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PART 1: INFORMATION OF FISHERIES, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

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EU / SPAIN

WCPFC ANNUAL REPORT PART I

YEAR 2025, PURSE SEINE AND LONG LINE FISHERIES

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WCPFC ANNUAL REPORT PART I

YEAR 2025, PURSE SEINE AND LONG LINE FISHERIES

0.- SCIENTIFIC DATA

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. Data submitted on 29 April 2026
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1.- PURSE SEINE

1.1.- Annual catch and effort by primary species in the WCPFC Convention Area

Fishing vessels operating in the eastern Pacific Ocean normally have a 100% coverage of onboard observers, in line with the Agreement on the International Dolphin Conservation Program (AIDCP). Although this agreement applies to vessels operating in the IATTC Convention Area, the four EU-flagged purse seiners operating in the Pacific Ocean have carried out their activity in both the IATTC and WCPFC Convention Areas during 2025, and observers of the AIDCP have covered c. 87% of the catch weight in the WCPFC Convention Area (WCPFC-CA). Information from trips not covered by observers of the AIDCP is obtained from logbooks. Total catches reported by the observers and estimated from logbooks, catches to the east of 150°W, and discards of the three main target species during 2025, as well as in previous years, are shown in Table I.

	2025			No. Sets
	WCPFC	WCPFC East of 150°W	Discards	
BET	4003	186	16	303
SKJ	19437	767	119	
YFT	1701	125	2	



	2024				2023			
	WCPFC	east of 150°W	Discards	No. Sets	WCPFC	east of 150°W	Discards	No. Sets
BET	4892	364	19	444	2323	678	7	375
SKJ	37004	10752	205		18294	4791	215	
YFT	2299	474	6		2451	448	15	

	2022				2021			
	WCPFC	east of 150°W	Discards	No. Sets	WCPFC	east of 150°W	Discards	No. Sets
BET	1443	291	2	300	2848	327	0	299
SKJ	11798	1042	0		9318	1033	0	
YFT	1622	110	12		1180	70	0	

Table I- Total catches (in metric tons) of BET, SKJ and YFT from EU purse seiners in the WCPFC-CA, in the WCPFC-CA east of the 150°W meridian, estimated discards and number of sets during the latest 5 years.

1.2.- Number of vessels by size

In 2025, 4 EU-Spain flagged purse seiners fished in the WCPFC-CA, with gross register tonnages of 1562, 2502, 3200 and 1829 GRT. Since 2021, the ships belong to GRT category 4 (>1500). Tuna are mainly caught by sets on FADs, but also on free schools. Catches are frozen onboard in salt vats. Table II summarizes the number of vessels and total gross register tonnages from the beginning of the fishery in the WCPFC-CA.

Year	GRT	No. vessels
1996	1351	1
1997	1351	1
1998	4419	3
1999	8176	4
2000	6887	4
2001	9172	4
2002	9172	4
2003	10678	5
2004	6532	3



2005	6532	3
2006	6532	3
2007	9732	4
2008	9732	4
2009	9732	4
2010	9732	4
2011	9732	4
2012	9732	4
2013	9732	4
2014	9732	4
2015	9732	4
2016	4064	2
2017	4064	2
2018	4064	2
2019	4064	2
2020	4064	2
2021	7264	3
2022	7264	3
2023	9093	4
2024	9093	4
2025	9093	4

Table II- Number of EU purse seiners and total gross register tonnage in the WCPFC-CA by year.

1.3.- Fishing patterns

Figure 1 shows the distribution of the catches (5° x 5°) of EU purse seiners in the WCPFC-CA during 2025 and the five previous years. Figure 2 shows the distribution of effort (5° x 5°) of EU purse seiners in the WCPFC-CA during 2025 and the five previous years. The four EU purse seiners registered a total of 260 fishing days in 2025.

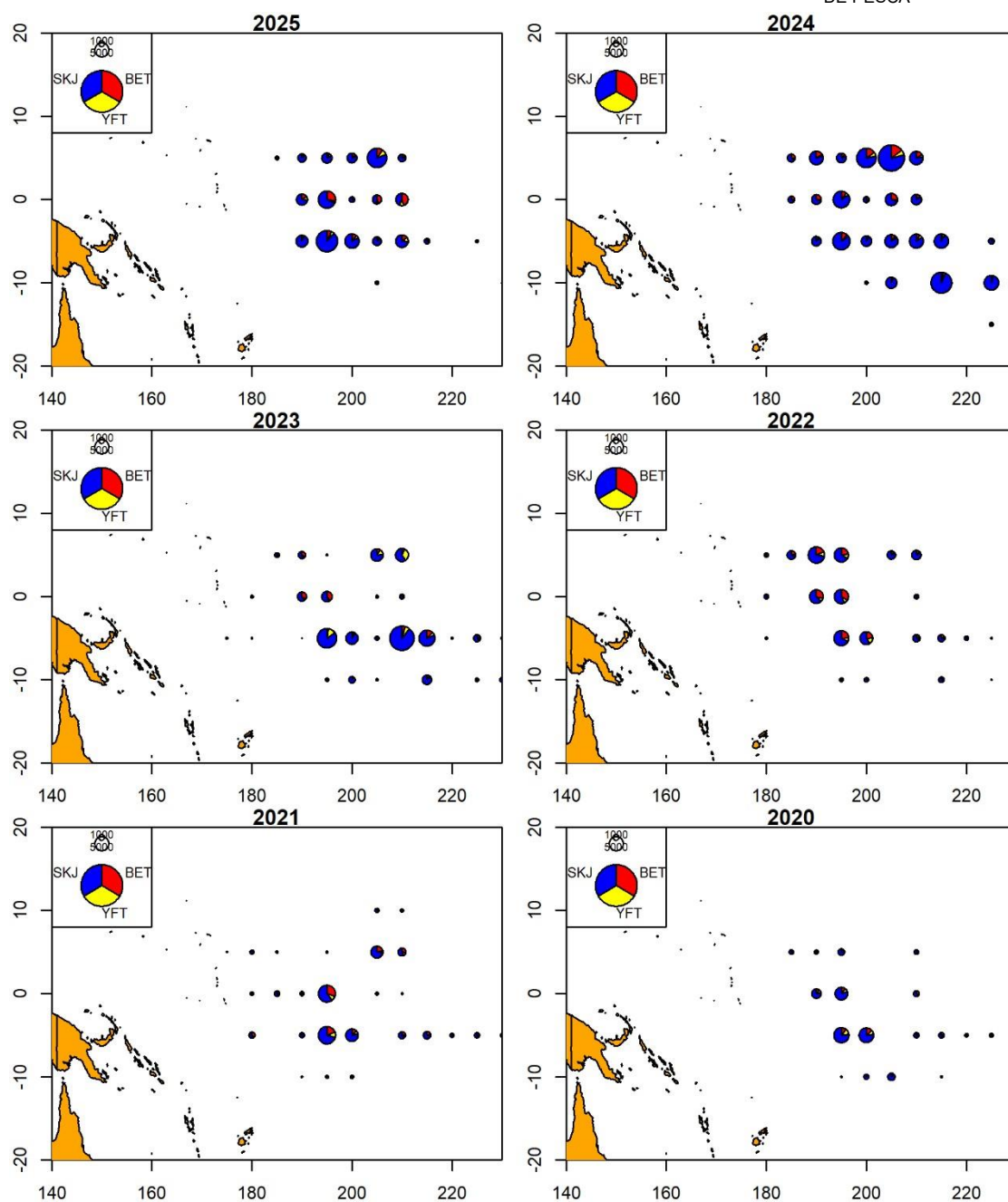


Fig. 1- Distribution of catches by area (5°x5°) and species in 2020-2025.



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

Tables III and IV summarize the purse seine bycatch by species in the WCPFC-CA in 2025 and 2024, respectively. In most cases, the observers only record the number of fish of each species per set. The total weight has been estimated by multiplying the number of fish in each size category (small, medium, large) by an average weight for the purse seine fishery provided by the IATTC (N. Vogel, pers. comm.).

In 2025, 5 species/groups accounted for more than 90% of the estimated bycatch, in terms of weight: *Carcharhinus falciformis* (c. 66%), *Elagatis bipinnulata*, *Carcharhinus longimanus*, *Makaira nigricans*, *Canthidermis maculatus*. Around 59% of the *Carcharhinus falciformis*, the main bycatch species of the purse seine fleet, as well as the 79% of the *C. longimanus* observed in 2025 were estimated to be released alive.

It is mandatory for purse seine vessels to release marine turtles caught alive. All turtles involved in fishing operations must be released in the best conditions as soon as possible. No turtles were involved in any purse seine fishing operations within the WCPFC-CA in 2025.

c. 87 % of the catch in the WCPFC-CA, including bycatch, was monitored by IATTC and national program observers of the AIDCP in 2025.

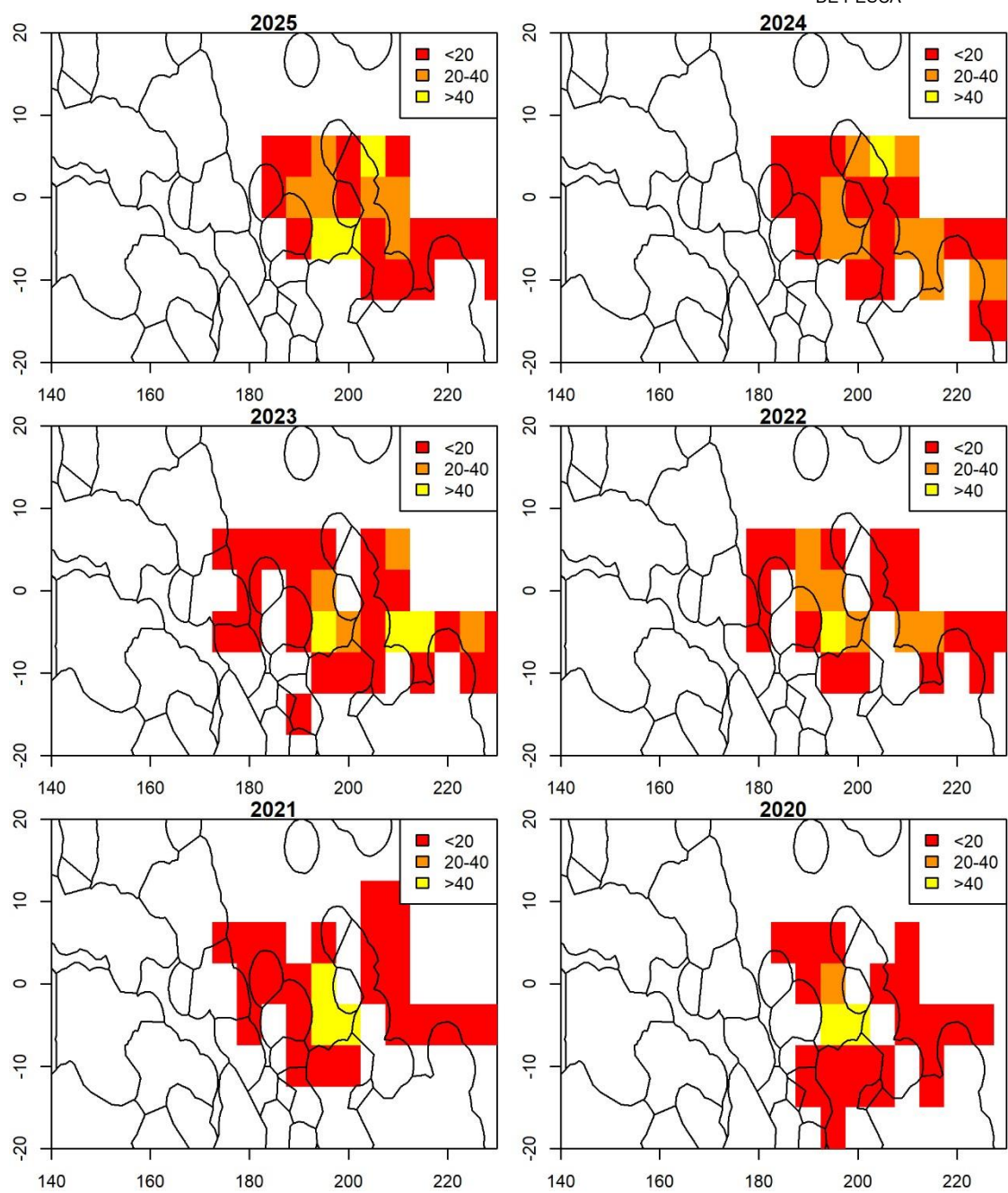


Fig. 2.- Distribution of the purse seine effort, in fishing days, by area (5°x5°) and year.



	Species	WCPFC	East of 150 ° W
BILLFISH	<i>Makaira indica</i>	0.52	0.00
	<i>Makaira nigricans</i>	3.93	0.25
	<i>Makaira, Tetrapturus</i>	0.42	0.00
	<i>Tetrapturus audax</i>	0.17	0.00
SHARKS & RAYS	<i>Alopias spp.</i>	0.14	0.00
	<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>	49.91	1.87
	<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>	5.00	0.43
	<i>Mobula spp.</i>	0.02	0.00
	<i>Mobula tarapacana</i>	0.12	0.12
	<i>Mobulidae</i>	0.19	0.00
	<i>Pteroplatytrygon violacea</i>	<0.01	0.00
	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	0.28	0.05
	<i>Sphyrna mokarran</i>	0.20	0.00
	<i>Sphyrna spp.</i>	0.05	0.00
	<i>Sphyrna zygaena</i>	1.06	0.00
OTHER FISH	<i>Acanthocybium solandri</i>	0.404	0.02
	<i>Aluterus monoceros</i>	<0.01	0.00
	<i>Balistes polylepis</i>	<0.01	0.00
	<i>Canthidermis maculatus</i>	3.18	0.03
	<i>Caranx caballus</i>	<0.01	0.00
	<i>Caranx sexfasciatus</i>	<0.01	0.00
	<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>	2.16	0.22
	<i>Decapterus macarellus</i>	0.21	<0.01
	<i>Elagatis bipinnulata</i>	7.28	0.67
	<i>Kyphosus elegans</i>	0.01	<0.01
	<i>Kyphosus spp.</i>	<0.01	0.00
	<i>Lobotes surinamensis</i>	<0.01	0.00
	<i>Naucrates ductor</i>	<0.01	<0.01
	<i>Sectator ocyurus</i>	<0.01	0.00
	<i>Seriola rivoliana</i>	<0.01	0.00
	<i>Sphyrna barracuda</i>	0.34	0.09
	<i>Uraspis helvola</i>	<0.01	0.00



Table III.- Purse seine bycatch in metric tons in the WCPFC-CA and in the WCPFC-CA east of meridian 150°W during 2025. These figures have been estimated from the bycatch records of the trips carrying observers of the AIDCP (c. 87% of the total catch in weight in the WCPFC-CA).

	Species	WCPFC	East of 150 ° W
BILLFISH	<i>Makaira indica</i>	0.67	0.41
	<i>Makaira nigricans</i>	6.98	1.11
	<i>Makaira, Tetrapurus</i>	2.24	0.00
	<i>Tetrapurus audax</i>	0.45	0.23
SHARKS & RAYS	<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>	58.65	5.59
	<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>	3.90	0.58
	<i>Carcharhinus spp.</i>	1.89	0.00
	<i>Mobula japonica</i>	0.54	0.00
	<i>Mobula spp.</i>	0.02	0.00
	<i>Mobula thurstoni</i>	0.03	0.00
	<i>Pteroplatytrygon violacea</i>	<0.01	<0.01
	<i>Sphyrna mokarran</i>	0.03	0.00
	<i>Sphyrna spp.</i>	0.10	0.00
	<i>Sphyrna zygaena</i>	0.22	0.00
OTHER FISH	<i>Ablennes hians</i>	<0.01	<0.01
	<i>Acanthocybium solandri</i>	0.81	0.24
	<i>Aluterus monoceros</i>	0.09	0.09
	<i>Aluterus scriptus</i>	<0.01	<0.01
	<i>Aluterus spp.</i>	<0.01	<0.01
	<i>Balistes polylepis</i>	<0.01	<0.01
	<i>Canthidermis maculatus</i>	5.78	0.62
	<i>Caranx sexfasciatus</i>	0.02	0.00
	<i>Coryphaena equiselis</i>	0.45	0.45
	<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>	3.40	0.55
	<i>Coryphaenidae</i>	<0.01	<0.01
	<i>Decapterus macarellus</i>	0.08	<0.01
	<i>Elagatis bipinnulata</i>	7.28	0.33
	<i>Kyphosus spp.</i>	<0.01	<0.01



<i>Lobotes surinamensis</i>	0.01	<0.01
<i>Naucrates ductor</i>	<0.01	0.00
<i>Remora remora</i>	<0.01	<0.01
<i>Seriola rivoliana</i>	0.02	0.01
<i>Seriola, Caranx spp.</i>	0.66	<0.01
<i>Sphyraena barracuda</i>	0.28	0.05
<i>Urapsis helvola</i>	<0.01	0.00

Table IV.- Purse seine bycatch in metric tons in the WCPFC-CA and in the WCPFC-CA east of meridian 150°W during 2024. These figures have been estimated from the bycatch records of the trips carrying observers of the AIDCP (c. 87% of the total catch in weight in the WCPFC-CA).

1.5. Report on the impact of PS on cetaceans

In 2025, none of the four purse seine vessels that actively operated in the WCPFC-CA reported any incidents of cetaceans encirclement.



2. LONG LINE FISHERY

The Spanish longline fleet is composed by 4 longliners. The activity of the fleet commenced in 2004, and it has been targeting swordfish since then. The data hereby included have been obtained from mandatory electronic logbooks for 2025 activity. All Spanish flagged longliners process the swordfish on board in dressed weight (eliminating the head, viscera and fins) and keep it frozen.

2.1. Annual catch and effort by primary species and gear in the WCPFC Convention Area

FAO DIVISION AND VESSEL	SWO
71	25205,77
PLAYA ZAHARA	10059,87
VIKING BAY	15145,9
77	39171,87
PLAYA ZAHARA	11909,94
VIKING BAY	27261,93
81	709980,07
CARMEN TERE	74615,45
GLACIAL	4741,53
PLAYA ZAHARA	378261,47
VIKING BAY	252361,62
TOTAL	774357,71

Table 5. Total estimated catches in 2025 by species in the Pacific Ocean South of the Equator (t)

The catches in Table 5 represent total in the WCPFC-CA, but exclude catches in the overlap area.



2.2. Number of vessels by gear and size (fleet characteristic)

Gear	LONGLINE
Fleet	SPAIN (EU)
Size class (GRT)	
0-50	0
50-200	0
201-500	4
500+	0

2.3. Longliners' fishing patterns

Spanish longline vessels in the Western and Central Pacific operate in the temperate area south of 20° south and mostly work around 30° south. The ports of Suva (Fiji) and Auckland (New Zealand) are the main hubs for landings and supply activities, but landings also take place in Callao (Perú). Long distances toward the south are usually covered before starting fishing activities.

The vessels conduct lengthy trips lasting for 2 to 3 months. The main catches are swordfish and blue shark. They do not catch tropical sensitive shark species such as oceanic whitetip shark, silky shark or whale shark. In 2025, an average of 235,400 hooks per vessel was deployed. Vessels usually deploy wire leaders, since catches of blue shark and shortfin mako are significant for this fleet.

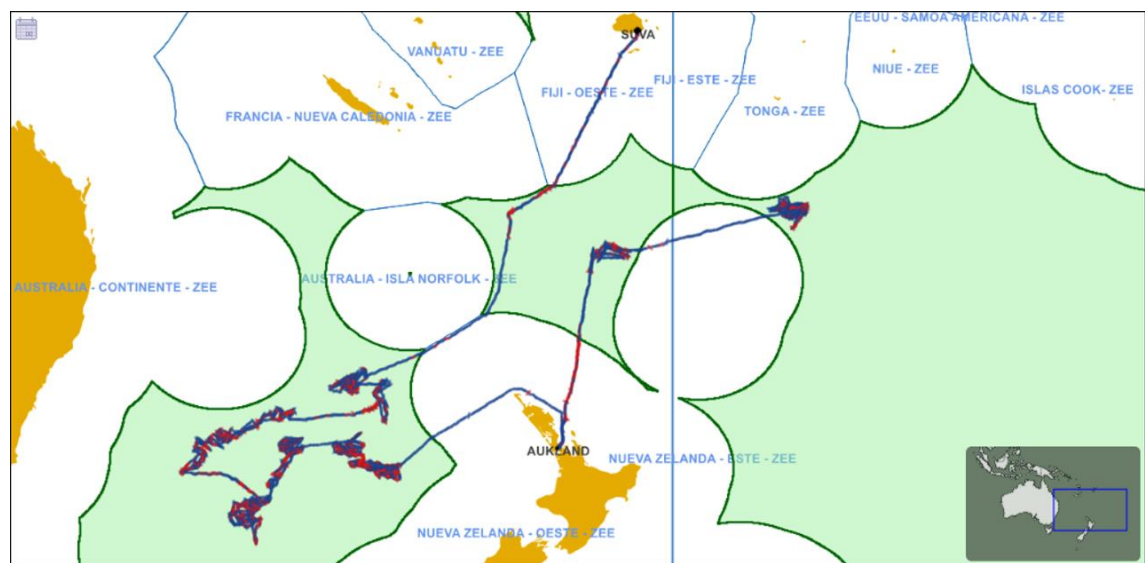
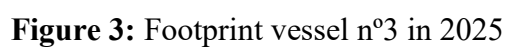
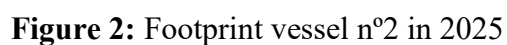


Figure 1: Footprint vessel nº1 in 2025



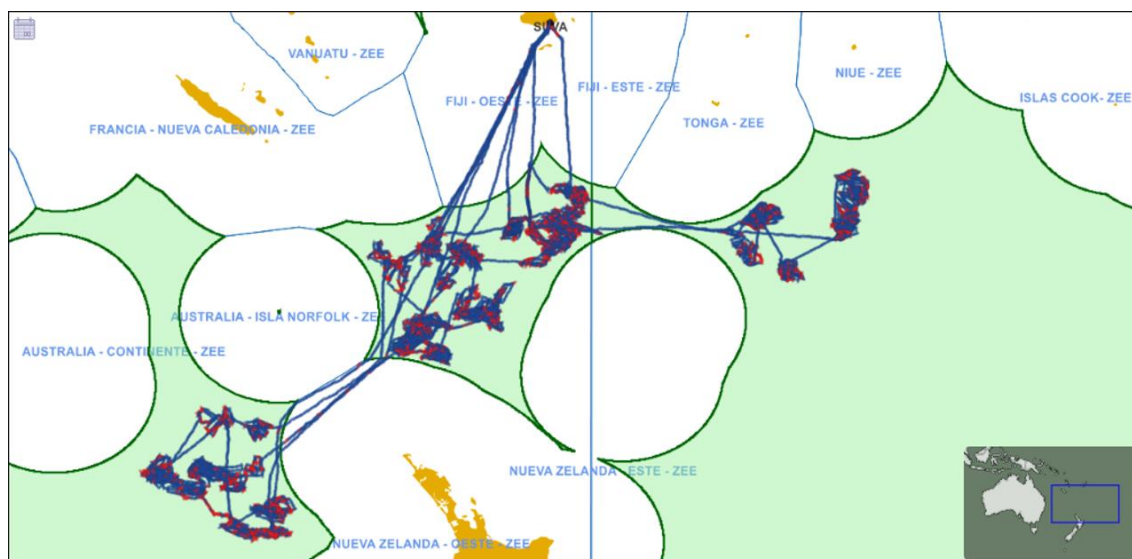


Figure 4: Footprint vessel n°4 in 2025

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

Catches presented in this section were taken in the WCPFC-CA, excluding catches in the overlap area. Catches of albacore are made south of 22° south of equator.

All catches of striped marlin were made south of 15° south of equator.

FAO DIVISION AND VESSEL	ALB	MLS	TOTAL
71	330,11	0	330,11
PLAYA ZAHARA	12,57	0	0
VIKING BAY	317,54	0	317,54
77	35,11	0	35,11
PLAYA ZAHARA	12,99	0	12,99
VIKING BAY	22,12	0	22,12
81	2214,67	7625,94	9840,61
CARMEN TERE	508,38	6148,89	6657,27
GLACIAL	0	1169,05	1169,05
PLAYA ZAHARA	827,37	0	827,37
VIKING BAY	878,92	308	1186,92
TOTAL	2579,89	7625,94	10205,83

Table 6. Total estimated catches of non-target species in the Pacific Ocean South of the Equator (kg) in 2025



FAO DIVISION AND VESSEL	BET	BLM	BUM	YFT	TOTAL
71	35,1	11096,67	0	131,11	11262,88
PLAYA ZAHARA	0	3147,69	0	114,59	3262,28
VIKING BAY	35,1	7948,98	0	16,52	8000,6
77	0	6002,56	0	1121,39	7123,95
PLAYA ZAHARA	0	872,68	0	258,23	1130,91
VIKING BAY	0	5129,88	0	863,16	5993,04
81	7294,34	90082,97	2265,98	43193,5	142836,79
CARMEN TERE	7140,71	2074,01	587,6	13939,57	23741,89
GLACIAL	131,63	111,09	0	52,02	294,74
PLAYA ZAHARA	0	50733,96	1678,38	15730,78	68143,12
VIKING BAY	22	37163,91	0	13471,13	50657,04
TOTAL	7329,44	107182,2	2265,98	44446	161223,62

Table 7. Tropical tuna and related species estimated catches by species in the Pacific Ocean South of the Equator (kg) in 2025

FAO DIVISION AND VESSEL	BSH	SMA	TOTAL
71	13331,08	2278,2	15609,28
PLAYA ZAHARA	5605,11	1141,94	6747,05
VIKING BAY	7725,97	1136,26	8862,23
77	8674,11	3889,17	12563,28
PLAYA ZAHARA	765,07	1248,21	2013,28
VIKING BAY	7909,04	2640,96	10550
81	1325763,3	233730,29	1559493,59
CARMEN TERE	169976,42	13744,35	183720,77
GLACIAL	34174,94	3703,23	37878,17
PLAYA ZAHARA	615868,79	121341,28	737210,07
VIKING BAY	505743,15	94941,43	600684,58
TOTAL	1347768,49	239897,66	1587666,15

*There are no catches of the following species: OCS, POR, FAL, THR/ALV, SPN/SPY.

Table 8. sharks and related species estimated catches by species in the Pacific Ocean South of the Equator (kg)



2.5. Observer coverage

For 2025, the calculation was based on the total of 1.297 effective fishing days recorded in 2024, applying a 7% observation rate. Therefore, the required number of observed fishing days for 2025 was: $1.297 \times 0.07 = 90.79$, rounded up to 91 fishing days.

The four surface longline vessels that actively operated in the WCPFC-CA accumulated a total of twelve trips and 709 active fishing days. Two fishing trips were covered by onboard observation, resulting in 121 days being observed by onboard human observers and a 17% observer coverage rate. A total of 941.600 hooks were deployed, of which 176.989 were observed, corresponding to an 18.79 % hook coverage rate.

CMM FLEET	FISHERY	HOOKS			DAYS FISHED		
		TOTAL ESTIMATED	OBSERVED	%	TOTAL ESTIMATED	OBSERVED	%
SPAIN	LL	941.600	176.989	18,79%	709	121	17

2.6. Seabird interactions

In 2025, no interactions with seabirds were reported through observation activities. Spanish longline vessels in the Western and Central Pacific operate in the temperate area south of 20° south and the mostly work around of 30° south. The following mitigation measures were implemented by the surface longline fleet in line with CMM 2018-03:

Year	Fishing effort				Observed seabird captures	
	Number of vessels	Number of hooks	Hooks observed	% hooks observed	Number	Rate
2025	2	941.600	176.989	18,79	0	0
2024	4	1.740.913	105.490	6,06	0	0
2023	4	5.119.712	156.000	3,047046396	0	0
2022	2	3.194.830	150.210	4,701658617	0	0
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 9: Effort observed and interactions with seabirds

	Combination of mitigation measures	Proportion of observed effort using mitigation measures			
		South of 30°S	25°S-30°S	25°S to 23°N	North of 23°N
Options required south of 25°S	TL + NS				
	TL + WB				
	NS + WB				
	TL + WB + NS	100%	100%		
Other options 25°S-30°S	HS				
	WB				
	TL				
Other options north of 23°N	SS/BC/WB/DSLS				
	SS/BC/WB/(MOD OR BDB)				
Provide any other combination of mitigation measure	Total				

Table 10: Mitigation measures implemented by LLN vessels



3. Conservation and Management Measures for Sharks (CMMs 2022-04 and 2024-05)

Currently, the active Spanish fleet in WCPFC waters is composed of four purse seiners and four surface longliners. Sharks are only fished by the longliner fleet. The main fished shark species are Blue Shark (BSH) and Shortfin Mako (SMA). These catches are unloaded in two ports: Suva (Fiji Islands) and Auckland (New Zealand). Traditionally, the Spanish fleet has commercialized and takes advantage of (uses) all the parts of sharks. There is no interest in just selling fins. The cooperative ARVI (Cooperativa de Armadores de Pesca del Puerto de Vigo) brings together all the producer organisations fishing in WCPFC.

As regards whale sharks, there were no instances in 2025 in which whale sharks were encircled by purse seine nets of EU (Spain) flagged vessels.

In accordance with the requirements of paragraph 7 of CMM 2024-05, the EU/Spain has put in place measures to implement and monitor the prohibition on shark finning.

a) Implementation

Council Regulation (EC) No 1185/2003 of 26 June 2003 on the removal of fins of sharks on board vessels, as amended by Regulation (EU) No 605/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 June 2013, prohibits the removal of shark fins on board vessels, and the retention on board, transshipment or landing of shark fins (Article 3.1). Moreover, Article 3.2 of the Regulation also prohibits the purchase, offering for sale or sake of shark fins which have been removed on board, retained on board, transhipped or landed in contravention of the Regulation. Nevertheless, in order to facilitate on-board storage, the Regulation allows shark fins to be partially sliced through and folded against the carcass, but these may not be removed from the carcass before landing (Article 3.2).

Therefore, EU vessels are not allowed to implement the alternative measures referred to in paragraph 9 of CMM 2024-05, which are less restrictive than Council Regulation (EC) No 1185/2003.

At national level, Spain has implemented Orden AAA/658/2014, of 22 April 2014, regulating fishing with surface longline gear for the capture of highly migratory species which reaffirms this ban (art.18 a). The shark finning ban is also stipulated in the national fishing licence. In addition, the Spanish Ministry of Agriculture -in collaboration with third parties- created a guide to support its fleet to comply with this requirement. Consultations are also held among operators, and a study was conducted regarding the impact of this measure on the Spanish fleet. Furthermore, ARVI is a participant in the FIPBLUES project which aims to improve swordfish and shark fisheries.

b) Monitoring



EU vessels are required to have an electronic logbook and record and transmit the information to the competent authority at least once a day. Member States shall validate, through automated computerised algorithms, the accuracy and completeness of logbook data and cross-check logbook information reported with other sources of fisheries data such as VMS, AIS, entries into and exits from fishing areas, landing declarations, transshipment declarations, prior notifications, data on fishing effort, or data from fishing authorisations.

Most of the catches from the EU longline vessels are destined for the EU market. The authorities inspect the goods upon their entry into the EU where there are suspicions of non-compliance.

Furthermore, it is possible for the Spanish authorities to carry out missions in third countries to conduct port inspections on the EU fleet (in collaboration with the port authorities), should circumstances require it. This has been done on several occasions in the Indian Ocean under the Indian Ocean Tuna Convention (IOTC).

In addition, the inspection reports of foreign authorities have equal legal value as Spanish inspection reports.

The sanctioning procedure for Spanish vessels is laid down in Ley 3/2001, state marine fisheries and Royal Decree 182/2015, of March 13, approving the regulation for the sanctioning procedure related to marine fisheries in external waters based on the Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy.

4. TRANSHIPMENT REPORT 2025 (CMM 2009-06)

A total of 26 transshipments were carried out by Spanish vessels in the Western and Central Pacific in 2025, with transshipments are defined as the transfer of all or part of fisheries or aquaculture products from one fishing vessel to another. All transshipments took place in port within the WCPFC-CA (Kiribati, London-Christmas Island) and were carried out by PS. Regarding the origin of the catches, 22 transshipments involved catches taken within the WCPFC-CA, while 4 involved catches taken outside the WCPFC-CA.

OFFLOAD ED	IN PORT	INSIDE WCPFC-CA	OUTSIDE WCPFC-CA	CAUGHT INSIDE WCPFC-CA	CAUGHT OUTSIDE WCPFC-CA	PS	LL
26	26	26	0	22	4	26	0
RECEIVED	IN PORT	INSIDE WCPFC-CA	OUTSIDE WCPFC-CA	CAUGHT INSIDE WCPFC-CA	CAUGHT OUTSIDE WCPFC-CA	PS	LL
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 1: Number of transshipments in 2025

The total quantity transhipped by Spanish vessels in the Western and Central Pacific in 2025 amounted to 33,127,275 kg. All transshipments were conducted in port. Regarding



the origin of the catches, 32,522,275 kg corresponded to catches taken within the WCPFC-CA, while 605,000 kg originated from catches taken outside the WCPFC-CA.

OFFLOAD ED	IN PORT	INSIDE WCPFC	OUTSIDE WCPFC	CAUGHT INSIDE WCPFC	CAUGHT OUTSIDE WCPFC	PS	LL
33127275	33127275	33127275	0	32522275	605000	33127275	0
RECEIVE D	IN PORT	INSIDE WCPFC	OUTSIDE WCPFC	CAUGHT INSIDE WCPFC	CAUGHT OUTSIDE WCPFC	PS	LL
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 2: Weight (kg) of transshipments in 2025

The following tables show the relation of transhipped species, together with their corresponding weight (kg) and presentation form. The information is classified according to whether the transhipped catches were taken inside or outside the WCPFC-CA. All products were frozen and whole. There was no transshipment for MAK (LMA), FAL, OCS, THR/ALV, POR, SPN/SPY and RHN.



Catches inside WCPFC	
Species and product form	Weight (kg)
ALB	130
Frozen	130
Whole	130
BET	3875259
Frozen	3875259
Whole	3875259
CNT	17
Frozen	17
Whole	17
DOL	7
Frozen	7
Whole	7
FRI	44
Frozen	44
Whole	44
RRU	546
Frozen	546
Whole	546
SKJ	25794227
Frozen	25794227
Whole	25794227
WAH	18
Frozen	18
Whole	18
YFT	2852027
Frozen	2852027
Whole	2852027
Total	32522275

Table 1: Weight (kg) of transhipped catches fished **inside** the WCPFC-CA

Catches outside WCPFC-CA	
Species and product form	Weight (kg)
BET	154000
Frozen	154000
Whole	154000
SKJ	365000
Frozen	365000
Whole	365000
YFT	86000
Frozen	86000
Whole	86000
Total	605000

Table 2: Weight (kg) of transhipped catches fished **outside** the WCPFC-CA



Catches transhipped inside the WCPFC	
Species and format	Weight (kg)
ALB	130
Frozen	130
Whole	130
BET	4029259
Frozen	4029259
Whole	4029259
CNT	17
Frozen	17
Whole	17
DOL	7
Frozen	7
Whole	7
FRI	44
Frozen	44
Whole	44
RRU	546
Frozen	546
Whole	546
SKJ	26159227
Frozen	26159227
Whole	26159227
WAH	18
Frozen	18
Whole	18
YFT	2938027
Frozen	2938027
Whole	2938027
Total	33127275

Table 3: Weight (kg) transhipped **inside** the WCPFC-CA