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**ANNUAL REPORT ON TRANSHIPMENT REPORTING**

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**WCPFC-TCC21-2025-RP03**  
**27 August 2025**

**Submitted by the Secretariat**

## Purpose

1. This paper summarises transshipment activities for 2024 with a focus on high seas activities.

## Introduction

2. The management and reporting arrangements for transshipments in the WCPFC Convention Area are established through the [WCPFC Convention](#) and [CMM 2009-06 Conservation and Management Measure on the Regulation of Transshipment](#).
3. The [WCPFC Convention](#) Article 29 sets out the scope and management of transshipments. To support accurate reporting of catches, members are to encourage their fishing vessels to tranship in port to the extent practicable. Transshipments at sea are prohibited for purse seine vessels however, there are processes for exemptions. The Convention also enables the development of procedures to obtain and verify data on the quantity and species transhipped both in port and at sea.<sup>1</sup>
4. CMM 2009-06 sets out:
  - a. the different requirements for transshipments for purse seine vessels and for other vessels (longline, troll and pole and line);
  - b. processes for exemptions to the prohibition on at sea transshipments<sup>2</sup>;
  - c. operational requirements enabled by Article 29 of the Convention including:
    - i. reporting procedures for submitting data on the quantity and species transhipped in port and at sea; and
    - ii. requirements for observer coverage to monitor and verify transshipments.

## Review of CMM 2009-06

5. In 2024, the Transshipment Intersessional Working Group ([TS-IWG](#)), progressed the Commission's review of CMM 2009-06. Discussions took place electronically and during TCC20, as well as in small working groups held at WCPFC21. The TS-IWG was unable to reach agreement on core elements of its work and consequently, the Commission decided that the TS-IWG would be disestablished and instead, directed that further work be progressed in 2025 as follows:
  - a. the ROP-IWG was tasked to discuss adding non-fish transfers to the observer minimum data fields for monitoring transshipment. (Refer to [TCC21-2025-17](#) Update on ROP-IWG)
  - b. The Commission tasked TCC, commencing in 2025, to use TCC20-2024-DP07 as a reference to continue the work required to strengthen the transshipment measure. (Refer to [TCC21-2025-DP](#) Paper for the review and assessment of paragraph 37 of CMM 2009-06.)
  - c. where the geographic location of the highly migratory fish stock catches from the EEZ of a CCM is reported in Annexes I or III of CMM 2009-06, the Commission tasked the Secretariat to provide the relevant CCM with the transshipment declaration and notices for verification purposes in accordance with all data rules and procedures of the Commission.
6. In response to the tasking to the Secretariat, an API has been developed for use by the Compliance and MCS team to generate reports from transshipment event data in the Transshipment E-Reporting (TSER) system. These reports provide information on the transshipment event details, as well species and product information for catch taken from a CCM's EEZ. Data on other species and products are not included. This approach was assessed as meeting the purpose of the tasking to the Secretariat and is consistent with the WCPFC Data Rules and Procedures. In particular, the Framework for Access to Non-Public Domain Data in Appendix 3 provides that a CCM may have access to non-public domain data types relating to vessels fishing in waters under its national jurisdiction.
7. In late 2024, the Secretariat transitioned from annual to quarterly reconciliations of high seas transshipment reporting, which eliminated its reliance on annual reporting processes<sup>3</sup>. Reporting to CCMs on catch from

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<sup>1</sup>Articles 1 (h) and Article 29

<sup>2</sup>Paragraphs 25 and 34 of CMM 2009-06

<sup>3</sup>[Circular No. 2025/32](#) Updates on Annual Reporting and Processes to Reconcile Transshipment and VMS Reporting Gaps

their EEZ transhipped on the high seas has been aligned with this new approach. The first “catch-up” reports covering Quarters 1 and 2 of 2025 (January - June) were provided to four CCMs in July 2025. The Secretariat is also exploring a more automated mechanism for CCMs to access this information, for example, through specific, tailored access to the TSER E-Reporting online webpage.

## Overview of vessels on the RFV authorised to tranship on the high seas

### *Authority to tranship recorded on Record of Fishing Vessels*

8. In 2024, there were 907 high seas transshipment events reported to the Commission (Figure 1) with 57% of the 3,093 vessels on the Record of Fishing Vessels (RFV) listed as authorised for high seas transshipments (Figure 2). Of these, 83% were longliners, 9% carriers and 3% pole and line vessels with the remainder 1% or less. These proportions are consistent with those observed in previous years<sup>4</sup>.
9. Albacore, bigeye and yellowfin tuna make up the bulk of species transhipped representing respectively, 25%, 32% and 66% of the 2024 provisional longline catch (Figure 3). Information on the location and species mix of transshipments shows distinct changes over the last six years with transshipments now more focused in the central and eastern Pacific (Figure 4).

### *Determination of impracticability*

10. Paragraph 37 of CMM 2009-06 outlines requirements where CCMs involved in transshipments have determined it is impracticable for fishing vessels other than purse seiners to tranship in port. CCMs making this determination are required to submit a plan to the Commission detailing the steps being taken to encourage transshipments to occur in port in the future.
11. To date, transshipments on the high seas for vessels other than purse seiners have been carried out on the basis of historical practices with flag CCM’s noting their consideration of, for example, the costs associated with in port transshipment. These practices have continued in parallel with intersessional work to review CMM 2009-06, during which discussions towards strengthening the monitoring and regulation of at-sea transshipment activities did not reach agreement.
12. Until the Commission has completed work on guidance to assess impracticability (paragraph 5. b. above), TCC’s discussion of submissions of impracticability has been through consideration of a proposed framework to evaluate the economic hardship implications of high seas transshipment activities ([TCC20-2024-DP07](#)) and through Secretariat papers:
  - a. reviewing CCMs responses to CMM 2009-06 34 - Ban on high seas transshipment, unless a CCM has determined impracticability in accordance with para 37 guidelines and has advised the Commission of such.
  - b. reviewing CCMs responses to CMM 2009-06 35(a)(ii) - Flag CCM notification to the Secretariat on its flag vessels that are authorised to tranship on the high seas; and
  - c. considering draft guidelines for determination of circumstances where it is impracticable for certain vessels to tranship in port or in waters under national jurisdiction pursuant to paragraph 37 of CMM 2009-06.<sup>5</sup>
13. The Commission at WCPFC21 identified the question of the impracticability of in-port transshipments and exemptions for at-sea transshipments as one of three key unresolved issues that was fundamental to both the Transshipment CMM and the Commission’s broader operations<sup>6</sup>. As referenced in paragraph 5. (b) above, this will be a focus for future work. A paper on this issue is to be considered under Agenda item 5.6 - [WCPFC-TCC21-2025-DP](#), a Paper for the review and assessment of paragraph 37 of CMM 2009-06.

<sup>4</sup>[WCPFC-TCC20-2024-RP05-Rev01](#) Annual Report on the Record of Fishing Vessels, paragraphs 24-25

<sup>5</sup>[WCPFC-TCC12-2016-15\\_rev2](#) and [WCPFC-TCC9-2013-17](#)

<sup>6</sup>[WCPFC21 Summary Report](#), paragraph 479

## Review of high seas transshipment notifications and declarations

### *Transshipment events*

14. The count of high seas transshipment events reported directly to the Commission since June 2010 when CMM 2009-06 took effect is shown in Table 1. More detailed information on the reporting by CCMs for 2016 to 2024 is shown in Table 2 and Table 3.
15. CCM reporting in AR Pt1 indicates the total number of transshipment events in 2024 involving catch taken in the WCPO as well as the split between the in-port, in EEZ and high seas transshipment events (Table 2 and Table 3 and Figure 29 to Figure 34).
16. The Secretariat compares AR Pt1 reporting with the submitted transshipment declarations as part of the analysis for the Compliance Monitoring Report (CMR). The Secretariat works with CCMs to resolve any differences.
17. The number of reported high seas transshipments peaked in 2018-2019 at more than 1,400 events. However, since that time the number of transshipments has been decreasing, and in 2024 there were 914 transshipments which is 62% of the 2019 peak (1,469 transshipment events). Figure 4 to Figure 12 show the locations of transshipments and species transhipped.
18. Information on the number of notifications and declarations for each CCM involved in high seas transshipments is shown in Figure 13 to Figure 16. These Figures reflect consistency in the reporting by the offloading and receiving vessels. The volumes transhipped are shown in Figure 17 to Figure 20.
19. The relationship between the flag CCMs of offloading and receiving vessels for 2018 to 2024 is shown in Figure 21. China, Korea and Chinese Taipei mainly tranship between their own flagged vessels and Vanuatu tranships to carriers flagged to Panama. Figure 22 to Figure 26 show the breakdown of this flow of product for each of the main species transhipped. Information on the flow of product type transhipped for each offloading vessel flag CCM in 2024 can be seen in Figure 27 and Figure 28.

### *Location and volumes of species transhipped*

20. The species and volumes transhipped by purse seiners and longliners in port, in EEZ's, and within and outside of the Convention Area are summarised in AR Pt1 with reporting for 2024 shown in Table 5 and Table Annex III - 1 to Table Annex III - 3. Monthly reported figures for the species transhipped during 2020 to 2024 are shown in tables in Annex II. Tables in Annex III 1 - 3 compare quantities of transhipped fish by species in AR Pt1 with those reported to the Commission in high seas transshipment declarations. While there are some reporting discrepancies that are being followed up with CCMs, reports generally align. Transshipment reporting in AR Pt1 in recent years for all CCMs and individual CCMs by volume, species and location of the transshipment is shown in Figure 30 to Figure 34. The reported volumes of species in AR Pt1 and those reported to the Commission in fishing vessel declarations are compared in Table Annex III - 4.
21. The following information relates solely to catch offloaded on the high seas to carriers from longliners that is self-reported on transshipment declarations:
  - a. The main species transhipped on the high seas in 2024 were yellowfin and bigeye which represented 37% and 33%, respectively, of the provisional longline total catch estimates for that year. In 2022, these species represented 27% and 35% of the total catch respectively (Figure 3). The relative volumes transhipped within a year are shown in Table 4.
  - b. Details of the location and relative catch by species is shown in Figure 4 to Figure 12 for 2016 - 2024. This information shows a shift west and east in the locations, changes in volumes for species transhipped over this period as well as the reduced number of transshipments that occurred in 2020 to 2024 compared to 2018 and 2019.
  - c. The 2024 transshipment location and species information (Figure 4) can be compared with Figure 37 to Figure 40 which show the catch rate, expressed as catch per unit effort (CPUE), for albacore, bigeye, yellowfin and swordfish. The locations of transshipments appear to have a stronger relationship with the areas of the highest catch rates of bigeye and to a lesser extent yellowfin and do not appear to be impacted by the catch rates of albacore and swordfish. An analysis of the historical data and more detailed evaluations at the flag CCM level or more regular analysis would be required to identify if this was typical behaviour.

- d. No information is available on landings, and catch is not easily able to be linked to transshipment reporting at this time.

#### *Observer coverage and reporting of transshipments*

22. In 2024, an estimated 25% of the longline catch of albacore, 33% of bigeye and 37% of yellowfin and a proportion of other species from the WCPFC Convention Area were transhipped. These levels emphasise the importance of effective monitoring to support CCM verification of catch estimates and to inform the Commission decisions on optimal harvest strategies and management obligations.
23. In 2022, the Commission (WCPFC19) agreed to implement reporting by observers monitoring transshipments from 1 April 2023 and agreed initial ROP minimum data fields<sup>7</sup>. Refinements of these data fields to improve the ability to verify reporting is on the Regional Observer Programme IWG (ROP-IWG) workplan. Observer reporting that was established through national programmes in Kiribati and Vanuatu as well as the four other tuna RFMOs has been the basis for initial ROP protocols for reporting. SPC and FFA have also considered a set of minimum data fields for Pacific Island observer programmes to collect whilst deployed on carriers operating in the Convention Area, including when involved in high seas and in-port transshipments. The Secretariat will compile information from all CCMs on the status of implementation and will initiate analysis of observer transshipment reports to support the ROP-IWG once work on this task commences under the current ROP-IWG workplan.
24. SPC is supporting FFA CCMs observer programmes with their implementation of observer reporting from carrier vessels. Consideration of current observer deployments for monitoring high seas longline-to-carrier transshipments will be required in relation to the requirements of CMM 2009-06 paragraphs 13 (b) and particularly 13(c). A preliminary review of information available to the Secretariat, together with anecdotal reports, indicates that improvements could be made to the data fields and protocols used by observers when reporting on transshipments. For example, while some observers make independent observations, they may at times rely heavily on the vessel's record of transhipped fish. In addition, there are instances where an observer from the offloading vessel may act as the carrier observer during a transshipment. In such cases, reporting from the same observer on both the offloading and receiving vessel raises concerns regarding the independence and robustness of the data collected.
25. SPC and FFA have also considered a set of minimum data fields for Pacific Island observer programmes to collect whilst deployed on carriers operating in the Convention Area, including during both high seas and in-port transshipments.
26. SPC provides a routine report to the Science Committee on the number of transshipments reported by observers deployed on the offloading vessel.<sup>8</sup> The Secretariat will compile and analyse any available transshipment observer reports to support the future work of the ROP-IWG, as required.

#### **Review of Transshipment Cases in the Compliance Case File System (CCFS)**

27. Since 2016, there have been 24 cases in the CCFS relating to CMM 2009-06 (Table 6). All but one of these cases have been completed or cancelled. Most of the 24 cases relate to paragraphs 13, and 35 (a)(iii) - (iv), which respectively require that vessels carry ROP observers to observe transshipments, and specify the timeframe within which transshipment notifications and declarations must be submitted to the Executive Director. Of the 24 cases, investigations in 11 were designated as "No infraction" by the investigating CCM, while a further six were concluded as "Infraction - Sanction".
28. In 2024, concerns about the potential risks of unreported transshipments and inaccurate reporting of transhipped species and quantities continued, leading to increased scrutiny during MCS operations. The Secretariat has been working on refining analytical tools to assist CCMs in identifying and investigating anomalies in reported transshipments and will shortly roll out additional information as part of the quarterly reports to CCMs. In parallel, some CCMs have also undertaken their own analyses of transshipment notifications and declarations accessed via data requests.

<sup>7</sup>Minimum Data Fields for Observer Transshipment monitoring - 2023

<sup>8</sup>WCPFC-SC21-2025/ST-IP-05 – paragraph 32 and Table 9

## Managing high seas transshipment reporting, monitoring and verification

29. Current sources of data and the Secretariat's analytical capacity have meant that 2024 reporting of various transshipment limit and reporting obligations are only partially verified. However, further planned work by the Commission will potentially provide short-term improvements to the overall monitoring and verification framework for transshipment activities.<sup>9</sup>

### *Managing reported transshipment notifications and declarations*

30. Current Secretariat transshipment processes for handling individual notifications and declarations include:
- a. receiving and storing reports for those CCMs that submit copies by email;
  - b. entering data from emailed reports where the CCM does not directly enter the data into the WCPFC High Seas Transshipment E-Reporting System (TSER) application;
  - c. maintaining the TSER system which allows both CCMs and the Secretariat to enter reported data, and which includes a TEST setting to enable CCMs, their vessel operators and masters to practice entering data. This system fulfils the WCPFC E-reporting requirements for transshipment data;
  - d. providing access to SPC to support scientific data analysis; and
  - e. selecting and releasing transshipments data for approved data requests.
31. In line with established practice, transshipment reports entered by the Secretariat are recorded in Pohnpei time (UTC+11). Reports entered directly by a CCM, however, reflect either their applicable time zone or UTC, depending on their entry procedures. CCMs have raised concerns about this approach, as it can create deadline issues. The Secretariat notes that prior to its disestablishment, the TS-IWG proposed standardising the time of record to UTC and improving the precision of reporting deadlines, however, no agreement was reached.
32. The Secretariat does not currently assess the completeness of forms or identify obvious errors in information or data provided. However, new analytical tools now allow for comparisons across reports. The quarterly report reconciliations, together with future dashboards, will also highlight issues for resolution and, over time, can be used to address data quality concerns, for example, where the closest VMS position is significantly different from the reported transshipment location.
33. It will be important to consider the collection and transfer of observer data, based on the initial data fields adopted at WCPFC19 for observer transshipment reporting. Once implemented, and with supporting data protocols clarified, this data will be available to the Commission. While e-reporting standards for observer reporting are already established as interim data fields, these cannot be modified to include new data fields until the Commission has completed its review of data needs. In parallel, the Commission is currently developing an electronic monitoring programme through the ER and EM-IWG, which may complement observer reporting of transshipments.

### *Monitoring transshipments*

34. When a transshipment notification is received, the Secretariat undertakes a range of checks, in particular to verify the VMS reporting status of the two vessels notifying their intent to tranship. If a vessel is not providing position reports, an MTU issue is raised with the flag CCM to ensure that reporting is established prior to the transshipment taking place. It is now uncommon for a vessel notifying a transshipment to not be reporting correctly to the Commission VMS.
35. Under WCPFC's Pacific VMS specifications, FFA VMS data are transferred into the Commission VMS for the high seas of the Convention Area, including the overlap area between WCPFC and IATTC, and for CCMs who have elected to receive data from the Commission VMS on vessels entering their EEZ that are not reporting to the FFA VMS. However, FFA VMS data are not transferred to the Commission VMS when vessels are operating in the IATTC Convention Area. This non-transfer represents a monitoring gap that limits the Secretariat's ability to use WCPFC VMS data to monitor and verify reports of at sea transshipments of WCPFC-caught fish occurring in the IATTC Convention Area.

<sup>9</sup>WCPFC-TCC21-2025-15 Available data for verifying compliance

36. Each year the Secretariat works with CCMs to ensure receipt of the four required reports for each transshipment. The only exception arises where a CCM operating in the overlap area with IATTC has chosen to recognise only IATTC requirements. The Commission at WCPFC20 tasked the Secretariat with establishing data exchange arrangements with IATTC and other RFMOs to improve the monitoring and verification of transshipment activity on the high seas.<sup>10</sup>
37. Since April 2020, an e-reporting tool has provided authorised flag CCM users with online access to routinely review the transshipment reports received by WCPFC for their vessels. This system enables flag CCMs to routinely identify and address missing reports and to submit amended reports where necessary. The introduction of quarterly reports will further support CCM reviews of transshipment reporting issues. The Secretariat has observed continual improvements in the reporting of at-sea transshipments. Gaps and missing reports are generally resolved quickly, thereby improving the WCPFC's holdings of reported transshipment events.
38. Korea and Chinese Taipei have been voluntarily using TSER since February 2020 and September 2019 respectively. Three additional flag CCMs are interested in using TSER, and in late 2024 they provided additional information on how this could potentially be achieved based on their national systems and approval processes.
39. As noted in the 2025 Annual Report on the Administration of the WCPFC Data Access Rules and Procedures ([TCC21-2025-RP08](#)), there has been a high volume of data requests for non-public domain data to support MCS operations since 2022. Development of a web-based user interface, together with a tool to support Secretariat internal workflows to review and record decisions on each request, will take place following necessary upgrades to the Commission's IT architecture. Since 2023, progress has been made in providing transshipment data approved for release through an API, which enables different applications to communicate and streamlines the extraction of relevant data.

## Verification of Transshipments

### *Transshipment Analysis Tool*

40. In 2019, the Secretariat developed Transshipment Analysis Tools that use VMS data to detect indicators of potential transshipment related issues of:
  - a. **close proximity** - identifying where VMS positions for two vessels indicated they were within 100m of each other for at least 4 hours; and
  - b. **location discrepancies** - identifying significant differences between the VMS position report closest in time to locations reported through TSER.
41. Since 2022, the addition of analytical expertise within the Secretariat has enabled refinement of existing tools, although their full development remains part of broader website and system development planning. These tools are now automated and extend analyses to support improved data quality. They also assist with the monitoring and verification of VMS and transshipment issues by identifying potential errors or gaps in reported data and by illustrating trends in activity within the WCPFC, both for individual flag CCM's and for the Commission as a whole. The tools have been designed as a starting platform that can incorporate new or amended data fields where this would assist CCMs in reviewing their vessel's transshipment activity. Selected outputs from these tools will be incorporated into the quarterly reporting process introduced in late 2024 and 2025.
42. This approach underscores the importance of validating reported transshipment data as a critical component of monitoring catch in the WCPFC Convention Area and of improving the quality of information used to support Commission management decisions. It will also enable the Secretariat to better support the Commission in assessing the effectiveness of relevant conservation and management measures in achieving their objectives.

### *Proximity alert*

43. The proximity alert tool analyses vessel combinations to detect instances where they have been in close proximity. The tool is being designed to automatically exclude situations where other information indi-

<sup>10</sup>WCPFC20-\_\_Rev01 Summary Record paragraph 596.



cates there was not a potentially unreported transshipment or where the risk of transshipment is likely to be low. Examples include cases where a TSER record exists, or where the proximity relates to the Philippines HSP1 group seining activities which are not considered transshipments reported in accordance with CMM 2009-06. The tool can also identify potential spatial issues such as in the Eastern High Seas Pocket - Special Management Area where transshipments are prohibited. This would support the Secretariat's annual reporting on activity in this area (Figure 35).

44. The main interactions identified are between carriers and longliners, which generally have no history of transshipments. It should be noted that the number of records is doubled, as each potential transshipment involves two vessels. The Secretariat will consider how additional data sources and refined analyses could better target assessments to assist CCMs in monitoring their vessel activities, based on data provided to the Commission. This information could form the basis for future workflows between the Secretariat and CCM's, building on the current work in support of annual reporting. As noted above, further development of this tool is planned as part of broader website and system development initiatives.

#### *Location discrepancies*

45. Location analyses identify cases where VMS-derived vessel positions were more than 100km from the reported transshipment location. For 2024, the analysis shows that 46 vessels reported transshipment events occurring 100 - 400 km from their nearest VMS position, while nine vessels reported distances ranging from 429 km - 15,912 km.
46. The Secretariat may consider further refinements to account for known reporting issues, such as instances where MTUs have been swapped between vessels but the Secretariat is not yet aware, or has not yet completed the deletion/reactivation process. This tool will also enhance the Secretariat's MTU related workflows with CCMs to assist in resolving reporting discrepancies.
47. Preliminary information indicates that approximately 9% of carriers (15 carriers) involved in high seas transshipments reported disparate locations for some events. The Secretariat intends to make this information available to relevant CCMs in 2025 as part of the third quarter reconciliation report. These findings will contribute to the Commission's understanding of specific VMS issues and inform future consideration.
48. Progress on these analytical tools was previously constrained by competing priorities and limited monitoring-focused analytical expertise. However, the addition of analytical capacity in the Secretariat since 2023 has significantly advanced this work. Analyses of existing data sources undertaken using these tools are already providing greater insights into transshipment trends and activities. These analytical products will also assist CCMs and the Secretariat in monitoring data quality and ensuring the completeness of high seas transshipment reporting.

### **Implementation of Transshipment related CMMs (2009-06 and 2010-02 06)**

#### *Reporting through Annual Report Part 2 and Annual Report Part 1 covering 2024 activities*

49. CCMs continue to report on their implementation of CMM 2009-06 in the 2025 Annual Report Part 2 (AR Pt2) covering 2024 activities which are summarised in **Annex I**. In these reports, CCMs were required to provide information against four transshipment obligations set out in CMM 2009-06. Table 5 and **Annex III** summarise CCMs responses from their 2024 Annual Report Part 1 (AR Pt1) in relation to all transshipment activities covered by CMM 2009-06.

#### *Review of final transshipment implementation under the Compliance Monitoring Scheme*

50. Figure 36 provides an overview of the outcome of the evaluation of CMM 2009-06 under the Compliance Monitoring Scheme (CMS). CMM 2009-06 was evaluated annually from 2014 to 2025. Evaluations for RY2023 were completed in 2024. There has been a marked improvement in the implementation of most requirements by applicable CCMs in response to required reporting.



### *Tracking species and product transhipment*

51. The movements of transhipped fish among flag CCM offloading vessels and flag CCM carriers for albacore, bigeye, yellowfin, swordfish and blue sharks are shown in Figure 22 to 26. This information reflects the importance of high seas transhipments to those CCMs.
52. Similarly, Figure 27 and 28 illustrate the product state of fish transhipped between flag CCMs, demonstrating the demand of the preferred product forms. Albacore is predominantly transhipped whole, bigeye and yellowfin are most often gilled and gutted/tailed and swordfish is generally dressed.
53. Transhipments were tracked between offloading and carrier vessels (Figure 18 and Figure 21). These data indicate that most albacore caught on vessels flagged to China were transhipped to their own flagged carrier vessels, with the majority of the remaining catch going to vessels flagged to Panama. Bigeye were primarily transhipped to carrier vessels flagged to China, Korea and Panama. Vessels flagged to Korea transhipped mostly bigeye and yellowfin to other Korean-flagged carriers, with a smaller proportion going to Panama-flagged carriers. Vessels flagged to Chinese Taipei offloaded to their own carriers and to vessels flagged to Panama, and to a lesser extent, carriers flagged to Vanuatu. Across most years, albacore, bigeye and yellowfin are transhipped in the highest volumes, with smaller volumes of swordfish, blue marlin and sharks (Figure 21).
54. In 2024, carriers flagged to China received primarily albacore, while carriers flagged to Korea and Chinese Taipei received primarily yellowfin and bigeye (Figure 18). Vessels flagged to Korea, Panama and Chinese Taipei received mostly bigeye, with these fleets also receiving the widest range of species. By contrast, offloading vessels flagged to China retained a greater proportion of bycatch species which was mainly blue shark.
55. In 2024, offloading vessels mainly transhipped albacore and bigeye to carriers flagged to Korea, Chinese Taipei and Vanuatu. This reflects a change from 2022, when vessels flagged to Chinese Taipei and Vanuatu were the main carriers of higher volumes of albacore (Figure 19).

### *Changes in species transhipped during different periods of 2024*

56. Transhipments do not show consistent species mixes which may reflect the seasonality of the catch. For albacore, the highest volume of transhipments occurred between offloading and carrier vessels flagged to China in all quarters of the year (Figure 22). Vessels flagged to Chinese Taipei mostly transhipped to carriers flagged to Panama, although in the fourth quarter, most albacore were transhipped to their own flagged carriers. Vanuatu also showed a different pattern in the third quarter when their flagged vessels transhipped albacore to Panama flagged carriers.
57. Bigeye transhipments are relatively consistent through the year both in volume and in transhipment pattern (Figure 23). The notable exception in the pattern is in the third quarter when offloading vessels flagged to China and, to a lesser extent vessels flagged to Vanuatu, reported fewer transhipments.
58. Transhipments of yellowfin are also generally consistent across the year with higher volumes in the third quarter (Figure 24). During that period, a higher proportion of vessels flagged to China transhipped yellowfin to carriers flagged to Panama and Korea.
59. Swordfish transhipments vary in pattern and volume across the year (Figure 25). The largest volume was recorded in the first quarter, mostly from vessels flagged to Korea transhipping to their own flagged carriers. In the second quarter, swordfish transhipments were again dominated by vessels flagged to Korea transhipping to their own flagged carriers and by vessels flagged to China transhipping to their own flagged carriers. In the third quarter, vessels flagged to China transhipped the largest share of swordfish to their own flagged carriers, although the overall volume was the lowest of the year. Overall, the majority of the transhipment of swordfish catch is between offloading and carrier vessels flagged to Korea.
60. Blue shark transhipments occur primarily from vessels flagged to Chinese Taipei to their own flagged carriers (Figure 26). Most of the blue shark catch is transhipped in the second half of the year.
61. In terms of the product state, almost all albacore are transhipped in the whole round state, with bigeye and yellowfin generally gilled and gutted across most fleets (Figure 27 and Figure 28). Fishing vessels flagged to Chinese Taipei also tranship bigeye and yellowfin as gilled, gutted and tailed. Swordfish are almost entirely

transhipped as dressed (gutted, headed and tailed). Blue sharks are gutted, headed and tailed and some are recorded as an “Other - unspecified” state. Most of the catch is transhipped frozen (Figure 27).

62. No information is currently available on landings, and catch cannot yet be easily linked to transshipment reporting. Proposals for improving the ability to better link catch and transshipment related information were considered through the TS-IWG process through SC and TCC meetings during 2023 and 2024.<sup>11</sup> These efforts will also be informed by CCM discussions on the Secretariat’s reporting of obligations lacking independently verifiable data, and on potential data sources that could support independent verification. Consideration of the availability of data to independently verify reported information is now a standing agenda item for TCC.
63. The increasing availability of analytical tools for the Secretariat now allows a more in-depth analysis of patterns and trends in transshipment activity relative to other trends in fishing activity including catch and effort trends. The aim in developing these tools and associated procedures is to provide a baseline assessment that will allow potential changes resulting from an amended CMM 2009-06 to be considered including improvements in the quality of reported data and the outputs from monitoring and verification programmes. The tools will also be useful to give CCMs more visibility of the activity of their own fleets through the Dashboards and reports being developed. This has important implications for the Commission’s assessment in the robustness of the data used as the basis for its management decisions.

#### *Comparisons with Annual Report Part 1*

64. Data from the AR Pt1 are presented for all relevant CCMs as follows: total volume transhipped (Figure 29); by species (Figure 30); total number of events (Figure 31); and by location as in port transshipments (Figure 32); within EEZs (Figure 33); and within the high seas (Figure 34).
65. This annual report data was also compared to the data held by the Secretariat for total high seas transshipments reported by offloading vessels and by receiving vessels. These two datasets are typically close or identical, depending on whether the Secretariat’s reconciliation work with the relevant CCM has been completed at the time of this report.

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<sup>11</sup>Agenda Item 9.7 Scientific data gaps and relevant [SC20 outcomes](#)

## Tables

**Table 1: Summary of High Seas Transshipments Reported to the WCPFC from June 2010 including all data submitted before 14th April 2025. Data for 2010 and 2011 may include transshipment events that occurred within EEZ areas.**

Year	Number of reported transshipment events (including events in IATTC waters)	Number of receiving vessels	Number of offloading vessels
2010	229	17	159
2011	656	22	288
2012	526	19	237
2013	593	20	296
2014	554	25	301
2015	756	28	304
2016	1,020	25	353
2017	1,108	27	450
2018	211	16	185
2019	1,463	44	670
2020	1,160	39	578
2021	1,006	36	489
2022	1,126	41	506
2023	916	31	534
2024	893	44	479
2025	196	17	168

**Table 2: Number of Transshipment Events Reported by CCMs during 2016 - 2024 by Offloading Vessels.**

Reporting CMM	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
CHN	343	282	355	336	283	232	251	284	76
COK	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JPN	29	28	38	5	4	7	1	0	1
KOR	87	90	115	127	111	120	137	124	88
TWN	306	534	800	873	667	572	659	471	141
VUT	254	174	140	128	95	76	76	35	3

**Table 3: Number of Transshipment Events Reported by CCMs during 2016 - 2024 by Receiving Vessels.**

Reporting CMM	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
CHN	0	29	93	153	154	106	172	175	50
JPN	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
KOR	102	202	231	203	123	86	148	200	92
LBR	239	253	144	156	41	0	0	0	0
PAN	275	284	532	407	411	557	389	238	33
TWN	113	204	360	511	395	242	415	301	134
VUT	291	135	88	39	36	15	0	0	0

**Table 4: Summary comparison of the reported quantities of highly migratory fish stocks reported to have been transhipped in 2019-2023 (including events reported to WCPFC that took place in IATTC area) with the raised longline catch estimates for the WCPFC Statistical Area. Note: at the time of the data extract the WCPFC public domain catch data were not complete for 2024.**

	Year	ALB	BET	YFT	BUM	MLS	SWO
Reported transhipped	2024	15,984.00	20,980.00	23,681.00	1,838	396.000	1,224.00
Raised catch estimated							
Percent transhipped							
Reported transhipped	2023	17,501.00	18,156.00	14,141.00	1,285	342.000	2,059.00
Raised catch estimated		79,090.33	54,693.02	55,971.46		2,268.096	12,421.94
Percent transhipped		22.10	33.20	25.30		15.100	16.60
Reported transhipped	2022	16,611.00	20,143.00	15,510.00	1,245	277.000	2,964.00
Raised catch estimated		100,573.60	56,031.59	65,654.50		2,474.424	25,381.33
Percent transhipped		16.50	35.90	23.60		11.200	11.70
Reported transhipped	2021	18,311.00	17,005.00	14,119.00	1,441	347.000	2,137.00
Raised catch estimated		84,835.32	58,359.18	55,545.92		2,732.969	24,335.62
Percent transhipped		21.60	29.10	25.40		12.700	8.80
Reported transhipped	2020	25,034.00	19,003.00	12,338.00	2,254	471.000	2,435.00
Raised catch estimated		85,557.68	62,821.41	57,173.54		2,941.005	28,316.03
Percent transhipped		29.30	30.20	21.60		16.000	8.60
Reported transhipped	2019	25,064.00	23,455.00	15,707.00	2,364	357.000	2,899.00
Raised catch estimated		92,568.58	73,983.40	76,683.32		3,063.368	28,506.68
Percent transhipped		27.10	31.70	20.50		11.700	10.20

**Table 5: Provisional summary of transshipment events reported to WCPFC in AR Pt1 for RY2023 which is taken as CMM reporting for the dCMR for notifications and declarations in accord with CMM 2009-06 35 a (iii) and CMM 2009-06 35 a (iv).**

	AR1 receiving vessels	AR1 offloading vessels	DB receiving vessels	DB offloading vessels	Advance notifications	Declarations
China	2		106		106	106
		125		232	232	232
Japan	1		1		1	1
		6		7	7	7
Korea	5		86		86	86
		77		1,202	120	120
Panama	10		555		550	555
Chinese Taipei	3		242		242	242
		171		572	572	572
Vanuatu	1		15		15	15
		40		76	76	76
Receiving vessels	22		1,005		1,000	1,005
Offloading vessels		419		1,007	1,007	1,007

**Table 6: Article 25 (2) Compliance Case File System records relating to CMM 2009-06.**

Activity related requirement	Event year	Investigation status	Investigation outcome	Number of events
CMM 2009-06 02	2022	Case Cancelled	No recorded outcome	1
			4	1
			1	1
	2016	Investigation COMPLETED	2	1
CMM 2009-06 13	2016	Investigation COMPLETED	4	2
		Investigation COMPLETED	1	1
	2018	Investigation COMPLETED	1	2
CMM 2009-06 25	2018	Investigation NOT COMPLETED	8	1
			1	1
			No recorded outcome	1
	2016		1	1
CMM 2009-06 35 a (iii)	2016	Investigation COMPLETED	2	1
	2016		4	2
	2019		1	1
			3	1
CMM 2009-06 35 a (iv)	2018	Investigation COMPLETED	1	2
CMM 2009-06 35 a (iv)	2019	Investigation COMPLETED	1	2
CMM 2009-06 35 a (iv)	2019	Investigation COMPLETED	4	1
CMM 2009-06 35 a (v)	2018	Investigation COMPLETED	4	1

Figures

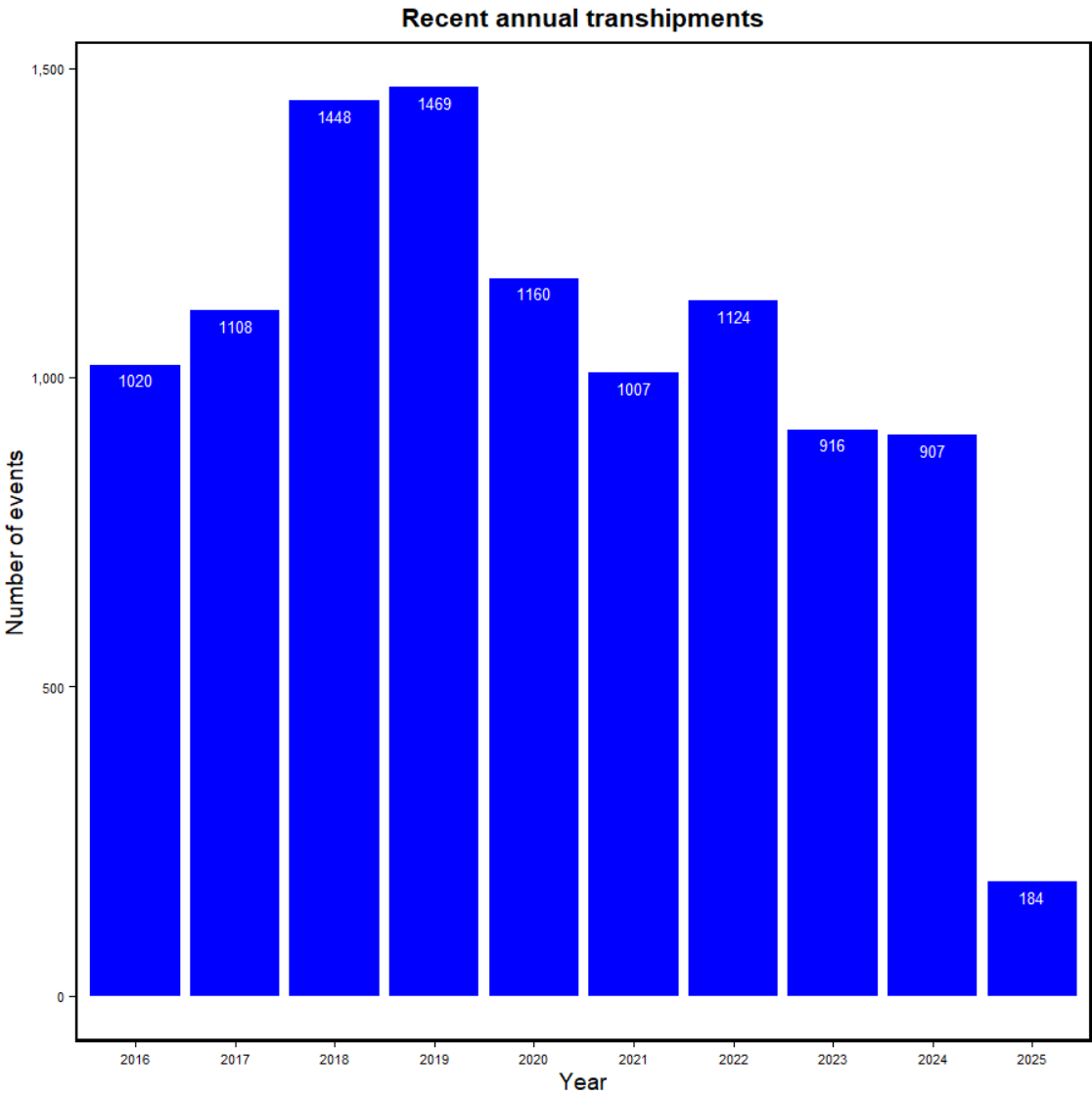


Figure 1: The number of annual transshipments events from 2016- 2025 within the WCPFC.



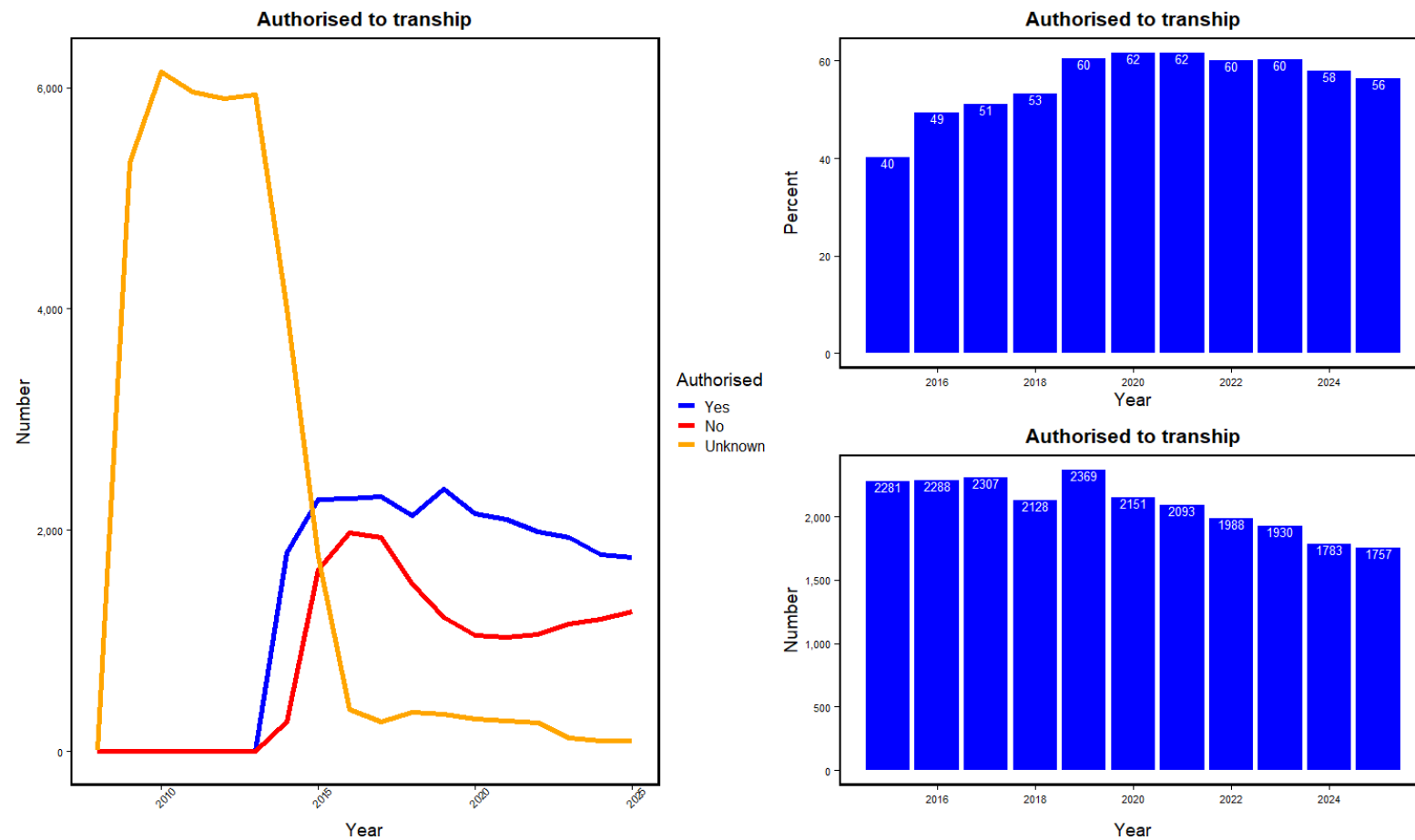
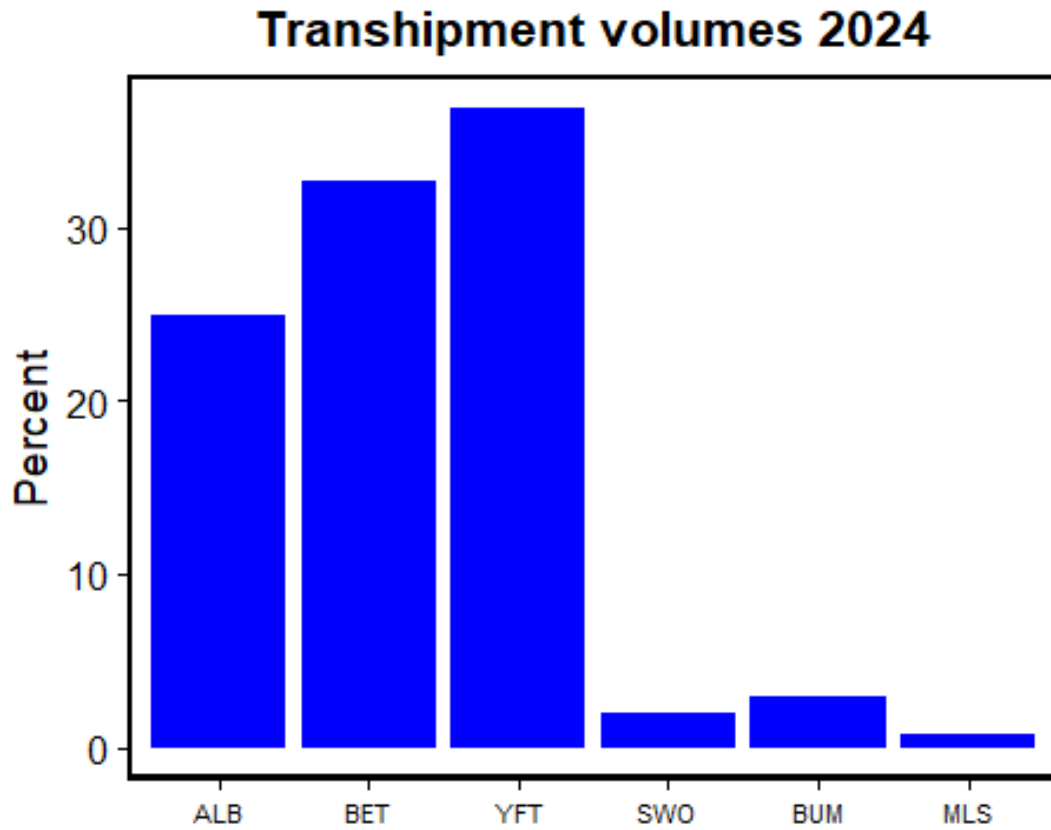


Figure 2: The vessels authorised to tranship within the WCPFC Convention area showing the authorisation status (left), the percent of vessels in the vessel record that have an authorisation (top right) and the overall number of authorised vessels (bottom right).



Year	ALB	BET	YFT	SWO	BUM	MLS
2016	29.77	42.94	16.05	5.99	4.35	0.91
2017	30.82	42.10	16.48	6.36	3.68	0.56
2018	33.10	38.26	17.35	6.89	3.74	0.67
2019	35.81	33.48	22.43	4.23	3.42	0.63
2020	40.58	30.81	20.03	4.02	3.71	0.85
2021	34.22	31.79	26.40	4.08	2.74	0.77
2022	29.20	35.37	27.26	5.30	2.24	0.62
2023	32.68	33.87	26.38	3.92	2.42	0.74
2024	24.90	32.65	36.88	1.99	2.88	0.70
2025	11.10	37.27	44.71	3.20	3.15	0.57

Figure 3: The longline transshipment volumes by species as a percent from 2016-2025 within the WCPFC Convention area.

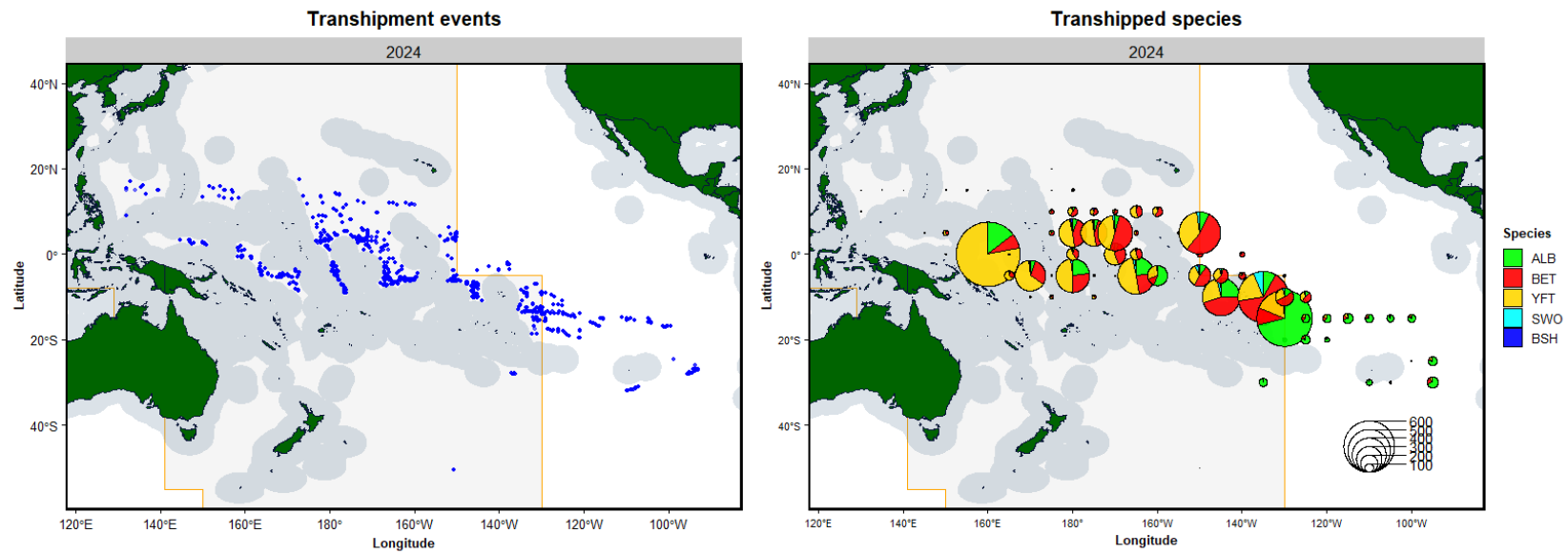


Figure 4: The transshipment events (left) and species transhipped (right) in 2024 within the WCPFC Convention area.

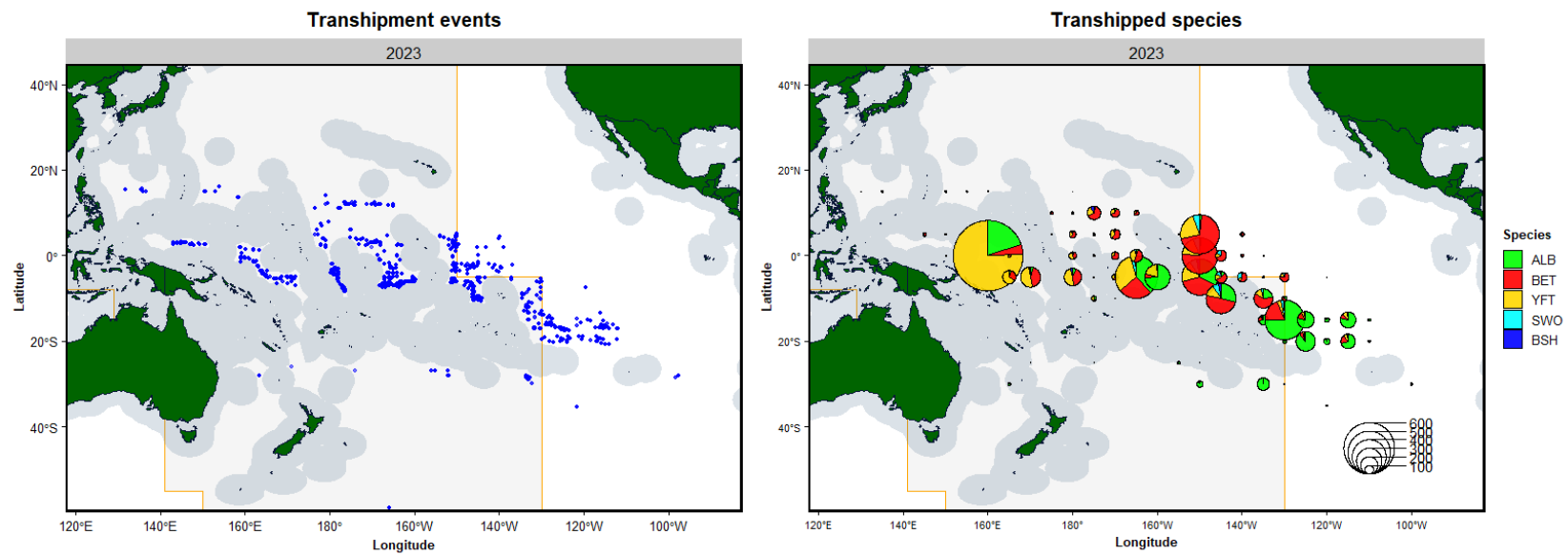


Figure 5: The transshipment events (left) and species transhipped (right) in 2023 within the WCPFC Convention area.

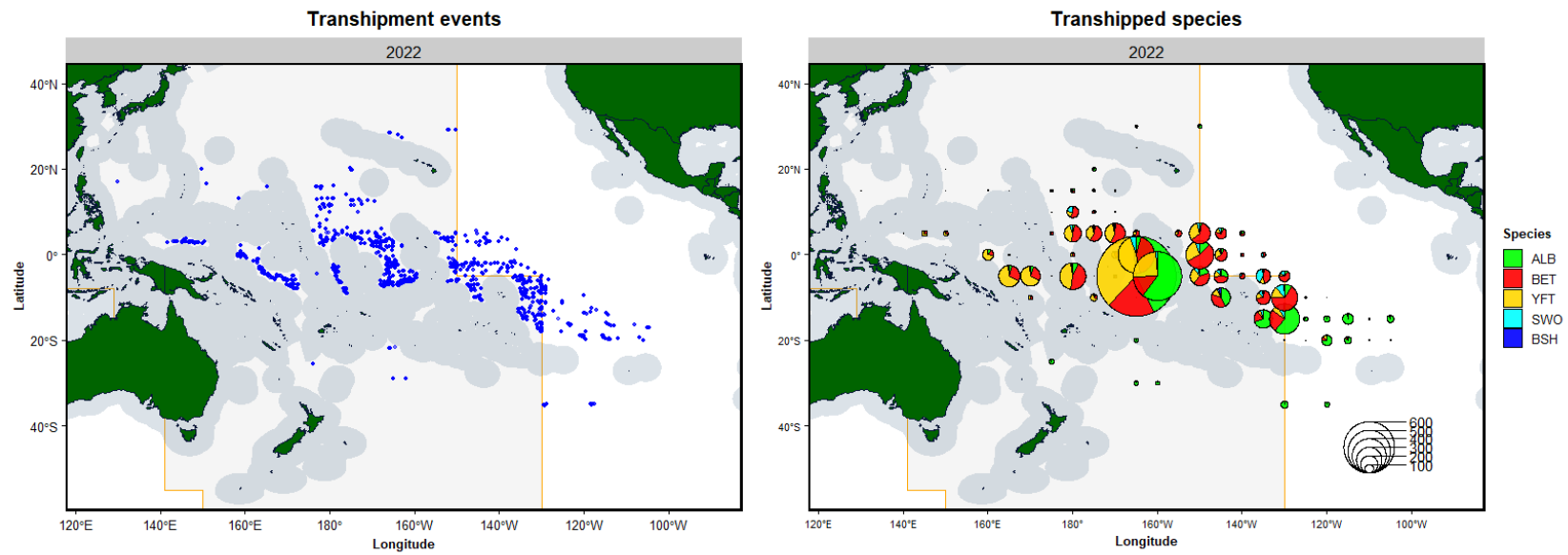


Figure 6: The transshipment events (left) and species transhipped (right) in 2022 within the WCPFC Convention area.

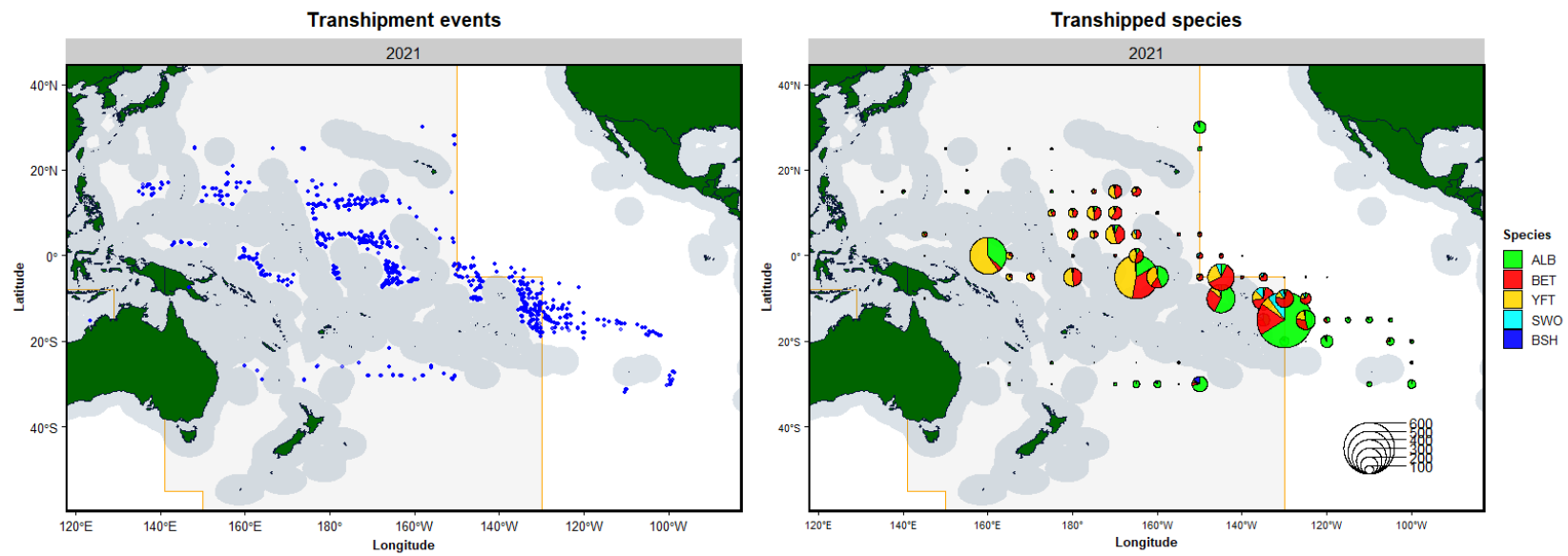


Figure 7: The transshipment events (left) and species transhipped (right) in 2021 within the WCPFC Convention area.

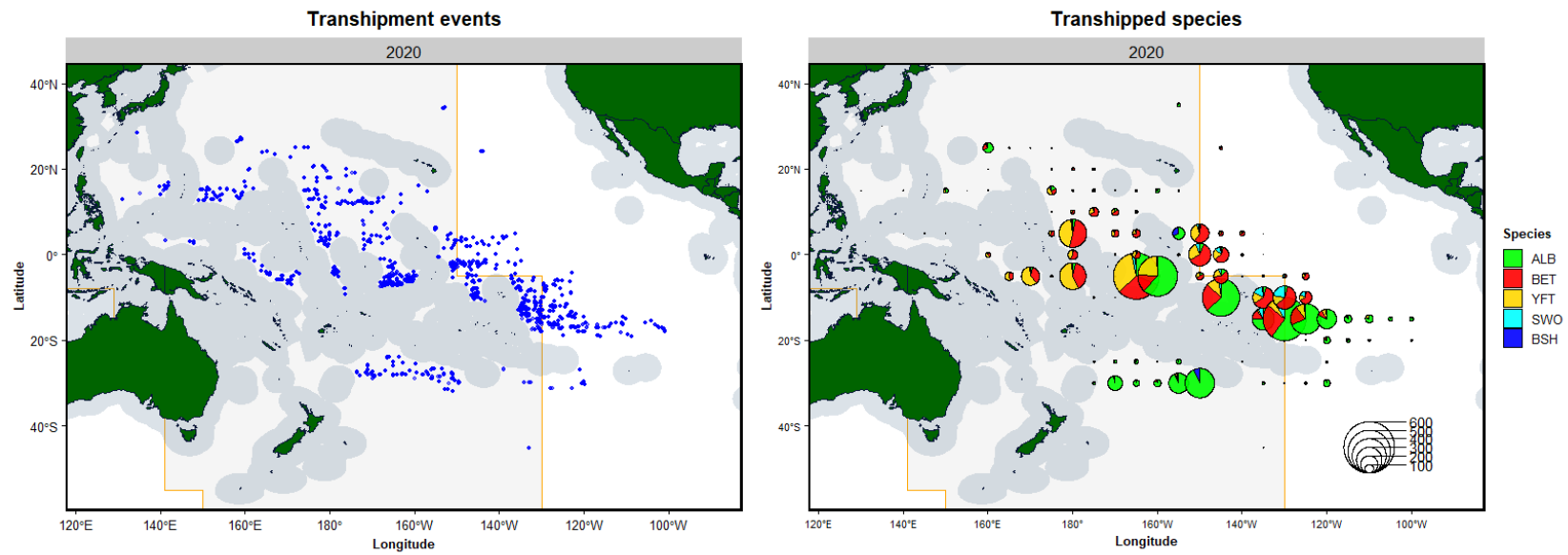


Figure 8: The transshipment events (left) and species transhipped (right) in 2020 within the WCPFC Convention area.



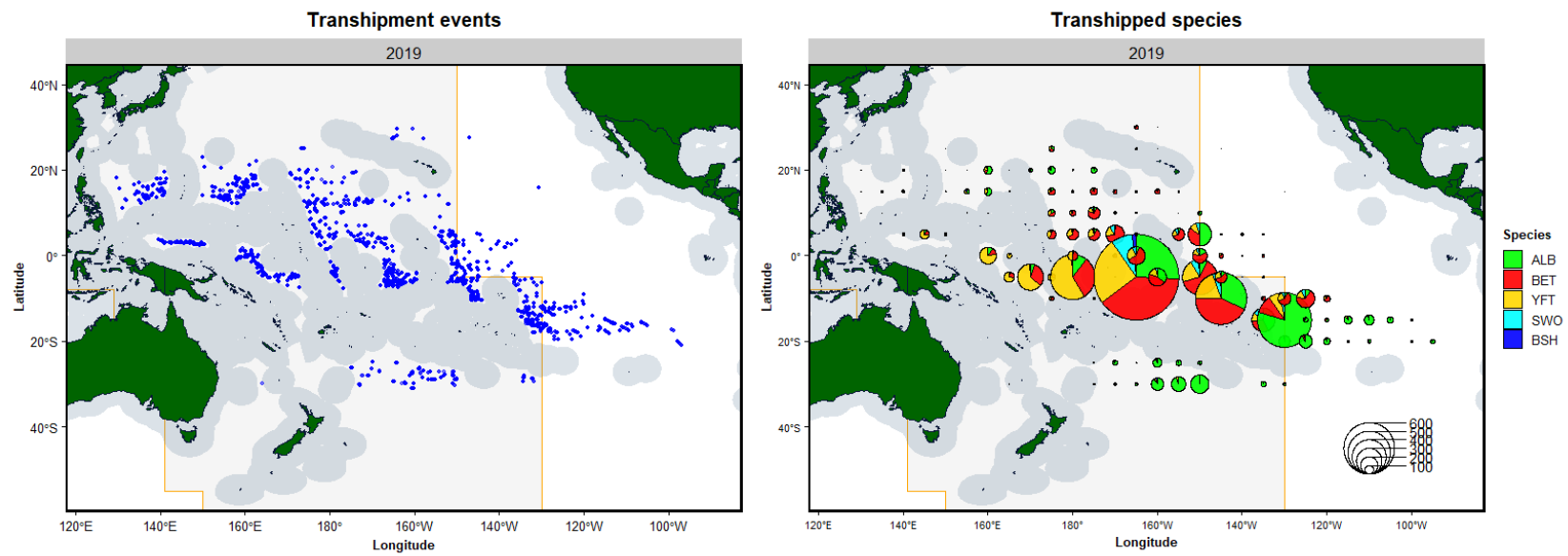


Figure 9: The transshipment events (left) and species transhipped (right) in 2019 within the WCPFC Convention area.

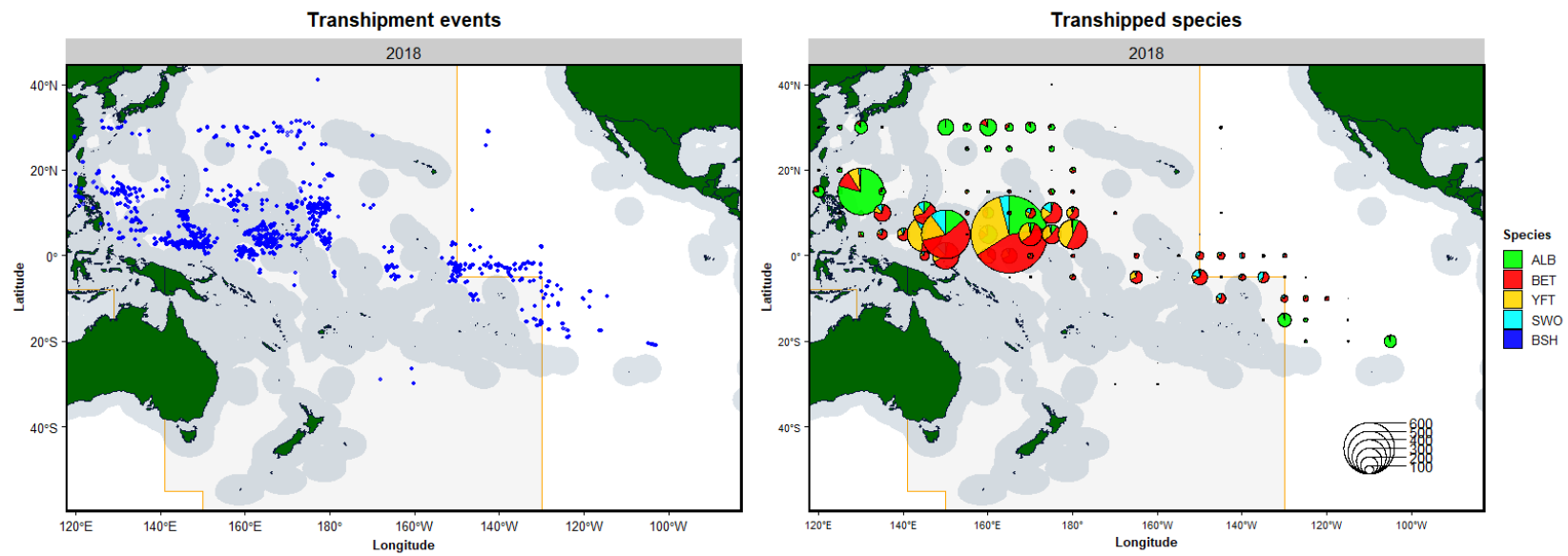


Figure 10: The transshipment events (left) and species transhipped (right) in 2018 within the WCPFC Convention area.

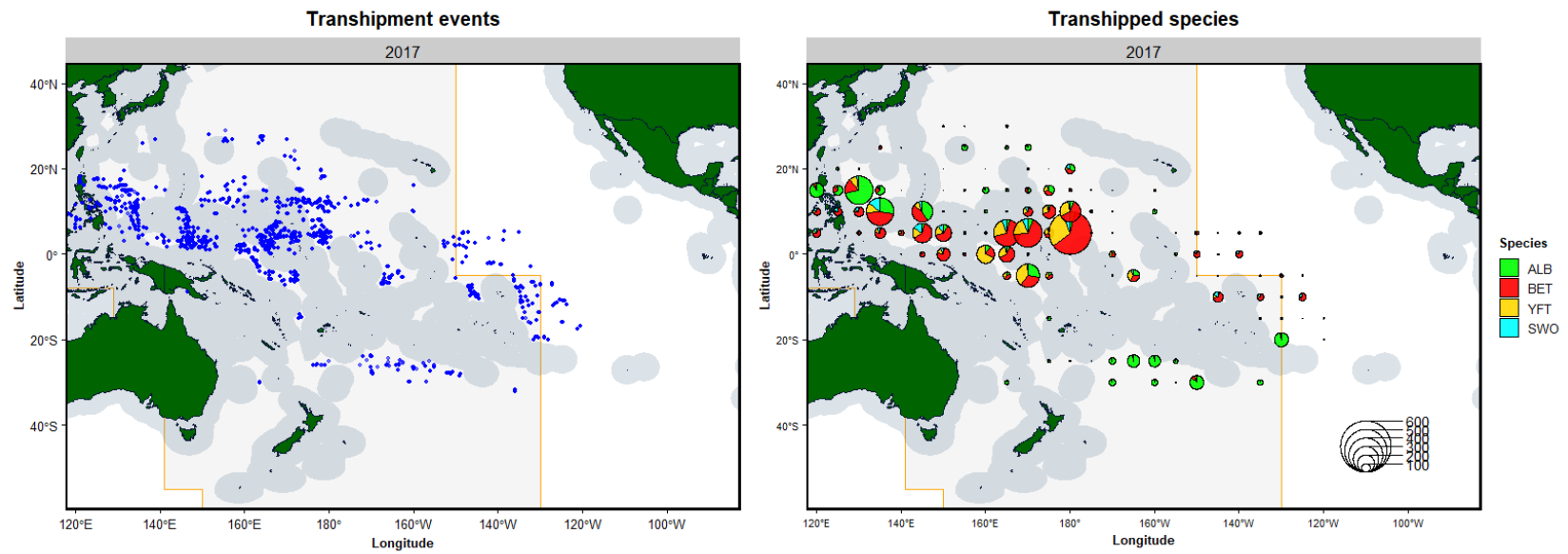


Figure 11: The transshipment events (left) and species transhipped (right) in 2017 within the WCPFC Convention area.

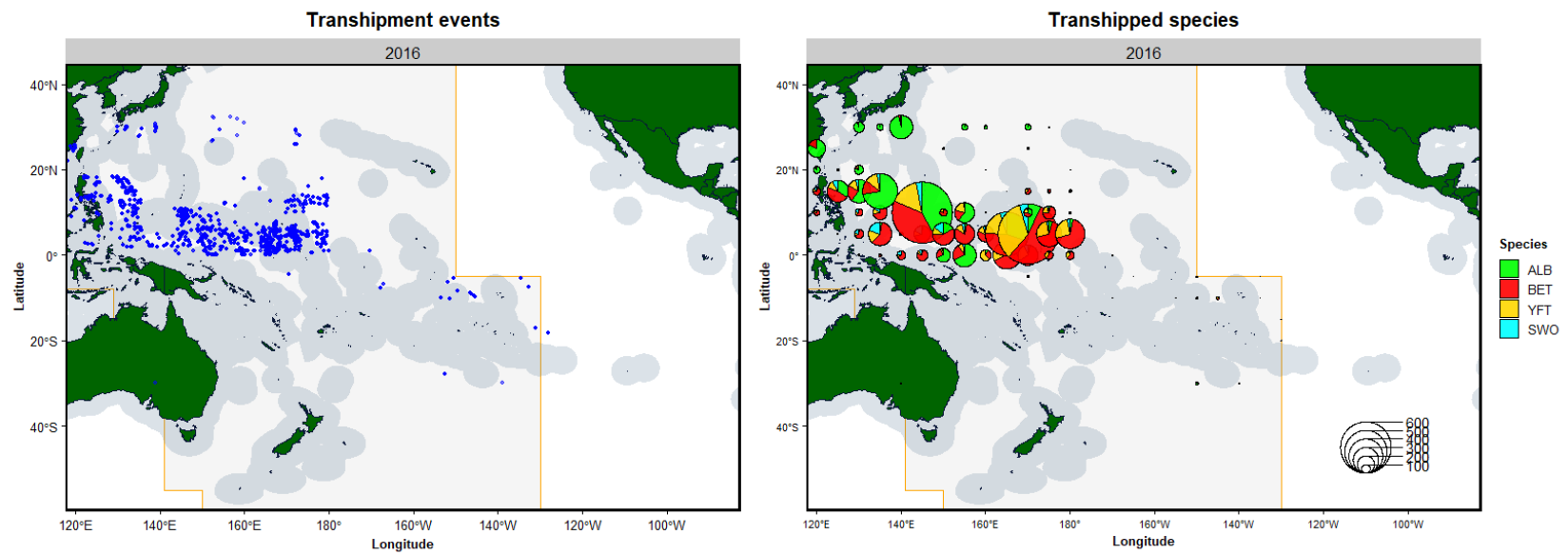


Figure 12: The transshipment events (left) and species transhipped (right) in 2016 within the WCPFC Convention area.

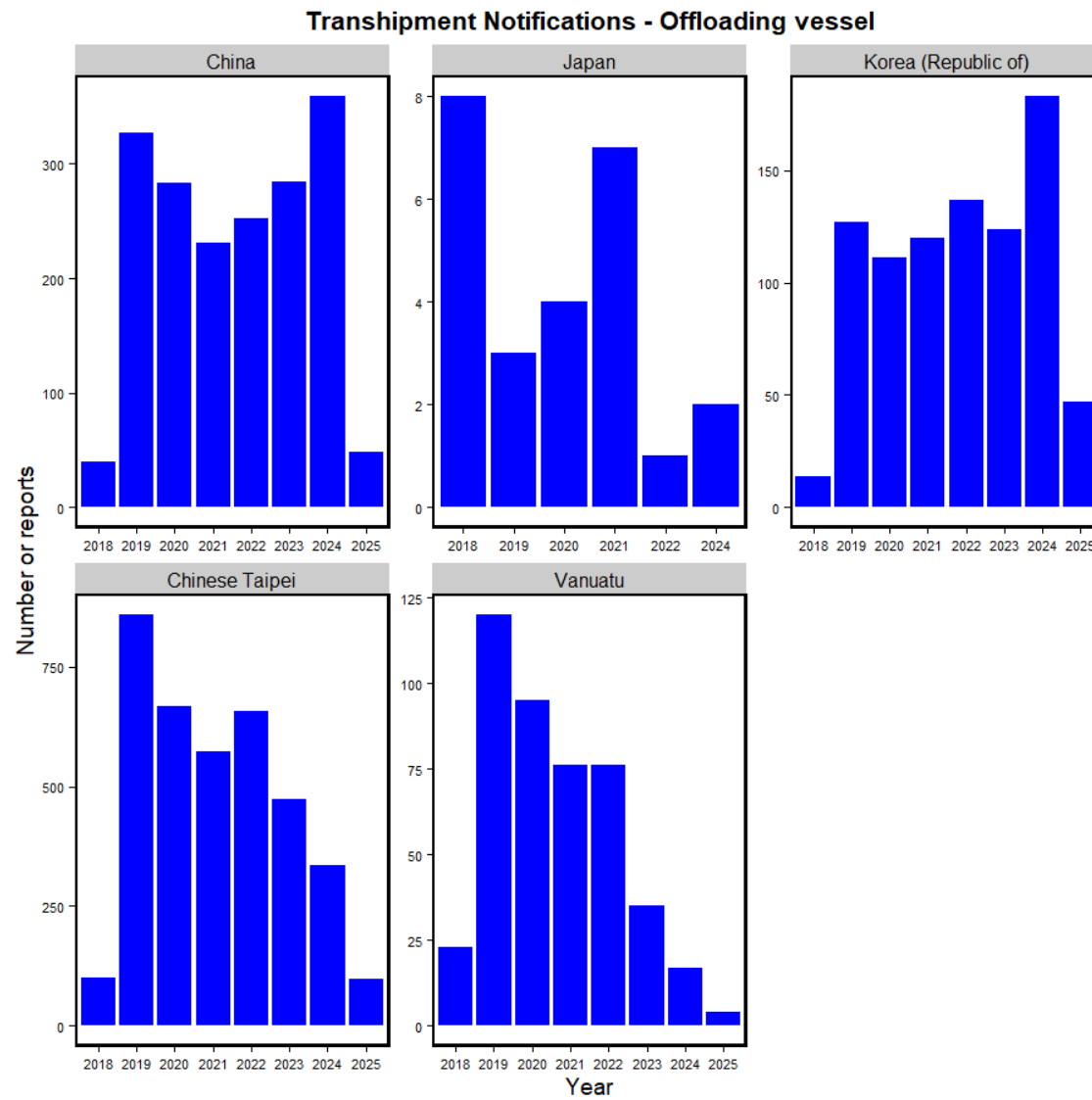


Figure 13: Transshipment notifications from offloading vessels from 2018-2025 by vessel CCM flag.

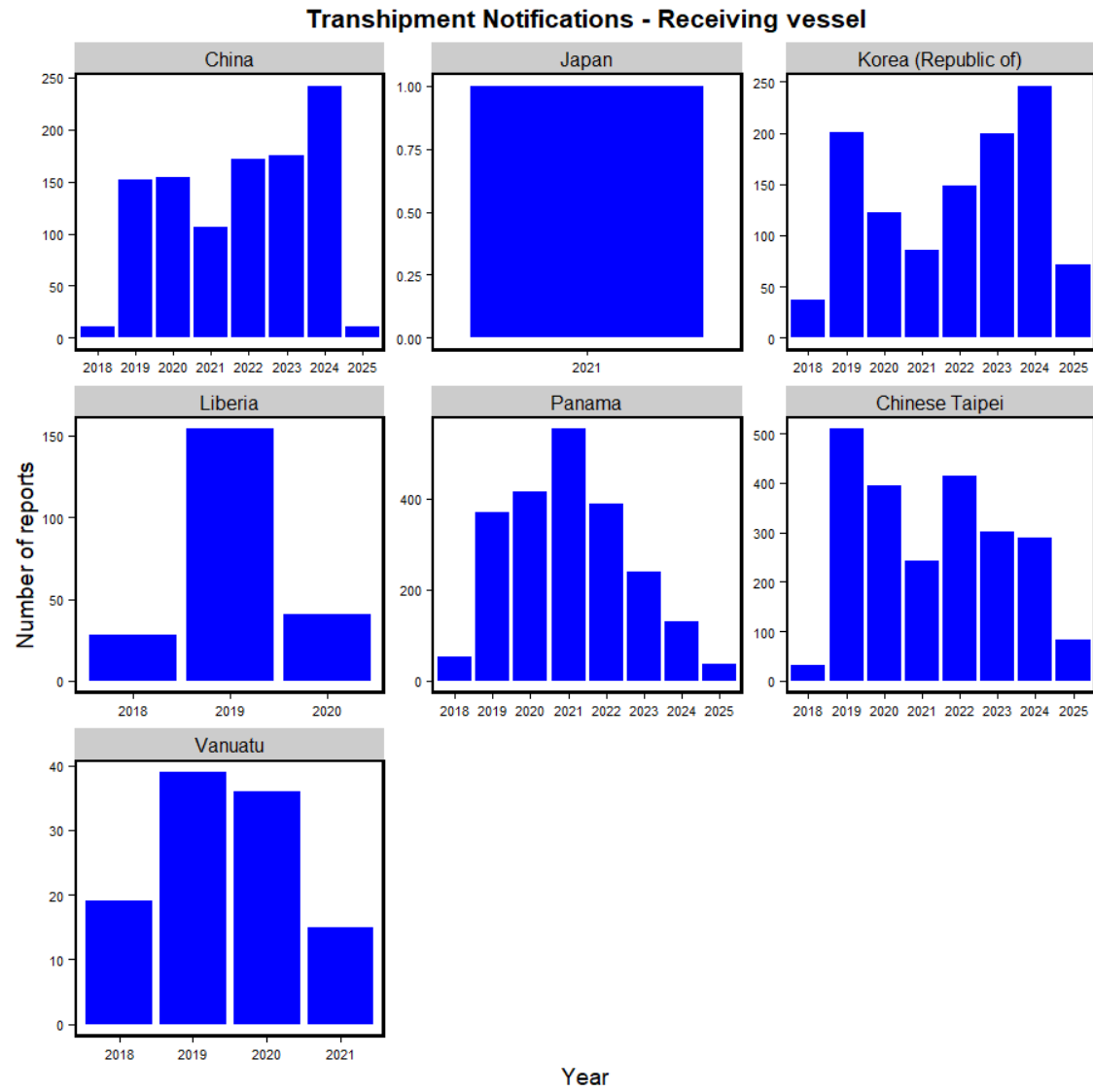


Figure 14: Transshipment declarations from receiving vessels from 2018-2025 by receiving vessel CCM flag.

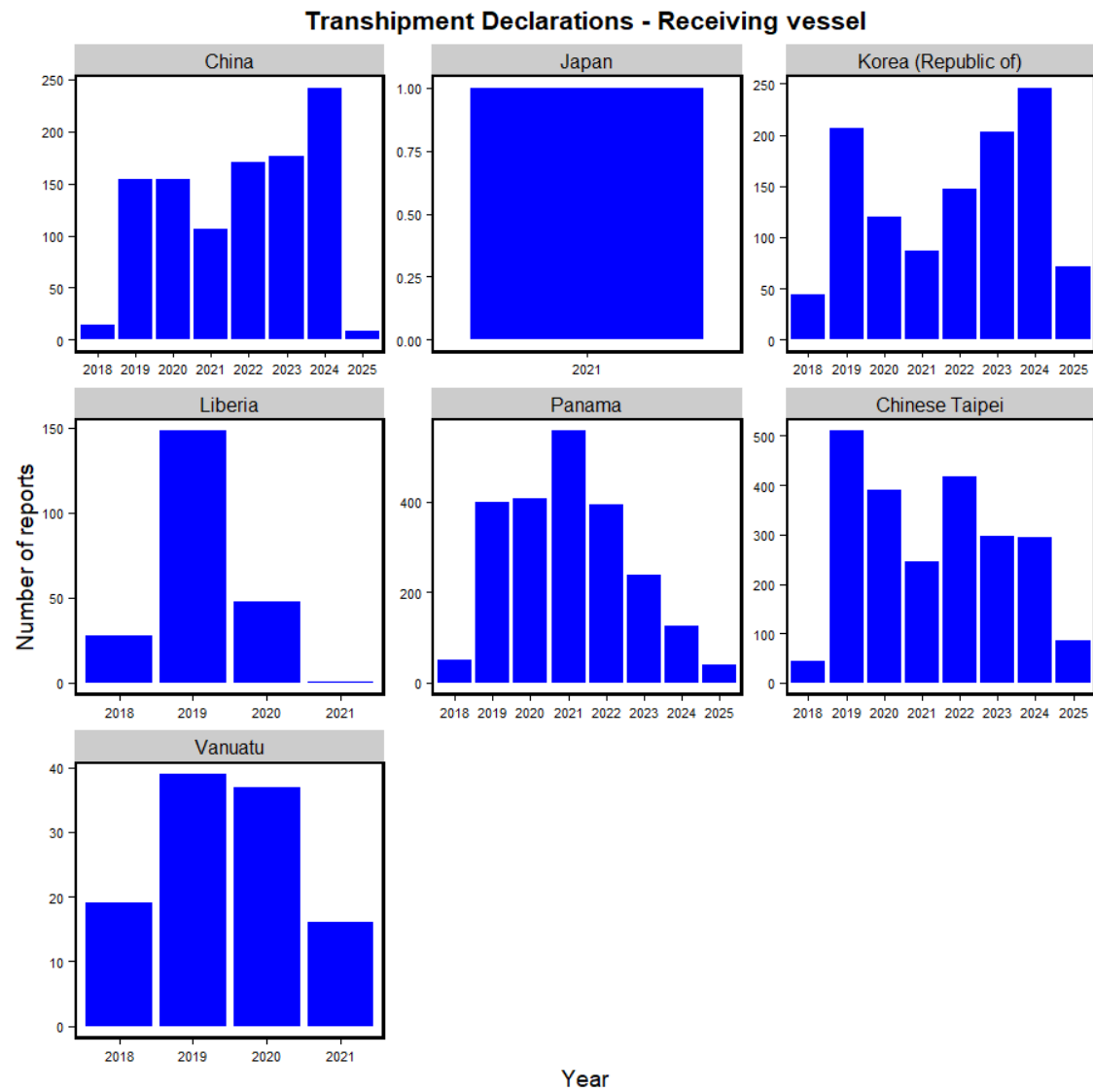


Figure 15: Transshipment declarations from receiving vessels from 2018-2025 by receiving vessel CCM.



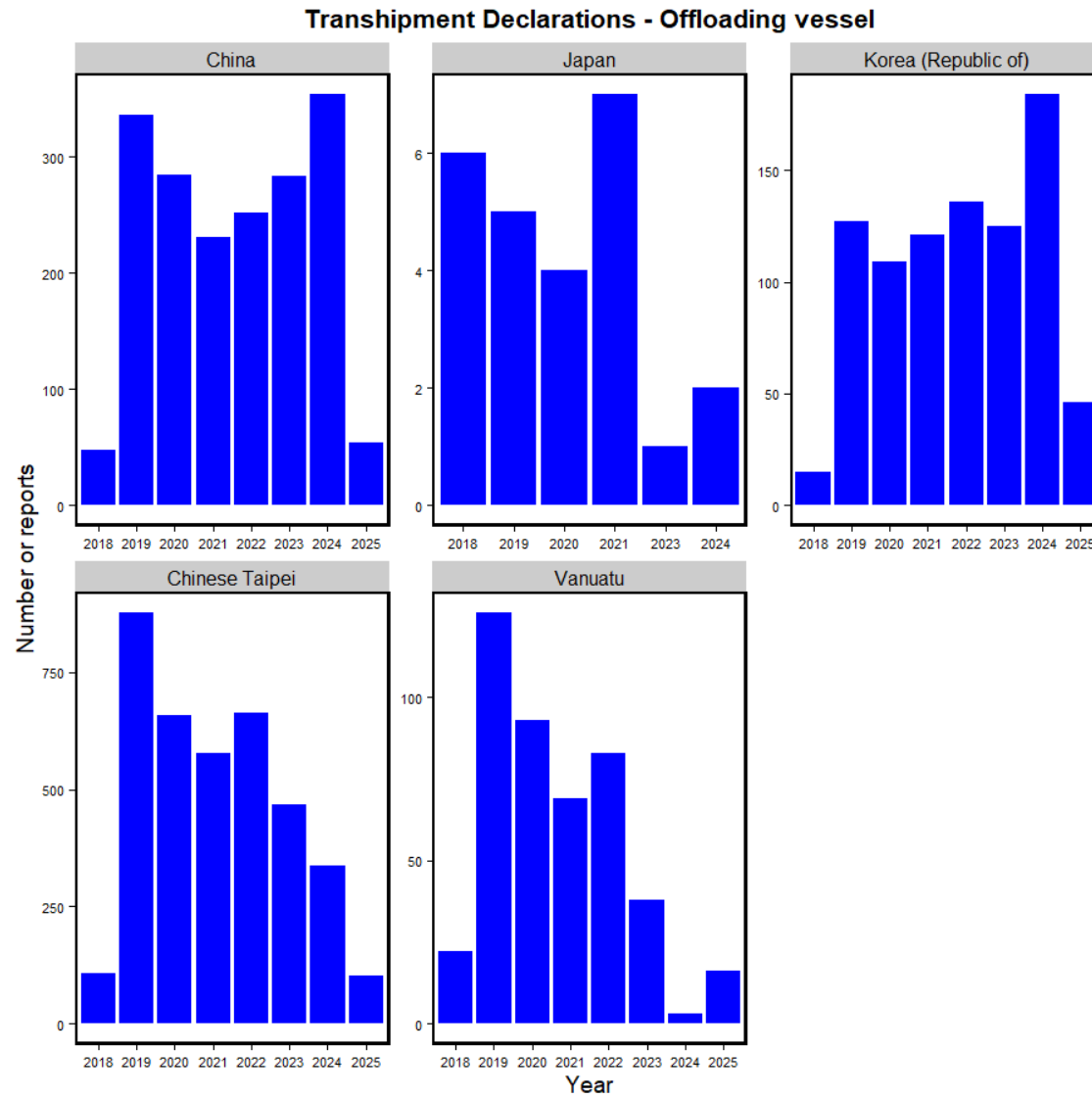
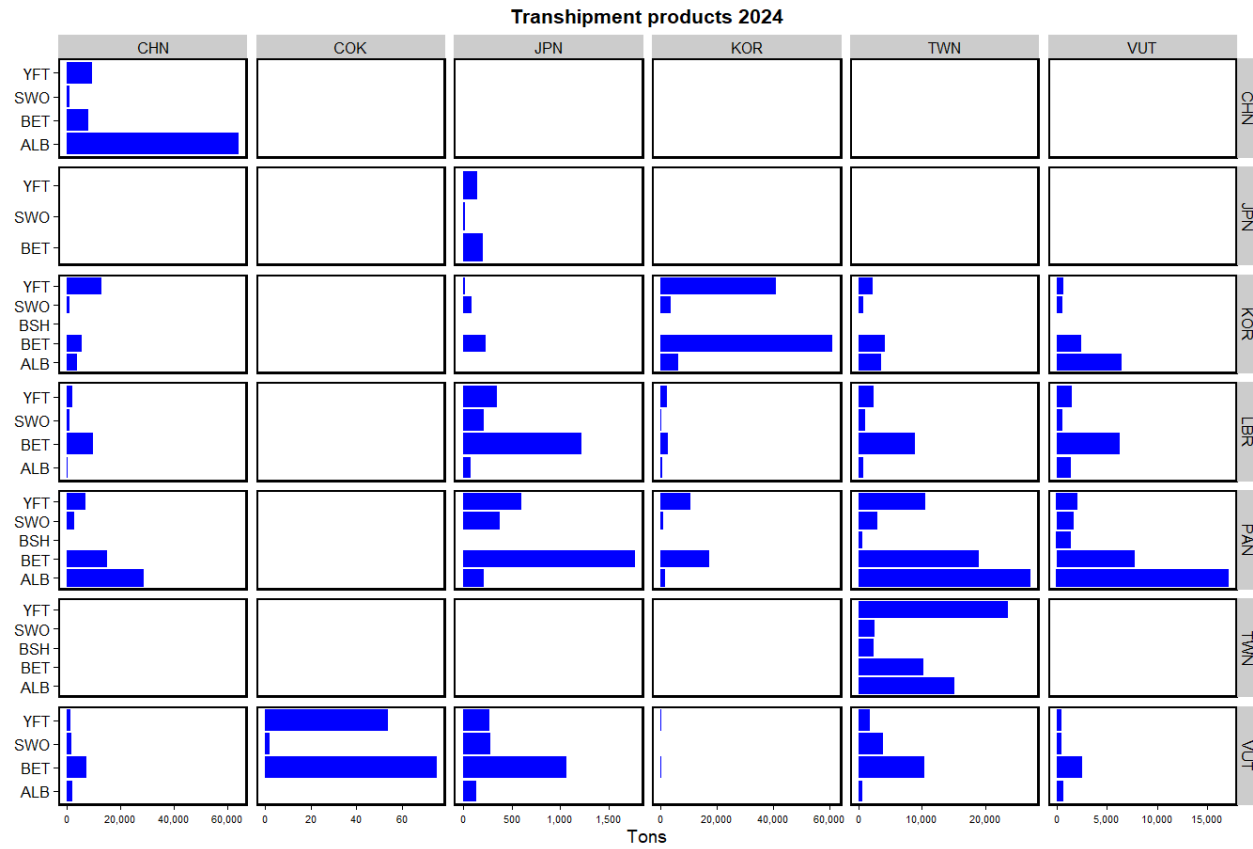
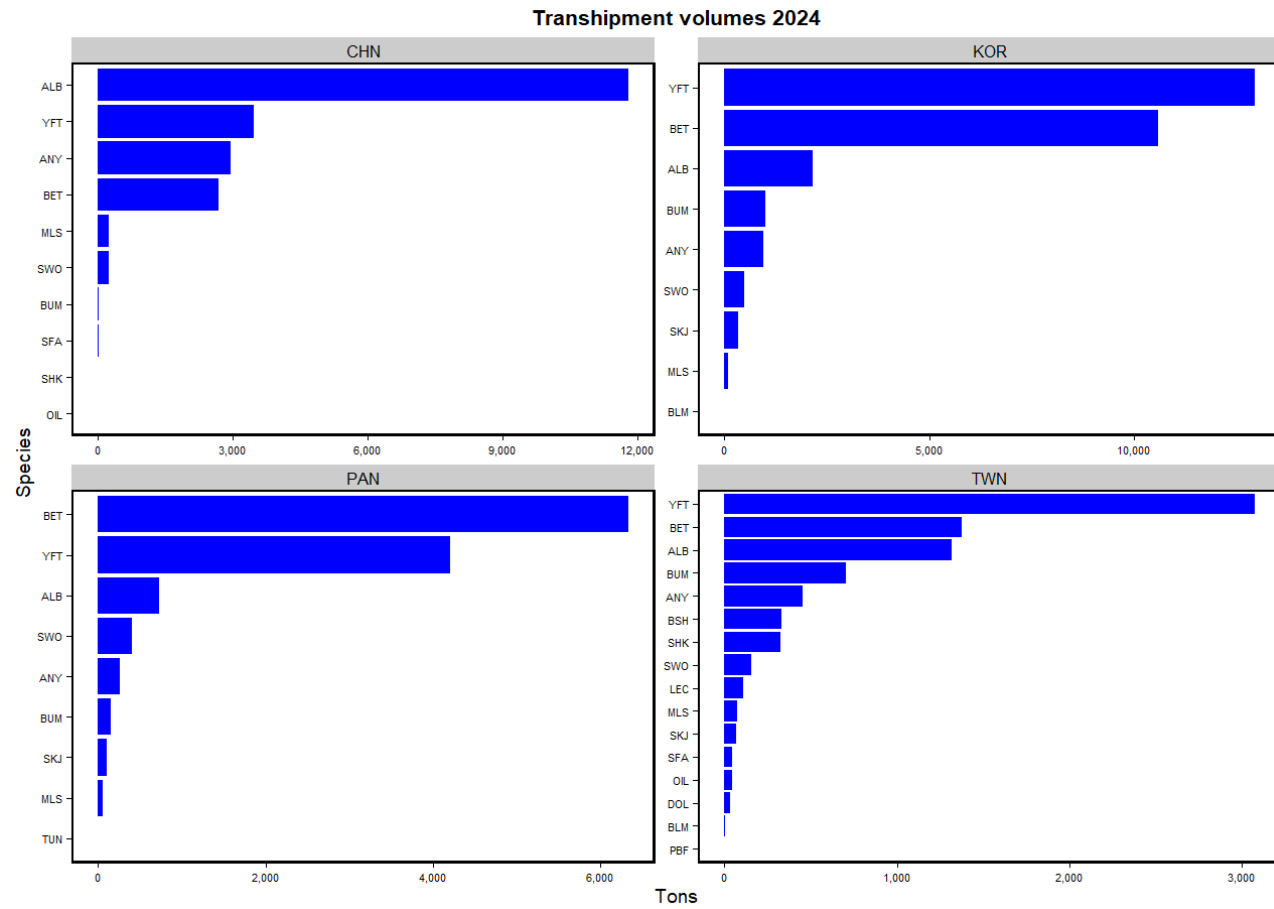


Figure 16: Transshipment declarations from offloading vessels from 2018-2025 by receiving vessel CCM.



**Figure 17: Volume of fish transhipped between vessels, showing the receiving vessels (vertical axis) and the offloading vessels (horizontal axis).**



**Figure 18: Volumes of fish transhipped to receiving vessels in 2024 by receiving vessels.**

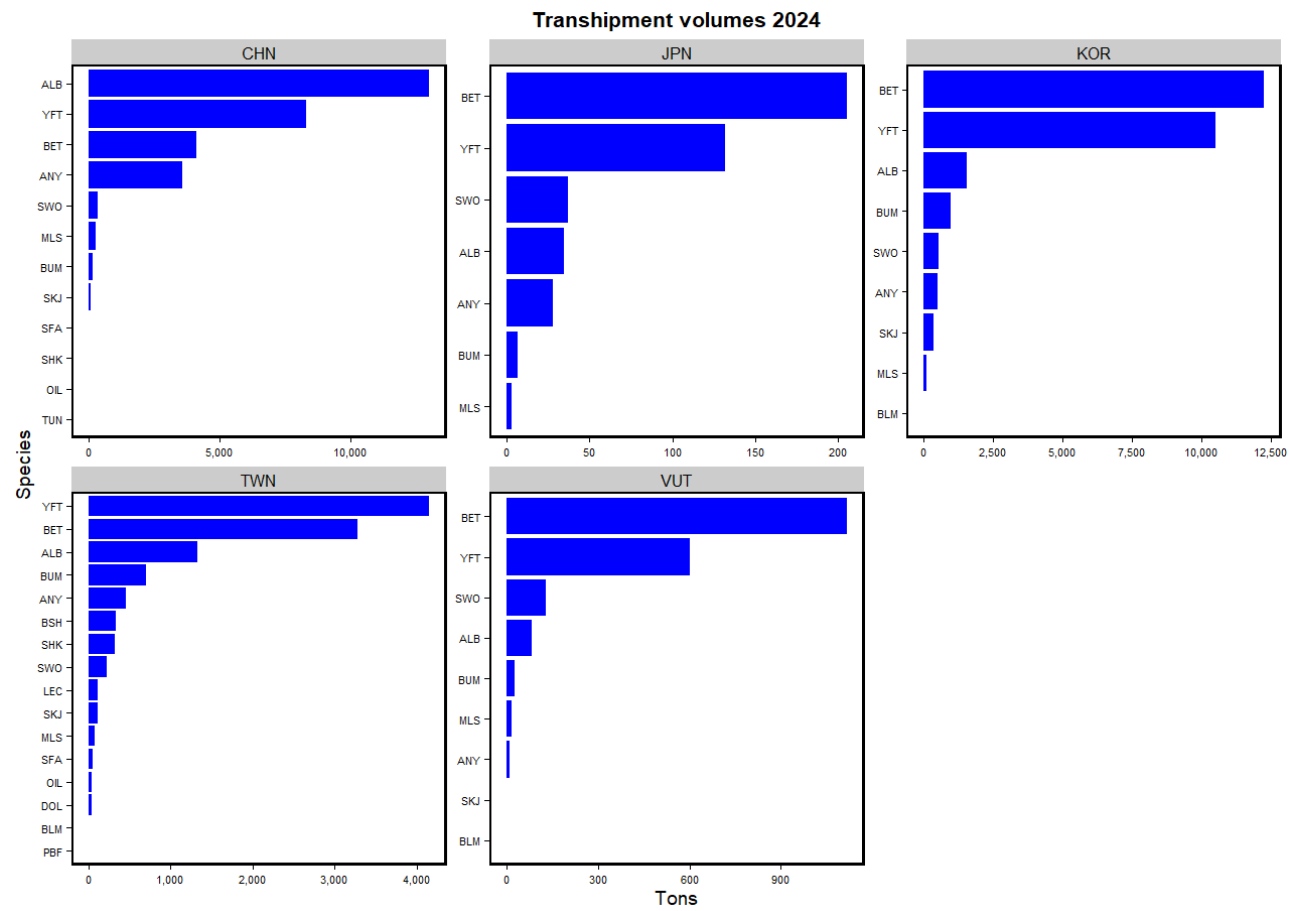


Figure 19: Overall volumes in 2023 by offloading vessels.

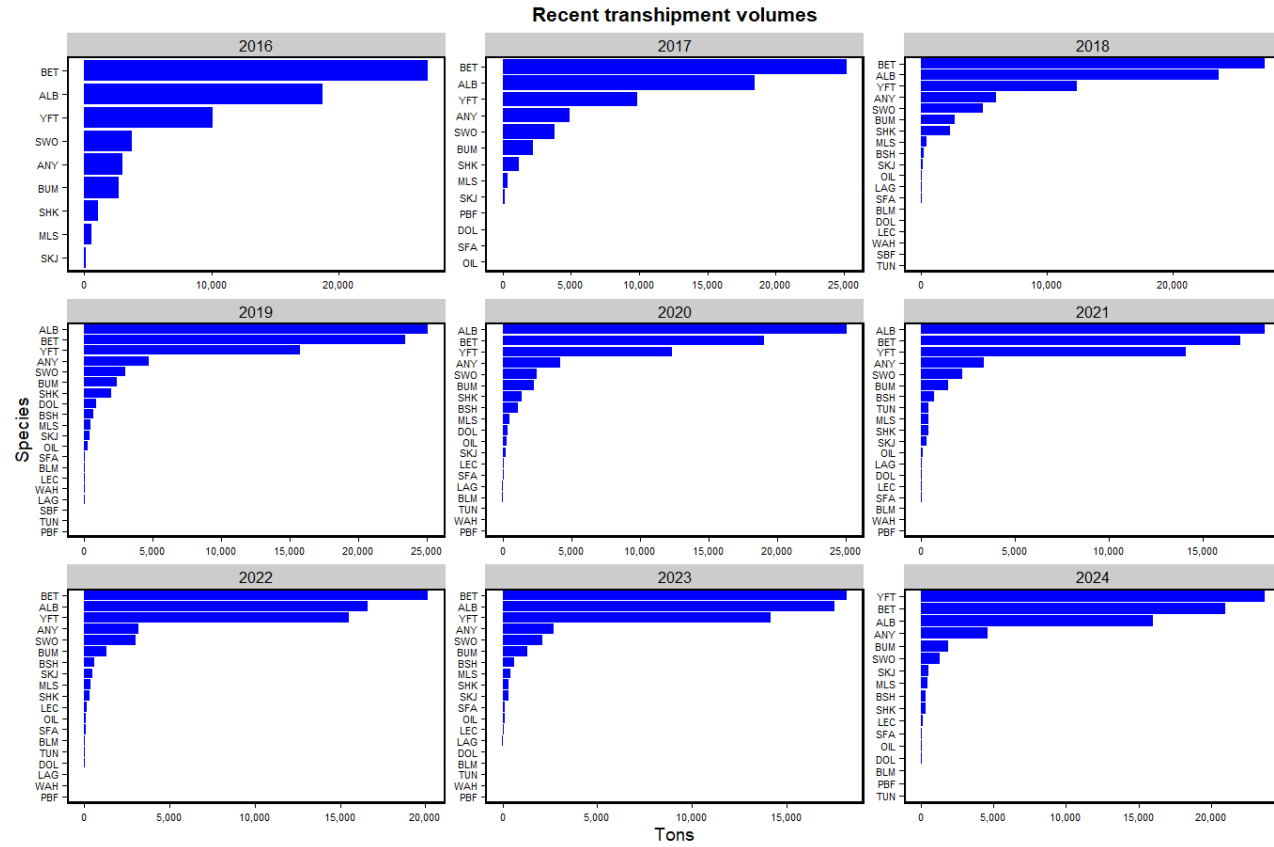
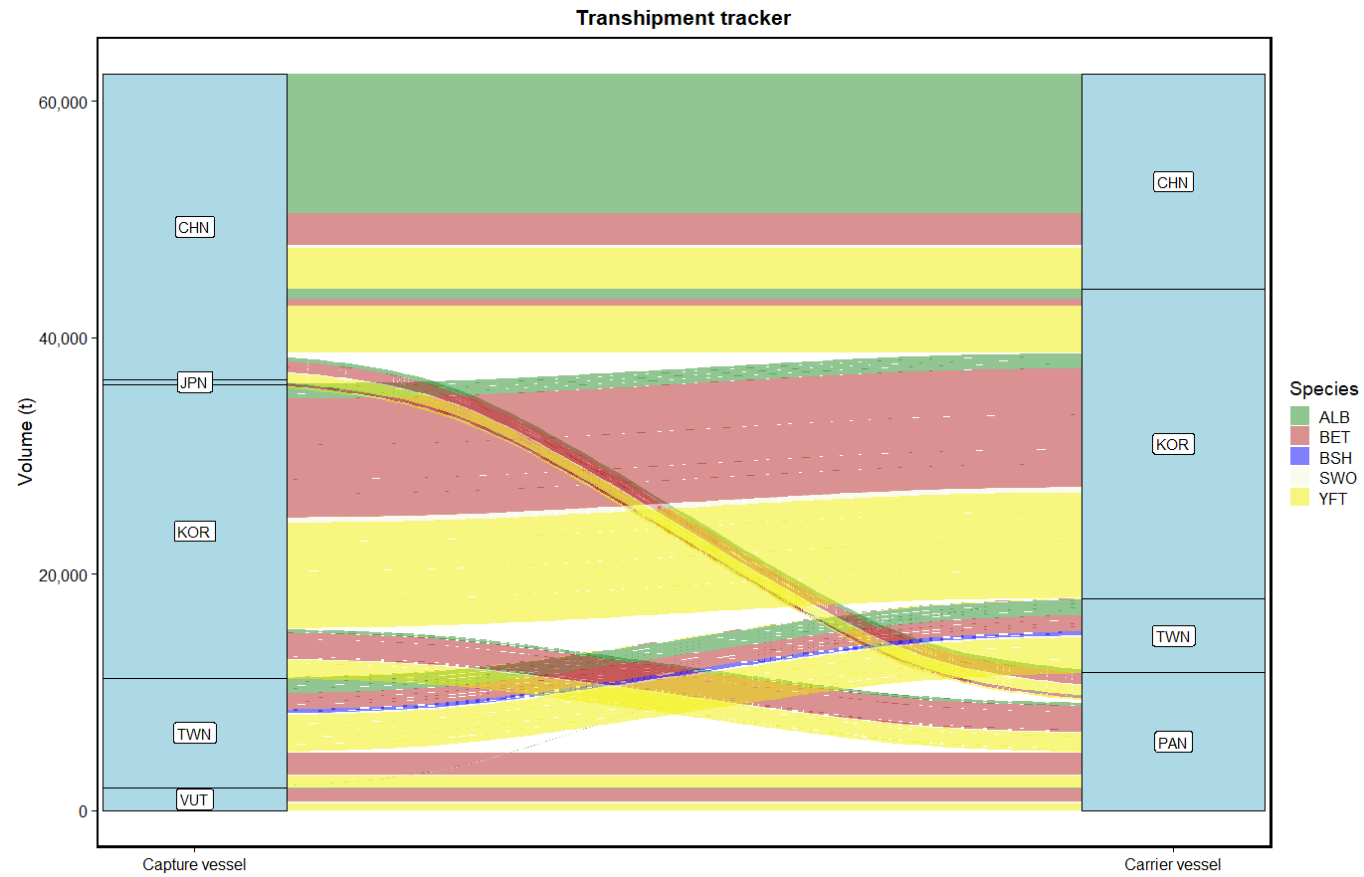


Figure 20: Overall transshipment volumes by year, all flag CCMs combined from 2018-2024.



**Figure 21: Transshipment from offloading to carrier vessels by species for all years combined (2018-2024).**

Transshipment tracker - ALB

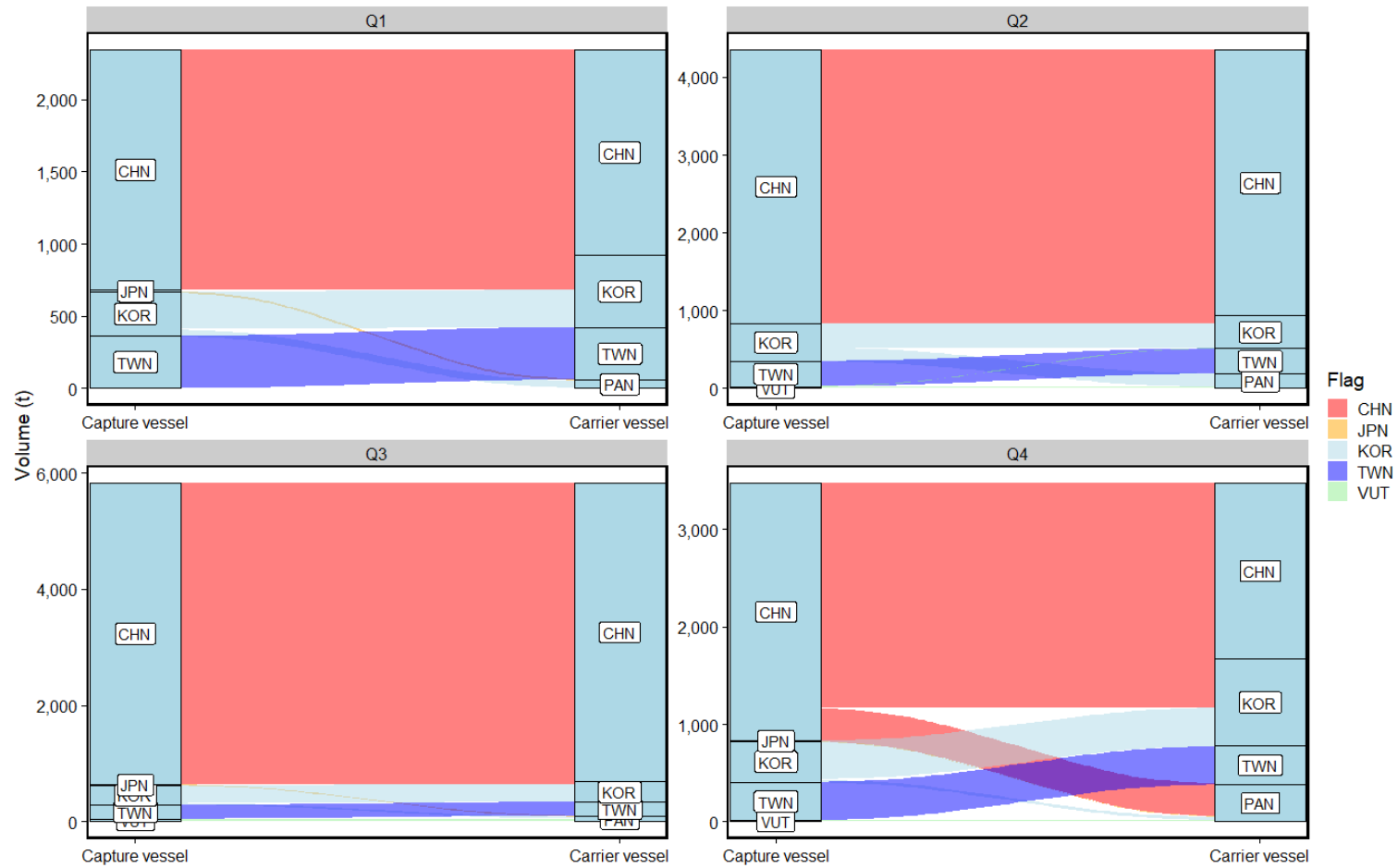


Figure 22: Transshipments from offloading to carrier vessels for albacore for all years combined (2018-2024) by quarter of the year.



Transshipment tracker - BET

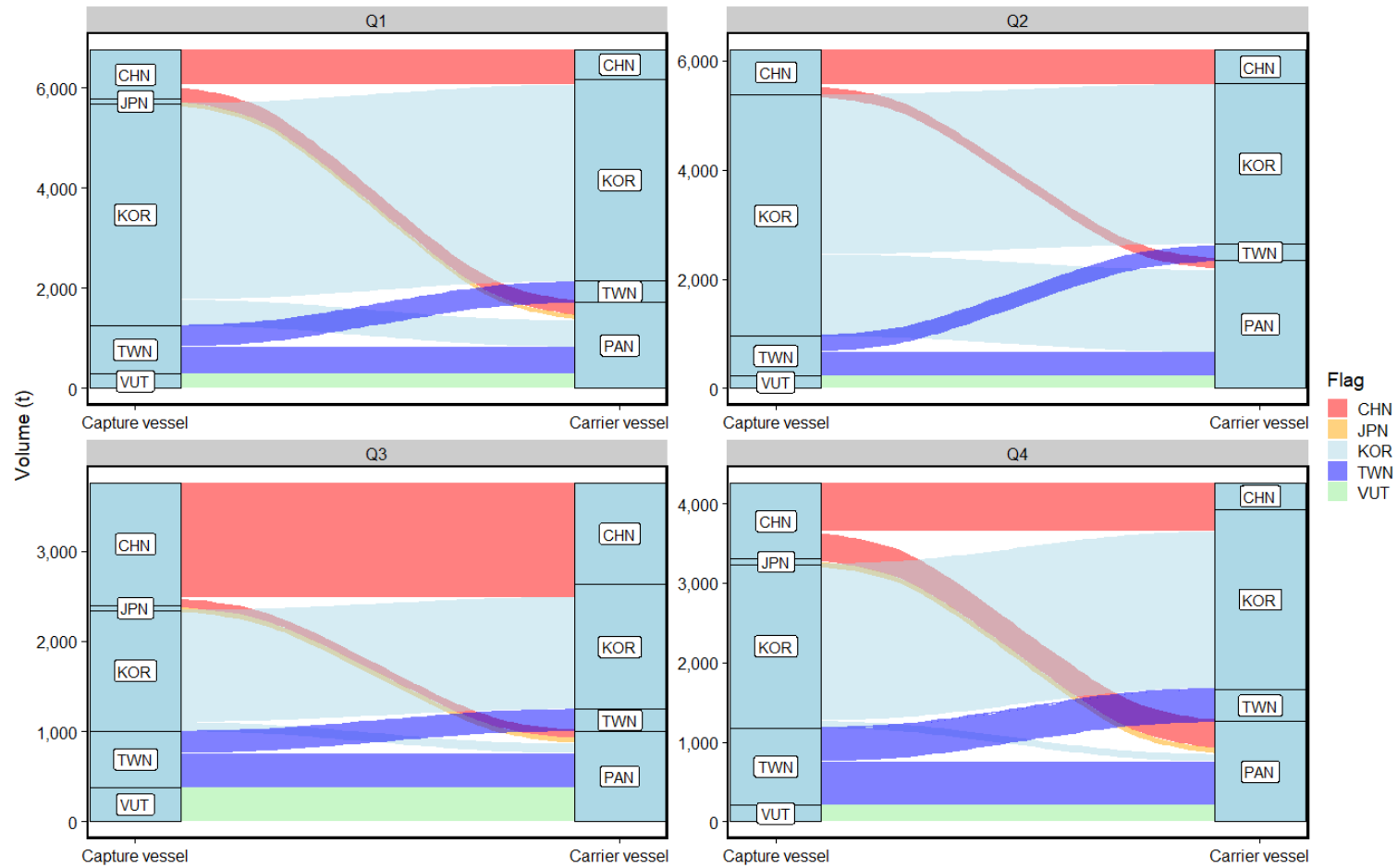


Figure 23: Transshipments from offloading to carrier vessels for bigeye tuna for all years combined (2018-2024) by quarter of the year.

### Transshipment tracker - YFT

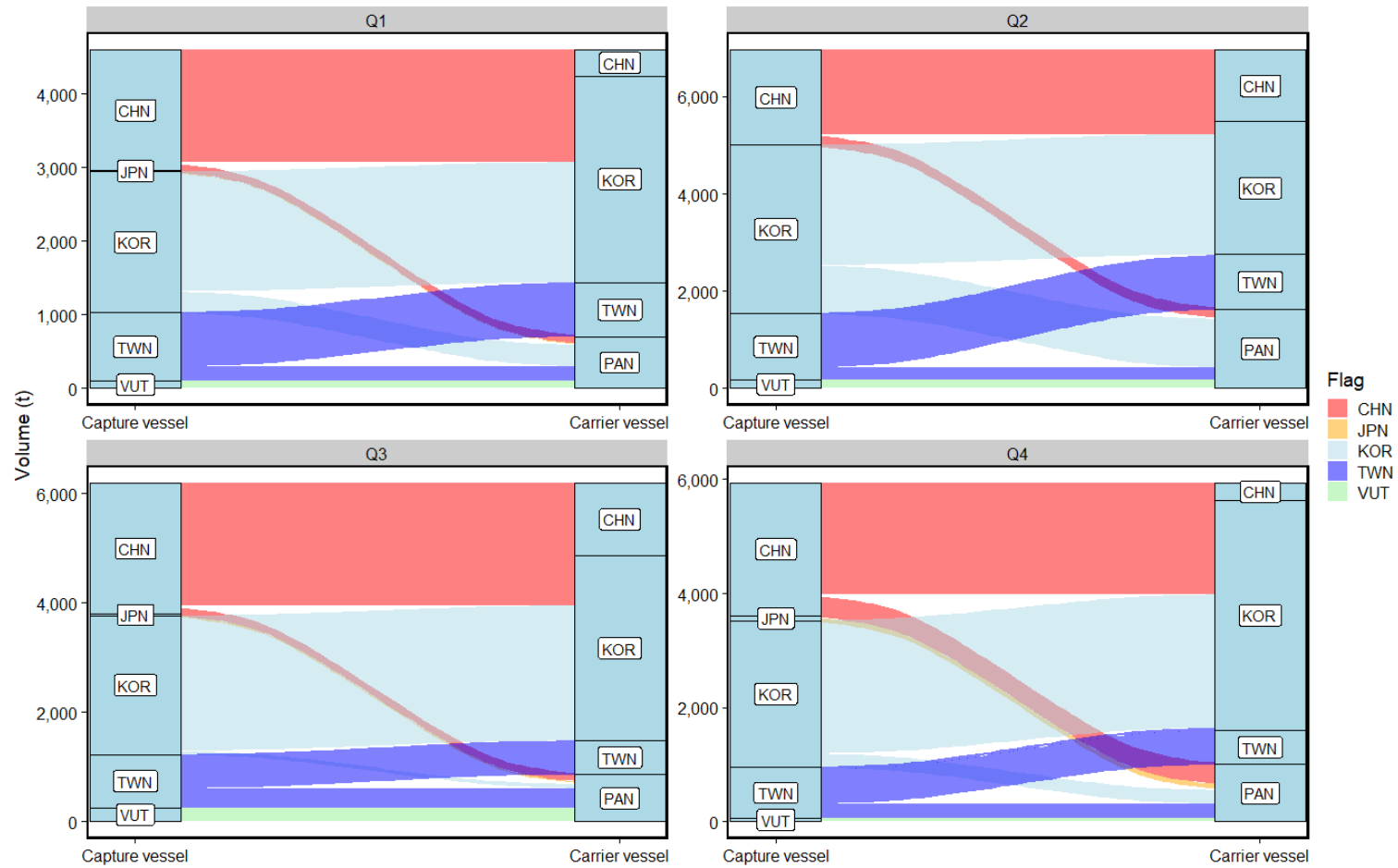


Figure 24: Transshipments from offloading to carrier vessels for yellowfin for all years combined (2018-2024) by quarter of the year.

Transshipment tracker - SWO

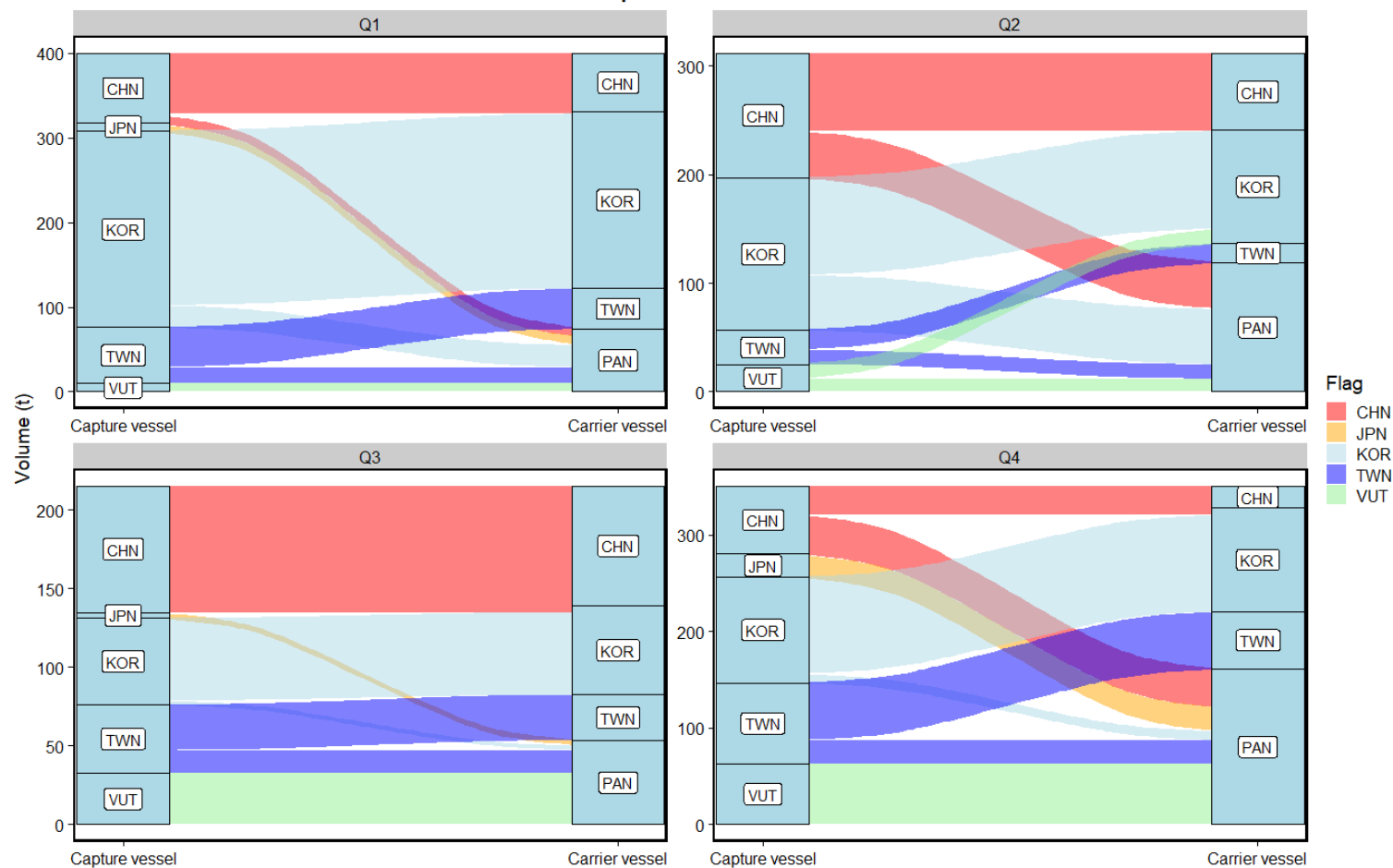


Figure 25: Transshipments from offloading to carrier vessels for swordfish for all years combined (2018-2024) by quarter of the year.

### Transshipment tracker - BSH

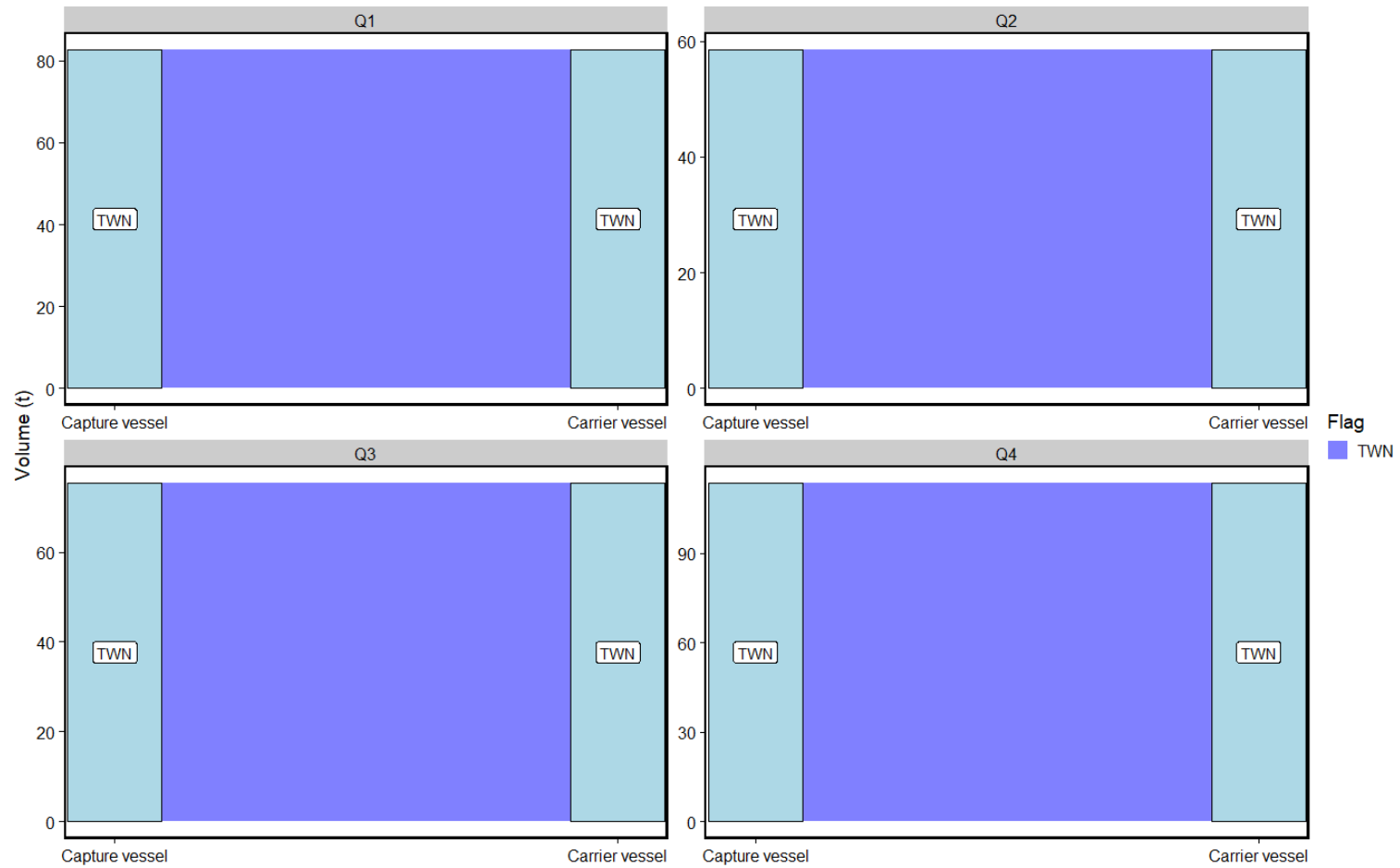
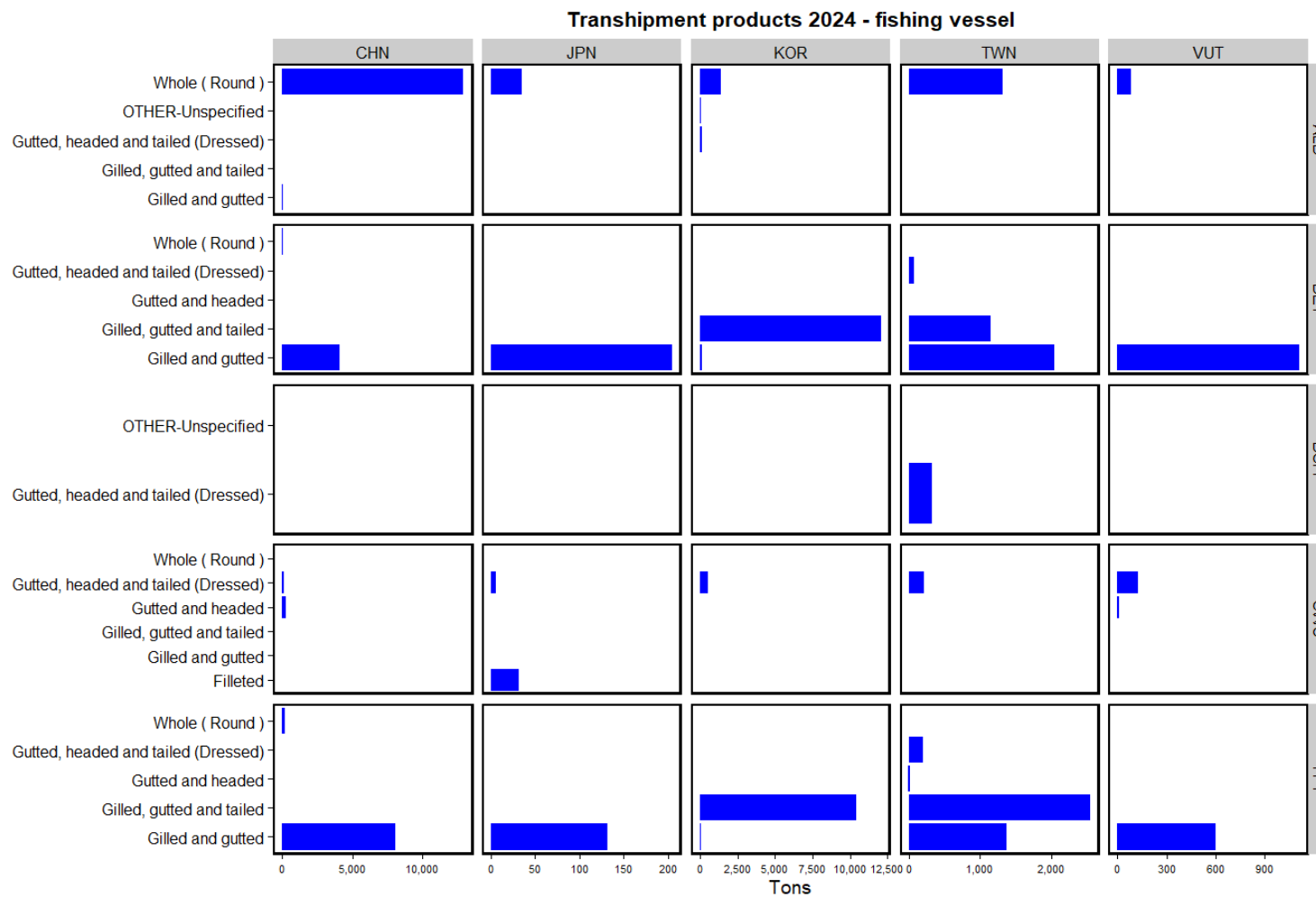


Figure 26: Transshipments from offloading to carrier vessels for blue shark for all years combined (2018-2024) by quarter of the year.



**Figure 27: Transhipped species by offloading vessel flag and by product state.**

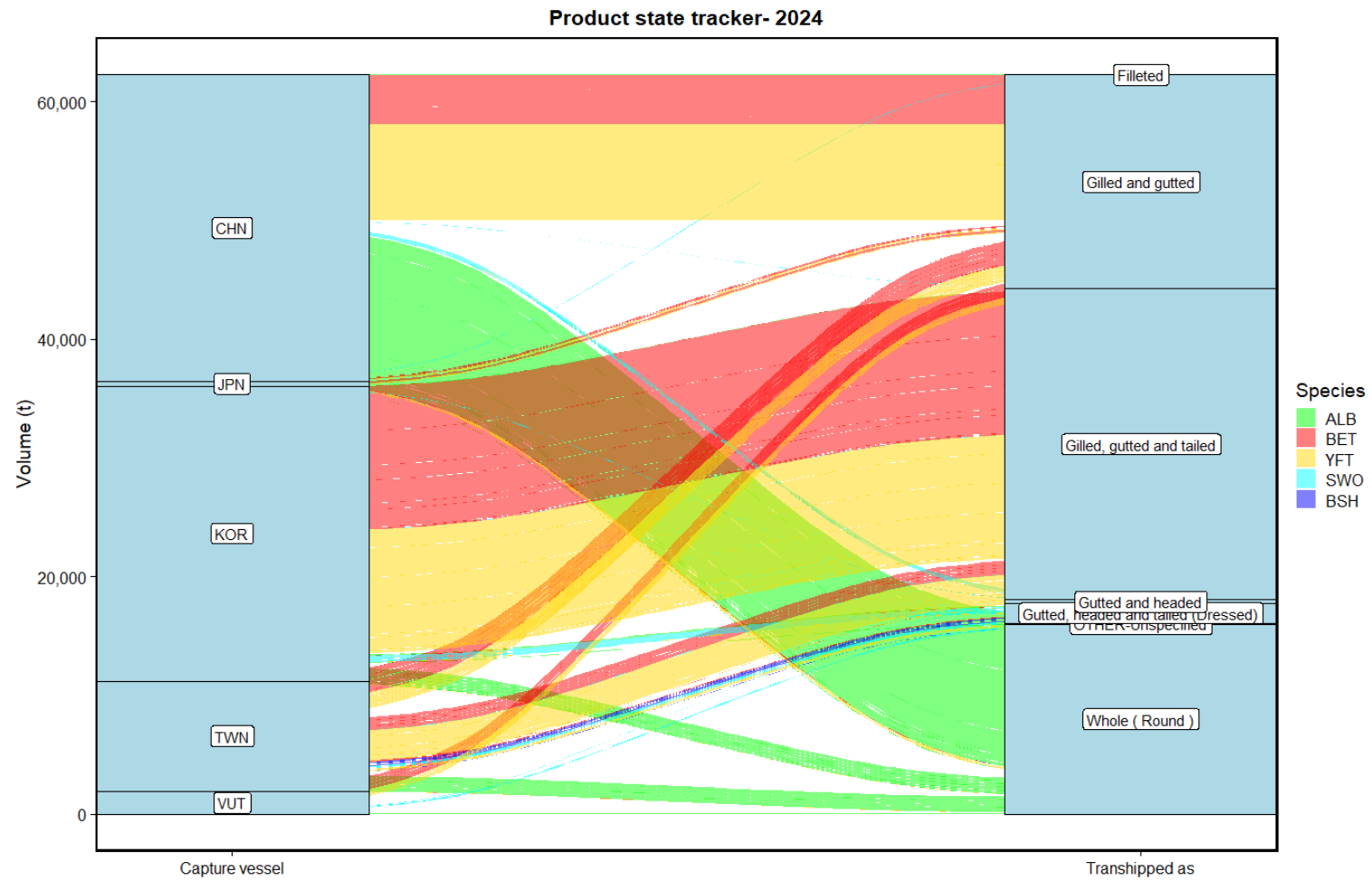


Figure 28: Overall transhipped product state by flag.

# Recent transshipment volumes - Total

Reported in the Annual Report Part 1

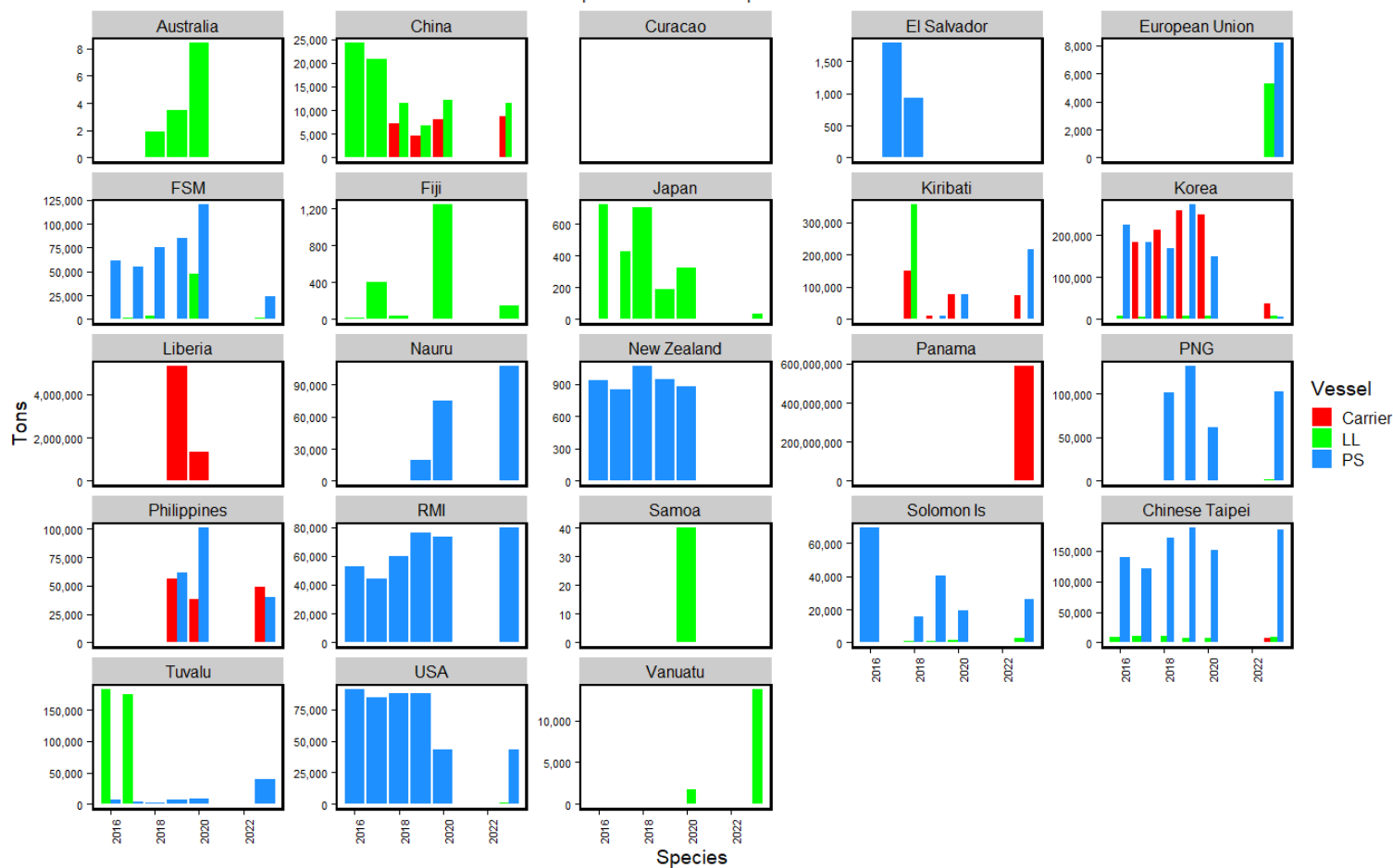


Figure 29: Reported transshipment volumes in the WCPFC Annual Report Part 1 for Reporting year 2024.

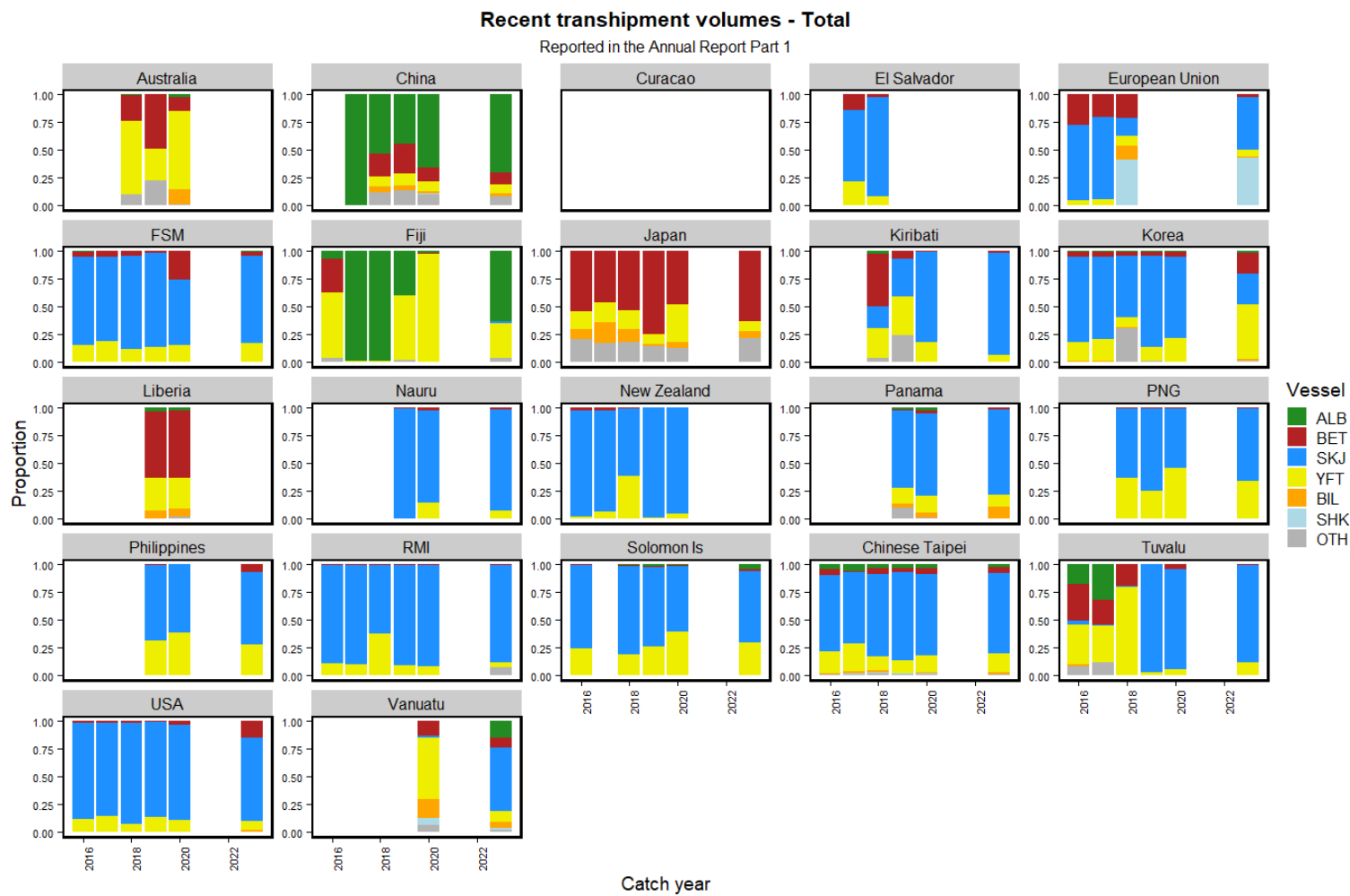


Figure 30: Reported species proportions transhipped in the WCPFC Annual Report Part 1 for Reporting year 2024.



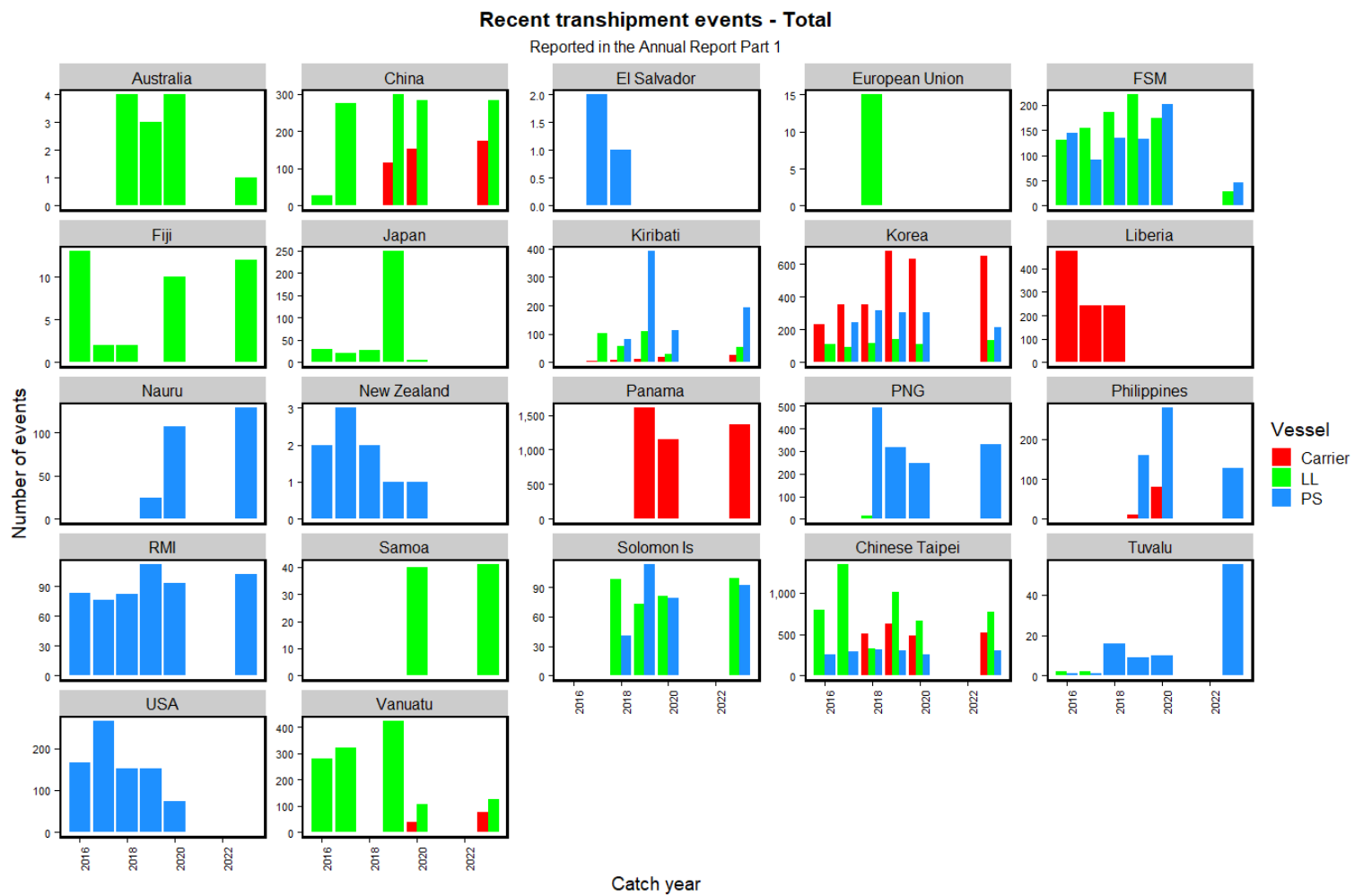


Figure 31: Total volume transhipped by vessel type reported in the WCPFC Annual Report Part 1 for Reporting year 2024.

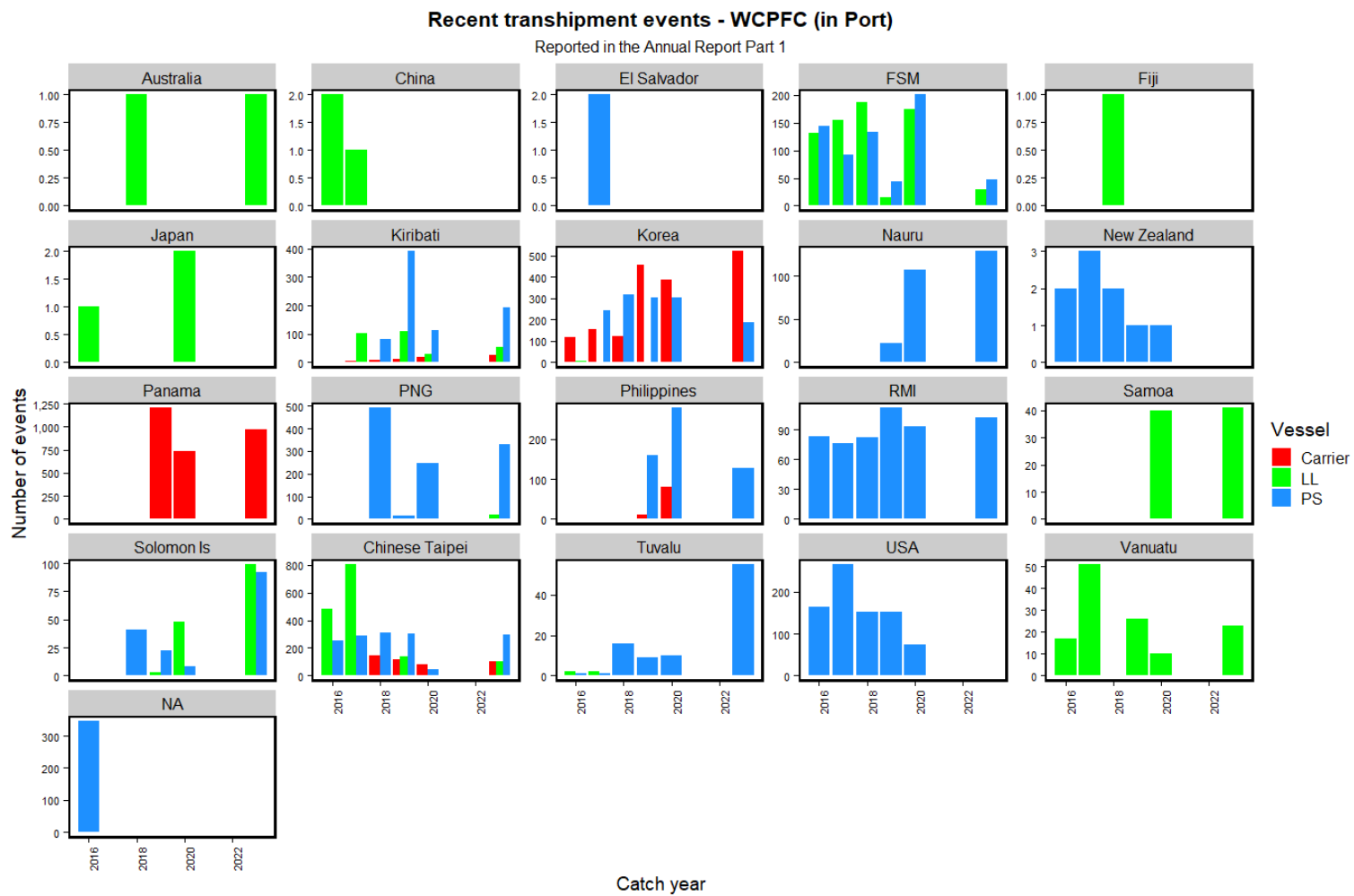


Figure 32: Volumes transhipped in port by vessel type reported in the WCPFC Annual Report Part 1 for Reporting year 2024.

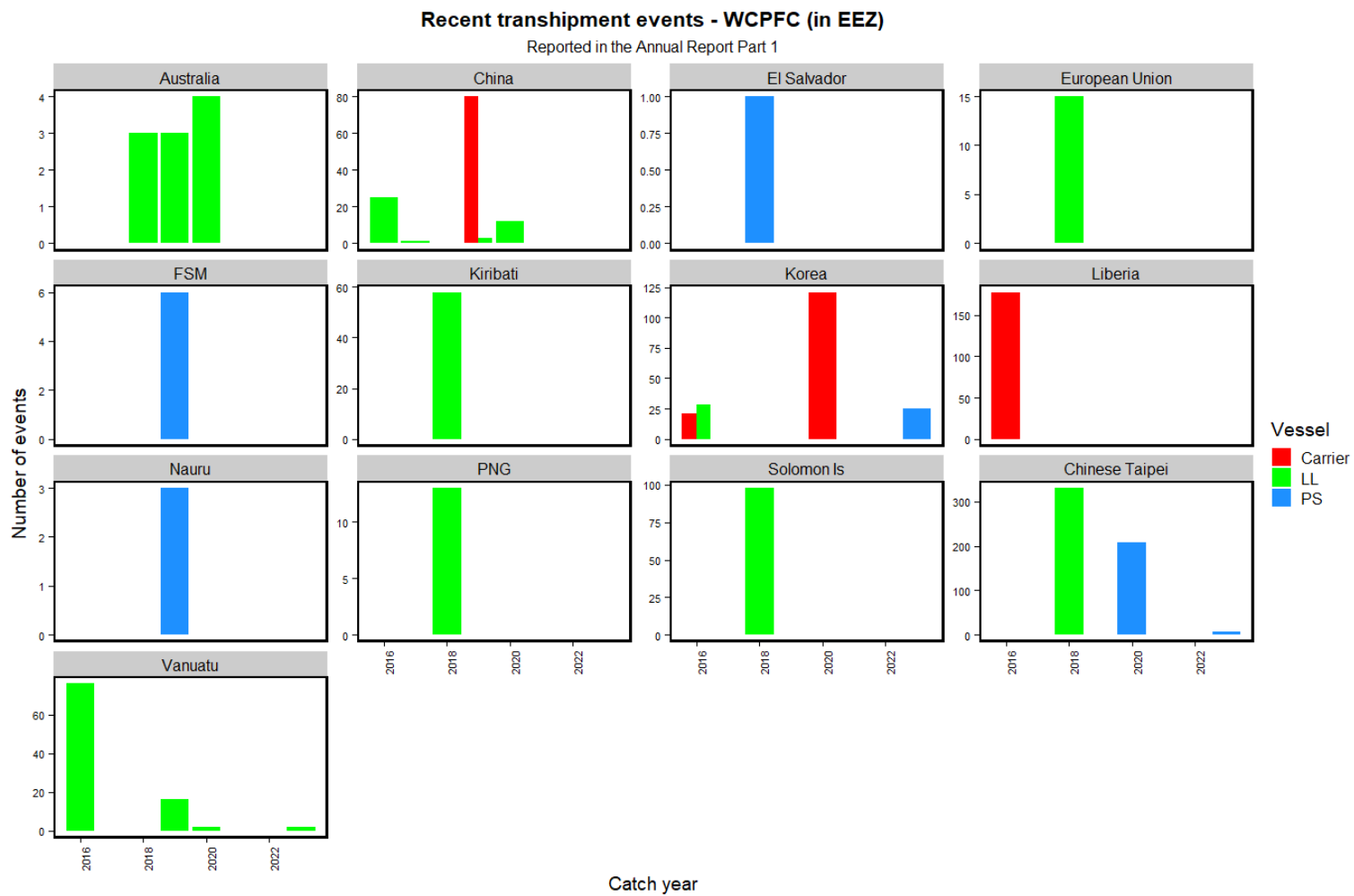


Figure 33: Volumes transhipped in EEZs by vessel type reported in the WCPFC Annual Report Part 1 for Reporting year 2024.

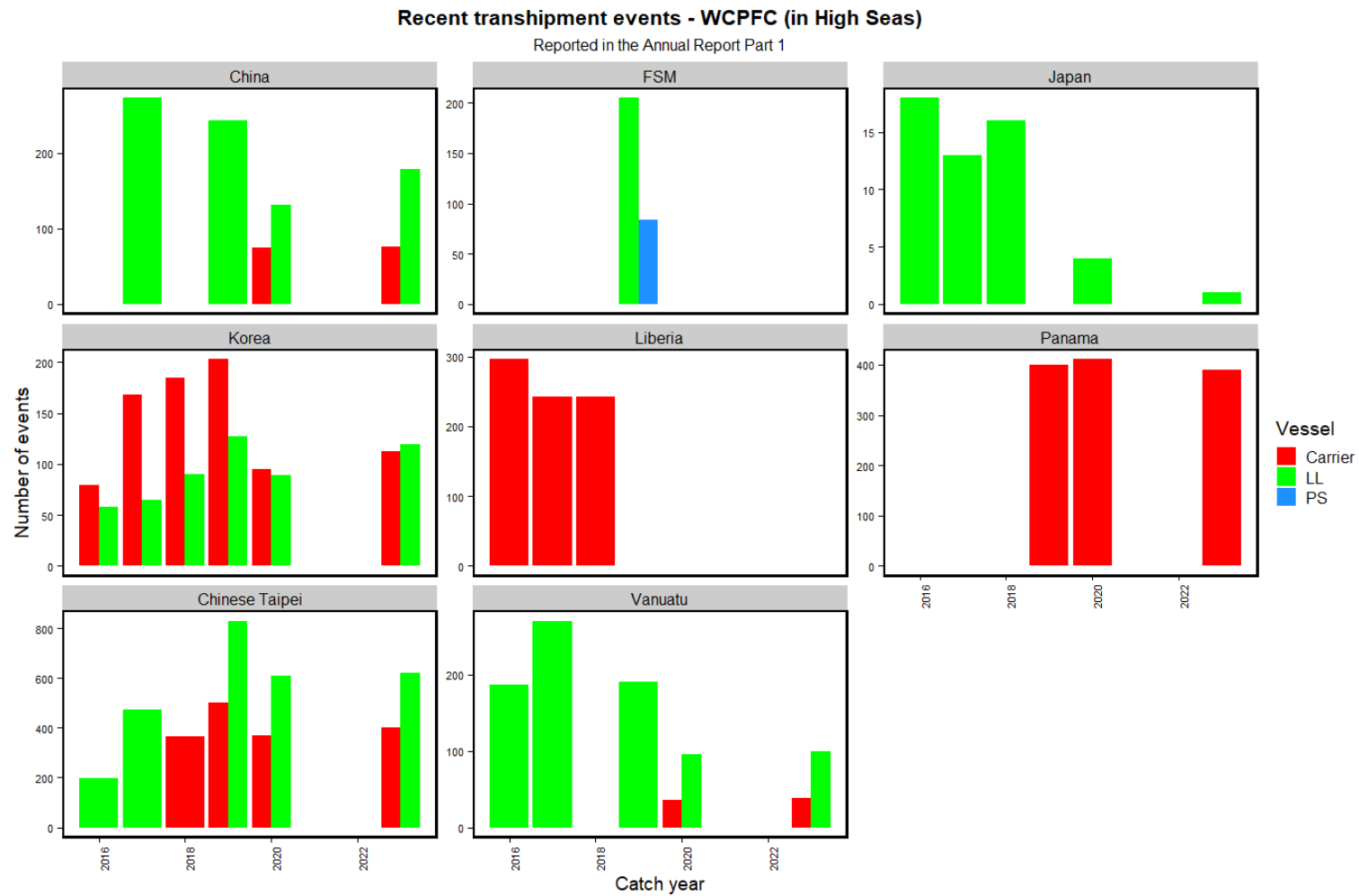


Figure 34: Volumes transhipped in in the high seas by vessel type reported in the WCPFC Annual Report Part 1 for Reporting year 2024.

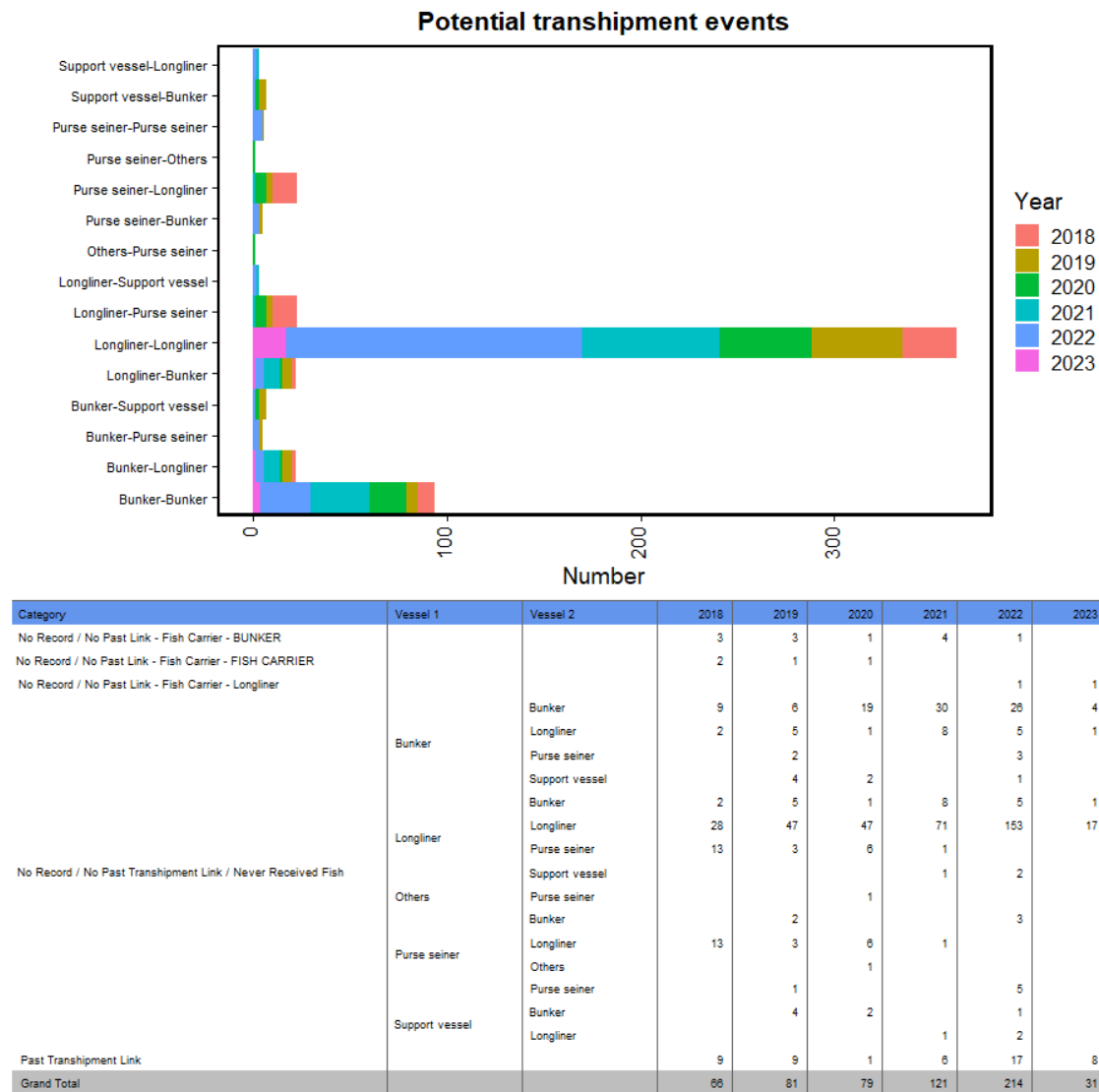


Figure 35: Potential transshipments between 2018-2024 by vessel category. Note that the number of records is doubled as there are two vessels in any one identified transhipment.

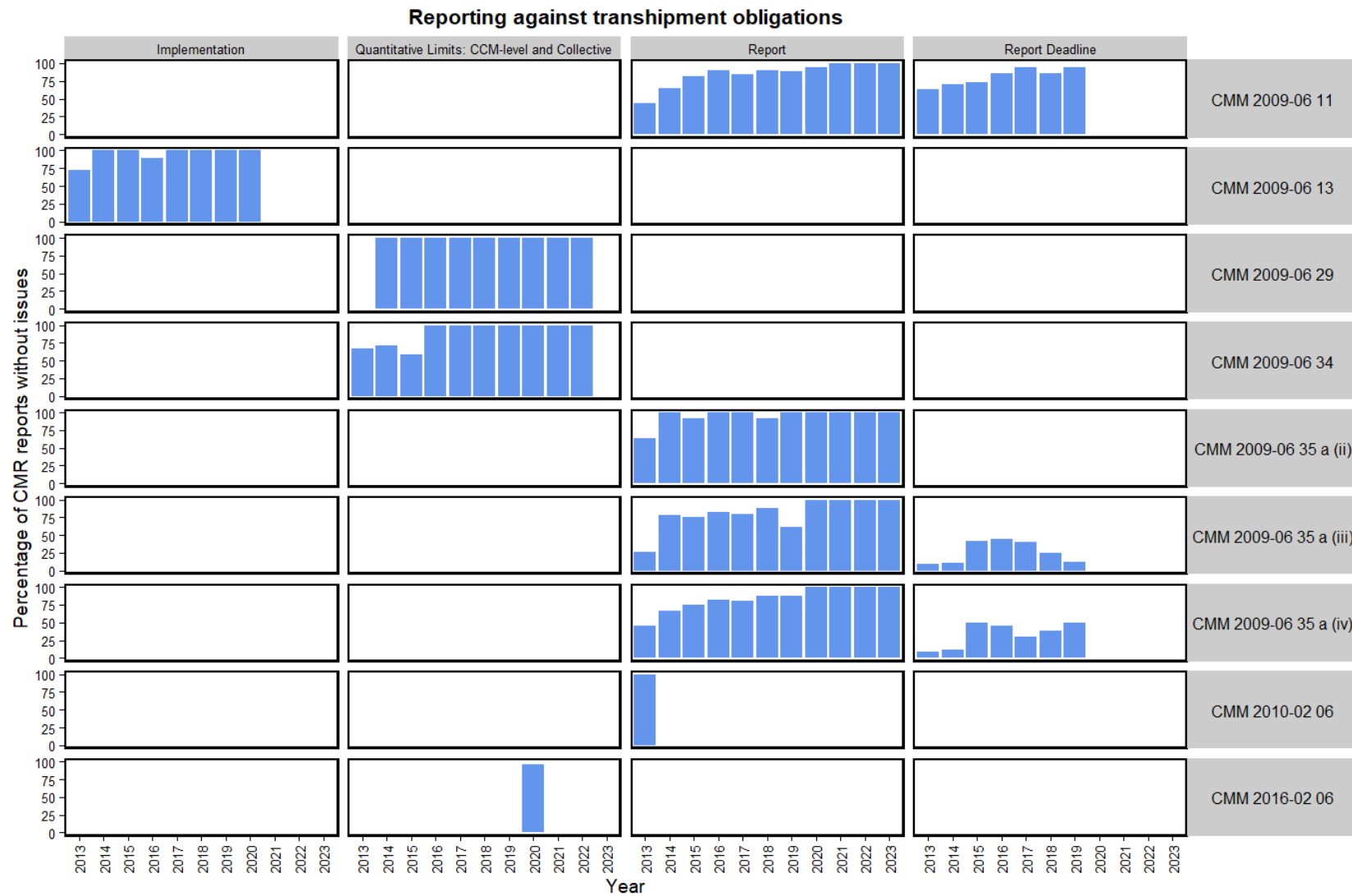


Figure 36: Summary of final WCPFC Compliance Monitoring Report Outcomes for transshipment (2014 - 2024).

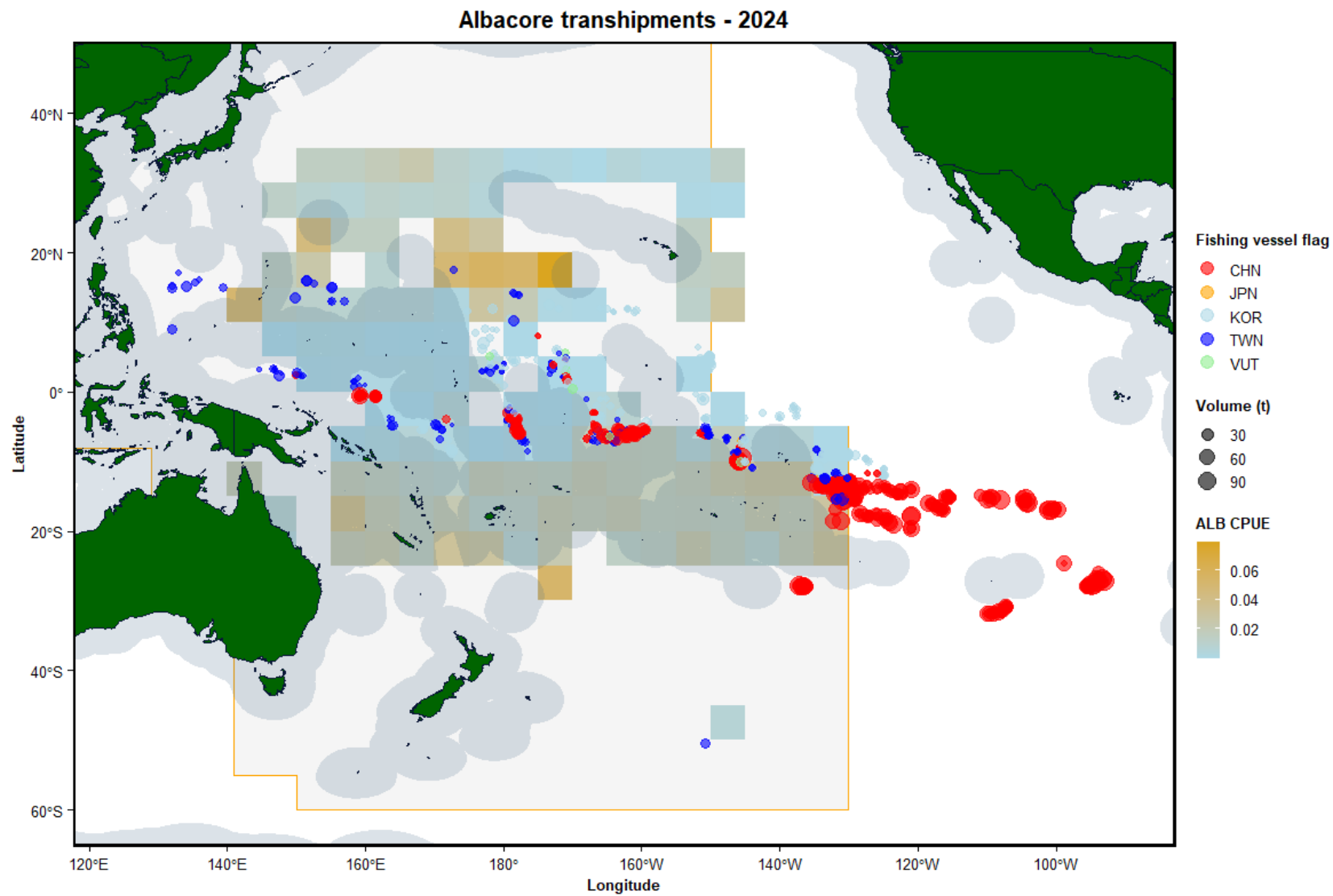


Figure 37: Catch per unit effort (CPUE) of albacore tuna at a  $5^{\circ} \times 5^{\circ}$  scale for longline fishing (represented by squares) and albacore tuna transhipments by flag in 2024. Note the finalised provisional data were not complete for 2024 at the time of the final analysis.

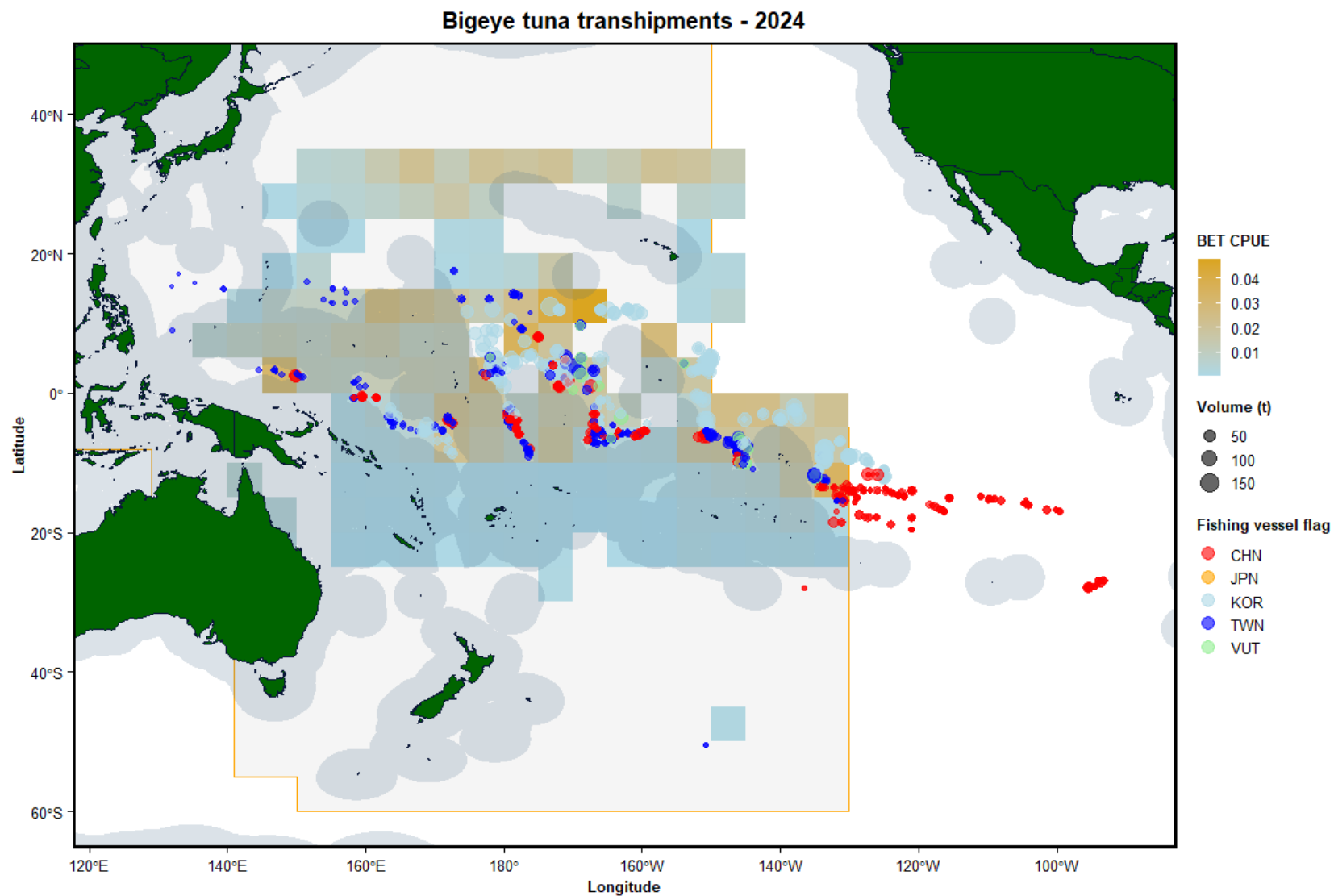


Figure 38: Catch per unit effort (CPUE) of bigeye tuna at a 5° x 5° scale for longline fishing (represented by squares) and bigeye tuna transhipments by flag in 2024. Note the finalised provisional data were not complete for 2024 at the time of the final analysis.



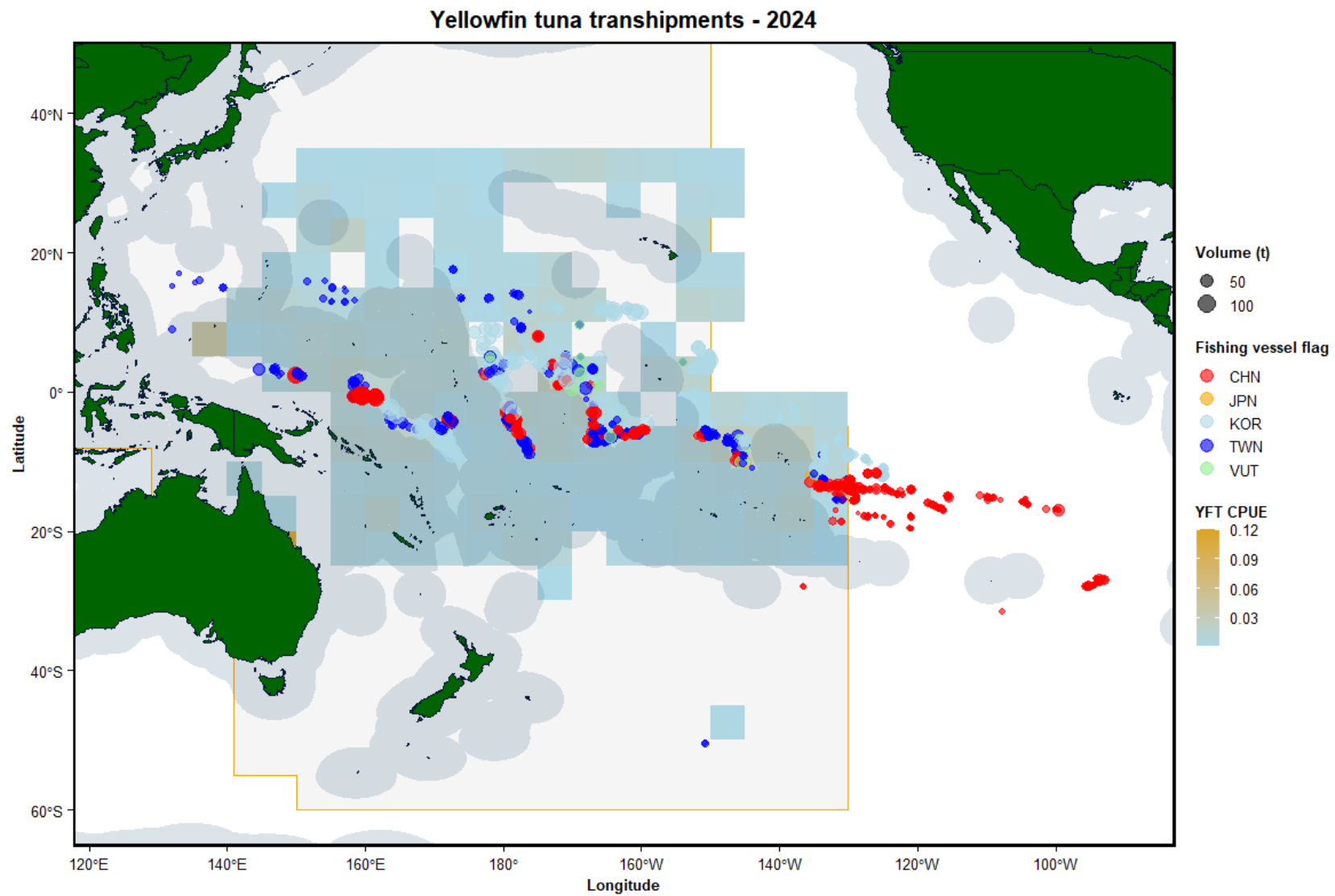


Figure 39: Catch per unit effort (CPUE) of yellowfin tuna at a  $5^{\circ} \times 5^{\circ}$  scale for longline fishing (represented by squares) and yellowfin tuna transshipments by flag in 2024. Note the finalised provisional data were not complete for 2024 at the time of the final analysis.

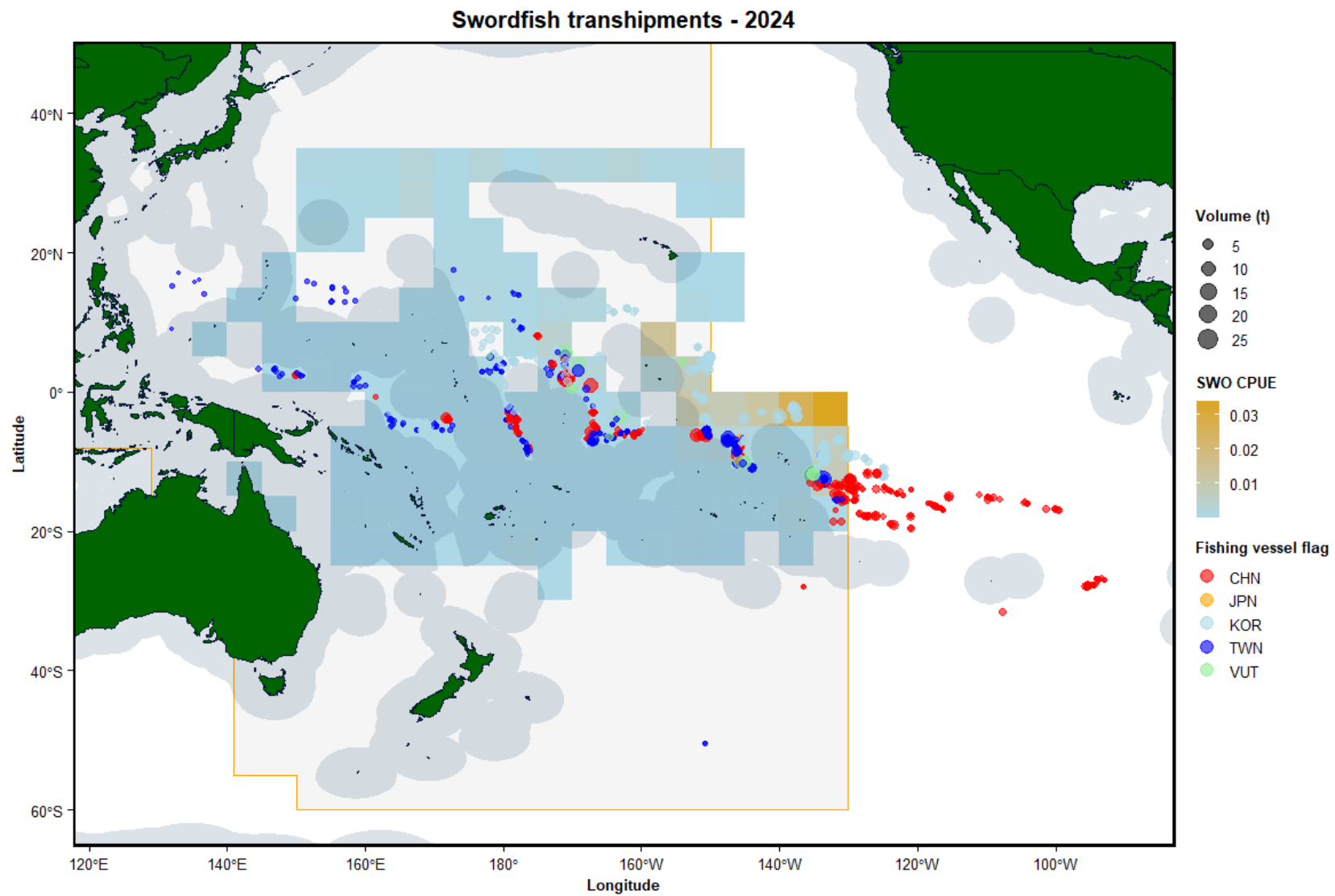


Figure 40: Catch per unit effort (CPUE) of swordfish at a 5° x 5° scale for longline fishing (represented by squares) and swordfish transshipments by flag in 2024. Note the finalised provisional data were not complete for 2024 at the time of the final analysis.

## Annex I

**Table Annex I - 1: Summary of CCMs responses in Annual Report Part 2 covering 2024 activities.**

CMM	CMM implemented	Summary from AR Pt2
CMM 2009-06 13 (CCM shall ensure that vessels they are responsible for carry observers from the WCPFC ROP to observe transshipments at sea)	25 Yes	Implemented through national legislation/regulation/license terms and conditions / No flagged vessels transhipped in 2024/100% observer coverage
	17 N/A	No flagged vessels/No flagged vessels fished in 2024/Had flagged vessels in 2024 but none were authorised or did tranship in high seas in 2024.
CMM 2009-06 29 (only authorise those purse seine vessels that that have received an exemption by the Commission to engage in transhipment outside of port. Where applicable, flag CCM authorisation should be vessel-specific and address any specific conditions identified by the Commission.	11 Yes	Implemented through national legislation/regulation/license terms and conditions / All transshipments happened in port except those approved for at sea during the COVID-19 period / Do not permit transhipment for purse seine
	27 N/A	No flagged purse seiners fished in 2024 / Had flagged purse seine vessels in 2024 but none granted an exemption to tranship out of port.
CMM 2009-06 34 (Ban on high seas transhipment, unless a CCM has determined impracticability in accordance with para 37 guidelines and has advised the Commission of such.)	8 Yes	Have notified the Secretariat that it is impracticable for flagged longliners to operate without being able to tranship on the high seas; Vessels authorised to tranship in the high seas is indicated in the RFV. One CCM provided a detailed response on the basis for their determination of impracticability
	32 N/A	No flagged vessels in 2024/No flagged vessels fished in 2024/Had flagged vessels in 2024 but none were authorised or did tranship in high seas in 2024
CMM 2009-06 35 (v) (If high seas transshipment is authorised, plan is to be submitted detailing steps taken to encourage transshipment to occur in port in the future)	7 Yes	In port transshipment encouraged by investment in fisheries infrastructure/Regulation eased to encourage in port transshipment/Regulated under national legislation.
	26 N/A	No flagged vessels/No flagged vessels fished in 2024.

## Annex II

**Table Annex II - 1: A. Reported quantities (kgs) of high seas transshipments of highly migratory fish stocks by species by month by year, based on reports received by WCPFC Secretariat for 2024 under CMM 2009-06 para 35 a iv), including events reported to WCPFC that took place in IATTC area.**

Year/Month	ALB	BET	YFT	SWO	Other	Total
Total - 2020	25,043	19,016	12,362	2,484	10,742	69,648
01	2,086	1,955	1,145	205	1,095	6,486
02	1,996	1,689	941	172	1,312	6,111
03	1,641	2,721	1,237	640	991	7,231
04	421	1,867	1,170	107	965	4,530
05	777	1,966	1,476	154	501	4,873
06	3,071	871	807	60	456	5,265
07	3,764	1,558	1,352	64	708	7,446
08	3,249	235	602	29	1,302	5,416
09	2,063	2,436	1,291	514	798	7,101
10	2,154	1,538	900	227	632	5,452
11	2,899	302	483	63	1,153	4,901
12	922	1,878	958	249	829	4,836
Total - 2021	18,314	17,016	14,133	2,184	7,334	58,983
01	3,302	1,450	433	451	790	6,426
02	1,504	1,989	1,619	262	634	6,008
03	1,431	1,073	811	101	472	3,888
04	624	412	696	28	370	2,131
05	1,644	1,763	1,271	313	801	5,793
06	655	1,798	1,350	92	430	4,325
07	1,899	956	1,553	113	423	4,944
08	1,720	807	1,462	39	413	4,441
09	1,710	1,900	1,771	110	971	6,463
10	2,269	1,190	1,489	70	833	5,851
11	559	1,774	681	114	354	3,481
12	997	1,904	997	491	843	5,232
Grand Total	43,357	36,032	26,495	4,668	18,076	128,631

**Table Annex II - 2: A. Reported quantities (kgs) of high seas transshipments of highly migratory fish stocks by species by month by year, based on reports received by WCPFC Secretariat from 2022 - 2023 under CMM 2009-06 para 35 a iv), including events reported to WCPFC that took place in IATTC area.**

Year/Month	ALB	BET	YFT	SWO	Other	Total
Total - 2022	16,632	20,150	15,529	3,021	6,584	61,915
01	1,187	1,550	1,259	205	618	4,819
02	865	2,908	1,441	622	663	6,498
03	401	2,638	1,198	290	630	5,158
04	1,004	1,552	601	200	290	3,647
05	1,723	2,045	1,532	431	792	6,523
06	1,962	1,269	1,635	128	402	5,395
07	2,445	1,417	1,348	189	455	5,853
08	1,810	2,186	2,785	113	449	7,343
09	664	474	672	47	214	2,072
10	2,229	1,278	1,348	164	584	5,602
11	1,137	1,334	922	313	884	4,590
12	1,205	1,499	788	319	603	4,415
Total - 2023	17,524	18,162	14,151	2,102	6,016	57,951
01	132	405	328	27	200	1,092
02	3,052	2,515	1,713	776	956	9,011
03	2,089	1,329	933	193	713	5,257
04	221	291	263	48	100	923
05	1,128	2,291	2,083	206	329	6,037
06	1,616	1,221	1,104	169	223	4,333
07	3,375	2,086	1,557	112	636	7,766
08	952	2,086	1,991	80	607	5,715
09	965	556	869	34	602	3,025
10	1,275	3,549	1,089	279	544	6,735
11	565	993	1,600	60	333	3,551
12	2,154	840	621	118	773	4,506
Grand Total	34,156	38,312	29,680	5,123	12,600	119,866

**Table Annex II - 3: A. Reported quantities (kgs) of high seas transshipments of highly migratory fish stocks by species by month by year, based on reports received by WCPFC Secretariat from 2022 - 2023 under CMM 2009-06 para 35 a iv), including events reported to WCPFC that took place in IATTC area.**

Year/Month	ALB	BET	YFT	SWO	Other	Total
Total - 2024	16,003	20,981	23,707	1,277	8,314	70,281
01	175	1,631	1,139	78	233	3,255
02	685	2,804	2,137	168	543	6,337
03	1,486	2,328	1,328	154	696	5,992
04	750	2,139	1,750	66	593	5,297
05	1,111	1,655	1,890	84	882	5,623
06	2,492	2,408	3,325	162	1,135	9,522
07	1,820	795	1,427	38	545	4,625
08	1,817	1,004	2,771	50	832	6,473
09	2,190	1,958	2,000	127	564	6,840
10	1,776	1,211	2,355	49	730	6,121
11	701	1,202	2,112	63	585	4,663
12	1,000	1,846	1,473	238	976	5,533

## Annex III

**Table Annex III - 1: Summary of CCM reporting of 2024 on the number of annual transshipments events as reported in Annual Report Part 1 2024 covering the 2023 calendar year based on reports submitted to WCPFC. Note may not include CCM replies in 2024 through feedback on the dCMR.**

CCM	Vessel	Transshipments in WCPFC	Transshipments outside WCPFC	Total	WCPFC Archipelagic	WCPFC in port	WCPFC in EEZ	WCPFC High Seas	Port Outside WCPFC	Outside WCPFC
China	Carrier	126	116	242	0	0	3	123	0	116
Curacao	Carrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kiribati	Carrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea	Carrier	735	0	735	0	494	0	241	0	0
Liberia	Carrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chinese Taipei	Carrier	359	0	359	0	70	0	289	0	0
Panama	Carrier	1,097	0	1,097	0	1,097	0	0	0	0
Philippines	Carrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vanuatu	Carrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	LL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China	LL	239	105	344	0	7	0	232	0	105
FSM	LL	158	0	158	0	158	0	0	0	0
Fiji	LL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	LL	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Kiribati	LL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea	LL	168	15	183	0	0	0	168	15	0
PNG	LL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samoa	LL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solomon Is	LL	36	0	36	0	36	0	0	0	0
Chinese Taipei	LL	406	0	406	0	70	0	336	0	0
Vanuatu	LL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
European Union	LL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
European Union	LL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FSM	PS	241	0	241	0	241	0	0	0	0
Kiribati	PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea	PS	253	0	253	0	253	0	0	0	0
Nauru	PS	103	0	103	0	103	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philippines	PS	225	0	225	0	225	0	0	0	0
PNG	PS	625	0	625	0	625	0	0	0	0
RMI	PS	103	0	103	0	103	0	0	0	0
Solomon Is	PS	126	0	126	0	126	0	0	0	0
Chinese Taipei	PS	312	0	312	0	312	0	0	0	0
Tuvalu	PS	13	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	0

**Table Annex III - 2: Summary of CCM reporting of the quantity of fish from annual transshipments offloaded from longline vessels as reported in 2024 Annual Report Part 1 covering the 2023 calendar year based on reports submitted to WCPFC as at 14 April 2025. Note may not include CCM replies in 2024 through feedback on the dCMR.**

CCM	Vessel	Species	Catch in WCPFC	Catch outside WCPFC	Total	WCPFC Archipelagic	WCPFC in port	WCPFC in EEZ	WCPFC High Seas	Port Outside WCPFC	Outside WCPFC
Australia	LL	ALB	300.20	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.0	0.000	0	0.0
Australia	LL	BET	672.90	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.0	0.000	0	0.0
Australia	LL	MLS	365.70	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.0	0.000	0	0.0
Australia	LL	OTH	262.70	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.0	0.000	0	0.0
Australia	LL	SWO	697.00	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.0	0.000	0	0.0
Australia	LL	YFT	2,563.50	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.0	0.000	0	0.0
China	LL	ALB	6,873.60	6,105.500	12,979.100	0.00	0.000	37.9	6,271.000	0	6,634.2
China	LL	BET	3,258.50	1,053.500	4,312.000	0.00	0.000	283.3	2,763.100	0	1,265.6
China	LL	BUM	163.70	1.200	164.900	0.00	0.000	0.0	163.700	0	1.2
China	LL	MLS	83.40	175.400	258.800	0.00	0.000	1.3	104.700	0	152.8
China	LL	OTH	2,388.30	1,229.600	3,617.900	0.00	0.000	143.9	2,000.100	0	1,473.9
China	LL	SHK	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.0	0.000	0	0.0
China	LL	SKJ	79.20	0.000	79.200	0.00	0.000	0.0	79.200	0	0.0
China	LL	SWO	210.60	138.100	348.700	0.00	0.000	43.2	190.100	0	115.4
China	LL	YFT	7,782.40	655.500	8,437.900	0.00	0.000	330.1	6,877.000	0	1,230.8
European Union	LL	ALB*	0.00	0.000	7.415	0.00	7.415	0.0	0.000	0	0.0
European Union	LL	BET*	0.00	0.000	51.123	0.00	51.123	0.0	0.000	0	0.0
European Union	LL	BLM*	0.00	0.000	34.037	0.00	34.037	0.0	0.000	0	0.0
European Union	LL	BSH*	0.00	0.000	1,960.751	0.00	1,960.751	0.0	0.000	0	0.0
European Union	LL	BUM*	0.00	0.000	14.082	0.00	14.082	0.0	0.000	0	0.0
European Union	LL	DOL*	0.00	0.000	2.325	0.00	2.325	0.0	0.000	0	0.0
European Union	LL	LAG*	0.00	0.000	1.237	0.00	1.237	0.0	0.000	0	0.0
European Union	LL	LEC*	0.00	0.000	13.703	0.00	13.703	0.0	0.000	0	0.0
European Union	LL	MLS*	0.00	0.000	30.747	0.00	30.747	0.0	0.000	0	0.0
European Union	LL	OIL*	0.00	0.000	1.110	0.00	1.110	0.0	0.000	0	0.0
European Union	LL	SMA*	0.00	0.000	263.280	0.00	263.280	0.0	0.000	0	0.0
European Union	LL	YFT*	0.00	0.000	23.525	0.00	23.525	0.0	0.000	0	0.0
FSM	LL	ALB	389.00	0.000	389.000	0.00	389.000	0.0	0.000	0	0.0
FSM	LL	BET	1,463.00	0.000	1,463.000	0.00	1,463.000	0.0	0.000	0	0.0
FSM	LL	SKJ	138.00	0.000	138.000	0.00	138.000	0.0	0.000	0	0.0
FSM	LL	YFT	1,834.00	0.000	1,834.000	0.00	1,834.000	0.0	0.000	0	0.0
Fiji	LL	ALB	24.82	0.000	24.820	24.82	0.000	0.0	0.000	0	0.0
Fiji	LL	BUM	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.0	0.000	0	0.0
Fiji	LL	OTH	0.91	0.000	0.910	0.91	0.000	0.0	0.000	0	0.0
Fiji	LL	SKJ	0.58	0.000	0.580	0.58	0.000	0.0	0.000	0	0.0
Fiji	LL	YFT	16.84	0.000	16.840	16.84	0.000	0.0	0.000	0	0.0
Japan	LL	ALB	0.00	34.966	34.966	0.00	0.000	0.0	34.966	0	0.0
Japan	LL	BET	0.00	204.943	204.943	0.00	0.000	0.0	204.943	0	0.0
Japan	LL	BUM	0.00	6.641	6.641	0.00	0.000	0.0	6.641	0	0.0
Japan	LL	MLS	0.00	3.079	3.079	0.00	0.000	0.0	3.079	0	0.0
Japan	LL	OTH	0.00	27.865	27.865	0.00	0.000	0.0	27.865	0	0.0
Japan	LL	SWO	0.00	37.262	37.262	0.00	0.000	0.0	37.262	0	0.0



Table AIV - 2: Continued:

CCM	Vessel	Species	Catch in WCPFC	Catch outside WCPFC	Total	WCPFC Archipelagic	WCPFC in port	WCPFC in EEZ	WCPFC High Seas	Port Outside WCPFC	Outside WCPFC
Japan	LL	YFT	0	131.855	131.855	0	0	0	131.855	0	0
Kiribati	LL	BET	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0
Kiribati	LL	MLS	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0
Kiribati	LL	OTH	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0
Kiribati	LL	SKJ	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0
Kiribati	LL	YFT	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0
Korea	LL	ALB	0	0.000	1,553.729	0	0	0	0.000	0	0
Korea	LL	BET	0	0.000	12,321.266	0	0	0	0.000	0	0
Korea	LL	BUM	0	0.000	972.238	0	0	0	0.000	0	0
Korea	LL	MLS	0	0.000	98.938	0	0	0	0.000	0	0
Korea	LL	OTH	0	0.000	513.141	0	0	0	0.000	0	0
Korea	LL	SHK	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0
Korea	LL	SKJ	0	0.000	314.599	0	0	0	0.000	0	0
Korea	LL	SWO	0	0.000	542.981	0	0	0	0.000	0	0
Korea	LL	YFT	0	0.000	10,536.325	0	0	0	0.000	0	0
PNG	LL	BET	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0
PNG	LL	SKJ	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0
PNG	LL	YFT	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0
Solomon Is	LL	ALB	580	0.000	580.000	0	580	0	0.000	0	0
Solomon Is	LL	BET	205	0.000	205.000	0	205	0	0.000	0	0
Solomon Is	LL	SKJ	55	0.000	55.000	0	55	0	0.000	0	0
Solomon Is	LL	YFT	983	0.000	983.000	0	983	0	0.000	0	0
Chinese Taipei	LL	ALB*	1,428	0.000	1,428.000	0	106	0	1,322.000	0	0
Chinese Taipei	LL	BET*	3,820	0.000	3,820.000	0	532	0	3,288.000	0	0
Chinese Taipei	LL	BUM*	913	0.000	913.000	0	208	0	705.000	0	0
Chinese Taipei	LL	MLS*	75	0.000	75.000	0	0	0	75.000	0	0
Chinese Taipei	LL	OTH*	811	0.000	811.000	0	188	0	623.000	0	0
Chinese Taipei	LL	SKJ*	348	0.000	348.000	0	18	0	330.000	0	0
Chinese Taipei	LL	SKX*	351	0.000	351.000	0	27	0	324.000	0	0
Chinese Taipei	LL	SWO*	246	0.000	246.000	0	23	0	223.000	0	0
Chinese Taipei	LL	YFT*	6,028	0.000	6,028.000	0	1,923	0	4,105.000	0	0
USA	LL	BUM	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0
USA	LL	OTH	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0
USA	LL	SHK	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0
USA	LL	SKJ	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0
USA	LL	SWO	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0
Vanuatu	LL	ALB	0	0.000	45.300	0	0	0	0.000	0	0
Vanuatu	LL	BET	0	0.000	509.600	0	0	0	0.000	0	0
Vanuatu	LL	BLM	0	0.000	0.400	0	0	0	0.000	0	0
Vanuatu	LL	BSH	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0
Vanuatu	LL	BUM	0	0.000	27.600	0	0	0	0.000	0	0
Vanuatu	LL	LAG	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0
Vanuatu	LL	LEC	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0
Vanuatu	LL	MLS	0	0.000	7.200	0	0	0	0.000	0	0
Vanuatu	LL	OTH	0	0.000	11.300	0	0	0	0.000	0	0
Vanuatu	LL	SFA	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0
Vanuatu	LL	SHK	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0
Vanuatu	LL	SKJ	0	0.000	47,431.500	0	0	0	0.000	0	0
Vanuatu	LL	SWO	0	0.000	53.900	0	0	0	0.000	0	0
Vanuatu	LL	WAH	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0
Vanuatu	LL	YFT	0	0.000	3,077.400	0	0	0	0.000	0	0

**Table Annex III - 3: Summary of CCM reporting of the quantity of fish from annual transhipments offloaded from purse seine vessels as reported in Annual Report Part 1 2024 covering the 2023 calendar year based on reports submitted to WCPFC as at August 2023. Note may not include CCM replies in 2023 through feedback on the dCMR.**

CCM	Vessel	Species	Catch in WCPFC	Catch outside WCPFC	Total	WCPFC Archipelagic	WCPFC in port	WCPFC in EEZ	WCPFC High Seas	Port Outside WCPFC	Outside WCPFC
China	PS	BET	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0	0
China	PS	SKJ	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	PS	BET	625.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	PS	SKJ	4,480.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	PS	YFT	235.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0	0
European Union	PS	BET*	0.000	0	5,645.751	0	5,645.751	0	0	0	0
European Union	PS	SKJ*	0.000	0	46,334.267	0	46,334.267	0	0	0	0
European Union	PS	YFT*	0.000	0	2,842.630	0	2,842.630	0	0	0	0
FSM	PS	BET	500.000	0	500.000	0	500.000	0	0	0	0
FSM	PS	SKJ	33,990.000	0	33,990.000	0	33,990.000	0	0	0	0
FSM	PS	YFT	5,449.000	0	5,449.000	0	5,449.000	0	0	0	0
Kiribati	PS	BET	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0	0
Kiribati	PS	OTH	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0	0
Kiribati	PS	SKJ	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0	0
Kiribati	PS	YFT	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0	0
Korea	PS	ALB	0.000	0	1.000	0	0.000	0	0	0	0
Korea	PS	BET	0.000	0	1,717.110	0	0.000	0	0	0	0
Korea	PS	BUM	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0	0
Korea	PS	MLS	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0	0
Korea	PS	SKJ	0.000	0	237,422.500	0	0.000	0	0	0	0
Korea	PS	SWO	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0	0
Korea	PS	YFT	0.000	0	30,658.500	0	0.000	0	0	0	0
Nauru	PS	BET	1,257.000	0	1,257.000	0	1,257.000	0	0	0	0
Nauru	PS	SKJ	79,476.000	0	79,476.000	0	79,476.000	0	0	0	0
Nauru	PS	YFT	6,776.000	0	6,776.000	0	6,776.000	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	PS	BET	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	PS	SKJ	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	PS	YFT	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0	0
PNG	PS	ALB	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0	0
PNG	PS	BET	2,590.000	0	2,590.000	0	2,590.000	0	0	0	0
PNG	PS	SKJ	307,551.000	0	307,551.000	0	307,551.000	0	0	0	0
PNG	PS	YFT	116,849.000	0	116,849.000	0	116,849.000	0	0	0	0
Philippines	PS	ALB	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0	0
Philippines	PS	BET	708.845	0	708.845	0	708.845	0	0	0	0
Philippines	PS	OTH	687.562	0	687.562	0	687.562	0	0	0	0
Philippines	PS	SKJ	71,547.950	0	71,547.950	0	71,547.950	0	0	0	0
Philippines	PS	YFT	47,160.320	0	47,160.320	0	47,160.320	0	0	0	0
RMI	PS	BET	1,524.000	0	1,524.000	0	1,524.000	0	0	0	0
RMI	PS	OTH	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0	0
RMI	PS	SKJ	80,618.000	0	80,618.000	0	80,618.000	0	0	0	0
RMI	PS	YFT	8,195.000	0	8,195.000	0	8,195.000	0	0	0	0
Solomon Is	PS	BET	533.000	0	533.000	0	533.000	0	0	0	0
Solomon Is	PS	SKJ	41,815.000	0	41,815.000	0	41,815.000	0	0	0	0
Solomon Is	PS	YFT	18,740.000	0	18,740.000	0	18,740.000	0	0	0	0
Chinese Taipei	PS	BET	2,030.000	0	2,030.000	0	2,030.000	0	0	0	0
Chinese Taipei	PS	SKJ	216,687.000	0	216,687.000	0	216,687.000	0	0	0	0
Chinese Taipei	PS	YFT	26,606.000	0	26,606.000	0	26,606.000	0	0	0	0
Tuvalu	PS	BET	1,017.200	0	1,017.200	0	1,017.200	0	0	0	0
Tuvalu	PS	SKJ	38,286.880	0	38,286.880	0	38,286.880	0	0	0	0
Tuvalu	PS	YFT	5,152.260	0	5,152.260	0	5,152.260	0	0	0	0
USA	PS	BET	1,935.000	0	1,935.000	0	1,935.000	0	0	0	0
USA	PS	SKJ	9,012.000	0	9,012.000	0	9,012.000	0	0	0	0
USA	PS	YFT	293.000	0	293.000	0	293.000	0	0	0	0

**Table Annex III - 4: The transshipment volumes by species reported in the Annual Report Part 1 (APR1) for each CCM reporting transshipments in 2024 and the volumes (t) reported to the Commission as fishing vessel declarations. Note the values reported in the ARP1 could include catch from outside the WCPFC-CA.**

CCM	Species	Annual report part 1	WCPFC database
China	ALB	20,426	12,970
China	BET	3,092	2,111
China	SKJ	0	5
China	YFT	2,494	5,637
China	BIL	725	914
China	OTH	2,450	1,816
Chinese Taipei	ALB	5,815	3,181
Chinese Taipei	BET	13,808	4,611
Chinese Taipei	SKJ	185,472	86
Chinese Taipei	YFT	42,120	3,954
Chinese Taipei	BIL	4,083	1,525
Chinese Taipei	SHK	1,326	713
Chinese Taipei	OTH	2,382	670
European Union	ALB	21	0
European Union	BET	406	0
European Union	SKJ	8,191	0
European Union	YFT	1,111	0
European Union	BIL	108	0
European Union	SHK	7,443	0
European Union	OTH	102	0
European Union		39	0
Federated States of Micronesia	ALB	230	0
Federated States of Micronesia	BET	992	0
Federated States of Micronesia	SKJ	23,923	0
Federated States of Micronesia	YFT	5,227	0
Fiji	ALB	144	0
Fiji	SKJ	3	0
Fiji	YFT	72	0
Fiji	BIL	0	0
Fiji	OTH	8	0
Japan	BET	35	0
Japan	YFT	5	0
Japan	BIL	4	0
Japan	OTH	12	0
Kiribati	BET	5,621	0
Kiribati	SKJ	291,567	0
Kiribati	YFT	20,166	0
Kiribati	OTH	35	0
Korea (Republic of)	ALB	1,503	565
Korea (Republic of)	BET	19,406	10,515
Korea (Republic of)	SKJ	27,971	205
Korea (Republic of)	YFT	50,934	4,327
Korea (Republic of)	BIL	2,235	1,233
Korea (Republic of)	SHK <sup>62</sup>	112	0
Korea (Republic of)	OTH	775	324

**Table AIV - 5: Continued:**

CCM	Species	Annual report part 1	WCPFC database
Marshall Islands	BET	421	0
Marshall Islands	SKJ	79,541	0
Marshall Islands	YFT	4,011	0
Marshall Islands	OTH	7,050	0
Nauru	BET	2,373	0
Nauru	SKJ	107,485	0
Nauru	YFT	8,815	0
Panama	ALB	264,059	0
Panama	BET	14,830,362	0
Panama	SKJ	587,943,348	0
Panama	YFT	84,710,586	0
Panama	BIL	84,726,889	0
Panama	OTH	26,941	0
Papua New Guinea	BET	926	0
Papua New Guinea	SKJ	102,529	0
Papua New Guinea	YFT	53,099	0
Philippines	BET	9,108	0
Philippines	SKJ	89,229	0
Philippines	YFT	37,537	0
Philippines	OTH	2	0
Solomon Islands	ALB	1,716	0
Solomon Islands	BET	907	0
Solomon Islands	SKJ	26,314	0
Solomon Islands	YFT	12,072	0
Tuvalu	BET	394	0
Tuvalu	SKJ	39,589	0
Tuvalu	YFT	5,339	0
United States of America	BET	8,457	0
United States of America	SKJ	42,926	0
United States of America	YFT	4,449	0
United States of America	BIL	1,213	0
United States of America	SHK	3	0
United States of America	OTH	2	0
Vanuatu	ALB	3,639	807
Vanuatu	BET	2,209	925
Vanuatu	SKJ	13,729	4
Vanuatu	YFT	2,196	231
Vanuatu	BIL	1,364	252
Vanuatu	SHK	529	252