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Submitted by Chinese Taipei

National Report

Tuna Fisheries Status Report of Chinese Taipei in the Western and Central Pacific Region

Fisheries Agency, Ministry of Agriculture and
Overseas Fisheries Development Council

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<i>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 2026</i>	Yes
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Summary

In the WCPFC Convention Area, we have two tuna fishing fleets which namely longline fleet (LL) and purse seine fleet (PS). In 2025, the total catches of main tuna and tuna-like species for these two fleets were 55,875 tons for LL and 99,755 tons for PS, respectively. In 2025, 59 observers were deployed on our tuna longline fishing vessels operating in the Pacific Ocean.

1. Annual fisheries' information

The Pacific Ocean has long been the primary fishing ground for Taiwanese tuna fisheries. The LL fishing fleet mainly operates beyond the EEZ of Taiwan with some in the EEZ of Taiwan. All PS vessels operate beyond the EEZ of Taiwan and most fishing activities are made in the EEZs of Pacific Island Countries (PICs) under relevant access agreements.

1.1 Fleet structure

Table 1 shows the numbers of active fishing vessels of LL and PS fleets from 2021 to 2025 in the WCPFC Convention Area.

1.1.1 LL

The numbers of active fishing vessels of LL ranged between 716 and 929 with an average of 849 in the last 5 years. The number of active LL fishing vessels was 929 in 2025.

1.1.2 PS

The numbers of active fishing vessels of PS ranged between 18 and 29 with an average of 24 in the last 5 years. The number of active PS fishing vessels was 18 in 2025.

1.2 Annual Catch in the WCPFC Convention Area

1.2.1 LL

The catch of primary species by LL fishery over the last five years (2021-2025) in the WCPFC Convention Area is shown in Table 2. To provide a clearer overview of the species targeted by the LL fishery during this period, the distribution of species composition is shown in Figure 1. Overall, the primary species caught by our LL fleet in the WCPFC Convention Area were mainly albacore, accounting for 33% of the total catch, followed by yellowfin tuna and bigeye tuna, which accounted for 30% and 19%, respectively.

1.2.2 PS

The catch of primary species by PS over the last five years (2021-2025) in the WCPFC Convention Area is shown in Table 3. During this period, the distribution of our primary species composition is shown in Figure 2. Skipjack remained the most dominant species, accounting for 71% of the total catch, followed by yellowfin tuna and bigeye tuna, which accounted for 24% and 5%, respectively.

1.3 Fishing Patterns

1.3.1 LL

The LL fleet can be divided into two subgroups in accordance with their targeting species and fishing areas. One of the subgroups targets tropical tuna and operates mainly in tropical waters between 15°N and 15°S. These vessels typically conduct year-round fishing operations, with transshipment of catch, refueling, and resupply carried out at sea.

The other subgroup targets albacore tuna and generally operates in subtropical and temperate waters. These vessels usually make port calls in the Pacific Ocean twice a year for catch landing, refueling, and resupply.

Additionally, a number of vessels, mostly based in domestic or foreign ports, target yellowfin tuna for the fresh tuna sashimi market, while some also target billfish or albacore in the South Pacific Ocean. Domestic based ones usually use flake ice for preservation, and a major portion of the fleet based in foreign ports are equipped with freezers to store catch in frozen form.

The distribution of fishing effort for the LL fleet over the past five years (2021–2025) is shown in Figure 3.

1.3.2 PS

The PS vessels mainly operate in tropical waters close to the equator area and target skipjacks. Since most of the fishing grounds locate in the EEZs of PICs, these vessels acquire fishing permits through access agreements with PICs, including PNG, FSM, Nauru, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, and Kiribati.

In the early 1980s, logs were used as fish aggregation objects, and sets were made on schools associated with these floating objects. This practice continued throughout the 80s and early 90s. Successful exploitation of free-swimming schools in the mid-1990s has made free school settings the most prevailing fishing method, and it was observed that 69.3% of sets were deployed on free schools in 2025. The distribution of fishing efforts in the recent five years (2021-2025) is shown in Figure 4.

In the years when El Niño phenomena occur, the fish tend to move more eastwards, and the fishing activities follow the pattern of this movement. On the contrary, in the years of La Niña, fish schools tend to concentrate more in the western part of the Pacific, and the fishing activities move likewise.

1.4 Estimated total catches of non-target, associated and dependent species

In 2024, our observers recorded 25 sea turtles (16 Olive ridley turtles, 6 Loggerhead turtles, 1 Green turtle and 2 Leatherback turtles), 67 seabirds (1 Ascension Frigatebird, 7 Black-browed albatrosses, 15 Black-footed albatrosses, 1 Frigatebird, 2 Grey petrels, 39 Laysan albatrosses and 2 Wandering albatrosses) and 6 cetaceans (5 False killer whales, 1 Pantropical spotted dolphin) hooked with sightings of 16,589 seabirds and 236 cetaceans.

In 2025, our observers recorded 30 sea turtles (10 Olive ridley turtles, 9 Loggerhead turtles, 5 Green turtles and 6 Leatherback turtles), 51 seabirds (1 Buller's albatrosses, 13 Campbell albatrosses, 1 Flesh-footed shearwater, 7 Black-footed albatrosses, 2 Frigatebirds, 1 Masked booby, 6 Westland petrels, 16 Laysan albatrosses and 4 Wandering albatrosses) and 2 cetaceans (1 Bottlenose dolphin and 1 Toothed whales nei) hooked with sightings of 14,020 seabirds and 353 cetaceans. Because some observation trips of 2025 extended to 2026, the observer data of 2025 is still in preliminary for data not being retrieved completely. As for the information on

cetaceans and whale sharks encircled by our purse seiners is related in section 3.4 of this report.

1.5 Trends in the fishery and future prospects of the fishery

In view of conservation of tuna species, it is the policy of the government to maintain the size of its fleets to a level that is commensurate with the availability of fishing possibilities. The government will continue implementing the policy of limited entry in tuna fisheries.

2. Research and statistics

2.1 Summary of observer programs

The number of observers deployed on LL and PS fleets in Pacific Ocean during 2021-2025 is shown in Table 4, and the number of observers deployed on longline vessels in 2025 was 59.

Our observer program received interim authorization in 2009 and received full authorization after auditing in November 2011, October 2017 and May 2024, respectively. The forms used in our observer program are fully conformed to the standards set by WCPFC which include the fishing activities, catch number and weight, species identification, bycatch species and status. In addition, length frequency of major species and the sighting and incidental catch of ecological species were recorded, and biological samplings were collected for biological research.

2.2 Research activities

For the purpose of improving stock assessment of highly migratory species in the Pacific Ocean, government of Taiwan has commissioned scientists to conduct a series of researches in 2025 as follows :

- Study on the stock assessment of WCPO tropical tunas and the management strategy developments of the Pacific bluefin tuna.
- A study on the management strategy developments of the Pacific albacore and swordfish.
- Study on the stock assessment of North Pacific shortfin mako shark and stock status and NDF assessment of sharks in the Pacific Ocean.
- The impacts of mitigation measures on the bycatch species in Taiwanese distant water vessels.

The scientific papers presented at recent Pacific Ocean RFMOs meetings during 2025 to 2026 were as follows:

- Updated standardized CPUE and catch estimation of the blue shark caught by the Taiwanese large scale tuna longline fishery in the North Pacific Ocean. (ISC/25/SHARKWG-1/04)
- Inferring vertical and horizontal movements of shortfin mako sharks *Isurus oxyrinchus* in the northwestern North Pacific Ocean from electronic tags. (ISC/25/SHARKWG-1/06)
- Spatiotemporal modelling for size-specific CPUE standardization of albacore tuna in the north Pacific Ocean caught by Taiwanese longline fisheries. (ISC/25/ALBWG-01/04)
- Spatiotemporal modelling for size-specific CPUE standardization of albacore tuna in the north Pacific Ocean caught by Taiwanese longline fisheries. (ISC/25/ALBWG-01/08)
- Movement patterns of striped marlin (*Kajikia audax*) and swordfish (*Xiphias*

- *gladius*) in the northwestern Pacific Ocean. (ISC/25/BILLWG-01/06)
- Preliminary Joint CPUE standardization of Pacific stripe marlin in the Western and Central North Ocean by using the spatio-temporal modelling approach. (ISC/25/BILLWG-01/07)
- Progress on Taiwan's Biological Sampling of three Billfish Species caught in the Pacific. (ISC/25/BILLWG-01/08)
- CPUE standardization of blue marlin (*Makaira nigricans*) for the Taiwanese distant-water tuna longline fishery in the Pacific Ocean during 1971-2024. (ISC/26/BILLWG-01/07)
- Blue marlin (*Makaira nigricans*) catch and size data of Taiwanese fisheries in the Pacific Ocean. (ISC/26/BILLWG-01/10)
- Environmental variability shifts the trophic dynamics and ecological niche partitioning of billfish using stable isotope analysis. (ISC/26/BILLWG-02/01)
- Updated Abundance Indices for the Taiwanese Pacific Bluefin Tuna Longline Fishery Using GLMM and VAST Models. (ISC/26/PBFWG-2/01)

The scientific papers published in scientific journals during 2025 to 2026 were as follows:

- Ng, S. L., Straube, N., Liu, K. M., & Joung, S. J. (2025). Confusions across the hemispheres: Taxonomic re-evaluation of two lanternshark species, *Etmopterus lucifer* and *E. molleri* (Squaliformes: *Etmopteridae*). *Vertebrate Zoology*, 75, 59-86.
- Saycon, D.R., S.-K. Chang, T.-Y. Fan, C.-L. Lee, Y.-C. Chang, P.-A. Chateau. (2025). Exploratory analysis of marine reserve site selection by Monte Carlo mixed integer programming. *Ocean & Coastal Management* 267.
- Kang, D.-R., M.-Y. Kuo, S.-K. Chang, J.-Y. Wu, T.-Y. Liao, M.-F. Lin, S.-M. Chao, L.-L. Liu. (2025). Contrasting Structural Changes in Two Benthic Invertebrate Communities After an Extraordinary Rainfall Event in Liuqiu Island, Taiwan. *Zoological Studies* 64, 23.
- Chang, S.-K., Chen, Y.-C., Phuah, T.L. (2026). Diagnosing a governance trap: Policy paralysis in a complex social-ecological system. *Humanities & Social Sciences Communications*.
- Hsieh, H.-C., Hoyle, S.D., Davies, C.H., Chang, S.-K. (2026). Spatiotemporal variation in the length–weight relationship of Pacific yellowfin tuna reflects biological and fishery factors and affects aggregate weight estimation. *ICES Journal of Marine Science*, 83.
- Chang, S.-K., Yuan, T.-L., Fukuda, H., Xu, H., Nakatsuka, S., Lee, H., Maunder, M. (2026). Spatiotemporal standardization of Taiwanese longline CPUE reveals cohort-resolved recovery patterns in Pacific bluefin tuna (*Thunnus orientalis*). *ICES Journal of Marine Science*, 83.
- Wen, C. K.-Chang, Heatwole, S.J., Heard, J.B., Price, N.W., Ho M.-J., Chang, S.-K., Chen, C.A., Ren, H. (2026). High coral cover offsets the impacts of high fishing pressure on fish biomass in a remote coral reef system. *Aquatic Conservation: Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems: Volume 36, Issue 7*.

2.3 Statistics data collection system

To collect fishery data completely and in real-time, Taiwan implemented electronic logbook reporting on LL fishing vessels which operate beyond EEZ and PS fleets in 2014. Now, all fishing vessels operating outside Taiwan's EEZ are required to report their fishing data via e-logbook daily.

The operator or the captain of any fishing vessel intending to land or transship has been mandatory to fill in the Landing/Transshipment Notice and submit it to the competent authority for approval. Moreover, after the completion of landing or transshipment, the operator or the captain is required to submit the Landing/Transshipment Declaration to the competent authority so that the competent authority can verify the catches with e-logbook data and other relevant data to ensure the catches are legal and traceable.

2.4 Data coverage of catches, effort, and size data for all species

2.4.1 LL

Tuna longliners which operate beyond Taiwan's EEZ have been reporting their fishery data through e-logbooks, and the catch and effort data is compiled from e-logbook data. The size data, length, and weight of individual catches of all species are also compiled from the first 30 fish caught for each set recorded on the e-logbook. A port-sampling program conducted in domestic ports aims to collect data on the size of tuna and tuna-like species. The observer program has been collecting size data for all species. The data has already been used for scientific purposes and reported to WCPFC.

2.4.2 PS fishery

The iFIMS e-logbook data is compiled into catch and effort data of our purse seine fleet. Thai canneries' sizing data have been collected to estimate the catch composition of skipjack, bigeye tuna, and yellowfin tuna. Length data was collected from fishing vessels' reporting.

3. Implementation of Conservation and Management Measure

3.1 CMM 2009-03

In accordance with CMM 2009-03, the number of fishing vessels for swordfish in the Convention Area south of 20°S was limited to the number in any year during 2000-2005, and the catch of swordfish caught in the Convention Area south of 20°S is limited to the amount caught in any year during the period 2000-2006. The information mentioned above is shown in Table 5 and updated to 2025.

3.2 CMM 2018-05 (replace CMM 2007-01)

In order to estimate observer coverage rates on longline vessels fishing according CMM 2007-01 and in accordance with the decision of WCPFC11, Table 6 provides the information of observer coverage rate estimates for LL of 2025.

3.3 CMM 2009-06

In accordance with CMM 2009-06, CCMs shall report on all transshipment activities (including transshipment activities that occur in ports or EEZs) in Part 1 of its Annual Report. Table 7 shows the information of transshipment activities of our fishing fleets in 2025.

3.4 CMM 2011-03 and CMM 2022-04 (repealed by CMM 2024-07 and CMM 2024-05)

Although the new CMMs no longer require CCMs to report cetacean and whale shark encirclement events in Part 1 of the Annual Report, this section is still included in the Annual Report to the Commission-Part 1 template. Therefore, Table 8 is provided in accordance with the template and shows detailed information on cetacean and whale shark encirclement events reported in 2025 by the fishing masters of our purse seine fleet.

3.5 CMM 2018-03 (repealed by CMM 2025-05)

In accordance with CMM 2025-05, CCMs shall annually provide to the Commission, in Part 1 of their annual reports, all available information on interactions with seabirds reported or collected by observers to enable the estimation of seabird mortality in all fisheries to which the Convention applies. All Taiwanese longliners operating in the area south of 30°S are required to deploy at least two of the following seabird mitigation measures, namely tori lines, weighted branch lines and night setting with minimum deck lighting. For Taiwanese longliners larger than 24m operating in the Convention area north of 23°N are required to employ tori lines and one of the following seabird mitigation measures, namely tori lines, weighted branch lines night setting with minimum deck lighting, line shooter or management of offal discharge. In addition, all Taiwanese longliners operating in the area between 25°S to 30°S are required to deploy a tori line as seabird mitigation measure since January 1, 2020. Furthermore, fishing vessels are required to carry de-hookers and line cutters on board for the purpose of releasing seabirds alive. The information on interactions with seabirds is shown in Tables 9-18.

3.6 CMM 2006-04

In accordance with CMM 2006-04, CCMs shall report annually to the Commission the catch levels of their fishing vessels that have taken striped marlin as a bycatch as well as the number and catch levels of vessels fishing for striped marlin in the Convention Area south of 15°S. The bycatch of striped marlin in the Convention area south of 15°S during the period 2021-2025 is shown in Table 19. None of our fishing vessel targets striped marlin.

3.7 CMM 2015-02

In accordance with CMM 2015-02, CCMs shall report annually to the Commission the annual catch levels taken by each of their fishing vessels that has taken South Pacific albacore, as well as the number of vessels actively fishing for South Pacific albacore, in the Convention area south of 20°S. Catch by vessel shall be reported according to the following species groups: albacore tuna, bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna, swordfish, other billfish, and sharks. The information required for this measure has been provided through Annual Report Part 2.

3.8 CMM 2019-03 (replace CMM 2005-03)

In accordance with CMM 2019-03, all CCMs shall report annually to the WCPFC Commission all catches of albacore north of the equator and all fishing effort north of the equator in fisheries directed at albacore. In 2025, the total catch of north Pacific albacore made by our fishing fleets was 8,767 tons with 8,702 tons in the north Convention area. There were 23 LL vessels directed at north Pacific albacore with 2,360 fishing days in the North Pacific Ocean, and with 2,226 days deployed in the north Convention area. The annual fishing efforts of LL vessels directed at North Pacific albacore for 2021-2025 was provided through Annual Report Part 2.

3.9 CMM 2023-03 (replace CMM 2022-02)

In accordance with CMM 2023-03, all CCMs shall report annually to the WCPFC Commission all catches of North Pacific swordfish in the area (defined as Convention area north of 20°N) and all fishing effort in those fisheries. The required information is provided in Table 20 and was submitted to the Northern Committee. In 2025, the

total catch of north Pacific swordfish made by our fishing fleets was 1,121 tons including 237 tons by 508 coastal artisanal longline vessels and 880 tons with 17,566 fishing days by longline vessels operating in the area outside our EEZ.

Table 1. The number of active fishing vessels by fishery in the WCPFC Convention Area during 2021-2025.

Year	LL	PS
2021	872	29
2022	716	26
2023	809	24
2024	921	24
2025	929	18

Table 2. The catch (in tons, round weight) of major tuna and tuna-like species of LL fishery in the WCPFC Convention Area during 2020-2025.

Year	N-ALB	S-ALB	BET	YFT	PBF	SWO	MLS	BUM	BLM	SKJ	Total
2021	5,430	5,655	7,315	11,306	1,478	2083	514	2646	194	689	37,310
2022	4,023	10,222	9,499	15,469	1,496	2496	527	2853	214	726	47,525
2023	6,012	10,629	8,854	11,992	2,117	2,411	851	2972	327	536	46,701
2024	8,926	9,733	9,322	13,855	2,259	1,918	809	4173	275	1229	52,499
2025*	8,702	9,829	10,427	16,780	2,337	2,340	711	3,374	274	1,102	55,875

*Preliminary estimate

Table 3. The catch (in tons, round weight) of major tuna species of PS fishery in the WCPFC Convention Area during 2021-2025.

Year	SKJ	YFT	BET	Total
2021	179,187	25,110	11,057	215,354
2022	176,368	26,703	7,807	210,878
2023	137,560	27,131	3,946	168,637
2024	201,939	23,514	3,503	228,956
2025*	71,046	23,462	5,247	99,755

*Preliminary estimate

Table 4. The number of observers deployed on LL fishery in the Pacific Ocean during 2021-2025.

Year	LL
2021	53
2022	40
2023	44
2024	49
2025*	59

*Preliminary

**In accordance with CMM 2008-01, all our PS fishing vessels are requested to carry PICs observer on board, and the observer coverage reaches 100%.

Table 5. The catch of swordfish and the number of tuna longline fishing vessels operating in the area of south of 20°S during 2000-2025.

Year	Catch (tons)	Number of fishing vessel	
		Seasonal Target	Bycatch
2000	54	10	58
2001	208	10	58
2002	233	10	59
2003	248	12	72
2004	466	8	56
2005	202	6	59
2006	198	4	53
2007	217	3	46
2008	61	0	53
2009	133	7	46
2010	105	4	40
2011	98	3	66
2012	119	0	57
2013	140	0	62
2014	105	0	52
2015	116	0	45
2016	124	0	44
2017	231	0	56
2018	307	0	67
2019	249	0	56
2020	330	0	84
2021	99	0	43
2022	113	0	36
2023	136	0	39
2024	98	0	27

Year	Catch (tons)	Number of fishing vessel	
		Seasonal Target	Bycatch
2025*	116	0	44

*Preliminary

Table 6. The estimate of observer coverage rate for longline fishery in 2025.

CCM Fleet	Fishery	No. of Hooks			Days Fished			Days at Sea			No. of Trips			See NOTEs
		Total estimated	Observer	%	Total estimated	Observer	%	Total estimated	Observer	%	Total estimated	Observer	%	
Chinese Taipei	LL							94,164	10,602	11%				

Table 7. The summary of transshipment operations by fishery of 2025:

Offloaded and received	Transshipped in port, transshipped at sea in areas of national jurisdiction, and transshipped beyond areas of national jurisdiction	Transshipped inside the Convention Area and transshipped outside the Convention Area	Caught inside the Convention Area and caught outside the Convention Area	Product Form	Fishing gear	Number of Transshipments	Species (MT)								
							BET	ALB	YFT	SKJ	SWO	BUM	MLS	SKX	OTH
offloaded	beyond EEZs	inside	inside	Frozen	Longliner	260	2,946	315	3,767	68	272	356	41	327	338
offloaded	beyond EEZs	inside	both	Frozen	Longliner	145	1,617	334	2,043	24	112	151	32	176	195
offloaded	beyond EEZs	inside	outside	Frozen	Longliner	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
offloaded	beyond EEZs	outside	inside	Frozen	Longliner	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
offloaded	beyond EEZs	outside	both	Frozen	Longliner	6	109	14	21	23	53	13	2	11	19
offloaded	inside EEZs	inside	inside	Frozen	Purse seiner	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
offloaded	in port	inside	inside	Frozen	Purse seiner	278	5,091	0	39,601	500,141,133	0	0	0	0	0
offloaded	in port	inside	inside	Frozen	Longliner	72	452	56	2,043	3	32	147	0	51	233
offloaded	in port	inside	both	Frozen	Longliner	31	139	89	634	0	13	58	0	14	91
offloaded	in port	inside	outside	Frozen	Longliner	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
received	beyond EEZs	inside	inside	Frozen	Longliner	237	1,727	312	3,448	67	142	360	41	331	340
received	beyond EEZs	inside	both	Frozen	Longliner	101	634	242	1,157	24	43	144	28	172	180
received	beyond EEZs	inside	outside	Frozen	Longliner	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
received	beyond EEZs	outside	inside	Frozen	Longliner	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
received	beyond EEZs	outside	both	Frozen	Longliner	4	3	14	3	23	47	13	2	11	19
received	in port	inside	inside	Frozen	Longliner	72	452	56	2,043	3	32	147	0	51	233
received	in port	inside	both	Frozen	Longliner	31	139	89	634	0	13	58	0	14	91
received	in port	inside	outside	Frozen	Longliner	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 8. The summary on cetaceans/whale sharks encircled incidentally in purse seine fishing operation in 2025.

Date	Longitude	Latitude	Species	Number	Reason	Measure for ensure safe release	Status on release
2025-01-26	E155°46'	S11°29'	Whale shark	1	not deliberately encircled	stop operating	Alive1
2025-01-28	E154°01'	S10°13'	Whale shark	1	not deliberately encircled	stop operating	Alive1
2025-03-07	E156°49'	S02°26'	Sei whale	1	not deliberately encircled	stop hauling	Alive1
2025-03-27	E153°49'	S06°21'	Indo-Pacif. bottlenose dolphin	7	not deliberately encircled	stop operating	Alive1
2025-04-15	E152°31'	S05°51'	Whale shark	1	not deliberately encircled	stop operating	Alive1
2025-05-09	E153°00'	S00°30'	Whale shark	1	not deliberately encircled	stop hauling	Alive1
2025-05-11	E149°11'	S01°21'	Fin whale	1	not deliberately encircled	stop operating	Alive1
2025-05-13	E152°45'	S02°05'	False killer whale	1	not deliberately encircled	stop operating	Alive1
2025-05-16	E148°18'	S00°36'	False killer whale	1	not deliberately encircled	stop hauling	Alive1
2025-05-30	E137°15'	N05°56'	Whale shark	1	not deliberately encircled	stop hauling and operating	Alive1
2025-06-01	E167°10'	S02°13'	Whale shark	1	not deliberately encircled	stop hauling	Alive1
2025-06-02	E151°54'	S01°06'	Whale shark	1	not deliberately encircled	stop operating	Alive1
2025-06-16	E155°14'	S01°31'	Sei whale	1	not deliberately encircled	stop operating	Alive1
2025-06-18	E159°29'	S02°02'	False killer whale	1	not deliberately encircled	stop hauling	Dead
2025-07-05	E158°50'	S02°42'	Whale shark	1	not deliberately encircled	stop operating	Alive1
2025-07-10	E146°02'	S01°24'	False killer whale	1	not deliberately encircled	stop operating	Alive1
2025-07-13	E153°35'	S00°21'	Whale shark	1	not deliberately encircled	stop hauling	Alive1
2025-07-26	E161°03'	S02°10'	False killer whale	1	not deliberately encircled	stop hauling	Alive1
2025-08-09	E151°38'	S01°14'	Whale shark	1	not deliberately encircled	stop hauling and operating	Alive1
2025-08-09	E169°46'	S02°20'	Sei whale	1	not deliberately encircled	stop hauling and operating	Alive1
2025-08-14	E169°27'	S03°53'	False killer whale	1	not deliberately encircled	stop hauling	Alive1
2025-08-27	E154°00'	S02°02'	Aquatic mammals nei	1	not deliberately encircled	stop operating	Alive1

Date	Longitude	Latitude	Species	Number	Reason	Measure for ensure safe release	Status on release
2025-08-28	E166°40'	S02°54'	False killer whale	1	not deliberately encircled	stop hauling	Alive1
2025-09-01	E156°03'	S04°34'	Dolphins nei	4	not deliberately encircled	stop hauling	Alive1
2025-09-03	E165°48'	S02°24'	Sei whale	1	not deliberately encircled	stop hauling	Alive1
2025-10-08	E153°13'	S05°52'	Bryde's whale	1	not deliberately encircled	stop operating	Alive1
2025-10-11	E153°00'	S02°55'	Bryde's whale	1	not deliberately encircled	stop operating	Alive1
2025-10-12	E154°27'	S02°15'	Bottlenose dolphin	2	not deliberately encircled	stop hauling and operating	Dead
2025-10-14	E152°51'	S07°02'	False killer whale	1	not deliberately encircled	stop operating	Alive1
2025-10-29	E146°56'	S00°33'	Dolphins nei	1	not deliberately encircled	stop hauling	Alive1
2025-11-01	E148°04'	S01°16'	Whale shark	1	not deliberately encircled	stop operating	Alive1
2025-11-04	E150°03'	S01°10'	Whale shark	1	not deliberately encircled	stop operating	Alive1
2025-11-06	E153°15'	S04°39'	Spinner dolphin	10	not deliberately encircled	stop hauling and operating	Dead
2025-11-10	E154°13'	S10°53'	Whale shark	1	not deliberately encircled	stop operating	Alive1
2025-11-13	E152°14'	S06°31'	Whale shark	1	not deliberately encircled	stop operating	Alive1
2025-11-19	E157°06'	S00°37'	Whale shark	1	not deliberately encircled	stop hauling	Alive1
2025-11-19	E157°02'	S00°24'	Whale shark	1	not deliberately encircled	stop hauling	Alive1
2025-11-30	E157°13'	N00°45'	Whale shark	2	not deliberately encircled	stop hauling	Alive1
2025-12-11	E153°30'	S04°38'	Whale shark	1	not deliberately encircled	stop hauling and operating	Alive1
2025-12-16	E152°36'	S06°08'	Dolphins nei	3	not deliberately encircled	stop operating	Alive1
2025-12-18	E157°42'	S00°12'	Dolphins nei	10	not deliberately encircled	stop hauling	Alive1
2025-12-18	E157°42'	S00°12'	Dolphins nei	10	not deliberately encircled	stop hauling	Dead
2025-12-23	E153°09'	S03°56'	Whale shark	1	not deliberately encircled	stop hauling	Alive1
2025-12-23	E158°48'	S03°46'	Whale shark	1	not deliberately encircled	stop hauling	Alive1

Table 9. The fishing efforts, observed and estimated seabird captures of longline fishery in the area of south of 30°S during 2021-2025.

Year	Fishing effort				Observed seabird hooked	
	Number of vessels	Number of hooks	Observed hooks	% hooks observed	Number	Rate
2021	32	4,852,414	305,557	6.3%	0	0.000
2022	21	5,393,630	578,181	10.7%	3	0.005
2023	22	6,061,462	441,952	7.3%	12	0.027
2024	17	3,452,253	258,108	7.5%	6	0.023
2025*	29	6,238,640	389,453	6.2%	24	0.062

*Preliminary

Table 10. The fishing efforts, observed and estimated seabird captures of longline fishery in the area of 25°S - 30°S during 2021-2025.

Year	Fishing effort				Observed seabird hooked	
	Number of vessels	Number of hooks	Observed hooks	% hooks observed	Number	Rate
2021	38	4,671,972	308,049	6.6%	1	0.003
2022	27	3,775,512	184,777	4.9%	0	0.000
2023	27	3,326,436	153,346	4.6%	0	0.000
2024	22	3,807,691	314,518	8.3%	0	0.000
2025*	36	4,185,617	230,869	5.5%	0	0.000

*Preliminary

Table 11. The fishing efforts, observed and estimated seabird captures of longline fishery in the area of north of 23°N during 2021-2025.

Year	Fishing effort				Observed seabird hooked	
	Number of vessels	Number of hooks	Observed hooks	% hooks observed	Number	Rate
2021	109	16,723,505	868,928	5.2%	59	0.068
2022	122	18,228,114	1,175,641	6.4%	89	0.076
2023	161	23,305,003	193,070	0.8%	6	0.031
2024	169	25,031,526	1,011,278	4.0%	58	0.057
2025*	168	28,545,649	869,556	3.0%	21	0.024

*Preliminary

Table 12. The fishing efforts, observed and estimated seabird captures of longline fishery in the area of 23°N - 25°S during 2021-2025.

Year	Fishing effort				Observed seabird hooked	
	Number of vessels	Number of hooks	Observed hooks	% hooks observed	Number	Rate
2021	392	107,274,154	7,441,365	6.9%	0	0.000
2022	394	122,731,517	7,913,557	6.4%	4	0.001
2023	380	107,175,985	5,200,652	4.9%	2	0.000
2024	394	98,992,611	5,873,705	5.9%	3	0.001
2025*	369	116,998,004	8,359,304	7.1%	4	0.000

*Preliminary

Table 13. Proportion of mitigation types used by longline fishery in 2021.

	Combination of Mitigation Measures*	Proportion of observed effort using mitigation measures				
		South of 30°S	West of 175°W between 25°S - 30°S	East of 175°W between 25°S - 30°S	25°S - 23°N	North of 23°N
	No mitigation measures	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Options required south of 25°S	TL + NS	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	TL + WB	76.47%	100.00%	28.89%	0.21%	5.71%
	NS + WB	23.53%	0.00%	57.78%	68.38%	11.90%
	TL + WB + NS	0.00%	0.00%	2.22%	0.00%	1.43%
	HS					
Other options 25°S-30°S	WB		0.00%	11.11%	31.41%	47.62%
	TL		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Other options north of 23°N	SS/BC/WB/DSLS					
	SS/BC/WB/(MOD or BDB)					
Provide any other combination of mitigation measures here	TL+TL+WB					2.86%
	TL+WB+MOD					30.48%
	Totals	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

*TL = tori line, NS = night setting, WB = weighted branch lines, SS = side setting, BC = bird curtain, BDB = blue dyed bait, DSLS = deep setting line shooter, MOD = management of offal discharge, HS = hook-shielding device.

Table 14. Proportion of mitigation types used by longline fishery in 2022.

	Combination of Mitigation Measures*	Proportion of observed effort using mitigation measures				
		South of 30°S	West of 175°W between 25°S - 30°S	East of 175°W between 25°S - 30°S	25°S - 23°N	North of 23°N
	No mitigation measures	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Options required south of 25°S	TL + NS	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	TL + WB	10.71%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	36.09%
	NS + WB	89.29%	0.00%	50.00%	74.32%	0.55%
	TL + WB + NS	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	11.57%
	HS					
Other options 25°S-30°S	WB		0.00%	50.00%	25.68%	42.98%
	TL		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Other options north of 23°N	SS/BC/WB/DSL					
	SS/BC/WB/(MOD or BDB)					
Provide any other combination of mitigation measures here	TL+TL+WB					1.65%
	TL+WB+MOD					7.16%
	Totals	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

*TL = tori line, NS = night setting, WB = weighted branch lines, SS = side setting, BC = bird curtain, BDB = blue dyed bait, DSLS = deep setting line shooter, MOD = management of offal discharge, HS = hook-shielding device.

Table 15. Proportion of mitigation types used by longline fishery in 2023.

	Combination of Mitigation Measures*	Proportion of observed effort using mitigation measures				
		South of 30°S	West of 175°W between 25°S - 30°S	East of 175°W between 25°S - 30°S	25°S - 23°N	North of 23°N
	No mitigation measures	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Options required south of 25°S	TL + NS	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	TL + WB	70.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.04%	1.89%
	NS + WB	0.00%	0.00%	67.80%	79.38%	4.40%
	TL + WB + NS	30.00%	0.00%	5.08%	0.00%	0.00%
	HS					
Other options 25°S-30°S	WB		0.00%	27.12%	20.58%	71.07%
	TL		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Other options north of 23°N	SS/BC/WB/DSL					
	SS/BC/WB/(MOD or BDB)					
Provide any other combination of mitigation measures here	TL+TL+WB					0.63%
	TL+WB+MOD					22.01%
	Totals	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

*TL = tori line, NS = night setting, WB = weighted branch lines, SS = side setting, BC = bird curtain, BDB = blue dyed bait, DSLS = deep setting line shooter, MOD = management of offal discharge, HS = hook-shielding device.

Table 16. Proportion of mitigation types used by longline fishery in 2024.

	Combination of Mitigation Measures*	Proportion of observed effort using mitigation measures				
		South of 30°S	West of 175°W between 25°S - 30°S	East of 175°W between 25°S - 30°S	25°S - 23°N	North of 23°N
	No mitigation measures	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Options required south of 25°S	TL + NS	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	TL + WB	100.00%	0.00%	96.97%	0.00%	22.28%
	NS + WB	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	75.53%	4.60%
	TL + WB + NS	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	19.85%
	HS					
Other options 25°S-30°S	WB		0.00%	3.03%	24.47%	6.78%
	TL		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Other options north of 23°N	SS/BC/WB/DSLS					
	SS/BC/WB/(MOD or BDB)					
Provide any other combination of mitigation measures here	TL+TL+WB					23.49%
	TL+WB+MOD					23.00%
	Totals	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

*TL = tori line, NS = night setting, WB = weighted branch lines, SS = side setting, BC = bird curtain, BDB = blue dyed bait, DSLS = deep setting line shooter, MOD = management of offal discharge, HS = hook-shielding device.

Table 17. Proportion of mitigation types used by longline fishery in 2025**.

	Combination of Mitigation Measures*	Proportion of observed effort using mitigation measures				
		South of 30°S	West of 175°W between 25°S - 30°S	East of 175°W between 25°S - 30°S	25°S - 23°N	North of 23°N
	No mitigation measures	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Options required south of 25°S	TL + NS	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	TL + WB	100.00%	0.00%	20.00%	0.00%	43.88%
	NS + WB	0.00%	0.00%	36.67%	75.41%	2.45%
	TL + WB + NS	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	39.46%
	HS					
Other options 25°S-30°S	WB		0.00%	43.33%	24.59%	4.41%
	TL		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Other options north of 23°N	SS/BC/WB/DSLS					
	SS/BC/WB/(MOD or BDB)					
Provide any other combination of mitigation measures here	TL+TL+WB					9.80%
	TL+WB+MOD					0.00%
	Totals	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

*TL = tori line, NS = night setting, WB = weighted branch lines, SS = side setting, BC = bird curtain, BDB = blue dyed bait, DSLS = deep setting line shooter, MOD = management of offal discharge, HS = hook-shielding device.

**Preliminary

Table 18. Number of observed seabirds captured of tuna longline fishery by species and by area during 2021-2025. (* Preliminary)

Year	Species	South of 30°S	West of 175°W between 25°S - 30°S	East of 175°W between 25°S - 30°S	North of 23°N	23°N - 25°S	Total
2021	Black-browed albatross	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Black-footed albatross	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Laysan albatross	0	0	0	58	0	58
	Total	0	0	1	59	0	60
2022	Antipodean albatross	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Black-footed albatross	0	0	0	24	0	24
	Boobies and gannets nei	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Grey petrel	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Laysan albatross	0	0	0	65	0	65
	Red-footed booby	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Shearwaters nei	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Wandering albatross	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Other seabird	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Total	3	0	0	89	4	96
2023	Black-browed albatross	7	0	0	0	0	7
	Black-footed albatross	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Grey-headed albatross	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Laysan albatross	0	0	0	5	0	5
	Shearwaters nei	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Wandering albatross	3	0	0	0	0	3
	Westland petrel	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Other seabird	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Total	12	0	0	6	2	20
2024	Ascension Frigatebird	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Black-browed albatross	2	0	0	5	0	7
	Black-footed albatross	0	0	0	15	0	15
	Frigate bird	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Grey petrel	2	0	0	0	0	2
	Laysan albatross	0	0	0	38	1	39
	Wandering albatross	2	0	0	0	0	2
	Total	6	0	0	58	3	67
2025*	Black-footed albatross	0	0	0	7	0	7
	Buller's albatross	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Campbell albatross	13	0	0	0	0	13
	Flesh-footed shearwater	0	0	0	0	1	1

Year	Species	South of 30°S	West of 175°W between 25°S - 30°S	East of 175°W between 25°S - 30°S	North of 23°N	23°N - 25°S	Total
	Frigate bird	0	0	0	0	2	2
	Laysan albatross	0	0	0	14	0	14
	Masked booby	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Wandering albatross	4	0	0	0	0	4
	Westland petrel	6	0	0	0	0	6
	Total	24	0	0	21	4	49

*Preliminary

Table 19. The catch of striped marlin of tuna longline fisheries in the area of south of 15°S during 2021-2025.

Year	Catch (ton)
2021	154
2022	150
2023	176
2024	117
2025*	101

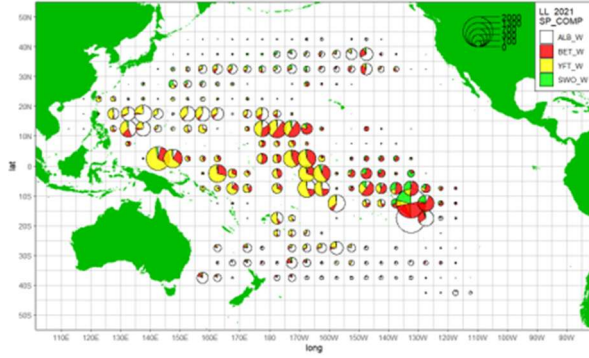
*Preliminary

Table 20. Average annual fishing effort for 2008-2010 and annual fishing effort for subsequent years for fisheries taking North Pacific swordfish for the previous 3-years.

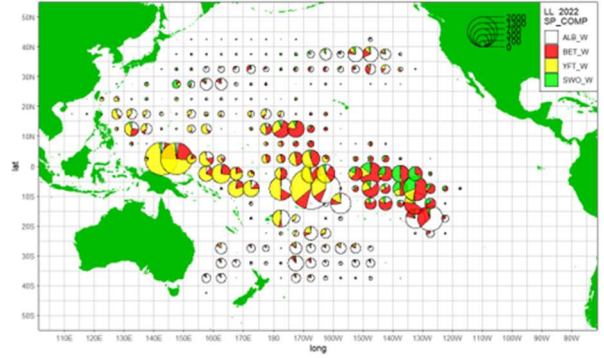
Area	Fishery (gear type)	2008-2010 Average			2023			2024			2025*		
		Catch (t)	No. of vessels	Fishing days	Catch (t)	No. of vessels	Fishing days	Catch (t)	No. of vessels	Fishing days	Catch (t)	No. of vessels	Fishing days
CA north of 20°N (The area)	Setnet	31			1.008			0			0		
	Gillnet	6			0.422			3.538			3.538		
	Harpoon	37			0			0			0		
	Coastal artisanal longline	610	673		489	383		267	483		237	508	
	Longline	611	633	30,031	631	230	14,272	625	251	15,511	880	256	17,566
	Total	1,295			1,121			896			1,121		

* All swordfish were bycatch. Data for 2025 is still preliminary.

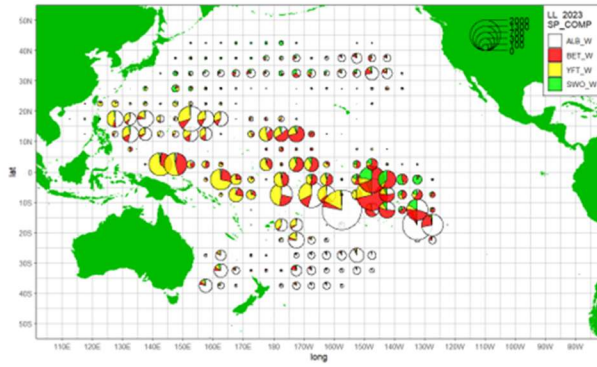
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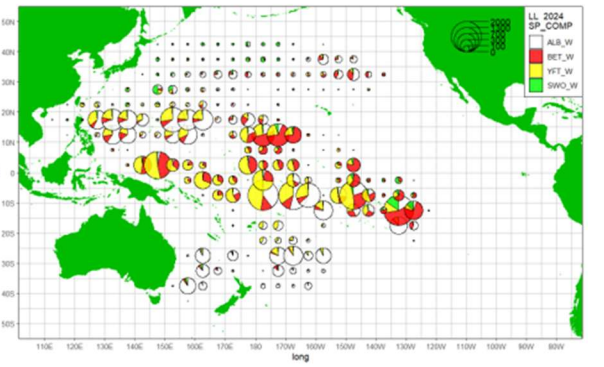
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2023



2024



2025

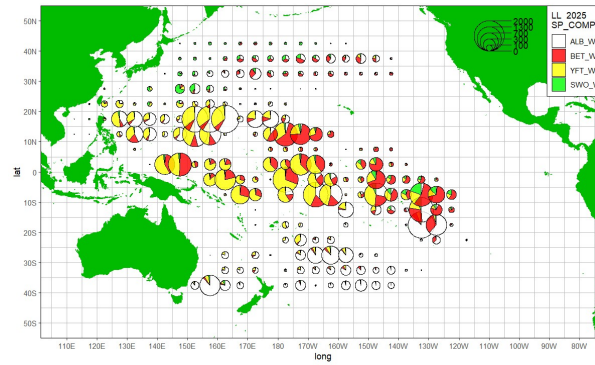
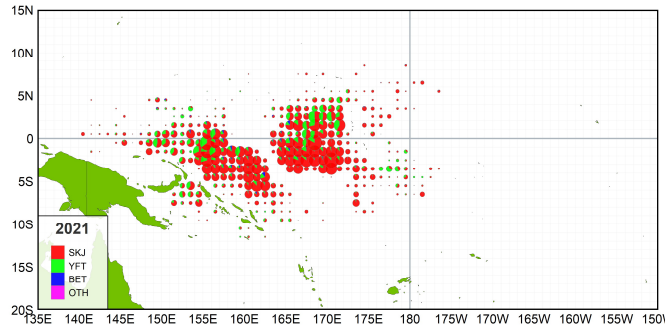
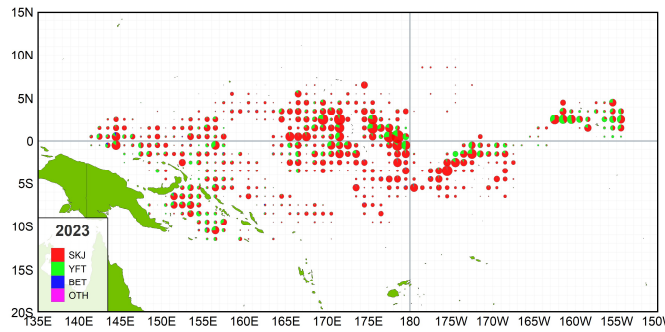
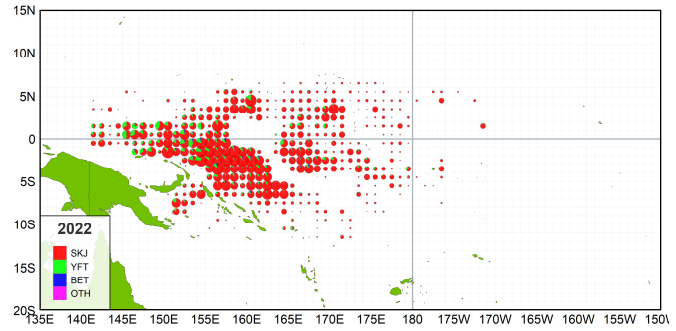


Figure 1. The catch composition distributions of tuna and tuna-like species of LL fishery during 2021-2025. The figures for 2024 and 2025 are still in preliminary.



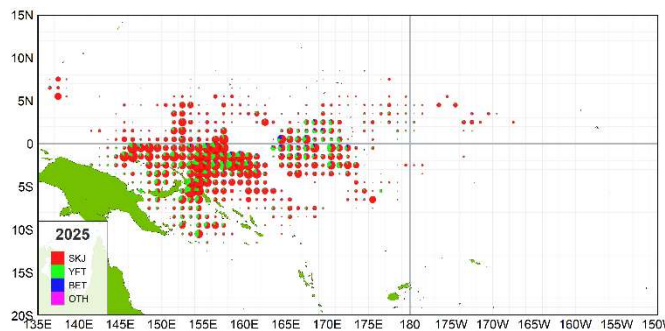
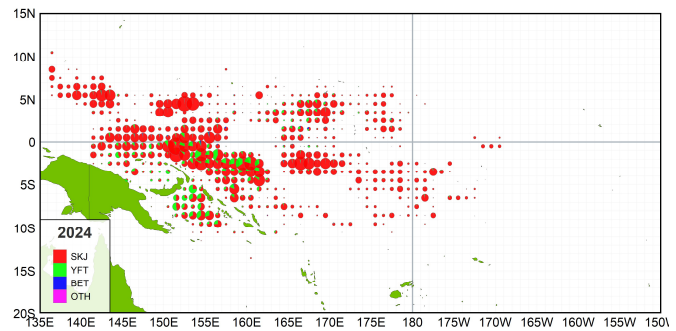
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2022



2023

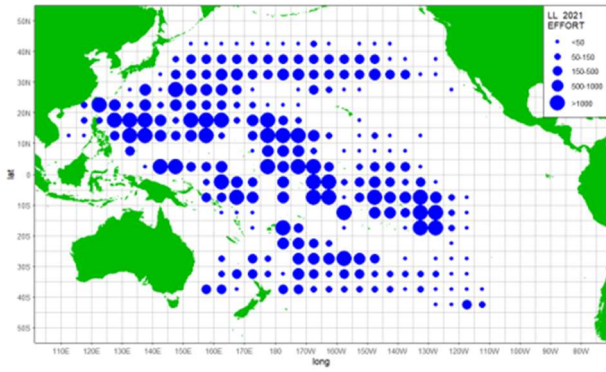
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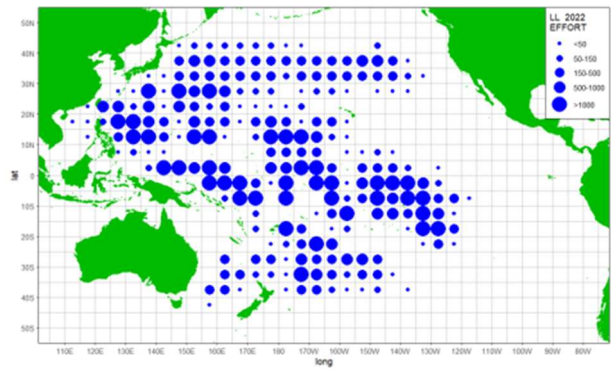
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Figure 2. The catch composition distributions of PS fleet during 2021-2025.

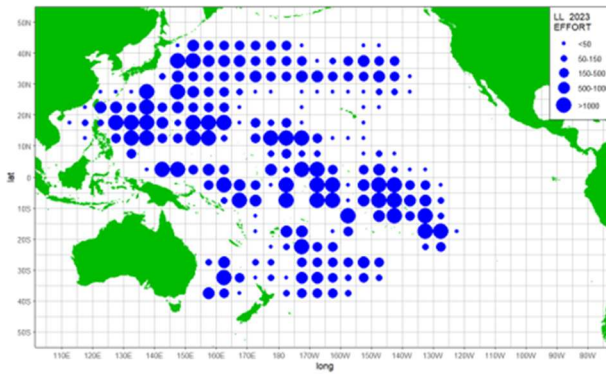
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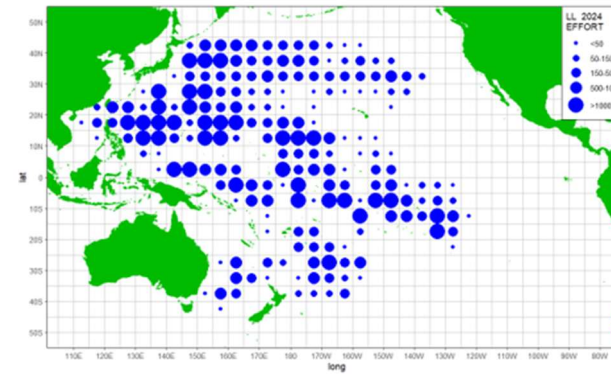
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2023



2024



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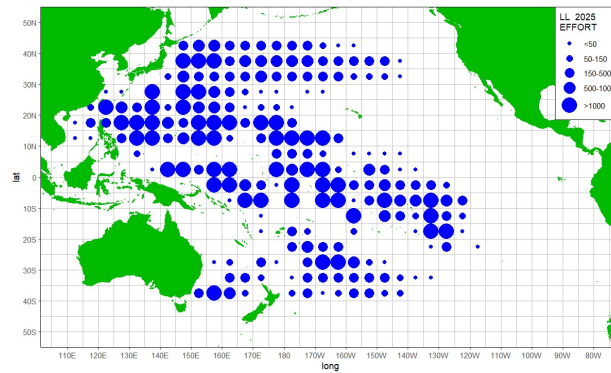
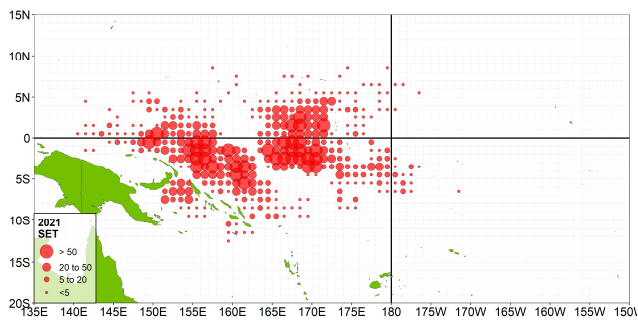
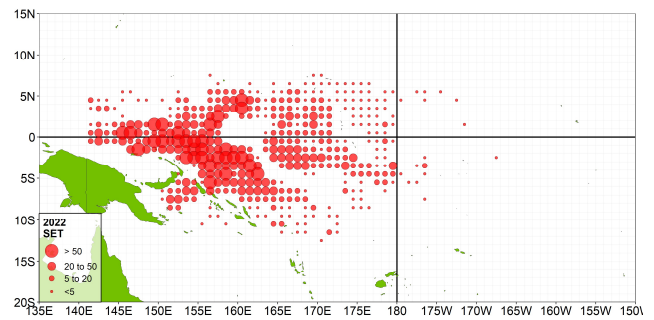


Figure 3. The fishing effort distributions of LL fishery during 2021-2025. The figures for 2024 and 2025 are still in preliminary.

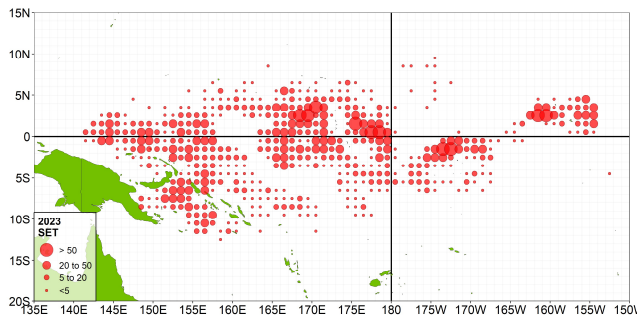


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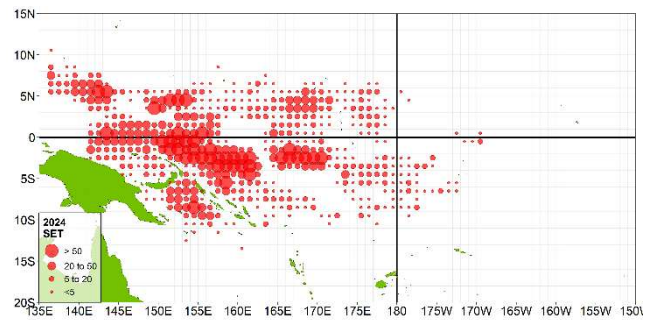
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2023



2024



2025

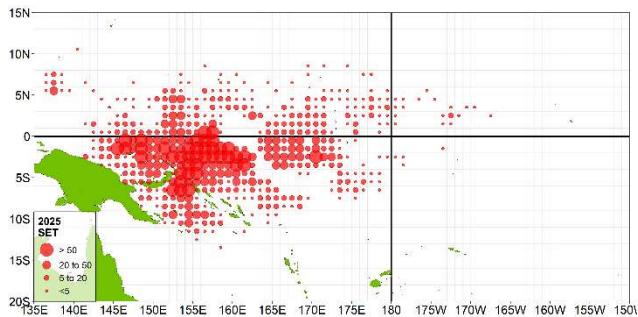


Figure 4. The fishing effort distributions of PS fleet during 2021-2025.