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PART 1: INFORMATION OF FISHERIES, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

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MINISTRY OF FISHERIES AND MARINE RESOURCES

SOLOMON ISLANDS

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE WESTERN AND CENTRAL PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION

REPORTING YEAR: 2025

PART 1: INFORMATION ON FISHERIES, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS 2025

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	YES

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SECTION 1. ABSTRACT / SUMMARY

This report provides an overview of tuna fisheries operating within the Solomon Islands EEZ, focusing on the three main industrial gear types: purse seine, longline, and pole-and-line fleets. These fisheries underpin national tuna production, each with distinct operational characteristics, target species composition, and trends from 2021 to 2025. Together, they represent a multi-gear system exploiting highly migratory tuna stocks across offshore and nearshore areas. Skipjack tuna (SKJ) dominates catches across all fleets, while yellowfin (YFT) and bigeye tuna (BET) contribute significantly depending on gear type and fishing depth. Non-target species, including billfish and sharks, comprise only minor proportions, indicating relatively low bycatch levels.

The Solomon Islands tuna fishery is a key driver of the national economy, employment, and food security, operating across the EEZ and archipelagic waters through purse seine, longline, and artisanal fleets targeting skipjack, yellowfin, bigeye, and albacore tuna. In 2025, fisheries management remained aligned with WCPFC conservation measures, supported by strengthened monitoring, compliance systems, improved data collection, and ongoing scientific research focused on stock assessment and ecosystem-based management.

The National Purse Seine fleet is the most significant contributor to total tuna landings and exhibited considerable interannual variation over the reporting period. Total catch declined from 42,778 mt in 2021 to 32,187 mt in 2023, before increasing sharply to a peak of 62,322 mt in 2024 and then moderating to 52,957 mt in 2025. Skipjack tuna dominated purse seine catches, accounting for approximately 63–72% annually, with a peak of 44,976 mt recorded in 2024. Yellowfin tuna represented the second most important species, contributing about 26–37% and showing a temporary decline in 2022–2023 followed by recovery in 2024–2025. Bigeye tuna remained a minor but slightly increasing component at around 1–2%, while billfish and sharks were consistently negligible, reflecting a highly targeted fishery focused primarily on surface schooling tuna species.

In contrast, the National Chartered Longline fleet demonstrated relatively stable catch trends over the same period, with total production ranging from 7,081 mt in 2021 to a high of 8,874 mt in 2023 before declining to 7,419 mt in 2025. This fishery is characterised by a more balanced species composition, with yellowfin tuna consistently dominating catches at approximately 50–60%, followed by albacore at 26–34% and bigeye tuna at around 10–11%. Minor components such as other tunas, billfish, and sharks each contributed between 0–4% with no clear temporal trends. This stability highlights the longline fleet's role as a steady deep-water fishery contributing diversified tuna products to national catch totals.

The National Pole and line fishery experienced a significant decline between 2021 and 2025, reflecting reduced activity and eventual cessation. Catches remained relatively stable from 1,211 mt in 2021 to 1,283 mt in 2022, before dropping sharply to 533 mt in 2023, with no recorded activity in 2024 and 2025. The fishery was heavily dependent on skipjack tuna, contributing 87–98% of total catch, while yellowfin tuna made up a small and declining proportion. No catches of albacore, bigeye, billfish, or sharks were reported. Overall, this trend highlights a shift toward a purse seine-dominated fishery, supported by a stable longline sector within the Solomon Islands EEZ.

SECTION 2. TABULAR ANNUAL FISHERIES INFORMATION

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 2021 to 2025.[1]

Category	WCPFC Key Species	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
		Mt	%	Mt	%	Mt	%	Mt	%	Mt	%
TUN	ALB	0	0	0.37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TUN	BET	261	1	509	1	526	2	877	1	919	2
TUN	PBF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TUN	SKJ	26,772	63	28,041	71	22,145	69	44,976	72	33,910	65
TUN	YFT	15,662	37	10,791	27	9,434	30	16,272	26	17,956	33
BIL	BLM	2	0	4	0	4	0	14	0	3	0
BIL	BUM	5	0	6	0	9	0	8	0	4	0
BIL	MLS	0.6	0	1	0	0.4	0	0.7	0	0.3	0
BIL	SFA	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.4	0
BIL	SWO	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0.42	0	0.4	0
BIL	SSP	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	0.09	0	0.2	0
SHK	BSH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0
SHK	FAL	74	0	139	0	67	0	151	0	149	0
SHK	MAK	0.17	0	0	0	0.04	0	0	0	0.08	0
SHK	OSC	0	0	0.35	0	0.33	0	0.33	0	1	0
SHK	POR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SHK	RHN	0	0	0	0	3	0	21	0	12	0
SHK	SPN	0.19	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.13	0
SHK	THR	0.48	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
Total		**42,778**		**39,491**		**32,187**		**62,322**		**52,957**	

2.2 Annual Catch Estimates for National Chartered Longline fleet

Table 1.2: Annual catch and effort estimates for Solomon Islands National fleets (chartered) Longline vessels by primary species and discards in the WCPFC Convention area from 2021 to 2025.[2]

Category	WCPFC Key Species	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
		Mt	%	Mt	%	Mt	%	Mt	%	Mt	%
TUN	ALB	2297	33	2226	26	2337	27	2168	30	2343	34
TUN	BET	712	10	869	10	951	11	767	11	834	11
TUN	PBF	0.5	0	0	0	0.77	0	0.01	0	0	0
TUN	SKJ	35	0	44	0	48	1	103	1	51	1
TUN	YFT	3610	51	5219	60	5204	59	3696	52	3691	50
BIL	BLM	1	0	7	0	6	0	1	0	1	0
BIL	BUM	255	4	214	2	219	3	246	3	209	3
BIL	MLS	0.8	0	2	0	1	0	0.4	0	4	0
BIL	SFA	65	1	62	1	0	0	69	1	65	1
BIL	SWO	32	0	34	0	56	0	36	0	48	1
BIL	SSP	13	0	17	0	0	0	31	0	13	0
SHK	BSH	29	0	7	0	16	0	34	0	116	0
SHK	FAL	20	0	0	0	30	0	31	0	22	0
SHK	HAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SHK	MAK	10	0	7	0	5	0	12	0	20	0
SHK	OSC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SHK	POR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SHK	RHN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SHK	SPN	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0
SHK	THR	0.2	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.3	0	0.1	0
Total		**7081**		**8707**		**8874**		**7198**		**7419**	

[1] Data provided are compile from the SPC Tufman 2 – Annual Catches Estimation (ACE) template for 2025, specific to National Purse Seine Fleet operation in Solomon Islands EEZ.

[2] Data provided are compile from the SPC Tufman 2 – Annual Catches Estimation (ACE) template for 2025, specific to National Chartered Longline Fleet operation in Solomon Islands EEZ.

2.3 Annual Catch Estimates 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 2021 to 2025.[3]

Category	WCPFC Key Species	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
		Mt	%	Mt	%	Mt	%	Mt	%	Mt	%
TUN	ALB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TUN	BET	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TUN	PBF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TUN	SKJ	1053	87	1224	95	521	98	0	0	0	0
TUN	YFT	158	13	59	5	12	2	0	0	0	0
BIL	BLM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BIL	BUM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BIL	MLS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BIL	SFA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BIL	SWO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BIL	SSP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SHK	BSH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SHK	FAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SHK	HAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SHK	MAK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SHK	OSC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SHK	POR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SHK	RHN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SHK	SPN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SHK	THR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		**1211**		**1283**		**533**		**0**		**0**	

2.4 Historical Information on National Fleet

2.4.1 National Purse Seine Fleet

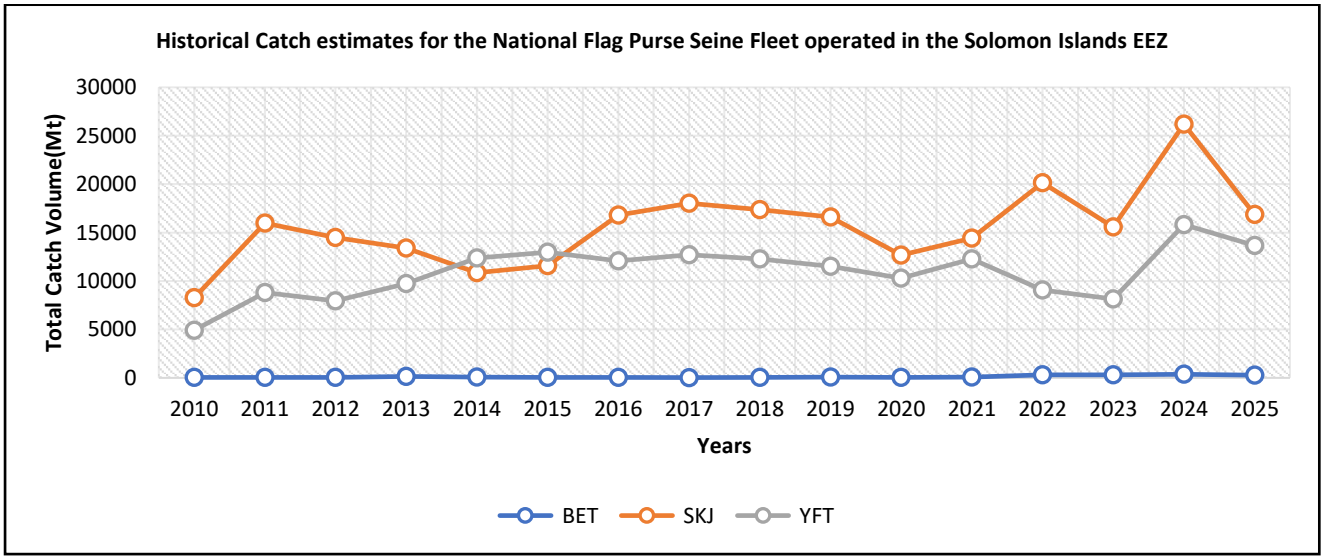

Figure 1.1: Historical annual catch for the National Purse Seine fleet by primary species for the WCPFC Convention Area from 2010 – 2025.

[3] Data provided are compile from the SPC Tufman 2 – Annual Catches Estimation (ACE) template for 2025, specific to National Pole and Line Fleet operation in Solomon Islands EEZ. Note: Pole and Line fleet ceased its operation since 2024 and 2025 as reflected in the table.

2.4.2 National Chartered Longline Fleet

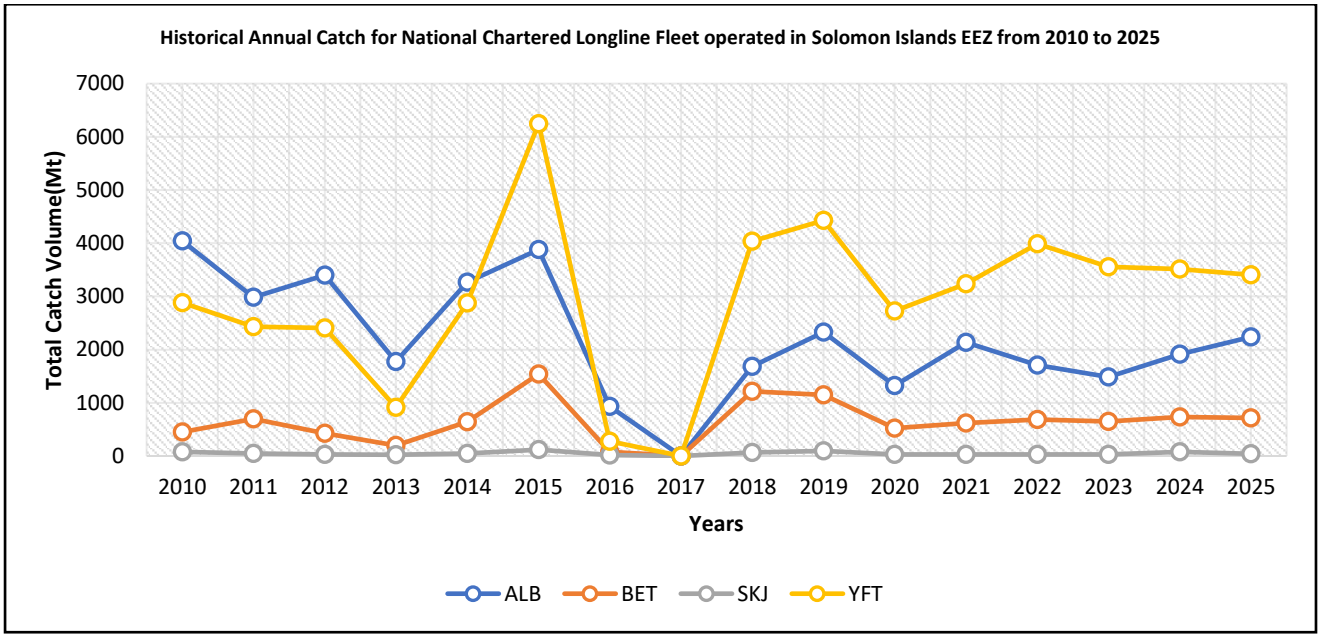

Figure 1.2: Historical annual catch for the National chartered Longline fleet by primary species for the WCPFC Convention Area from 2010-2025.

2.4.3 National Pole and Line Fleet

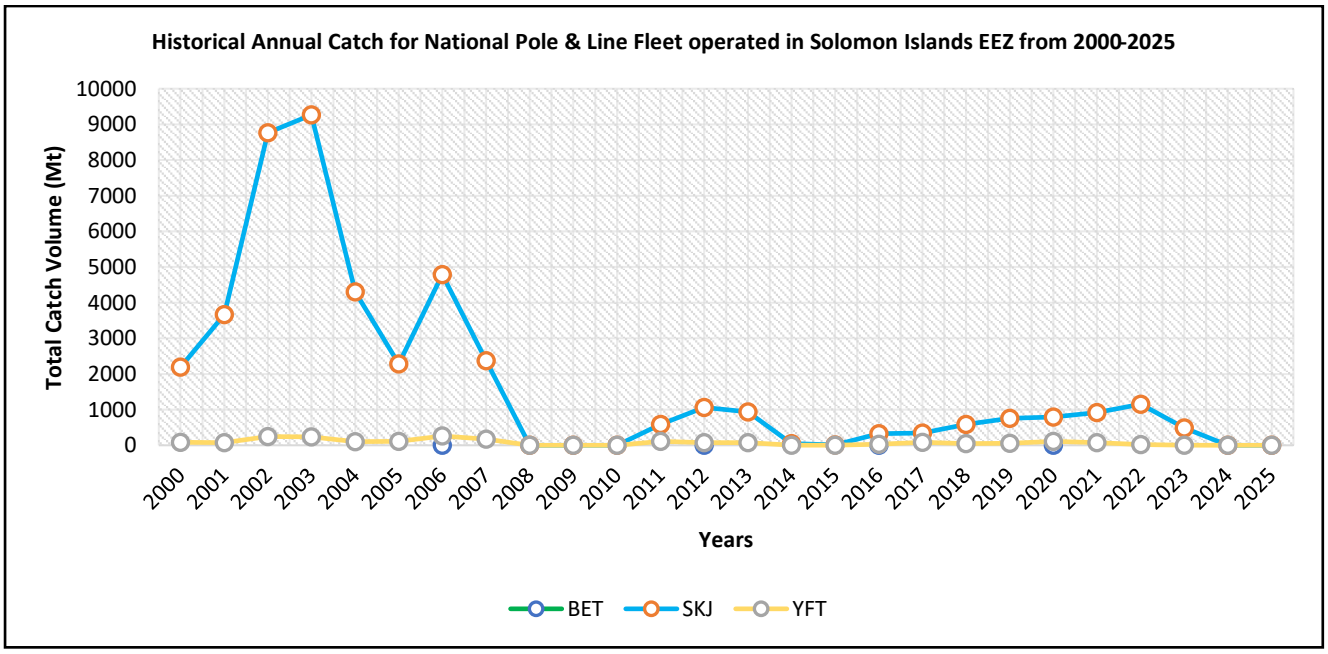

Figure 1.3: Historical annual catch for the National Pole and Line fleet by primary species for the WCPFC Convention Area from 2000-2025.

2.5 Historical Annual Vessel Numbers

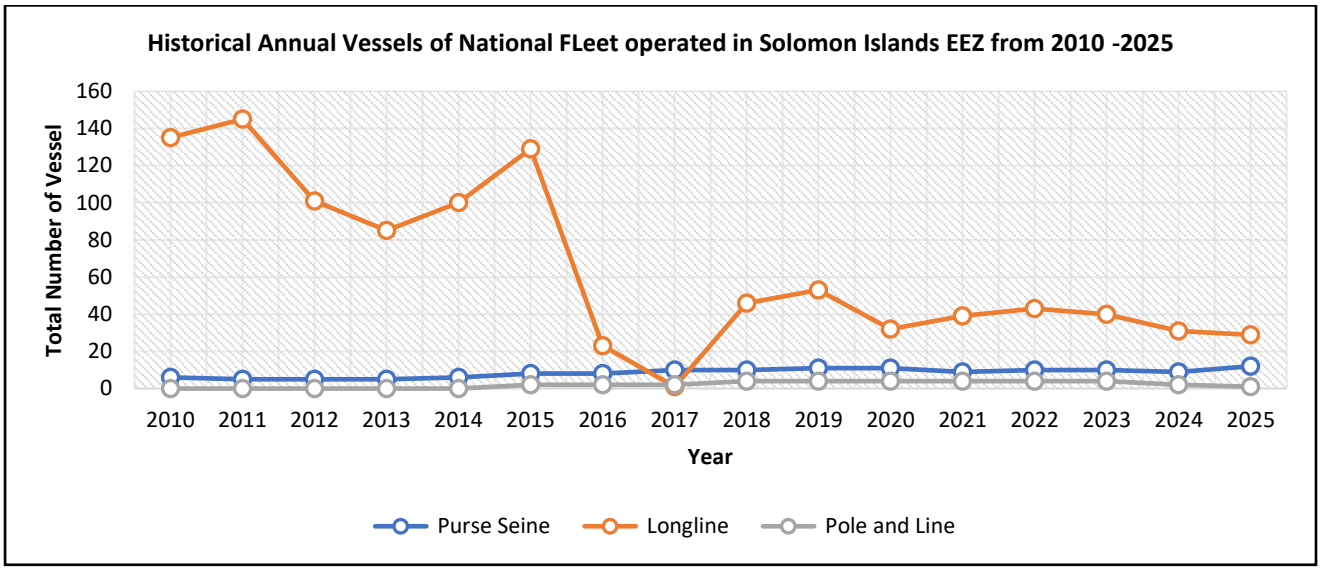

Figure 2. Historical annual vessel numbers for the national purse seine, longline and pole and line fleets for the WCPFC Convention Area 2010 - 2025

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 2021 to 2025.

Solomon Islands National Fleet Size Category (GRT)					
Gear	PURSE SEINE				
Size Category (GRT)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0-500	0	0	0	0	0
501-1000	5	5	6	6	7
1001-1500	3	5	4	3	3
1500+	0	0	0	0	2
	LONGLINE				
0-50	0	0	0	0	0
51-200	25	35	36	20	24
201-500	7	7	6	5	5
500+	1	1	0	0	0
	POLE & LINE				
0-50	0	0	0	0	0
51-200	4	4	4	2	1
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, 2025).*

Gear	Species Category	2021			2022			2023			2024			2025		
		Number	Alive	Dead	Number	Alive	Dead	Number	Alive	Dead	Number	Alive	Dead	Number	Alive	Dead
National Purse Seine	Marine Mammals	19	17	0	23	8	15	37	26	4	40	15	19			
	Marine Reptiles	4	4	0	1	1	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
	Rays	88	5	0	82	3	5	83	20	1	105	39	9	44	12	7
	Sharks							7	7	0	14	14	0	1	1	0
National Longline	Birds							1	0	1						
	Marine Mammals							1	0	0						
	Marine Reptiles							2	1	0	1	1	0			
	Rays													4	4	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 2021-2025. *(Source: SPC Tufman 2 - Report 2920)*

Species Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	Species (Mt)	Species (Mt)	Species (Mt)	Species (Mt)	Species (Mt)
Billfish	1.195	5.41	3.275	6.62	1.007
Mammals	0.03	0.05	1.053	13.041	0
Rays	3.99	4.351	1.261	1.698	1.65
Sharks	0.13	79.511	59.596	62.177	55.17
Tunas	45.284	139.342	173.563	589	7492.755
Turtles	0.05	0.005	0	0	0.003
Other fish	101.389	58.034	18.999	52.737	38.752

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 2021-2025. *(Source: SPC Tufman 2 - Report 3565)*

Species Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	Species (Mt)	Species (Mt)	Species (Mt)	Species (Mt)	Species (Mt)
Billfish	314.061	278.447	264.876	6.428	2.0797
Rays	0	0	0	0	2.413
Sharks	30.348	12.061	14.017	2.696	1.8044
Tunas	38.466	42.493	33.016	143.99	19.1458
Other fish	204.957	185.412	176.081	6.322	1.3273
Unspecified	4.085	0.604	0.369	0	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 2021 -2025.

Gear	Year	Catch/Effort Data Coverage	Port Sampling Coverage	Observer Data Coverage
Purse Seine	2021	100%	NIL	63.3%
	2022	100%	NIL	64.7%
	2023	100%	NIL	71.2%
	2024	100%	NIL	69.4%
	2025	100%	NIL	65.4%
Longline	2021	92.39%	1.16%	0%
	2022	80.09%	0.42%	0.6%
	2023	75.83%	0.39%	1.5%
	2024	99.44%	10.04%	0.5%
	2025	100%	9.4%	0.5%
Pole and Line	2021	100%	NIL	0%
	2022	100%	NIL	0.87%
	2023	100%	NIL	0%
	2024	0%	NIL	0%
	2025	0%	NIL	0%

SECTION 3. BACKGROUND

The Solomon Islands is an archipelagic state situated in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean, comprising numerous islands scattered across a vast maritime area. Its geographic location places it within one of the most productive tuna fishing regions in the world, where oceanographic conditions such as warm currents, nutrient mixing, and migratory pathways support large populations of highly migratory tuna species. This natural advantage has positioned the country as a key player in the regional tuna fisheries sector.

Tuna fisheries represent the most valuable renewable natural resource sector for the Solomon Islands and play a central role in the national economy. The industry contributes significantly to government revenue through licensing and access fees, particularly from foreign fishing fleets operating within the country's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). In addition to revenue generation, the sector supports employment opportunities in fishing operations, port services, monitoring, and processing activities, while also contributing to foreign exchange earnings through exports.

Beyond its economic importance, the tuna fishery is also critical for national food security and livelihoods. Tuna products provide an important source of protein for local communities, especially in coastal and rural areas where access to alternative protein sources may be limited. The sector therefore plays a dual role in supporting both commercial economic development and subsistence needs across the islands.

The principal tuna species harvested within the fisheries of the Solomon Islands include skipjack (Katsuwonus pelamis), yellowfin (Thunnus albacares), bigeye (Thunnus obesus), and albacore (Thunnus alalunga). These species are highly migratory and move across national boundaries, making their management a shared responsibility among Pacific Island countries and distant-water fishing nations.

Fishing operations take place both within the Solomon Islands Exclusive Economic Zone and throughout the broader Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission Convention Area. This means that the tuna stocks harvested in national waters are part of a larger regional ecosystem that is jointly managed through international cooperation, scientific assessment, and conservation measures. As a result, the fisheries sector in the Solomon Islands is closely integrated into regional governance frameworks aimed at ensuring the long-term sustainability of tuna resources.

Overall, the background of the tuna fishery in the Solomon Islands reflects a sector of high economic, ecological, and social importance, shaped by its strategic ocean location, rich marine biodiversity, and strong integration into regional fisheries management systems.

SECTION 4. FLAG STATE REPORTING

4.1 Overview of National (Domestic)Fleet

The Solomon Islands flagged fleet operating within the country's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) is primarily composed of domestically based purse seine, longline, and pole-and-line vessels. In 2025, fishing effort remained stable compared to the previous year, reflecting consistent operational capacity and resource utilization. Key locally based companies, including National Fisheries Development Ltd (NFD) and Southern Seas Logistics Ltd (SSL), continued to play a central role in the purse seine fleet, while longline operations were supported by Global Fishery Ltd, National Fisheries Development Ltd (NFD), and Solong Seafood Development Ltd. This domestic fleet is vital to the national economy, contributing significantly to employment, income generation, and food security, while also strengthening local participation in offshore fisheries and supporting broader socio-economic development across the Solomon Islands.

4.2 National Fleet structure by gear types

Table 6.1: National gear types category operating in the Solomon Islands EEZ and WCPFC Convention Area for 2021 - 2025.

National Gear Types by Year from 2021 to 2025					
Gear	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Purse Seine	8	10	10	9	11
Longline	33	47	42	29	30
Pole and Line	4	4	4	2	0
Total	**45**	**61**	**56**	**40**	**41**

The table illustrates the structure and trends of the Solomon Islands' national fishing fleet operating within its EEZ and the WCPFC Convention Area from 2021 to 2025, categorized by gear types. Overall, the total number of vessels increased from 45 in 2021 to a peak of 61 in 2022, before declining to 56 for 2023 with 40 in 2024 and slightly rising to 41 in 2025, indicating an initial expansion followed by contraction and stabilization. The longline fleet consistently formed the largest component, rising sharply from 33 vessels in 2021 to 47 in 2022, then declining significantly to 29 in 2024 and marginally increasing to 30 in 2025. In contrast, purse seine vessels showed a relatively stable but gradually increasing trend, growing from 8 in 2021 to 11 in 2025, suggesting their increasing importance in the fleet. Meanwhile, the pole-and-line fleet remained stable at 4 vessels from 2021 to 2023 but declined to 2 in 2024 and disappeared entirely by 2025, indicating a shift away from this traditional fishing method. Overall, the data highlights a transition toward more efficient and industrial fishing gears,

particularly purse seine and longline, alongside a decline in less competitive methods such as pole-and-line.

4.3 Annual Catch Composition for National Flag fleet

4.3.1 National (Domestic) Purse Seine Fleet

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 Tuna Species	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Catch (Mt)	%	Catch (Mt)	%	Catch (Mt)	%	Catch (Mt)	%	Catch (Mt)	%
Bigeye Tuna	261	1%	509	1%	526	2%	877	1%	919	2%
Skipjack Tuna	26772	62%	28041	69%	22145	67%	44976	72%	33910	65%
Yellowfin Tuna	15662	38%	10791	30%	9434	31%	16272	26%	17956	33%
Total	**42695**		**39338**		**32105**		**62125**		**52785**	

The table presents the annual catch composition of key tuna species by the purse seine fleet operating in the Solomon Islands EEZ from 2021 to 2025. Overall, skipjack tuna dominates the catch throughout the period, consistently contributing the largest share, ranging from 62% to 72%, with peak catches recorded in 2024 (44,976 Mt). Yellowfin tuna represents the second largest proportion, though its contribution fluctuates between 26% and 38%, showing a decline in 2022 to 2023 before increasing again from 2024 to 33% in 2025. Bigeye tuna contributes the smallest share, remaining relatively low at 1% to 2% despite a gradual increase in catch volume from 261 Mt in 2021 to 919 Mt in 2025. In terms of total catch, there is a decline from 42,695 Mt in 2021 to 32,105 Mt in 2023, followed by a sharp increase in 2024 (62,125 Mt) and a slight decrease in 2025 (52,785 Mt). Overall, the data highlights the dominance of skipjack tuna in purse seine operations, alongside fluctuating trends in total catch and species composition over time.

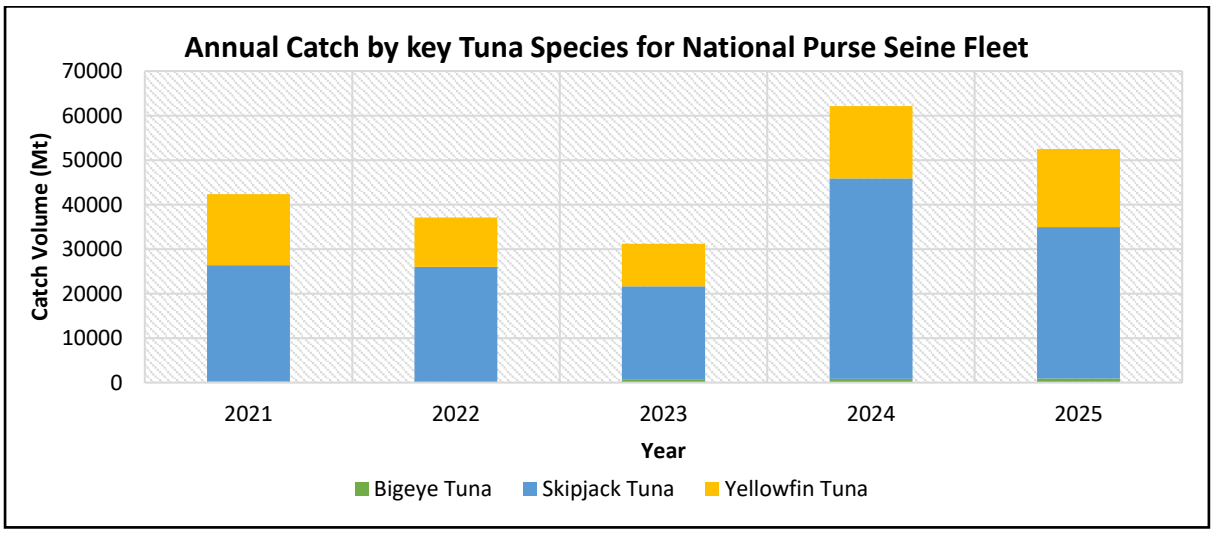

Figure 4.1: National Purse Seine fleet annual Catch estimates by key tuna species caught in Solomon Islands EEZ from 2021 to 2025.

The chart illustrates the annual catch estimates of key tuna species by the national purse seine fleet in the Solomon Islands EEZ from 2021 to 2025. Overall, total catch shows a fluctuating trend, declining from 2021 to a low in 2023, before rising sharply to a peak in 2024 and slightly decreasing in 2025. Skipjack tuna consistently dominates the catch each year, forming the

largest portion of total volume, with a notable surge in 2024. Yellowfin tuna represents the second-largest share, showing a decline between 2021 and 2023, followed by a strong recovery in 2024 and 2025. In contrast, bigeye tuna contributes only a minimal proportion throughout the period, remaining relatively insignificant compared to the other species. Overall, the chart highlights the dominance of skipjack tuna and the variability in total catch driven mainly by changes in skipjack and yellowfin catches.

4.3.2 National Chartered Longline Fleet

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

WCPFC Key Tuna Species	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Catch (Mt)	%	Catch (Mt)	%	Catch (Mt)	%	Catch (Mt)	%	Catch (Mt)	%
Albacore	1885	31%	2724	29%	2408	28%	2151	31%	2475	34%
Bigeye Tuna	635	10%	874	9%	947	11%	765	11%	773	11%
Pacific Bluefin Tuna	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Skipjack Tuna	33	1%	72	1%	54	1%	93	1%	52	1%
Yellowfin Tuna	3288	53%	5470	58%	4947	57%	3701	53%	3633	50%
Black Marlin	2	0%	9	0%	5	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Blue Marlin	217	4%	220	2%	235	3%	245	3%	198	3%
Total	6060		9369		8597		6956		7132	

Above table 6.3, presents the annual catch composition of key tuna and associated species by the longline fleet operating in the Solomon Islands EEZ from 2021 to 2025. Overall, total catch increased significantly from 6,060 Mt in 2021 to a peak of 9,369 Mt in 2022, before declining to 6,956 Mt in 2024 and slightly recovering to 7,132 Mt in 2025. Yellowfin tuna consistently dominates the catch, contributing the largest share each year (50–58%), although its volume declines after 2022. Albacore tuna is the second most important species, accounting for 28–34% of the catch, with a generally stable trend and a noticeable increase in 2025. Bigeye tuna contributes a moderate share (9–11%) with slight fluctuations over time. Other species such as blue marlin make up a small proportion (2–4%), while skipjack tuna, black marlin, and Pacific bluefin tuna contribute negligible amounts throughout the period. Overall, the data highlights the dominance of yellowfin and albacore in longline fisheries, with variability in total catch largely driven by changes in these key species.

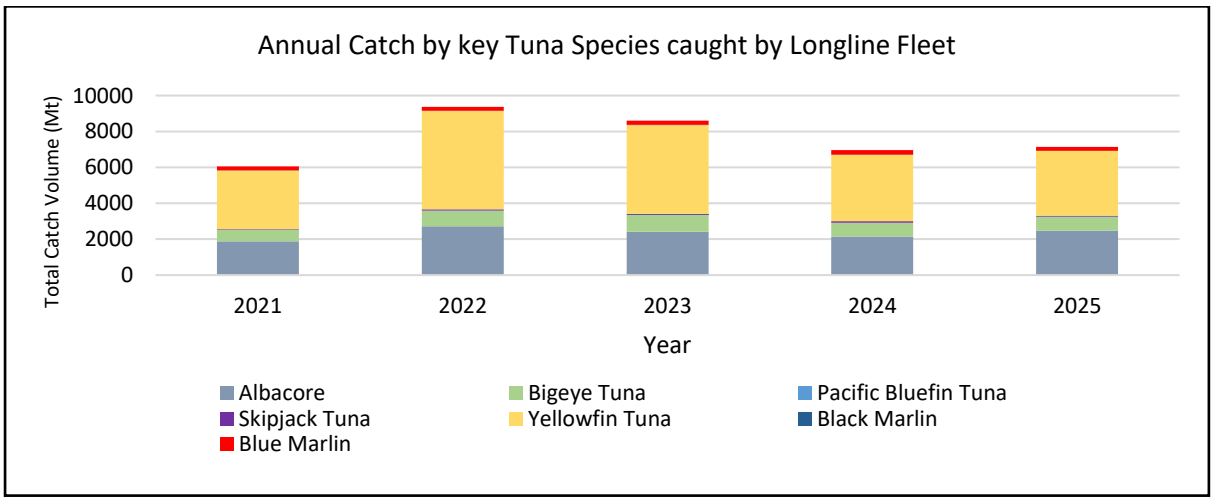

Figure 4.2: National chartered Longline fleet annual Catch estimates by key tuna and billfish species caught in Solomon Islands EEZ for 2025.

4.3.3 National Pole & Line Fleet

The National Pole and Line fleet ceased its operations in 2024, marking the end of its active fishing activities. As a result, in 2025 there are no Pole and Line vessel licenses issued for operation within national waters, since the fleet had already discontinued its activities the previous year. This reflects the complete suspension of this fishing method under the national fleet management framework during this period.

4.4 Catch and Effort Distributions for National Flag Fleet

4.4.1 National Purse Seine Fleet operation in 2025

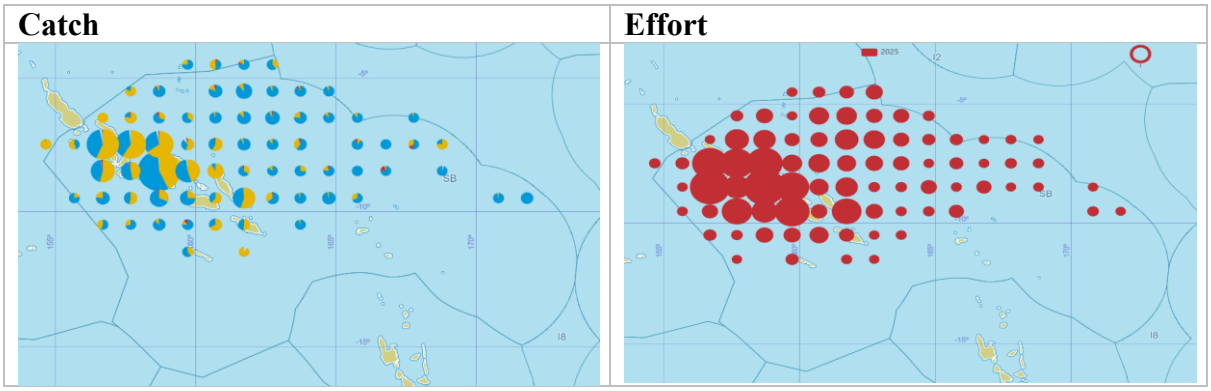

Figure 4.3: Catch and Effort distributions for National Purse Fleet oerate4d in the Solomon Islands EEZ in 2025. *(Source: CES 2 National Purse Seine fleet Reporting,2025)*

The spatial distribution of the National Purse Seine fleet in 2025 shows a clear concentration of both catch and fishing effort within the western and central areas of the Solomon Islands EEZ. Catch is primarily clustered around productive fishing grounds near the island chain, with several moderate to high intensity hotspots, indicating areas of higher tuna availability. Effort distribution closely mirrors this pattern, with dense aggregations of fishing activity in the same western-central zones and comparatively lower activity toward the eastern EEZ. Overall, the overlap between catch and effort suggests targeted operations in known productive fishing areas rather than wide dispersal across the entire EEZ.

4.4.2 National Chartered Longline Fleet

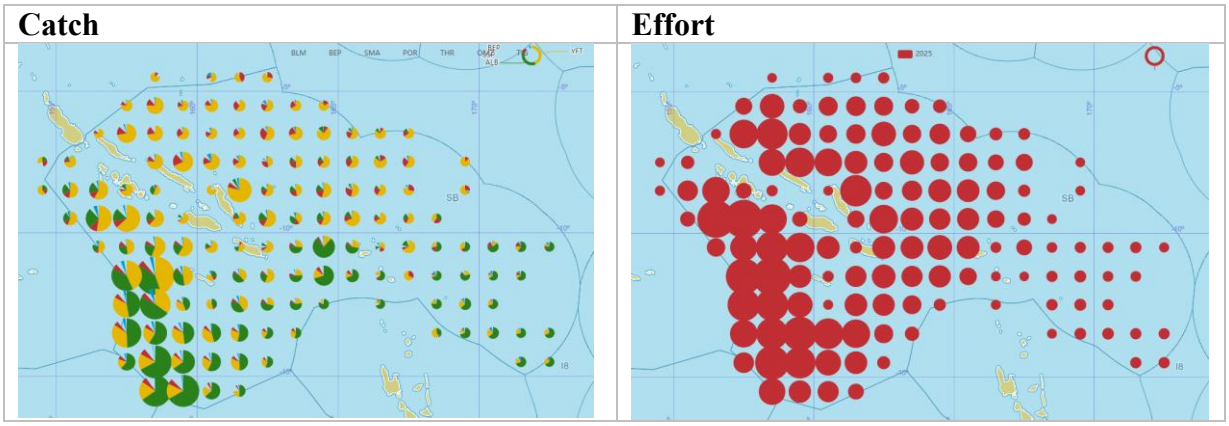

Figure 4.4: Catch and Effort distribution for the National Chartered Longline Fleet operated in the Solomon Islands EEZ in 2025. *(Source: CES 2 National Longline fleet Reporting,2025)*

The catch and effort distribution for the National Chartered Longline Fleet operating in the Solomon Islands EEZ shows a broad spatial spread across the fishing grounds, with effort (hooks deployed) generally dispersed throughout the EEZ but forming localized concentrations in key productive zones. Catch patterns broadly mirror this distribution, indicating that fishing activity is closely aligned with areas of higher tuna abundance. Overall, the fleet targets mainly yellowfin and albacore tuna, with catch hotspots typically occurring in the northwestern and southwestern parts of the EEZ, while effort remains more scattered across the wider oceanic area, reflecting a highly mobile longline operation that adjusts fishing intensity in response to species availability and oceanic conditions.

4.4.3 National Pole & Line Fleet

Due to the absence of Pole and Line fishing operations in 2025, there was no recorded fishing activity for this fleet type. As a result, no catch or effort data were generated or reported for the period, since the fleet did not undertake any fishing trips within the reporting year. This reflects a complete lack of operational deployment, and therefore no spatial or statistical distribution of catch and effort is available for analysis.

SECTION 5. COASTAL STATE REPORTING

Foreign fishing activity within Solomon Islands' Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) during the 2025 reporting period was carried out under valid licensing arrangements and included both Foreign Purse Seine and Foreign Longline fleets. These operations comprised vessels from Distant Water Fishing Nations (DWFNs) as well as fleets operating under the Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA) such as the FSMA arrangements and associated sub-pooling arrangements with its members flag vessels. Together, these licensed fleets contribute to regulated tuna harvesting activities in the region, ensuring access is managed in line with agreed regional frameworks and national fisheries policies.

5.1 Fleet Structure for the Foreign Fishing Vessels

Table 7.1: Summary of the foreign fishing vessels licensed to operate in the Solomon Islands EEZ in 2025.

Number of Foreign Licensed Vessels by Flag and Gear types operated in 2025							
Flag	**Bunkers**	**Carrier**	**Longline**	**Purse Seine**		**Pole & Line**	**Total**
				FSMA/ Sub pooling	***Bilateral***		
China	-	3	19	-	14	-	36
Japan	-	-	-	-	26	-	26
Kiribati	-	-	-	6	-	-	6
Korea	3	21	-	-	22	-	46
Cook Islands	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nauru	-	1	-	8	-	-	9
Panama	5	30	-	-	-	-	35
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	-	2	-	-	9	-	11
Taiwan	-	3	-	-	22	-	25
Tuvalu	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Vanuatu	1	-	-	2	5	-	8
Total by Gear	10	60	19	19	98	-	206

In 2025, the Solomon Islands EEZ hosted a total of 206 licensed foreign fishing vessels operating under a combination of Distant Water Fishing Nation arrangements and PNA FSMA/sub-pooling and bilateral access agreements. The fleet was dominated by purse seine operations (98 vessels), supported by 19 longline vessels and a significant service with a total of 70 carrier and bunker vessels that enabled at sea logistics and transshipment activities. Major flag states included Korea, China, Japan, Taiwan, and Panama, with additional participation from several Pacific Island nations. Overall, the fleet structure reflects a strongly purse seine-oriented tuna fishery supported by extensive regional cooperation and industrial scale offshore operations.

5.2 Foreign Fleet Catch and Effort Composition

5.2.1 PNA-FSMA Fishing Fleet fish in the Solomon Islands EEZ

Table 7.2: Summary record for PNA FSMA Purse Seine Fleet operated in Solomon Islands EEZ in 2025. (Source: SPC Tufman 2 Report 2900, 2025)

Year 2025	Vessels	Trips	Sea Days	Fish Days	Skipjack Mt	Bigeye Mt	Yellowfin Mt	Other Mt
FM	16	34	191	132	4253	85	753	5
KI	25	71	612	410	9560	206	1948	8
MH	7	10	54	50	1498	20	159	2
NR	13	33	212	131	5069	129	1033	6
PG	24	67	338	219	6921	60	1688	26
TV	8	28	224	168	4724	84	712	7
Grand Total	**93**	**243**	**1631**	**1110**	**32024**	**584**	**6294**	**55**

Reflecting on 2025 reporting year, the PNA FSMA purse seine fleet operating in the Solomon Islands EEZ comprised 93 vessels conducting 243 trips and accumulating 1,631 sea days and 1,110 fish days. Total catch across the fleet was dominated by skipjack tuna at 32,024 metric tonnes, followed by yellowfin (6,294 mt) and bigeye tuna (584 mt), with a small contribution from other species (55 mt). Flag state participation included vessels from Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Nauru, Tuvalu, Federated States of Micronesia, and Marshall Islands, with Kiribati and Papua New Guinea contributing the highest fishing effort and catch volumes. Overall, the data highlights a highly productive purse seine fishery under the PNA FSMA framework, with skipjack tuna forming the core of the catch.

5.2.2 Foreign Bilateral Fishing Fleet operated in Solomon Islands EEZ

Table 7.3: Summary record for the Foreign Flag Purse Seine Fleet operated in Solomon Islands EEZ in 2025 *(Source: Tufman 2 Report 2900,2025).*

Year 2025	Vessels	Trips	Sea Days	Fish Days	Skipjack Mt	Bigeye Mt	Yellowfin Mt	Other Mt
JP	12	14	50	38	1181.22	4.5	113.52	0
KR	22	128	1362	978	28990.17	589.42	6118.49	29.16
PH	2	3	17	10	686.8	0.9	116.3	5.31
TW	16	35	195	130	4136.96	104	433	3.52
VU	2	6	33	17	840.7	57	143	1.1
Grand Total	**54**	**186**	**1657**	**1173**	**35835.85**	**755.82**	**6924.31**	**39.09**

The above table 7.3 shows that in 2025, the foreign-flag purse seine fleet operating in the

Solomon Islands EEZ comprised 54 vessels conducting 186 trips over 1,657 sea days and 1,173 fishing days. Total reported catch was heavily dominated by skipjack tuna (35,835.85 MT), followed by yellowfin (6,924.31 MT), bigeye (755.82 MT), and a small volume of other species (39.09 MT). The Republic of Korea fleet contributed the largest share of effort and catch by a wide margin, with 22 vessels accounting for nearly 29,000 MT of skipjack alone, while Japan, Taiwan, Vanuatu, and the Philippines operated smaller fleets with comparatively lower catches. Overall, the table shows a highly concentrated fishery in both effort and catch, led predominantly by Korean operations within the EEZ.

5.2.3 Foreign Bilateral Longline Fleet operated in Solomon Islands EEZ

Table 7.4: Foreign Longline Fleet with the total catch estimates and efforts for primary tuna species in the Solomon Islands EEZ for 2025 *(Source: Tufman 2 Report 2891, 2025).*

Year 2025	Vessels	Trips	Sea Days	Fish Days	Hooks100	Albacore Mt	Bigeye Mt	Yellowfin Mt	Other Mt
CN	26	60	2508	2116	72350	1270.447	122.37	868.33	226.3
TW	4	12	617	492	16449	222.786	75.53	287.97	56.72
Grand Total	30	72	3125	2608	88799	1493.233	197.9	1156.3	283.02

For year 2025, the foreign longline fleet operating in the Solomon Islands EEZ consisted of 30 vessels conducting 72 trips, accumulating 3,125 sea days and 2,608 fishing days, with a total effort of 88,799 hooks (in hundreds). The total reported catch was dominated by albacore tuna (1,493.233 MT), followed by yellowfin (1,156.3 MT), bigeye (197.9 MT), and other species (283.02 MT). China accounted for the bulk of both effort and catch, with 26 vessels contributing the majority of albacore and yellowfin landings, while Taiwan operated a smaller fleet with comparatively lower but still significant catches across all species. Overall, the table shows a moderately sized longline fishery with China as the dominant participant in terms of both fishing effort and harvest.

5.3 Historical Catch and Effort for Foreign Fleet

5.3.1 Foreign Purse Seine under PNA-FSMA fleet historical catch and effort trends

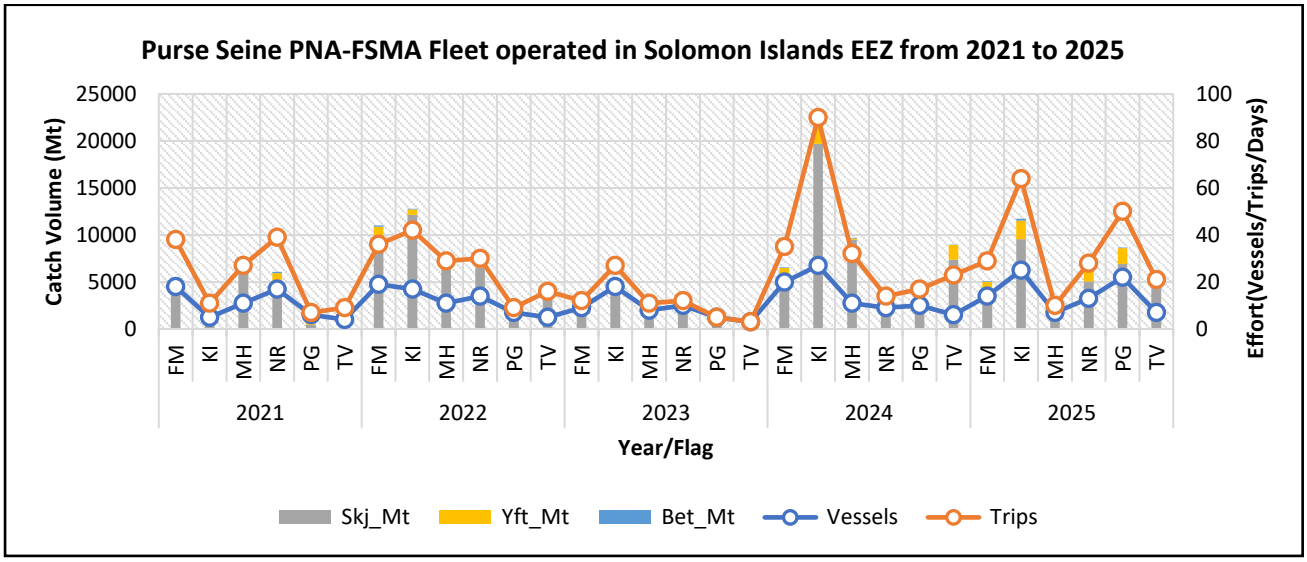

Figure 5.1: Historical annual estimated catch and effort for Foreign Purse Seine fleet under PNA-FSMA/Sub-pooling operated in Solomon Islands EEZ from 2021 to 2025.

5.3.1 Foreign Bilateral Purse Seine fleet historical catch and effort trends

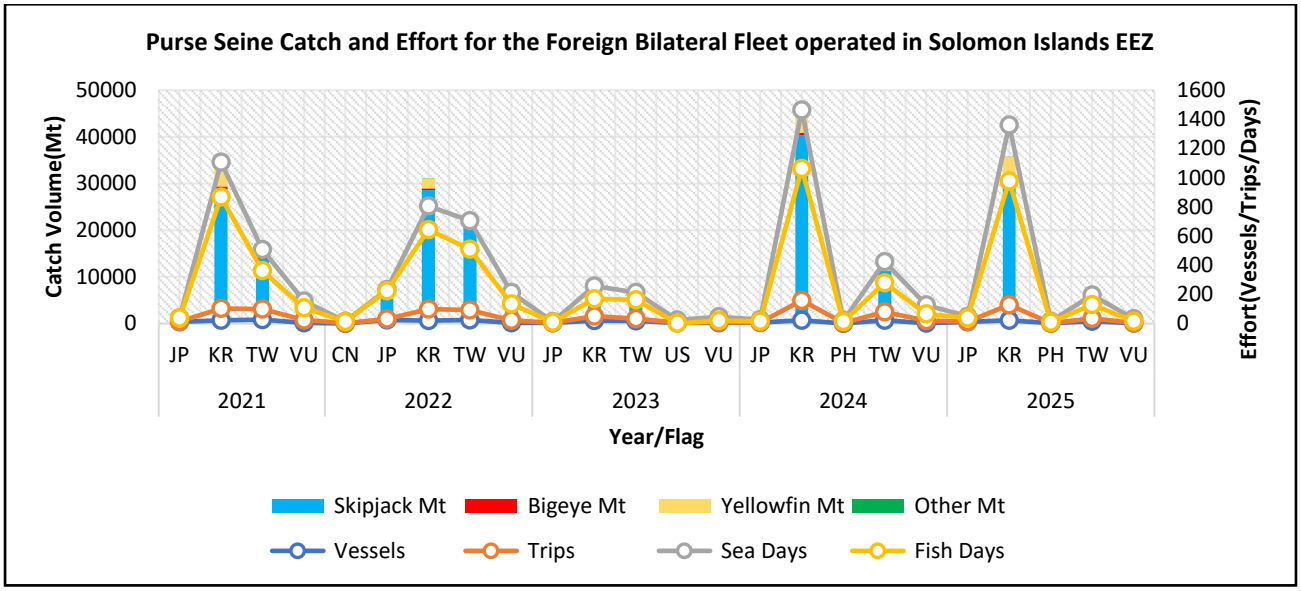

Figure 5.2: Historical annual estimated catch and effort for Foreign Purse Seine fleet operated in Solomon Islands EEZ from 2021 to 2025.

5.3.2 Foreign Bilateral Longline fleet historical catch and effort trends

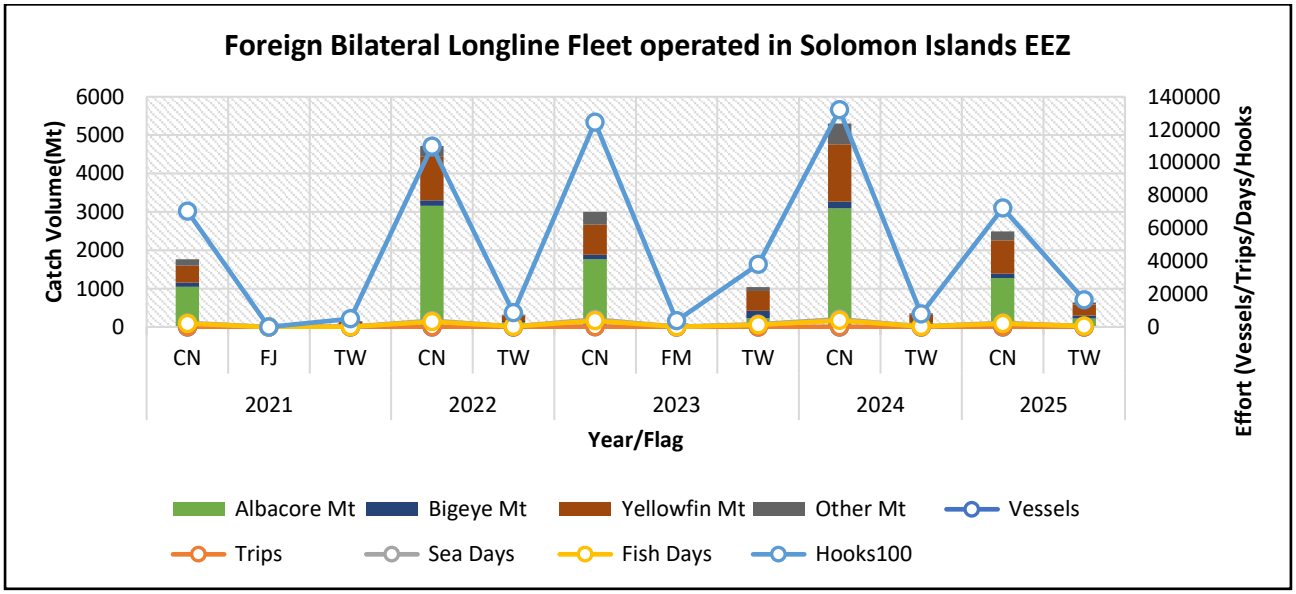

Figure 5.3: Historical annual estimated catch and effort for Foreign Longline fleet operated in Solomon Islands EEZ from 2020 to 2024.

5.4 Foreign Fleet Catch and Effort Distribution

5.4.1 Foreign Purse Seine Fleet catch and effort distribution

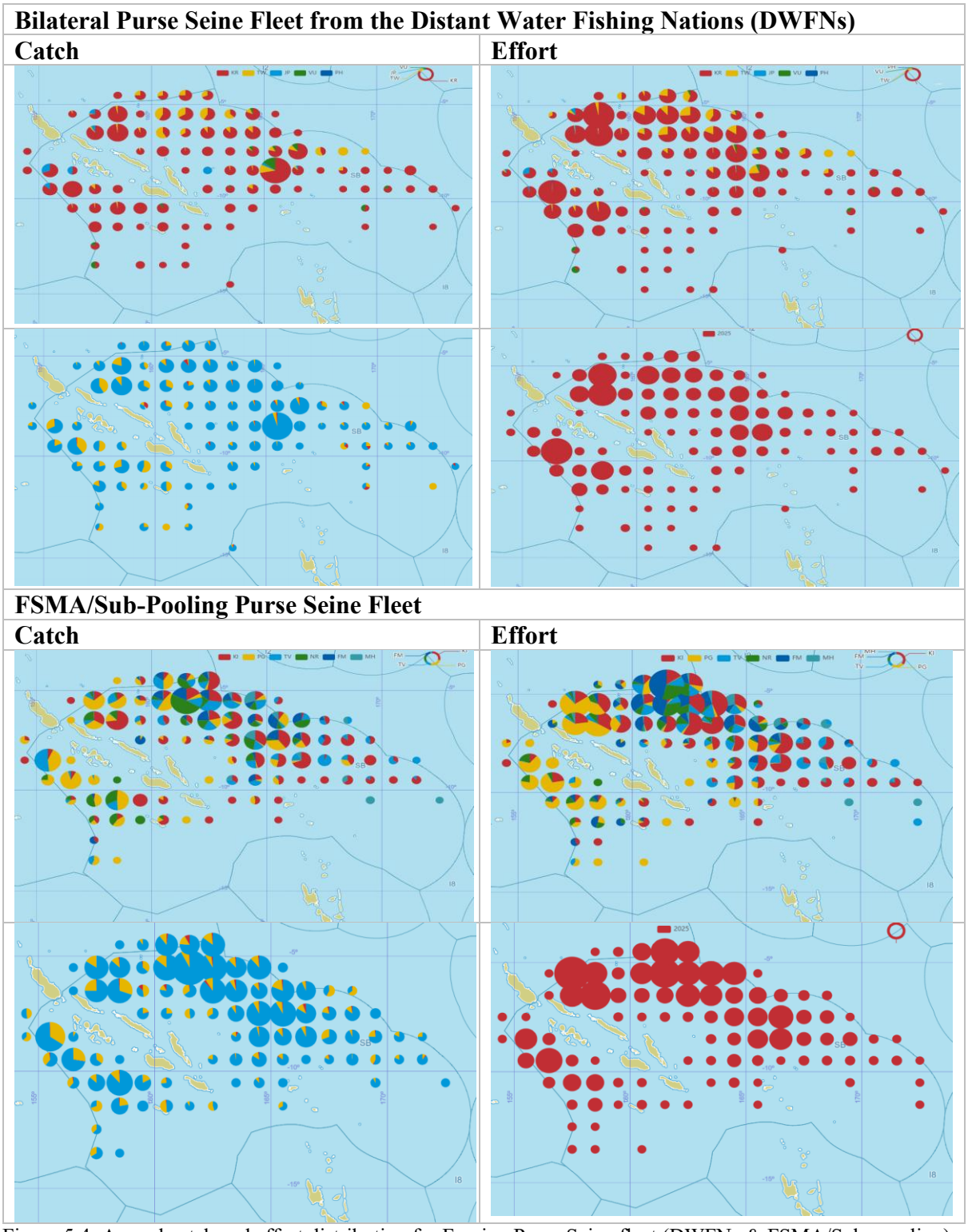

Figure 5.4: Annual catch and effort distribution for Foreign Purse Seine fleet (DWFNs & FSMA/Sub- pooling) in 2025. *(Source: SPC CES 2 Report, 2025)*

5.4.1 Foreign Longline Fleet catch and effort distribution

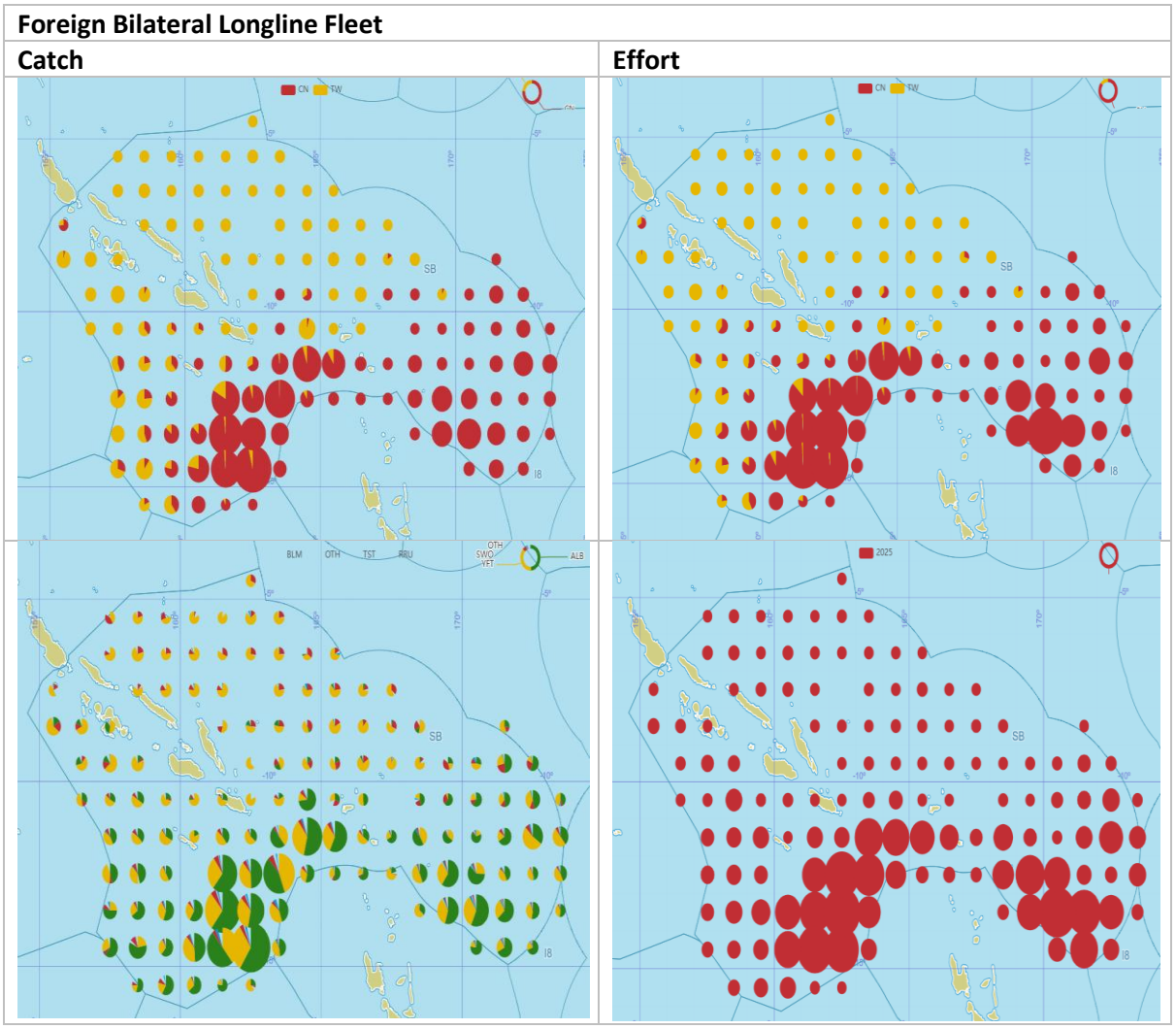

Figure 5.5: Annual catch and effort distribution for Foreign Longline fleet in 2025. *(Source: SPC CES 2 Report, 2025).*

SECTION 6. SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS

The tuna industry in the Solomon Islands continued to play a significant role in supporting national socio-economic development in 2025. One of the most important contributions came through fishing access fees, which provide a major source of government revenue. These fees, paid by foreign fishing fleets for the right to operate within national waters, help fund public services and support broader economic development initiatives, making tuna one of the country's most valuable natural resources.

The sector also remained an important source of employment, both directly and indirectly. Jobs were generated through fishing operations, onshore processing facilities, port services, monitoring activities, and administrative roles within fisheries management. In addition, indirect employment opportunities extended into supporting industries such as transport, logistics, maintenance, and fuel supply, thereby strengthening livelihoods across coastal and urban communities.

Processing and export earnings further contributed to the national economy. Tuna products processed within the country added value before being exported to international markets, generating foreign exchange and supporting industrial growth. This value-added processing

not only increases economic returns but also encourages further investment in infrastructure and workforce development within the fisheries sector.
Domestic fish supply also benefited from tuna industry activities, contributing to national food security. Tuna landed locally provides an affordable and accessible source of protein for communities, particularly in coastal areas where fisheries resources are a primary dietary staple. This helps support nutritional needs while also reinforcing traditional reliance on marine resources.
However, the sector faced ongoing economic challenges during the year. Inflationary pressures and rising fuel costs increased operational expenses for domestic fishing operators, affecting profitability and placing strain on smaller-scale participants in the industry. These cost increases impacted fishing effort and operational efficiency, particularly for vessels reliant on imported fuel and supplies.
Despite these challenges, international demand for tuna products remained generally favourable throughout 2025. Strong global market conditions helped sustain export revenues and supported continued investment in the sector. This positive demand outlook helped offset some of the domestic cost pressures, ensuring that the tuna industry remained a resilient and vital pillar of the economy of the Solomon Islands.

SECTION 7. DISPOSAL OF CATCH

The disposal of tuna catches in the Solomon Islands EEZ begins at the point of unloading, where harvested fish are landed and sorted before being directed into different supply chains. From there, a significant share is allocated to processing facilities, particularly for canning, while other volumes are channelled into export markets targeting regional and international buyers. The export flow is highly diversified, with tuna shipped to various destinations in Asia and nearby trading partners, alongside smaller portions retained for local consumption. Overall, the system reflects an integrated value chain where catches are distributed from landing sites through processing hubs and onward to both domestic markets and high-demand overseas export markets.

Table 8: Disposal of Catches distributions in Honiara and Noro port from the fishing fleet unloading catches to the market destination.

Commodity	**Species (Mt)**						
Year/Market Destination	**ALB**	**BET**	**BIL**	**OTH**	**SKJ**	**YFT**	**Grand Total**
2025	**4840**	**693**	**333**	**324**	**245**	**3593**	**10028**
Canning	**2313**	-	-	-	**65**	**63**	**2442**
FJ	2313	-	-	-	65	63	2442
Export	**2366**	**539**	**133**	**79**	**102**	**2581**	**5800**
AS	1693	3			5	13	1715
CN	248	128	14	10	84	468	951
EC	-	23	-	-	-	89	112
JP	90	51	-	-	1	257	398
OT	86	10	0	3	5	73	177
TH	59	10	-	-	-	99	168
TW	190	314	119	66	7	1311	2007
VN	-	-	-	-	-	271	271
Local	**162**	**154**	**199**	**245**	**78**	**949**	**1787**
LO	162	154	199	245	78	949	1787
Grand Total	**4840**	**693**	**333**	**324**	**245**	**3593**	**10028**

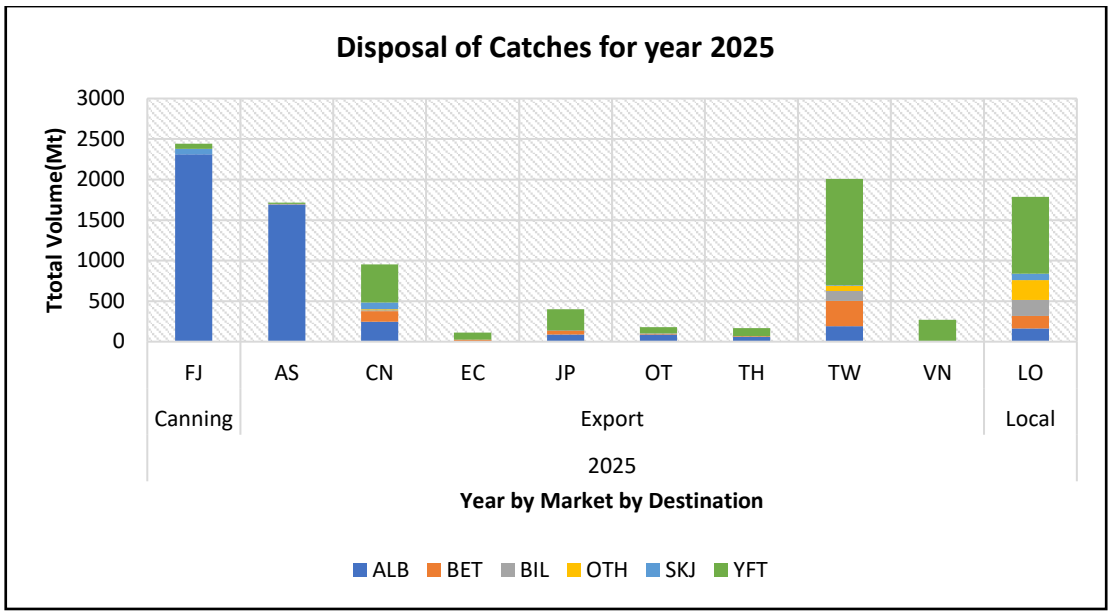

Figure 6.1: Distribution trends of the Disposal of Catches to the Market destination for 2025.

In 2025, the disposal of tuna catches from the Solomon Islands EEZ shows that a total of 10,028 MT was distributed across canning, export, and local markets. The largest share of catches was directed to export markets (5,800 MT), dominated by skipjack and yellowfin, with key destinations including Asia (AS), China (CN), Taiwan (TW), and Japan (JP), reflecting strong regional demand. Canning accounted for 2,442 MT, almost entirely supplied through Fiji (FJ), mainly comprising albacore and skipjack. A further 1,787 MT was absorbed by local markets (LO), involving a mixed composition of all major tuna species. Overall, the distribution indicates that exports remain the primary outlet for Solomon Islands tuna, followed by significant processing through canning and a smaller but important share retained for domestic consumption.

SECTION 8. ONSHORE DEVELOPMENTS

In 2025, the Solomon Islands continued to strengthen its fisheries sector through targeted onshore infrastructure investments. A key priority has been the upgrading of fish landing facilities across major coastal hubs, alongside the ongoing development of the Bina Harbour Tuna Processing Plant (Bina Cannery) in Malaita Province. These improvements are designed to provide safer, more efficient, and hygienic environments for unloading and processing catches. Better landing infrastructure, combined with the anticipated processing capacity of the Bina Cannery, will reduce post-harvest losses and support local fishers in maintaining higher quality products for both domestic consumption and export markets.

Another important area of development has been the expansion and modernization of cold storage capacity especially for Soltuna Cannery, Noro. By increasing the availability of reliable refrigeration facilities, the country is addressing one of the most critical challenges in fisheries preserving freshness and minimizing spoilage. Enhanced cold chain systems allow fish and seafood products to be stored for longer periods without compromising quality, thereby enabling fishers and processors to access more distant and higher-value markets. These systems will also complement future operations of the Bina Cannery by ensuring a steady supply of quality raw material. Collectively, these onshore developments including the ongoing progress

of the Bina Cannery are expected to significantly improve fish handling and processing standards throughout the value chain. They also create new opportunities for value-added processing, such as canning, filleting, packaging, and exporting higher-grade seafood products. By investing in infrastructure and systems on land, the Solomon Islands is positioning its fisheries sector for greater economic returns, improved livelihoods for coastal communities, and more sustainable use of its marine resources.

The government has also made progress in strengthening port monitoring systems. These upgrades include improved surveillance, tracking, and regulatory enforcement mechanisms at key fisheries ports such as Honiara and Noro. Enhanced monitoring helps ensure compliance with fisheries regulations, combats illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing, and promotes sustainable resource management. As a result, these systems contribute to the long-term health of marine resources while also improving transparency and accountability within the sector.

In addition, the expansion of fisheries data management systems has been a significant step forward. Improved data collection, storage, and analysis capabilities enable better decision-making and policy development. Accurate and timely data supports stock assessments, guides sustainable harvesting practices, and enhances the overall governance of the fisheries sector.

SECTION 9. FUTURE PROSPECTS OF THE FISHERY

The future prospects of the tuna fishery in the Solomon Islands remain strongly positive, provided that key sustainability and governance measures continue to be upheld. Maintaining sustainable harvest levels will be critical to ensuring that tuna stocks are not overexploited, allowing the resource to support livelihoods and economic growth over the long term. Equally important is the continued implementation of regional conservation measures, particularly through collaborative frameworks such as the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission, which plays a central role in managing tuna stocks across the Pacific. Strengthening data collection and compliance systems will further enhance the country's ability to monitor fishing activities, enforce regulations, and make informed management decisions based on reliable scientific evidence. At the same time, expanding domestic participation in the fishery through increased involvement of local fishers, processors, and businesses, will help maximize national benefits and promote inclusive economic development. Overall, the government's continued commitment to sustainable fisheries management and active engagement in regional cooperation mechanisms positions the Solomon Islands to secure long-term resilience, economic value, and food security from its tuna resources.

SECTION 10. STATUS OF TUNA FISHERY DATA COLLECTION SYSTEMS

The tuna fisheries data collection system in the Solomon Islands continued to operate through a structured and multi-layered approach in 2025, combining vessel reporting, onboard observation, port-based monitoring, and digital data management. Together, these systems are designed to ensure that fisheries information is accurate, timely, and sufficient to support sustainable management of tuna resources.

(a) Logsheet Data Collection and Verification

Licensed fishing vessels operating within the Solomon Islands fisheries waters are required to submit detailed logsheet data as part of their licensing conditions. These logs record essential information such as catch volumes, species composition, fishing effort, and location of operations. Once submitted, the data undergo rigorous verification and quality control checks to identify inconsistencies, errors, or missing information before being entered into the national fisheries database such as SPC Tufman 2 and PNA FIMs. This process ensures that management decisions are based on reliable and validated datasets.

(b) Observer Programme

The Solomon Islands National Observer Programme remained active in 2025, with trained observers deployed onboard purse seine vessels as well as selected longline fleets. These observers play a critical role in independently collecting data on fishing activities, including catch estimates, species identification, bycatch levels, and compliance with fisheries regulations. Their presence at sea also strengthens transparency and provides an additional layer of monitoring to support sustainable and legal fishing practices.

(c) Port Sampling Programme

Port-based biological sampling continued at key landing sites throughout the year. Fisheries officers collected detailed scientific data, including length-frequency measurements and species composition of landed catches. This information is essential for understanding tuna population structures and trends over time, which in turn supports stock assessment processes and helps guide regional fisheries management decisions.

(d) Unloading and Transhipment Monitoring

Monitoring of fish unloading and transhipment activities was carried out in accordance with national legislation and obligations under the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission framework. Port inspections were conducted to verify catch documentation, ensure compliance with reporting requirements, and prevent illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing activities. These monitoring efforts are critical for maintaining accountability across the supply chain from vessel to market.

(e) Other Data Collection Systems

In addition to traditional monitoring methods, the fisheries sector continued to enhance its electronic reporting systems and ePort database infrastructure during 2025. These improvements aim to modernize fisheries information management by increasing efficiency, reducing reporting delays, and improving data accessibility. The integration of digital tools into fisheries management systems is strengthening the overall capacity of the country to manage its tuna resources effectively and respond to emerging challenges.

SECTION 11. RESEARCH ACTIVITIES COVERING TARGET AND NON-TARGET SPECIES

During 2025, the fisheries research programme in the Solomon Islands continued to focus on improving scientific understanding of both target tuna species and associated non-target marine species. These research efforts are essential for supporting sustainable fisheries management, informing stock assessments, and ensuring that fishing activities remain ecologically responsible within national waters and the broader western and central Pacific region.

A major component of the research work involved tuna biological sampling. This activity focused on collecting detailed biological information such as size, weight, sex, and maturity stages of tuna species. Such data are critical for understanding growth rates, reproduction patterns, and population health, all of which contribute directly to improving the accuracy of stock assessments and long-term management strategies.

In addition, length-frequency data collection was carried out throughout the year. This involved measuring tuna at different points in the catch to establish size distribution patterns across fishing grounds and seasons. These datasets help scientists track changes in population structure over time and provide insight into fishing pressure and recruitment trends within tuna stocks.

Species composition studies were also undertaken to better understand the relative abundance of different tuna and associated species in the catch. This research supports more precise monitoring of fishing impacts and helps identify shifts in species distribution that may be influenced by environmental or fishing-related factors.

Observer data analysis formed another key part of the research activities. Information collected by onboard observers was systematically reviewed and analysed to assess catch rates, bycatch levels, and fishing practices. This analysis provides an independent scientific perspective that strengthens the reliability of fisheries data and supports compliance monitoring.

Ecosystem and bycatch monitoring activities were conducted to evaluate the broader environmental impacts of fishing operations. These studies focus on non-target species, including sharks, marine mammals, and other pelagic organisms, helping to ensure that ecosystem health is considered alongside target species management. This approach supports an ecosystem-based fisheries management framework that aims to balance resource use with conservation.

The Ministry also maintained active collaboration on fisheries oceanography research with regional partners. These collaborations focus on understanding oceanographic conditions such as temperature, currents, and productivity, and how these factors influence tuna distribution and abundance. This interdisciplinary approach enhances the scientific foundation for predicting fish movement and improving management strategies.

Overall, the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources worked closely with regional scientific agencies and programmes under the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission to support ongoing stock assessments and fisheries management initiatives. These partnerships ensure that Solomon Islands contributes to, and benefits from, the best available science in managing shared tuna resources across the Pacific region.

Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission

ADDENDUM TO ANNUAL REPORT PART 1

20 February 2026[4]

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
2021			0	0			
2022			0	0			
2023			0.948	1			
2024			0	0			
2025			0	0			

Note: Specific to the above table, there are no SWO catches recorded south of 20°S by the Chartered Longline notification as indicated for reporting year 2025. *(Source: SPC Tufman 2 Reporting 2918, 2025)*

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	%	
SB	Solomon Islands EEZ	22877887	111050	0.5	7888	52	0.7	8644	85	1	216	1	0.5	Report against 5% coverage

Note: Provided information are from the Observer coverage for 2025, which indicate very low coverage recorded. *(Source: SPC Tufman 2 Report 2986, 2025)*

[4] Reporting requirements requested by CMMs and decisions of the Commission, as of WCPFC20 (Dec 2023). First issued on 8 April 2024. Changes made to the Addendum for 2022 include the revised CMM 2023-03 for North Pacific Swordfish and WCPFC20 Agreed Audit Points. In 2025, WCPFC22 also agreed new 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 – 16926.73Mt YFT- 3258.71Mt BET- 402Mt	Frozen whole	Purse Seine
	Noro			SKJ- 11060.57Mt YFT- 12924.07Mt BET- 135.9Mt		
	Taohua			SKJ- 24Mt YFT- 38Mt BET- 9Mt		
	Tarawa			SKJ- 7125.07Mt YFT- 1876.01Mt BET- 354Mt		
	Zhoushan			SKJ- 137Mt YFT- 8Mt BET- 0Mt		
Received	Honiara	Transshipped inside convention area	Caught inside convention area	SKJ- 20.37Mt YFT- 1326.62Mt BET- 317.25Mt ALB- 429.90Mt OTH-192.84Mt	Frozen whole	Longline
	Noro			SKJ- 13.13Mt YFT- 472.12Mt BET- 80.18Mt ALB- 788.268Mt OTH- 28.08Mt		
	Suva			SKJ- 7.26Mt YFT- 74.49Mt BET- 16.47Mt ALB- 182.39Mt OTH- 29.59Mt		

(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 (6 PS vessels)	Nb. Of Offloaded (29) transshipped inside convention area	Caught inside convention area	Purse Seine
	Noro (7 PS vessels)	Nb. Of Offloaded (74) transshipped inside convention area		

	Taohua (1 PS vessel)	Nb. Of Offloaded (1) transshipped inside convention area			
	Tarawa (5 PS vessels)	Nb. Of Offloaded (12) transshipped inside convention area			
	Zhoushan (1 PS vessel)	Nb. Of Offloaded (1) transshipped inside convention area			
Received	Honiara (12 LL vessels)	Nb. Of Offloaded (51) transshipped inside convention area	Caught inside convention area	Longline	
	Noro (18 LL vessels)	Nb. Of Offloaded (31) transshipped inside convention area			
	Suva (3 LL vessels	Nb. Of Offloaded (9) transshipped inside convention area			

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

Flag	Gear	Species	Number of Individual	Fate	EEZ
SB	Purse Seine	Bottlenose Dolphin	13	Released	SB
		False Killer Whale	7	Released	

Note: Provided data indicates the 2025 report for the impacts of flag purse seine fleet caught cetaceans and recorded from observer data on interactions. *(Source: SPC Tufman 2 Report 3222, 2025)*

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

Table x: Effort, observed and estimated seabird captures by fishing year for [CCM] [South of 30°S; 25°S-30°S; North of 23°N; or 23°N – 25°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
2021	33	19565759	0	0	0	0
2022	43	20433472	0	0	0	0
2023	42	30599164	2347	58%	0	0
2024	25	18511303	990	0	0	0
2025	30	22415237	1110	0	0	0

(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)
SB	2021	21	0	0
	2022	6	0	0
	2023	14	0	0
	2024	19	0	0
	2025	23	0	0

Note: Provided information are for SW-MLS caught by chartered Longline fleet, which in 2025 reporting year had no records. *(Source: SPC Tufman 2 Reporting 2917, 2025)*

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	2021			2022			2023			2024			2025		
			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)
SB	Convention Area (north of equator)	Longline	6	68	16.34	7	53	32.14	2	3	0.42	6	74	8.14	10	282	71.1

Note: Information provided are specific to NP-ALB catch records at the prescribed areas which SB fleet caught North of equator as per recorded from 2021 to 2025. *(Source: SPC Tufman 2 Reporting 2916, 2025).*

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.