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-22
7 July 2025

SOLOMON ISLANDS

MINISTRY OF FISHERIES AND MARINE RESOURCES

SOLOMON ISLANDS

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE WESTERN AND CENTRAL PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION

PART 1: INFORMATION ON FISHERIES, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS 2024

Scientific data was provided to the Commission in accordance with the decision relating to the provision of scientific data to the Commission by 30 April 2025	YES

Table of Contents

Section 1: ABSTRACT

The Solomon Islands' tuna fishery has emerged as a critical component of the nation's economy, driven by the government's commitment to expanding the fisheries sector and implementing progressive initiatives. Over the past five years (2020–2024), the fisheries sector has made significant contributions to the national economy. This period saw increased activity by fishing fleets and onshore-based industries, supported by both local and foreign investments. The fleet comprises locally registered vessels and foreign-flagged vessels licensed to fish within national waters or the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The active fleet includes purse seine and longline vessels, both of which play vital roles in fishery operations excluding pole-and-line vessels, which ceased operations in 2024.

In 2024, the domestic purse seine fleet operating in the Solomon Islands EEZ made substantial contributions to the tuna fishery sector. Catch data indicates that the fleet captured a total of 62,125 metric tons (mt) of tuna, with skipjack tuna being the most abundant at 44,976 mt, followed by yellowfin tuna at 16,272 mt. There were no catches of albacore or Pacific bluefin tuna. Additionally, the fleet caught 24 mt of billfish and 173 mt of sharks, bringing the total catch to 62,322 mt. These figures underscore the diverse and productive nature of the Solomon Islands' purse seine operations and their significant role in the national economy.

The domestic chartered longline fleet also demonstrated notable performance in 2024, with a total tuna catch of 6,710 mt. This included 2,151 mt of albacore tuna, 765 mt of bigeye tuna, 93 mt of skipjack tuna, and a substantial 3,701 mt of yellowfin tuna. In addition, the fleet caught 381 mt of billfish and 48 mt of sharks, bringing the overall total catch to 7,139 mt. The fleet, consisting of 25 vessels, completed 173 trips and accumulated 7,086 sea days, of which 6,921 were recorded as fishing days. The deployment of 181,334 hooks throughout the year highlights the extensive operational efforts of the longline fleet, emphasizing its critical contribution to the fisheries sector.

In 2024, the domestic pole-and-line fleet was licensed; however, no fishing operations were conducted in the main group archipelagic waters of the Solomon Islands. The fleet consists of two vessels and, within the local fisheries sector, it plays an important role in promoting sustainable fishing practices across the archipelago.

Foreign fleets operating within the Solomon Islands' waters in 2024 also demonstrated significant activity and catch volumes. The foreign purse seine fleet recorded a total catch of 116,616 metric tons (mt), including 102,151 mt of skipjack tuna, 1,258 mt of bigeye tuna, 12,981 mt of yellowfin tuna, and 226 mt of other species. The fleet consisted of 143 vessels, conducted 549 trips, and accumulated a total of 4,116 sea days and 2,897 fishing days. These figures highlight the substantial contribution of the foreign purse seine fleet to the overall fisheries output and its role in supporting the Solomon Islands' economic interests.

Similarly, the foreign longline fleet operating within Solomon Islands' waters in 2024 recorded a total catch of 5,873 mt. This included 3,062 mt of albacore tuna, 303 mt of bigeye tuna, 1,895 mt of yellowfin tuna, and 614 mt of other species. The fleet, comprising 31 vessels, carried out approximately 109 trips, accumulating 5,226 sea days and 4,444 fishing days, and deploying a total of 146,738 hooks.

.

Therefore, in 2024, the Solomon Islands' tuna fishery demonstrated substantial contributions to the national economy through diverse and extensive fishing operations. The domestic fleet, comprising purse seine and longline vessels, achieved a combined tuna catch of 69,359 metric tons (mt), with significant contributions from skipjack and yellowfin tuna. While the pole-and-line fleet did not conduct fishing operations it continued to support the sector by assisting with scouting and provisioning activities. Foreign fleets, including purse seine and longline vessels, contributed an additional 122,490 mt, bringing the total catch within the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) to approximately 191,849 mt. These operations were supported by both local and foreign investments, with fleets making numerous trips and deploying thousands of hooks underscoring the sector’s vital role in the Solomon Islands’ economy and sustainable marine resource management.

Section 2: ANNUAL FISHERIES INFORMATION (NATIONAL FLEET)

2.1 Annual Catch Estimates for National Purse Seine Fleet

Table 1.1: Annual catch and effort estimates for Solomon Islands National fleet (flagged) Purse Seine vessel by primary species and discards for the WCPFC Convention Area from 2020 to 2024.

WCPFC Key Species	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
	MT	%	MT	%	MT	%	MT	%	MT	%
ALBACORE	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%
BIGEYE TUNA	308	1%	250	1%	362	1%	646	2%	877	1%
PACIFIC BLUEFIN TUNA	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
SKIPJACK TUNA	20,191	60%	26,143	62%	25,678	69%	20,957	67%	44,976	72%
YELLOWFIN TUNA	13,003	39%	15,974	38%	11,036	30%	9,629	31%	16,272	26%
BLACK MARLIN	0	0%	2	0%	3	0%	4	0%	14	0%
BLUE MARLIN	5	0%	5	0%	4	0%	9	0%	8	0%
STRIPED MARLIN	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%
SAILFISH	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%
SWORDFISH	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
SPEARFISH	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0.09	0%
BLUE SHARK	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
SILKY SHARK	89	0%	68	0%	100	0%	71	0%	151	0%
HAMMERHEAD SHARKS	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
MAKO SHARKS	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
OCEANIC WHITETIP SHARK	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%
PORBEABLE / SALMON SHARK	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	21	0%
WHALE SHARK	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	0%	1	0%
THRESHER SHARKS	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	33,596		42,443		37,185		31,321		62,322	

2.2 Annual Catch Estimate for National Chartered Longline Fleet

Table 1.2: Annual catch and effort estimates for Solomon Islands national fleets (foreign locally based (chartered) longline vessels by primary species and discards in the WCPFC Convention area from 2020 to 2024.

WCPFC Key Species	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
	MT	%	MT	%	MT	%	MT	%	MT	%
ALBACORE	1,728	31%	1,885	31%	2,724	29%	2,408	28%	2,151	31%
BIGEYE TUNA	623	11%	635	10%	874	9%	947	11%	765	11%
PACIFIC BLUEFIN TUNA	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%
SKIPJACK TUNA	49	1%	33	1%	72	1%	54	1%	93	1%
YELLOWFIN TUNA	2,732	49%	3,288	53%	5,470	58%	4,947	57%	3,701	53%
BLACK MARLIN	48	1%	2	0%	9	0%	5	0%	1	0%
BLUE MARLIN	121	2%	217	4%	220	2%	235	3%	245	3%
STRIPED MARLIN	46	1%	3	0%	7	0%	2	0%	0	0%
SAILFISH	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	69	0%
SWORDFISH	95	2%	46	1%	75	1%	56	1%	35	0%
SPEARFISH	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	31	0%
BLUE SHARK	62	1%	23	0%	14	0%	16	0%	14	0%
SILKY SHARK	4	0%	20	0%	4	0%	30	0%	20	0%
HAMMERHEAD SHARKS	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	0%	12	0%
MAKO SHARKS	20	0%	9	0%	7	0%	5	0%	0	0%
OCEANIC WHITETIP SHARK	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
PORBEABLE / SALMON SHARK	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
WHALE SHARK	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	0%
THRESHER SHARKS	2	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	5,530		6,161		9,476		8,709		7,139	

2.3 Annual Catch Estimate for National Pole and Line fleet

Table 1.3: Annual catch and effort estimates for Solomon Islands pole and line national fleets (flagged) in the WCPFC Convention area from 2020 to 2024.

WCPFC Key Species	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
	MT	%	MT	%	MT	%	MT	%	MT	%
ALBACORE	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
BIGEYE TUNA	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
PACIFIC BLUEFIN TUNA	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
SKIPJACK TUNA	980	82%	1,053	87%	1,224	95%	521	98%	0	0%
YELLOWFIN TUNA	220	18%	158	13%	59	5%	12	2%	0	0%
BLACK MARLIN	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
BLUE MARLIN	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
STRIPED MARLIN	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
SWORDFISH	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
BLUE SHARK	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
SILKY SHARK	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
HAMMERHEAD SHARKS	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
MAKO SHARKS	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
OCEANIC WHITETIP SHARK	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
PORBEABLE / SALMON SHARK	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
WHALE SHARK	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
THRESHER SHARKS	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	1,200		1,211		1,283		533		0	

2.4 Historical Information on National fleet

2.4.1 National Purse Seine fleet

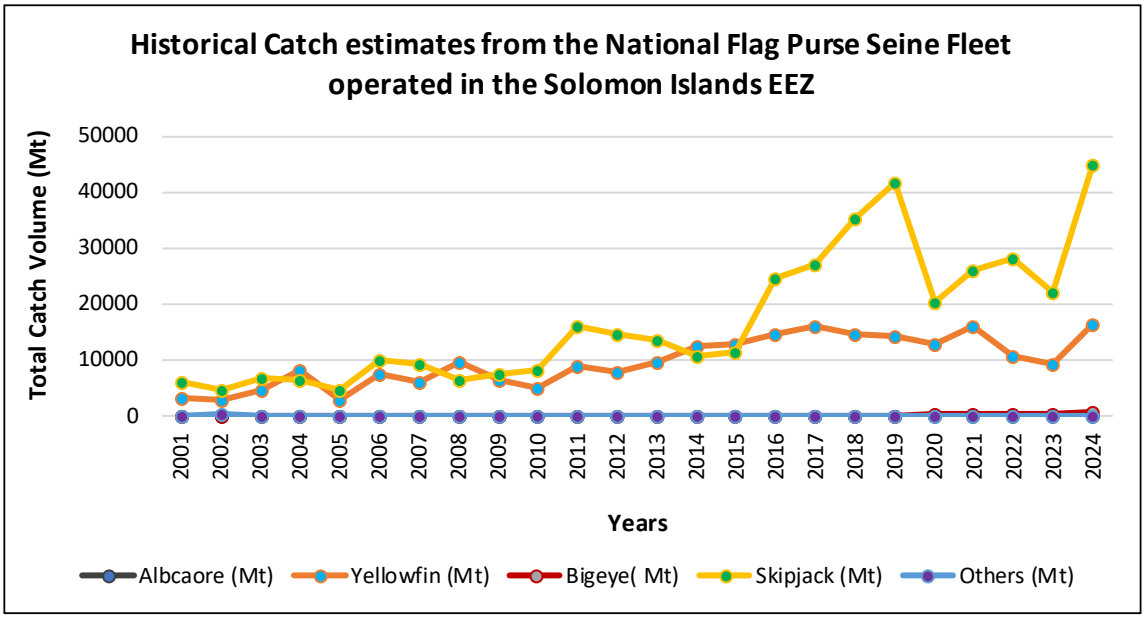


Figure 1.1: Historical annual catch for the National Purse Seine fleet by primary species for the WCPFC Convention Area from 2001 – 2024.

2.4.2 National Chartered Longline fleet

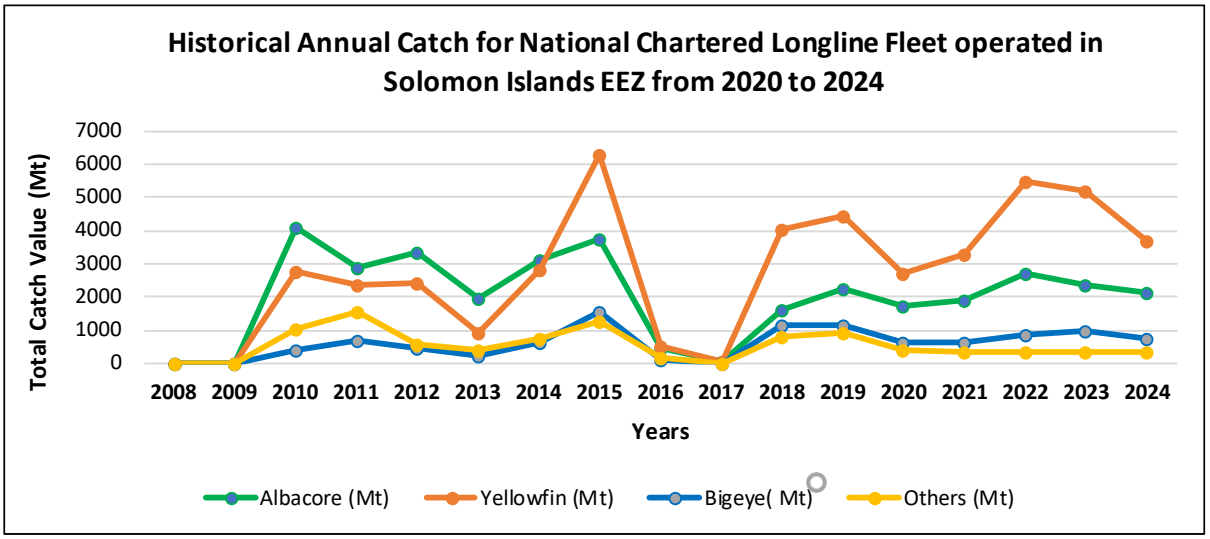


Figure 1.2: Historical annual catch for the National chartered Longline fleet by primary species for the WCPFC Convention Area from 2008-2024.

2.4.3 National Pole and Line fleet

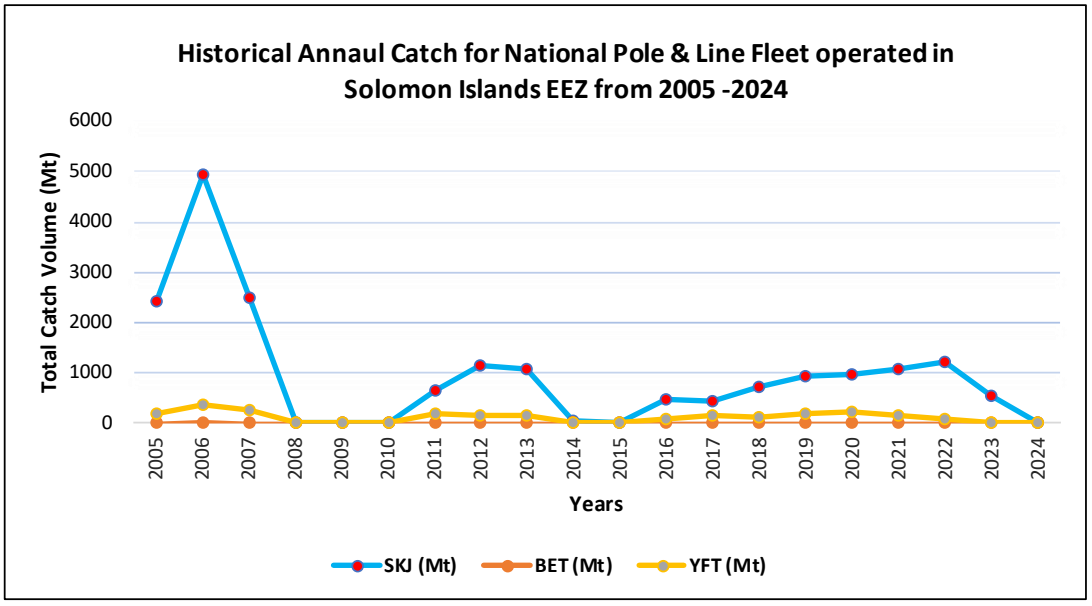


Figure 1.3: Historical annual catch for the National Pole and Line fleet by primary species for the WCPFC Convention Area from 2005-2024.

2.5 Historical Annual vessel numbers

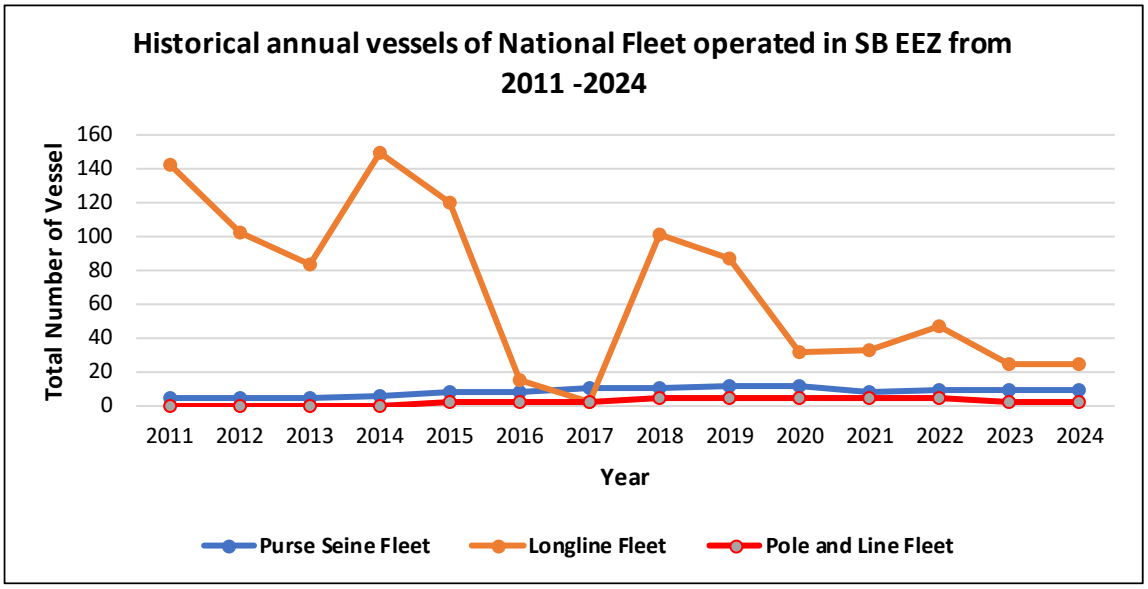


Figure 2. Historical annual vessel numbers for the national purse seine, longline and pole and line fleets for the WCPFC Convention Area 2011 - 2024

2.6 Size Category

Table 2: Number of National fleet category by Purse seine, Longline and Pole & Line vessels actively operated in the WCPFC convention area for 2020 to 2024.

SOLOMON ISLANDS NATIONAL FLEETS -SIZE CATEGORY (GRT)					
Gear	**PURSE SEINE**				
Size Category (GRT)	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
0-500	0	0	0	0	0
501- 1000	8	5	5	6	6
1001 - 1500	3	3	5	4	3
1500+	0	0	0	0	0
Gear	**LONGLINE**				
Size Category (GRT)	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
0-50	0	0	0	0	0
51 -200	28	25	35	36	20
201 - 500	4	7	7	6	5
500+	0	1	1	0	0
Gear	**POLE & LINE**				
Size Category	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
0-50	0	0	0	0	0
51-200	4	4	4	4	2
201-500	0	0	0	0	0
500+	0	0	0	0	0

2.7 Species of Special Interest

Table 3: Observed annual estimated catches of species of special interest (seabird, turtle and marine mammals) by gear types for National Purse Seine and Longline fleet. *(Source: T2 Report 2953 -Catches of species of special interest, 2024)*.

Annual Estemated Catches for Observed Species of Special Interest by National Purse Seine and Longline Fleet in the WCPFC Convention Area from 2020 to 2024																
Gear	Species Category	2020			2021			2022			2023			2024		
		Number	Alive	Dead	Number	Alive	Dead	Number	Alive	Dead	Number	Alive	Dead	Number	Alive	Dead
National Purse Seine	Marine Mammals	33	32	0	19	17	0	19	4	15	14	6	1	42	11	19
	Marine Reptiles	2	2	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	4	4	0
	Rays	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	240	63	32
	Whale Shark	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	17	0
National Longline	Marine Mammals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Marine Reptiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Birds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2.8 Non-target, associated and dependent species

Table 4.1: Annual estimated catches for non-target, associated and dependent species, including sharks by National Purse seine fleet in the WCPFC Convention Area for 2020 -2024
. (Source: Tufman 2, Report #2920)

Species Category	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	Species MT	Species MT	Species MT	Species MT	Species MT
Billfish	0.1	1.195	5.41	3.275	6.62
Mammals	0.3	0.03	0.05	1.053	13.041
Rays	2.6	3.99	4.351	1.261	1.698
Sharks	0.4	0.13	79.511	59.596	62.177
Tunas	10.266	45.284	139.342	173.563	589
Turtles	0.126	0.05	0.005	0	0
Otherfish	90.4	101.389	58.034	18.999	52.737

Table 4.2: Annual estimated catches for non-target, associated and dependent species, including sharks for National Longline fleet in the WCPFC Convention Area for 2020-2024.

National Longline Annual estimated catches of non-target, associated and dependent species including sharks in the WCPFC Convention Area for 2020-2024 (Source: T2 Report 3565)					
Species Category	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
	Species MT	**Species MT**	**Species MT**	**Species MT**	**Species MT**
Tuna	84.529	38.466	42.493	33.016	143.99
Billfish	266.386	314.061	278.447	264.876	6.428
Inverterbrate	0	0	0	0	0
Rays	0	0	0	0	0
Sharks	151.529	30.348	12.061	14.017	2.696
Other Fish	313.176	204.957	185.412	176.081	6.322
Unspecified	2.629	4.085	0.604	0.369	0

2.9 Estimated Annual Coverage

Table 5: Estimated annual coverage of operational catch/effort, port sampling and observer data for the National Purse Seine, Pole & Line and Longline fleet in the WCPFPC Convention Area for 2020 -2024.

GEAR	YEAR	CATCH/EFFORT DATA COVERAGE	PORT SAMPLING COVERAGE	OBSERVER DATA COVERAGE
Purse Seine	2020	100%	NIL	29%
	2021	100%	NIL	30%
	2022	100%	NIL	40%
	2023	100%	NIL	41%
	2024	100%	NIL	44%
Pole and Line	2020	100%	NIL	2.9%
	2021	100%	NIL	0%
	2022	100%	NIL	0.87%
	2023	100%	NIL	0%
	2024	0%	NIL	0%
LongLine	2020	100%	0.66%	0%
	2021	99%	1.27%	0%
	2022	78%	0.43%	0.8%
	2023	72%	0.51%	2.5%
	2024	95%	0.00%	0%

Section 3: BACKGROUND

The tuna fisheries industry in the Solomon Islands is a vital sector for the nation's economy, providing significant revenue and income through fishing operations within the country's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). This sector has a long history of contributing to national aspirations and has played a crucial role in sustainable resource management. Several locally based companies are involved in fishing, processing and exporting tuna, enhancing economic growth and employment opportunities. The industry employs various fishing methods, including Purse Seine, Longline and Pole & Line fisheries, with specific management measures in place to sustain tuna stock distributions.

The Solomon Islands' tuna industry continues to play a vital role in the national economy, with 2024 marking a period of significant growth in fishing activity and transshipment operations. Local companies such as National Fisheries Development Ltd (NFD), Southern Seas Logistics (SSL), Lucky Win Trading Ltd, Global Fishery Ltd, Solong Seafood Development Ltd, and Will Fish Investment Ltd have remained active contributors to tuna processing and exports. The flagship cannery, SolTuna Company Ltd, continues to produce a wide range of tuna products for both local and international markets, providing employment to approximately 3,000 workers and supporting food security across the country.

Artisanal fishery operations have also expanded, though they face challenges in data collection and management. This sector, primarily involving small-scale fishers using outboard motors and hand lining techniques, supplies local markets with fresh tuna despite high fuel costs and pandemic-related declines in fishing activities. The Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources emphasizes food security and sustainable resource management, supporting stakeholders and investors in developing a viable tuna industry.

The Ministry's governance and regulatory frameworks including the Fisheries Management Act 2015, the Fisheries Management Regulation 2017, and the Tuna Management Development Plan (TMDP), which is currently under review are aligned with both national and regional strategies for sustainable fisheries management. The Solomon Islands actively participates in regional and international fisheries organizations, contributing to initiatives such as the Vessel Day Scheme (VDS) and upholding various bilateral and multilateral fishing agreements.

Section 4: FLAG STATE REPORTING

4.1 Overview of Domestic Fleet Operations

In 2024, the Solomon Islands reported on it's registered domestic or national flag vessels. The main gear type used include purse seine and longline fleets as pole and line has stop it's operation in 2024. The domestic fleets are operated by several locally based companies, these are National Development Ltd (NFD), Global Fishery Ltd,
Southern Seas Logistic Ltd (SSL) and Solong Seafood Development Ltd.

4.2 Fleet structure for the National Flag Gear Types

Table 6.1: National gear types category operating in the Solomon Islands EEZ and WCPFC Convention Area for 2020 - 2024.

National Gear Types by Year from 2020 -2024					
Gear	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
Purse Seine	11	8	10	10	9
Longline	27	33	43	42	25
Pole and Line	4	4	4	4	2
Total	42	45	57	104	36

4.3Annual Catch Composition for National Flag fleet

4.3.1 National (domestic) Purse Seine Fleet Operations

The domestic purse seine fleet, ranging from 500 to 1000 GRT, has access arrangements to fish within the main group archipelagic water (MGA) of the Solomon Islands. National flag vessels with capacities exceeding these requirements are permitted to fish within the 12 to 200 nautical miles zone and beyond the national jurisdiction under the FSMA arrangement with PNA member countries. For information, local companies that operates the Purse seine fleet are National Fisheries Development Ltd (NFD), Southern Seas Logistics Ltd (SSL), and Lucky Win Trading Ltd.

Table 6.2: Annual Catch for key tuna species by Purse Seine fleet operated in Solomon Islands EEZ from 2020 to 2024 respectively.

WCPFC Key Species	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
	MT	%	MT	%	MT	%	MT	%	MT	%
BIGEYE TUNA	308	1%	250	1%	362	1%	646	2%	877	1%
SKIPJACK TUNA	20,191	60%	26,143	62%	25,678	69%	20,957	67%	44,976	72%
YELLOWFIN TUNA	13,003	39%	15,974	38%	11,036	30%	9,629	31%	16,272	26%
Total	33,502		42,367		37,076		31,232		62,124	

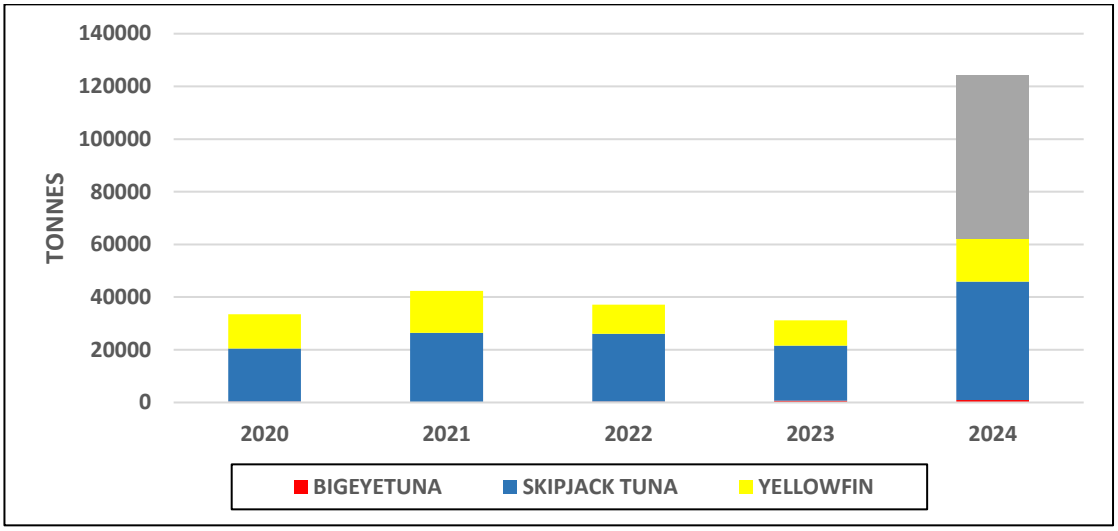


Figure 4.1: National Purse Seine fleet annual Catch estimates by key tuna species caught in Solomon Islands EEZ from 2020 to 2024.

4.3.2 National chartered Longline Fleet Operations

For the domestic longline fleet, there are charter arrangements in place where foreign-flagged vessels are chartered by locally based companies to operate within the Solomon Islands Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). This fishing arrangement is duly reported in the flag state records as required. The fleet are operated by the following companies, Global Fishery Ltd, Will Fish Investment Ltd, Solong Seafood Development Ltd and National Fisheries Development Ltd (NFD).

Table 6.3: Annual Catch for key tuna species by Longline fleet operated in Solomon Islands EEZ from 2019 to 2023 respectively.

WCPFC Key Species	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
	MT	%	MT	%	MT	%	MT	%	MT	%
ALBACORE	1,728	31%	1,885	31%	2,724	29%	2,408	28%	2,151	31%
BIGEYE TUNA	623	11%	635	10%	874	9%	947	11%	765	11%
PACIFIC BLUEFIN TUNA	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%
SKIPJACK TUNA	49	1%	33	1%	72	1%	54	1%	93	1%
YELLOWFIN TUNA	2,732	49%	3,288	53%	5,470	58%	4,947	57%	3,701	53%
BLACK MARLIN	48	1%	2	0%	9	0%	5	0%	1	0%
BLUE MARLIN	121	2%	217	4%	220	2%	235	3%	245	3%
	5,301		6,060		9,369		8,597		6,956	

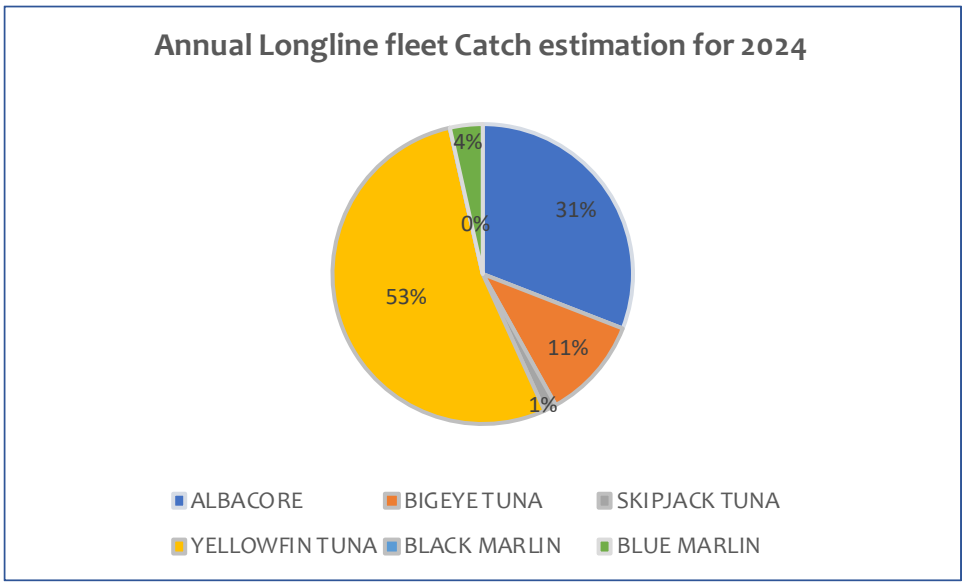


Figure 4.2: National chartered Longline fleet annual Catch estimates by key tuna and billfish species caught in Solomon Islands EEZ for 2024.

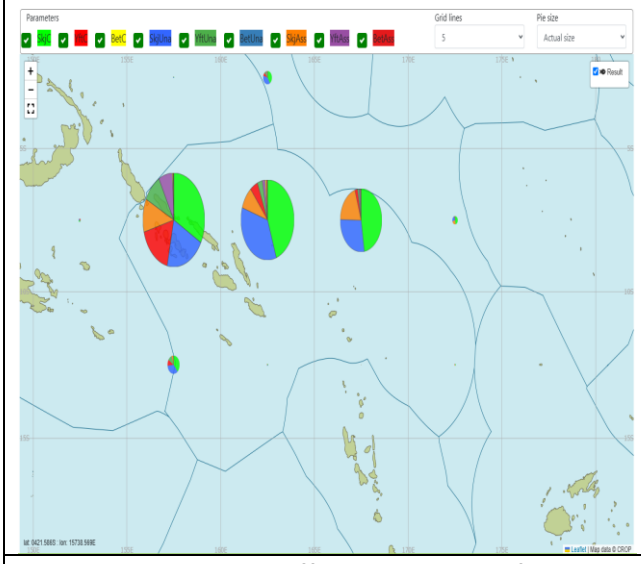
4.3.3 Pole and Line Fleet Operations

In 2024, there were only two pole and line vessels license as scouting vessels operated by the National Fisheries Development Ltd (NFD). This fishing operation mainly focused on assisting the purse seine operation for deployment and retrieval of anchored FAD. Therefore, for this reporting period no catch and effort are recorded as required.

4.4 Catch and Effort Distributions by National flag fleet.

4.4.1 National Purse Seine Fleet

Catch



Effort

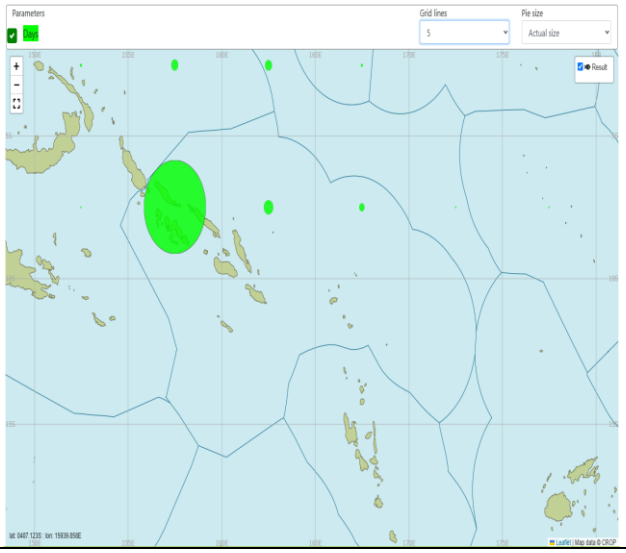
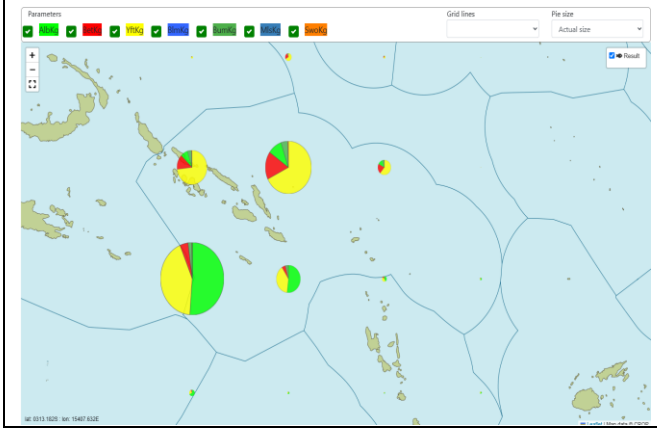


Figure 4.4 Catch and Effort distributions for National Purse Fleet oerate4d in the Solomon Islands EEZ in 2024. (Source: Tufman 2- Catch report 2903 & Effort report 3097, 2024)

4.4.2 National Chartered Longline Fleet

Catch



Effort

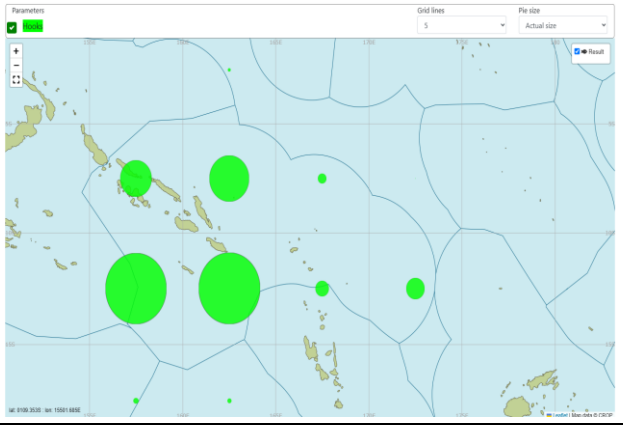


Figure 4.5: Catch and Effort distribution for the National Chartered Longline Fleet operated in the Solomon Islands EEZ in 2024. (Source: Tufman 2 – Catch report 2895 and Effort report 3268, 2024)

Section 5: COASTAL STATE REPORTING

Foreign fishing fleets licensed to access and authorized to operate within the Solomon Islands Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) are obligated to report their catch data through the coastal state reporting system. This requirement applies to fleets from Distant Water Fishing Nations (DWFNs) and other countries. These fleets operate under a range of fishing arrangements including multilateral, bilateral, PNA-FSMA, and sub-pooling agreements and utilize various gear types such as purse seine and longline.

5.1 Fleet Structure for the Foreign Fishing Vessels

In 2024, the structure of the foreign fishing fleet operating within the Solomon Islands EEZ comprised a range of vessel types, including bunkers, carriers, longline, pole-and-line, and purse seine vessels. These fleets were granted licenses to access and fish in national waters under various fishing arrangements. Based on specific fishing arrangements, such as the bilateral agreements for purse seine fleets with Distant Water Fishing Nations (DWFNs), and similar engagements under PNA FSMA and sub-pooling agreements, the licensed foreign vessels had access to the Solomon Islands EEZ.

In 2024, the foreign fleet comprised 11 bunker vessels, 38 carriers, 54 licensed longline vessels, no licensed Japanese pole and line vessels, and 117 purse seine vessels (under bilateral and FSMA/ Sub-pooling agreements as detailed in Table 7.1 below

Table 7.1: Summary of the foreign fishing vessels licensed to operate in the Solomon Islands EEZ in 2024.

Number of Foreing Licensed Vessel by Flag and Gear in 2024							
					Purse Seine		
Flag	**Bunkers**	**Carrier**	**Longline**	**Pole & Line**	**Bilateral**	**FSMA/ Sub Pooling**	**Total**
China	*0*	*1*	*26*	*0*	*12*	*0*	**39**
Cook Islands	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	**1**
Japan	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*27*	*0*	**27**
Kiribati	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*3*	**3**
Korea	*2*	*14*	*0*	*0*	*22*	*0*	**38**
Marshall Islands	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	**0**
Nauru	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*3*	**4**
Panama	*7*	*19*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	**26**
Papua New Guinea	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	**0**
Phillipines	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*9*	*9*	**18**
Taiwan	*0*	*3*	*27*	*0*	*24*	*0*	**54**
Tuvalu	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*6*	**6**
Vanuatu	*1*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*2*	*0*	**4**
Total by Gear	**11**	**38**	**54**	**0**	**96**	**21**	**220**

5.1 Foreign Fleet Catch and Effort Composition

5.1.1 Foreign Purse Seine Fleet

In 2024, fishing operations by the foreign purse seine fleet increased compared to previous years as reflected in the rise in catch quantities shown in Table 8 below. The estimated total catch within the Solomon Islands EEZ was 116,616 metric tons, comprising 102,151 metric tons of skipjack tuna, 1,258 metric tons of bigeye tuna, 12,981 metric tons of yellowfin tuna, and 226 metric tons of other species. The foreign purse seine fleet's operations involved 143 vessels, which conducted 549 fishing trips, accumulating 4,116 sea days and 2,897 fishing days.

Table 7.2: Summary record for the Foreign Flag Purse Seine Fleet operated in Solomon Islands EEZ in 2024 *(Source: Tufman 2 Report 2900,2024).*

FOREIGN PURSE SEINE FLEET-Total catch and effforts estimates for primary tuna species caught in the Solomon Islands EEZ for 2024											
Flag	Year	Effort					Catch				
		Vessels	Trips	SeaDays	FishDays	FishDaysAwsOnly	Skipjack(MT)	Bigeye(MT)	Yellowfin(MT)	Other(MT)	Total (MT)
FM	2024	20	53	324	216.94	3	5586.52	71	897.04	14.16	6568.72
JP	2024	8	8	28	15.166	0	480.14	18	119	2.12	619.26
KI	2024	27	114	953	669.841	3.5	19322.81	221.5	2029.56	65.37	21639.23
KR	2024	22	157	1448	1049.873	19	39948.56	548.1	4559.03	55.75	45111.44
MH	2024	11	31	279	242.481	0	9431.01	62	142	31.73	9666.74
NR	2024	9	15	77	54.658	0	2028.14	61.01	276.01	8	2373.16
PG	2024	15	33	133	72.648	0	3053.6	21	806.3	7.99	3888.89
PH	2024	1	4	20	13.333	0	154.2	3	116.4	0.1	273.7
TV	2024	6	34	302	215.637	3	7354.4	59.2	1572.7	18.02	9004.32
TW	2024	22	80	424	279.393	1	11188.02	119.3	2040.7	21.45	13369.47
VU	2024	2	20	128	66.821	0	3603.31	74	422.64	1.58	4101.54

5.2.2Foreign Longline Fleet

In 2024, foreign longline vessels operating within the Solomon Islands EEZ recorded an estimated total catch of 5,874 metric tons. This included 3,062 metric tons of albacore tuna, 303 metric tons of bigeye tuna, 1,895 metric tons of yellowfin tuna, and 614 metric tons of other species. The fishing effort involved approximately 31 foreign longline vessels, which conducted 109 fishing trips, accumulating 5,226 sea days and 4,444 fishing days, and deploying a total of 146,738 hooks.

Table 7.3: Coastal report for the Foreign Longline Fleet with the total catch estimates and efforts for primary tuna species in the Solomon Islands EEZ for 2023 *(Source: Tufman 2 Report 2891, 2024).*

FOREIGN LONGLINE FLEET - Total catch and efforts estimates for primary tuna species caught in the Solomon Islands EEZ for 2024											
Flag Code	Year	Effort					Catch				
		Vessels	Trips	SeaDays	FishDays	N.o of Hooks (100)	Albacore (MT)	Bigeye (MT)	Yellow fin (MT)	Other (MT)	Total Catch (MT)
CN	2024	24	87	3957	3369	111812	2583.721	142.42	1215.14	467.7	4408.99
TW	2024	7	22	1269	1075	34926	478.114	160.38	679.74	146.24	1464.47

5.3Historical Catch and Effort for Foreign fleet

5.3.1 Foreign Purse Seine fleet historical catch and effort trends

Figure 5.1 illustrates the historical annual catch and effort trends of the foreign purse seine fleet with access licenses from 2020 to 2024. The data shows describe the fluctuating trend from 2020 to 2024, with slight decrease catch and effort in 2021 respectively. From 2021, the trends peak again and reach boom in 2022 and gradually decline for 2023. For 2024, there was a slight increase recorded for the reporting period. However, there was a slight increase of 23% in catch and effort for 2024 compared to previous year (2023), as reflected in the reporting year.

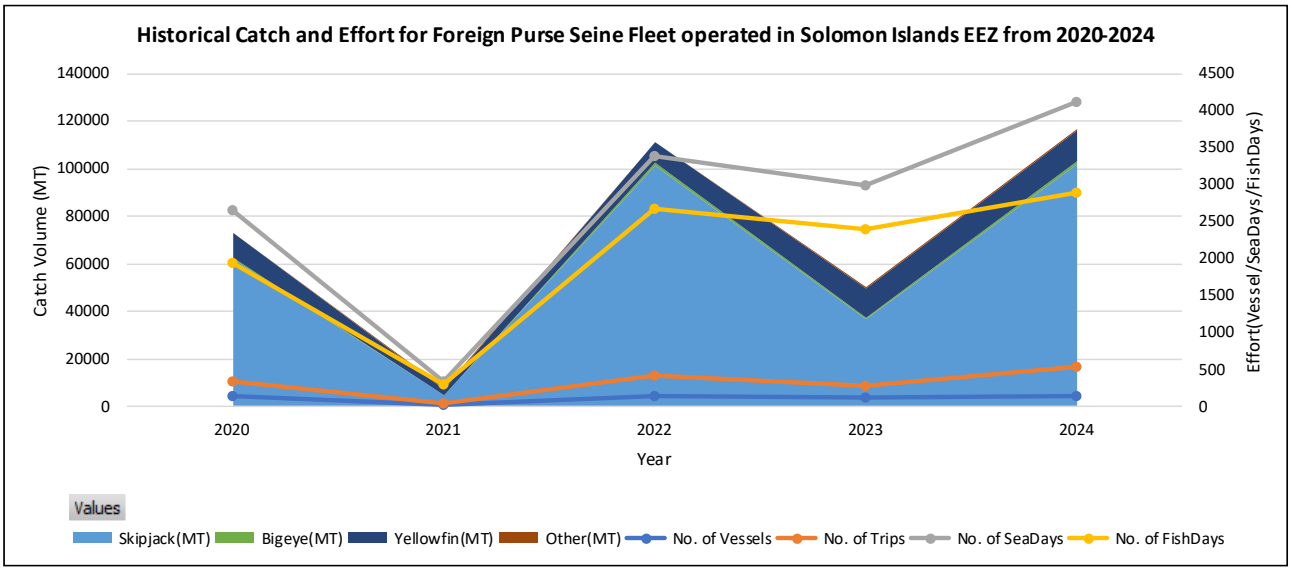


Figure 5.1: Historical annual estimated catch and effort for Foreign Purse Seine fleet operated in Solomon Islands EEZ from 2020 to 2024.

5.3.2Foreign Longline fleet historical catch and effort trends

The foreign longline fleet with licensed access to fish within the Solomon Islands EEZ has shown significant operations over the years, as depicted in Figure 5.2. From 2020 to 2021, the catch and effort were gradually decline and peak again in 2022 with constantly increase for 2023 and continue in 2024.

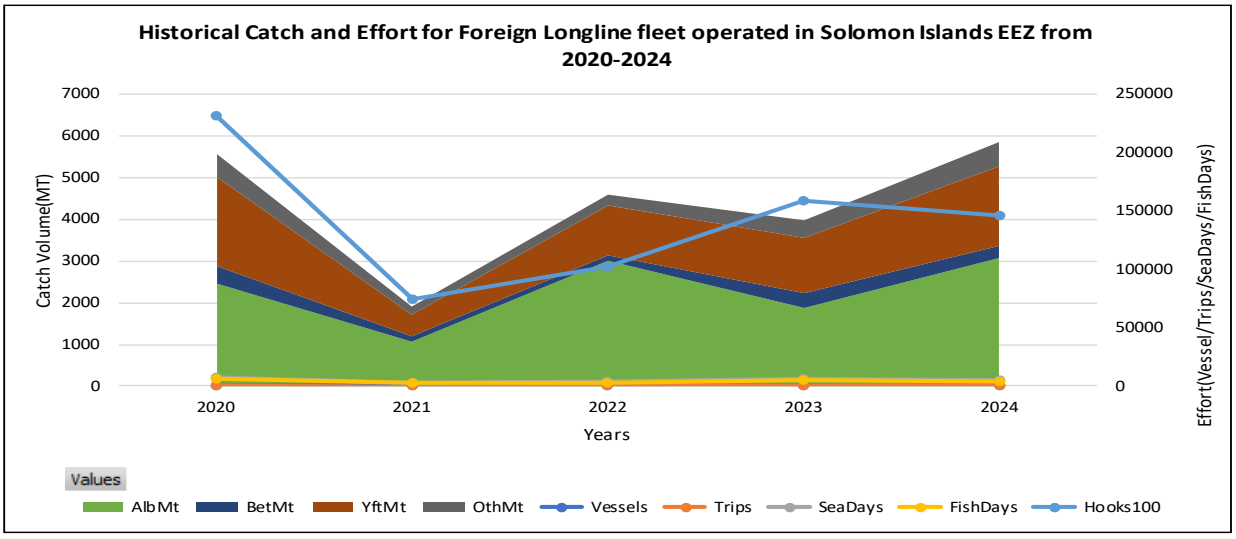


Figure 5.2: Historical annual estimated catch and effort for Foreign Longline fleet operated in Solomon Islands EEZ from 2020 to 2024.

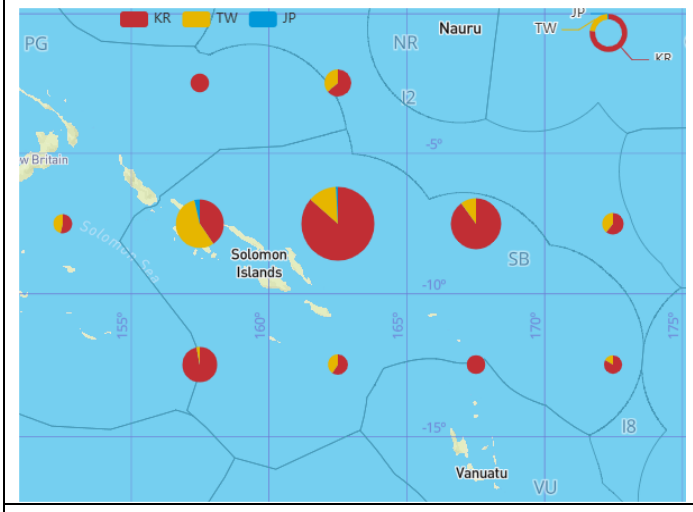
5.4Foreign Catch and Effort Distribution

The catch and distribution of foreign purse seine fleets within the Solomon Islands Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) in 2024 show heavy fishing activity concentrated in the north and northwest regions, with smaller but notable activity in the northeast. These areas have higher catch volumes and fishing effort, indicating them as key operational zones for foreign fleets. The catch composition is dominated by skipjack tuna, followed by yellowfin and bigeye tuna, reflecting both targeted fishing and species availability. The distribution patterns highlight strong tuna presence in the northern waters, attracting consistent effort foreign fishing purse seine fleets.

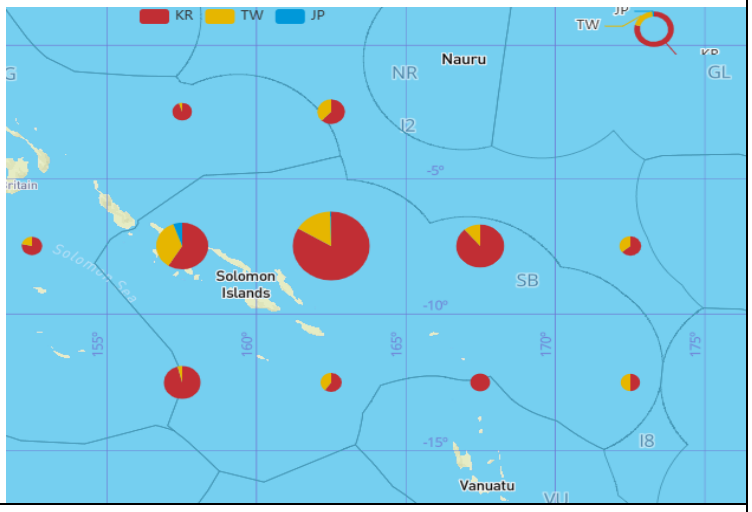
5.4.1 Foreign Purse Seine fleet catch and effort distribution

Distance Water Fishing Nations (DWFNs)

Catch

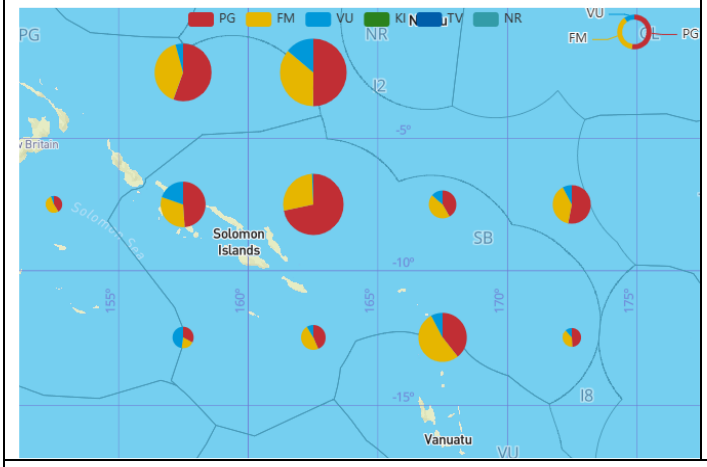


Effort



FSMA/SUB-POOLING

Catch



Effort

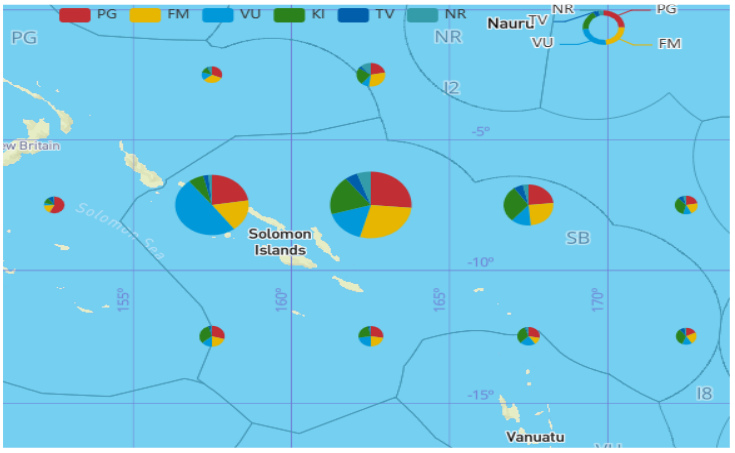


Figure 5.3: Annual catch and effort distribution for Foreign Purse Seine fleet (DWFNs & FSMA/Sub-pooling) in 2024. *(Source: SPC CES 2 Report, 2024)*

5.4.2Foreign Longline fleet catch and effort distribution

In 2024, the foreign longline fleet's catch and effort distribution within the Solomon Islands EEZ continued to reflect concentrated fishing activity in the southwest region, with smaller efforts scattered across other parts of the zone. The catch distribution was dominated by albacore tuna, followed by yellowfin and lower volumes of bigeye tuna. The spatial pattern of fishing effort closely matched the catch distribution, with higher hook set densities observed in the southwest and northwest, indicating targeted fishing zones. As shown in Figure 5.4, the catch per unit effort (CPUE) was highest for albacore and yellowfin tuna in these key fishing areas, emphasizing their abundance and the fleets' focus on these productive regions.

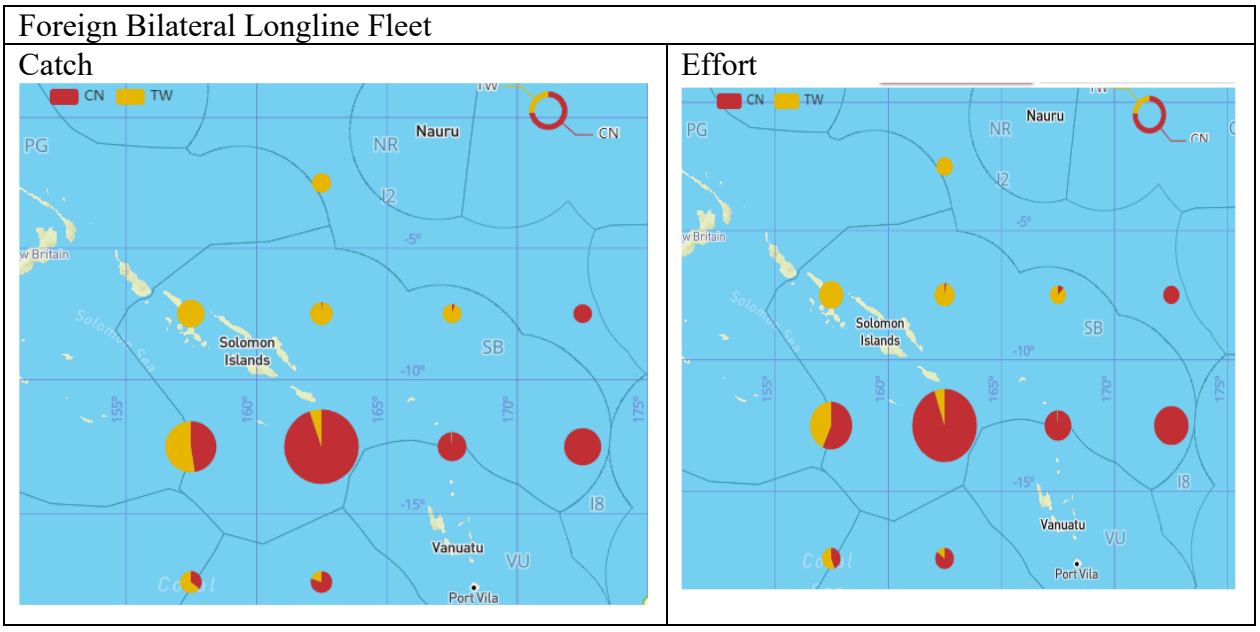


Figure 5.4 Annual catch and effort distribution for Foreign Longline fleet in 2024.
(Source: SPC CES 2 Report, 2024).

Section 6: SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS

The tuna fisheries of the Solomon Islands play a crucial role in the country's socio-economic development, providing significant income and incentives both directly and indirectly. This sector is vital for the national economy, contributing to revenue generation and social progress. The government prioritizes the tuna fishery as a strategic platform, focusing on processing and branding locally caught tuna to enhance value and attract investment, ensuring long-term food security and sustainable benefits.

Government initiatives include facilitating access operations for fishing activities through bilateral arrangements, generating financial remuneration from license fees, taxes, fines, levies, and other charges. These revenues are reinvested into national infrastructure and public services, significantly impacting the socio-economic structure of the country. The production of canned tuna by Soltuna Company Ltd, widely consumed domestically, exemplifies the sector's long-term benefits and the country's valuation of its tuna resources.

Employment in the tuna industry is substantial, with companies like Soltuna employing around 3,000 workers annually as of 2024. Other fishing industries also provide jobs for fishing crews, onshore workers, logistics personnel, and casual workers at ports. The artisanal fishery sector further boosts employment, involving numerous fishers and operators. This widespread employment supports the livelihoods of many and indicates growth within the fisheries sector.

Export revenues from tuna have been valuable for decades, providing opportunities for overseas markets and attracting genuine investors. The government seeks to expand global market access for its tuna products through trade negotiations, driving socio-economic reforms domestically and gaining momentum on the regional and international stages. Domestically, tuna is a culturally valuable asset and a primary protein source, with commercial and artisanal fisheries normalizing reliance on fishers for processed tuna products. This widespread consumption underscores the profound impact of the tuna industry on the local economy and the daily lives of the Solomon Islands' population.

Section 7: DISPOSAL OF CATCH

In 2024, disposal of catches from fishing fleets operating in the Solomon Islands EEZ was monitored at Honiara and Noro ports. The majority of catches were from purse seine vessels, with large volumes of skipjack and yellowfin tuna declared, transshipped, and unloaded. Longline fleets mainly contributed albacore, yellowfin, and bigeye tuna. No local sales or direct exports were recorded, as most catches were processed through transshipment or unloading for further handling. This monitoring ensures data accuracy, traceability, and compliance with market standards.

Table 8: Disposal of Catches distributions in Honiara and Noro port from the fishing fleet (Purse Seine and Longline) operated in Solomon Islands EEZ. *(Source: MFMR Fish Accountancy extracted records, 2024)*

DISPOSAL OF CATCHES DISTRIBUTIONS MONITORED IN HONIARA AND NORO PORT FROM FISHING FLEET OPERATED IN SOLOMON ISLANDS EEZ IN 2024.														
Activities	Skipjack (Mt)		Yellowfin (MT)		Bigeye (MT)		Albacore (MT)		Billfish(Mt)		Sharks (Mt)		Other (MT)	
	PS	LL	PS	LL	PS	LL	PS	LL	PS	LL	PS	LL	PS	LL
Catch Declared at Port	86758.7	13.737	29483.7	474.142	1182.3	141.102	1.02	97.994	0	34.755	0	3.235	2.155	17.156
Transhipment	80631.7	0	22984.7	165.333	1002.3	57.34	1	0	0	14.44	0	1.869	0	9.276
Unloading	22984.7	14.1285	22984.7	226.5995	1002.3	72.88	1	37.467	0	14.44	0	1.869	0	9.276
Catch export	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Section 8: ONSHORE DEVELOPMENT

The Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources in the Solomon Islands has been diligently prioritizing fisheries projects for investment, particularly focusing on onshore development. These national initiatives aim to attract medium and large-scale investments across the country. A key government project is the Bina Processing Cannery plant, planned as the second processing facility in Malaita province. This significant investment is expected to enhance the fisheries sector by expanding the capacity to utilize and maximize fisheries resources, thus providing substantial economic benefits. Currently, Bina Harbor Tuna Processing plant project continues with geotechnical investigation on site and field work site.

In addition to the Bina Processing Cannery, another initiative to boost the marine resources investment project such as seaweed becomes a viable export commodity. The Ministry is also focused on strengthening fisheries services to provincial and local communities, working on strategic plans and a robust legal framework to support these efforts. These initiatives reflect the Ministry's commitment to enhancing the fisheries sector's contribution to the socio-economic development of the Solomon Islands.

Section 9: FUTURE PROSPECTS OF THE FISHERY

The Solomon Islands government, through the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, is placing

strong emphasis on ensuring the sustainability of tuna and other marine resources in response to ongoing conservation challenges. This includes introducing robust measures and strategic actions aimed at preserving resource stocks, with particular attention to safeguarding food security. The increasing pressure on tuna stocks and shifting fishing trends call for comprehensive scientific research, technological advancement, and strengthened capacity to effectively manage these issues.

From an economic perspective, the government seeks to preserve and increase the value gained from tuna fisheries, recognizing their long-standing role in generating national revenue. Ensuring future sustainability will depend on the adoption of innovative strategies and alternative approaches to support the long-term viability of the sector. Strengthening investments in information technology and developing a skilled workforce are essential for building the capacity needed to manage and sustain fisheries effectively. Embracing modern technologies will enable the Ministry to improve monitoring and evaluation efforts, promoting responsible and sustainable fishing practices.

To promote sustainable fishing within the Solomon Islands' archipelagic waters, the implementation of protected fisheries zones and a zone-based management approach is being proposed. These measures are vital due to the migratory behavior and economic significance of tuna. Strong fisheries governance, supported by scientific research and effective monitoring, will help ensure that catches are processed locally, thereby increasing economic returns through value-added exports. Key strategies also include engaging in regional cooperation with neighboring island nations and advancing local initiatives such as empowering domestic fishers to operate small-scale vessels and establishing medium-sized processing and cold storage facilities. Together, these efforts aim to strengthen the sustainability of the fisheries sector and secure long-term socio-economic gains for the country.

Section 10: STATUS OF TUNA FISHERY DATA COLLECTION SYSTEMS

Over the years, the Solomon Islands have made notable progress in strengthening their tuna fishery information systems, driven by improved data collection and monitoring initiatives. The Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources has effectively leveraged modern information technologies to enhance these processes, ensuring greater efficiency, accuracy, and reliability in fisheries management operations.

10.1 Logsheet Data Collection and Verification

The Ministry has implemented strong systems for collecting and sharing logsheet data in collaboration with licensed fishing industries and operators. These logsheets, which contain essential catch and effort details, unloading records, and weekly activity reports, are submitted via hardcopies, emails, or electronic logbook (e-log) formats. Once received, the data are entered into the SPC Tufman 2 database by assigned officers. In addition, electronic log data collected through the FIMS e-Reporting application are also integrated into the system. The verification process ensures that all data collected are validated and consistent with fishing trip reports, maintaining high data quality standards.

10.2 Observer Programme

The Observer Programme deploys trained human observers on fishing vessels to monitor activities and collect essential data such as catch rates, bycatch, biological samples of target species, and fishing gear used. These observers serve as the Ministry's eyes and ears at sea, ensuring compliance and accurate reporting. In 2024 observer coverage for the domestic purse seine fleet increased at 44% while longline

coverage reflecting at 0% which requires to reach the 5% threshold as expected. Additionally, the introduction of a new electronic application OLLO app, has enhanced observer data collection to improve data accuracy, timeliness and overall monitoring efficiency.

10.3Port Sampling Programme

The port sampling program has been inactive since 2015, with no sampling activities carried out at the designated ports of Noro and Honiara by the Ministry during this time. Currently, the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR) does not conduct port sampling directly but through companies such as National Fisheries Development to implement the port sampling program.

10.4 Unloading/Transhipment

In 2024, unloading operations continued for both purse seine and longline fleets. At Noro port, catches were either stored in refrigerated containers for export or processed at the Soltuna cannery, while undersized fish were sold domestivcally. Honiara port also facilitated similar unloading activities. Monitoring data from these activities were captured and entered into the SPC Tufman 2 database, contributing to improved reporting for the Ministry's fisheries operations.

10.5 Other Data Collection Methods

The Ministry has implemented E-Reporting and E-Monitoring systems on longline fleets as an alternative to human observers. Onboard cameras collect fishing activity data, while tablets with FIMS e-log apps transmit data to the PNA FIMS and then into the SPC Tufman 2 system although there have been issues with data flow consistency.

The ePort system, introduced under the CDS programme, improves traceability from catch offloading to distribution. It currently operates at the MFMR Noro office, with plans for future expansion to the MFMR Honiara Head office

Additionally, the Ministry has support SPC initiatives to progress the stranded FAD Data Collection program to enhance the capacity to address the impacts of fishing operations in management of tuna resources and the threats contributed in pollution.

Moreover, another data source to be captured for reporting is the artisanal tuna fisheries data which become one of the gaps that requires thoroughly investigation and regulated approaches. This process will enhance proper management and monitoring through out the country to empower local fishermen.

Section 11: RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

Research is key to the sustainable management of tuna fisheries in the Solomon Islands. The Ministry prioritizes scientific studies and data collection to guide effective decision-making and protect marine resources for the future.

11.1 Biological Studies

The Ministry collects biological samples from tuna species through observers. These are processed and analysed by SPC, who also support training and programs like stock assessments, port sampling, and tagging.

11.2 Catch Composition by Size

Length, weight, and sex data of tuna catches help determine proper harvest sizes and stock distribution within the EEZ. SPC supports this work by providing tools like logbooks and data forms.

11.3 Environmental and Ocean Studies

Scientific advice on environmental impacts, biomass, and ocean conditions helps the Ministry manage tuna stocks sustainably. Investing in this research is vital for balancing economic gains with long-term resource protection.

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.

CMM 2009-03 [Swordfish], Para 8

Year	CMM-flagged# Vessels south of 20S		Chartered Vessels*		Other vessels fishing within the CCM's waters south of 20S		
	Catch (Tonnes)	Vessel (Number)	Catch (tonnes)	Vessel (number)	Flag	Catch (tonnes)	Vessel numbers
2020			23.25	2			
2021			0	0			
2022			0	0			
2023			0.948	1			
2024			0	0			

Note: Refer to the information provided from 2020 to 2024 reporting year. Specific to 2024, indicates SWO catches as per recorded at the south of 20°S. Provided data set report are from the Longline chartered notification by CCM. (*Source: SPC Tufman 2 Reporting 2918[Dorado 22], 2024)*

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.

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

CMM Fleet	Fisheries	No. of Hooks			Days fished			Days at Sea			No. of Trips			See NOTE
		Total estimated	Observer	%	Total estimated	Observer	%	Total estimated	Observer	%	Total estimated	Observer	%	
Solomon Islands	Solomon Islands EEZ				6921	0	0	7206	0	0	173	0	0	Report againist th 5% coverag

Note: Information provided for 2023 and as per required the Observer coverage is very low with % recorded. (Source SPC- Tufman 2 Database system- Report 2986, (2024)).

[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 2009-06 [Transshipment], Para 11 (ANNEX II)

(1) the **total quantities, by weight**, of highly migratory fish stocks covered by this measure that were transhipped by fishing vessels the CCM is responsible for reporting against, with those quantities broken down by:

a) offloaded and received;	b) transhipped in port, transhipped at sea in areas of national jurisdiction, and transhipped beyond areas of national jurisdiction	c) transhipped inside the Convention Area and transshipped outside the Convention Area;	d) caught inside the Convention Area and caught outside the Convention Area;	e) Species	f) Product Form	g) Fishing gear
offloaded	Honiara	Transshipped inside convention area	Caught inside convention area	SKJ – 21,317 mt YFT – 3,560 mt BET – 203 mt	Frozen whole	Purse Seine
	Noro	Transshipped inside convention area	Caught inside convention area	SKJ – 17308 mt YFT – 14997 mt BET – 286 mt	Frozen whole	Purse Seine
	Tarawa	Transshipped inside convention area	Caught inside convention area	SKJ – 3190 mt YFT – 183 mt BET – 44 mt	Frozen whole	Purse Seine
received	Honiara	Transshipped inside convention area	Caught inside convention area	SKJ – 47 mt YFT – 799 mt BET – 181 mt ALB – 269 mt	Frozen whole	Longline
	Noro	Transshipped inside convention area	Caught inside convention area	SKJ – 0 mt YFT – 17 mt BET – 3 mt ALB – 52 mt	Frozen whole	Longline
	Suva	Transshipped inside convention area	Caught inside convention area	SKJ – 8 mt YFT – 167 mt BET – 21 mt ALB – 259 mt	Frozen whole	Longline

(2) the **number of transhipments** involving highly migratory fish stocks covered by this measure by fishing vessels that is responsible for reporting against, broken down by:

a) offloaded and received	b) transhipped in port, transhipped at sea in areas of national jurisdiction, and transhipped beyond areas of national jurisdiction	c) transhipped inside the Convention Area and transhipped outside the Convention Area	d) caught inside the Convention Area and caught outside the Convention Area	e) fishing gear
offloaded	Honiara (4 PS vessel)	Nb. Of Offloaded (31) transshipped inside convention area	Caught inside convention area	Purse Seine
	Noro (6 PS Vessel)	Nb. Of Offloaded (91) transshipped inside convention area	Caught inside convention area	Purse Seine
	Tarawa (3 PS vessel)	Nb. Of Offloaded (4) transshipped inside convention area	Caught inside convention area	Purse Seine
received	Honiara (6 LL vessel)	Nb. Of Offloaded (34) transshipped inside convention area	Caught inside convention area	Longline
	Noro (1 LL vessel)	Nb. Of Offloaded (2) transshipped inside convention area	Caught inside convention area	Longline

CMM 2009-06 [Transshipment], Para 11 (ANNEX II)

	Suva (5 LL vessel)	Nb. Of Offloaded (52) transshipped inside convention area	Caught inside convention area	Longline

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.

CMM 2009-06 ANNEX II
TRANSHIPMENT INFORMATION TO BE REPORTED ANNUALLY BY CCMs

Each CCM shall include in Part 1 of its Annual Report to the Commission:

(1) the total quantities, by weight, of highly migratory fish stocks covered by this measure that were transhipped by fishing vessels the CCM is responsible for reporting against, with those quantities broken down by:
   a. offloaded and received;
   b. transhipped in port, transhipped at sea in areas of national jurisdiction, and transhipped beyond areas of national jurisdiction;
   c. transhipped inside the Convention Area and transshipped outside the Convention Area;
   d. caught inside the Convention Area and caught outside the Convention Area;
   e. species;
   f. product form; and
   g. fishing gear used

(2) the number of transhipments involving highly migratory fish stocks covered by this measure by fishing vessels that is responsible for reporting against, broken down by:
   a. offloaded and received;
   b. transhipped in port, transhipped at sea in areas of national jurisdiction, and transhipped beyond areas of national jurisdiction;
   c. transhipped inside the Convention Area and transhipped outside the Convention Area;
   d. caught inside the Convention Area and caught outside the Convention Area; and
   e. fishing gear.

CMM 2011-03 [Impact of PS fishing on cetaceans], Para 5

Flag	Gear	Species	Individuals	Fate	Gear Interact Type/Code
SB	Purse Seine	False Killer whale	1	DPD	Other
		Rough toothed Dolphin	2	DPD	Other
		Sei Whale	2	DPA	Broke through net/crew release fro
		Short Finned pilot whale	1	DPU	Broke through net

Note: Master does not report any unintentionally encircled cetaceans as per required. Only provided data are extracted from the CCM [SB] flag purse seine fleet caught cetaceans as recorded from the observer data report on interactions. *(Source: SPC Tufman 2 Database system-Report 3222, 2024).*

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	**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.**

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

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

Table x: Effort, observed and estimated seabird captures by fishing year for [*CCM*] [South of 30^{o}S; 25^{o}S-30^{o}S; North of 23^{o}N; or 23^{o}N – 25^{o}S[1]]. For each year, the table gives the total number of hooks; the number of observed hooks; observer coverage (the percentage of hooks that were observed); the number of observed captures (both dead and alive); and the capture rate (captures per thousand hooks).

Year	Fishing effort				Observed seabird captures	
	Number of vessels	Number of hooks	Observed hooks	% hooks observed	Number	Rate [2]
2020	27	5531700	0	0	0	0
2021	33	19565759	0	0	0	0
2022	43	20433472	0	0	0	0
2023	42	30599164	17744455	58%	0	0
2024	25	18511303	18133672	0	0	0

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

(Note: Table y and z for CMM 2018-03 are not applicable for this reporting year.)

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	Catch (Number)`	Catch Weight (MT)
Solomon Islands	2020	24	10	0.445
	2021	19	0	0
	2022	10	0	0
	2023	17	0	0
	2024	17	0	0

Note: Information are records of SW-MLS caught by the flag chartered Longline fleet from 2020 to 2024. For 2024, no records of SW-MLS caught as required. (Source: SPC Tufman 2 Database system-Report 2917, 2024).

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 catch/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

CCM	Area	Fishery	2020			2021			2022			2023			2024		
			Nb. Of vessels	Vessel days	Catch(Mt)	Nb. Of vessels	Vessel days	Catch(Mt)	Nb. Of vessels	Vessel days	Catch(Mt)	Nb. Of vessels	Vessel days	Catch(Mt)	Nb. Of vessels	Vessel days	Catch(Mt)
Solomon Islands	Convention Area (North of Equator)	Longline	3	122	57.507	5	64	16.312	6	47	31.839	2	3	0.42	4	33	1.198

Note: Specific catch for NP-ALB caught at the prescribed areas does not applies for SB fleet as required North of equator. Provided information are records from 2020 to 2024. *(Source: SPC Tufman 2 Database system-Report 2916, 2024).*

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

No Solomon Islands flagged vessels fished in the CMM area north of 20 degrees north and no catch was taken in 2024 respectively.