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SUPPLEMENT TO ANNUAL REPORT ON EASTERN HIGH SEAS POCKET SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA (EHSP-SMA)

PROVIDING INFORMATION RELATED TO FISHING ACTIVITY IN OTHER HIGH SEAS POCKETS

WCPFC-TCC21-2025-RP06_suppl
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Submitted by the Secretariat

Purpose

1. This paper provides an annual summary of activities in the other High Seas Pocket areas within the WCPF Convention Area. It supplements TCC21-2024-RP06 on the Annual Report of the Eastern High Seas Pocket Special Management Area (EHSP-SMA).

Introduction

2. High Seas Pocket 1 (HSP1) has a special management arrangement set out in the CMM 2023-01 (Tropical tunas) that is regularly reviewed by the Commission according to the CMM's review schedule. HSP1 and other high seas pocket areas have been the focus of MCS activities carried out by CCMs based on intelligence assessments using all available data to prioritise areas of risk.

3. This report, which was first provided to TCC20 at the initiative of the Secretariat, consolidates available data and information and offers preliminary insights.

4. The Secretariat is also developing a second supplementary report for consideration at TCC22 in 2026 that focuses specifically on the activities taking place in the WCPFC/IATTC overlap area. This report will support the collaborative approach being taken by the two Commissions, including in relation to current efforts to enhance data sharing. Such a report would aim to provide the Commission with a clearer understanding of activities and coordination in the overlap area over time.

Scope of the Report

5. Within the WCPFC Convention Area there are seven areas deemed as high seas pockets, but only four of these areas (High Seas Pocket 1 and 2, and areas I8 and I9) (Figure 1) are regularly referred to in the routine reporting of the WCPFC. The Pacific Community (SPC) divides the WCPFC Convention Area into 11 high seas areas, three of which (I3, I6, and I7) include high seas pockets. These areas are used to combine catch and effort data together for the purpose of aggregation and reporting, but the separate areas within I3, I6, and I7 are not distinguishable in the aggregated data set derived by SPC.

6. For future reporting, it may be helpful to consider whether those currently combined high seas areas (I3, I6, and I7) should be separated to better support analysis of any changes in trends based on emerging factors that could impact stock movements and fleet activities. Examples of these are climate change and wider ocean governance initiatives such as the designation of areas under the International Seabed Authority and the Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ Agreement). Increasingly, such environmental changes and uses of the oceans and ocean resources could be better identified and impacts considered through more targeted monitoring and spatial analysis. It is this concept that has led the Secretariat to consider the potential benefits of a wider, more structured approach to reporting on high seas activities and trends.

Catch and Effort

7. It was not possible to identify all the high seas pocket data in the WCPFC ***Catch by EEZ for distribution*** data set held by the SPC. Data from the high seas pocket south of Japan were included in I6; data from the high seas pocket east of the Philippines are included in I3; and data from the high seas pocket surrounded by the New Zealand EEZ are included in I7. This aggregation has hindered detailed analysis of these areas. While this could be done by analysing the logsheet data, having an accessible raised data set that is consistent for all areas for catch and effort reporting would be useful. In addition, for area I7, it would be useful to separate the Tasman Sea, the area north of New Zealand and the small area below I5. For the purposes of this report, catch and effort data are reported for high seas pocket 1 (HSP1), 2 (HSP2), I8 (HSPI8) and I9 (HSPI9).

8. For the longline fishery, the highest catch has come from HSP1 (Figure 2) and most of that catch was yellowfin tuna (Figure 3). Since the mid-2000s the longline catch in HSP1 has declined. The catch in HSP2 increased through the 2000s and peaked in the 2010s, but has since also declined. Historical catch in this pocket was mostly swordfish with albacore dominating through the 2010s. Currently yellowfin tuna makes up most of the catch. HSPI8 and HSPI9 have low levels of catch (Figure 2) which is mostly albacore tuna

(Figure 3). In both HSPI8 and HSPI9, more recent catches have remained relatively high. In all areas pole-and-line catch of skipjack tuna is low and sporadic.

9. High catch, predominantly of skipjack tuna by purse seiners, came from HSP2 prior to 2008. Since then, catch has been very low (Figure 2) because of changes to measures for WCPFC and the Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA). Prior to 2008, purse seine catch in HSP1 was also high, but has been relatively stable at around 25,000t annually since then. Purse seine catch in HSPI8 and HSPI9 is low and sporadic.

10. Figure 4 and Figure 5 provide the catch by flag CCM and the catch proportion by flag CCM respectively. These data show the HSP1 and HSP2 longline catch was predominantly taken by Chinese Taipei. HSPI8 and HSPI9 catch was taken by Chinese Taipei, with smaller amounts taken by Japan until the mid-2010s, and by China in recent years. Almost all the pole-and-line catch is taken by Japan. Prior to 2010 the purse seine catch in HSP1 and 2 was largely taken by Japan with smaller amounts by several other fleets. Since 2010 most of the catch has been by the Philippines purse seine fleet.

11. Figure 6 and Figure 7 show the effort in days and proportion of effort respectively, in each high seas pocket area. These data largely reflect the above analysis of catch data. The purse seine days were estimated from the raised data set. The longline data do not have raised days presented. Data for the longline vessels were estimated from logsheets and are presented in Table 1 to Table 4 along with the logsheet data for pole-and-line and purse seine vessels.

VMS data

12. Overall, the VMS data show that vessel densities are highest in HSP2, followed by HSP1. Densities are also high in the high seas pocket east of the Philippines (HSP3a) and the high seas pocket south of Japan (HSP6a). They are lowest in HSP8 and HSP9 (Figure 8).

13. The purse seine vessel density is highest in HSP2 particularly in the northwest of that high seas pocket (Figure 9). As there is very little purse seine fishing in HSP2, this high density is unexpected, but it could be attributed to the high rates of high seas transhipment from purse seine vessels that occurs in that area (see TCC21-2025-RP03). Purse seine vessel densities are also relatively high in HSP1 and very low in HSPI8 and HSPI9.

14. The density of longline VMS data is relatively high in HSP3a and HSP2 and is quite low in the other high seas pockets (Figure 10). Overall, the pole-and-line density is low but highest in HSP6a and in the northeast of HSP3a (Figure 11). Bunker and carrier vessel densities are highest in the northeast of HSP2 and throughout HSP1 (Figure 12). Support vessel densities are only high in the western area of HSP1, with low densities in the northwest of HSP2 and south of HSP3a (Figure 13).

VMS data pocket HSP1

15. Figure 14 and Figure 15 show the annual trends in the number of vessels by flag and flag proportion respectively. These data show that in HSP1 bunkering increased slightly in 2021-2024, mostly due to an increase in the number of vessels flagged to Panama in that pocket. The number of carrier vessel increased through to 2019 and then declined back to levels observed in 2013, with most of these vessels throughout this time period flagged to the Philippines. Longline vessel numbers (mostly flagged to Chinese Taipei) are relatively constant. There are a few pole and line vessels in the area sporadically, all flagged to Japan. Numerous CCMs purse seine vessels fish in HSP1 and the number of vessels fluctuates slightly between years with vessel numbers increasing to 2017, remaining relatively stable at around 150 vessels and then declining after 2022. Support vessel, almost all flagged to the Philippines, were absent from the VMS data prior to 2016, but then increased to around 100 vessels and have fluctuated around that number without any apparent trend.

16. The data by month in HSP1 shows few trends by flag, but vessel numbers are relatively consistent for bunker vessels, however, carrier and support vessels show a strong decline in the Boreal summer (June - August), longliners decline slightly towards the middle of the year and purse seine numbers peak in the second quarter (Figure 16 and Figure 17).

VMS data pocket HSP2

17. The annual trends in vessel numbers and flag proportion in HSP2 are shown in Figure 18 and Figure 19. For most vessel types, these data fluctuate without trend. Only the purse seine vessels show any specific trends, with vessel numbers consistently declining slightly through the data series. Bunker and fish carrier vessels flagged to Panama both increase in proportion through the data series.

18. The monthly data show consistent vessel numbers for bunkers and carriers, and both longline and purse seine vessel numbers increase slightly in the Austral winter. Pole-and-line vessel numbers decline to very low numbers in the Austral winter (Figure 20). The CCM flag proportions are relatively consistent through the year, with the one stand out being a marked increase in Korean flagged longliners in the Austral winter (June - August) (Figure 21).

VMS data pocket HSP3a

19. Overall, the number of vessels in HSP3a fluctuate without trend (Figure 22). The flag CCM proportions show some trends. While purse seine, pole and line and other vessels are mostly flagged to Japan, longline vessels show an increase in the proportion of vessels flagged to Chinese Taipei (Figure 23). As is the case in other high seas pockets, bunkers and carriers show an increase in vessels flagged to Panama. While only appearing in data recently, most support vessels are flagged to the Philippines, with one vessel in 2019 and 2020 flagged to Nauru.

20. The monthly data for HSP3a do not fluctuate much for most vessel types (Figure 24 and Figure 25). There is a slight decline in bunker and longline vessels through the year, a slight increase in purse seine vessels in the middle of the year, and pole and line vessels appear to leave the area in the Boreal summer (June - August).

VMS data pocket HSP6a

21. Few vessels operate in HSP6a. Most are longline vessels flagged to Korea and Japan (Figure 26 and Figure 27). The number of vessels for most vessel types fluctuate without trend in that area. Compared to other high seas pockets, HSP6a has relatively consistent vessel numbers (around 30 in most years). Most vessels are flagged to Japan, but bunkers tend to be flagged to Korea and carriers are largely from Panama and Korea. Longline vessels are mostly flagged to Japan and Chinese Taipei.

22. The number of vessels by month vary, showing a slight increase in longline vessels in HSP6a from March to June, and a decline in pole-and-line vessels and other vessels in the Boreal summer (June - August) (Figure 28). Longline vessels flagged to Korea increase in proportion from April to September (Figure 29).

VMS data pocket HSPI8

23. HSPI8 has few vessels operating in that area. Most are longline vessels flagged to China (Figure 30 and Figure 31). The number of longline vessels decreases through the data series as do the numbers of fish carriers, with none in 2023 and 2024.

24. The number of vessels by month are variable for most vessel types in HSPI8 (Figure 32) with no discernible trends by flag (Figure 33).

VMS data pocket HSPI9

25. Vessel numbers in HSPI9 are low. While there were over 100 longline vessels reporting in 2013 and 2014, since then the numbers have declined to around 60 (Figure 34). Most longline vessels in HSPI9 are flagged to Chinese Taipei and most purse seine vessel are flagged to the United States (Figure 35).

26. While the annual trends in HSPI9 are weak, this area shows strong monthly trends. Bunkers and longline vessels flagged to Chinese Taipei increase sharply from March to September with few vessels at the beginning and end of the year (Figure 36 and Figure 37). In contrast, purse seine and fish carrier vessels are more frequently recorded at the beginning and end of the year.

High seas boarding and inspections

27. High seas boarding and inspection activities have occurred in the high seas pockets, and were undertaken by the Cook Islands, France, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Chinese Taipei and the United States. The location of these activities from 2014 - 2024 are shown in Figure 38, and the most recent activities are shown by year in Figure 39. There were few boardings and inspections in 2020 but more in 2021 and 2022.

28. In HSP1, there were low numbers of inspections undertaken from 2014-2017, with more occurring in 2022 and 2024 (Figure 40). Most of the inspection reports were derived from inspection vessels flagged to the United States and some from France in 2014. Most of the inspection reports were derived from inspected vessels flagged to the Philippines and Chinese Taipei.

29. High seas boarding and inspection activities in HSP2 have been undertaken by the United States, Korea and Chinese Taipei (Figure 41). Most of the inspected vessels were flagged to China and Chinese Taipei. In HSP3a, most of the inspecting vessels are from the United States, with some also undertaken by Japan and Chinese Taipei. The majority of inspection reports related to vessels flagged to Chinese Taipei (Figure 42). The only inspection undertaken in HSP6a, was by a United States inspection vessel of a vessel flagged to Japan (Figure 43).

30. In HSPI8, boarding and inspections are undertaken by France, New Zealand and the United States, with most inspections on vessels flagged to China (Figure 44). A larger number of boardings and inspections are undertaken in HSPI9 with most undertaken by inspection vessels from France (Figure 45). Most of the inspections were of vessels flagged to China and Chinese Taipei. These trends largely reflect the fishing effort in these pockets.

31. For more information on the nature of these cases and case outcomes, see the detailed high seas boarding and inspection report (*WCPFC-TCC21-2025-RP04*).

Philippines fishing vessels in high seas pocket 1 (HSP1)

32. Under *CMM 2023-01* (the Tropical Tuna CMM) and its predecessors,the Philippines has a special management arrangement in HSP1 (Attachment 2 of CMM2023-01). The following information relates to the Philippine flagged vessels fishing in HSP1.

33. Catches by Philippine flagged purse seine vessels in HSP1 were low prior to 2012. After this time, catch increased and has been relatively stable at 20,000-25,000t (Figure 46). Similarly, the effort was low prior to 2013, spiked in 2014, and has been relatively consistent at about 2,500 days since then (Figure 47).

34. For the vessels authorised to fish in HSP1, the VMS data show that most (80%) vessels are fish carriers and support vessels, with the remainder being purse seine vessels (19%). Most of these data (50%) come from EEZs (mostly Palau), 47% from HSP1, with the remaining 3% coming from HSP3a and HSP6a and some other high seas areas. Some of these vessels, mostly fish carriers and support vessels, have a HSP1 authorisation with the vessel authorisation type designated as *"Distant Water Fishing Permit"* or *"International Fishing Permit"*. This may create some confusion when undertaking the analyses. In addition, there are over 20 different variations in the vessel authorisation area code for these vessels, suggesting some standardisation may be useful.

35. Table 5 shows the Philippine vessels by year and vessel type that have been active in HSP1. Table 6 shows the number of vessels by year and vessel type authorised to fish in HSP1. Note that vessel activity in this area can include transiting and other activities, in addition to fishing.

36. Vessels entering and exiting HSP1 are required to submit entry and exit reports to the WCPFC Secretariat. These data for the Philippine vessels are presented in Table 7. This table also includes the numbers of missing reports, possible duplicate reports that have been identified, and the mean duration these vessels spent in HSP1. Support vessels spend the most time in the area while fish carriers spend a short duration. The WCPFC Secretariat reviews this reporting and works with the Philippines to resolve issues.

Recommendations

37. TCC21 is invited to review the information provided in this report and provide feedback on future reporting of activities in the high seas pockets other than the EHSP.

Tables

Table 1: Logsheet days in the high seas pocket 1.

HS Pocket 1															
Gear	Year	BZ	CN	FM	JP	KI	KR	MH	PG	PH	PW	SB	TW	US	VU
Longline	2012	0	11	76	1,298	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	17,945	0	0
	2013	1	0	0	1,465	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24,991	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	1,083	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	17,461	0	0
	2015	0	8	53	677	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	23,214	0	5
	2016	0	10	0	571	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,146	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	96	50	13,853	0	0
	2018	0	28	2	53	0	0	0	0	0	35	52	10,683	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	83	0	0	0	0	0	388	18	8,414	0	1
	2020	0	0	31	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,701	0	52
	2021	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4,985	0	0
	2022	0	0	2	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10,355	0	1
	2023	0	0	0	151	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4,036	0	0
Pole-and-line	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purse seine	2012	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	9	209	0	0	2	3	0
	2013	0	1	4	9	1	0	0	5	4,096	0	0	1	31	2
	2014	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	2,665	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2,435	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,639	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	2,696	0	0	1	3	0
	2018	0	0	3	7	0	2	0	4	2,749	0	0	0	2	0
	2019	0	0	3	9	0	0	0	0	2,654	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	5	2,635	0	1	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	1	59	0	0	0	1	2,539	0	0	1	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	2,562	0	0	1	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1,962	0	0	0	0	0

Table 2: Logsheet days in the high seas pocket 2.

HS Pocket 2																			
Gear	Year	CK	CN	FJ	FM	JP	KI	KR	MH	NR	NZ	PG	PH	SB	SV	TV	TW	US	VU
Longline	2012	16	172	951	173	508	0	390	0	0	0	0	0	53	0	4	1,396	0	988
	2013	54	464	955	4	484	37	310	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	32	639	0	1,306
	2014	0	1,110	683	364	375	0	1,902	0	0	0	0	0	1,866	0	6	387	0	46
	2015	0	677	519	507	466	8	2,176	0	0	0	0	0	2,194	0	5	105	0	40
	2016	6	1,380	294	223	153	71	1,704	0	0	0	0	0	191	0	0	437	0	32
	2017	0	1,415	263	20	73	20	2,538	0	0	0	0	0	354	0	59	6,121	0	2
	2018	0	2,235	56	74	48	100	1,420	0	0	0	0	0	245	0	20	6,534	0	35
	2019	25	239	307	166	48	46	2,704	0	0	0	0	0	218	0	54	5,097	0	80
	2020	0	258	192	298	10	27	3,187	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	17	1,715	0	37
	2021	0	474	50	27	0	55	2,141	1	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	3,175	0	12
	2022	7	771	125	21	26	363	3,981	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	2	5,499	0	60
	2023	4	704	155	0	16	9	2,564	0	0	0	814	0	57	0	0	2,800	0	0
Pole-and-line	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purse seine	2012	0	22	0	3	0	8	4	1	0	0	28	0	1	1	1	10	10	3
	2013	0	12	0	2	5	4	18	4	0	7	11	0	0	0	0	27	314	3
	2014	0	7	0	4	4	7	11	2	0	21	14	0	0	0	0	7	6	2
	2015	0	0	0	4	0	2	3	0	0	87	14	1	0	0	0	3	19	0
	2016	0	0	0	6	14	6	5	3	0	0	22	3	11	0	0	2	14	0
	2017	0	0	0	4	0	3	15	5	0	0	11	0	7	0	0	1	16	0
	2018	0	0	0	5	0	5	9	2	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	2	48	0
	2019	0	0	0	5	0	3	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	27	1
	2020	0	0	0	13	0	5	21	2	6	0	1	0	3	0	0	9	24	1
	2021	0	0	0	4	18	4	15	2	7	0	1	0	1	0	2	19	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	9	1	10	18	4	3	0	0	0	1	0	8	14	0	0
	2023	0	1	0	1	1	4	0	6	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	38	0

Table 3: Logsheet days in the high seas pocket 8.

HS Pocket I8													
Gear	Year	CK	CN	FJ	FM	KI	KR	SB	TV	TW	US	VU	WS
Longline	2012	0	820	460	0	0	0	55	0	78	0	187	0
	2013	3	1,080	711	0	0	0	17	0	42	0	222	0
	2014	0	665	740	0	0	0	865	0	14	0	18	1
	2015	0	848	445	0	0	0	896	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	1,652	535	7	6	0	254	0	7	0	0	0
	2017	0	2,004	496	0	113	0	68	32	107	0	140	0
	2018	0	2,439	443	0	184	0	1	0	48	0	42	0
	2019	7	1,791	307	2	0	0	42	0	54	0	56	0
	2020	0	1,437	169	16	6	0	12	11	8	0	24	0
	2021	0	1,720	79	0	66	0	0	0	8	0	20	0
	2022	12	1,005	171	0	179	0	19	0	53	0	14	0
	2023	0	513	54	0	15	0	4	0	3	0	0	0
Purse seine	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

Table 4: Logsheet days in the high seas pocket 9.

HS Pocket I9													
Gear	Year	CK	CN	FJ	FM	KI	KR	PF	SB	TW	US	VU	WS
Longline	2012	53	909	836	0	0	0	1	0	35	81	219	0
	2013	0	859	730	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0
	2014	0	91	187	0	0	0	0	39	5	0	2	0
	2015	0	72	33	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0
	2016	0	54	0	1	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0
	2017	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	2,667	0	0	8
	2018	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,794	0	38	57
	2019	0	8	19	0	0	0	0	0	2,527	0	10	0
	2020	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,774	0	0	0
	2021	0	9	0	0	7	0	0	0	1,001	0	0	0
	2022	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	737	0	47	0
	2023	0	67	0	0	6	0	0	0	2,768	0	0	0
Purse seine	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0

Table 5: VMS number of vessels flagged to the Philippines in the high seas pocket 1.

High Seas Pocket 1 All Philippine vessel activity - number of vessels					
Year	Bunker	Fish carrier	Others	Purse seiner	Support vessel
2013	0	45	4	37	1
2014	0	59	5	39	6
2015	0	60	4	37	11
2016	0	68	4	50	52
2017	0	92	0	61	111
2018	0	87	0	53	107
2019	0	82	0	62	112
2020	0	71	0	49	93
2021	0	74	0	53	96
2022	0	67	0	43	97
2023	0	54	0	36	85
2024	1	55	0	43	100

Table 6: VMS number of vessels flagged to the Philippines authorised to fish in high seas pocket 1.

High Seas Pocket 1 authorised Philippine vessel activity - number of vessels				
Year	Fish carrier	Others	Purse seiner	Support vessel
2013	37	2	21	1
2014	52	4	28	4
2015	46	4	25	8
2016	52	4	28	49
2017	80	0	37	108
2018	71	0	31	104
2019	69	0	34	104
2020	62	0	24	89
2021	67	0	26	91
2022	61	0	26	94
2023	46	0	20	82
2024	45	0	20	73

Table 7: The entry and exit reporting information for the Philippines vessels in high seas pocket 1.

High Seas Pocket 1 Philippine vessel entry and exit reports							
Year	Vessel type	Number of vessels	Mean duration in pocket	Missing entry report	Missing exit report	Possible duplicate entry report	Possible duplicate exit report
2013	Fish carrier	35	22.83	17	18	0	0
	Others	1	8.00	0	0	1	0
	Purse seiner	10	220.78	1	5	0	1
	Support vessel	22	189.07	5	3	0	0
2014	Fish carrier	71	12.61	39	61	1	0
	Others	5	214.20	3	2	0	0
	Purse seiner	30	165.55	18	0	1	1
	Support vessel	95	213.51	52	16	1	1
2015	Fish carrier	75	12.71	25	20	1	0
	Others	3	239.50	1	1	0	0
	Purse seiner	23	184.75	8	4	0	0
	Support vessel	79	213.89	26	19	3	3
2016	Fish carrier	77	18.04	10	24	3	3
	Others	2	74.00	0	0	2	0
	Purse seiner	29	106.28	6	21	1	3
	Support vessel	102	241.22	26	33	6	9
2017	Fish carrier	76	62.30	39	41	1	2
	Purse seiner	33	23.99	59	71	9	5
	Support vessel	38	283.56	14	12	0	0
2018	Fish carrier	84	20.91	49	67	9	8
	Purse seiner	33	62.41	108	44	13	23
	Support vessel	100	199.39	23	32	3	1
2019	Fish carrier	76	22.06	18	94	11	8
	Purse seiner	29	172.35	6	24	3	1
	Support vessel	97	476.90	20	67	5	3
2020	Fish carrier	68	34.99	39	52	9	15
	Purse seiner	25	208.77	8	4	2	5
	Support vessel	17	258.07	2	3	0	0
2021	Fish carrier	70	20.36	19	23	1	0
	Purse seiner	27	187.45	1	4	1	1
	Support vessel	97	281.39	20	27	1	0
2022	Fish carrier	66	30.87	24	34	1	2
	Purse seiner	20	180.71	5	8	2	2
	Support vessel	79	342.73	15	56	10	3
2023	Fish carrier	49	21.47	26	65	23	10
	Purse seiner	18	154.43	2	6	2	0
	Support vessel	64	296.46	3	21	14	4
2024	Fish carrier	55	18.96	51	59	4	24
	Purse seiner	23	188.91	11	5	3	9
	Support vessel	81	197.85	4	26	3	3
2025	Fish carrier	61	17.24	10	18	2	1
	Purse seiner	9	119.88	0	2	0	0
	Support vessel	38	72.33	7	21	0	0

Figures

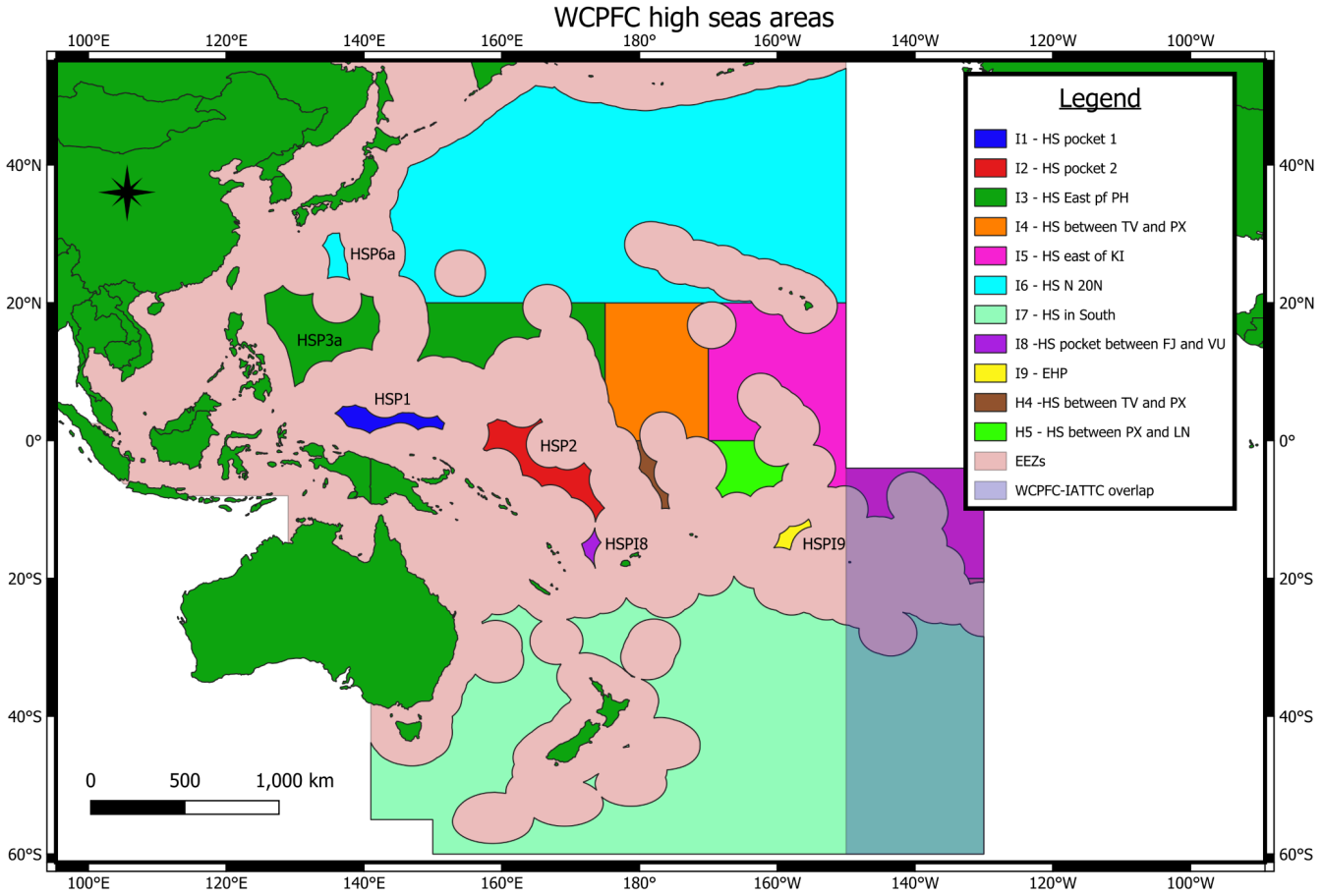

Figure 1: WCPFC high seas area designations used in the WCPFC catch attribution by area showing the high seas pockets as there are referred to in this report.

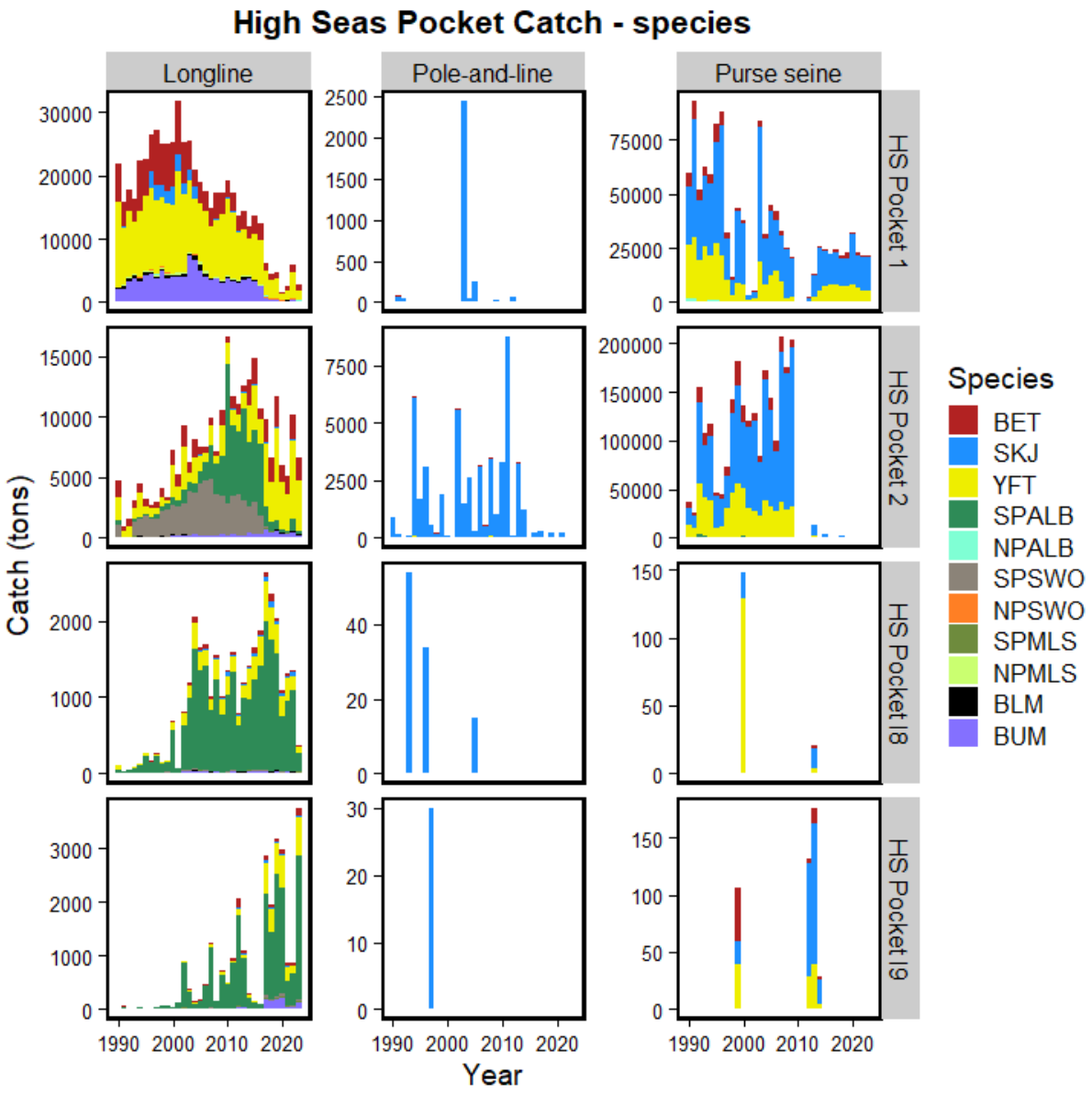

Figure 2: Catch within the high seas pockets 1990-2023.

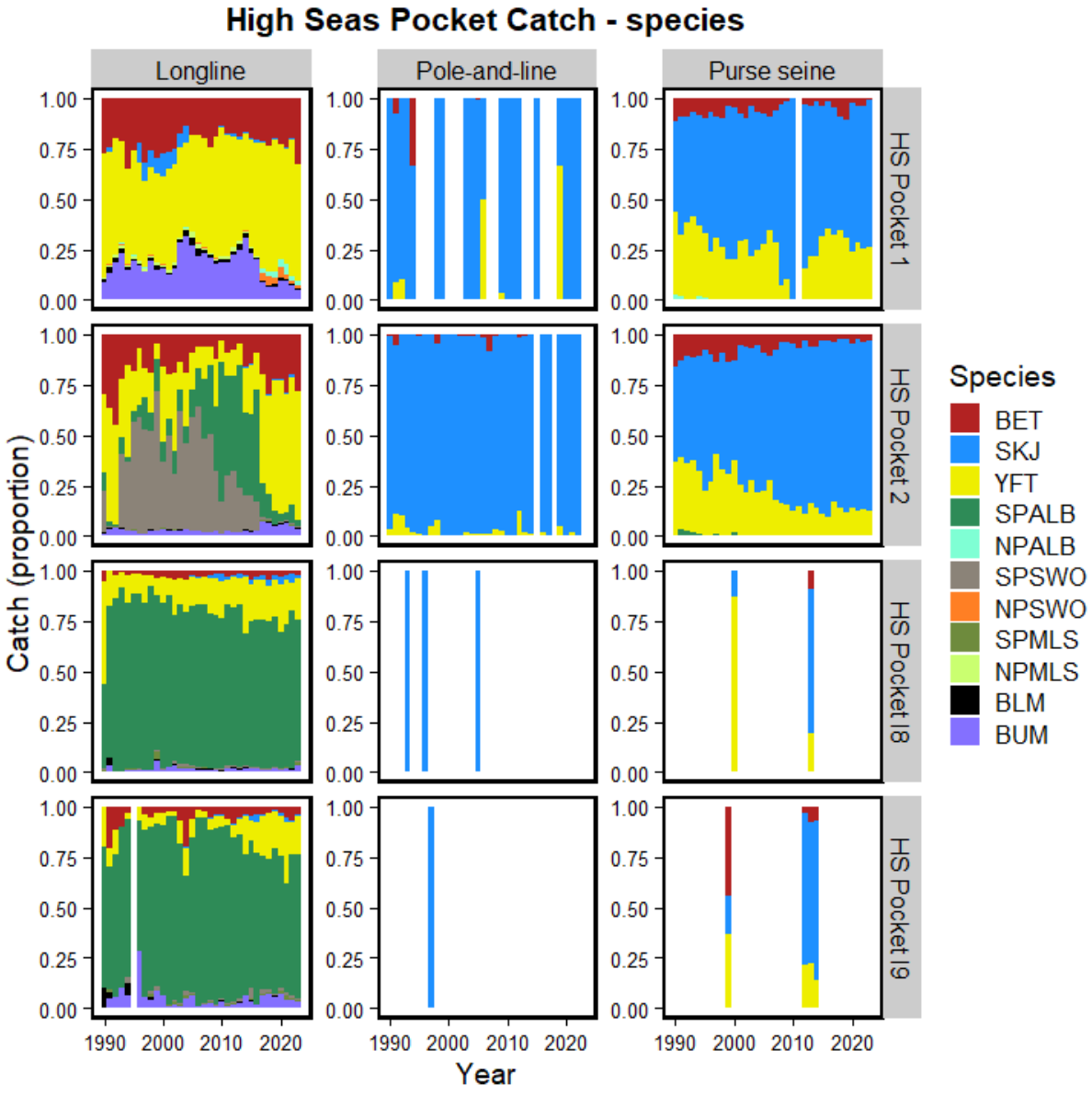

Figure 3: Proportion of catch by flag within the high seas pockets 1990-2023.

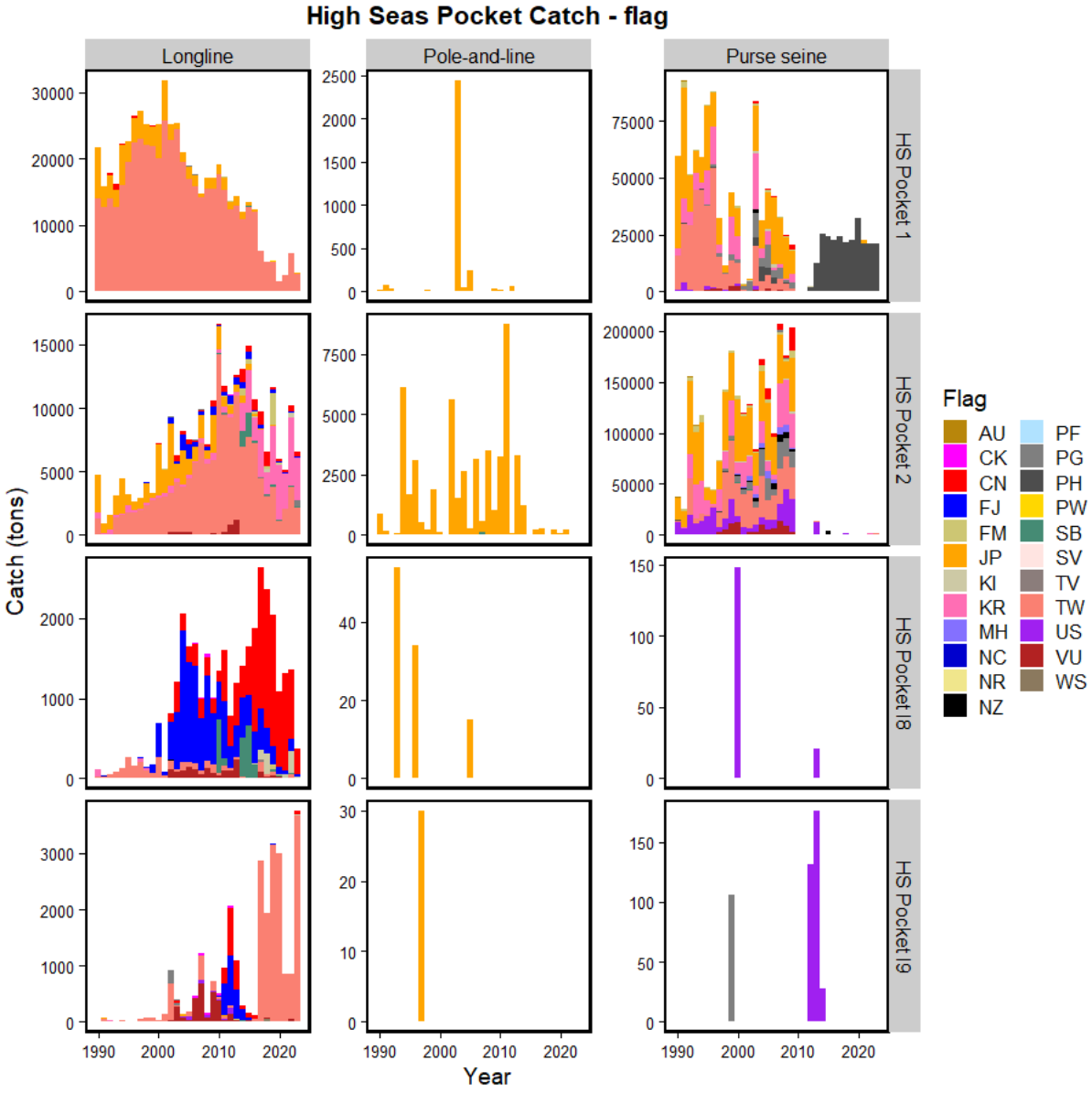

Figure 4: Catch by flag within the high seas pockets 1990-2023.

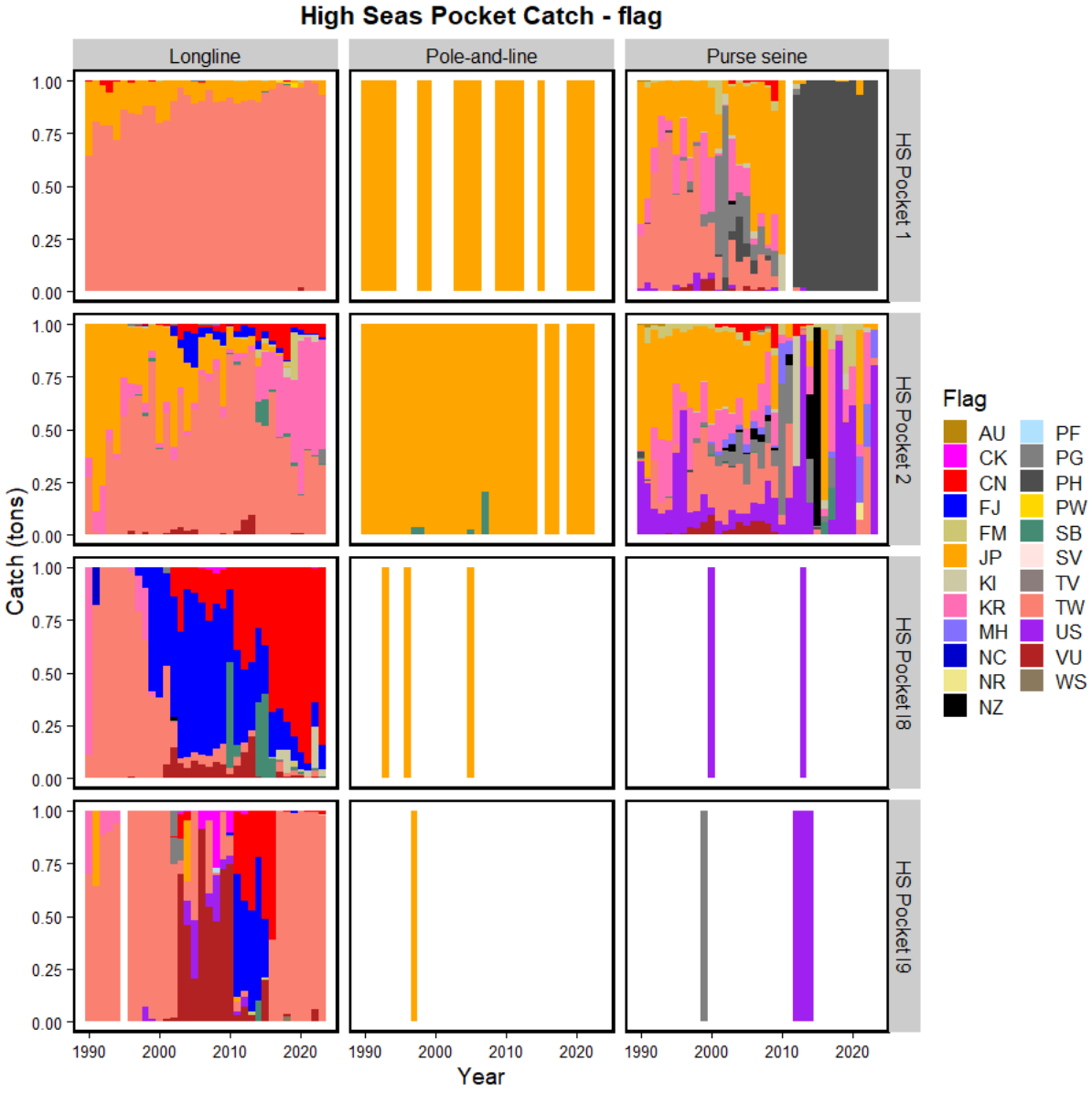

Figure 5: Proportion of catch by flag within the high seas pockets 1990-2023.

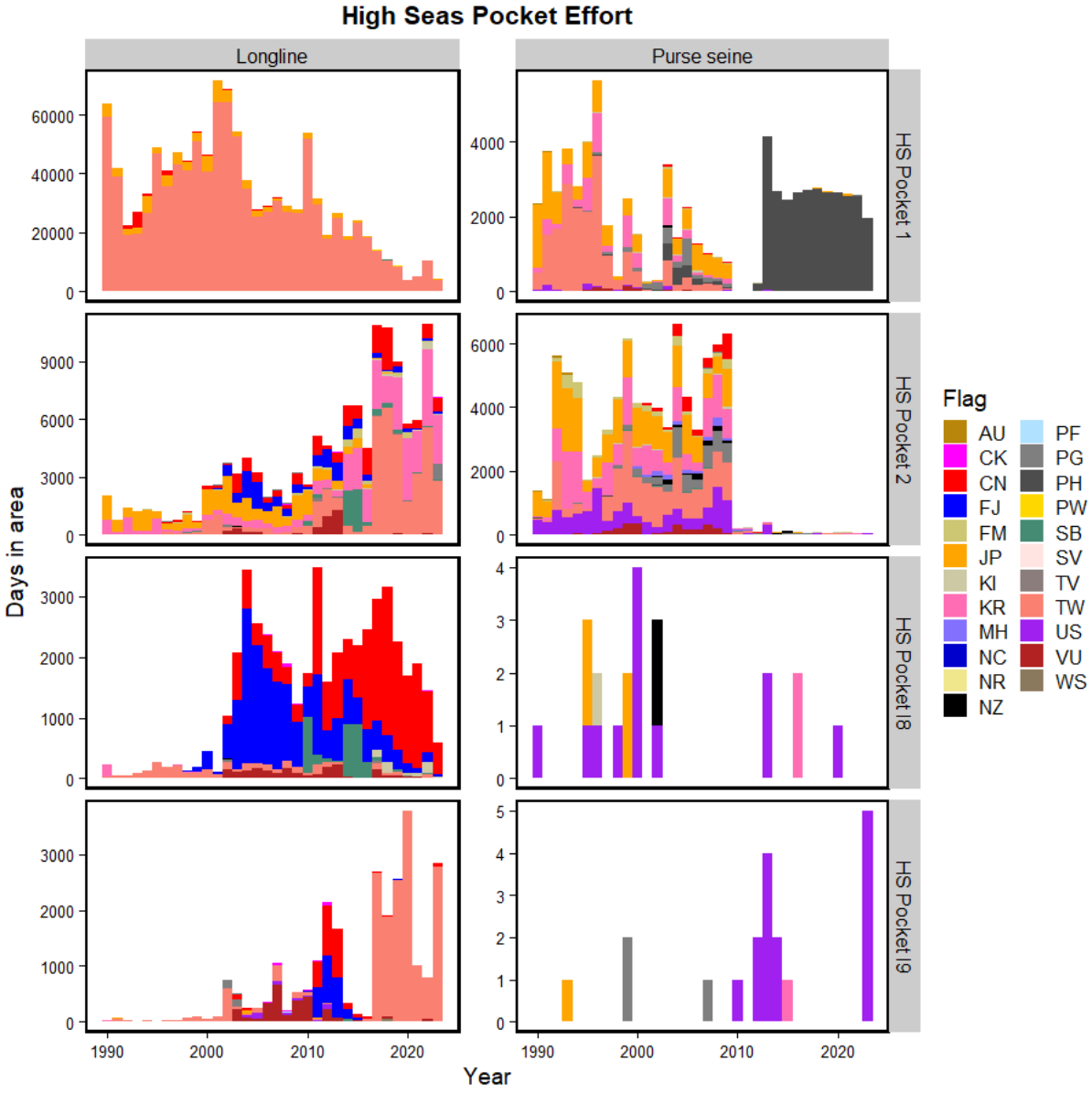

Figure 6: Days by flag within the high seas pockets 1990-2023.

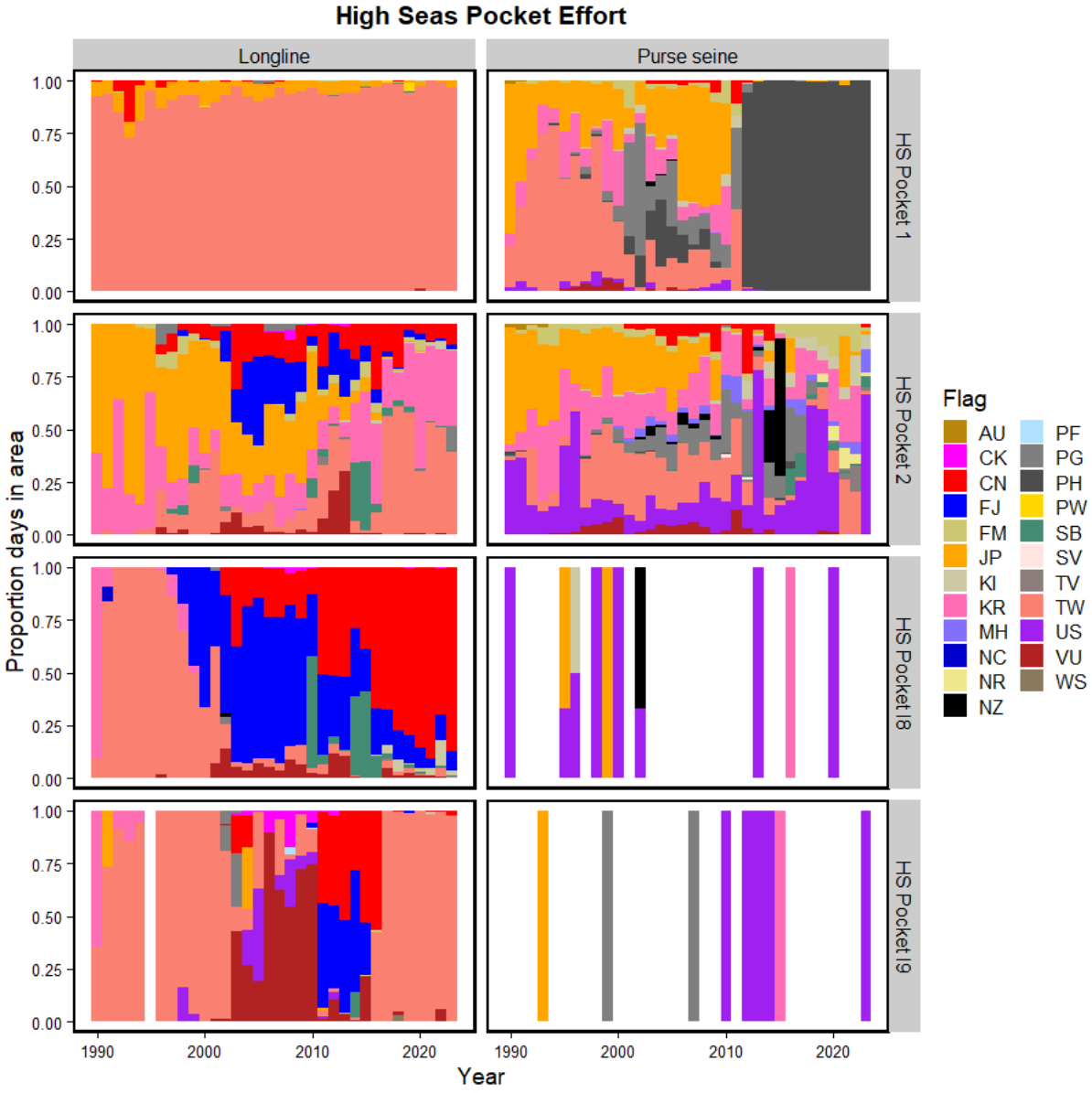

Figure 7: Proportion by flag of days within the high seas pockets 1990-2023.

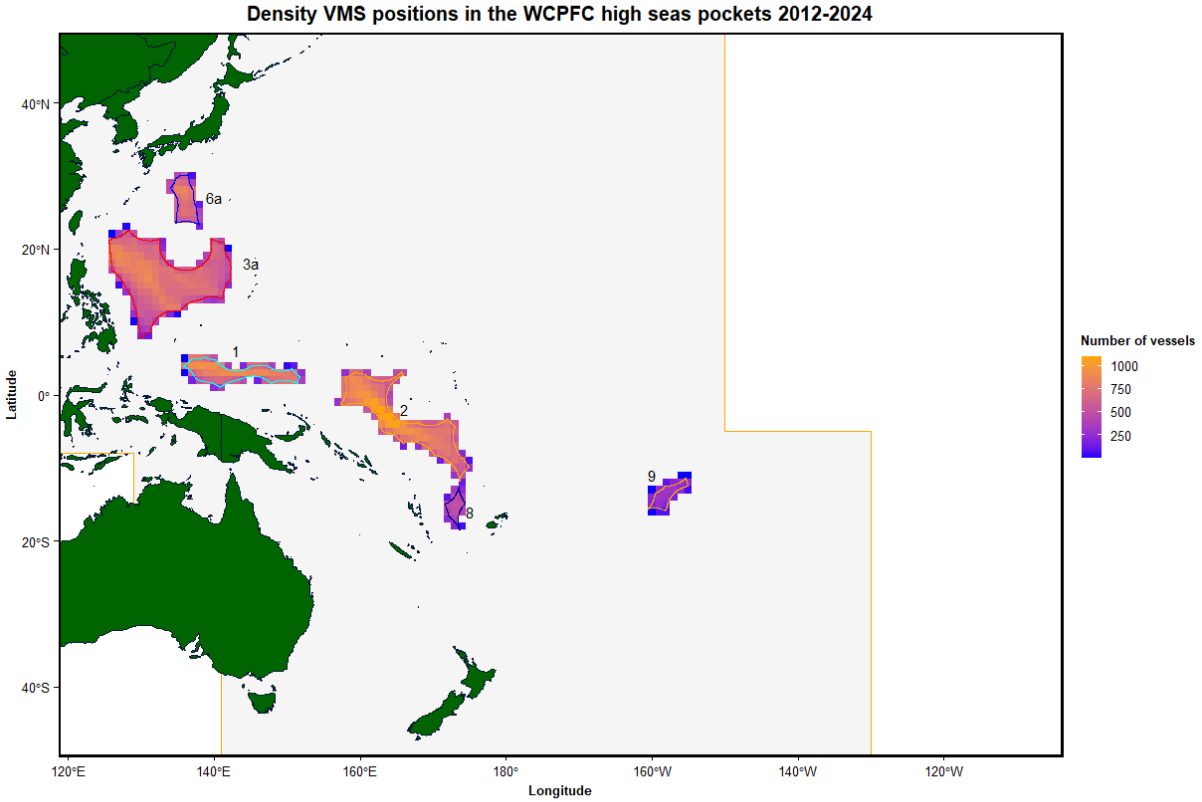

Figure 8: Density of VMS points for all vessels 2013-2024 within each high seas pocket.

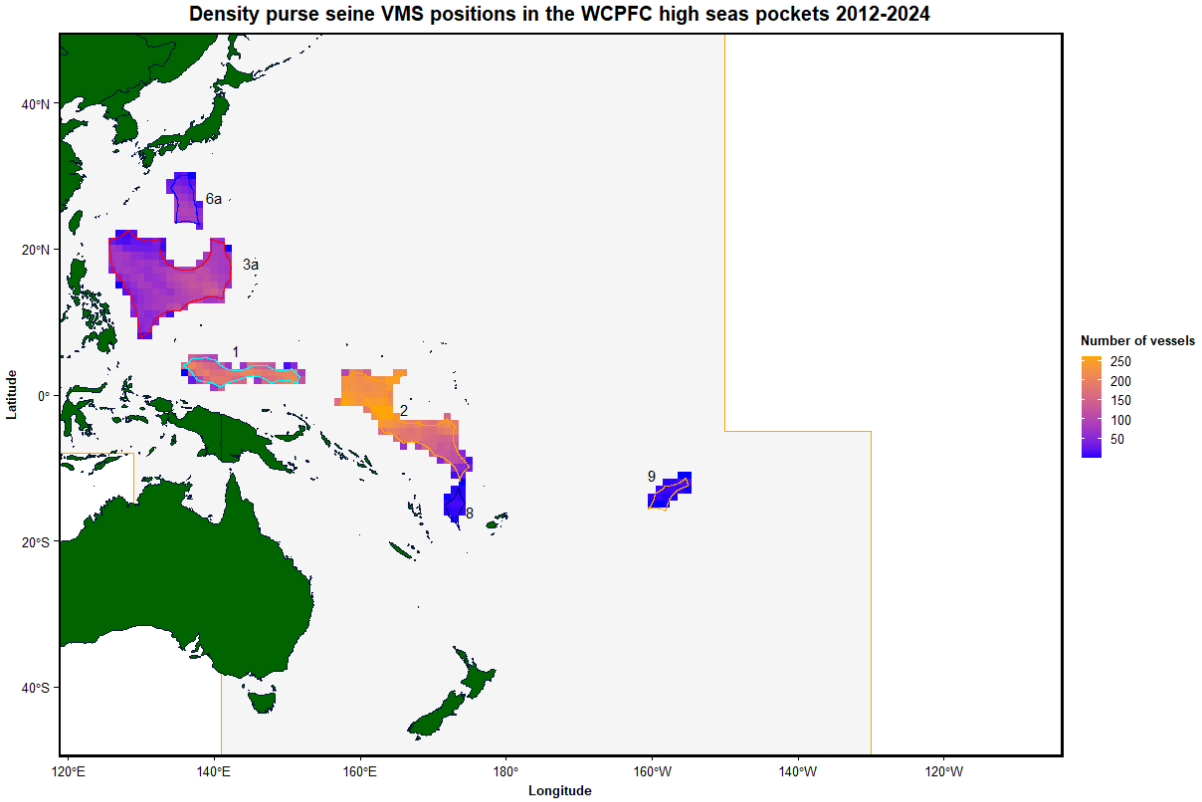

Figure 9: Density of VMS points for purse seine vessels 2013-2024 within each high seas pocket.

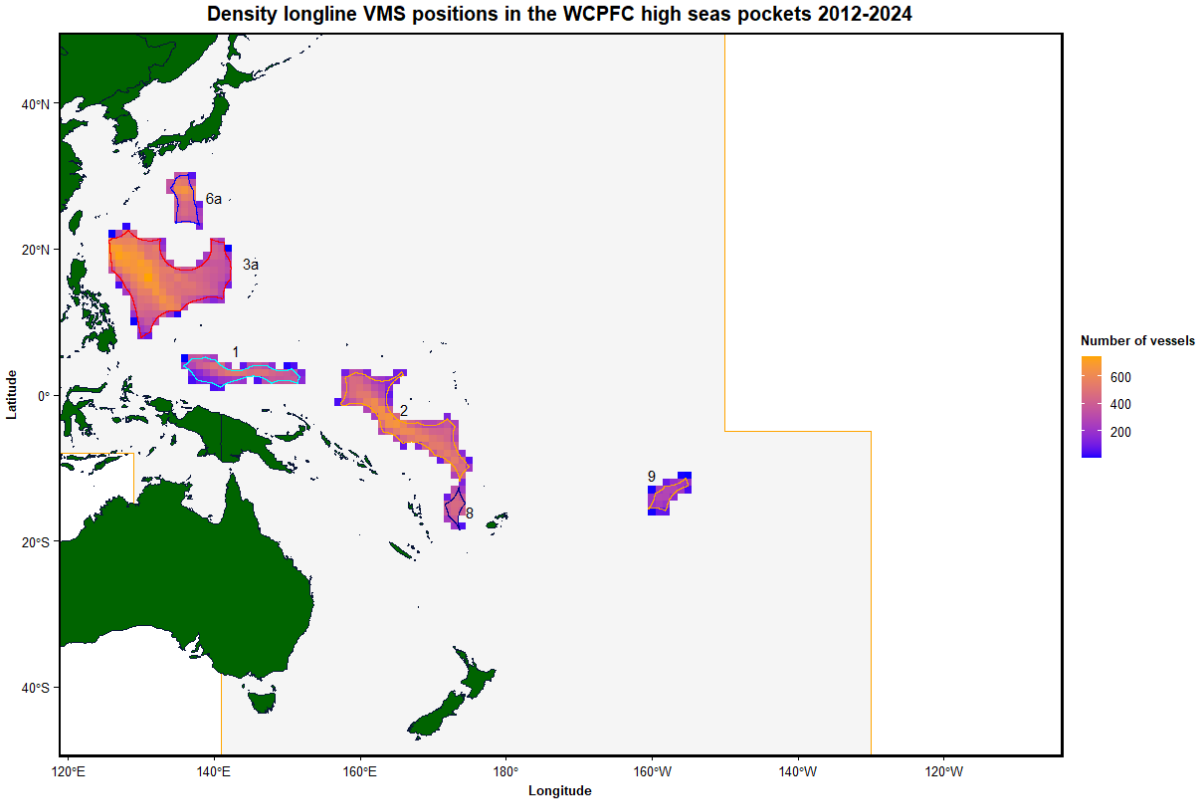

Figure 10: Density of VMS points for longline vessels 2013-2024 within each high seas pocket.

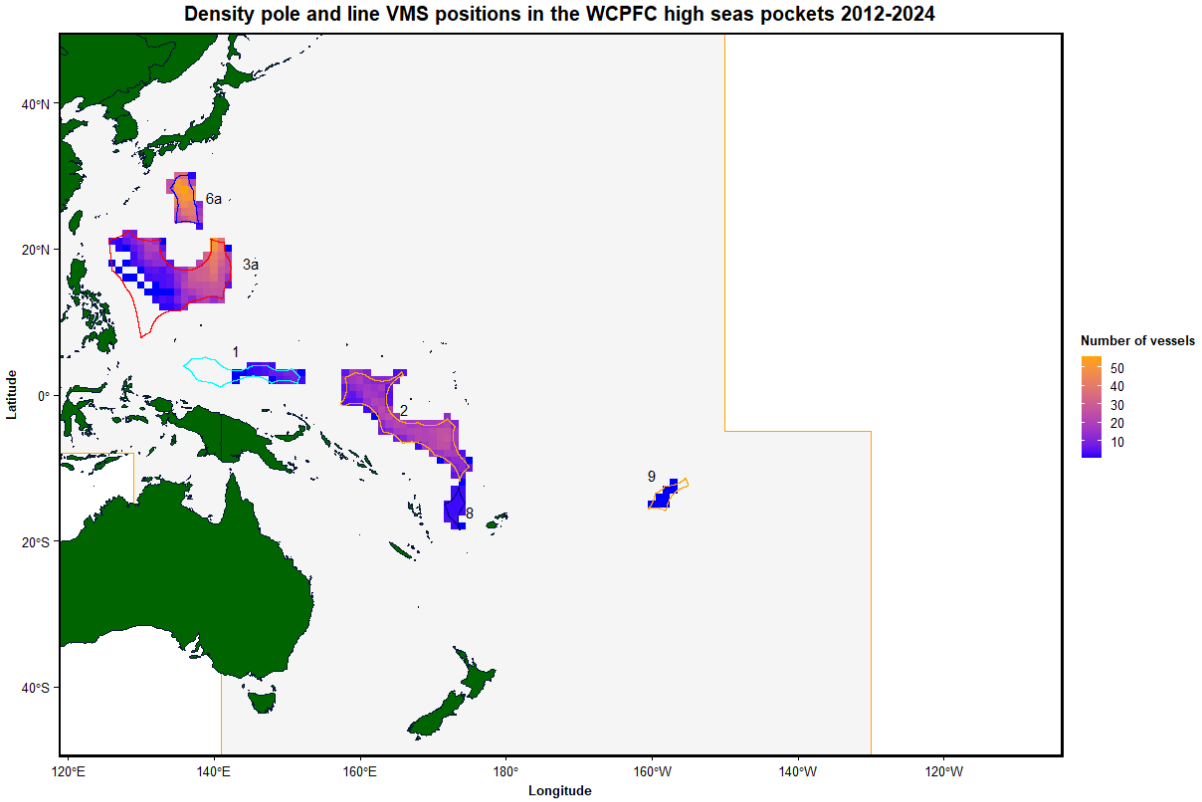

Figure 11: Density of VMS points for pole-and-line vessels 2013-2024 within each high seas pocket.

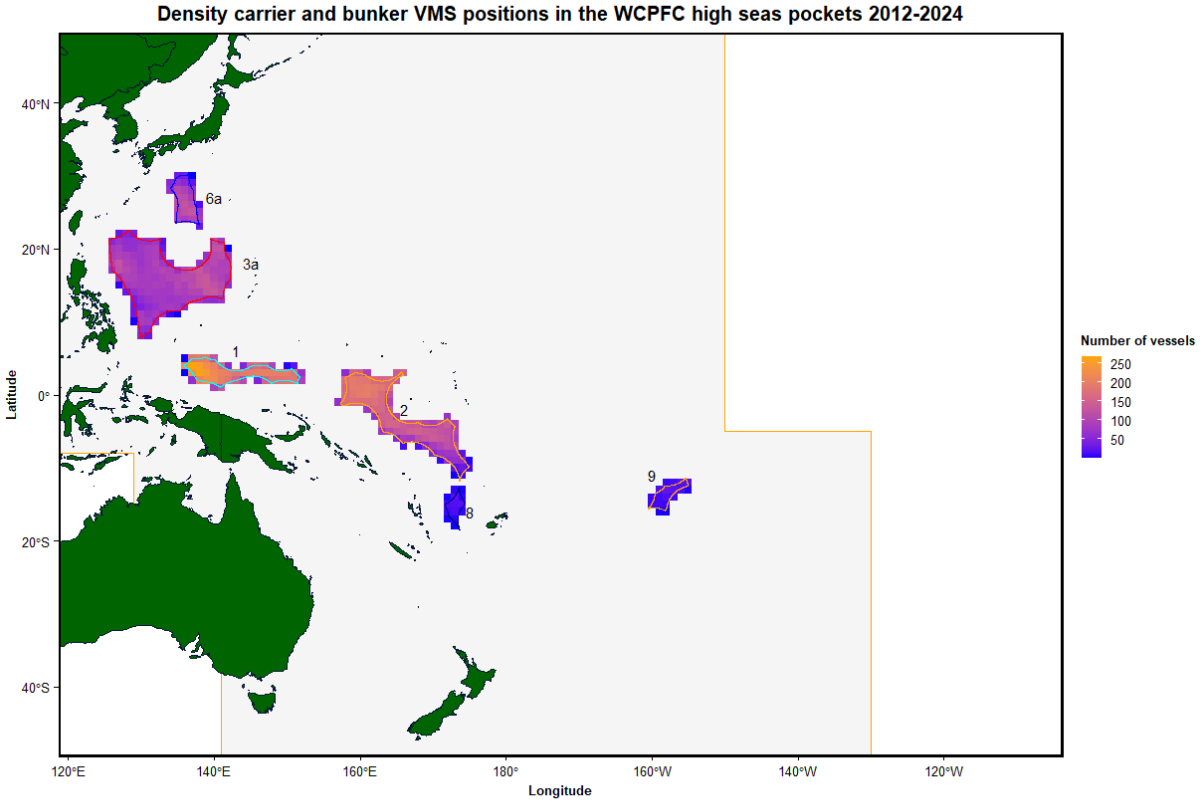

Figure 12: Density of VMS points for carrier vessels 2013-2024 within each high seas pocket.

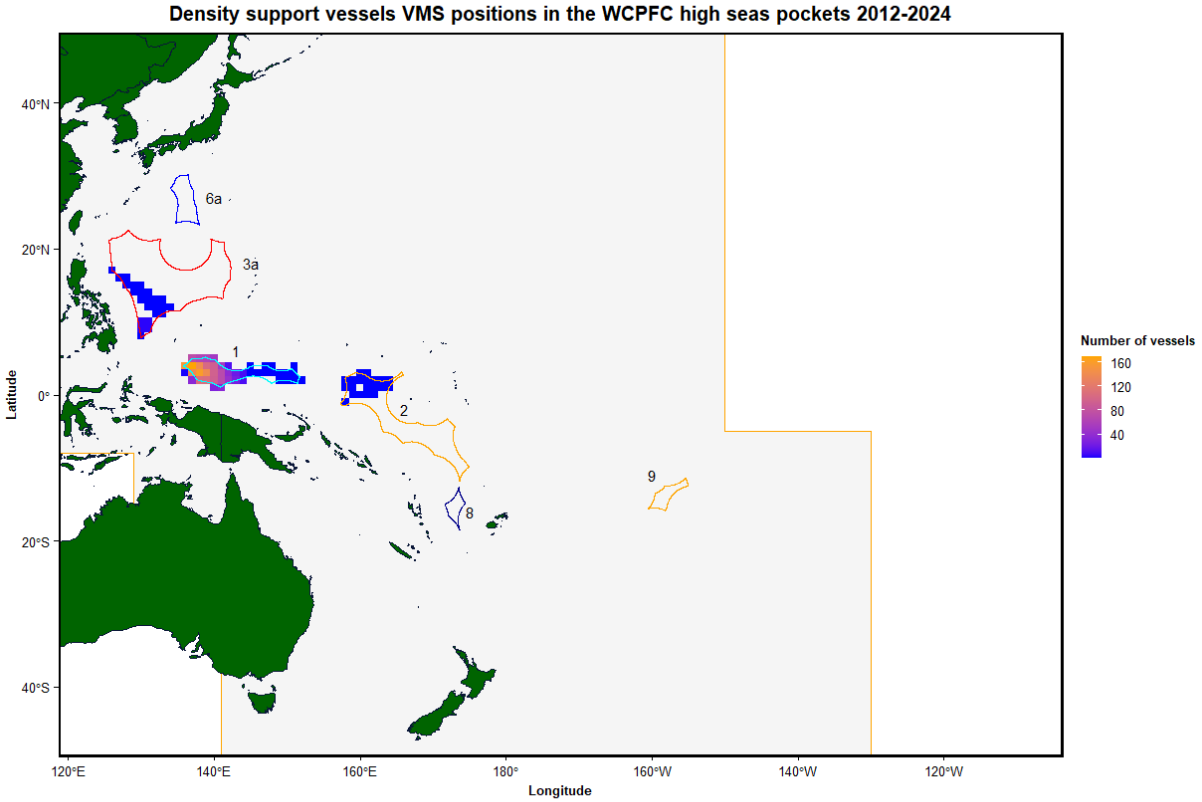

Figure 13: Density of VMS points for support vessels 2013-2024 within each high seas pocket.

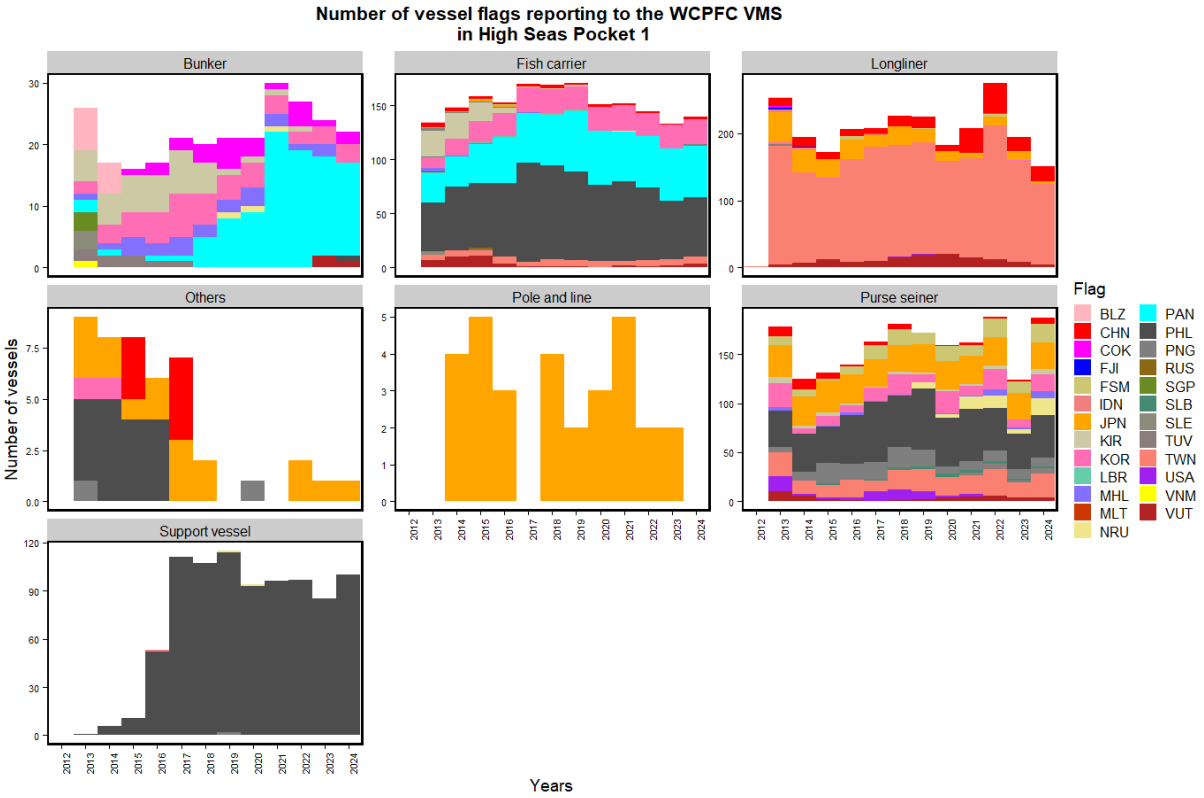

Figure 14: Number of vessels reporting annually to the WCPFC VMS system 2013-2024 within high seas pocket 1.

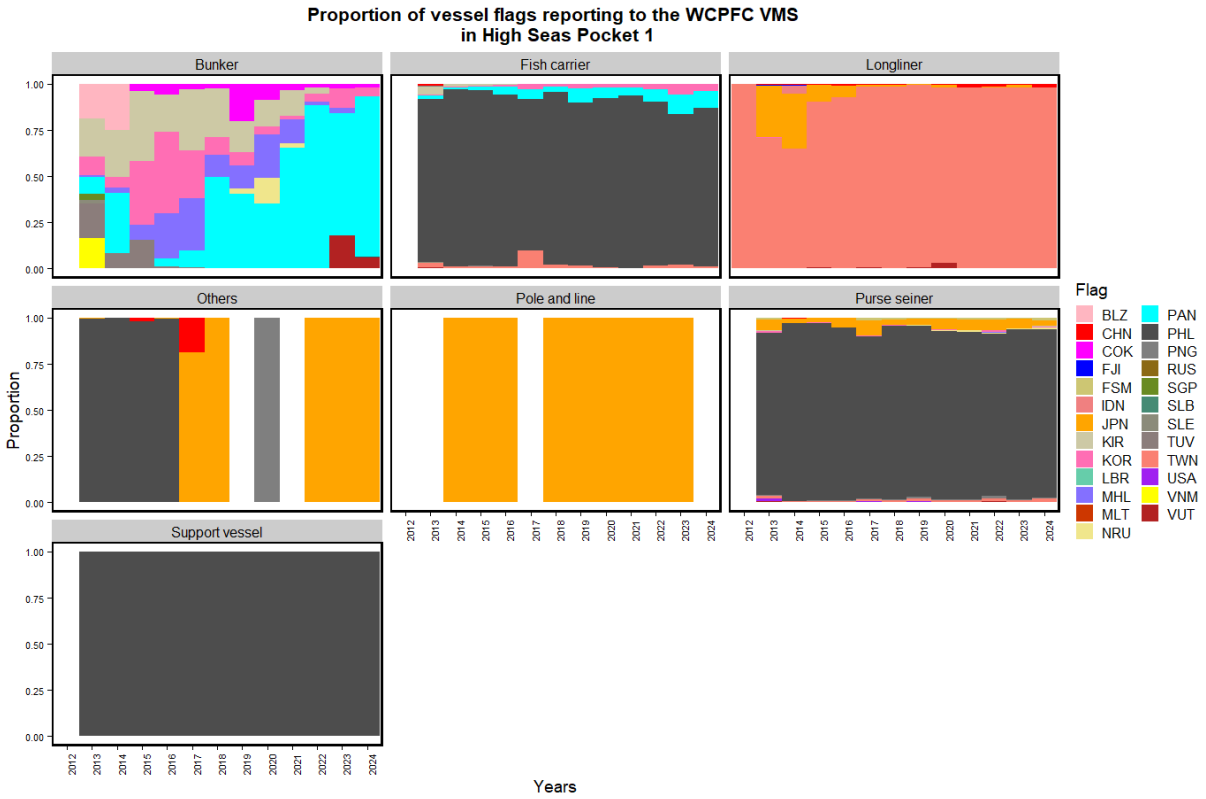

Figure 15: Proportion of vessels reporting annually to the WCPFC VMS system 2013-2024 within high seas pocket 1.

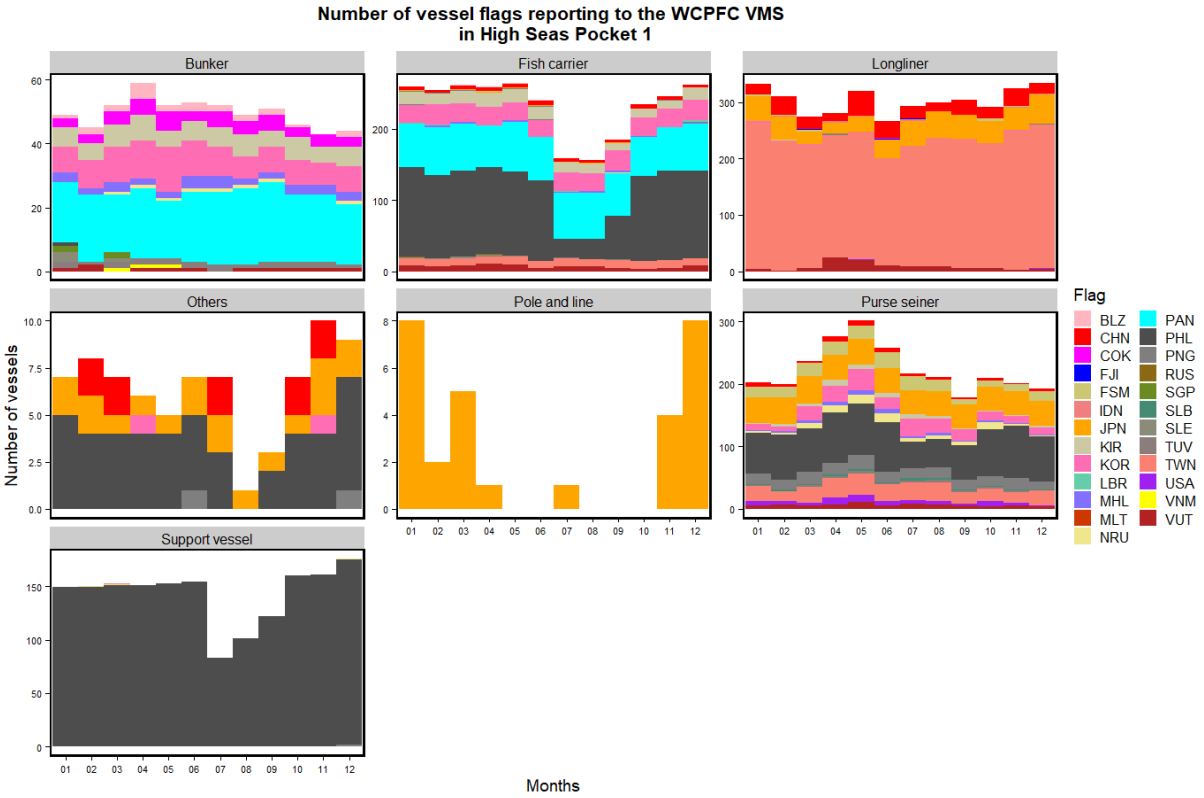

Figure 16: Number of vessels reporting monthly to the WCPFC VMS system 2013-2024 within high seas pocket 1.

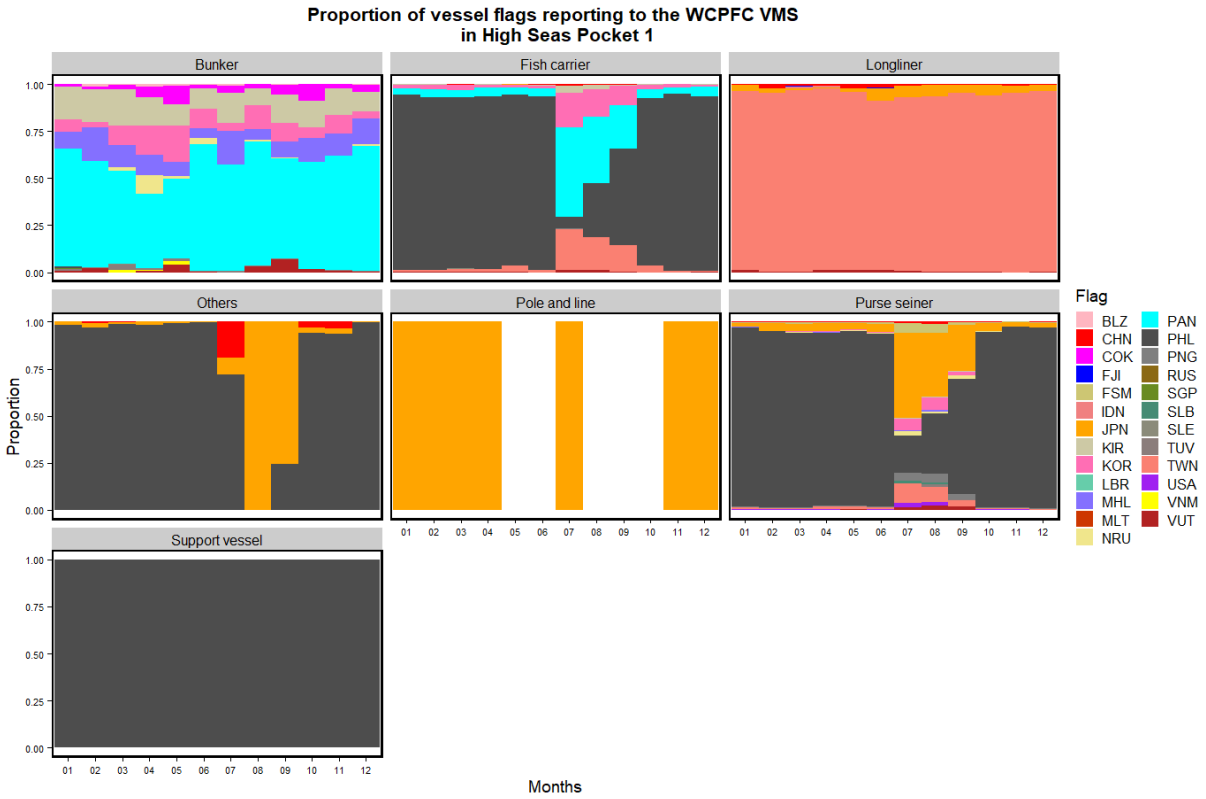

Figure 17: Proportion of vessels reporting monthly to the WCPFC VMS system 2013-2024 within high seas pocket 1.

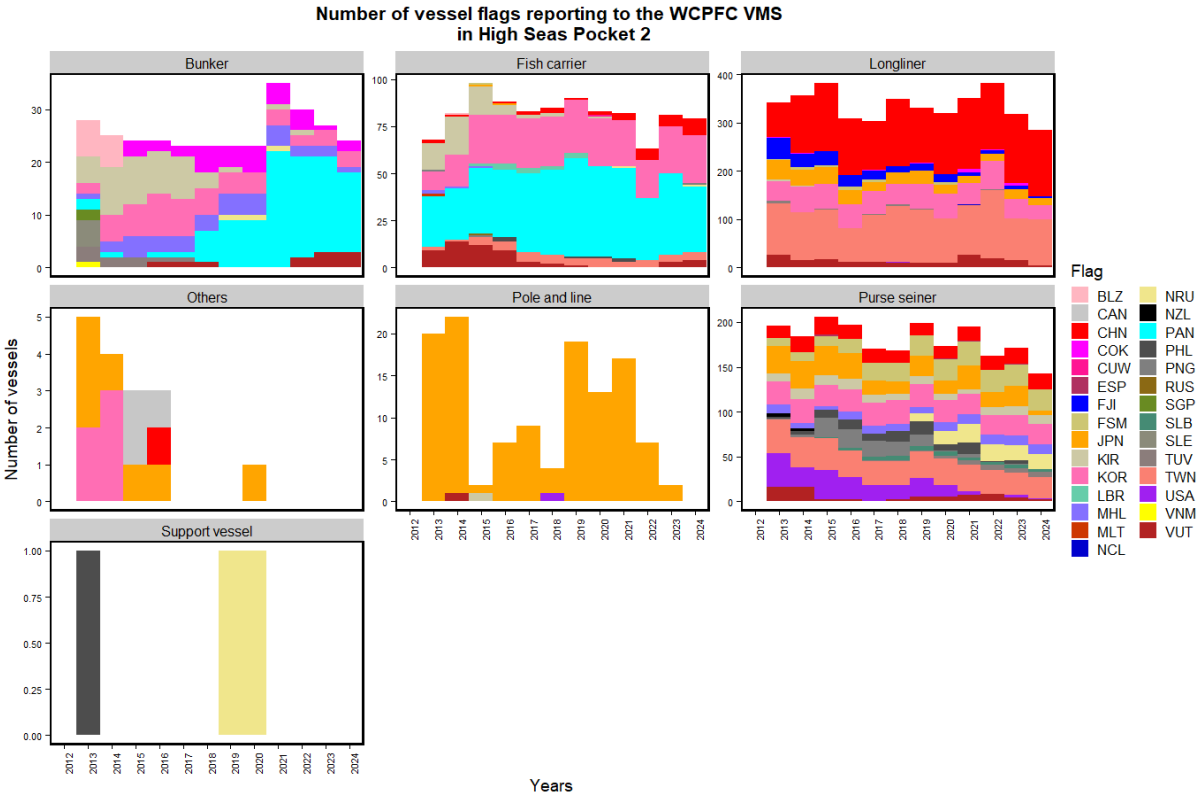

Figure 18: Number of vessels reporting annually to the WCPFC VMS system 2013-2024 within high seas pocket 2.

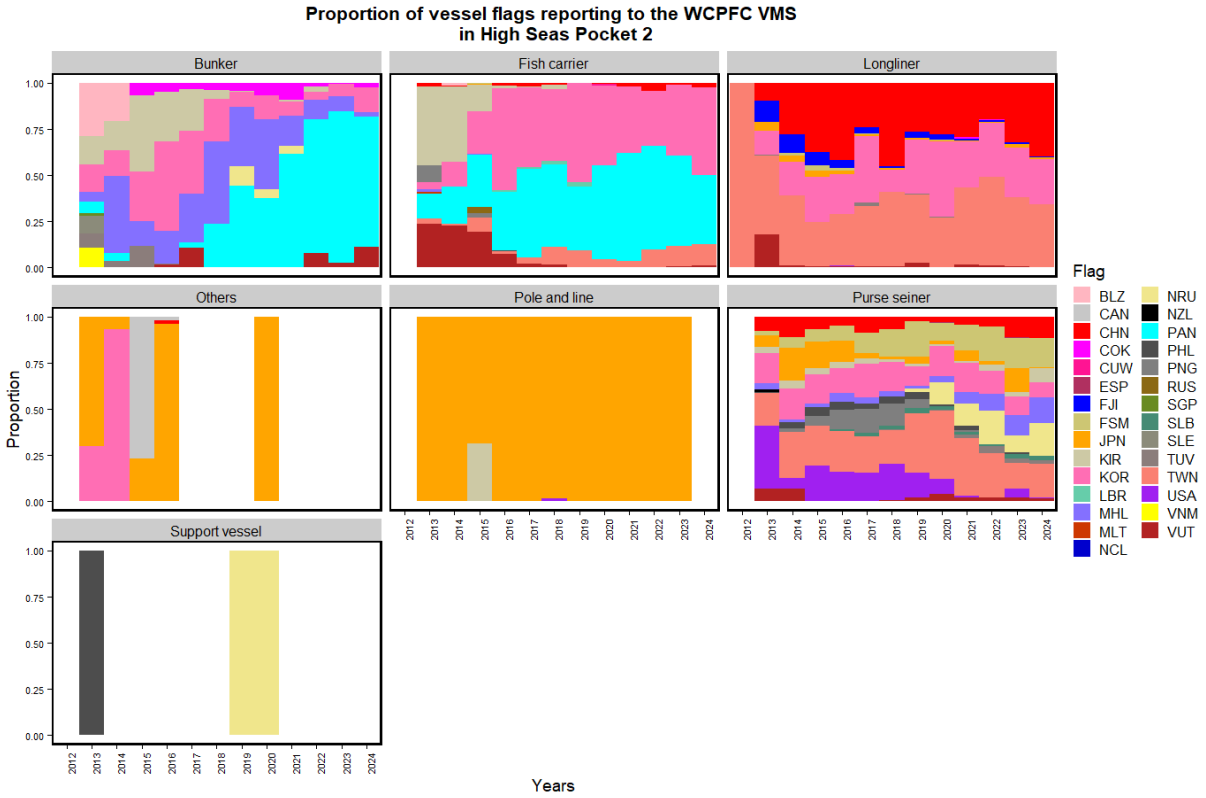

Figure 19: Proportion of vessels reporting annually to the WCPFC VMS system 2013-2024 within high seas pocket 2.

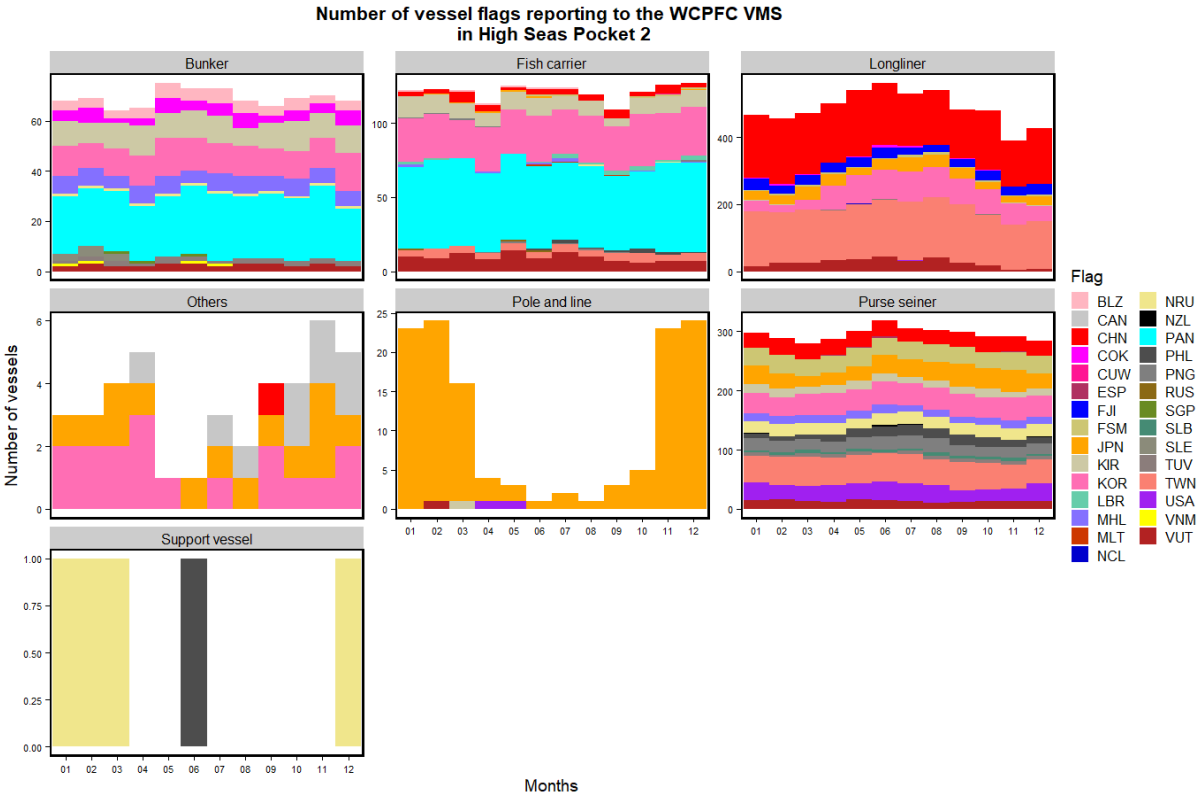

Figure 20: Number of vessels reporting monthly to the WCPFC VMS system 2013-2024 within high seas pocket 2.

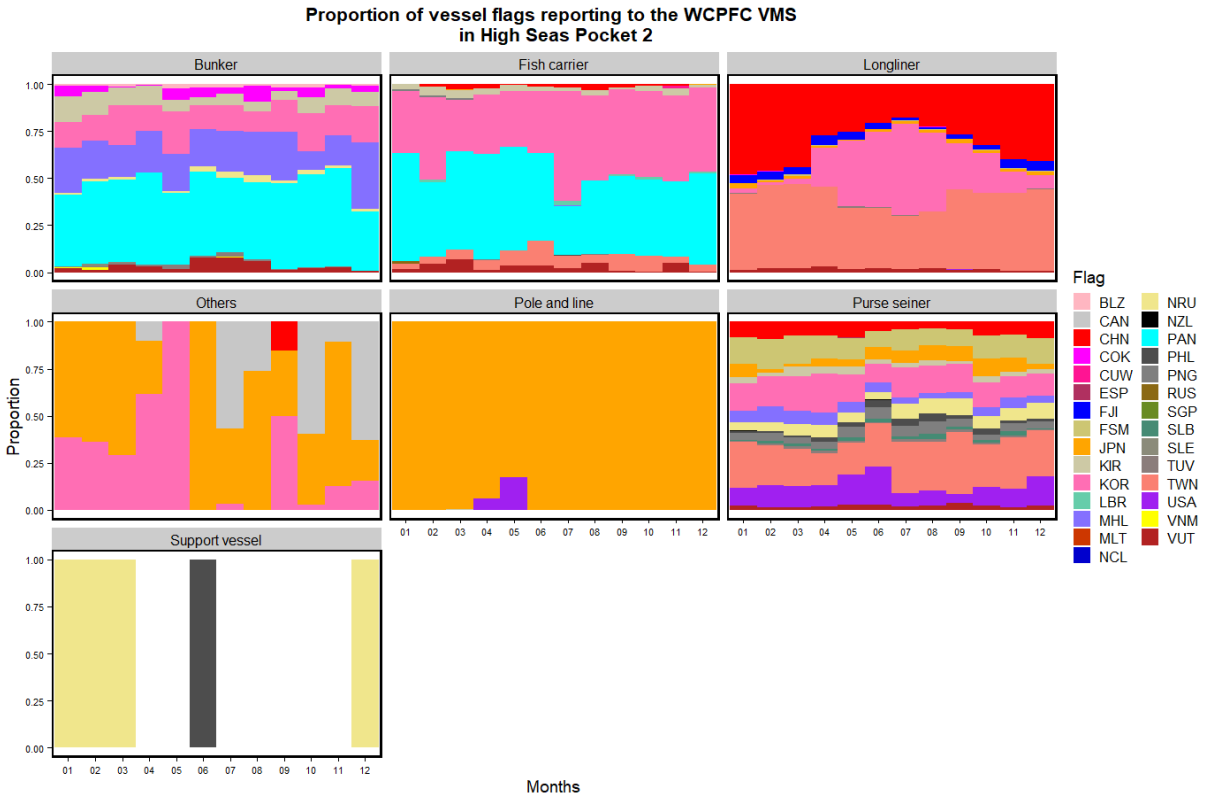

Figure 21: Proportion of vessels reporting monthly to the WCPFC VMS system 2013-2024 within high seas pocket 2.

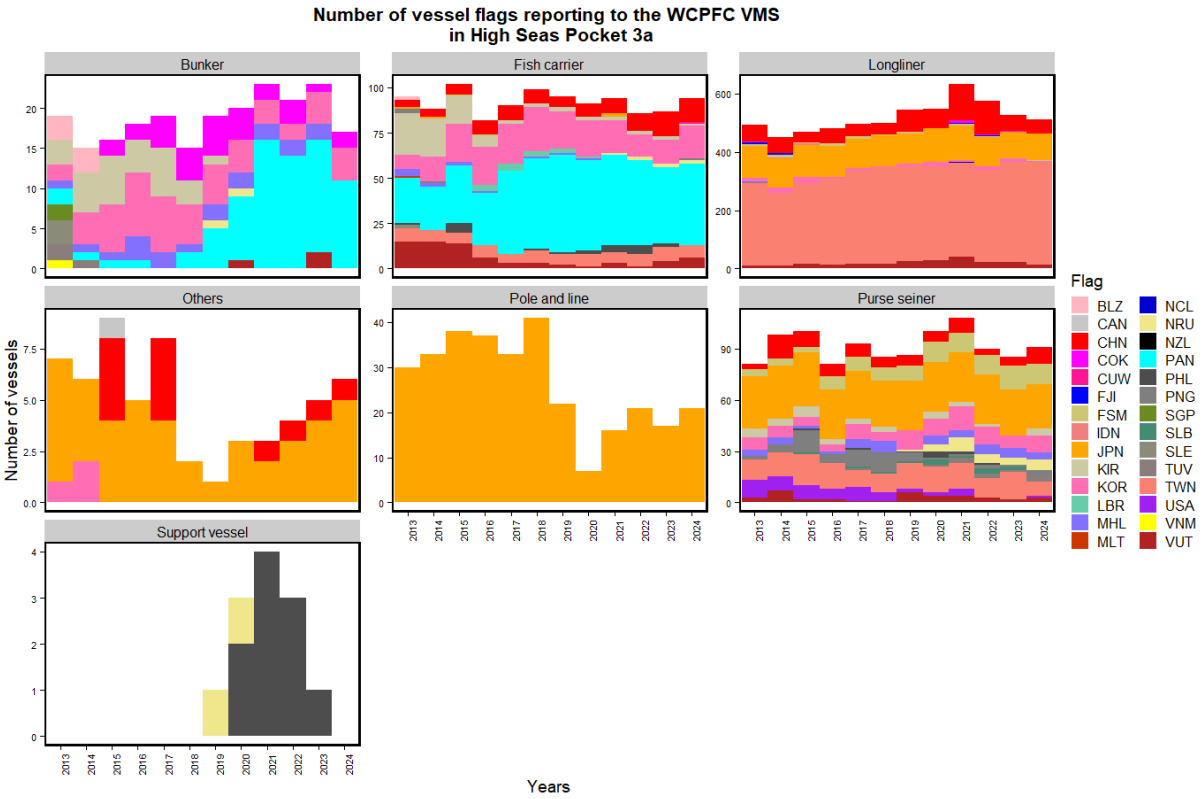

Figure 22: Number of vessels reporting annually to the WCPFC VMS system 2013-2024 within high seas pocket 3a.

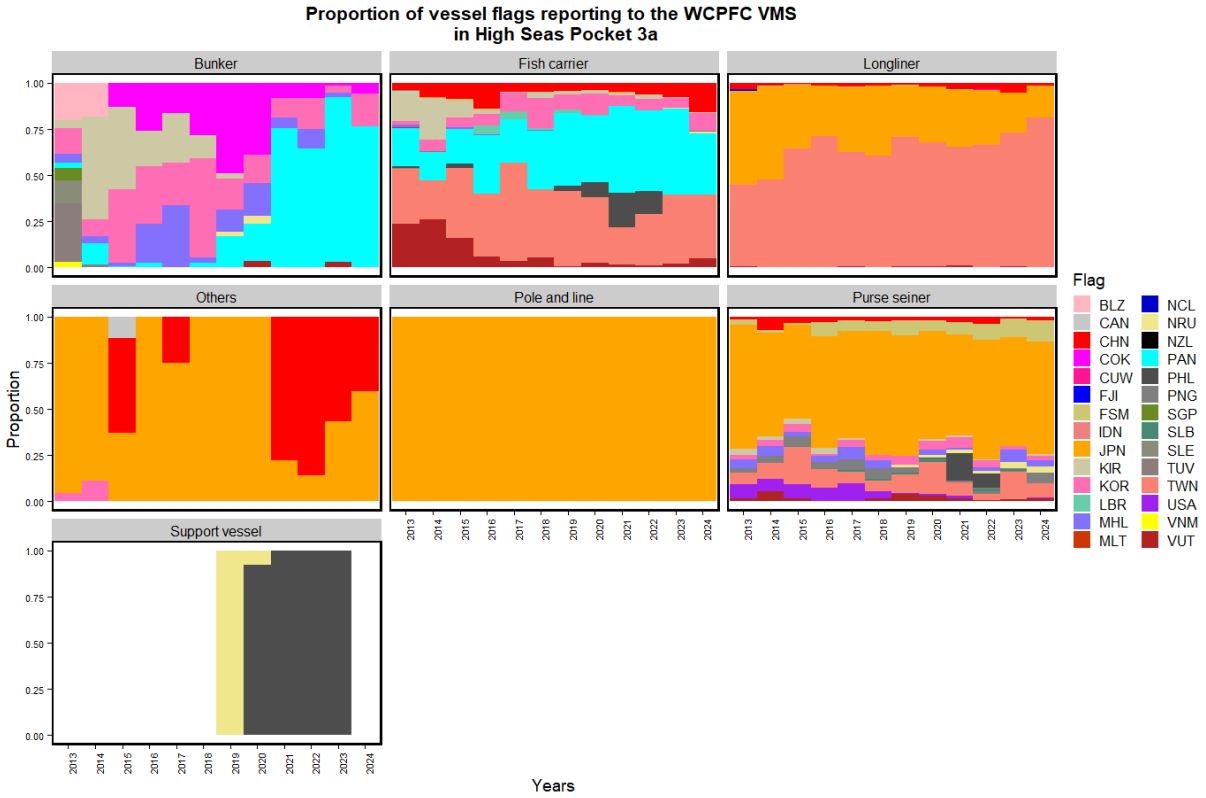

Figure 23: Proportion of vessels reporting annually to the WCPFC VMS system 2013-2024 within high seas pocket 3a.

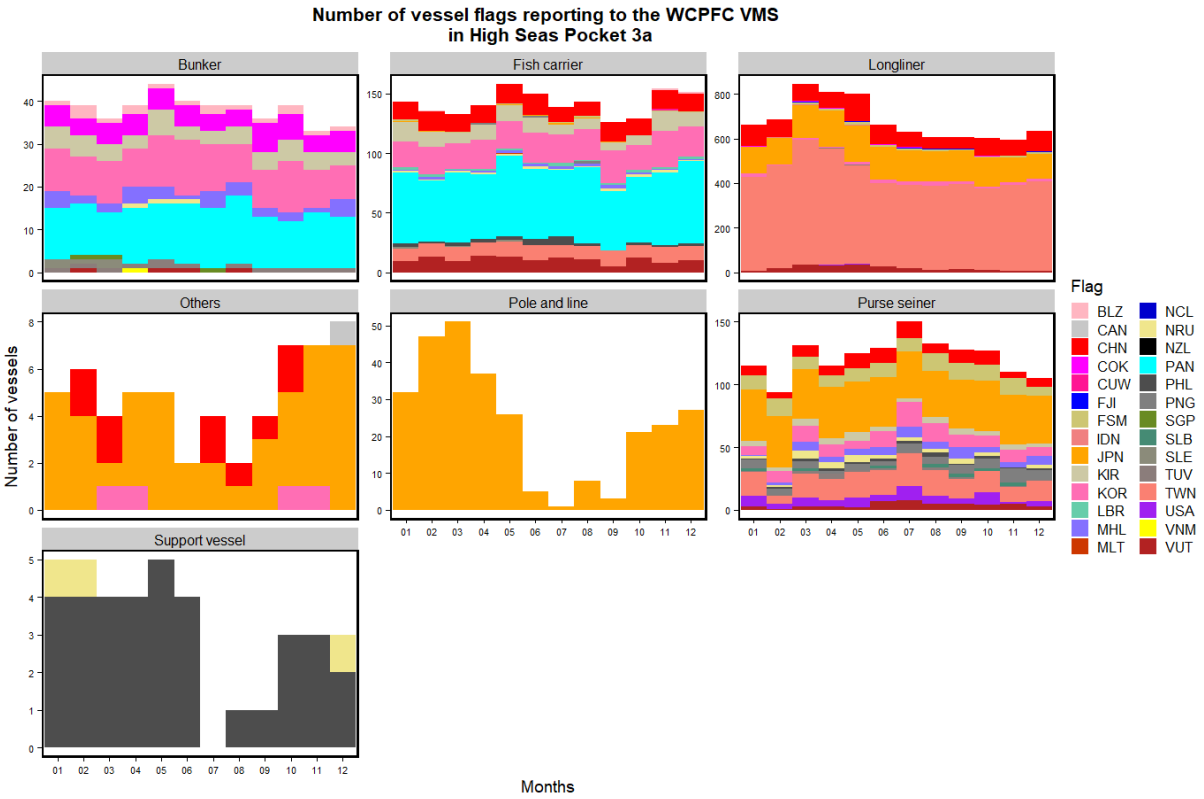

Figure 24: Number of vessels reporting monthly to the WCPFC VMS system 2013-2024 within high seas pocket 3a.

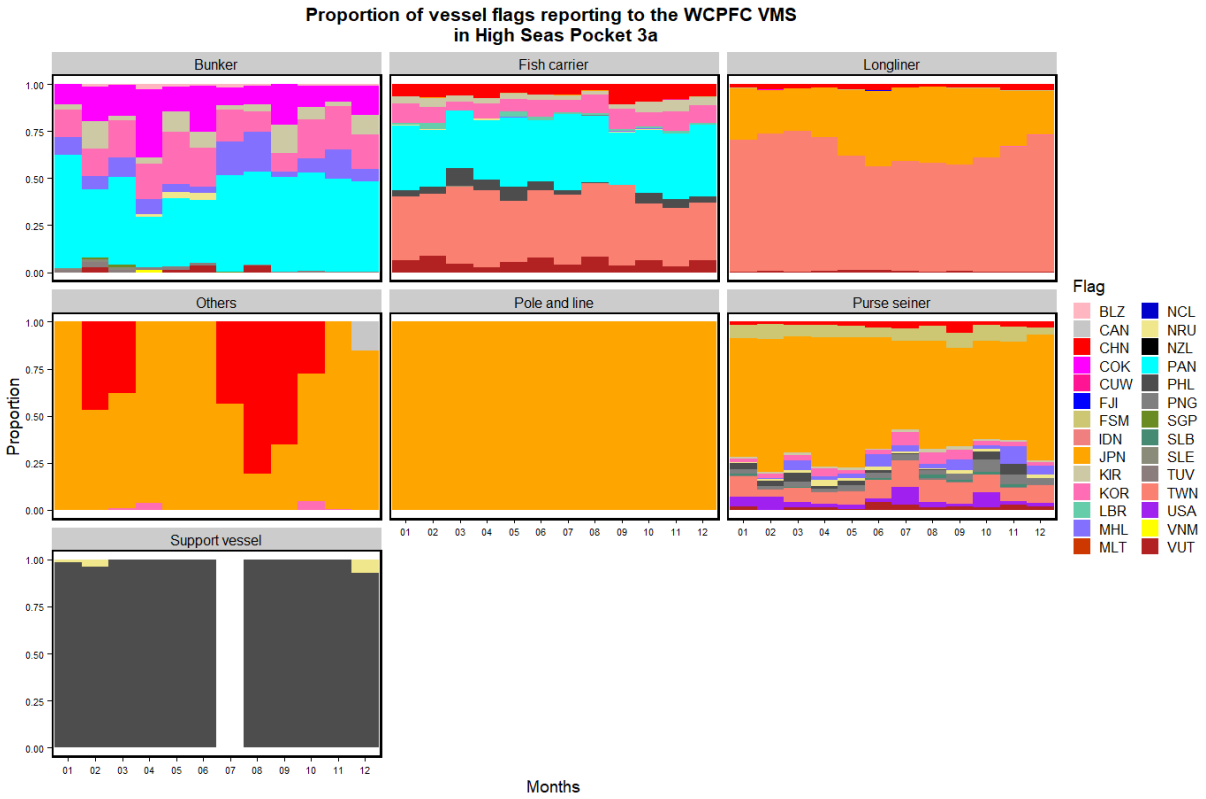

Figure 25: Proportion of vessels reporting monthly to the WCPFC VMS system 2013-2024 within high seas pocket 3a.

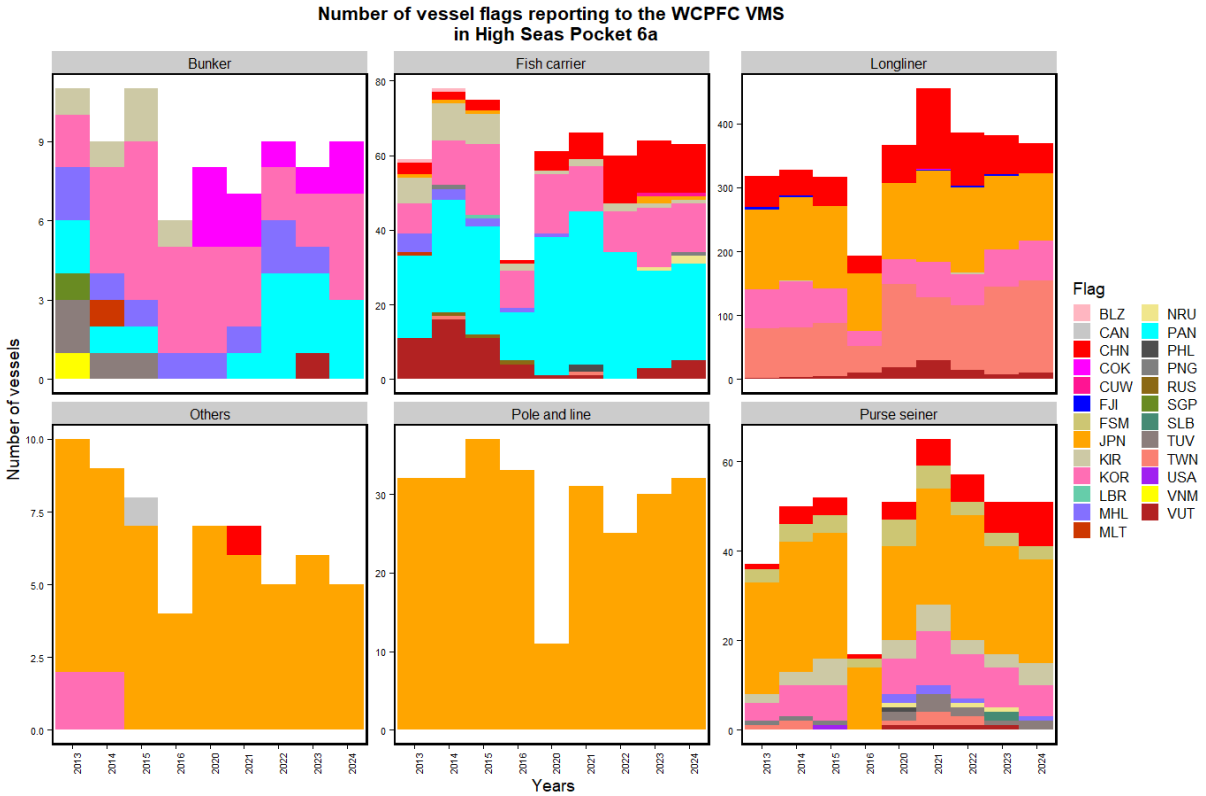

Figure 26: Number of vessels reporting annually to the WCPFC VMS system 2013-2024 within high seas pocket 2.

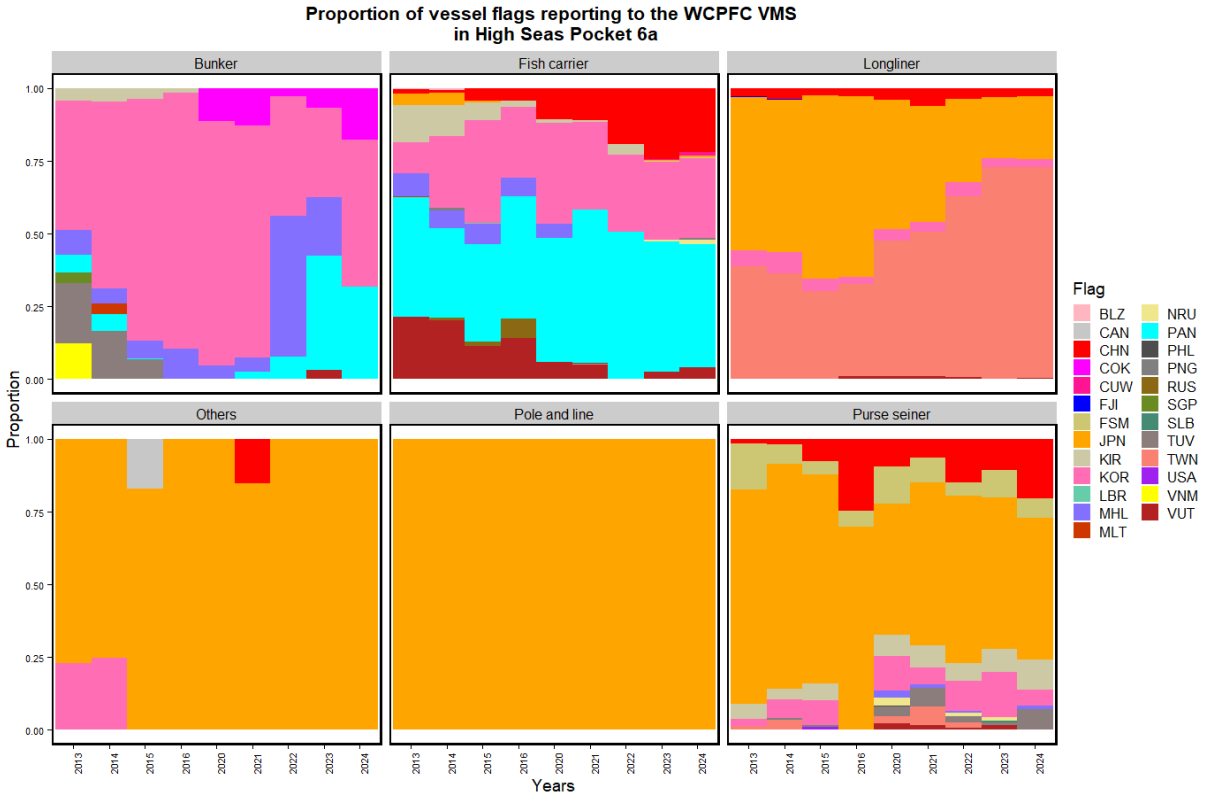

Figure 27: Proportion of vessels reporting annually to the WCPFC VMS system 2013-2024 within high seas pocket 6a.

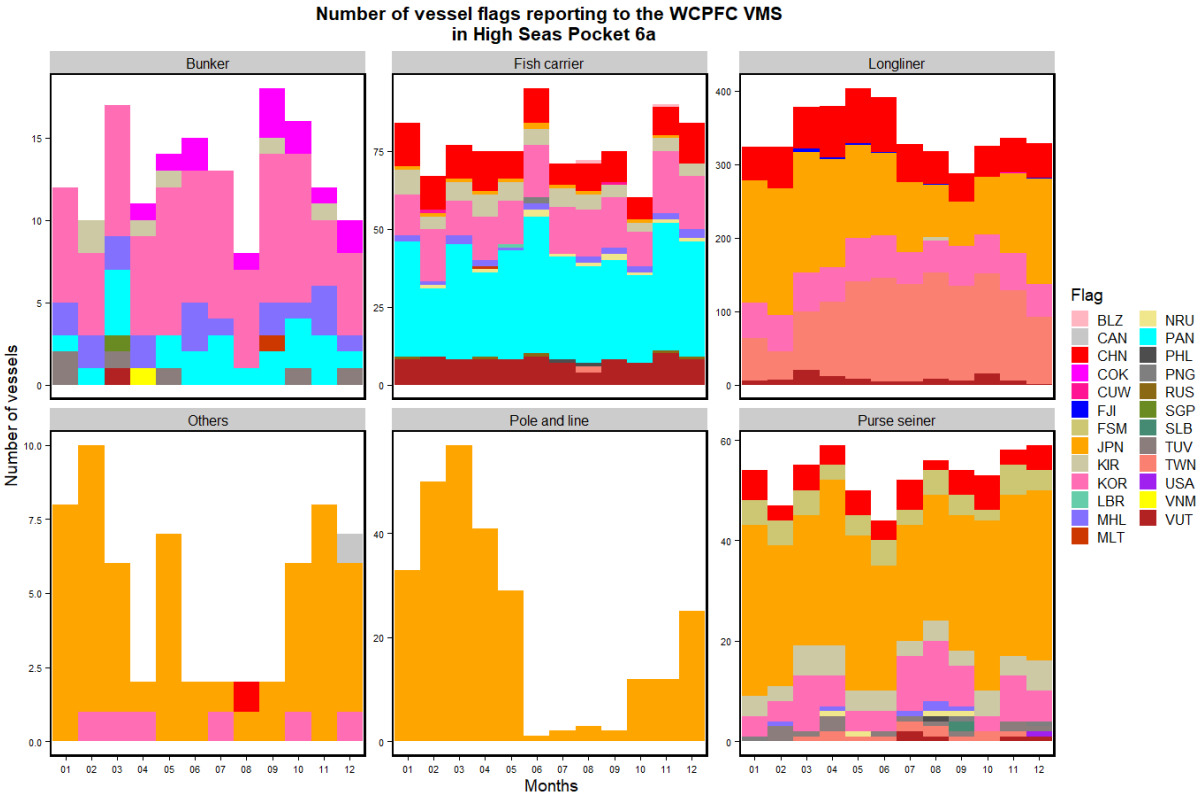

Figure 28: Number of vessels reporting monthly to the WCPFC VMS system 2013-2024 within high seas pocket 6a.

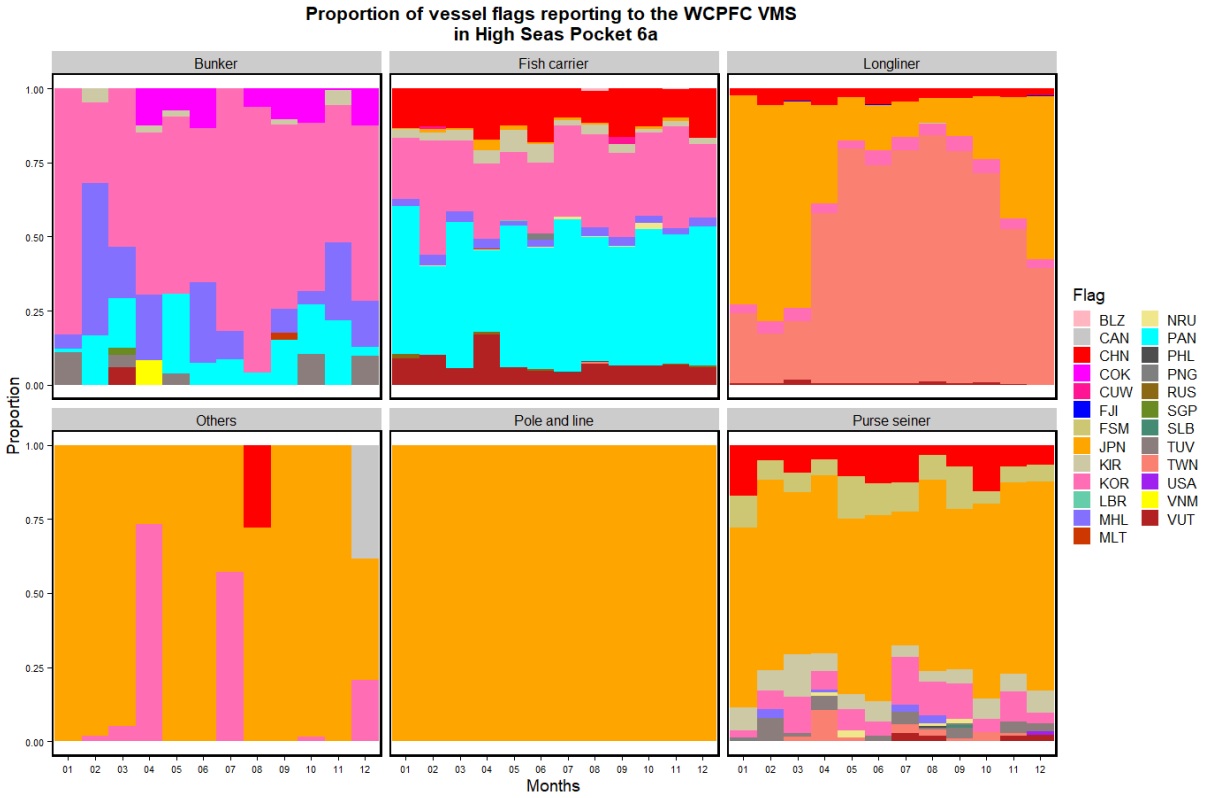

Figure 29: Proportion of vessels reporting monthly to the WCPFC VMS system 2013-2024 within high seas pocket 6a.

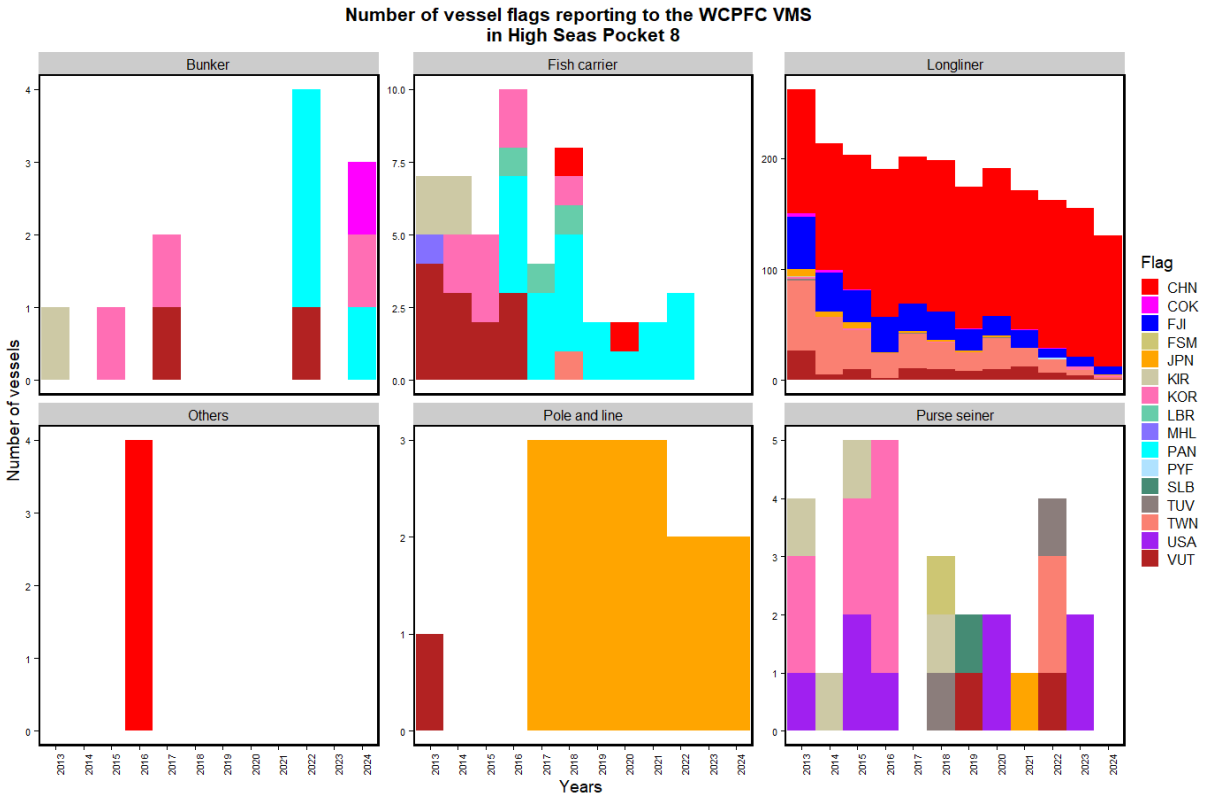

Figure 30: Number of vessels reporting annually to the WCPFC VMS system 2013-2024 within high seas pocket 8.

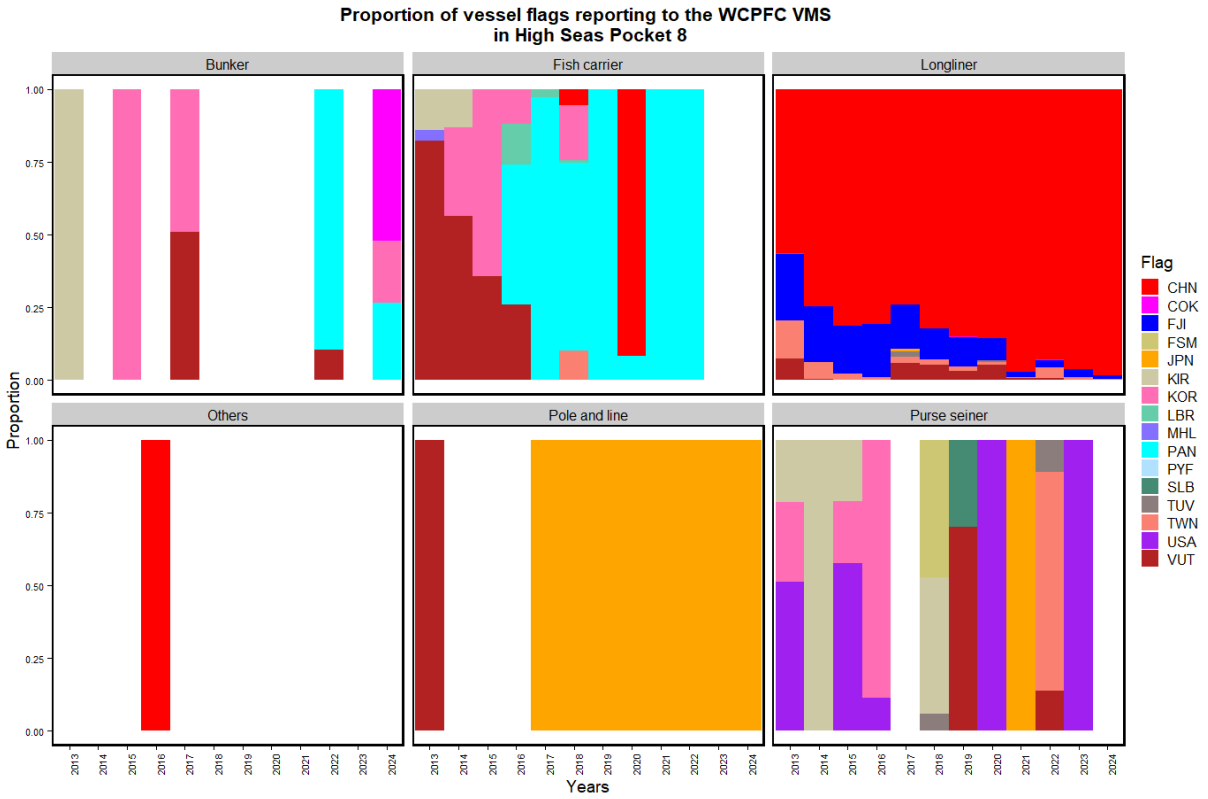

Figure 31: Proportion of vessels reporting annually to the WCPFC VMS system 2013-2024 within high seas pocket 8.

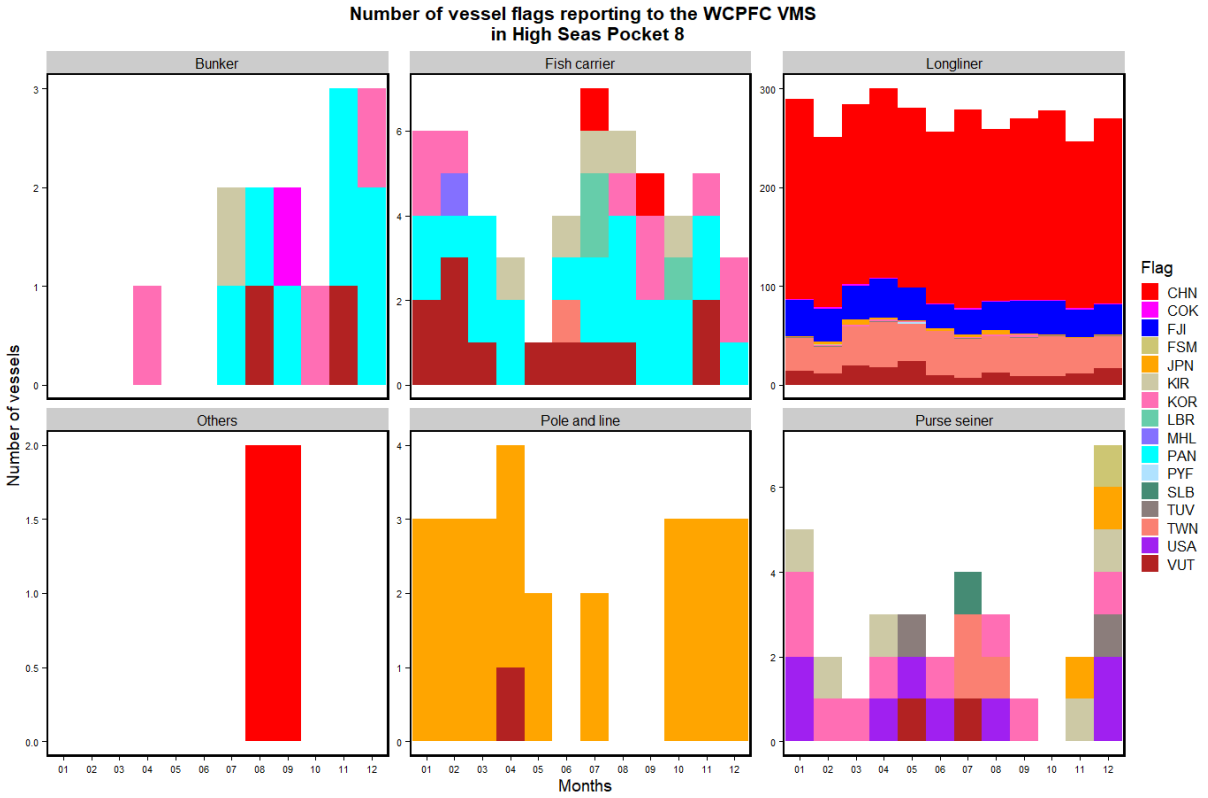

Figure 32: Number of vessels reporting monthly to the WCPFC VMS system 2013-2024 within high seas pocket 8.

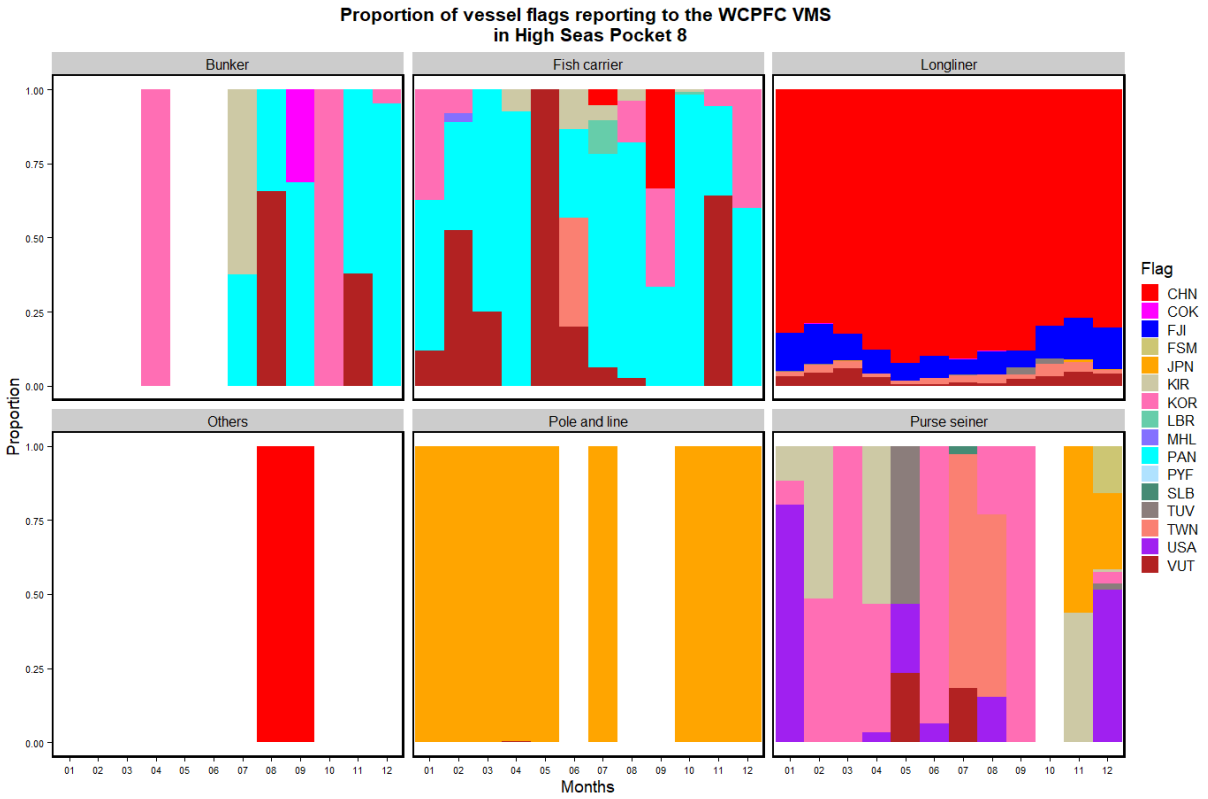

Figure 33: Proportion of vessels reporting monthly to the WCPFC VMS system 2013-2024 within high seas pocket 8.

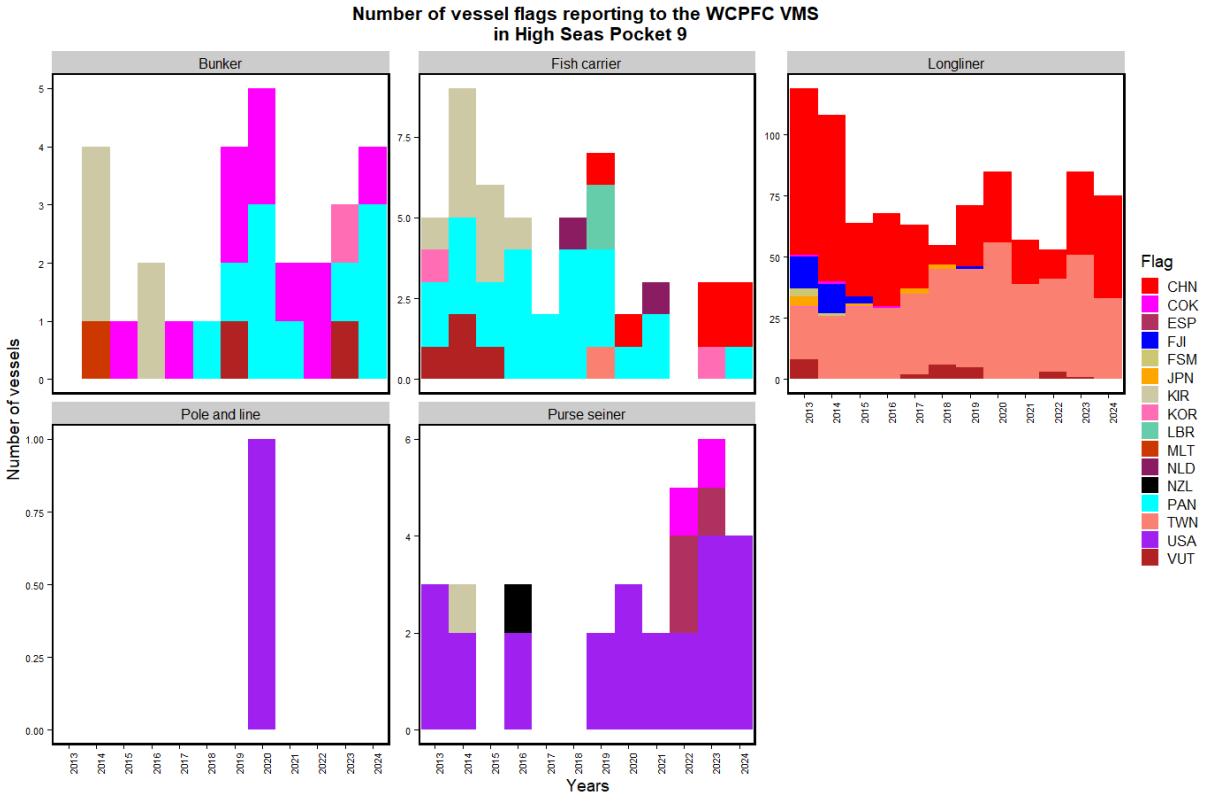

Figure 34: Number of vessels reporting annually to the WCPFC VMS system 2013-2024 within high seas pocket 9.

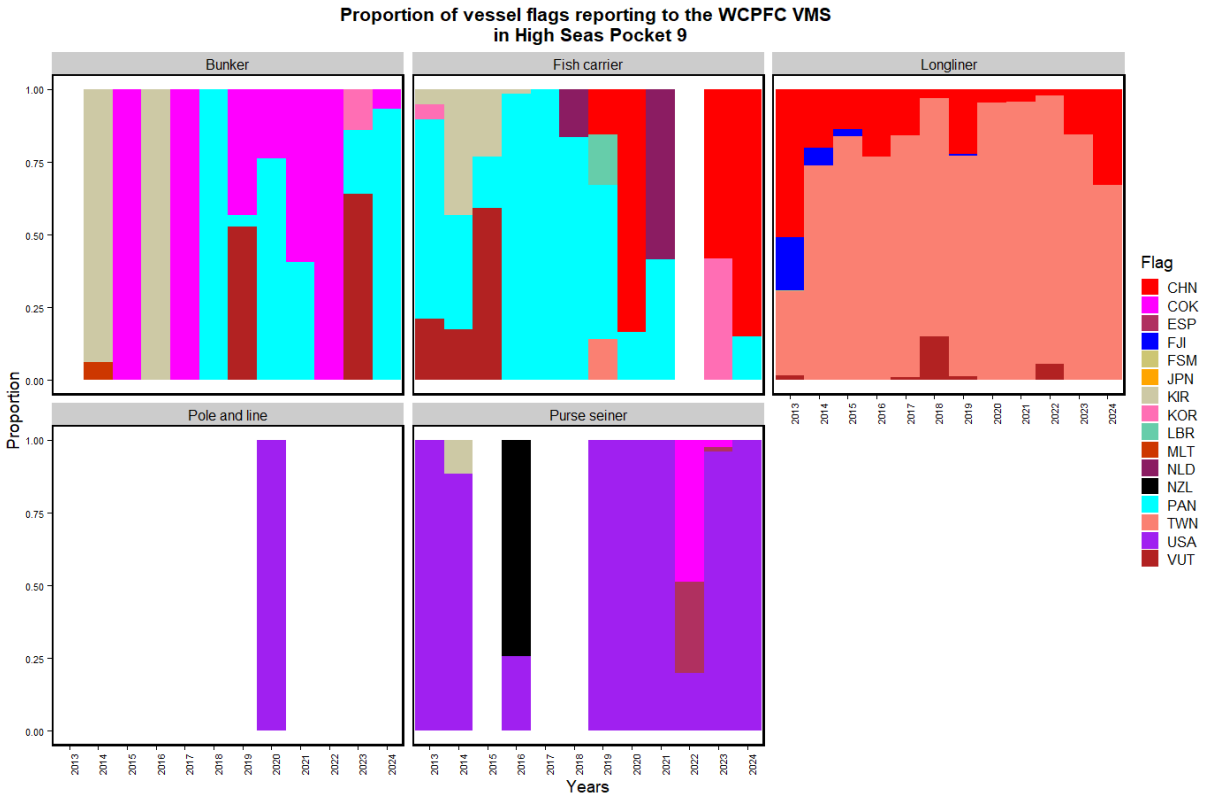

Figure 35: Proportion of vessels reporting annually to the WCPFC VMS system 2013-2024 within high seas pocket 9.

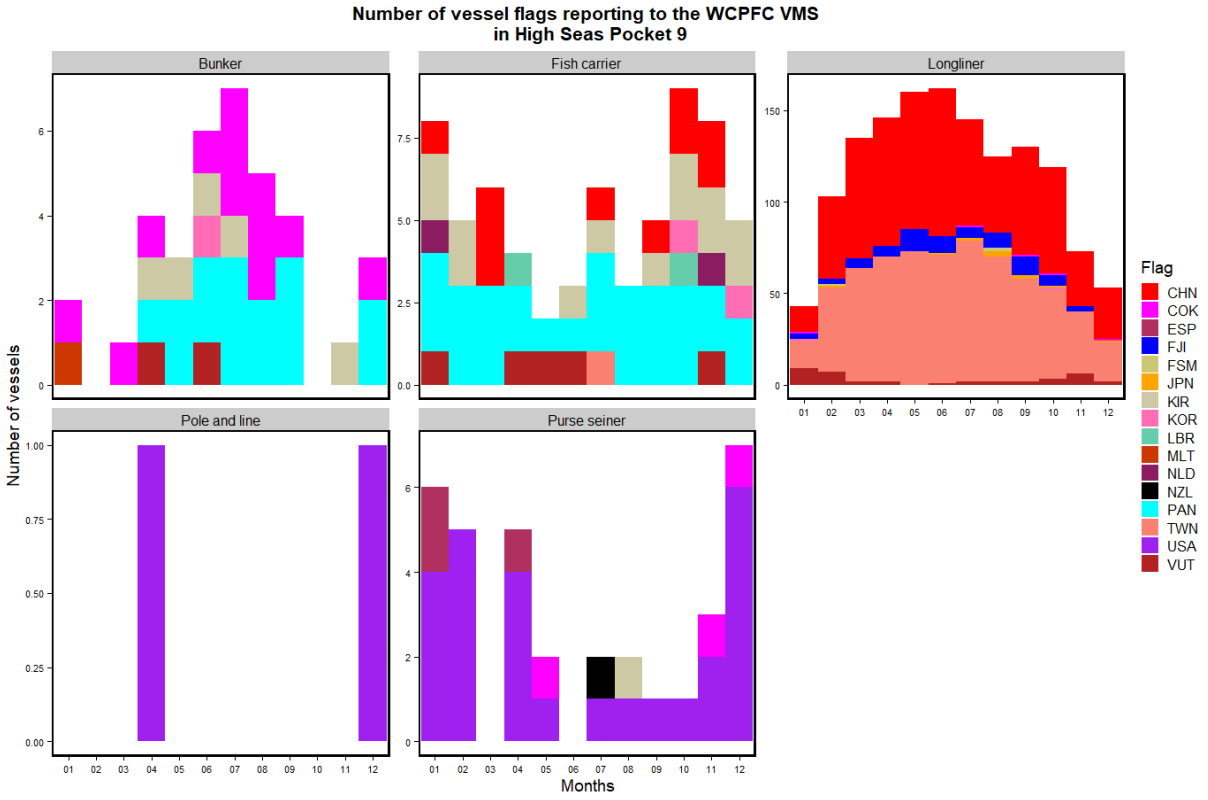

Figure 36: Number of vessels reporting monthly to the WCPFC VMS system 2013-2024 within high seas pocket 9.

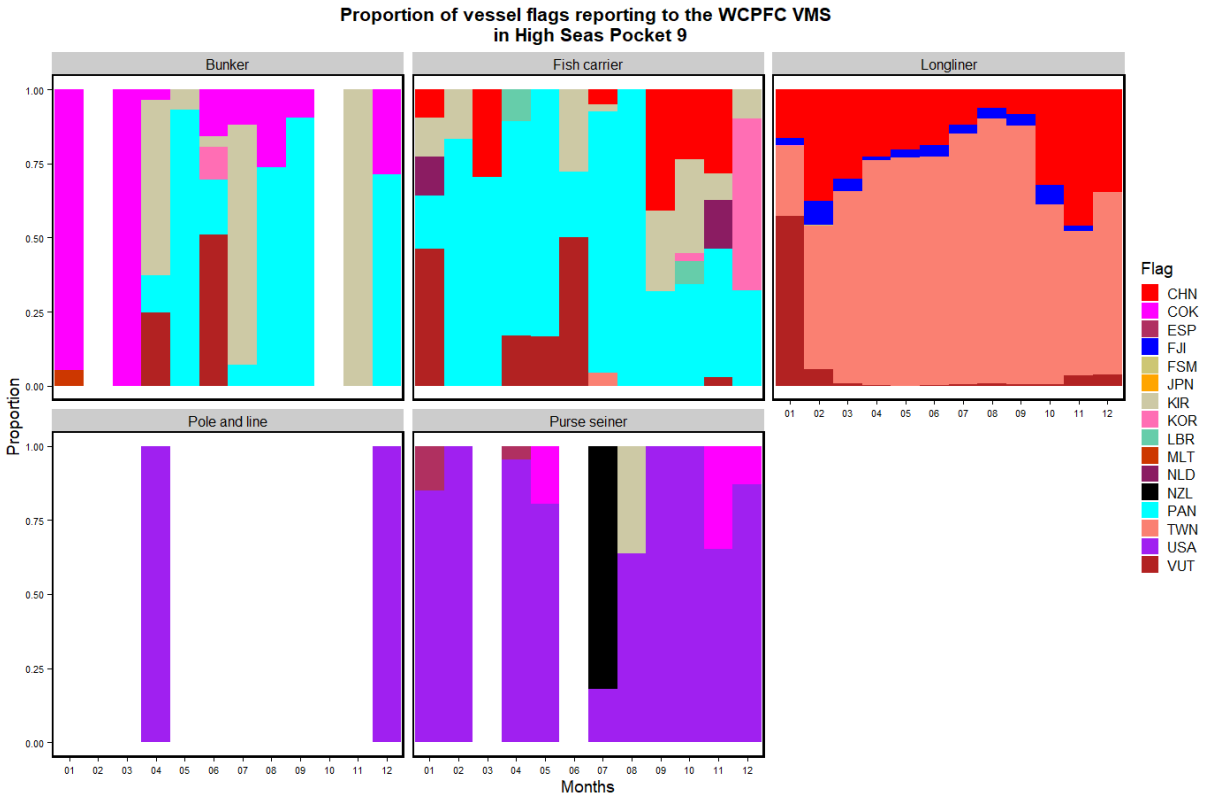

Figure 37: Proportion of vessels reporting monthly to the WCPFC VMS system 2013-2024 within high seas pocket 9.

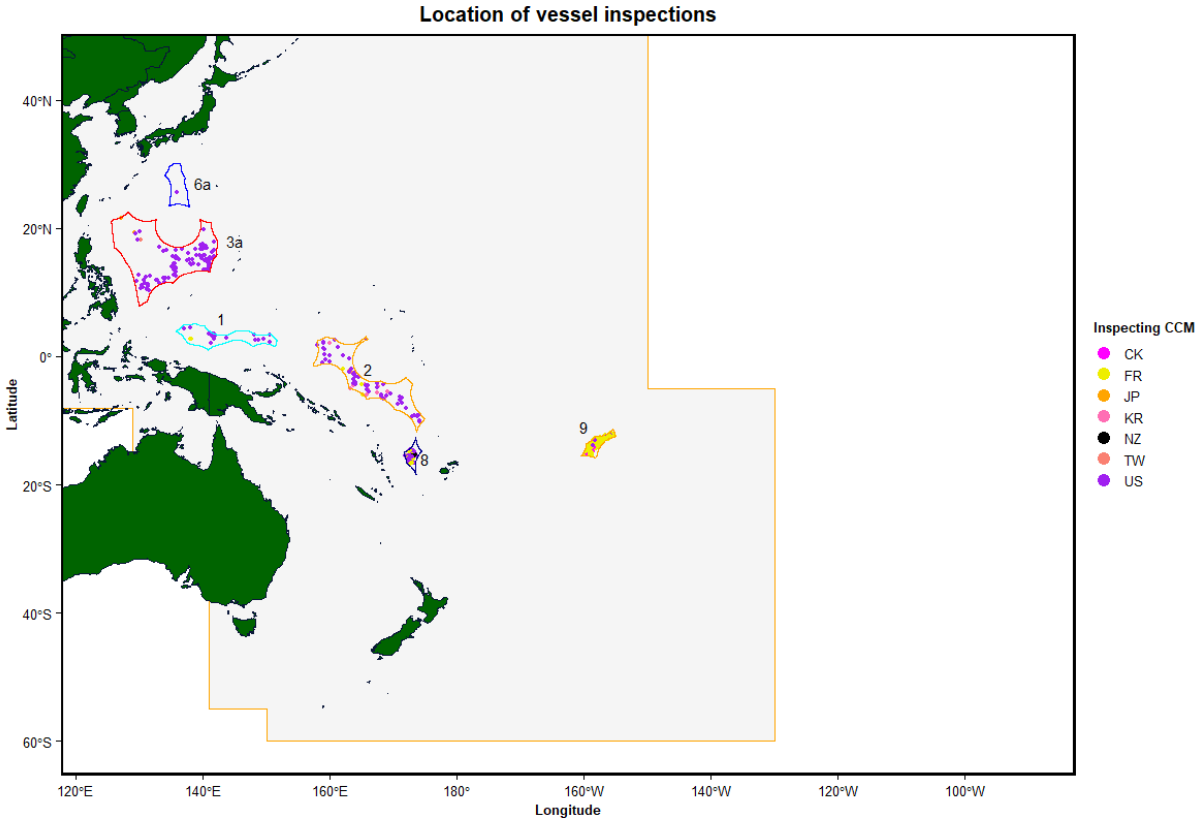

Figure 38: Locations of high seas boarding and inspections in the high seas pockets.

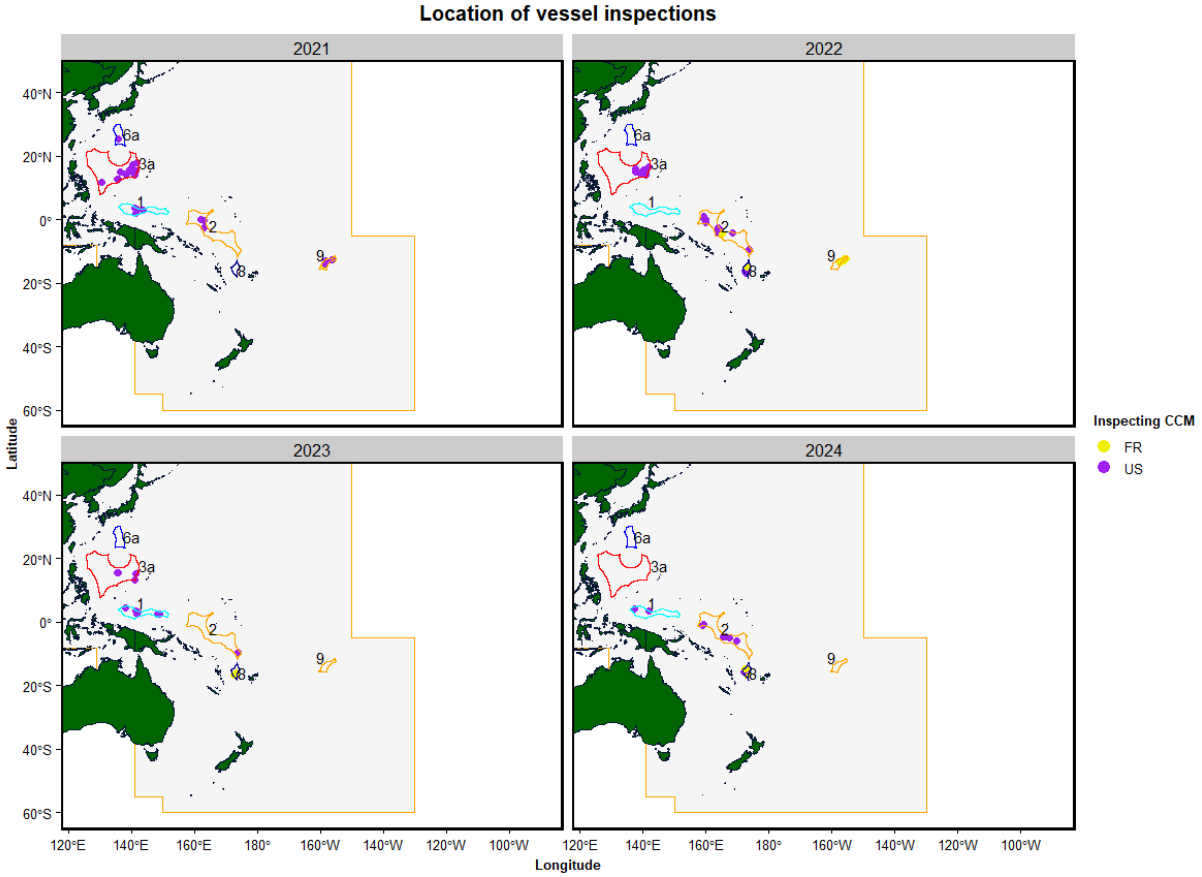

Figure 39: Locations of high seas boarding and inspections in the high seas pockets by year 2020-2023.

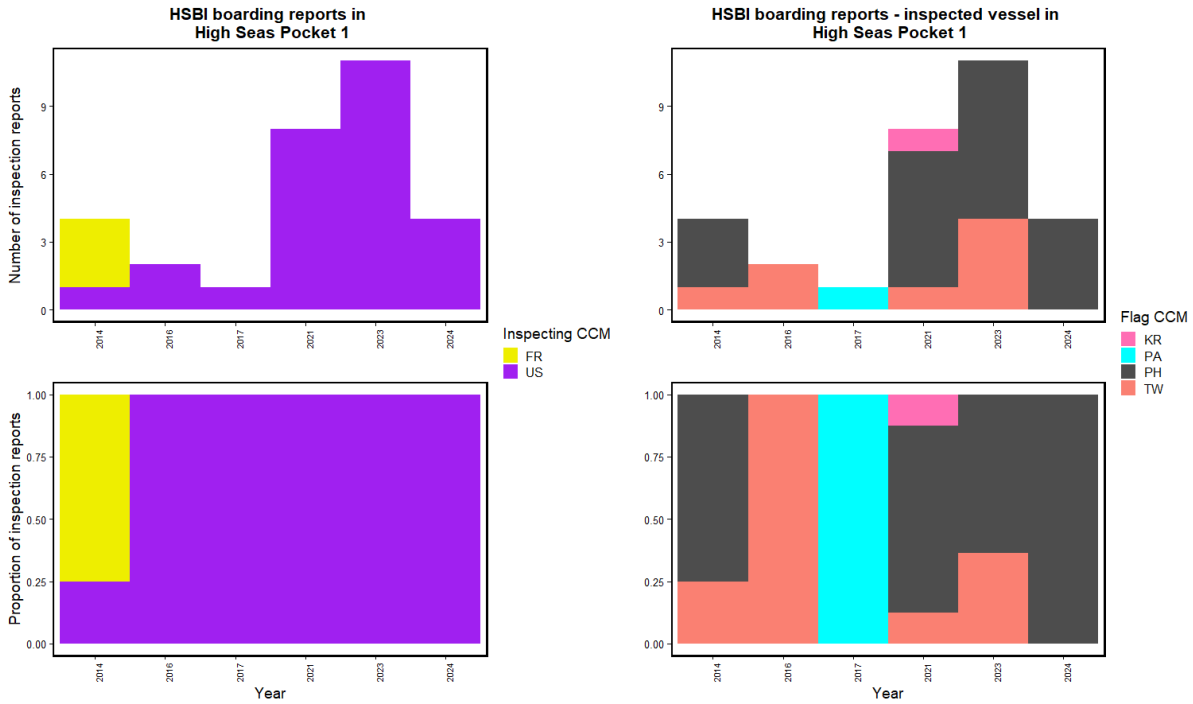

Figure 40: The number (top) and proportion (bottom) of inspection reports by inspecting CCM (left) and fishing vessel flag (right) from high seas pocket 1.

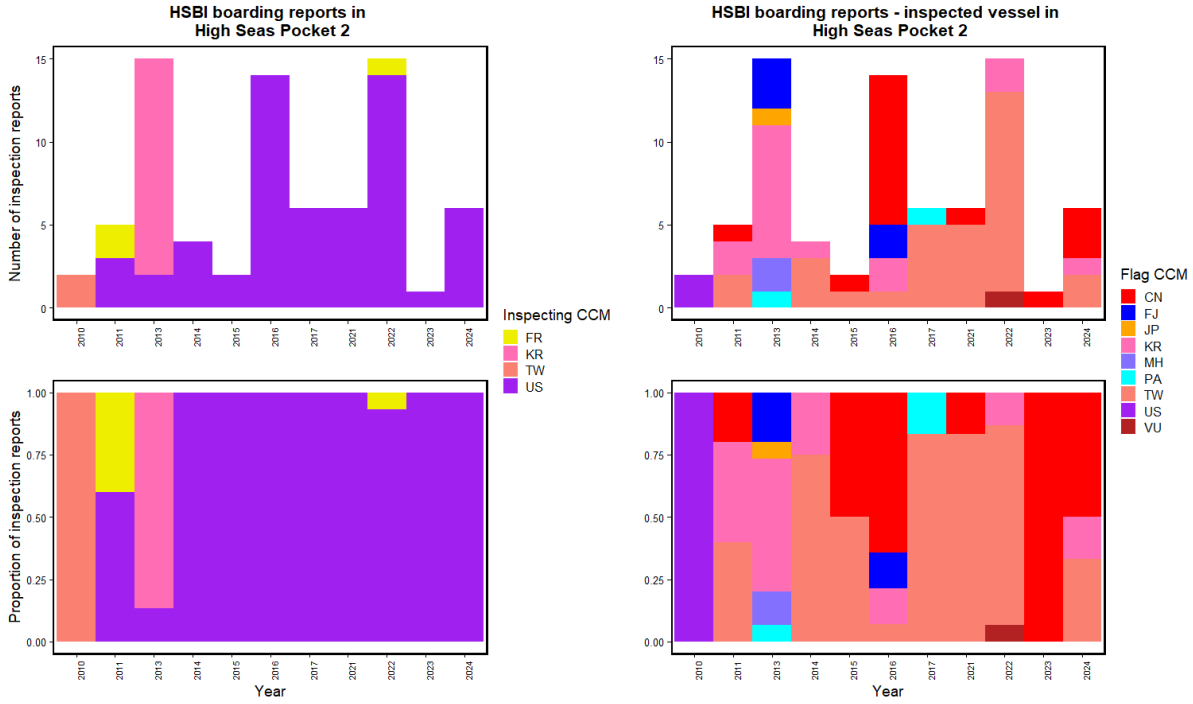

Figure 41: The number (top) and proportion (bottom) of inspection reports by inspecting CCM (left) and fishing vessel flag (right) from high seas pocket 2.

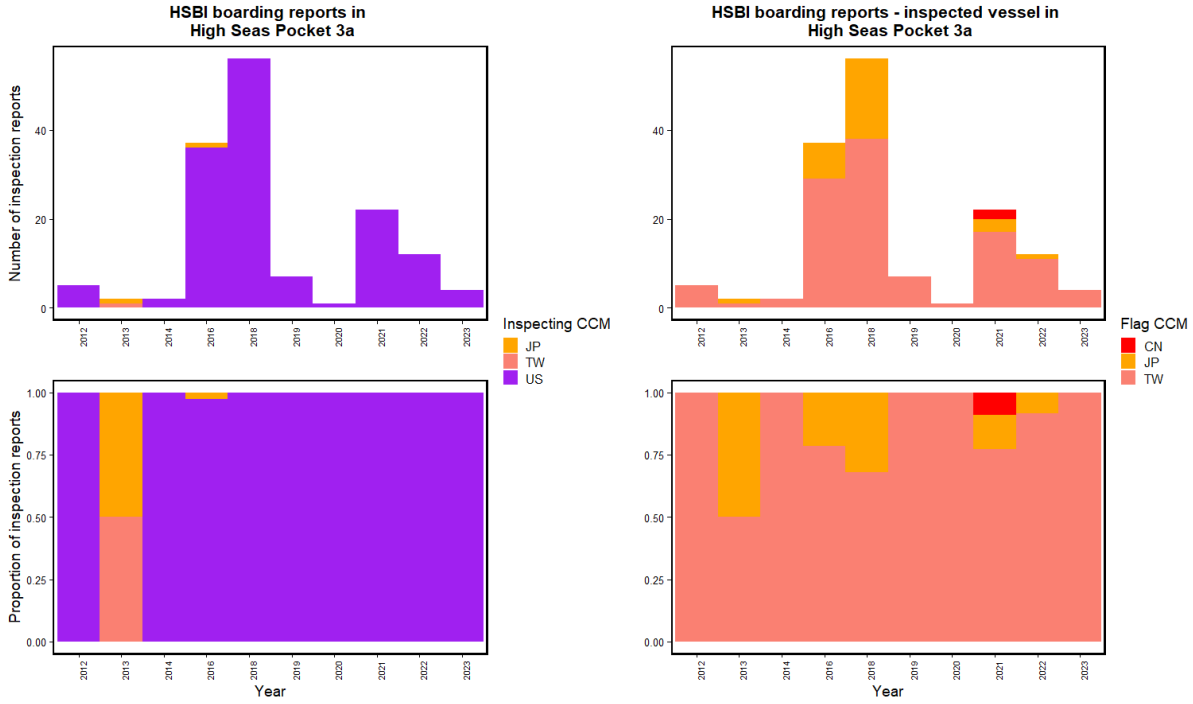

Figure 42: The number (top) and proportion (bottom) of inspection reports by inspecting CCM (left) and fishing vessel flag (right) from high seas pocket 3a.

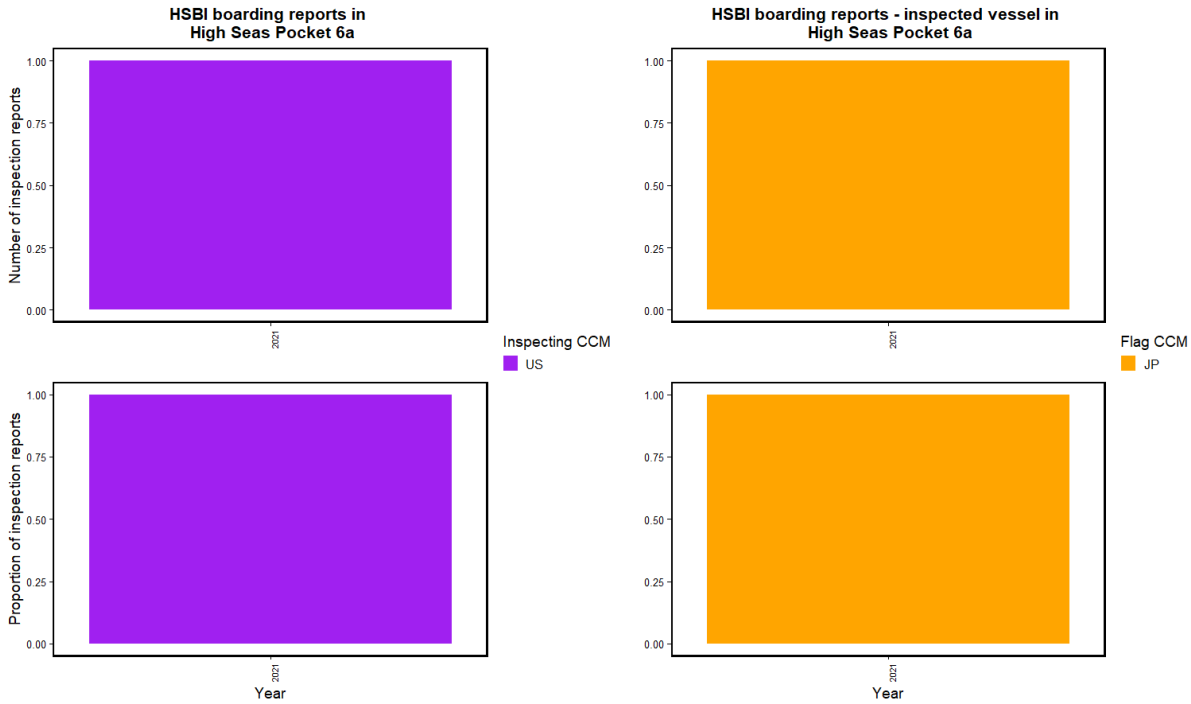

Figure 43: The number (top) and proportion (bottom) of inspection reports by inspecting CCM (left) and fishing vessel flag (right) from high seas pocket 6a.

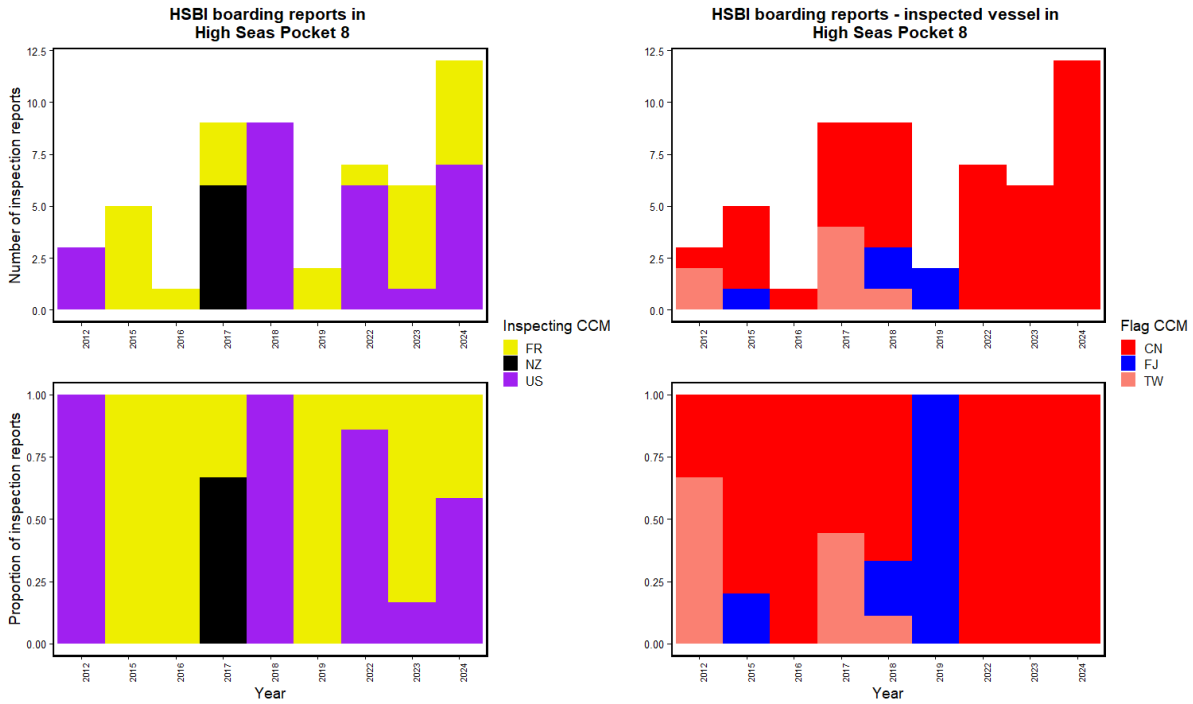

Figure 44: The number (top) and proportion (bottom) of inspection reports by inspecting CCM (left) and fishing vessel flag (right) from high seas pocket 8.

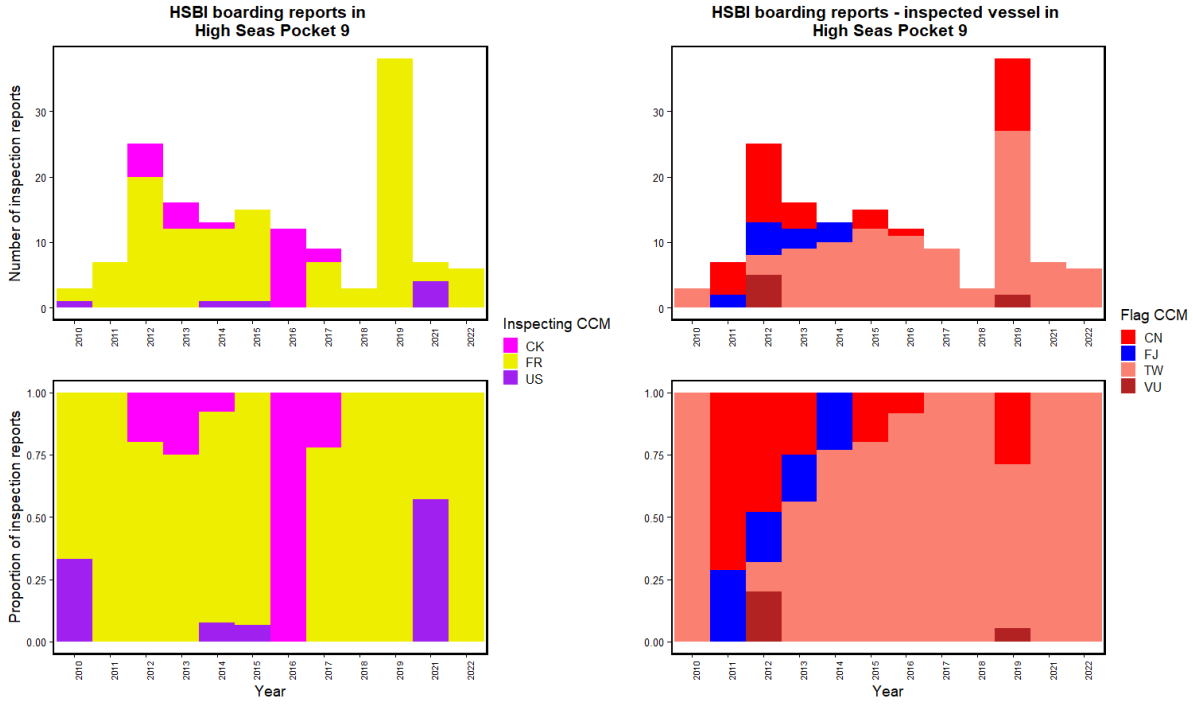

Figure 45: The number (top) and proportion (bottom) of inspection reports by inspecting CCM (left) and fishing vessel flag (right) from high seas pocket 9.

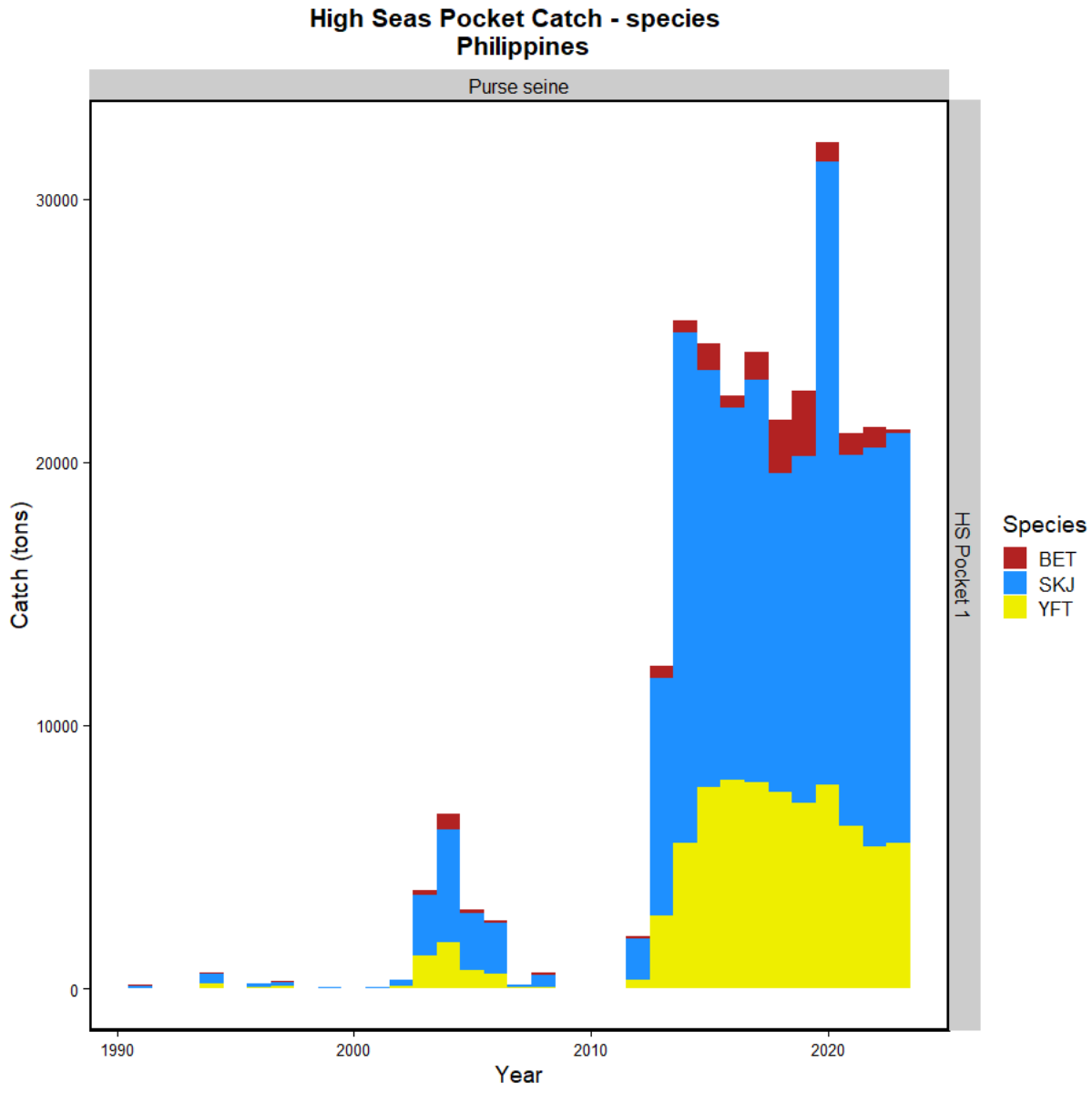

Figure 46: Catch within the high seas pocket 1 for the purse seine vessels flagged to the Philippines 1990-2023.

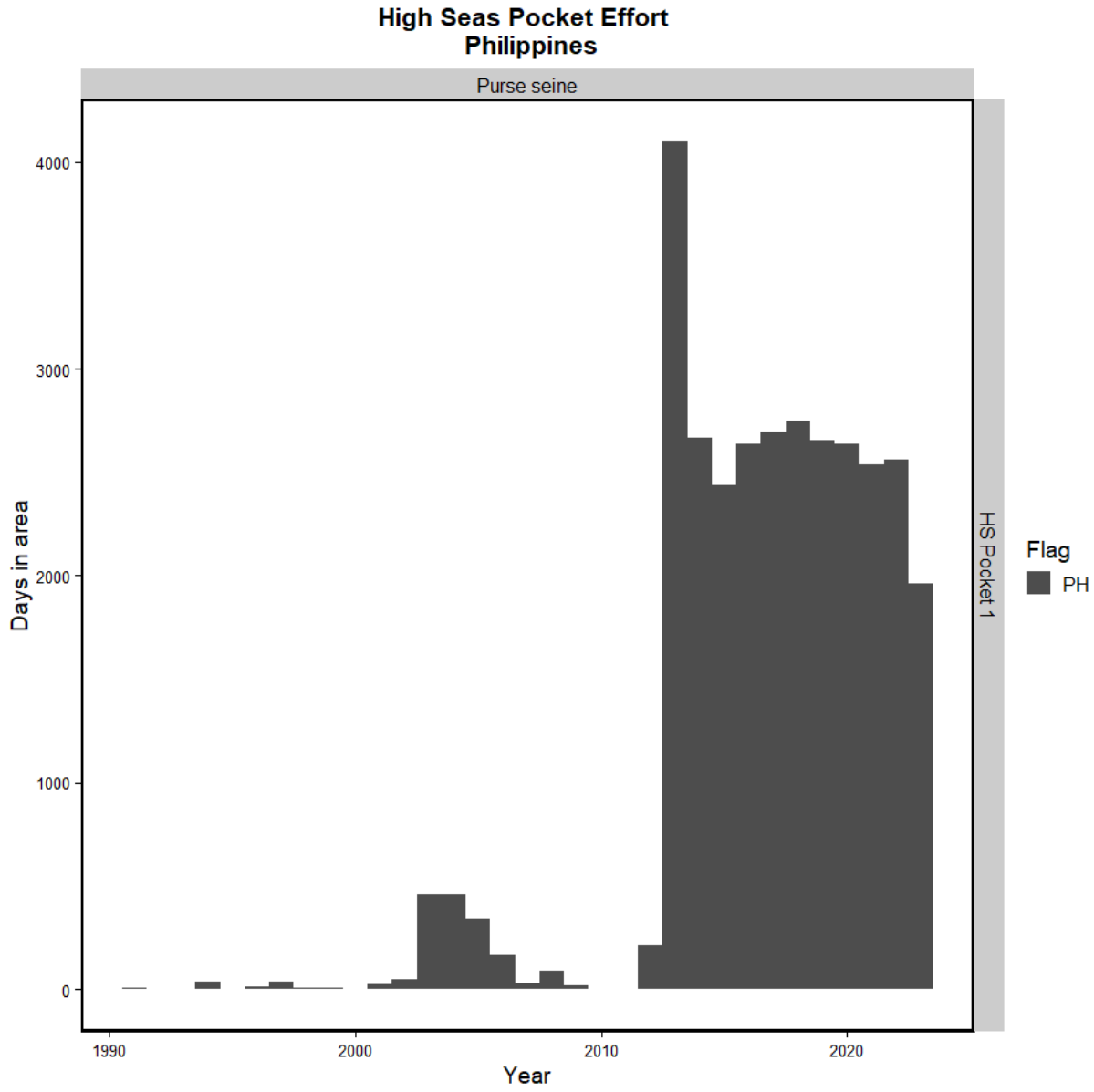

Figure 47: Logsheet days within the high seas pocket 1 for the purse seine vessels flagged to the Philippines 1990-2023.