



**SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE  
TWENTY-FIRST REGULAR SESSION**

Nuku'alofa, Tonga  
13 – 21 August 2025

---

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

---

**WCPFC-SC21-AR/CCM-28  
7 July 2025**

**VANUATU**



**SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE  
SEVENTEENTH REGULAR SESSION**

13th – 21<sup>st</sup> August 2025  
Tonga

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE COMMISSION  
PART 1: INFORMATION ON FISHERIES, RESEARCH, AND STATISTICS  
WCPFC-SC21-AR/CCM-28**

**THE REPUBLIC OF VANUATU  
FISHERIES DEPARTMENT**



**VANUATU**

<p>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 2025</p>	<p><b>YES</b></p>
---	-------------------

## CONTENTS

<b>1. Abstract</b>	2
	3
<b>2. Annual Fisheries Information</b>	
<b>3. Flag State Reporting</b>	4
3.1. Catch and Effort Trends	6
3.2. Catch & Effort Spatial Representation	7
3.4 Licensing and Fleet Structure	12
<b>4. Coastal State Reporting</b>	14
4.1. Information on Coastal Reporting	12
4.2. Catch and Effort Trends	13
4.3. Catch and Effort Spatial Representation	14
<b>5. Socio-economic Factors</b>	15
<b>6. Onshore Development</b>	15
<b>7. Future Prospects of the Fishery</b>	15
<b>8. Research and Statistics</b>	
8.1. Estimated data coverage	15
8.2. Status of Tuna fishery data collection system	16
a) Logsheet collection and verification	16
b) Observer and Port sampling Program	16
c) Unloading and Transshipment	17
d) Disposal of catch	17
8.3. Research Activities	17
<b>9. Appendix I</b>	
9.1 CMM Summary Table	17
<b>10. Appendix II</b>	
-Categories of coverage for catch, effort and size data	24

---

## ABSTRACT

---

The major tuna species caught from the foreign fishing vessels in the Vanuatu EEZ in 2024 was dominated by 65% of albacore, 21 % of yellowfin, 3% of bigeye and lastly 11% for others species of the total catch. In 2024, there was a noticeable increase in the catch compared to 2023 from 4642.984 metric tons of fish recorded to 6991.41 metric tonnes of fish. This increase in catch can be attributed to a combination of factors, including improved fishing conditions, favorable environmental factors, and potentially increased fishing effort.

In 2014, the total catch recorded was 6,622.21 metric tons (MT). In 2015, the catch slightly decreased to 6,605.78 MT. This was followed by an increase in 2016 to 9,918.50 MT, and a further rise in 2017 to 13,232.26 MT. However, in 2018, the total catch declined to 7,594.43 MT, before increasing again in 2019 to 8,939.64 MT. Between 2016 and 2017, the significant increase in catch was largely due to fishing vessels returning to operate within the Vanuatu Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). This shift contributed to fluctuations in catch volumes during those years, influenced by factors such as access to onshore facilities, availability of markets, and favourable fishing patterns.

From 2020 to 2022, catch volumes continued to fluctuate. In 2020, the total catch was 7,996 MT. The lowest catch during this period occurred in 2021, with only 3,716 MT recorded, mainly due to the severe impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on fishing operations. In 2022, catches rebounded slightly to 7,257 MT, a recovery attributed to the normalization of operations following the easing of COVID-19 restrictions. As economic activities resumed and fishing effort increased, catch volumes showed improvement.

In the period 2020 – 2024 the annual catch estimates of the Vanuatu longline fleets in the WCPO showed an increase from catches between 2020 to 2021 with a total estimate of 8,809Mt to 10,205Mt and a decrease from 2021 to 2022 with 2022 catches at 7,838.95Mt. This reduction continued on to 2023 where a record of 6,741.88Mt was recorded, this amount being the lowest in the last 5 years and which was due to the reduction in vessel effort since where vessel numbers was lowest in this period. In 2024 however, vessel numbers and effort improved and an increase in catch was seen at 7,425.95MT from 2023 levels.

Purse seiners on the other hand experienced an increase in catch estimates between the years 2020 to 2021 due to the increase in vessel effort and recording a total of 47,292Mt in 2020 and 48,597Mt in 2021. This number further increased in 2022 to 68,990MT recording the highest in the five years and being attributed to an increase in vessel numbers and effort. In 2023 however, the catch decreased to 53,907Mt and further reduced to 27,682MT in 2024 as vessel effort reduced. This catch was dominated by skipjack making up 84% of the catch followed by Yellowfin at 14% and lastly bigeye at 0.8% of the catch in 2024.

Raised 2024 data shows that catches of the main tuna species for Purse seines reduced evidently from 39,859Mt of skipjack in 2020 to 23,397Mt in 2024, the lowest caught for this species. Longline vessels also experienced a decrease in catches of Albacore as a main tuna species for this fishery with a catch total of 4,970Mt in 2020 to 2,740Mt in 2024, the lowest recorded for the 5 years.

Since 2014, locally based vessel operation had ceased as vessels were based entirely in Fiji and the Solomon Islands, however in 2019, locally based vessels moved back to fish in the Vanuatu EEZ where unloading of fish was experienced from 6 locally based foreign fishing vessels offloading fish into the Fish processing facility in Port Vila. These operations were continued to 2024 when the vessels were recalled for maintenance work before proceeding operations in 2025.

---

## ANNUAL FISHERIES INFORMATION

---

### 1. Background

The main commercial tuna and billfish species caught in the Vanuatu EEZ and by the Vanuatu fleet in the WCPFC consists of albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*), bigeye (*Thunnus obesus*), skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), yellowfin (*Thunnus albacares*), black marlin (*Makaira indica*), blue marlin (*Makaira nigricans*), striped marlin (*Tetrapturus audax*) and swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*).

As part of Vanuatu’s obligation to report the WCPFC CMMS’s for key shark species, data has also been compiled, some of which are now covered in the longline fleet tables, these are blue shark (*Prionace glauca*), silky shark (*Carcharhinus falciformis*), oceanic whitetip shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*) and mako shark (*Isurus spp.*). The main industrial fishing methods employed in the Vanuatu EEZ has been dominated by the longline gear outside 24 miles, however a few Artisanal fishers are found fishing within the 12 miles around FAD’s catching mainly Skipjack and Yellowfin. Individual fleets presented herein cover vessels with high catch and effort data coverage and these are mostly Chinese fleets with a few Fiji fleets. Other fleets such as Taiwanese fleets have cease operations over the last few years in the Vanuatu EEZ however, in 2021 a few Kiribati vessels were seen fishing in the Vanuatu EEZ. Fishing by these fleets is based through bilateral agreements and the issuance of Foreign fishing licenses.

The report covers the fishing activities in the Vanuatu EEZ and operations of the Vanuatu flag vessels that were active in the WCPFC and other broad ocean areas during the period 2017 to 2024. The report mainly focuses on the fleet structures, annual catch estimates and catch/effort distributions. The report also raises areas where new and further effort is required on the part of Vanuatu to enhance its role in contributing to the overall conservation and management of highly migratory stocks in the WCPFC area. Most of the current presented data were obtained from the OFP-SPC DORADO and Tufman2 database and which were originally collected and verified by the Vanuatu Fisheries Data Management Unit (VFDMU).

Vanuatu recognizes that there are critical data ‘gaps’ that need attention and focus on. Therefore, with the limitation of resources, the department has been working closely with SPC and FFA to collect as much information and data as possible to fill in these gaps. The delegation of designated ports recognized as PSMA countries for our Flagged Vessels have been established however are yet to be implemented and these will enable us to monitor landings of fish in foreign ports including those in Suva, Levuka and Pagopago which are currently the ports mainly being utilized. In 2023 and 2024 a few countries like Thailand, have begun sharing landing data as part of their PSMA obligations to Vanuatu and these data are useful in verification of catch data provided.

---

## FLAG-STATE REPORTING

---

### 2. Information on Flag-state Reporting

Vanuatu is currently a member of WCPFC, IATTC, SPRFMO and has ratified the NPFC. The membership of Vanuatu in these RFMOs has enabled Vanuatu’s fishing fleet to fish these RFMO’s waters for tuna and other highly migratory fish species. The Vanuatu fleet consists of 2 purse seiners and 52 long-liners with licenses to fish in the WCPFC area in 2024.

The Vanuatu fleet consists of purse seine and longline vessels fishing between the Pacific and Indian Ocean. Fishing inside the Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ) of coastal states had been possible by way of Bilateral Fishing Access (BFA) for both longlines and purse seiners. Vanuatu operates a vessel registry, the Vanuatu International Shipping Registry (VISR). The VISR has recorded over 90 vessel registrations since 2014, and currently there is a total of 95 vessels on the Vanuatu registry and these comprise of 56 Longlines, 14 Refrigerated cargo ship, 14 Trawlers, 7 Purse seines, 4 Squid jiggers and 1 oil bunker. It is a requirement through the Vanuatu Fisheries Act that all Vanuatu fishing vessels acquire an International Authorization to Fish Certificate (IATF) in order to operate in the high seas within the Pacific Ocean.

### 3. Catch and Effort Trends

The annual catch and effort estimates have been estimated for the Vanuatu fleet operating under bilateral arrangements and the large-scale longline vessels (LSLV) operating in the wider WCPFC Area. The general observation since 2020 was that there has been a variation in the annual catch and effort estimates for both the purse seine and the longline fleet.

The major tuna species for the Vanuatu longline fleet catch was dominated by albacore then bigeye and lastly yellowfin. Raised estimates for the longline fleet in 2024 were 2,740.58 MT for albacore, 2,401.69MT for bigeye and 1,266.19MT for yellowfin respectively and these catch estimates were determined from logsheet data raised using information on actual vessel Activity (VMS data). During the period 2020-2024, the longline fleet recorded its highest total annual catch estimate as 10,205.13Mt in 2021 (Table 1(a)). The longline fishery recorded the highest catches for albacore in 2022 being 3,864.15Mt and the lowest in 2024 as 2,740.58Mt. The highest catch for bigeye was in 2021 with 2,650.49Mt and lowest in 2020 with 2,182Mt. Yellowfin catches however, showed an increase from 2020 to 2024 levels with the highest recorded in

2024 with 1,266Mt and the lowest in 2022 and 2023 with 689Mt and 528Mt respectively. Albacore continues to be the dominant species in the catch for 2024 followed by bigeye and then yellowfin. Effort for the longline fishery has continued to fluctuate in the recent years from 2020-2024 as can be seen in Table 5. This fluctuation in effort is evident through the measure of the number of vessels licensed and number of days fished and sets deployed.

The purse seine fleet that operated under bilateral arrangements recorded a decrease in total catch from 2020, 2021 and 2022 levels with catch records as 47,292Mt, 48,597MT and 68,990Mt respectively. This amount reduced in 2023 to 53,907Mt and further reduced to 27,682Mt in 2024 (Table 1(b)). The effort in the total number of sets had also increased from this period of 2020 to 2022 and reduced in 2024. During this period, the main tuna species in the catch being Skipjack also showed an increase in catch from 39,859Mt in 2020 to 39,450Mt in 2021 and 57,952Mt in 2022. In 2023 and 2024, the catch for Skipjack reduced to 42,579Mt and 23,397Mt. This is also the same for the other two species Yellowfin with the catch in 2020 being 6,172Mt and reduced in 2024 to 4,058Mt and for Bigeye also with the highest catch in 2020 being 1,260MT and lowest catch in 2024 being 227Mt.

The purse seine fleets were mainly operating within the 5 degrees North and 5 degrees South and between 150 degrees East and 175 degrees West. The effort in the purse seine fishery is measured as days fishing and searching, Figures 2) b) shows the catch distributions of purse seine vessels that operated under the bilateral agreements.

The longline effort is given as 100s of hooks. The longline efforts are distributed between 40 degrees North and 40 degrees South. This implies that both the southern and northern albacore stocks were targeted. However, there was more effort experienced in the south i.e., between 10 degrees South and 40 degrees South and this effort has increased from 2020 to 2021 as effort increased in terms of vessels numbers and days fished and decreased in 2022 and this can be seen Figure 2) a) where catch has increased for both the north and south pacific region targeting Albacore.

The catch and effort data coverage for the Vanuatu fleet are high, but the size data coverages are uncertain as most of these vessels are landing their catch elsewhere and this would mostly be corroborated by the observers and port samplers in whose jurisdictions catch may have been landed or transshipped. The inferences for high, medium, and low scores for the catch/effort, and size data coverage, are provided in Appendix II.

Estimated Annual total catches of non-target, associated and dependent species by the Vanuatu purse seine fleets and long-line fleets in 2020-2024 has been sought from the Tufman2 reporting database as shown in Table 3 and 4 and as well as in Annex 1 where there is a summary table for all CMM's concerned. However, due to the Covid-19 pandemic observer placements were very low as repatriation took place, however, post covid and in 2024, observer placement on Vanuatu flag vessels has immensely improved with Vanuatu meeting its Observer coverage requirement for WCPFC.

Appendix 1 summary table also provides information on the observed species of interest (SSI) collected through observer reports for the year 2024 by ROP observers on Purse seiners and by Vanuatu observers on the Vanuatu flag longliners. Observer reports continue to be submitted to SPC for processing for all vessels being observed on by Vanuatu's Observer program.

**Table 1(a). 2024 Annual catch estimates for the Vanuatu Offshore Longline Fleet in the WCPFC Convention Area for Tuna and Billfish species.**

Year	Albacore Catch (MT)	Yellowfin Catch (MT)	Bigeye Catch (MT)	Skipjack Catch (MT)	Pacific Bluefin Catch (MT)	Black Marlin Catch (MT)	Blue Marlin Catch (MT)	Striped Marlin Catch (MT)	Swordfish Catch (MT)	Total
2020	4,970	811	2,182	113	0	3	186	89	455	8,809
2021	5,729.63	793.69	2,650.49	180.30	0	1.87	148.60	170.68	529.87	10,205.13
2022	3,864.155	689.412	2,412.037	78.942	0.466	3.08	159.179	84.78	546.898	7,838.949
2023	2921.6	528.82	2530.26	26.48	0	2.12	146.73	107.12	478.75	6,741.88
2024 – Retained	2740.58	1266.19	2401.69	248.3	0.82	1.25	297.92	158.01	338.19	7,452.95
2024 - Discarded	63.68	31.68	11.18	44.84	0	1.02	11.27	14.08	6.23	183.98

**Notes:**

- Catch data for 2020-2024 have been Raised using VMS data
- 2024 logsheet coverage was raised from 99% of logsheet coverage data
- Data was derived from Tufman2 reporting

**Table 1(b). 2024 Annual catch estimates for the National Purse seine Fleet in the WCPFC-CA for Tuna and Billfish species.**

Year	Skipjack Catch (MT)	Yellowfin Catch (MT)	Bigeye Catch (MT)	Total (MT)
2020	39,859.7	6,172.6	1,260	47,292.3
2021	39,450.63	8,323.57	823.17	48,597.37
2022	57,952	10,150	888	68,990
2023	42,579.01	10,934.65	393.46	53,907.12
2024 – Retained	23,397	4058	227	27,682
2024 - Discarded	69.35	2.92	0	72.27

**Note:**

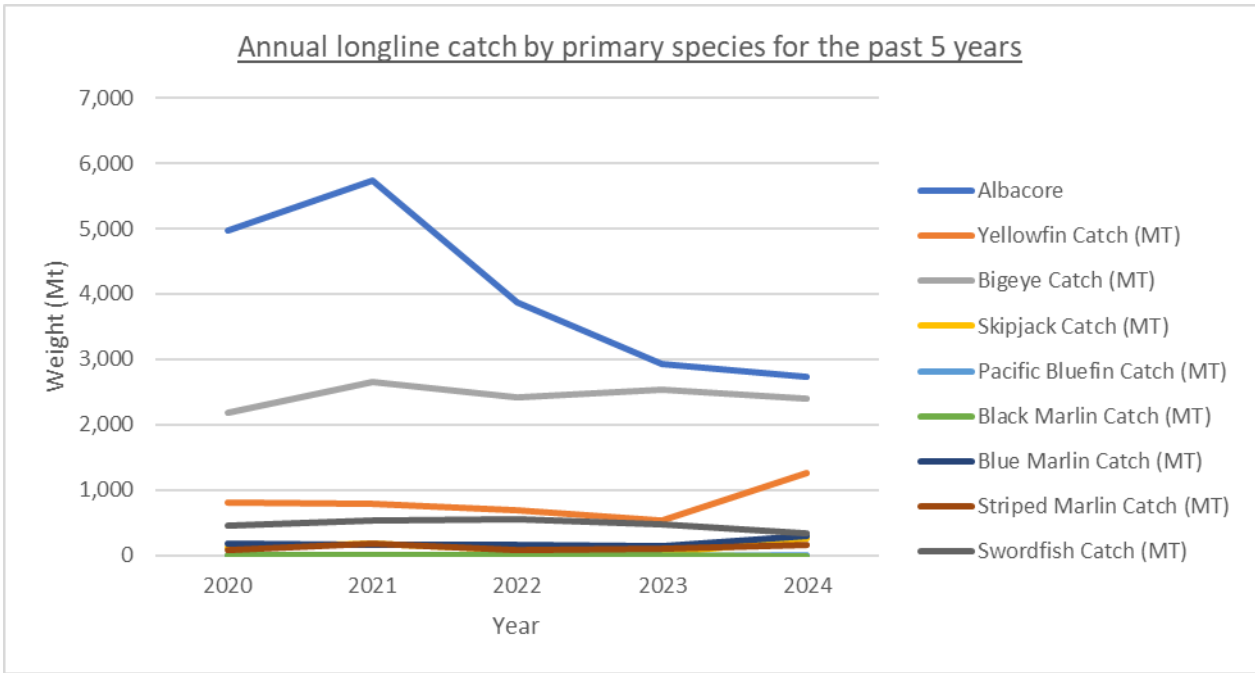
- Catch data for 2020-2024 have been Raised using VMS data
- 2024 logsheet coverage was raised from 100% of logsheet coverage data
- Data was derived from TUFMAN2 reporting

Table 1(c). 2024 Annual catch estimates for the National (Offshore) Fleet in the WCPFC-CA for Shark species – Longline.

Species	2024 (MT)
BLUE SHARK	418
SILKY SHARK	0
MAKO SHARK	3.25
OCEANIC WHTETIP SHARK	0
THRESHER SHARK	0
PORBEAGLE SHARK	0
HAMMERHEAD SHARK	0

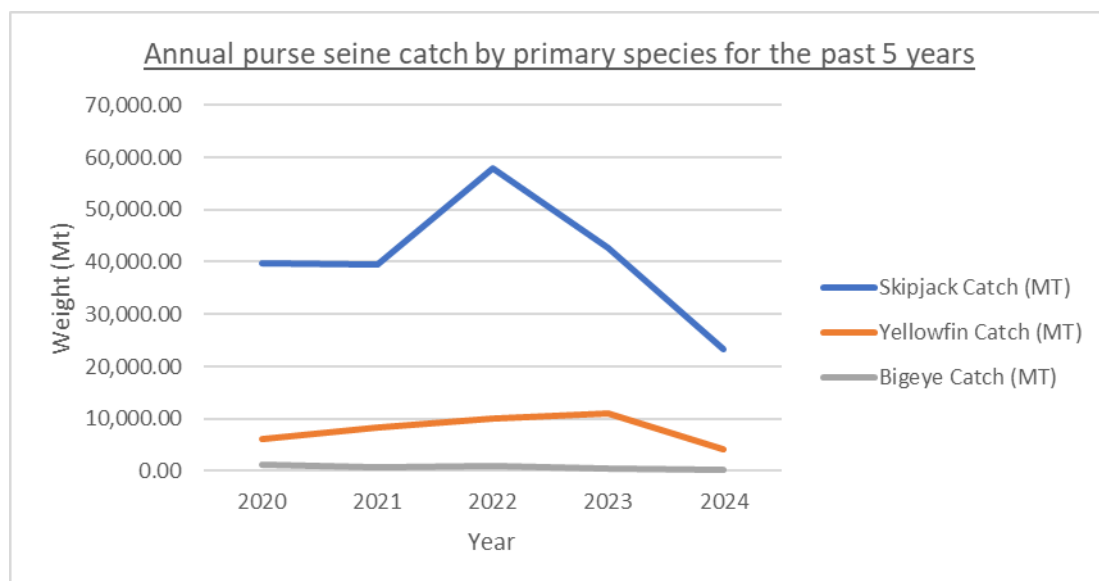
- Note:
- Catch reports retained catches of the Sharks
  - Catches were Raised from 99 % logsheet coverage
  - Data was derived from Tufman2 reporting

Figure 1(a) Historical Annual Catch and Effort estimates for the National Longline Fleet within the WCPFC-CA





**Figure 1(b) Historical Annual Catch and Effort estimates for the National Purse seine Fleet within the WCPFC-CA**



**Table 2) Annual raised catch estimates for the Vanuatu longline vessels, for tuna and billfish by Broad Ocean areas**

Area	Year	ALB	BET	YFT	SKJ	PBF	BUM	BLM	MLS	SWO
WCPFC	2023	2,882.19	2,503.21	526.61	24.45	0	146.73	2.12	107.12	404.28
	2024	2,740.58	2,401.69	1,266.19	248.3	0.82	297.92	1.25	158.01	338.19
WCPFC Convention Area (N of Equator)	2023	1,297.27	1,136.73	223	7.73	0	61.98	0	19.05	120.92
	2024	1,029.281	1,393.48	638.06	102.35	0	199.41	0.46	53.66	91.91
WCPFC Convention Area (S of Equator)	2023	1,575	1,347.18	296.90	16.42	0	83.62	1.82	86.19	277.04
	2024	1,709.81	955.91	619.32	145.76	0.82	96.47	0.79	102.57	217.68
WCPO	2023	2,709.011	1,525.349	332.587	22.91	0	81.25	0.36	57.54	180.91
	2024	2,613.82	1,512.26	910.94	243.19	0.82	218.44	0.96	132.73	117.69
EPO	2024	484.7	1,288.66	456.34	12.86	0	106.04	0.64	38.71	404.96
North Pacific Ocean	2023	1,135.9	917.33	209.52	5.44	0	54.65	0.22	14.43	183.44
	2024	1,364.48	1,506.97	700.93	109.07	0	205.757	0.46	61	120.41
South Pacific Ocean	2023	1,014.3	1,273.88	294.39	11.94	0	84.04	3.24	76.82	467.72
	2024	1,734.17	1,311.33	680.49	146.98	0.82	120.74	1.14	112.58	403.18

**Note:** N/A in the table refers to data that is not a WCPFC requirement to record. Only the species in the areas reflected in the accepted stock boundaries stated are reported for each broad ocean area

Figure 2(a). Annual Catch distribution (1°x1°) of tuna species for National Longline Fleet within the WCPFC-CA

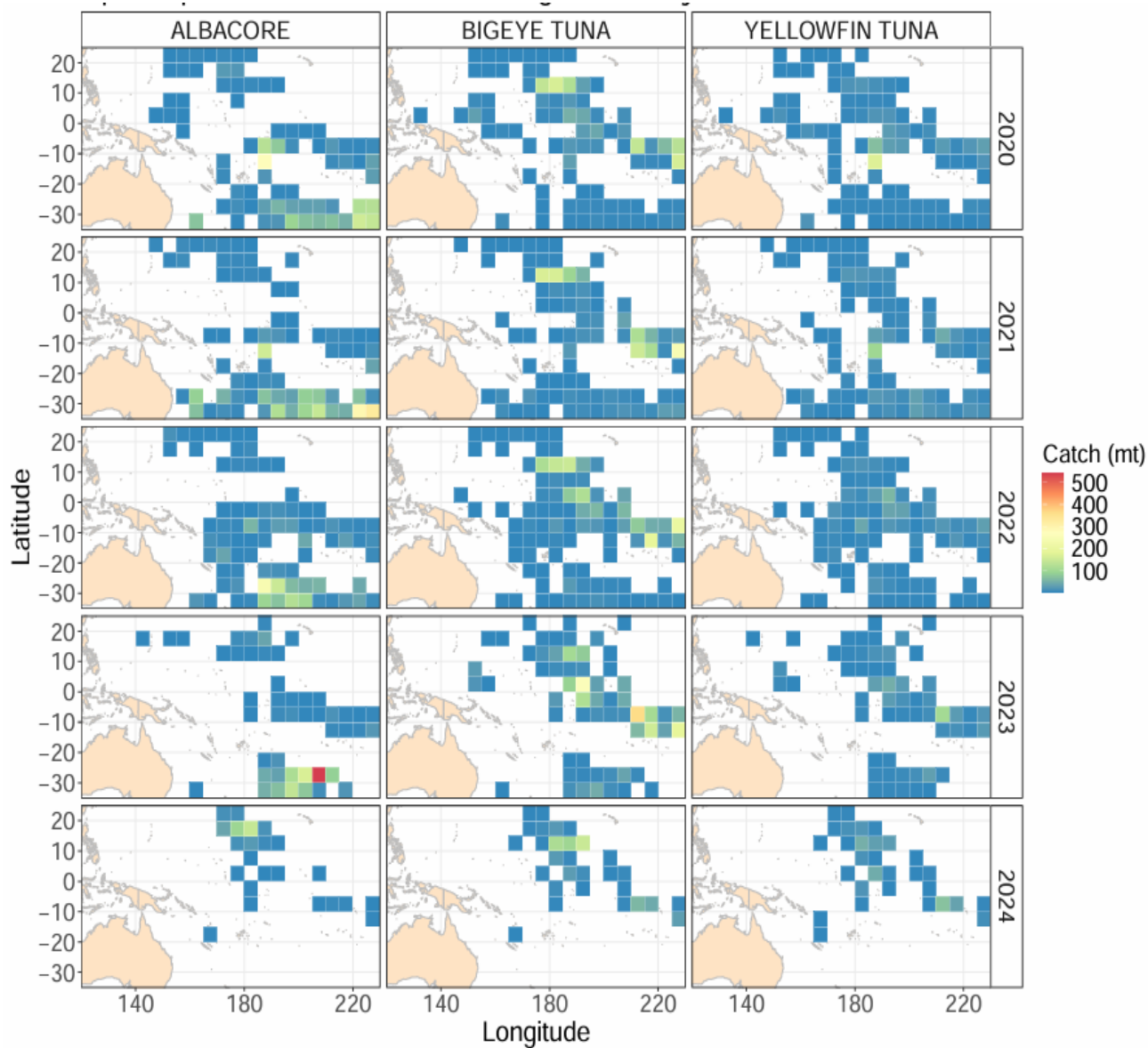
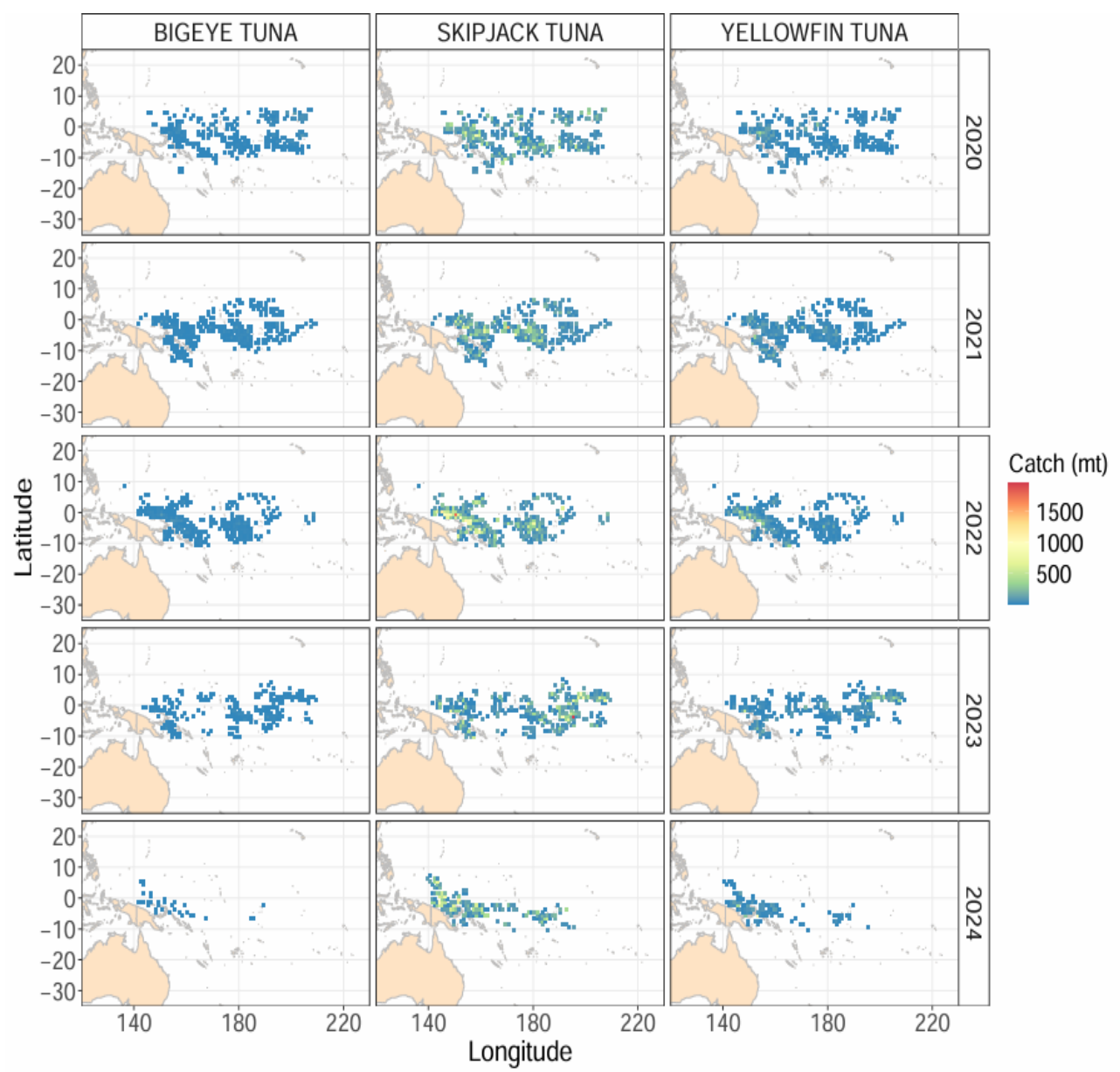


Figure 2(b). Annual Catch distribution (1°x1°) of tuna species for Purse Seine Fleet within the WCPFC-CA



**Table 3. Observed annual estimated catches of Species of Special interest (seabird, turtle and marine mammals) by gear for the National fleet in the WCPFC area.**

Vanuatu has began redeploying Observers on its Longline vessels in 2024, after a period of no deployments due to the COVID19 outbreak.

Year	Gear	Category	Species	Number	No. Alive	No. Dead
2024	PS	RAYS	MOBULA	10	0	6
	LL	BIRDS	ALBATROSS NEI	10	0	10
	LL	BIRDS	BLACK-FOOTED ALBATROSS	17	3	14
	LL	BIRDS	LAYSAN ALBATROSS	27	0	27
	LL	BIRDS	PETRELS AND SHEARWATERS NEI	1	0	1
	LL	MARINE REPTILES	GREEN TURTLE	4	2	2
	LL	RAYS	GIANT MANTA	1	1	0

**NOTES:**

- Observer coverage for LL is ~98.99 % and PS at ~16.67%

**Table 4. Annual Estimated catches of Non-target, Associated and Dependent species including Sharks caught by Vanuatu Longline Vessels**

Species	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
BLUE MARLIN	144.94	148.6	161.10	140.59	297.92
BLACK MARLIN	2.057	1.87	2.78	4.74	1.25
PACIFIC BLUEFIN	0	0	0.45	0	0.82
STRIPED MARLIN	99.266	170.68	73.56	91.53	158.01
SWORDFISH	973.546	529.87	442.54	653.16	338.19
BLUE SHARK	679.05	1346.87	1021.44	599.523	455.09
SILKY SHARK	0	0	0	0	0
OCEANIC WHITETIP SHARK	0	0.01	0.08	0	0
MAKO SHARK	66.61	217.13	88.44	0	0

**NOTES:**

- Estimates are raised based on 98.99% logsheet coverage

#### 4. Licensing and Fleet Structure

**Table 5. Annual Vessel Numbers for the National Fleet active in the WCPFC Convention Area by Gear and Size Category**

##### (a) Longline Distant Water and Offshore

Year	00-50 GRT	51-200 GRT	201-500 GRT	500+ GRT	Unknown GRT	Total Vessels
2020	0	4	17	26	0	47
2021	0	8	20	28	0	56
2022	0	7	16	23	0	46
2023	0	5	12	32	0	37
2024	0	2	8	40	2	52

**Note:**

- Fleet cover is based on Licensing information of vessels who are active
- Vessel number for 2024 is sought from Vanuatu License listing for 2024
- Fleet cover also excludes vessels who are chartered to other countries
- In 2024, 17 vessels were chartered to other countries and therefore are not included in this table

##### (b) Purse Seine -Bilateral Access

Year	00-50 GRT	51-200 GRT	201-500 GRT	1500+ GRT	Unknown GRT	Total Vessels
2020	0	0	3	3	0	6
2021	0	0	2	4	0	6
2022	0	0	2	6	0	8
2023	0	0	2	5	1	8
2024	0	0	0	2	0	2

**Note:**

- Vessel number is sought from the Vanuatu License listing for 2024
- Fleet cover also excludes vessels who are chartered to other countries
- In 2024, 5 vessels were chartered to other countries and therefore are not included in this table

Figure 3) a) Annual vessel numbers for the National Longline fleet in the WCPFC-CA

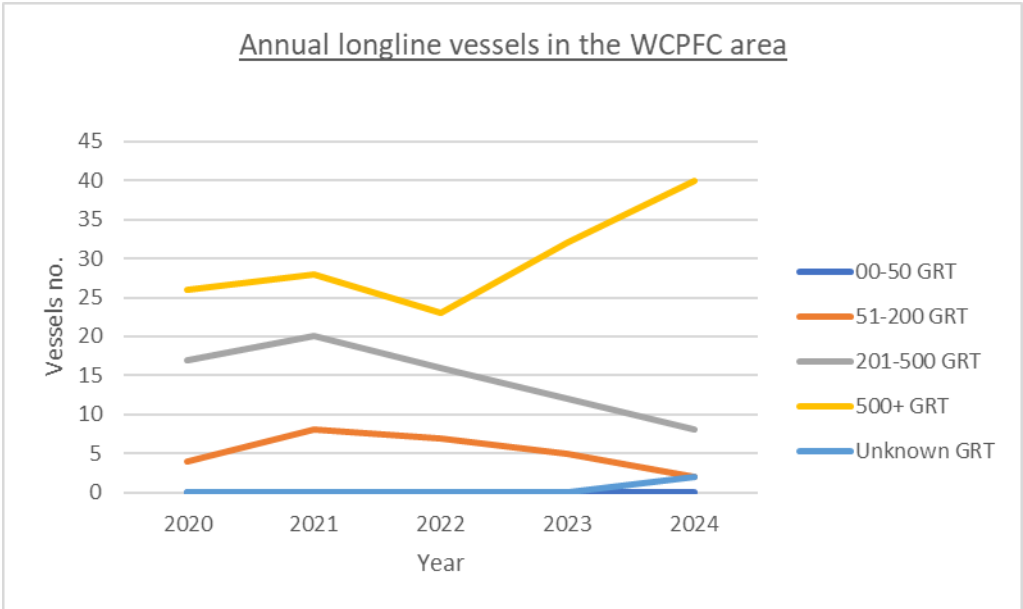
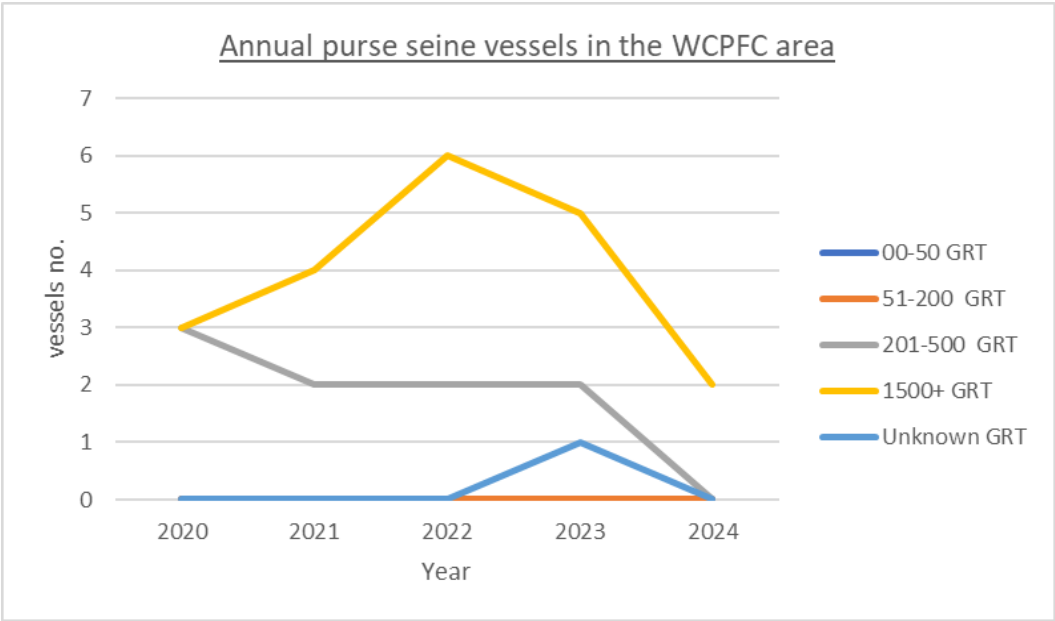


Figure 3) b) Annual vessel numbers for the National Purse seine fleet in the WCPFC-CA



---

## COASTAL STATE REPORTING

---

### 5. Information on Coastal State Reporting

The Vanuatu Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) is approximately 690,000 square kilometres and includes over 80 islands and an area of archipelagic waters. Commercial tuna fishing commenced in Vanuatu in 1957 with the establishment of the Japanese South Pacific Fishing Company Limited (SPFC) longline transshipment base at Palekula, Espiritu Santo Island. The base, consisting of a wharf and cold storage facilities, was substantially upgraded in 1974. After handling annual landings of between 4-15,000 tonnes since 1969, SPFC closed its operations in the late 1980s and the facility was turned over to the Government of the Republic of Vanuatu. US purse-seiners, licensed under the US Treaty fished on four occasions in Vanuatu waters in 1999 with very small catches and again in 2020 with one vessel undergoing one trip.

In the Vanuatu EEZ fishing has been through Bilateral Fishing Agreements (BFA) particularly with Fiji and Solomon Island based companies. These catch proportions were similar to the historical tuna catch compositions. The recent tuna fishery in Vanuatu has generally seen a rapid expansion of fishing effort since 2006 but slowing decreased from 2013 and then rose again from 2016 to 2017 where it then decreased in 2018, increased in 2019, decreases again in 2020, further decreased in 2021 and then increased in 2022 and again decreases in 2023 and again increased in 2024.

It is noted that high catches were usually obtained with high effort.

### 6. Catch and Effort Trends

During the period 2015 to 2019, the total annual catch for all the foreign fleets in Vanuatu EEZ had fluctuated. Starting in 2013, the catch level was 8,181.823mt, but there is an upturn from 8,181Mt in to 6,600mt in 2014 and 2015. However, there was an increase to 9,918Mt in 2016 and further increase in 2017 to 13,232.261mt. In 2018, there was a subsequent decrease to 7,594.427Mt, followed by a slight increase to 8,939Mt in 2019. This was followed by another slight decline in 2020 to 7,976.273MT and a subsequent decrease to 3,716.595MT in 2021. In 2022 the catch levels rebounded to 7,257Mt and again decreases in 2023 to 4,642MT and again rebounded to 6,991.411MT in 2024. The reduction in catch from 2013-2015 was a result of the effort decline that took place for that period as the vessels shifted their operations to Solomon Islands. The catch was largely attributed to the Chinese fleet which recorded over 70% of the total catch in the previous years. Fishing effort continued to decrease from 2014 to 2015 from 65 vessels to 49 vessels but increased to 74 vessels in 2016 and again to 75 in 2019 but reduced from 71 vessels in 2020 to 66 in 2021, 57 in 2022, 48 in 2023 and 66 in 2024. The reduction in the last few years before Covid 19 hit was due to the shift towards the eastern pacific where fishing was believed to be very good and after 2015 vessels started coming back to fish in the VU EEZ. However, in the year 2019 to 2021, the reduction was witnessed as a result of the Covid19 pandemic that hit late 2019 and affected vessel operations from 2020 to 2021. In 2022 there was a further rise in catch level as fishing effort increased and fishing activity returned to pre- pandemic levels after the COVID-19 outbreak. In 2023 there was a reduction in catch due to reduction in fishing effort and in 2024 the catch rebounded again with a total catch of 6,991.411MT and will expect to increase once all logsheets have been submitted and entered. Unraised and provisional estimates for these licensed fleets in 2024 were 4,536.194t, 1491.167Mt and 181.09Mt for albacore, yellowfin and bigeye respectively and these catch estimates were determined from logsheets data. The annual estimated tuna catch

composition by weight for 2024, was again dominated by albacore (66%), yellowfin (21%) , minor bigeye (3%) and 10% other tuna and tuna-like species.

In 2024, catch rates however, increased compared to 2023 levels due to the increase in effort which is recorded as the number of fishing vessels fishing as well as the number of hooks used and trips taken. Logsheet coverage for 2024 is averaged at 75.89%. Thus, catch figures as seen in Table 6 are sure to improve slightly when logsheet coverage increases to 100%. The annual longline estimated tuna catch composition by weight for 2024, was again dominated by albacore (66%), yellowfin (21%), minor bigeye 3% and other tuna and tuna-like species 10%). These catch proportions were similar to the historical tuna catch compositions. The recent tuna fishery in Vanuatu has seen a general increase in both fishing effort and catch estimates respectively in 2024.

Data regarding the fishing operations of the Vanuatu fleet have been provided by the various members in whose jurisdictions the vessels may have operated, and also by various established fishing agents in Vanuatu.

**Table 6. Annual Catch and Effort estimates for Each Foreign Fleet by Gear and Primary species in the National EEZ**

**2024.**

<b>Flag</b>	<b>Vessels</b>	<b>Trips</b>	<b>ALB Catc h (MT)</b>	<b>BET Catc h (MT)</b>	<b>YFT Catc h (MT)</b>	<b>OTHER Catc h (MT)</b>	<b>TOTAL Catc h (MT)</b>
<b>CN</b>	50	112	3570.612	139.715	1156.926	652.85	5520.103
<b>FJ</b>	3	7	218.568	13.618	79.453	32.258	343.917
<b>KI</b>	10	20	694.405	21.051	208.58	96.229	1020.265
<b>SB</b>	1	2	45.9	1.644	15.048	10.151	72.743
<b>VU</b>	2	6	6.709	2.963	23.23	1.481	34.388
<b>Total</b>	66	147	4536.19	178.991	1483.237	792.969	6991.416

*Note: Data is sought from Tufman2 with 2024 logsheet coverage summary at 75.89%*

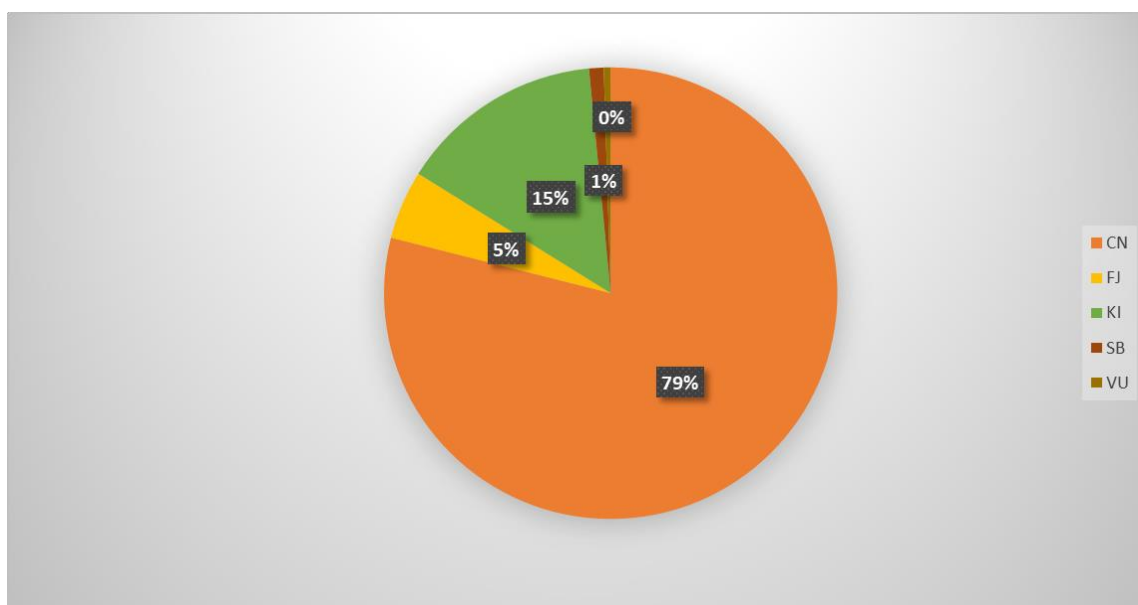
**2023**

<b>FLAG</b>	<b>Vessels</b>	<b>Trips</b>	<b>ALB Catc h (MT)</b>	<b>BET Catc h (MT)</b>	<b>YFT Catch (MT)</b>	<b>OTHER Catc h (MT)</b>	<b>TOTAL Catc h (MT)</b>
CN	57	132	2772.558	128.979	683.842	415.665	4001.044
FJ	4	7	289.513	9.956	45.226	45.821	390.516
KI	9	9	209.098	6.298	22.731	13.627	248.754
SB	1	1	0.51	0	0.077	0.083	0.67
VU	1	1	0	0.05	1.95	0	2
<b>Total</b>	72	150	3271.679	145.283	753.826	475.196	4642.984

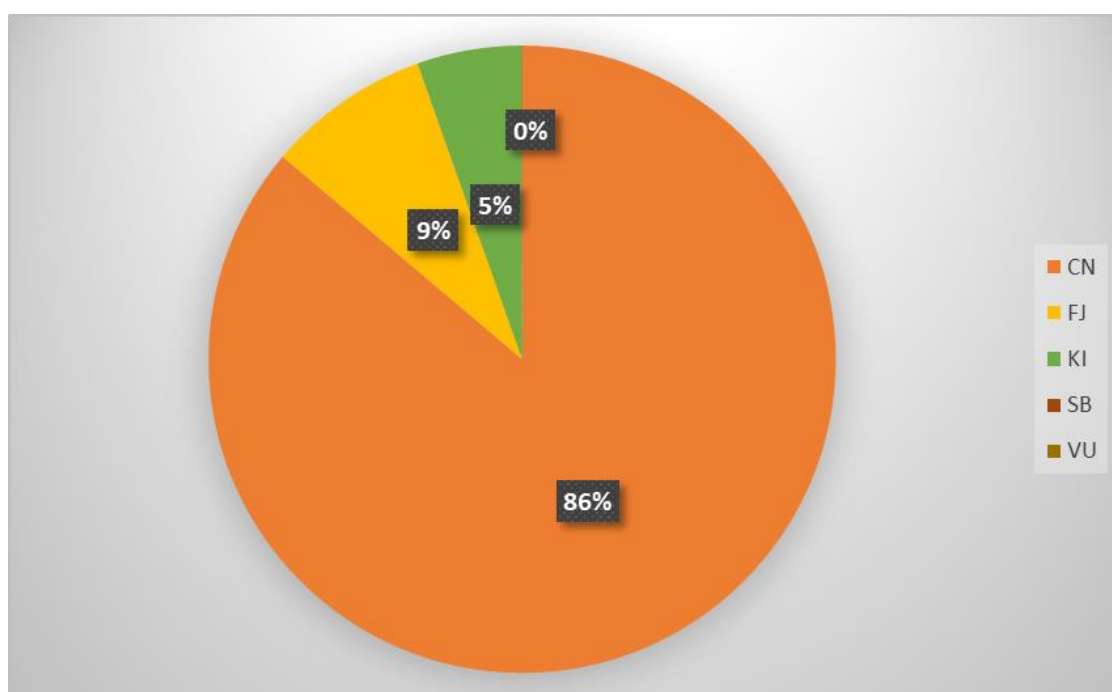
*Note: Data is sought from Tufman2 with 2023 logsheet coverage summary at 96.56%*



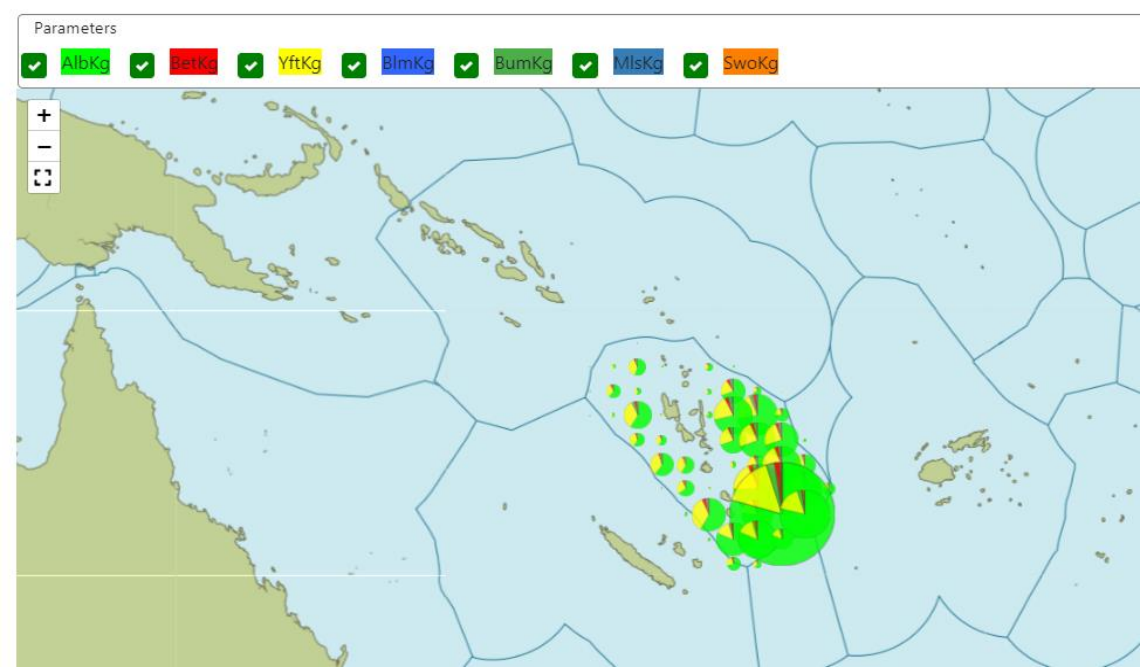
**Catch composition of fleets in VU EEZ – 2024**



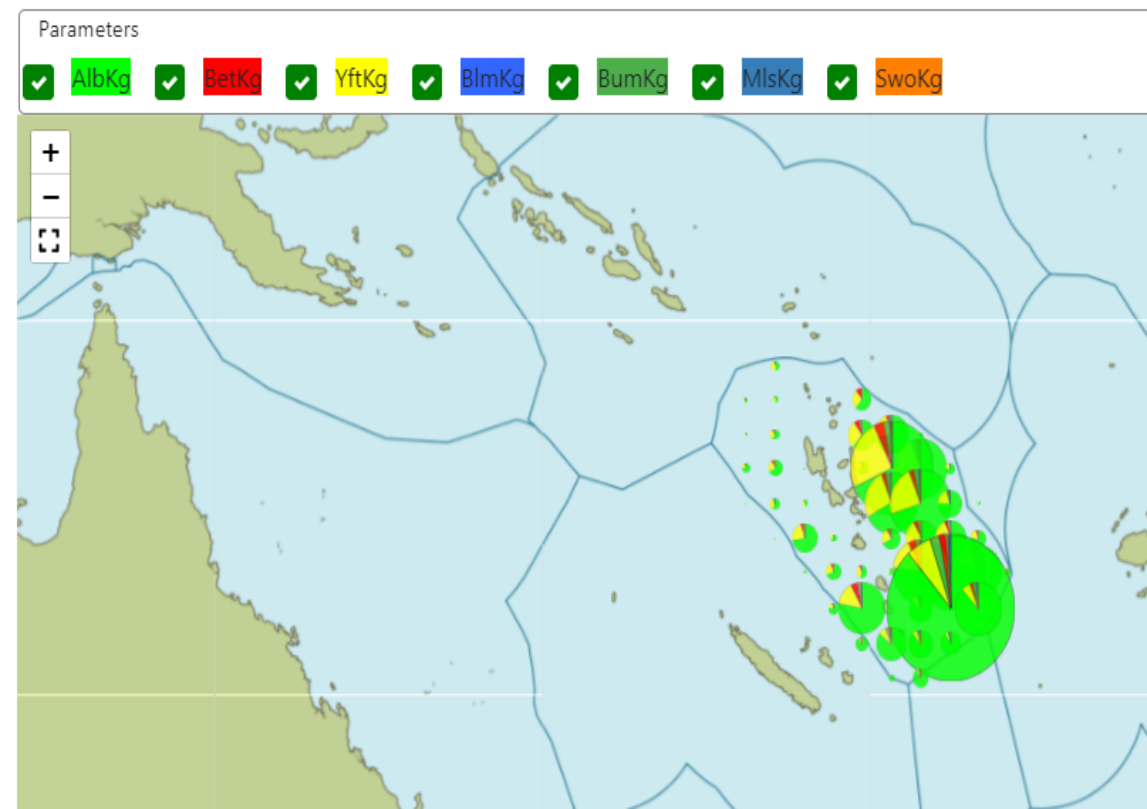
**Catch composition of fleets in VU EEZ - 2023**



**Figure 4). Annual Catch distribution of target tuna species by Major foreign Longline fleets in Vanuatu EEZ.**



**2024-Catch**



**2024- Effort**

## 7. Socio-economic Factors

Since 2013 the number of Foreign and locally based foreign license has dropped as most vessels were moving to the Solomon Islands EEZ and towards the eastern pacific where fishing was reported to be very good. Vessels that were offloading their catch in the Vanuatu EEZ through transshipment were also reporting low catches towards the end of 2013 to early 2014 thus Transshipment in port was not as regular as before and towards the end of 2014 Transshipment in port has ceased. Locally based operations however ceased after 2014 and was only ignited back in 2019 under the Sino-Van company which licensed 6 vessels to fish and offload their catches in Port Vila both for local sales and export to international markets. However, in 2023, the vessels offload of the 6 locally based foreign fishing vessels shifted to Fiji as a result of the pontoon being damaged during the twin tropical cyclone that hit Vanuatu in March 2023 and in 2024 the vessels went to slipway.

For local artisanal fisherman, fishing in FADs have recently become a priority with the reduction increase in fuel prices due to the Covid pandemic as well as the war between Ukraine and Russia which affected the global distribution of fuel and in turn affected fuel prices locally. This has made it an important asset for more Artisanal fisherman who target FAD's both to catch skipjack for Baitfish and to catch yellowfin to sell in the local markets.

The TUFMAN2 database has been fully utilized since July 2016 after the shift from TUFMAN 1 which it was only used for licensing up until 2019 when the licensing component of the Tufman system was pushed into the FFA-RIMF system. The TAILS system has also been trailed out in Vanuatu in 2016 and from 2021 there has been a successful rollout to all 6 provinces in Vanuatu and present in 26 islands covering 50 landing sites and 32 Area councils. The extension to all other remaining 39 Area councils was met in 2022. Fishers including small gleaning activities, skiffs and motorized canoes are being registered within the TAILS system with the objective of enhancing the capacity to collect data for coastal, deep bottom and pelagic fisheries. The RIMF FFA database has been utilized to cater for the recording of Landing and Unloading data, transshipment data as well as MCS boarding and inspection information. There is plan to include the entry of catch and effort data from the non-Tuna RFMOs in the coming year in the RIMF system.

## 8. Onshore Developments

The processing plant (Tuna Fishing Vanuatu Limited) in Port Vila harbor seized operations in February 2014 due to movement of the fleet to the Solomon Islands. The Chinese fishing Base known as the Sino-Van company is a joint venture to the Vanuatu government owned 6 locally based Chinese fishing vessels that were licensed in late 2019 and currently fishing the Vanuatu EEZ and offload their catch in Port Vila and export their catch to China, USA, Vietnam, Australia and New

Zealand. Vanuatu has rolled out E reporting on 95% of its Vanuatu flag vessels from 2020 to 2021 and in 2022 the coverage increases up to 100%. Through the Vessel Day Scheme, Vanuatu plans to implement the ER system on all licensed vessels operating within its EEZ in the coming year. Vanuatu has plans to develop its onshore activities to further enhance and utilize the current fish landing activities taking place. In 2024, the Department of Fisheries was moved from the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Forestry and Biosecurity to the newly established Ministry of Fisheries, Oceans and Maritime Affairs.

## **9. Future Prospects of Fishery**

Vanuatu has maintained its position to limit the number of licenses to 70 Foreign License and 40 Locally Based Foreign license however the license fee has been increased by 50% of the current fee. Vanuatu has plans to move to vessel day scheme (VDS). The Vanuatu Fisheries Department in November last year 2023 has soft launch the longline vessel day scheme (VDS) along with stake holder consultations regarding the transition to the new system. In 2024, the staff were trained on how to implement the Vessel Day Scheme (VDS) activities.

---

## **RESEARCH AND STATISTICS**

---

## **10. Estimated data coverage**

Coverage of logsheets from foreign fleets fishing in the Vanuatu EEZ extends back as far as the 1970s and has been low and variable among years. There has also been significant missing data throughout the years thus the difficulty in estimating coverage rates for some years. However, with the inclusion of VMS data into the Tufman system that is being used to report catches, there has been tremendous improvement in estimating logsheet coverage and estimating catch production respectively.

Logsheets data for Vanuatu flag vessels is currently being submitted through Electronic reporting from a trial that has been in place since 2019 and which has extended to 100% of the Vanuatu flag vessels in 2024. ER has proven effective by reducing the amount of effort on data entry to data checking and quality control. Data coverage is however, still low on the collection of size frequency data as most of Vanuatu's flagged vessels as well as the licensed vessels that fish in the Vanuatu EEZ have been unloading their catch in foreign ports in the region such as Fiji, Western Samoa and Solomon Islands and internationally such as Taiwan and Panama.

Vanuatu is looking into strict measures in terms of estimating catch and effort data, since most of our licensed vessels are currently offloading all or part of their catches overseas, either to the factory or on the carrier vessel in port. One of the major steps for Vanuatu in 2016 was to move to the TUFMAN2 database which allows for the sharing of logsheet data between countries to which licensed vessels operated. This sharing has allowed access to view Logsheets from vessels who are license to operate in the Vanuatu waters with other members sharing the same interests. And this is currently being fulfilled since 2017 as logsheet data is being shared by countries which has significantly reduced the amount of work load on entering data and giving more time to fixing and validating the data.

Most of the current presented data were obtained from the OFP/SPC database, and were originally collected and supplied by Vanuatu and other member countries.

## **11. Status of Tuna Fisheries Data Collection Systems**

### ***(a) Logsheet Data collection and Verification***

There have been vast improvements with the collection of logsheet data since it has become one of the special licensing conditions; which has forced vessel owners to keep up with the submission of logsheet data. For the licensed vessels fishing inside VU EEZ the logsheet coverage based on VMS Data was between 80%-100% from 2014 to 2023 and in 2024 the coverage is 75.89% and will improve once all logsheets are submitted and all outstanding data are being entered. Whereas for the Vanuatu flag vessels the coverage for Longline for 2014-2020 is 100% except for 2018 and 2019 the coverage is 98.37% and 99.33% respectively which is obtained through reconciliation with VMS data sought from the Vanuatu VMS system. For Purse seine vessels, logsheet coverage from both 2014 and 2024 has been at 100. All Vanuatu fleets in 2024 (longline and purse seine) are 100% electronic reporting fulfilling a 100% coverage of all fleets reporting using ER.

Assistance from trainings held by SPC on data verification has assisted in allowing data verification to be done nationally by officers as a means of improving data quality and compliance.

### ***(b) Observer and Port Sampling Programme***

The Vanuatu Observer program established in 2008 and now has 54 regional certified PIRFO observers who observe on Purse Seiners, Long Liners and Fish Carriers that are operating in the WCPFC area. Since its establishment in 2008, Fisheries Observers have been involved in Longliners and Purse seiner vessel operations and later covering fish carrier vessels in the effort to collect more information on carrier vessels at sea.

In 2017, Vanuatu National Observer Programme has managed to put in place its first Emergency Action Plan (EAP) and Standard operational Procedures. This is a great improvement to the programme. The programme has also purchased safety gears such as 2-way In Reach Communicating Device, Personal Locator Device (PLB) and Life vests and has also received few of these equipment from the Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA). In 2023 and 2024 recruitment of observers took place within the provinces of Vanuatu which now provides a total of 64 active and trained observers in the program.

#### *(c) Unloading and Transshipment*

Unloading and Transshipment in Vanuatu port has been by way of locally based foreign vessels fishing in Vanuatu EEZ. Since 2009 there has been 100% port sampling for all unloading and transshipment activity in Vanuatu EEZ. Transshipment has been constantly carried out within the harbor mostly targeting albacore for canning (e.g. Fiji and Solomon) or other species such as sharks (mainly fins), Marlins, wahoo, Sword fish and other relevant by-catch including low grade yellow fin and big eye. Transshipment is 100% sampled in measurement and estimated capacity weight of each fish well; all fish for transshipment are stored frozen in blast freezers. Transshipment often occurs once a month until 2014 when there were only 4 transshipments in the Vanuatu port. As of then, transshipment activities has since ceased. For Vanuatu-flagged fishing vessels, transshipment by longline vessels takes place on the high seas, while 100% of purse seine transshipment occurs at port.

In Vanuatu, unloading activities slowly occurred in 2017 and 2018 where 2 unloading took place as a way of showcasing and promoting Vanuatu's capacity of having its vessels resume unloading activities in Vanuatu. In 2019, vessels resumed landing activities under the joint agreement between the Vanuatu government and the SinoVan fishing company which experienced a total of 9 unloading that took place by 6 locally based foreign vessels. Landed catch were exported to China, USA, New Zealand and Japan with the sales of frozen catch also provided to the local markets. In 2024, all six locally based vessels went to slipway, and Vanuatu licensed two additional locally based vessels towards the end of the year. It is expected that more of the company vessels will engage in offloading their catch in the Port Vila port in the following year developing the local market of Port Vila and Santo. Vanuatu-flagged longline vessels offload or unload their catch at designated ports such as Kaohsiung, Busan, American Samoa (when under charter), and Suva, while purse seine vessels mainly offload in Papua New Guinea. The landed catch is exported to markets in the USA, China, and Thailand, with some also sold locally.

#### *(d) Disposal of Catch*

Fresh Tuna previously landed in Vanuatu by Locally Based Foreign vessels were exported by air to Japan as well as USA and New Zealand, while other frozen fish including Albacore are exported to China and the remaining catch sold in the local markets in Port Vila. The Foreign fleets that have been licensed to fish in Vanuatu EEZ unload 100% of their catch (both their fresh and frozen) either, in Pago Pago or Fiji in 2019, while in 2024 the 2 licensed locally based vessels engaged in fishing 100% offload their catch in Vanuatu port.

## **12. Research Activities**

There was no major research activities carried out in 2024.

## APPENDIX I-CMM Report

**Table 1 Summary Table**

CMM Reference	Description	Responses																																																																																	
CMM 19-03	North Pacific Albacore	<p>This is one of the Target Species by Vanuatu Longliners where a total number of 61,755 Albacore was caught weighing 850.70 MT was reported in 2024 by 12 vessels for 919 fishing days.</p> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">CCM</th><th rowspan="2">Area</th><th rowspan="2">Fishery</th><th colspan="2">2003-2005 Average</th><th colspan="2">2024</th><th colspan="2">2023</th><th colspan="2">2022</th><th colspan="2">2021</th><th colspan="2">2020</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>Vessel Days</th><th>No. of vessels</th><th>Vessel Days</th><th>No. of vessels</th><th>Vessel Days</th></tr><tr><td>Vanuatu</td><td>N PAC</td><td>LL</td><td>34</td><td>2753</td><td>12</td><td>919</td><td>17</td><td>1565</td><td>26</td><td>2045</td><td>29</td><td>2696</td><td>31</td><td>2015</td></tr></table> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">CCM</th><th rowspan="2">Area</th><th rowspan="2">Fishery</th><th colspan="2">2003-2005 Average</th><th colspan="2">2024</th><th colspan="2">2023</th><th colspan="2">2022</th><th colspan="2">2021</th><th colspan="2">2020</th></tr><tr><th>Catch (Number)</th><th>Catch (MT)</th><th>Catch (Number)</th><th>Catch (MT)</th><th>Catch (Number)</th><th>Catch (MT)</th><th>Catch (Number)</th><th>Catch (MT)</th><th>Catch (Number)</th><th>Catch (MT)</th></tr><tr><td>Vanuatu</td><td>NPA C</td><td>LL</td><td>236,195</td><td>2,833.0</td><td>61,755</td><td>850.70</td><td>129,561</td><td>1,695.2</td><td>220,431</td><td>2,686.7</td><td>246,758</td><td>2,935.6</td><td>201,366</td><td>1,972.2</td></tr></table> <p>Note that the following Vanuatu’s proposal at NC20, the baseline used is from 2003-200. Effort based on logbooks data has been used as the baseline for the 3 years.</p> <p>There was No North Pacific Albacore caught by Purse seiners in this area in 2024.</p>	CCM	Area	Fishery	2003-2005 Average		2024		2023		2022		2021		2020		No. of vessels	Vessel Days	No. of vessels	Vessel Days	No. of vessels	Vessel Days	Vessel Days	No. of vessels	Vessel Days	No. of vessels	Vessel Days	Vanuatu	N PAC	LL	34	2753	12	919	17	1565	26	2045	29	2696	31	2015	CCM	Area	Fishery	2003-2005 Average		2024		2023		2022		2021		2020		Catch (Number)	Catch (MT)	Catch (Number)	Catch (MT)	Catch (Number)	Catch (MT)	Catch (Number)	Catch (MT)	Catch (Number)	Catch (MT)	Vanuatu	NPA C	LL	236,195	2,833.0	61,755	850.70	129,561	1,695.2	220,431	2,686.7	246,758	2,935.6	201,366	1,972.2
CCM	Area	Fishery				2003-2005 Average		2024		2023		2022		2021		2020																																																																			
			No. of vessels	Vessel Days	No. of vessels	Vessel Days	No. of vessels	Vessel Days	Vessel Days	No. of vessels	Vessel Days	No. of vessels	Vessel Days																																																																						
Vanuatu	N PAC	LL	34	2753	12	919	17	1565	26	2045	29	2696	31	2015																																																																					
CCM	Area	Fishery	2003-2005 Average		2024		2023		2022		2021		2020																																																																						
			Catch (Number)	Catch (MT)	Catch (Number)	Catch (MT)	Catch (Number)	Catch (MT)	Catch (Number)	Catch (MT)	Catch (Number)	Catch (MT)																																																																							
Vanuatu	NPA C	LL	236,195	2,833.0	61,755	850.70	129,561	1,695.2	220,431	2,686.7	246,758	2,935.6	201,366	1,972.2																																																																					
CMM 06-04	SW Striped Marlin	<p>Striped marlin is caught as a by-catch by Vanuatu vessels. In 2024, 7 Vanuatu flag vessels caught 1072 striped marlins, weighing 76.98 MT in the area South of 15 degrees South.</p>																																																																																	

CMM 08-03	Marine Turtles	There were 4 recorded interactions by Vanuatu flag purse seine vessels. 1 Hawksbill turtle was recorded as released alive before landing, 1 Loggerhead turtle was discarded alive after landing and 2 Olive ridley turtles were discarded alive, one was released alive before landing and one was discarded after landing.							
CMM 09-03	SP Swordfish	Swordfish is caught as a bycatch. In 2024, 5 Vanuatu flag vessels caught 253 swordfish, weighing 16.09 MT in the area South of 20 South.							
		Year	CCM-flagged vessels south of 20s		Chartered vessels		Other vessels fishing within the CCM's waters south of 20s		
			Catch (tonnes)	Vessel numbers	Catch (tonnes)	Vessel numbers	Flag	Catch (tonnes)	Vessel numbers
		2024	16.09	5					
		2023	22.18	8					
		2022	44.58	11					
		2021	97.35	29					
CMM 09-06	Transshipment	See table below Table 3							
CMM 10-07	Sharks	In 2024 the total Shark catch estimates caught based on Logsheet data for the Vanuatu vessels was 11,598 Sharks, of which 241 were discarded by longline vessels and 11,357 were retained. The total weight recorded was 479.31 Mt. From this amount, the Longline vessels retained 458.33 MT and Purse seine vessels recorded a total of 20.98 MT of sharks that were Discarded. The species reported through logsheets for Longliners were Blue shark, Mako sharks, Thresher sharks, Silky sharks, Bigeye thresher sharks, Pelagic Thresher sharks and Shortfin Mako sharks. The species recorded by the Purse seines were Oceanic Whitetip shark and Silky Sharks.							
		Gear	Flag	Species	Fate	Num caught	Weight caught		
		PS	VU	OCEANIC WHITETIP SHARK	Discarded/Released		0.21		
		PS	VU	SILKY SHARK	Discarded/Released		20.77		
		LL	VU	BIGEYE THRESHER SHARK	Discarded/Released	33			
		LL	VU	BLUE SHARK	Discarded/Released	117			
		LL	VU	OCEANIC WHITETIP SHARK	Discarded/Released	3			
		LL	VU	PELAGIC THRESHER SHARK	Discarded/Released	6			
		LL	VU	SHORTFIN MAKO SHARKS	Discarded/Released	1			
		LL	VU	SILKY SHARK	Discarded/Released	7			



		LL	VU	THRESHER SHARK (VULPINUS)	Discarded/Released	74	
		LL	VU	BLUE SHARK	Retained	11305	455.09
		LL	VU	SHORTFIN MAKO	Retained	52	3.249
CMM 11-03	Cetaceans	In 2024 there were no recorded cetacean interactions by purse seine vessels.					
CMM 11-04	Oceanic White-Tip Shar k	From observer data recorded, there were 3 interactions with oceanic whitetip sharks by Vanuatu flag purse seine vessels. All of whom were Discarded and 1 interaction by Vanuatu flag longline vessel whose fate was also discarded.					
CMM 12-04	Whale Sharks	In 2024 there were no interactions with Whale sharks by purse vessels based upon observer data.					

CMM 12-07	Seabirds	See tables below Addendum for information on Seabird CMM.														
CMM 13-01	Discard reporting–by National Fleet	According to Observer data, in 2024 there was a total of 56.145 Mt reported discarded all from purse seine vessels. 53.95 Mt Skipjack tuna was discarded for gear damage and for fully loaded vessel. 2.195 Mt Yellowfin tuna was discarded due to gear damage and for vessel fully loaded as well.														
CMM 13-08	Silky Sharks	In 2024 there was a record of 7 Silky Sharks Discarded by Longline vessels 334 Silky Sharks Discarded by Purse Seine vessels.														
CMM 15-02	South Pacific Albacore	Addressed through the regular provision of operational catch/effort log sheet data to SPC, who automatically include these data to the WCPFC databases, as per our authorisation.														
WCPFC 11 decision-para 484 (b)	Observer Coverage	In 2024 there were 6 observer trips so far processed for Longline vessels														
		CCM Fleet	Fishery	No. of Hooks			Days Fished			Days at Sea			No. of Trips			See NOTE
				Total estimate d	Observe r	%	Total estimate d	Observe r	%	Total estimate d	Observe r	%	Total estimate d	Observe r	%	
		VANUAT U	Distant - water				4618	386	8.4	4894	729	14.9	48	6	8.3	For Longlin e vessels

## CMM 2018-03 Seabirds

**Table 1. Seabird Interactions**

Year	Fishing effort				Observed seabird captures	
	Number of vessels	Number of hooks	Observed hooks	% Hooks observed	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>
2020						
2021						
2022						
2023	37	12,580,374	143,948	1	23	0.15977992
2024	52	13,260,303	804,742	6	55	0.068344885

*There were no observer data collected from 2020 to 2022 therefore, there were no reports from interactions with seabirds to report on.*

**Table 2. Proportion of Mitigation types**

	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		
	No mitigation measures				0.78		
Options required	TL + NS						

south of 25°S	TL + WB						
	NS + WB	50	38.23	0	48.81		
	TL + WB + NS						
	HS						
Other options 25°S-30°S	WB		8.82		17.32		
	TL						
Other options north of 23°N	SS/BC/WB/DSLS						
	SS/BC/WB/(MOD or BDB)				0.78		
Provide any other combination of mitigation measures here	NS	0	0	0	0.78		
	WB MOD	0	5.88	0	11.02		
	NS WB BC	0	0	0	0.78		
	NS WB MOD	50	47.05		19.68		
	Totals (must equal 100%)	100	100		100		

**Table 3. Number of Observed Seabird captures in Vanuatu Longline fisheries, 2024, by species and area.**

Year	Species	BirdsBelow30s	BirdsBetween25and30s	BirdsBetween23nAnd25s	BirdsAbove23n
2024	ALBATROSSES NEI	1	5	0	4
2024	BLACK-FOOTED ALBATROSS	0	0	0	17
2024	LAYSAN ALBATROSS	0	0	0	27
2024	PETRELS AND SHEARWATERS NEI	0	1	0	0

### **CMM 2009-06 Transshipments**

1.a.	Offloaded and Received
RFMO / Year	WCPFC / 2024
Offloaded	1147.764
Received	50253.955
1.b.	Transshipped in Port, At Sea, and ABNJ

<b>RFMO / Year</b>	<b>WCPFC / 2024</b>
<b>Port</b>	<b>50475.5</b>
<b>Within EEZ</b>	
<b>High Seas</b>	<b>688.749</b>
<b>1.c.</b>	<b>Transshipped Inside and Outside CA</b>
<b>RFMO / Year</b>	<b>WCPFC / 2024</b>
<b>Inside CA</b>	<b>51164.249</b>
<b>Outside CA</b>	
<b>1.d.</b>	<b>Caught Inside and Outside CA</b>
<b>RFMO / Year</b>	<b>WCPFC / 2024</b>
<b>Caught Inside CA</b>	<b>51094.324</b>
<b>Caught Outside CA</b>	<b>69.925</b>
<b>1.e.</b>	<b>Species</b>
<b>RFMO / Year</b>	<b>WCPFC / 2024</b>
<b>Species</b>	<b>Weight (mt)</b>
<b>SKIPJACK TUNA</b>	<b>47,431.5</b>
<b>YELLOWFIN TUNA</b>	<b>3,077.4</b>
<b>BIGEYE TUNA</b>	<b>509.6</b>
<b>SWORDFISH</b>	<b>53.9</b>
<b>ALBACORE TUNA</b>	<b>45.3</b>
<b>BLUE MARLIN</b>	<b>27.6</b>
<b>OTHER FISH</b>	<b>11.3</b>
<b>STRIPED MARLIN</b>	<b>7.2</b>
<b>BLACK MARLIN</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>1.f.</b>	<b>Product Form</b>
<b>RFMO / Year</b>	<b>WCPFC / 2024</b>
<b>Product Form</b>	<b>Weight (mt)</b>
<b>Whole</b>	<b>50,521.3</b>
<b>Gilled and Guttled</b>	<b>549.6</b>

<b>Dressed</b>	<b>93.3</b>
<b>2.a.</b>	<b>Number of Transshipment Offloaded and Received</b>
<b>RFMO / Year</b>	<b>WCPFC / 2024</b>
<b>Offloaded</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Received</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>2.b.</b>	<b>Number of Transshipment in Port, At Sea, and ABNJ</b>
<b>RFMO / Year</b>	<b>WCPFC / 2024</b>
<b>Port</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>Within EEZ</b>	
<b>High Seas</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>2.c.</b>	<b>Number of Transshipment Inside and Outside CA</b>
<b>RFMO / Year</b>	<b>WCPFC / 2024</b>
<b>Inside CA</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Outside CA</b>	
<b>2.d.</b>	<b>Number of Transshipment Caught Inside and Outside CA</b>
<b>RFMO / Year</b>	<b>WCPFC / 2024</b>
<b>Caught Inside CA</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>Caught Outside CA</b>	<b>4</b>

## **APPENDIX II**

**Table showing Categories of coverage for catch, effort and size data.**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Catch/Effort data Coverage</b>	<b>Size data coverage</b>
<b>HIGH</b>	>80%	>80%
<b>MEDIUM</b>	50-80%	50-80%
<b>LOW</b>	0-50%	0-5%
-	No data	No data

**LEGEND:** “Catch/Effort data coverage” is determined by comparing the annual catch from operational (logsheet) data to the total annual catch, as determined by unloading or other types of data/information. “Size data coverage” is determined by comparing the number of trips covered by port sampling and observers (collecting size data) with the estimated number of actual trips undertaken by this fleet during that year.