SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE
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ANNUAL REPORT TO THE COMMISSION
PART 1: INFORMATION ON FISHERIES, RESEARCH, AND STATISTICS

WCPFC-SC16-AR/CCM-22

SOLOMON ISLANDS

MINISTRY OF FISHERIES AND MARINE RESOURCES

SOLOMON ISLANDS

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE WESTERN AND CENTRAL PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION

PART 1: INFORMATION ON FISHERIES, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS 2019

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 2020	YES

1. ABSTRACT/SUMMARY

The Solomon Islands tuna fishery contributes significantly towards the country's economy. Distant Water Fishing Nations (DWFN) are licenced to fish in the Solomon Islands EEZ through bilateral and regional licensing arrangements. The fishery is exploited by domestic and foreign purse seine vessels, foreign locally based (chartered) and flagged (domestic) longliners and domestic pole and line vessels that fish in Solomon Islands Main Group Archipelago (MGA) and the EEZ.

The following access arrangements give access to foreign vessels to fish in Solomon Islands' EEZ: (i) bilateral arrangements between the Solomon Islands Government and Distant Water Fishing Nations; (ii) FSM Arrangement under the Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA); (iii) PNA sub-pooling arrangements and (iv) the multilateral treaty arrangement between FFA member countries and the United States of America.

The total number of vessels that operated in Solomon Islands waters in 2019 was 294. The national fleet was 68 vessels (23%) and comprised of 11 domestic purse seiners, 53 longliners under chartered arrangements to Solomon Islands and 4 pole and line vessels. The foreign fleet was 226 vessels (77%) and comprised of 119 purse seiners, 37 longliners, 1 pole and line, 13 bunker vessels and 56 carriers.

The annual catch estimate for the Solomon Islands national fleet for 2019 was 82,981.80 mt an increase of 29 % over the catch made by the national fleet in 2018. The 2019 purse seine catch was 71,307.72 mt, comprising of skipjack with a 52,480.76 mt, yellowfin was 18,612.39 mt, bigeye was 203.77 mt and other species was 10.8 mt. The long line fishery caught 10,553.08 mt comprising of 2,899.51 mt albacore, 1,487.07 mt bigeye, 5587.50 mt yellowfin and 578.97 mt other tuna species. The pole and line fishery fish within and outside the Main Group Archipelago (MGA). The total catch caught by pole and line was 1,121 mt, comprising of 943 mt skipjack and 178 mt yellowfin.

The total sea days was 16,676 days and total fishing days for the whole fishery was 15,903. Purse seine fishing accounted for 2,562 sea days and 1,995 fishing days while longline fishing accounted for 13,556 sea days and 13,385 fishing days. Pole and line accounted for 558 sea days and 523 fishing days.

In 2019 the foreign fleet caught a total of 27,986.89 mt in the Solomon Islands EEZ which was 59% less than tuna caught by that fleet in 2018. The foreign purse seiners caught an estimated catch of 22,390.62 mt which consists of 19,502.30 mt skipjack, 2492.06 mt yellowfin, 316.73 mt bigeye. and 79.52 mt other tuna species. The foreign purse seine vessels registered 815 days at sea with 630 fishing days.

Foreign long line vessels caught a total of 5,596.27 mt in Solomon Island EEZ. The catch comprises of 2,889.71 mt albacore, 390.67 mt bigeye, 1,820.69 mt yellowfin and 495.21 mt of other tuna species. Foreign long line vessels registered 6,072 sea days and 5,083 fishing days.

In 2019 the overall tuna catches in Solomon Islands EEZ and WCPFC Conventional Area was 110,968.69 mt, which comprises of 72,926.06 mt (66%) skipjack, 33,762 mt (26%) yellowfin, 3,737.08 mt (2 %) bigeye, 8,567.71 mt (5 %) albacore and other species. This is very similar

to 2018 (skipjack, 64% yellowfin, 26%; albacore, 6 %, bigeye, 3 % and other species 1%). The total catch made by the national and foreign fleets in 2019 was only 2 % more than 2018.

2. TABULAR ANNUAL FISHERIES INFORMATION (NATIONAL FLEET)

2.1 Annual Catch Estimates

Table 1a: Annual catch and effort estimates for Solomon Islands national fleet (flagged) purse seine vessels by primary species and discards for the WCPFC Convention Area from 2015 -2019.

National Fleet-Purse Seine-Key species catches in the WCPFC Conventional Area										
Category	Species	2015	2016		2017		2018		2019	
		Raised Catch(MT)	Retained estimates (MT)	Discards estimates (MT)	Retained estimates (MT)	Discards estimates (MT)	Retained estimates (MT)	Discards estimates (MT)	Retained estimates (MT)	Discards estimates (MT)
TUN	ALB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2.06**	**0.00**
TUN	BET	36.45	1644.9	7.82	169.36	0.75	99.48	3.55	**203.77**	**7.05**
TUN	PBF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
TUN	SKJ	13362.2	26615.92	249.04	28249.06	0.15	35215.52	615.62	**52480.76**	**494.82**
TUN	YFT	15496.2	15423.86	40.15	17292.71	0.09	15310.74	178.65	**18612.39**	**147.43**
BIL	BLM	0.09	3.3	9.12	3.27	0	0.8	1.94	**2.21**	**0.86**
BIL	BUM	0	4.84	1.32	0.12	0	6.76	4.08	**5.46**	**4.34**
BIL	MLS	0.26	0.99	0	1.69	0.5	0.69	0.2	**0.79**	**0.15**
BIL	SWO	0	1.65	9.9	0.14	0	1.6	0	**0.17**	**0**
SHK	BSH	0	0	1.32	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0.04**
SHK	FAL	0.35	0	128.33	1.49	0.06	0	81.81	**0.11**	**82.83**
SHK	HAM	0	0	0	0	0.45	0	0.16	**0**	**0.04**
SHK	MAK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
SHK	OCS	0	0	0.33	0	0.09	0	0.36	**0**	**0.24**
SHK	POR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
SHK	RHN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
SHK	THR	0	0	0	0	0.48	0	0.08	**0**	**0.27**

(Source: Table 1a. using the ACEs method)

Table 1b. Annual catch and effort estimates for Solomon Islands national fleets –flagged and foreign locally based (chartered)[1] longline vessels by primary species and discards in the WCPFC Convention area from 2015 -2019.

National Fleet-Longline Key species catches in the WCPFC Conventional Area									
Category	Species	2015		2016	2017	2018		2019	
		Raised Catch (MT)	Discards estimates (MT)	Retained estimates (MT)	Retained estimates (MT)	Retained estimates (MT)	Discards estimates (MT)	Retained estimates (MT)	Discards estimates (MT)
TUN	ALB	10643.40	0.51	0	0	1914.07	0.70	**2899.51**	**0.98**
TUN	BET	3072.60	0.14	0	0	1368.58	0.34	**1487.09**	**0.75**
TUN	PBF	0.40	0	0	0	0	0	**0.20**	**0**
TUN	SKJ	420.41	0.12	0	0	85.61	0.06	**116.27**	**0.25**
TUN	YFT	11751.82	1.76	0	0	4849.52	2.30	**5587.50**	**5.78**
BIL	BLM	37.07	11.02	0	0	6.40	0	**12.56**	**0**
BIL	BUM	612.08	0	0	0	287.59	0.67	**310.81**	**3.06**
BIL	MLS	13.37	0	0	0	1.36	0.08	**5.06**	**0.12**
BIL	SWO	147.15	0.86	0	0	57.94	0.85	**54.02**	**0.79**
SHK	BSH	104.35	0	0	0	48.27	5.44	**54.61**	**8**
SHK	FAL	0	0.97	0	0	0	1.84	**0**	**1.49**
SHK	HAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
SHK	MAK	0.74	0	0	0	20.98	3.85	**25.43**	**1**
SHK	OCS	0	2.45	0	0	0	0.12	**0**	**0.21**
SHK	POR	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
SHK	RHN	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
SHK	THR	0	13	0	0	0	0.56	**0**	**0.28**

(Source: Table b. using the ACEs method)

(Note. Longline fleets for 2019 are under chartered arrangement, and since 2016 the arrangement is known as foreign locally based vessels. The terms are used interchangeably in this report)[1]

Table 1c. Annual catch and effort estimates for Solomon Islands pole and line national fleets (flagged) in the WCPFC Convention area from 2015 -2019.

National Fleet -Pole and Line -Targeted Tuna Species in the WCPFC Conventional Area									
Flag Code	**Year**	**Vessels**	**Trips**	**Sea Days**	**Fish Days**	**BET catch (MT)**	**SKJ catch (MT)**	**YFT catch (MT)**	**Total Catch (MT)**
SB	**2015**	1	1	19	19	0	688	222	910
SB	**2016**	2	19	270	254	0	462	91	553
SB	**2017**	2	17	255	231	0	435	151	586
SB	**2018**	3	39	417	389	0	946	134	1080
SB	**2019**	4	44	558	523	0	943	178	**1121**

(Source: Table c. using the Dorado regional reporting 2019)

2.2 Historical information on national fleet.

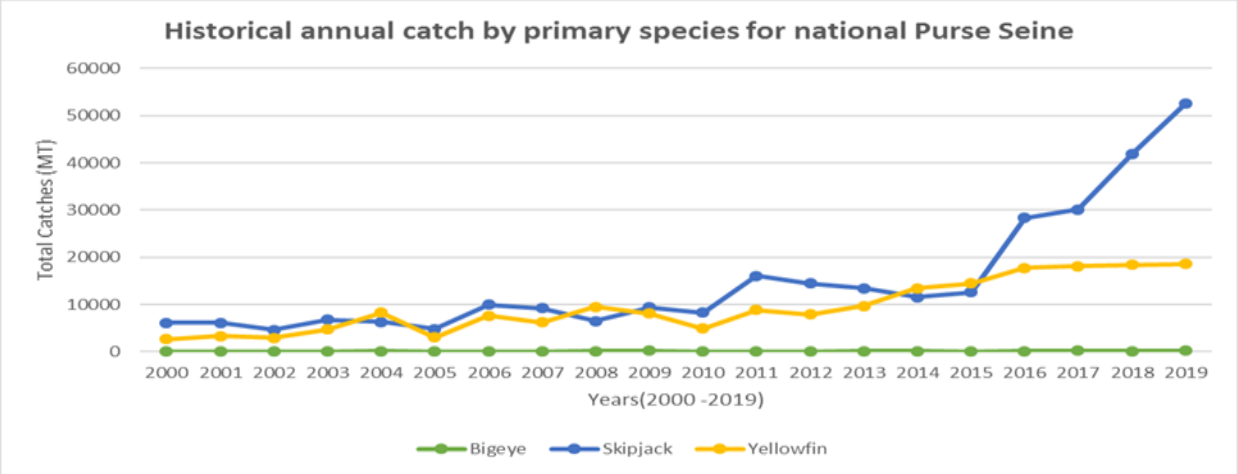


Figure 1a: Historical annual catch for the NATIONAL PURSE SEINE FLEET by the primary species for the WCPFC Convention Area from 2000 -2019.

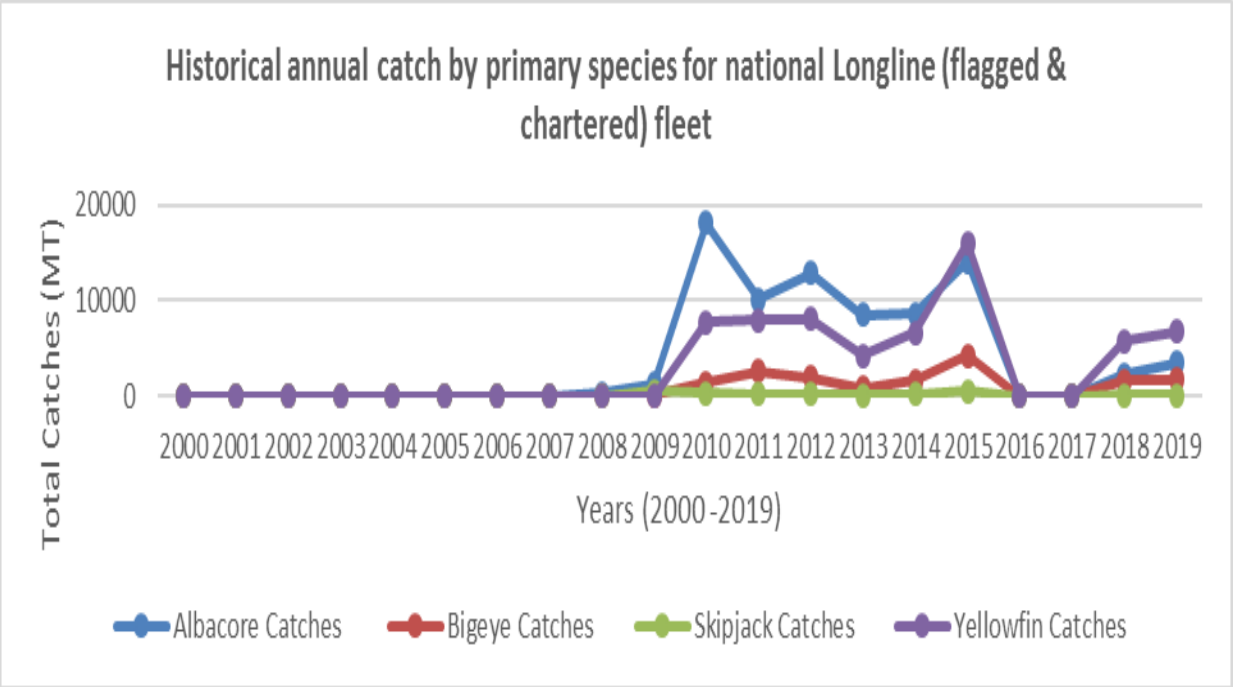


Figure 1b: Historical annual catch for the NATIONAL LONGLINE FLEET by the primary species for the WCPFC Convention Area from 2000 -2019.

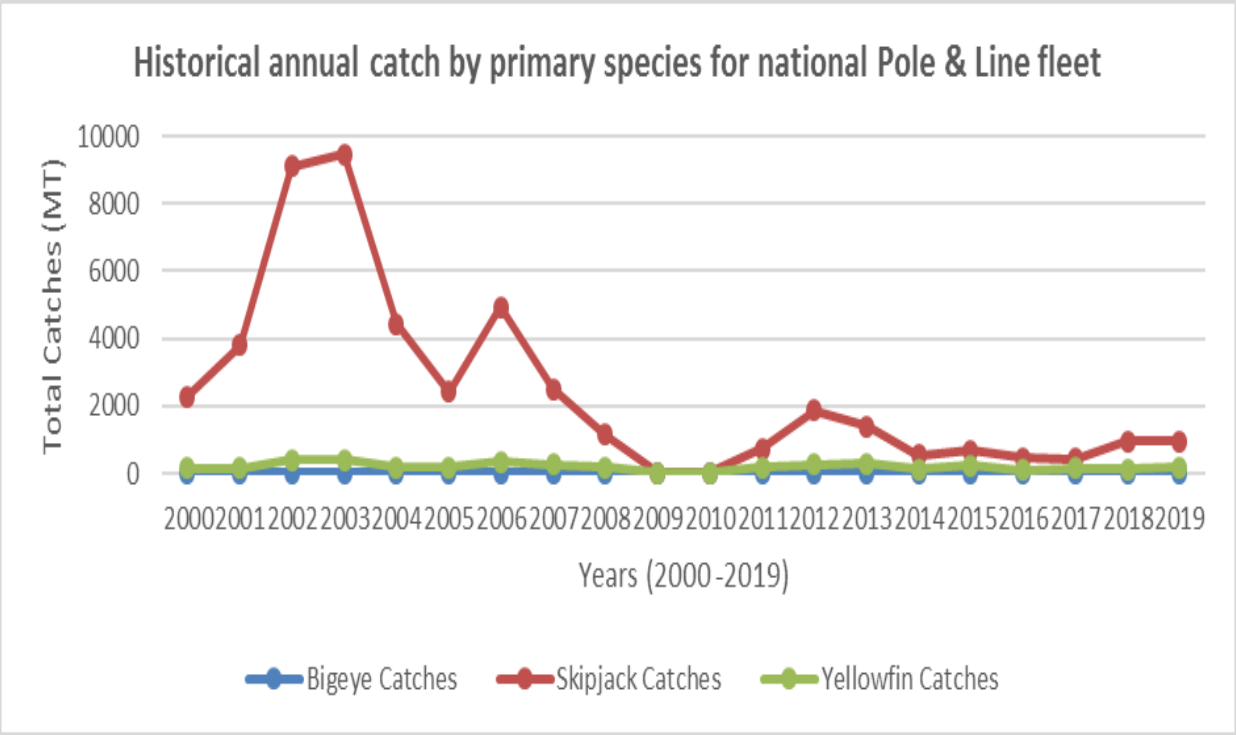


Figure 1c: Historical annual catch for the NATIONAL POLE & LINE FLEET by the primary species for the WCPFC Convention Area from 2000 -2019.

2.3 Historical annual vessel numbers

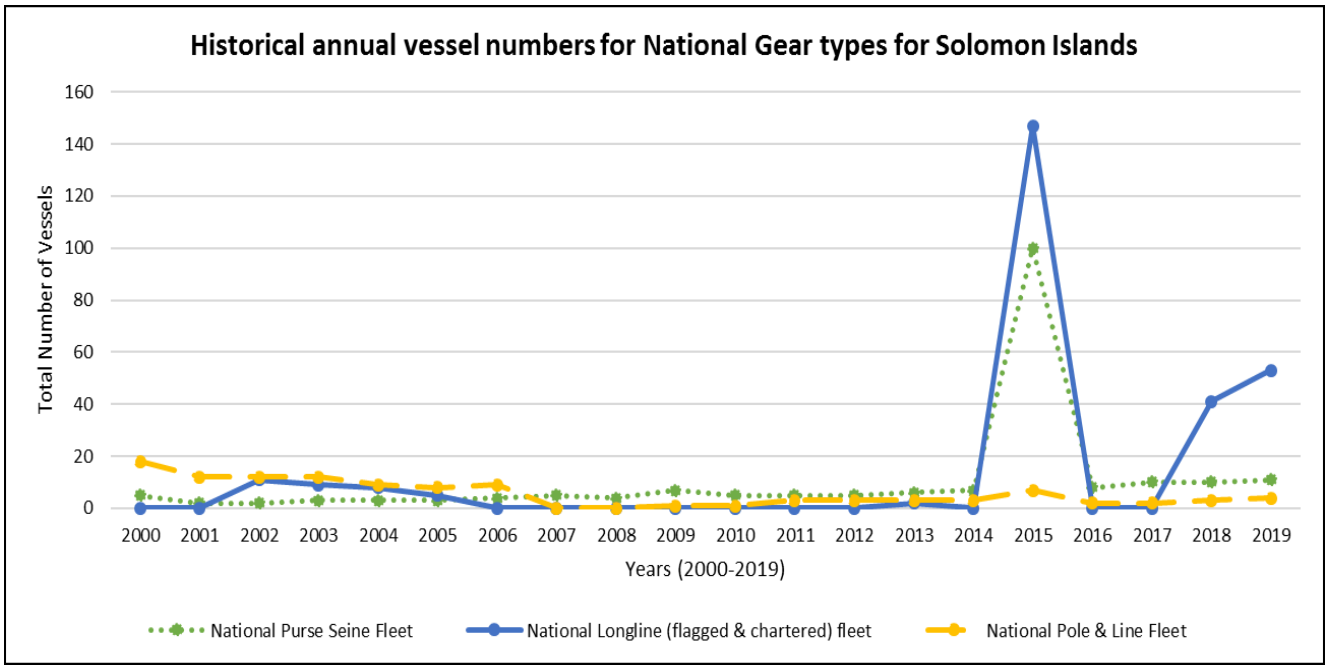


Figure 2. Historical annual vessel numbers for the national purse seine, longline and pole &line fleets for the WCPFC Convention Area from 2000 -2019.

2.4 Size category

Table 2: Number of national longline (Flag/Charter), purse seine and pole & line vessels by size category, active in the WCPFC Convention Area for 2015 -2019.

SOLOMON ISLANDS NATIONAL FLEETS -SIZE CATEGORY (GRT)					
Gear	PURSE SEINE				
Size Category(GRT)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
0 -500	1	0	0	0	0
501 - 1000	20	5	5	5	5
1001 -1500	67	3	4	4	5
1500+	12	0	1	1	1
Gear	LONGLINER				
Size Category(GRT)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
0 - 50	0	0	0	0	0
51 -200	86	0	0	34	41
201 - 500	61	0	0	7	12
500+	0	0	0	0	0
Gear	POLE AND LINE				
Size Category(GRT)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
0 - 50	0	0	0	0	0
51 -200	2	2	2	3	4
201 - 500	4	0	0	0	0
500+	1	0	0	0	0

(Source: MFMR License section and Dorado reporting, 2019)

2.4 Catch and Effort distributions

Figure 3: Annual distribution of target species catch and effort by national purse seine, longline and pole & line fleets active in the WCPFC Convention Area for 2015 -2019.

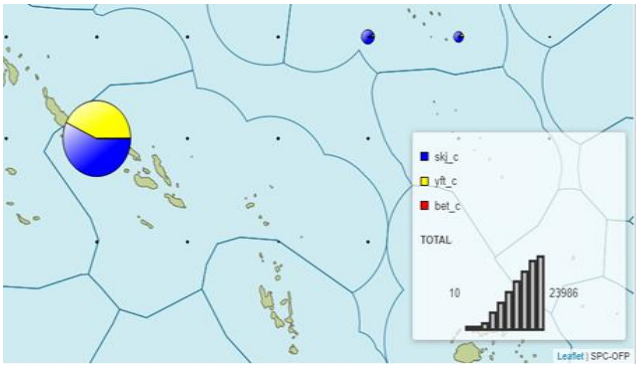
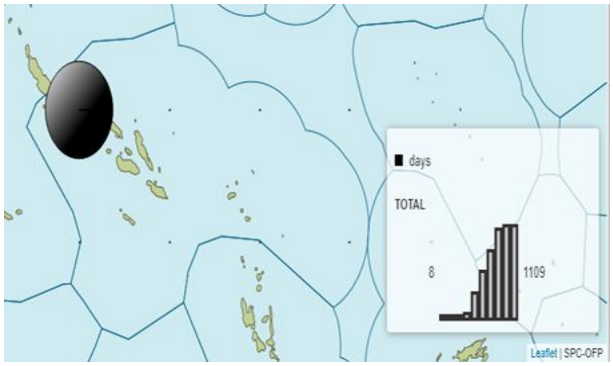
2019 Catch Distribution	2019 Effort Distribution
	
Source: Tufman 2-Dorado report, 2019.	*Source: Tufman 2-Dorado report, 2019*

Figure 3.1 Purse Seine Catch and Effort pattern

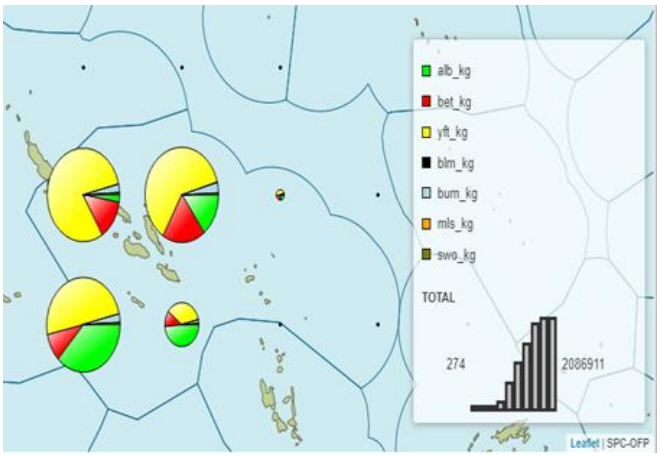
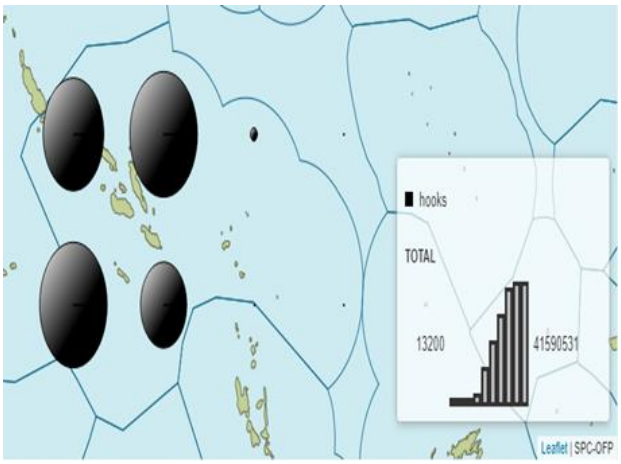
2019_Catch Distribution	2019_Effort Distribution
	
Source: Tufman 2-Dorado report, 2019	*Source: Tufman 2-Dorado report, 2019*

Figure 3.2 Longline Catch and Effort pattern

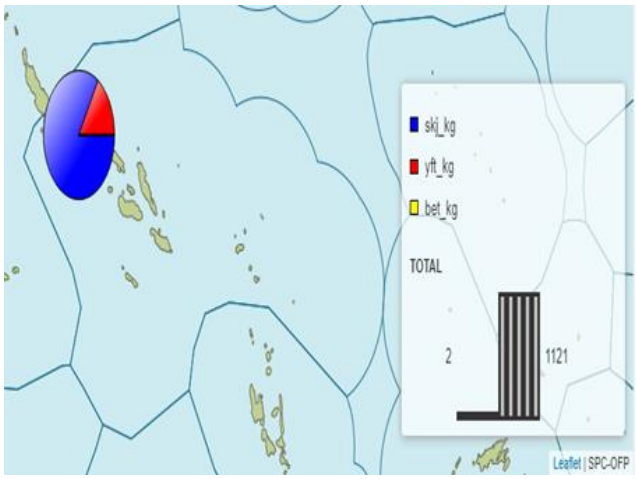
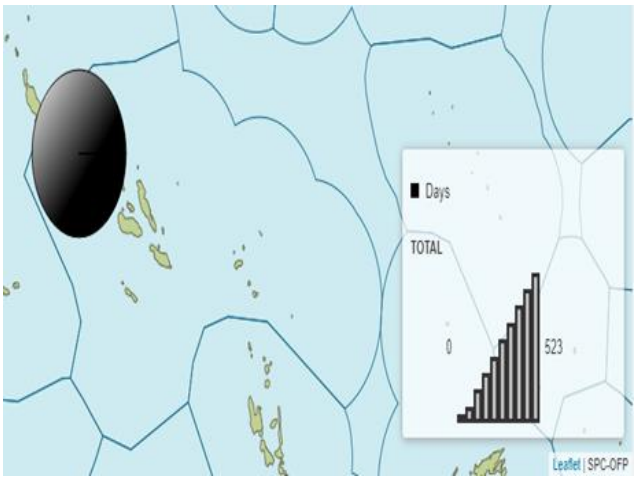
2019_Catch Distribution	2019_Effort Distribution
	
Source: Tufman 2-Dorado report, 2019	*Source: Tufman 2-Dorado report, 2019*

Figure 3.3 Pole and Line Catch and Effort pattern

2.5 Species of special interest

Table 3: Observed annual estimated catches of species of special interest by the national purse seine & longline fleet in the WCPFC Convention area for 2015 – 2019.

Gear	Category	Species	2015			2016			2017			2018			2019		
			Number	No. Alive	No. Dead	Number	No. Alive	No. Dead	Number	No. Alive	No. Dead	Number	No. Alive	No. Dead	Number	No. Alive	No. Dead
NATIONAL PURSE SEINE	MARINE MAMMALS	BOTTLENOSE DOLPHIN	32	32	0	11	11	0	10	3	2						
		BEAKED WHALE BLAINVILLES	2	2	0												
		BLUE WHALE	1	1	0												
		BRYDE'S WHALE	3	3	0	3	3	0	4	4	0				9	9	0
		BRIDES WHALE	21	21	0	21	21	0	5	5	0						
		CUVIER'S BEAKED WHALE													16	16	0
		COMMON DOLPHIN				1817	1808	0									
		DOLPHINS NEI										1	0	1			
		DOLPHINS FRASERS	5	4	1												
		DOLPHIN/PORPOISES (Undentified)	2	2	0												
		FALSE KILLER WHALE	82	82	0	20	18	2	24	24	0	7	7	0	6	6	0
		FIN WHALE										6	6	0			
		FRASER'S DOLPHIN	5	3	2												
		HUMBACK WHALE				3	3										
		INDO-PACIF. BOTTLENOSE DOLPHIN	1	1	0	4	4	0									
		KILLER WHALE				1	1										
		MINKE WHALE	8	8	0	8	8	0	5	5		1	1	0			
		MARINE MAMMAL (Unidentified)	6	6	0	6	6	0									
		PYGMY KILLER WHALE													12	12	0
		RISSSOS DOLHPIN	18	9	0												
		ROUGH-TOOTHED DOLPHIN	12	12	0	13	12	0				28	4	24	1	0	1
		SEI WHALE				6	6	0							5	5	0
		SHORT-FINNED PILOT WHALE	10	10	0	2	2	0				7	1	6			
		SPERM WHALE	1	1	0												
		SPINNER DOLPHIN	12	12	0	25	19	6	17	0	0						
		WHALE (UNIDENTIFIED)							1	1	0						
		WHALE SHARK	1	1	0	4	4	0	7	7	0	8	8	0	10	10	0
	MARINE REPTILES	FLATBACK TURTLE	2	2	0	2	2	0									
		GREEN TURTLE	4	4	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	5	5	0			
		HAWKSBILL TURTLE	2	2	0	4	4	0	2	1	1				4	4	0
		LEATHERBACK TURTLE	2	1	1							1	0	0			
		LOGGERHEAD TURTLE	11	8	3	2	2	0	1	1	0	2	1	1			
		OLIVE RIDLEY TURTLE	3	3	0	2	2	0	5	5	0	5	1	4	2	2	0
		MARINE TURTLE (Undentified)	2	2		2	2	0				1	0	1			
NATIONAL LONGLINE	MARINE MAMMALS	FALSE KILLER WHALE										3	3	0			
	MARINE REPTILES	GREEN TURTLE										1	1	0	2	1	1
		HAWKSBILL TURTLE	5	4	1							1	1	0	2	0	2
		LEATHERBACK TURTLE	3	2	0												
		LOGGERHEAD TURTLE										1	0	1			
		OLIVE RIDLEY TURTLE	14	6	8	1	0	1				6	1	4			

(Source: Tufman 2-Tubs report 2019)

2.6 Non-target, associated and dependent species

Table 4a: Annual estimated catches of non-target, associated and dependent species including sharks by NATIONAL PURSE SEINE FLEET in the WCPFC Convention Area for 2015 -2019.

NATIONAL FLEET -Purse Seine- Annual Estimated Catches of non-target, associated and dependdent species, including sharks in WCPFC Convention Area for 2015-2019						
Category	Specis	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
		Species mt	Species mt	Species mt	Species mt	Species mt
BIL	INDO-PACIFIC SAILFISH		0.388	0.408	0.4	0.02
	SHORTBILL SPEARFISH	0.069			0.08	0.015
INV	OMMASTREPHIDAE SQUIDS NEI				0.002	
MAM	BOTTLENOSE DOLPHIN	1.554	0.176	1.297		
	BRYDE'S WHALE	1.814	1.815	2.42		36.9
	COMMON DOLPHIN		20.189			
	CUVIER'S BEAKED WHALE					1.6
	DOLPHINS NEI				0.1	
	FALSE KILLER WHALE	16.881	4.5	8.093	3.9	5.25
	FIN WHALE				0.1	
	FRASER'S DOLPHIN	0.55				
	INDO-PACIF. BOTTLENOSE DOLPHIN	0.08	0.068			
	MINKE WHALE				80	
	PYGMY KILLER WHALE					4.14
	ROUGH-TOOTHED DOLPHIN	0.885	6.5		1.4	0.04
	SEI WHALE		3.25			18.05
	SHORT-FINNED PILOT WHALE	2.78	0.556		11.329	
	SPINNER DOLPHIN	1.04	2.083	1.5		
	WHALE (UNIDENTIFIED)			0.1		
OTHER FISH	AMBERJACKS NEI					0.017
	BARRACUDAS NEI			1		
	BATFISHES			0.005		0.016
	BIGEYE SCAD		0.015	0.247	0.005	
	BIGEYE TREVALLY	0.073	0.068	13.152	0.001	0.138
	BLACK TRIGGERFISH	0.005				0.003
	BLACKFIN BARRACUDA			0.01		
	BLUE SEA CHUB / SNUBNOSE CHUB / TOPSAIL DRUMMER	0.147	1.165	20.268	0.115	0.207
	BRILLIANT POMFRET				0.03	
	COBIA			0.015		
	COMMON DOLPHINFISH	42.309	13.413	6.275	5.684	8.523
	COTTONMOUTH JACK	0.02	0.054	0.001		
	FILEFISHES NEI					0.001
	GOLDEN TREVALLY	0.056	0.01	0.002	0.049	0.04
	GREAT BARRACUDA	2.372	2.574	5.626	1.901	1.476
	GREATER AMBERJACK	0.041		0.001		0.01
	LATCHET(=SHARPBEAK GURNARD)				0.1	
	LONGFIN BATFISH	0.01	0.048	0.003	0.052	0.041
	MACKEREL SCAD	12.505	13.048	26.351	5.627	8.162
	OCEAN SUNFISH	0.5	0.18		0.08	
	OCEAN TRIGGERFISH (SPOTTED)	6.953	15.001	18.624	4.864	5.766
	OCEANIC PUFFER				0.001	
	PILOTFISH		0.016			
	RAINBOW RUNNER	123.959	213.251	690.762	79.363	67.976
	SHARPTAIL MOLA	0.09	0.13			
	SICKLE POMFRET			0.001		
	SLENDER SUNFISH	0.03			0.19	
	SNAKE MACKEREL			0.001		
	TRIGGERFISHES DURGONS NEI	0.07	1.133	0.304	0.334	0.005
	TRIPLETAIL	0.35	0.441	0.069	0.03	0.12
	UNICORN LEATHERJACKET FILEFISH	0.145	0.132	0.01	0.002	0.016
	UNICORNFISH		0.017	0.085	0.014	
	UNSPECIFIED	0.072			0.095	0.025
	WAHOO	0	2.293	1.381	0.986	0.69
	YELLOWTAIL AMBERJACK		0.01		0.25	
RAY	GIANT MANTA	2.94	3.733	7.8	5.387	8.135
	MANTAS DEVIL RAYS NEI	0.2	0.63			0.03
	MOBULA	2.17	2.668	5.483	0.86	2.442
	PELAGIC STINGRAY	0.007	0.017	0	0.011	0.007
SHK	BIGEYE THRESHER SHARK	0.16	0.17	0.105	0.1	0.18
	BIGNOSE SHARK			2.615		
	BLACKTIP REEF SHARK					1.4
	BLACKTIP SHARK	7.476		0.187	0.2	0.2
	BRONZE WHALER SHARK	0.06		0.365	2.66	
	BULL SHARK		0.09			
	GREAT HAMMERHEAD			0.1	0.1	
	GREY REEF SHARK			0.5		
	OCELLATED ANGELSHARK					0.04
	PELAGIC THRESHER SHARK	0.038	0.03		0.04	0.06
	SCALLOPED HAMMERHEAD	0.05	0.04		0.1	0.035
	SHORTFIN MAKO	0.2	0.04	0.03		
	SILVERTIP SHARK		0.11	0.03	0.2	
	VARIOUS SHARKS NEI	0	0	0	0.6	
TTX	GREEN TURTLE	0.026	0.012	0.029	0.039	
	HAWKSBILL TURTLE	0.012				0.025
	LEATHERBACK TURTLE				0.4	
	LOGGERHEAD TURTLE	0.01	0.017	0.005	0.017	
	OLIVE RIDLEY TURTLE	0.06	0.02	0.076		0.03

(Source: Tufman 2-Tubs report 2019)

Table 4b: Annual estimated catches of non-target, associated and dependent species including sharks by NATIONAL LONGLINE FLEET in the WCPFC Convention Area for 2015 -2019.

NATIONAL LONGLINE-Annual estimated catches of non-target, associated and dependent species, including sharks in the WCPFC Convention Area for 2015 -2019						
Species Category	Species Name	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
		Species mt	Species mt	Species mt	Species mt	Species mt
BIL	INDO-PACIFIC SAILFISH	3.8435	0.2836		6.2186	3.481
	SHORTBILL SPEARFISH	0.0214	0.0032		0.8193	0.4207
INV	OMMASTREPHIDAE SQUIDS NEI	0.01				0.004
MAM	FALSE KILLER WHALE				0.3	
OTHER FISH	ATLANTIC POMFRET	0.0029			0.0012	0.0012
	BARRACOUTA				0.0364	0.0034
	BARRACUDAS NEI				0.1237	
	BLACKFIN BARRACUDA					0.0403
	BLACK GEMFISH	0.0015			0.021	0.0075
	BRILLIANT POMFRET				0.1018	0.0679
	CHINA ANCHOVY	0.001				
	COMMON DOLPHINFISH	0.7239	0.0398		0.4324	0.3776
	CRESTED OARFISH	0.0109			0.0109	
	DEALFISHES				0.009	
	DRIFTFISH	0.005				
	ESCOLAR	1.8645	0.0183		5.3612	16.5934
	FRECKLED DRIFTFISH	0				
	GOLDENSTRIPED SOAPFISH				0.0054	0.0003
	GREAT BARRACUDA	0.6501	0.0439		2.2924	1.5905
	LONG SNOUTED LANCETFISH	0.0022			0.0715	0.0628
	OARFISHES NEI				0.008	
	OCEAN SUNFISH	0.5915				
	OCEAN TRIGGERFISH (SPOTTED)	0.001				
	OILFISH	0.3665	0.0085		1.5236	0.4925
	OMOSUDID				0.016	0.024
	OPAH	1.6927			3.2716	9.5138
	POMFRETS OCEAN BREAMS NEI				0.0712	
	RAINBOW RUNNER	0.0071	0.014		0.029	0.0337
	RAZORBACK SCABBARDFISH	0.4756			0.0232	0.0058
	RED SEA CATFISH	0.0586	0.0286			
	ROUDI ESCOLAR				0.034	0.042
	SHORT SNOUTED LANCETFISH				0.0052	0.1668
	SERGEANT-MAJOR	0.1566				
	SICKLE POMFRET	0.1914	0.016		0.2498	0.2249
	SILVER GEMFISH				0.0177	
	SLENDER SILVER-BIDDY					
	SNAKE MACKEREL	0.4495	0.056		0.2574	0.5848
	SNAKE MACKERELS ESCOLARS NEI				0.0069	
	UNICORNFISH	0.002				0.002
	UNSPECIFIED	0.0274			0.0548	0.0548
	WAHOO	1.1697	0.0423		2.3408	1.682
RAY	GIANT MANTA	2.869				0.5738
	MOBULA	0.4374			0.6561	3.9076
	PELAGIC STINGRAY	2.0047	0.1663		8.7212	0.1982
SHK	BIGEYE THRESHER SHARK	0.2973			0.3964	
	BLACKTIP REEF SHARK	0.0256				
	BLACKTIP SHARK	0.4466				
	GALAPAGOS SHARK	0.1662				
	GREY REEF SHARK	0.1244	0.1621			
	LONGFIN MAKO	0.7221	0.1024		0.4536	
	PELAGIC THRESHER SHARK	0.0244				
	SANDBAR SHARK	0.3113				
	SHORTFIN MAKO	0.6275	0.1156		0.8519	1.5253
	SILVERTIP SHARK	0.0291				
	THRESHER SHARK (VULPINUS)	0.0405			0.0391	
	VARIOUS SHARKS NEI				1.8492	0.7638
TTX	GREEN TURTLE				0.01	0.02
	HAWKSBILL TURTLE	0.05			0.01	0.02
	LEATHERBACK TURTLE	0				
	LOGGERHEAD TURTLE				0.01	
	OLIVE RIDLEY TURTLE	1.12	0.08		0.48	
TUN	DOGTOOTH TUNA					0.0438
	PACIFIC BLUEFIN TUNA					0.1565

(Source: Tufman 2-Tubs report, 2019)

2.7 Estimated annual coverage

Table 5: Estimated Annual coverage of operational catch/effort, port sampling and observer data for NATIONAL PURSE SEINE, POLE &LINE AND LONGLINE FLEET in the WCPFC Convention Area for 2015 -2019.

GEAR	YEAR	CATCH/EFFORT DATA COVERAGE	PORT SAMPLING COVERAGE	OBSERVER DATA COVERAGE
Purse Seine	2015	HIGH	LOW	HIGH
	2016	HIGH	LOW	HIGH
	2017	HIGH	NIL	HIGH
	2018	HIGH	NIL	81.30%
	2019	HIGH (99.54%)	NIL	HIGH (89.0%)
Pole and Line	2015	HIGH	NIL	LOW
	2016	HIGH	NIL	LOW
	2017	HIGH	NIL	MEDIUM
	2018	MEDIUM	NIL	28%
	2019	MEDIUM (79.89%)	NIL	LOW (20%)
Longliner	2015	LOW	NIL	LOW
	2016	LOW	NIL	LOW
	2017	NIL	NIL	NIL
	2018	MEDIUM	NIL	3.80%
	2019	HIGH (82.16%)	NIL	LOW (4.1%)

(Source: Tufman 2-Dorado reports and Tubs report, 2019)

3. BACKGROUND

The Solomon Islands tuna fishery comprises purse seine, longline and pole and line fleets. Since early 1970 the fleets have contributed to the economy of the country through license fees, levies from transhipment of tuna, port entries (including fines) and exports of frozen tuna to overseas markets. With the establishment of a tuna cannery in Noro in the 1980s in Western Province, domestic fleets have landed raw tuna for processing into canned fish, fishmeal, tuna loins and fish oil. These high-quality tuna products are exported to overseas markets, although a high percentage of canned tuna is also sold domestically. More than 2500 Solomon Islands nationals were employed in the fishing and processing sector. In the fishing sector 10% were females and in the processing sector 61% were females. [2]

The artisanal tuna fishery is small scale compared to the commercial tuna fishery. The artisanal fishery utilizes outboard motors and trolling to harvest tuna that are sold daily in local and urban markets. The artisanal fishery brings income and fresh fish, a source of nutrition to the more than 80 % of people who live in the coastal communities and also to urban centres.

The coastal communities are also involved in harvesting marine products such as reef fish and shell fish mostly for local consumption while trochus, sea cucumber, shark fin, deep bottom fish, crayfish, coconut crab and coral are sold to registered marine products exporters who are licensed to export these products to overseas market.

[2] MFMR Domestic Tuna Economics Annual Report Card (2019).

In 2015 a new Fisheries Management Act (FMA 2015) was passed by parliament of Solomon Islands. The FMA 2015 is supported by national fisheries regulations (2017 and 2018 and subsequent amendments). For example, the Fisheries Management (Amendment) Regulations of 16th October 2019 revised license fees. The Tuna Fisheries Management and Development Plan, (TMDP) is currently in review and the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR) Corporate Plan and Strategy 2019 – 2023 and the Solomon Islands National Fisheries Policy 2019-2029 are complete. These policy documents aim to ensure the long-term management, conservation, development and sustainable use of Solomon Islands fisheries resources.

The reviewed TMDP will be consistent with the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources' Corporate Plan which aims to properly develop and manage Solomon Islands' Fisheries and to ensure Solomon Islands receives benefit from its sustainably managed marine resources. The TMDP is provided for in the FMA 2015 and is consistent with Solomon Islands National Development Strategy (NDS) 2016-2035. The NDS supports fisheries management initiatives, investment opportunity, improved food security, access to social services and basic needs, improve infrastructure and economic growth.

Solomon Islands is a member of Parties to Nauru Agreement (PNA) and benefits from the Vessel Day Scheme (VDS). In 2019 under the PNA, Solomon Islands was allocated 3,649 fishing days for purse seine vessels that could be sold to fishing companies to allow fishing in Solomon Islands EEZ. Solomon Islands take compatible measures by applying 1,000 vessels days in its archipelagic waters consistent with the VDS requirements.

The chartering of foreign long line vessels continued in 2019. Each fishing company pays for a number of fishing days under the longline VDS PAE and allocates it to its vessels. The licensing of chartered tuna longliners is conditional on landing their catch in the designated ports of Noro or Honiara. Any landing of tuna outside Solomon Islands attracts some cost on the vessel as per metric tonne, which must be paid to the Solomon Islands Government. Foreign tuna longline vessels not under charter arrangements can unload their catches in foreign ports.

The pole and line fishery was an important fishery from 1980 – 1999. Solomon Taiyo limited and National Fisheries Developments Ltd. (NFD) had a fleet of over 30 pole and line vessels to fish both in the EEZ and within the archipelagic water for skipjack and yellowfin utilizing live baitfish caught with nets from reefs (bait grounds). In the late 1990s the number of pole and line vessels declined due to high cost in maintaining the vessel and the ethnic tension (1999-2003) caused Solomon Taiyo to reduce its pole and line fleet drastically. After the ethnic tension, NFD attempted to salvage the pole and line fleet but this proved difficult due to high operational and maintenance costs along with the drop in tuna prices overseas. However, NFD maintained four pole and line vessels, reducing to two from 2015 – 2017, three in 2018 and four vessels in 2019.

4. FLAG STATE REPORTING

The national fleet is comprised of purse seine, longline and pole and line vessels. They are locally flagged vessels and are operated by local registered companies that fish in the WCPFC Convention Area that covers Solomon Islands Economic Zone.

4.1 Locally Flagged (Domestic) Vessels

The records indicate that for the 2019 reporting year there were a total of 11 national purse seiners, 53 national longliners (flagged & chartered) and 4 national pole & line flagged vessels (Table 6). The flag state is responsible to report on all gear types that are licenced by locally registered companies and operated in WCPFC Convention Area.

Table 6. Summary of the National Gear types/ fleets operating in the WCPFC Convention Area for 2015 -2019.

National Gear Types by Year from 2015 -2019					
GEAR	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
Purse Seine	8	8	10	10	11
Longliner	1	0	0	41	53
Pole & Line	2	2	2	3	4
Total	**11**	**10**	**12**	**54**	**68**

Source: MFMR License report 2019.

In 2019, the purse seine fleet comprised 7 vessels operated under National Fisheries Development (NFD), 3 operated under Southern Seas Logistic (SSL) and 1 operated under Shoreline Venture.

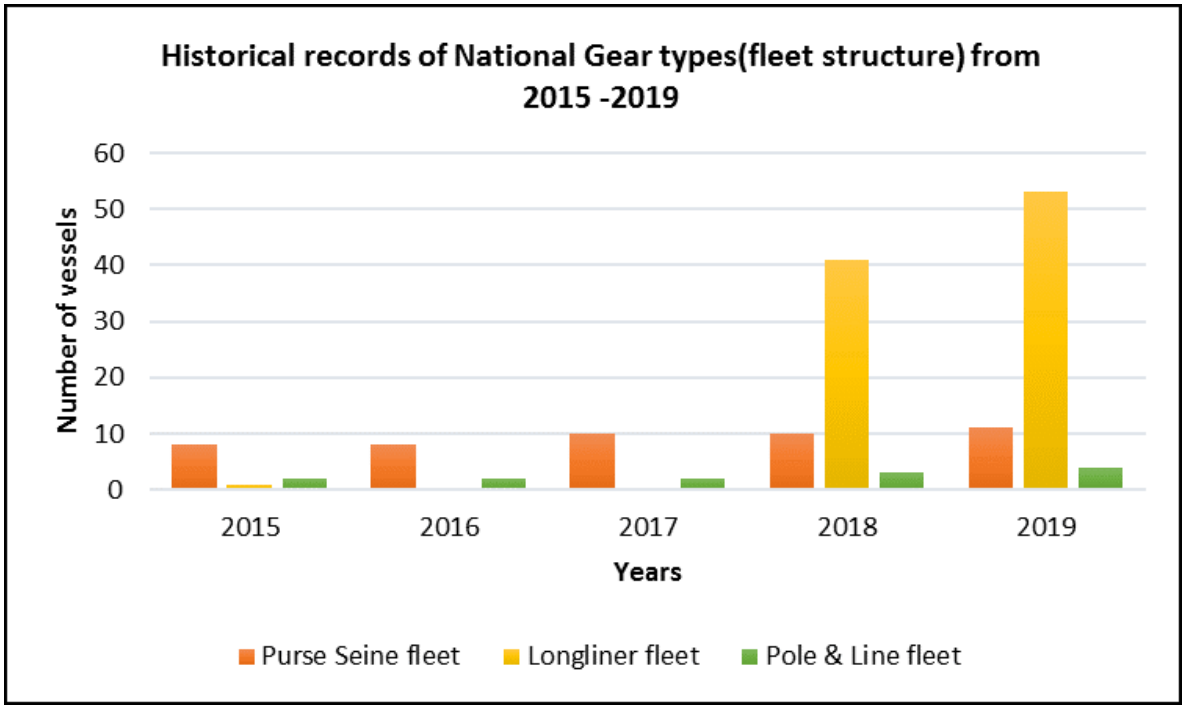
The 5 purse seiners that are less than 50 metres with a gross tonnage of 500 mt (see Table 2) are dominated by local crews and are permitted to fish in the MGA utilising anchored FADs to catch tuna for the Noro cannery.

The following registered companies are engaged in licensing of the longline vessels. NFD with 20 chartered vessels, Global Fishery with 13 chartered vessels, Willfish Investment with 11 chartered vessels, Solong Seafood Development Ltd with 4 chartered vessels, Southern Seas Investment with 2 chartered vessels and Premium Seafood Ltd operated 3 flagged (domestic) vessels.

The longline vessels fished outside 30 nautical miles from the baseline. These vessels employed over 98 % foreign crews and 80% of tuna caught are exported frozen to overseas market.

The domestic pole and line fleet of 4 vessels has 100 % Solomon Island crews and fish purposely to supply tuna to the cannery and to supply frozen tuna export products to European markets.

The graph in Fig. 4, shows a sharp increase in the number of flagged longline vessels in 2018 and 2019, while the pole and line and purse seine numbers have remained relatively steady. The increase in longliners in the national fleet is due to a change in status of charter vessels- now treated as foreign locally based and part of the national fleet.



(Source: MFMR License report 2019)

Figure 4: Historical summary of national (flagged) gear types/ fleets operating in the WCPFC Convention Area for 2015 -2019.

4.2 Catch Estimates and Distribution

NATIONAL PURSE SEINE FLEET

The national purse seine fleets actively operated in 2019 caught a total estimated catch of 71,307.72 mt (Figure 4a). The fishing activities were heavily concentrated within the MGA which accounted for 90% of the total effort (Figure 4a). Fishing operation occurs on anchored FADs and other associated fishing activities. The reserved MGA is strictly allocated for the prescribed domestic vessels 500 GRT and less than 50 metres in length. The processed data and required information are extracted from the database TUFMAN 2-Dorado reports. The total estimated catches are verified with fishing company's records and it indicates an increasing trend since 2017 for national purse seine catches (Figure 4b).

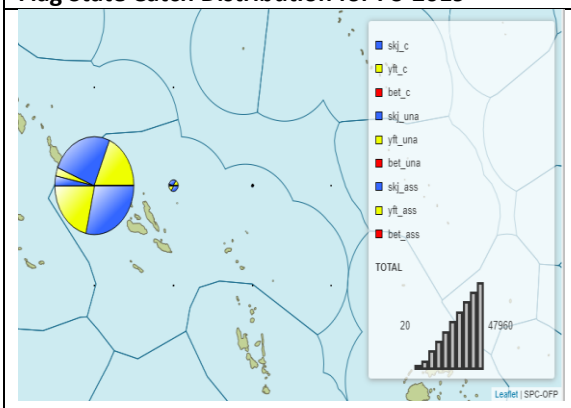
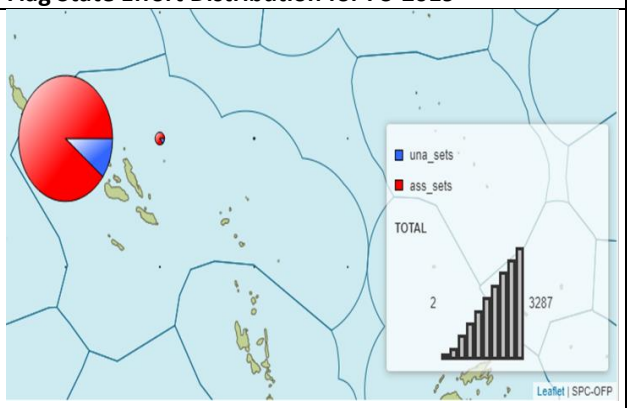
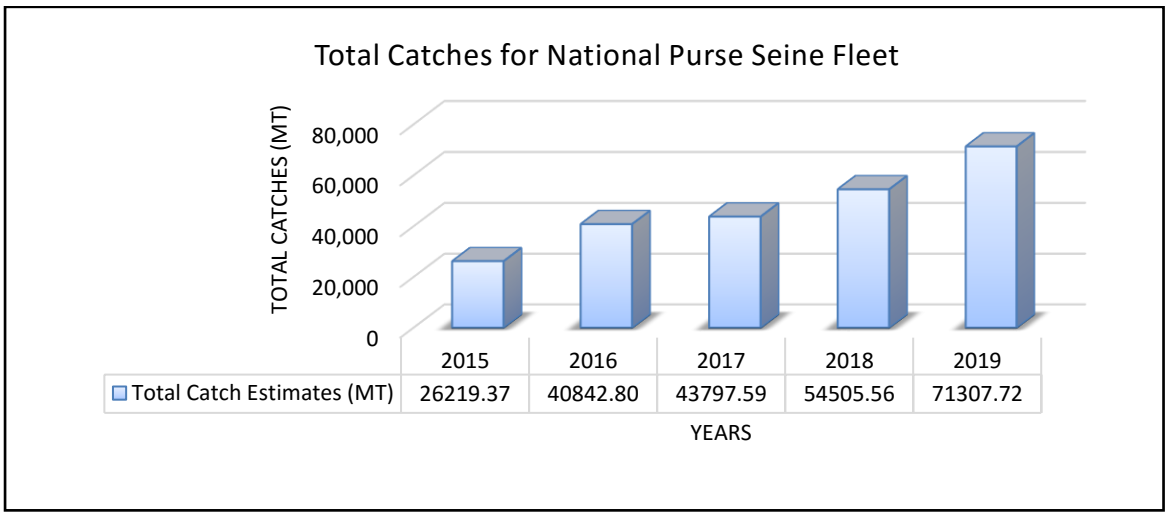
Flag State Catch Distribution for PS-2019	Flag State Effort Distribution for PS-2019
	
Source: Tufman 2-Dorado reports, 2019.	*Source: Tufman 2-Dorado reports, 2019.*

Figure 4a: Catch and Effort distribution for National Purse Seine Fleet for current year 2019.

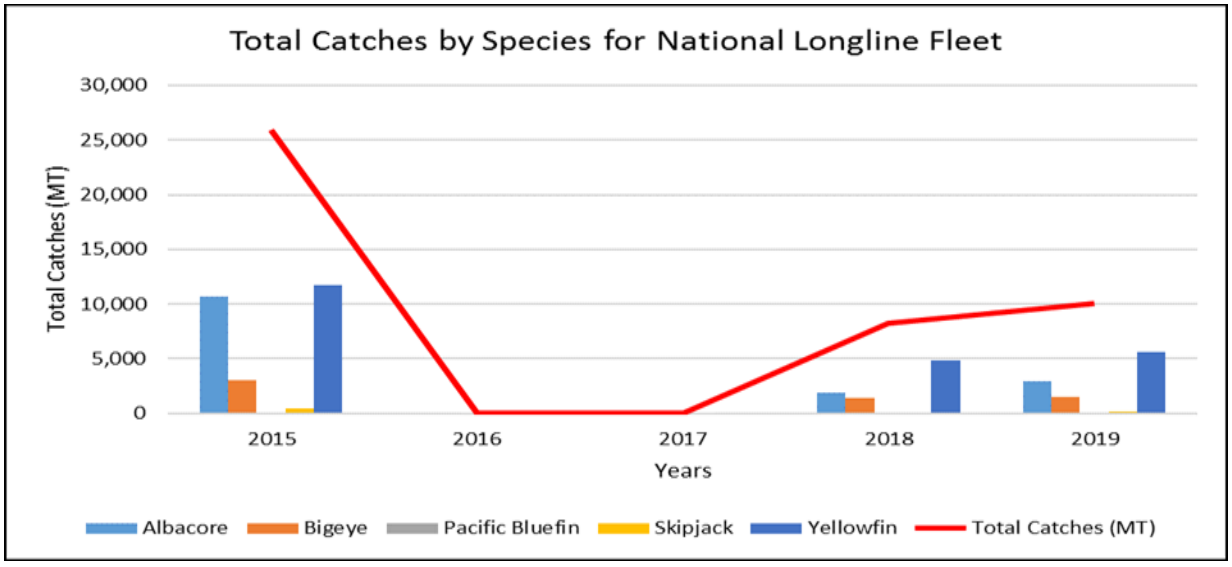


(Source: Tufman 2-Dorado reports, 2019.)

Figure 4b: Total Catches for the National Purse Seine Fleet from 2015 -2019 in the WCPFC Convention Area.

NATIONAL LONGLINE FLEET

Figure 4c represents the total catches by key tuna species caught in the Solomon Islands EEZ by the flagged and chartered longline fleet. The longline fleet are operated by the locally based companies and information is provided through the submission of data from log sheets and other dissemination of information in eLog data into database system.

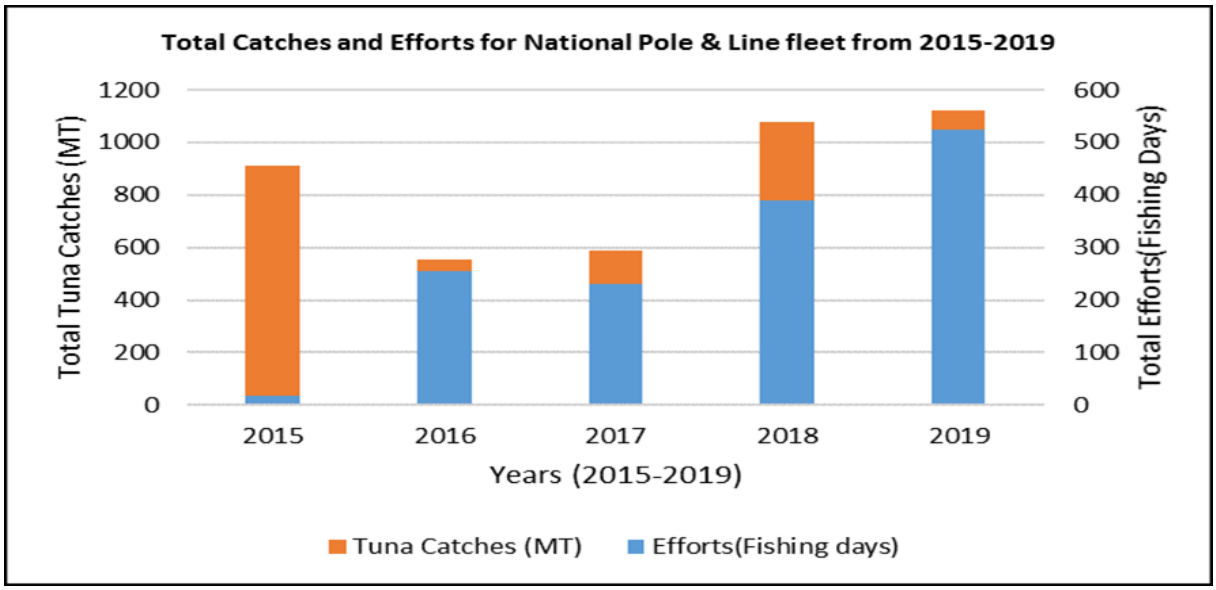


(*Source: Tufman 2-Dorado reports, 2019.)*

Figure 4c. Catches for National Longline (flagged &chartered) 2019

NATIONAL POLE & LINE FLEET

The national pole and line fleet is one of the fishing activities that continues to contribute some of its catches to produce the quality brand product for Soltuna Ltd. 2019 catches were low with 1,121mt compared to effort (Figure 4d). The operator of this fleet explains that pole and line vessels are sometimes used to do prospecting or scout fishing to support its purse Seine fleet and used for deploying anchored FADs in areas around the MGA.



(Source: Tufman 2-Dorado reports, 2019.)

Figure 4d. Catches for National Pole &Line Fleet from 2015 -2019.

5. COASTAL STATE REPORTING

Coastal state reporting refers to foreign fleets that operate in the national waters of Solomon Islands EEZ. The report includes different vessels but for the purposes of this reporting, activities are based on the foreign purse seine and foreign longline bilateral arrangements between other DWFNs (respective flag states) and Solomon Islands. All the activities reported in this section comprise catch and effort information from inside the Solomon Islands EEZ only.

5.1 Fleet structure for the Foreign Fishing Vessels

In 2019, Solomon Islands had bilateral arrangements with the Distant Water Fishing Nations (DWFNs) of Japan, Korea, Taiwan and the Philippines to have access to fish in the Solomon Islands EEZ utilizing purse seine, longline and pole and line gears. Other arrangements allow other DWFNs purse seiners and longliners to have fishing access to the Solomon Islands EEZ are the FSMA, PNA (sub-pooling arrangement)[3] and FFA-Multi lateral treaty arrangements. These arrangements allow access outside 30 nautical miles from the baseline excluding the MGA.

Table 7 below summarises the foreign licensed vessels by their flag state that operated in the Solomon Islands EEZ in 2019. These foreign vessels comprised 13 bunker vessels, 56 carrier vessels, 37 longliners, 119 purse seiners and 1 Japanese pole & line flag which are actively operating within the jurisdiction of the WCPFC area including Solomon Islands EEZ.

Table 7. Summary of the Foreign fishing vessels licensed to operate in the Solomon Islands EEZ in 2019.

Number of Foreign licensed vessels by flag and gear in 2019						
Flag	**Bunkers**	**Carriers**	**Longline**	**Pole & Line**	**Purse Seine**	**Total by Flag**
Cook Islands	**4**	0	0	0	0	**4**
China	0	0	**30**	0	**7**	**37**
Fiji	0	0	**4**	0	0	**4**
Japan	0	0	0	**1**	**28**	**29**
Kiribati	**1**	0	0	0	**7**	**8**
Korea	**4**	**21**	0	0	**26**	**51**
Marshall Islands	**1**	0	0	0	0	**1**
Nauru	**1**	0	0	0	0	**1**
Panama	**2**	**27**	0	0	0	**29**
Papua New Guinea	0	0	0	0	**6**	**6**
Phillipines	0	**5**	0	0	**15**	**20**
Taiwan	0	**2**	**1**	0	**27**	**30**
Tuvalu	0	0	0	0	**1**	**1**
Vanuatu	0	**1**	**2**	0	**2**	**5**
Total by Gear	**13**	**56**	**37**	**1**	**119**	**226**

(Source: MFMR License report and Dorado report, 2019.)

[3] MFMR License record 2019 –Bilateral arrangement and Sub-pooling arrangement.

5.2. Foreign Purse Seine Vessels

Table 8 below shows the foreign purse seiner's fleets reported catch and effort in the Solomon Islands EEZ for 2019. The total estimated catches in 2019 was approximately 22390.62 mt of key tuna species (skipjack, bigeye, yellowfin and others). Fishing patterns change due to the migration of tuna stocks.

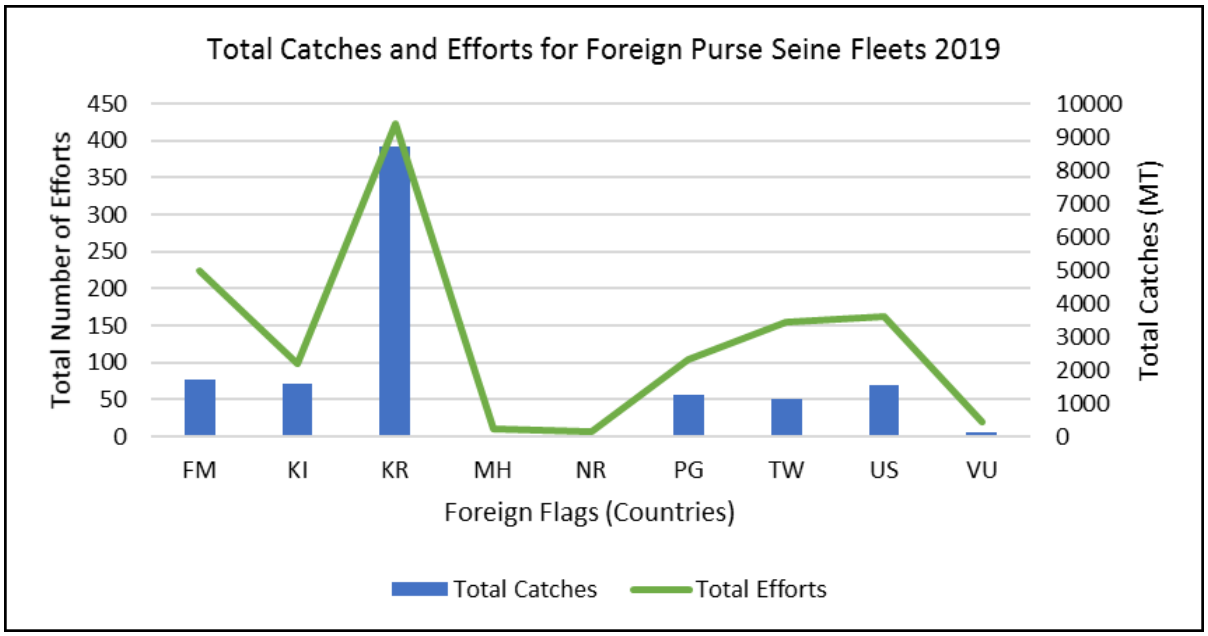
Table 8. Coastal reports on the Foreign Purse Seine Fleet with the total catch estimates and efforts for primary tuna species in the Solomon Islands EEZ for 2019.

FOREIGN PURSE SEINE FLEET -Total catch estimates and efforts for primary tuna species in the Solomon Islands EZZ for 2019										
Flag Code	Year	Efforts				Catches				
		Vessels	Trips	Sea Days	Fish Days	SKJ Catch (MT)	BET Catch (MT)	YFT Catch (MT)	Other (MT)	TOTAL Catch (MT)
FM	2019	13	18	112	81	1431.14	26	250	12.80	1719.95
KI	2019	8	9	67	57	1689.70	14	286.5	1.56	1991.76
KR	2019	19	42	272	217	9560.28	124.02	857.03	7.28	10548.61
MH	2019	2	2	4	3	0	0	0	0	
NR	2019	1	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	
PG	2019	14	20	105	76	2784.92	2.5	432.25	10.58	3230.25
TW	2019	17	31	167	124	2623.05	96.51	444.02	44.22	3207.8
US	2019	11	12	74	66	1298.21	53.7	202.26	3.08	1557.25
VU	2019	2	3	11	4	115	0	20	0	135
Totals		**87**	**138**	**815**	**630**	**19502.3**	**316.73**	**2492.06**	**79.52**	**22390.62**

(Source: Tufman 2-Dorado reports, 2019.)

5.2.1 Foreign Purse Seine Catch and Effort Distribution

The total catch and effort by different flag states or DWFNs in 2019 is shown in Figure 5a. Effort and Catch were clearly dominated by Korea.



(Source: Tufman 2-Dorado reports, 2019.)

Figure 5a. Total Catch and Effort for Foreign Purse Seine Fleets in 2019.

5.3 Foreign Longliner Vessels

Table 9 below shows the details of foreign longline vessels that operated in the Solomon Islands EEZ in 2019 under the bilateral arrangement. Note this does not include chartered longliners that are licenced under locally based companies. The foreign longline fleets comprised total of 55 active vessels; 37 Chinese flagged, 5 Fiji flagged, 2 Federated States of Micronesia flagged, 1 Korean flagged, 8 Taiwanese flagged and 2 Vanuatu flagged vessels. Their total estimated catch was 5596.27 mt.

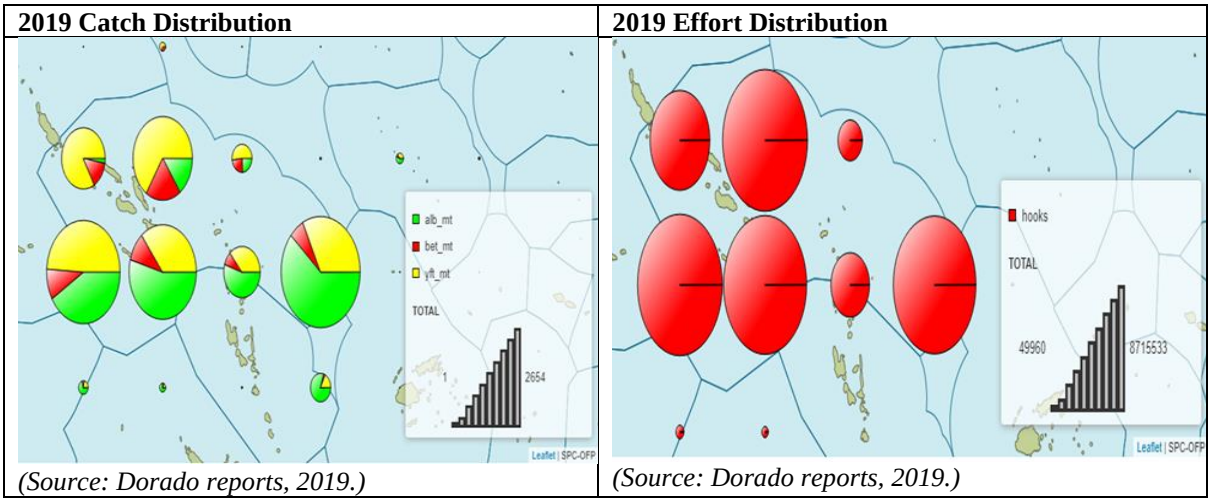
Table 9. Coastal Report for the Foreign Longline Fleet with the total catch estimates and efforts for primary tuna species in the Solomon Islands EEZ for 2019.

FOREIGN LONGLINE FLEET-Total catch estimate and effort for primary tuna species in Solomon Islands EEZ for 2019											
FLAG	Year	Vessels	Trips	Sea Days	Fishing Days	100s of Hooks	ALB Catch (MT)	BET Catch (MT)	YFT Catch (MT)	OTHER Catch (MT)	TOTAL Catch (MT)
CN	2019	37	138	5641	4775	162490	2790.36	358.86	1635.14	469.49	**5253.85**
FJ	2019	5	8	216	165	5800	65.4	15.7	69.11	12.56	**162.76**
FM	2019	2	2	132	112	3879	28.84	12.34	89.29	9.69	**140.16**
KR	2019	1	1	1	1	32	0	0.73	2.17	0.09	**2.98**
TW	2019	8	9	74	30	900	5.11	3.04	24.98	3.38	**36.52**
VU	2019	2	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Totals		**55**	**160**	**6072**	**5083**	**173101**	**2889.71**	**390.67**	**1820.69**	**495.21**	**5596.27**

(Source: Tufman 2-Dorado Reports, 2019.

5.3.1 Foreign Longline Catch and Effort Distribution

The catch and effort distribution for the foreign longline fleets scattered throughout the Solomon Islands EEZ as presented in Figure 5. Most of the albacore are caught at the south-eastern par, while yellowfin and bigeye are caught at the northern area of the EEZ (Left hand plot) and the effort (right hand plot) reflects the catch data.



(Source: Dorado reports, 2019.) *(Source: Dorado reports, 2019.)*

Figure 5. Catch and effort distribution for Foreign Longline Fleets in 2019.

6. SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS

The Solomon Islands tuna fishery is a major productive sector that contributes greatly to the economy and to the development and social benefits of the country. The resource is a very important commodity which is not only a source of income but also a means of food security.

Social services provided by the fisheries sectors both in the industries and the public sphere include employment services, access to infrastructure, education and health. All of these are means of empowering the society.

Economic value contributed towards the society and the government include through exports, revenue collection, access fees, taxes and duties that are provided in the value chain of the operation. MFMR conducts an annual economics survey and prepares a report card on the contribution of the domestic tuna industry to the nation's economy. The Government of Solomon Islands through the MFMR continues to strengthen its mandatory task of developing and implementing policy and legislation to safeguard the operation and development of this tuna fisheries. The FMA 2015 and Fisheries Management Regulations 2017 are the primary legislative mechanisms to protect and guide the operation, exploitation and sustainable management of the resource. The Tuna Fisheries Management Development Plan (TMDP) will also direct the future pathway for enhancing and sustaining the resource.

7. DISPOSAL OF CATCH

The catches offloaded by the national fleets through onshore companies are disposed of in the form of exports and for processing in the cannery. The locally registered companies involved in this activity are NFD Ltd, Willfish Investment Ltd, Global Fishery Ltd, Solong Seafood Development with two onshore processing companies namely Soltuna Company Ltd and Solfish Company Ltd. Table 9 shows details of the market destination for the national fleet.

Table 9: Disposal of Catches from the National Longline, Pole & Line and Purse Seine fleet for 2019.

Disposal of Catches from the NATIONAL LONGLINE, POLE &LINE and PURSE SEINE FLEET for 2019								
Gear	Species Description	Locally Registered Companies						Market Destination
		National Fisheries Development	Willfish Investment Ltd	Global Fishery Ltd	Solong Seafood Development	Southern Sea Investment	Foreign Longline - Local Agent	Overseas
Longline	Frozen	90.89	28.05	79.86				American Samoa
					244.27		253.74	China
					10.39		21.47	European
							1928.67	Fiji
		948.82	346.64	31.53				Japan
		3497.52						Japan(Shashimi Grade)
					66.94		66.28	New Zealand
			4.24					Panama
		356.01	407.80	1192.29				Taiwan
		80.11	21.43				98.49	Thailand
							19.76	United States
		11.65	50.94				301.42	Vietnam
		10.31	15.70		50.66		1845.41	Other Countries
	Total MT	**4995.31**	**874.80**	**1303.67**	**372.26**		**4535.23**	**Domestic**
	Frozen	278.82	57.25	2.08	19.85		393.04	Local Market(Solomon Islands)
		155.22						Undersize/Bycatch
		428.98						Soltuna Loining
							158.77	Repacking to order Solfish Ltd
	Total MT	**863.02**	**57.25**	**2.08**	**19.85**		**551.81**	
Pole & Line	Frozen	258.918						Europe(Spain & Italy)
		22.086						NFD-Cold Storage (Noro)
		865.27						Soltuna Processing(Cannery)-Noro
		30.7						Local Sale/Bycatch
	Total MT	**1176.974**						
Purse Seine	Frozen					2557		Thailand
						600		To order from oversea buyers
		956.31						Local Sale/Bycatch
		1873.62						NFD-Cold Storage
		24768.66						Soltuna Processing (Cannery)-Noro
	Total MT	**27598.5851**				**3157**		

(Source: Tufman 2-Dorado report and MFMR MCS-Fish accountancy reports, 2019)

8. ONSHORE DEVELOPMENT

Soltuna Ltd operates the Noro tuna cannery, situated in Western Province. A maximum capacity of 150 mt raw tuna can be processed daily. The tuna products include canned tuna of various brands to meet local and overseas markets, while tuna loins are exported to European markets and fishmeal is exported to Pacific countries and Asian markets.

A second tuna processing plant for Solomon Islands is planned to be situated at Bina Harbour in Malaita Province. The Solomon Island Government through the MFMR with support from donor partners are working tirelessly and are fully committed to ensure that this important industry becomes operational in the next few years.

The development of this project is proceeding well; the land site has been secured, all land-owning groups including Malaita Provincial Government and other stakeholders are in support of the initiative. The development is in line with government plans for decentralization. This will bring new jobs, improve national economy, infrastructure, standard of living and food security.

9. FUTURE PROSPECTS OF THE FISHERY

The vision of the MFMR is for a sustainable fisheries sector that contributes to the socio-economic needs of all Solomon Islanders. The mission of the MFMR is to provide effective services to facilitate sustainable management and development of our fisheries and aquatic resources for the benefit of the nation.

Policy and legislative tools are in place to support this vision and mission. The current policy focus is on finalising and launching the TMDP in 2020 and regular reviews of regulations will be undertaken (for example the Fisheries Management (Amendment) Regulations of 16th October 2019 revised license fees).

In line with the National Fisheries Policy Strategic Policy Objective 2 the MFMR aims to increase, improve and diversify the benefits that the nation receives from its offshore fisheries resources. Nevertheless, the MFMR also sees that the tuna fishery is an integral part of the nation's overall fisheries resources and encourages coastal fishermen to become involved in small fisheries projects, including aquaculture (seaweed, tilapia). Foreign investors are welcomed to venture into commercial fishing.

10. STATUS OF THE FISHERY DATA COLLECTION SYSTEMS

10.1 Data collection and verification

The MFMR through the Offshore Fisheries Division, Statistics Section are mandated to analyze and enter data into the available database systems, namely Tufman 2 and FIMs. These two systems have different data set components but play the same support role by providing data and generating reports.

The SPC TUFMAN 2 database system normally provides daily support for manual registration, entering and verification of catches from log sheets. These catch data used the system to

produce important reports. Along with Dorado reporting and Tubs reporting these generate the information required for international, regional and national reporting obligations.

The PNA FIMS database system uses data that has been submitted through the e-log system and that can be integrated automatically into the TUFMAN 2 database. The data components in FIMS captures different areas of the fishery operation such as license applications, VDS, e-Logs, observer listings, CDS and MCS.

The other newly introduced fishery data collection systems are electronic monitoring (EM) and electronic reporting (ER). These are now in operation on longline vessels in the Solomon Islands fishery. This operation captures the footage of the fishing activities and can be analyzed for combating IUU.

10.2 Port sampling programme

The port sampling programme operated from 2012 to 2015 but is no longer operational.

10.3 Transhipment

In 2019, transhipment was monitored by the compliance and enforcement officers who generate information reports (Fish accountancy and Carriers Transhipment file). Additional transhipment data is summarised from other sources generated through the TUFMAN 2 database system. Transhipment activities occurs in the two designated ports of Honiara and Noro.

(Refer to the Attachment 1, CMM 09-06 para 11 for 2019 transhipment to be reported as requirement, for Solomon Islands designated ports of Honiara and Noro, with other overseas ports tranship by flag vessels (SB)).

11. RESEARCH

Research is the backbone of fishery sector to support innovative technical skills and scientific development. At the national level, we identify the need for a research focus on target and non-target species and the impact of fishing behaviour on the stock. The scientific focus area needs for Solomon Islands are in tuna stock assessment, biological studies, oceanography, biomass surveys and ecological assessments.

Currently Solomon Islands MFMR relies heavily on regional organisations like SPC and FFA for research on the tuna fishery. MFMR aspires to build its own internal research capacity.

ATTACHMENT I

2019 - Transhipment report for Honiara and Noro designated ports within Solomon Islands national jurisdiction and overseas ports within the WCPFC Convention Area.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">1</td></tr>
<tr><td>A</td><td>Total Quantity</td><td>Total catches by species offloaded by purse seine and longline national fleets transhipping at Honiara Port, Noro Port and also at other designated ports of other regional jurisdiction in 2019
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Offloaded and received</th><th rowspan="2">Transhipped Port</th><th rowspan="2">Transhipped inside Convention Area</th><th rowspan="2">Caught inside Convention Area</th><th colspan="5">Species</th><th rowspan="2">Product Form</th><th rowspan="2">Fishing Gear</th></tr>
<tr><th>SKJ(MT)</th><th>YFT(MT)</th><th>BET(MT)</th><th>ALB(MT)</th><th>Total(MT)</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6">Overseas</td><td>Majuro</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>7894.03</td><td>1082</td><td>102</td><td>0</td><td>9078.03</td><td rowspan="6">Frozen Whole</td><td rowspan="6">Purse Seine</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tarawa</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>5027.08</td><td>589</td><td>14</td><td>0</td><td>5630.08</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pohnpei</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>2288.2</td><td>232</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>2520.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Funafuti</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>2408.12</td><td>145</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>2560.12</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rabaul</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>2043</td><td>325</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2370</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bangkok</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>929</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>930</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Domestic</td><td>Noro</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>16867.77</td><td>11244.09</td><td>56.5</td><td>0</td><td>28168.36</td><td rowspan="2">Frozen Whole</td><td rowspan="2">Purse Seine</td></tr>
<tr><td>Honiara</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>3030.16</td><td>443</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>3482.16</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="11"></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Overseas</td><td>Suva</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>0.9017</td><td>29.3654</td><td>4.5618</td><td>45.2921</td><td>80.12</td><td rowspan="2">Frozen Whole</td><td rowspan="2">Longline</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Domestic</td><td>Noro</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>5.06</td><td>837.683</td><td>262.005</td><td>523.5915</td><td>1628.34</td><td rowspan="2">Frozen Whole</td><td rowspan="2">Longline</td></tr>
<tr><td>Honiara</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>24.551</td><td>131.7115</td><td>50.5393</td><td>223.1194</td><td>429.92</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>B</td><td>Transhipped in port, transhipped at sea in areas of national jurisdiction, and transhipped beyond areas of national jurisdiction;</td><td>Transhipments information reported were conducted in Honiara, Noro and other designated port of other regional jurisdiction (see Table in section 1A)</td></tr>
<tr><td>C</td><td>Transhipped inside the Convention Area and transhipped outside the Convention Area;</td><td>Transhipments were conducted in Honiara, Noro and other regional ports within the convention area (see Table in section 1A).</td></tr>
<tr><td>D</td><td>Caught inside the Convention Area and caught outside the Convention Area;</td><td>All catch transhipped in Honiara, Noro and other overseas ports were caught within the convention area. According to all transhipping vessels catch log sheet’s no catches were noted to have been caught in positions outside of the convention area (WCPO).</td></tr>
<tr><td>E</td><td>Species;</td><td>The species transhipped are, ALB, BET, SKJ and YFT from the gear type longliner (Chartered) & li purse seine.</td></tr>
<tr><td>F</td><td>Product form; and</td><td>All of the species transhipped are all in frozen and whole product.</td></tr>
<tr><td>G</td><td>Fishing gear used</td><td>Fishing gear used are purse seine and longline transhipped into carrier vessels</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">2</td></tr>
</table>

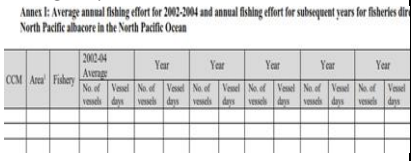
<table>
<tr><td>A</td><td>Total Number</td><td>Total number of Transhipments by SB National fishing vessels transhipping at Honiara Port, Noro port and also at other designated ports of other regional jurisdiction in 2019.
<table>
<tr><th>Offloaded and received</th><th>Transhipped Port</th><th>Transhipped inside Convention Area</th><th>Caught inside Convention Area</th><th>Number of Vessels</th><th>Number of Transhipment</th><th>Fishing Gear</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6">Overseas</td><td>Majuro</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>4</td><td>11</td><td rowspan="6">Purse Seine</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tarawa</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>7</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pohnpei</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>3</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Funafuti</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rabaul</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>5</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bangkok</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Domestic</td><td>Noro</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>7</td><td>83</td><td rowspan="2">Purse Seine</td></tr>
<tr><td>Honiara</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>4</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="7"></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Overseas</td><td>Suva</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td rowspan="2">Longline</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Domestic</td><td>Noro</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>19</td><td>50</td><td rowspan="2">Longline</td></tr>
<tr><td>Honiara</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>16</td><td>20</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>B</td><td>Transhipped in port, transhipped at sea in areas of national jurisdiction, and transhipped beyond areas of national jurisdiction;</td><td>The transhipments were conducted in Honiara, Noro and other regional designated ports of other national jurisdiction (see Table in section 2A).</td></tr>
<tr><td>C</td><td>Transhipped inside the Convention Area and transhipped outside the Convention Area;</td><td>The transhipment were conducted in Honiara, Noro and other regional designated ports within the convention area (WCPO) (see Table in section 2A).</td></tr>
<tr><td>D</td><td>Caught inside the Convention Area and caught outside the Convention Area; and</td><td>All catch were caught inside the convention area (WCPO) and were frozen and whole form.</td></tr>
<tr><td>E</td><td>Fishing gear.</td><td>Purse seiner, Longliner and carrier vessels.</td></tr>
</table>

ATTACHMENT II.
2019 - ADDENDUM TO ANNUAL REPORT PART 1

ADDENDUM TO ANNUAL REPORT PART 1

Specific information to be provided in Part 1 as required by CMMs

13 March 2020

<table>
<tr>
<td>CMM 2019-03 [North Pacific Albacore], Para 3</td>
<td>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. The reports for both catch and fishing effort shall be made by gear type. Catches shall be reported in terms of weight. Fishing effort shall be reported in terms of the most relevant measures for a given gear type, including at a minimum for all gear types, the number of vessel-days fished using the template provided in Annex 1.
Annex 1:
 
Annex I: Average annual fishing effort for 2002-2004 and annual fishing effort for subsequent years for fisheries dir
North Pacific albacore in the North Pacific Ocean
CCM | Area | Fishery | 2002-04 Average | Year | Year | Year | Year | Year
No. of vessels | Vessel days</td>
<td>CMM 2019-03 North Pacific Albacore catches for LL National Fleets from 2015- 2019
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">CCM</th><th rowspan="2">Area</th><th rowspan="2">Fishery</th><th colspan="2">2002-04 Average</th><th colspan="2">2015</th><th colspan="2">2016</th><th colspan="2">2017</th><th colspan="2">2018</th><th colspan="3">2019</th></tr>
<tr><th>No. of Vessels</th><th>Vessel days</th><th>No. of Vessels</th><th>Vessel days</th><th>No. of Vessels</th><th>Vessel days</th><th>No. of Vessels</th><th>Vessel days</th><th>No. of Vessels</th><th>Vessel days</th><th>No. of Vessels</th><th>Vessel days</th><th>Catches (MT) Raised</th></tr>
<tr><td>Solomon Islands</td><td>WCPFC Convention Area</td><td>Longline</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>15</td><td>455</td><td>2</td><td>93</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>128</td><td>9</td><td>561</td><td>50.53</td></tr>
</table>
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMM 2006-04 [South West striped Marlin], Para 4</td>
<td>In accordance with paragraph 1, CCMs shall provide information to the Commission, by 1 July 2007, on the number of their vessels that have fished for striped marlin in the Convention area south of 15°S, during the period 2000 – 2004, and in doing so, nominate the maximum number of vessels that shall continue to be permitted to fish for striped marlin in the area south of 15°S. 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.</td>
<td>This reported CMM 2006-04 is not applicable as no Solomon Islands flagged vessels fish for striped marlin, south of 15°S in the Convention area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMM 2009-03 [Swordfish], Para 8</td>
<td>CCMs shall report to the Commission the total number of vessels that fished for swordfish and the total catch of swordfish for the following:
a. vessels flying their flag anywhere in the Convention Area south of 20°S other than vessels operating under charter, lease or other similar mechanism as part of the domestic fishery of another CCM;</td>
<td>The report CMM 2009-03 does not applied for Solomon Islands flagged vessels fishing for swordfish as there are no catch records south of 20°S in the convention area.</td>
</tr>
</table>

	b. vessels operating under charter, lease or other similar mechanism as part of their domestic fishery south of 20°S; and c. any other vessels fishing within their waters south of 20°S. This information shall be provided in Part 1of each CCM's annual report. Initially, this information will be provided in the template provided at Annex 2 for the period 2000-2009 and then updated annually. **Note: WCPFC11 confirmed a common understanding that "total catch" in this reporting requirement refers to both targeted and bycatch catches of swordfish.*	
CMM 2009-06 [Transshipment], Para 11 (ANNEX II)	ANNEX II TRANSHIPMENT INFORMATION TO BE REPORTED ANNUALLY BY CCMs Each CCM shall include in Part 1 of its Annual Report to the Commission: (1) the total quantities, by weight, of highly migratory fish stocks covered by this measure that were transhipped by fishing vessels the CCM is responsible for reporting against, with those quantities broken down by: a. offloaded and received; b. transhipped in port, transhipped at sea in areas of national jurisdiction, and transhipped beyond areas of national jurisdiction; c. transhipped inside the Convention Area and transshipped outside the Convention Area; d. caught inside the Convention Area and caught outside the Convention Area; e. species; f. product form; and g. fishing gear used (2) the number of transshipments 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	**Transshipment information for CMM 09-06, Para II (ANNEX II) is provided as attachment 1 to the Annual Report Part 1.**

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>Convention Area; and
fishing gear.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>CMM 2010-07 [Sharks], Para 4</td><td>Each CCM shall include key shark species*, as identified by the Scientific Committee, in their annual reporting to the Commission of annual catch and fishing effort statistics by gear type, including available historical data, in accordance with the WCPF Convention and agreed reporting procedures. CCMs shall also report annual retained and discarded catches in Part 2 of their annual report. CCMs shall as appropriate, support research and development of strategies for the avoidance of unwanted shark captures (e.g. chemical, magnetic and rare earth metal shark deterrents).
*footnote 2: The key shark species are blue shark, silky shark, oceanic whitetip shark, mako sharks, and thresher sharks, porbeagle shark (south of 20°S, until biological data shows this or another geographic limit to be appropriate) and hammerhead sharks (winghead, scalloped, great, and smooth).
*Note; Whale Sharks (Rhincodon typus) was included as a key shark species by WCPFC9 (2012)</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Category</th><th rowspan="2">Species</th><th colspan="2">2015</th><th>2016</th><th>2017</th><th colspan="2">2018</th><th colspan="2">2019</th></tr>
<tr><th>Raised Catch (MT)</th><th>Discards estimates (MT)</th><th>Retained estimates (MT)</th><th>Retained estimates (MT)</th><th>Retained estimates (MT)</th><th>Discards estimates (MT)</th><th>Retained estimates (MT)</th><th>Discards estimates (MT)</th></tr>
<tr><td>SHK</td><td>FAL</td><td>0</td><td>0.97</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1.84</td><td>0</td><td>1.49</td></tr>
<tr><td>SHK</td><td>HAM</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>SHK</td><td>MAK</td><td>0.74</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>20.98</td><td>3.85</td><td>25.43</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>SHK</td><td>OCS</td><td>0</td><td>2.45</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0.12</td><td>0</td><td>0.21</td></tr>
<tr><td>SHK</td><td>POR</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>SHK</td><td>RHN</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>SHK</td><td>THR</td><td>0</td><td>13</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0.56</td><td>0</td><td>0.28</td></tr>
</table>
Refer to extract Table 1b that provide the raised catches for sharks species as per report in the above.)</td></tr>
<tr><td>CMM 2011-03 [Impact of PS fishing on cetaceans], Para 5</td><td>CCMs shall include in their Part 1 Annual Report any instances in which cetaceans have been encircled by the purse seine nets of their flagged vessels, reported under paragraph 2(b).</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Flag</th><th>Date</th><th>Lat</th><th>Lon</th><th>EEZ</th><th>Species</th><th>Catch (n)</th><th>FATE</th></tr>
<tr><td>SB</td><td>15/09/2019</td><td>0314.030S</td><td>17942.936E</td><td>GL</td><td>BRYDE'S WHALE</td><td>3</td><td>Released</td></tr>
<tr><td>SB</td><td>6/10/2019</td><td>0240.330S</td><td>17509.663E</td><td>GL</td><td>BRYDE'S WHALE</td><td>1</td><td>Released</td></tr>
<tr><td>SB</td><td>5/10/2019</td><td>0240.552S</td><td>17509.336E</td><td>GL</td><td>BRYDE'S WHALE</td><td>1</td><td>Released</td></tr>
<tr><td>SB</td><td>23/01/2019</td><td>0057.123S</td><td>15058.252E</td><td>PG</td><td>FIN WHALE</td><td>0</td><td>Released</td></tr>
<tr><td>SB</td><td>29/01/2019</td><td>0452.397S</td><td>16055.725E</td><td>SB</td><td>FIN WHALE</td><td>0</td><td>Released</td></tr>
</table>
(Note: Information are collected from Dorado report for CMM 2011-03)</td></tr>
<tr><td>CMM 2011-04 [Oceanic whitetip sharks], Para 3</td><td>CCMs shall estimate, through data collected from observer programs and other means, the number of releases of oceanic whitetip shark, including the status upon release (dead or alive), and report this information to the WCPFC in Part 1 of their Annual Reports.</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Gear</th><th>Species</th><th>Total Number raised</th><th>Dead raised</th><th>Percent release dead</th><th>Alive raised</th><th>Percent release alive</th><th>Unknown raised</th><th>Percent release unknown</th></tr>
<tr><td>PS</td><td>OCS</td><td>52</td><td>16</td><td>40%</td><td>36</td><td>60%</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>LL</td><td>OCS</td><td>38</td><td>6</td><td>25%</td><td>25</td><td>50%</td><td>6</td><td>25%</td></tr>
</table>
(Note: Data collected from Dorado reports and Tubs reports are verified and captured in the above table for the reported CMM 2011-04)
Refer to table above is the total estimated catch of oceanic whitetip sharks by SB fleet Purse Seine is 52 with 60% being released alive and also the SB fleet Longline is 38 with 25% released alive respectively.</td></tr>
<tr><td>CMM 2012-04 [Whale sharks], Para 06</td><td>CCMs shall advise in their Part 1 Annual Report of any instances in which whale sharks have been encircled by the purse seine nets of their flagged vessels, including details required under paragraph 4(b).</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Gear</th><th>Flag</th><th>Species</th><th>Date</th><th>Latitude</th><th>Longitude</th><th>EEZ</th><th>FATE</th><th>Type</th><th># of Individuals</th><th>Alive healthy</th><th>Alive injured</th><th>Alive unknown</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="10">PS</td><td rowspan="10">SB</td><td rowspan="10">RHN</td><td>29/09/2019</td><td>0123.424S</td><td>17930.112E</td><td>GL</td><td>DPA</td><td>INTERACTION</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>15/11/2019</td><td>0227.901S</td><td>17332.452E</td><td>GL</td><td>DPA</td><td>INTERACTION</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>27/09/2019</td><td>0000.789S</td><td>17613.384E</td><td>GL</td><td>DPA</td><td>INTERACTION</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>2/07/2019</td><td>0228.912S</td><td>16805.388E</td><td>GL</td><td>DPA</td><td>INTERACTION</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>10/08/2019</td><td>0336.407N</td><td>16544.684W</td><td>I5</td><td>DPA</td><td>INTERACTION</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>28/02/2019</td><td>0102.687S</td><td>14830.842E</td><td>PG</td><td>DPA</td><td>LANDED</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>5/03/2019</td><td>0037.773S</td><td>14326.957E</td><td>PG</td><td>UUU</td><td>INTERACTION</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>26/03/2019</td><td>0134.995S</td><td>15152.874E</td><td>PG</td><td>DPA</td><td>INTERACTION</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>18/12/2019</td><td>0703.538S</td><td>15619.678E</td><td>SB</td><td>DPA</td><td>INTERACTION</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
</table>
(Note: Collected data are extracted from Dorado report for the CMM 2012-04)
</td></tr>
<tr><td>CMM 2013-08 [Silky sharks], Para 3</td><td>CCMs shall estimate, through data collected from observer programs and other means, the number of releases of silky shark caught in the Convention Area, including the status upon release (dead or alive), and report this information to the WCPFC in Part 1 of their Annual Reports.</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Gear</th><th>Flag</th><th>Species</th><th>Total Number Raised</th><th>Released raised Dead</th><th>Percent Dead</th><th>Released raised Alive</th><th>Percent Alive</th><th>Released raised Unknown</th><th>Percent Unknown</th></tr>
<tr><td>PS</td><td>SB</td><td>SILKY SHARK</td><td>5578</td><td>4012</td><td>72%</td><td>1205</td><td>22%</td><td>361</td><td>6%</td></tr>
<tr><td>LL</td><td>SB</td><td>SILKY SHARK</td><td>2057</td><td>357</td><td>17%</td><td>1614</td><td>78%</td><td>86</td><td>4%</td></tr>
</table>
(Note: Data collected from tubs reports for the Observer program in 2019 records)
The total estimated catch of silky sharks by SB fleet purse seine is 5,578 with 22% being released alive and SB longline fleet is 2,057 with 78% being released alive.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Observer coverage (WCPFC 11 decision – para 484(b)</td><td>CCMs are to compile and include in Annual Report Part 1 to be submitted from 2015 onwards, observer coverage for their longline fleet activity in the previous calendar year, noting that revisions can be provided at the annual TCC meeting.
A sample report format is provided as guidance to assist CCMs with reporting (WCPFC11 Summary Report Attachment L Table 4)
  </td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Gear</th><th>Vessel Flag</th><th>No. of Trips</th><th>No. of Observer Trip</th><th>Register Trip coverage</th><th>Processed Observer Trips</th><th>Processed Trip coverage</th><th>No. of Sea Days-estimated</th><th>No. of Observer Sea Days</th></tr>
<tr><td>LL</td><td>SB</td><td>359</td><td>15</td><td>4.2</td><td>7</td><td>1.9</td><td>14817</td><td>1117</td></tr>
</table>
(Note: Coverage by Solomon islands observers' in National longline fleets is extracted in above table with 1.9% processed data coverage and 4.2% coverage registered for 15 observer trips.)
</td></tr>
<tr><td>CMM 2015-02 [South Pacific Albacore] Para 4</td><td>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. Initially this information will be provided for the period 2006-2014 and then updated annually. CCMs are encouraged to provide data from periods prior to these dates.</td><td>Address through the regular provision of operational catch/effort log sheet data to SPC, who automatically include these data in the WCPFC databases as per our authorization.</td></tr>
<tr><td>CMM 2018-03 [Seabirds] Para 13</td><td>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</td><td>This CMM report depends on the availability of data collected by observers or as reported by vessel captains. (See next page).</td></tr>
</table>

	fisheries to which the Convention applies. (see Annex 2 for Part 1 reporting template guideline). These reports shall include information on: 1. the proportion of observed effort with specific mitigation measures used; and 2. observed and reported species specific seabird bycatch rates and numbers or statistically rigorous estimates of species- specific seabird interaction rates (for longline, interactions per 1,000 hooks) and total numbers.	

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

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

Table x: Effort, observed and estimated seabird captures by fishing year for [*CCM*] [South of 30°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	No. of Vessels	Total Hooks	Hooks Observed	% Hooks Observed	No. of Birds	Capture Rate	South of 30S	North of 23S	Between 25S - 30S	Between 25S - 23N
2015	0	0	326221	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2016										
2017										
2018	41	24870540	861474	3.46	0	0	0	0	0	0
2019	51	34088597	831506	2.44	0	0	0	0	0	0

[1] Insert 'North of 23°N', 'South of 30°S', '25°S-30°S' or '23°N – 250°S'. For CCMs fishing in all areas, provide separate tables for each area.

[2] Provide data as captures per one thousand hooks.

Table y: Proportion of mitigation types[1] used by the fleet in [2019].

	Combination of Mitigation Measures	Proportion of observed effort using mitigation measures (area: 25°S-23°N)					
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 No. sets	2019 %
	No mitigation measures	0	0	0	0	59	13.85
	TL + NS	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TL + WB	0	0	0	0	0	0
	NS + WB+ MOD	0	0	0	0	11	2.58
	TL + WB + NS	0	0	0	0	0	0
	SS/BC/WB/DSLS	0	0	0	0	0	0
	WB+ MOD	0	0	0	0	36	8.45
	TL	0	0	0	0	0	0
Provide other combination of mitigation measures here	MOD	0	0	0	0	225	52.82
	NS	0	0	0	0	18	4.23
	NS +MOD	0	0	0	0	77	18.08

	Totals (must equal 100%)					426	100%

[1] 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 z: Number of observed seabird captures in [*CCM*] longline fisheries, 2012, by species and area.

Species	**South of 30°S**	**North of 23°N**	**23°N – 30°S**	**Total**
E.g. Antipodean albatross	0	0	0	0
E.g. Gibson's albatross	0	0	0	0
E.g. Unidentified albatross	0	0	0	0
E.g. Flesh footed shearwater	0	0	0	0
E.g. Great winged petrel	0	0	0	0
E.g. White chinned petrel	0	0	0	0
E.g. Unidentified	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0