foreign catches in Samoa's EEZ. These biological samples once collected will be analyzed by SPC as part of a project to strengthen our understanding on the movement patterns, distribution and population dynamics of tuna species. Fish Aggregating Devices (FAD) monitoring are also conducted to monitor FADs deployed by Samoa Fisheries to help improve food security, increase the economic returns for artisanal fishers and most importantly, ensure their safety at sea.

The logsheet coverage of 96% was achieved for Samoa's national fleet. Logsheets from fishing vessels and port sampling activities continue to be the primary source of information on catch and effort of tuna and bycatch species caught in Samoa's EEZ. Unloading forms are also provided by fishery operators for Bigeye tuna and Swordfish ICCAT verification and comparison purposes with logsheet data. The forms used are forms compiled from data collection committee meetings under the SPC and FFA Framework. The information and data collected are entered and stored into the TUFMAN 2 database on a cloud server hosted by SPC

8. OBSERVER PROGRAMME

As of 2024, Samoa consists of 7 certified observers; comprising 6 fisheries authorized officers and one external observer. Of these, 4 are female observers and due to the challenging conditions aboard commercial longline fishing vessels, they have not yet been assigned to conduct observer trips. Only two observer trips were conducted in 2024, resulting in coverage of 4%. This limited coverage is primarily due to the fact that most certified observers are fisheries authorized officers with other responsibilities that restrict their availability for fishing trips. Given that Samoa is not yet a member of the Regional Observer Programme (ROP), alternative approaches are being explored to recruit fisheries officers to address existing observer data gaps. Samoa remains committed to achieving 5%

longline observer coverage and reports to be debriefed by a certified Pacific Islands Regional Fisheries Observer (PIRFO) debriefer prior to data entry. This commitment underscores Samoa's efforts to strengthen its monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS) framework in alignment with WCPFC's data and compliance standards.

Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission

ADDENDUM TO ANNUAL REPORT PART 1

8 April 2024[1]

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

<table>
<tr>
<td>CMM 2009-03 [Swordfish], Para 8</td>
<td>Samoa's chartered fleet do not have any catches for Swordfish from S of 20°S
<table>
<tr><th>Flag</th><th>Yr</th><th>Vessels</th><th>SwoN</th><th>SwoMt</th></tr>
<tr><td>WS</td><td>2022</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>WS</td><td>2023</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>WS</td><td>2024</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
</table>
*Note: WCPFC11 confirmed a common understanding that "total catch" in this reporting requirement refers to both targeted and bycatch catches of swordfish.

AUDIT POINT [RP] The Secretariat confirms that the CCM submitted the required information contained in the template in Annex 2 of CMM in its AR Pt 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observer coverage (WCPFC 11 decision – para 484(b))</td>
<td>Not Applicable – Samoa is not a member of the ROP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMM 2009-06 [Transshipment], Para 11 (ANNEX II)</td>
<td>Not Applicable - Samoa does not have any flagged vessels listed on RFV that were authorized to conduct Transshipment activities during the reporting year

AUDIT POINT [RP] The Secretariat confirms receipt by the CCM in AR Pt 1 of the required information in the prescribed format contained at Annex II of CMM 2009-06, and confirms that the report includes the required information for all CCM transhipment events in the Convention Area of all HMFS covered by the Convention, as well as HMFS taken in the Convention Area and transhipped outside the Convention Area, in accordance with paras 10, 11, and 12 of CMM 2009-06.</td>
</tr>
</table>

[1] Reporting requirements requested by CMMs and decisions of the Commission, as of WCPFC20 (Dec 2023). First issued on 8 April 2024. Changes made from Addendum for 2022 include the revised CMM 2023-03 for North Pacific Swordfish and **WCPFC20 Agreed Audit Points.**

CMM 2011-03 [Impact of PS fishing on cetaceans], Para 5	Not Applicable – Samoa does not have any flagged purse seiners **AUDIT POINT [RP] Secretariat confirms that CCM submitted a report on instances in which cetaceans have been encircled by the purse seine nets of flagged vessels and as reported in ARPt1 under para 2(b) of CMM.**
CMM 2018-03 [Seabirds] Para 13	There were no interactions with seabirds within Samoa's EEZ reported and recorded in 2024 **AUDIT POINT [RP] The Secretariat confirms that CCM submitted a report using the reporting template in Annex 2 of CMM 2018-03 on seabird interactions reported or collected by observers.**

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

CMM 2006-04 [South West striped Marlin], Para 4

Flag	Year	Vessels	Number	Weight
WS	2022	4	0	0
WS	2023	9	4	0.12
WS	2024	5	2	0.5

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AUDIT POINT [RP] The Secretariat confirms that the CCM submitted in its ARPt1:
a. the number of its flagged vessels that fished for MLS south of 15S between 2001-2004 and has nominated the maximum number of its flagged vessels that are permitted to continue to fish for MLS south of 15S
b. the catch levels of CCM flagged vessels that have taken MLS as a bycatch
The number and catch levels of its vessels fishing for MLS south of 15S.

CMM 2015-02 [South Pacific Albacore] Para 4	Addressed through the regular provision of operational/effort logsheet data to SPC, who automatically include these data in the WCPFC databases, as per our authorisation **AUDIT POINT [RP] The Secretariat confirms that the CCM submitted information on annual catch levels by its flagged vessels taking SP Albacore, as well as the number of CCM flagged vessels actively fishing for SP Albacore south of 20S, with catch levels reported by species groups.**

CMM 2019-03 [North Pacific Albacore], Para 3	Not applicable – Samoa does not have any flagged vessels fishing for North Pacific Albacore in the Convention Area North of the equator **AUDIT POINT [RP] The Secretariat confirms that CCM submitted a report of information on catch and effort by CCM flagged vessels engaged in directed fishing for NP albacore north of the equator, by gear type and days fished (effort) and by weight (catch), using the template at Annex 1 of CMM 2019-03.**
CMM 2023-03 [North Pacific Swordfish], para 4	Not Applicable – Samoa does not have any flagged vessels fishing for North Pacific Swordfish in the Convention Area North of the equator