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

WCPFC-SC15-AR/CCM-22

SOLOMON ISLANDS



**MINISTRY OF FISHERIES AND MARINE RESOURCES
SOLOMON ISLANDS**

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE WESTERN AND CENTRAL PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION

PART 1: INFORMATION ON FISHERIES, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS 2018

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 2019	YES
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1. ABSTRACT/SUMMARY

The Solomon Islands commercial Tuna fishery comprises of purse-seine, longline and pole and line fisheries. The purse seine fishery is a mix of both domestic and foreign fleets. The longline fleets also comprises of both foreign flagged vessels, which some foreign vessels are operating under charter arrangements. The pole and line fishery only includes domestic vessels and are fished exclusively in Solomon Islands EEZ.

The distant water fleets access Solomon Islands EEZ under several types of arrangements including, (i) Bilateral fishing access arrangements, this is an arrangement between the Solomon Islands Government (SIG) and the governments of bilateral partners; (ii) Vessels operating under Parties to the Nauru agreement (PNA), FSM Arrangement, (iii) Vessels operating under the PNA Sub-Pooling Arrangement, and, (iv) Vessels under the multilateral treaty between FFA member countries and the United States of America

In 2018, Solomon Islands licensed 291 fishing vessels, of 54 vessels were operating under the National Fleet and 237 were foreign fishing vessels. 54 of these National Fleets comprises of 10 purse seiners and 3 pole and line, and 41 longline vessels. 237 are foreign flagged vessels which comprises of 96 purse seiners, 59 longliners, 70 Carriers and 12 fuel bunker vessels.

The estimated total catch in 2018 by all Solomon Islands National Fleet was 59,428.75 MT. The Purse seine catch consist of 35,215.5 MT of skipjack, 15,310.7 MT of yellowfin, 99.5 MT of bigeye tuna and 9.85 MT of other species. The Longline catch consist of 1,896.4 MT of Albacore, 1,248.7 MT bigeye and 4,459.9 MT yellowfin tuna and 407.2 MT of other species. The Pole & Line catch consist of 684 MT of Skipjack and 97 MT of yellowfin tuna. Most of which were caught in the inner Main Group Archipelago (MGA) and within Solomon islands EEZ.

The purse seine fleet had an estimated effort of 2,293 sea days with a total of 1,907 fishing days. The longline fleet had an estimated effort of 10,448 sea days and 9,473 fishing days. The pole and line fleet effort was 417 Sea days with 389 fishing days. There was an increase in catch in the Solomon Islands EEZ by flagged vessels possibly due to the increased effort.

Total estimated catch in 2018 by all foreign purse seine vessels fishing in Solomon Islands EEZ was 35,892 MT. This catch estimates consists of 31,453 MT of skipjack tuna, 3,905 MT yellowfin tuna and 534 MT of bigeye tuna. The foreign purse seine had total estimated effort of 1,456 sea days with 1,073 fishing days. The total catch estimates for foreign longline vessel was 8,599 MT, this consist of 2,479 MT of yellowfin tuna, 4,671 MT of albacore tuna, 656 MT of bigeye tuna and 793 MT of other species. These foreign longliners had a total estimated effort of 9,679 sea days with 7,834 fishing days. These catch estimates are for foreign fishing vessels active in the Solomon Islands EEZ.

The overall total catch by all fishing vessels licensed by Solomon Islands active in Economic Exclusive Zone and WCPO Convention Area in 2018 was estimated at 103,919.7 MT of tuna. These represent 65% of skipjack, 25% of yellowfin, 2% of bigeye tuna, 6 % of albacore and 1% of other species. This represents differences to 2017 catches. (SKJ 1 % increase, YFT 6% decrease, BET 1 % increase, ALB 3 % increase and other species remain at 1 %).

Solomon Islands strive towards building its fishing industry. Since 2016 one onshore development project was prioritized following a feasibility study of suitable sites. The Solomon Islands MFMR was given the mandate to be the lead agency on progressing the onshore development of Bina harbour, including land settlement in 2016.

2. TABULAR ANNUAL FISHERIES INFORMATION (NATIONAL FLEET)

2.1 Annual catch estimates

Table 1a. Annual catch and effort estimates for Solomon Islands national fleets(flagged) purse seine vessels by primary species and their discards for the WCPFC Convention area from 2014 – 2018. (Table 1.a. using the ACEs method).

National Fleet - Purse Seine - Key species catches in WCPFC Conventional area									
Category	Species	2014	2015	2016		2017		2018	
		Raised Catch (MT)	Raised Catch (MT)	Retained estimates (MT)	Discards estimates (MT)	Retained estimates (MT)	Discards estimates (MT)	Retained estimates (MT)	Discards estimates (MT)
TUN	ALB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TUN	BET	154.67	36.45	1644.90	7.82	169.36	0.75	99.48	3.55
TUN	PBF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TUN	SKJ	22541.6	13362.20	26615.92	249.04	28249.06	0.15	35215.52	615.62
TUN	YFT	25907.89	15496.20	15423.86	40.15	17292.71	0.09	15310.74	178.65
BIL	BLM	0.21	0.09	3.30	9.12	3.27	0	0.80	1.94
BIL	BUM	1.03	0	4.84	1.32	0.12	0	6.76	4.08
BIL	MLS	0.11	0.26	0.99	0	1.69	0.50	0.69	0.20
BIL	SWO	0	0	1.65	9.9	0.14	0	1.60	0
SHK	BSH	0	0	0	1.32	0	0	0	0
SHK	FAL	0	0.35	0	128.33	1.490	0.06	0	81.81
SHK	HAM	0	0	0	0	0	0.45	0	0.16
SHK	MAK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SHK	OCS	0	0	0	0.33	0	0.09	0	0.36
SHK	POR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SHK	RHN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SHK	THR	0	0	0	0	0	0.48	0	0.08

Table 1b. Annual catch and effort estimate for Solomon Islands pole and line national fleets in the WCPFC Convention area from 2014 – 2018.

National fleet - Pole and Line - Targeted Tuna Species in the WCPFC Area									
Flag Code	Year	Vessels	Trips	Sea Days	Fish Days	BET catch (MT)	SKJ catch (MT)	YFT catch (MT)	Total Catch (MT)
SB	2014	3	3	19	19	1	1238	293	1532
SB	2015	1	1	19	19	0	688	222	910
SB	2016	2	19	270	254	0	462	91	553
SB	2017	2	17	255	231	0	435	151	586
SB	2018	3	39	417	389	0	684	97	782

Table 1c. Annual catch and effort estimate for Solomon Islands National fleets – Longline in the WCPFC Convention area from 2014 – 2018.

Longline fleets - Key species catches in WCPFC Area with raised VMS									
Category	Species	2014	2015	2016		2017		2018	
		Raised Catch (MT)	Raised Catch (MT)	Retained estimates (MT)	Discards estimates (MT)	Retained estimates (MT)	Discards estimates (MT)	Retained estimates (MT)	Discards estimates (MT)
TUN	ALB	17757.17	11334.15	0	0	0	0	1896.36	0
TUN	BET	3499.59	4390.31	0	0	0	0	1248.69	13.89
TUN	PBF	28.26	0.33	0	0	0	0	0	0
TUN	SKJ	310.36	319.55	0	0	0	0	81.12	0
TUN	YFT	12268.31	15923.35	0	0	0	0	4459.91	0
BIL	BLM	181.79	63.23	0	0	0	0	6.62	0
BIL	BUM	997.69	789.30	0	0	0	0	265.07	1.38
BIL	MLS	51.02	14.68	0	0	0	0	1.17	3.23
BIL	SWO	201.84	167.14	0	0	0	0	53.19	0
Total catches (MT)								8,012.14	19

(It was noted that in 2016 and 2017 the charter arrangement was under review so there was no charter longline fishing vessels and so no catch records for Longline National fleets)

2.2 Historical information on National Fleet

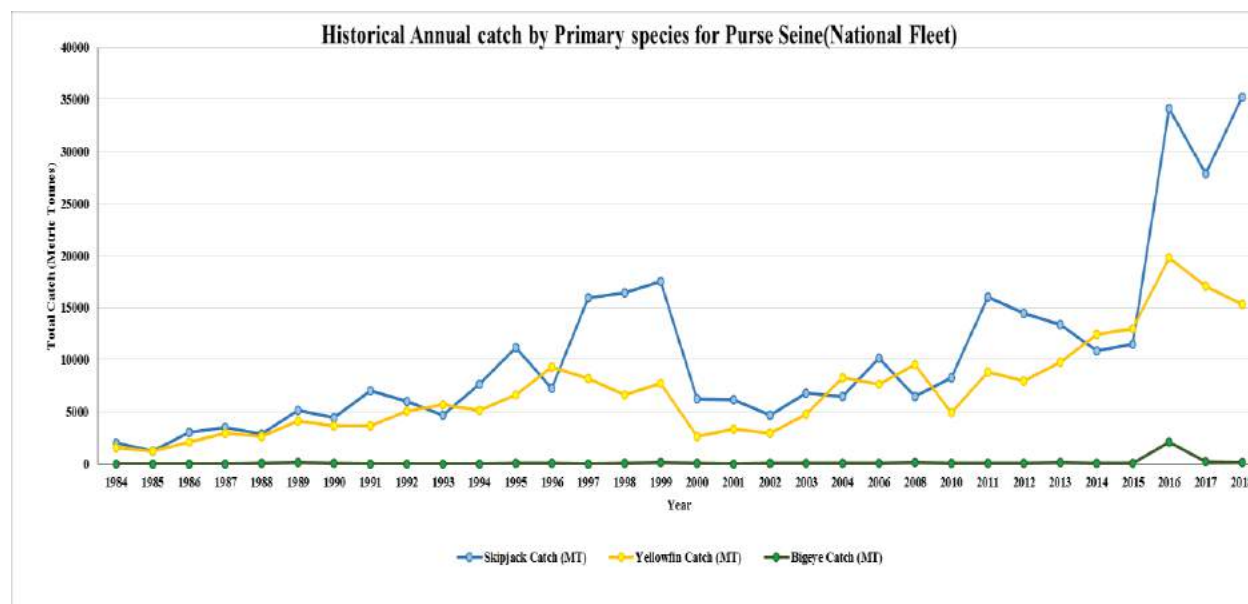


Figure 1a. Historical annual catch for purse seiners under national fleets by primary species for the WCPFC Convention area from 1984 – 2018.

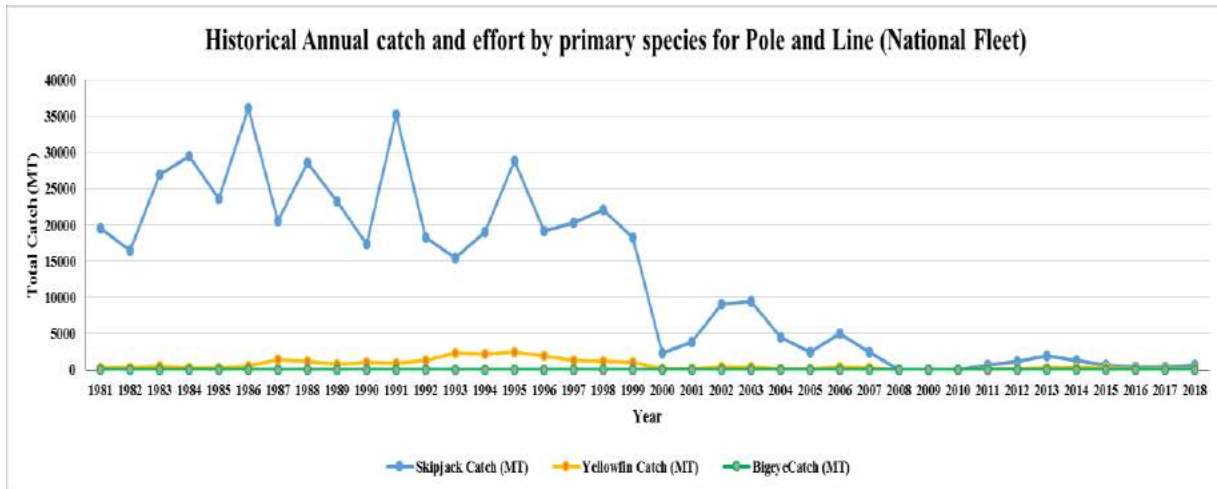


Figure 1b. Historical annual catch for pole and line under national fleet by primary species for the WCPFC Convention area from 1981 – 2018.

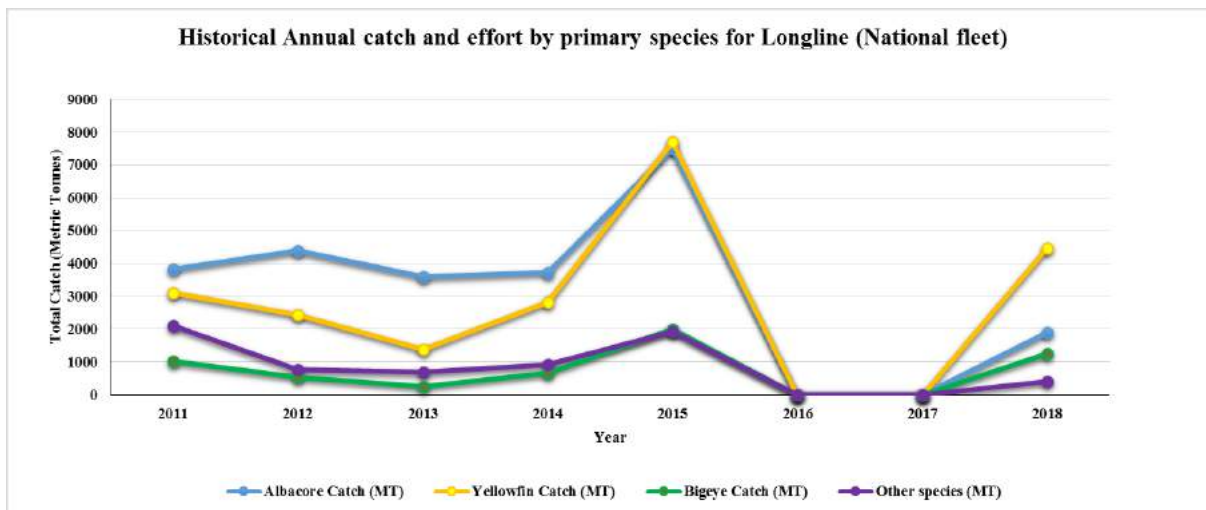


Figure 1.c. Historical annual catch for Longline National fleets by primary tuna species for the WCPFC Convention area from 2011 – 2018.

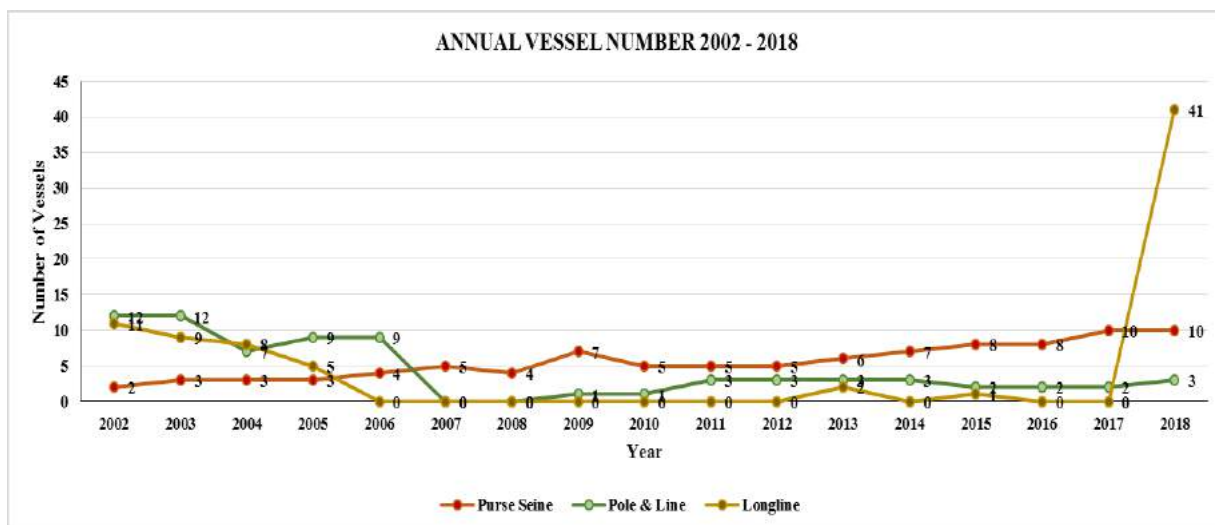


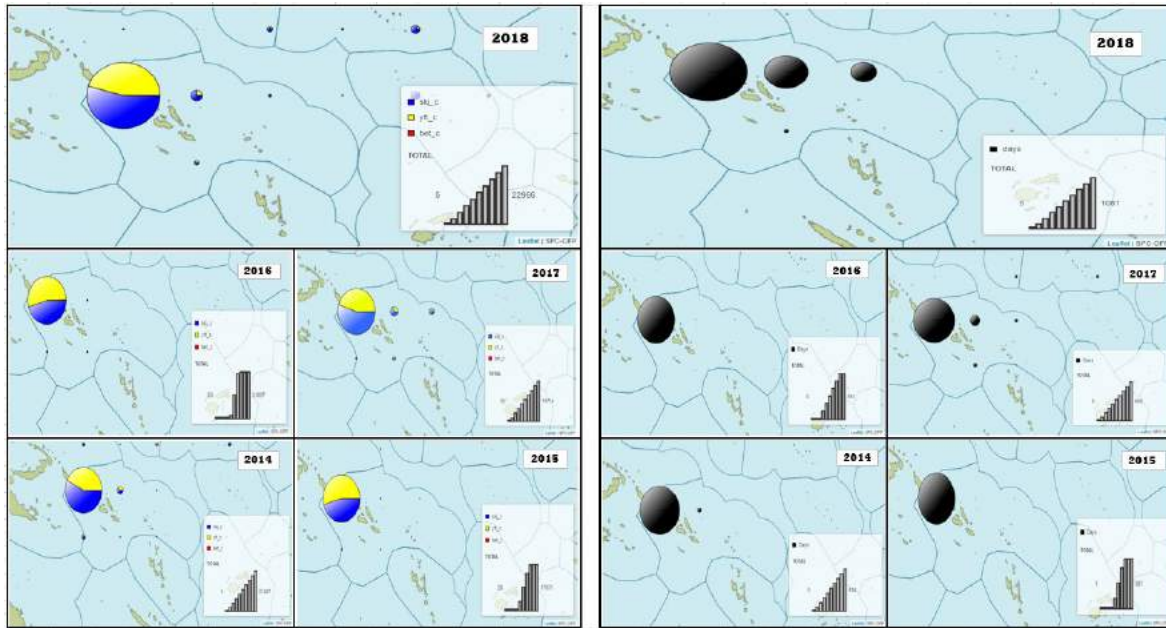
Figure 2. Historical annual number of vessels in the national fleet by gear for the WCPFC Convention area from 2002 – 2018.

2.3 Size category

Table 2. Number of vessels under national fleet by gear type and size category (GRT) active in the WCPFC Convention area during 2014 -2018.

SOLOMON ISLANDS NATIONAL FLEETS - SIZE CATEGORY (GRT)					
Gear	PURSE SEINE				
Size Category (GRT)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
0 - 500	0	1	0	0	0
501 - 1000	24	20	5	5	5
1001 - 1500	64	67	3	4	4
1500+	15	12	0	1	1
Gear	POLE AND LINE				
Size Category (GRT)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
0 - 50			0	0	0
51 - 200	2	2	2	2	3
201 -500	9	4	0	0	0
500+	0	1	0	0	0
Gear	LONGLINER				
Size Category (GRT)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
0 - 50			0	0	0
51 - 200	122	86	0	0	34
201 - 500	58	61	0	0	7
500+	0	0	0	0	0

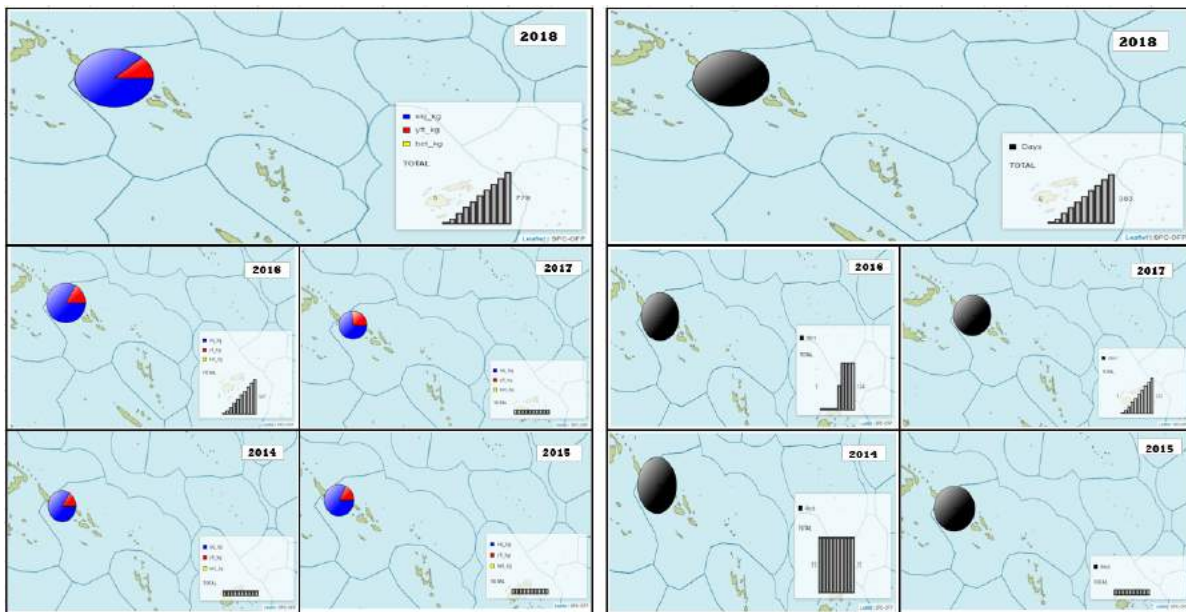
2.4 Catch and Effort distributions



Catch distribution

Effort distribution

Figure 3a. Annual catch and effort distribution by purse seine national fleets active in the WCPFC Convention area for 2014 - 2018. Yellow = yellowfin, blue = skipjack. Effort distributions are represented in black circles



Catch distribution

Effort distribution

Figure 3b. Annual catch and effort distribution by pole and line national fleets active in the WCPFC Convention area for 2014- 2018. Red = yellowfin, blue = skipjack. Effort distributions are represented in black circles

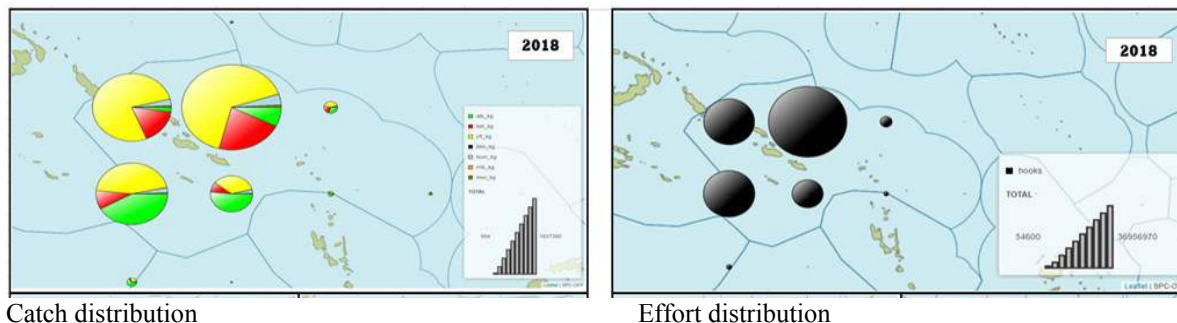


Figure 3c. Annual catch and effort distribution by Longline national fleets active in the WCPFC Convention area for 2018. Catch distributions are, Yellow colour = yellowfin, Red colour = bigeye, Green colour =Albacore and Blue colour =Skipjack. Effort distributions are represented in black circles

2.5 Species of special interest

Table 3. Observed annual estimated catches of species of special interest by the purse seine national fleet in the WCPFC Convention area for 2014 – 2018 (Source: Dorado report).

Year	2014			2015			2016			2017			2018			
	Species	Number	No. Alive	No. Dead	Number	No. Alive	No. Dead	Number	No. Alive	No. Dead	Number	No. Alive	No. Dead	Number	No. Alive	No. Dead
	SPERM WHALE			1	1	0										
	INDO-PACIFIC BOTTLENOSE DOLPHIN			1	1	0	4	4	0							
	BEAKED WHALE BLAINVILLE'S	12	12	0	2	2	0									
	SEI WHALE	3	3	0	5	5	0	28	27	1	1	1	0			
	COMMON DOLPHIN						188	188	0							
	SPINNER DOLPHIN				56	49	0	25	19	6						
	ROUGH TOOTHED DOLPHIN	10	10	0	53	42	5	21	20	0				28	4	24
	BOTTLENOSE DOLPHIN	22	22	0	32	32	0	25	25	0	4	3	0			
	HUMPBACK WHALE						3	3	0							
	FALSE KILLER WHALE	251	247	0	287	284	0	83	81	2	10	9	1	18	0	0
	PYGMY KILLER WHALE										1	1	0			
	KILLER WHALE						1	1	0							
	BRIDE'S WHALE	4	4	0	21	21	0	21	21	0	5	5	0			
	SHORT-FINNED PILOT WHALE	6	6	0	27	27	0	33	33					6	0	0
	BALEEN WHALES NEI															
	PYGMY SPERM WHALE															
	MELON HEADED WHALE						4	4	0							
	MARINE MAMMAL (Unidentified)				6	6	0	6	6	0						
	MINKE WHALE	8	8	0	8	8	0	5	5	0				1	1	0
	RISSE'S DOLPHIN				18	9	0									
	GINKGO-TOOTHED BEAKED WHALE	1	1	0												
	WHALE SHARK	28	27	0	2	2	0	37	37	0	34	33	0	5	5	0
	BLUE WHALE				1	1	0									
	DOLPIN FRASER'S				5	4	0									
	DOLPIN/PORPOISES (Unidentified)				2	2	0									
	GREEN TURTLE	8	6	0	76	64	3	4	4	0	2	1	0	5	5	0
	OLIVE RIDLEY TURTLE (New Fao)	7	7	1	12	12	0	8	8	0				5	0	4
	HAWKSBILL TURTLE	1	1	0	11	11	0	4	4	0	2	1	0			
	FLATBACK TURTLE			0	2	2	0	2	2	0						
	LEATHERBACK TURTLE (New Fao)	1	1	1	2	1	1							1	0	0
	LOGGERHEAD TURTLE	3	3	0	11	8	0	6	6	0	1	1	0	3	1	2
	MARINE TURTLE (Unidentified)	1	1	0				2	2	0						

2.6 Non-target, associated and dependent species

Table 4. Annual estimated catches of non – target, associated and dependent species including sharks by purse seine national fleet from 2014 – 2018 in the WCPFC Convention area. (Sources: Dorado and TUBs reports).

NATIONAL FLEET- Purse Seine- Annual Estimated Catches of non-target, associated and dependent species, including sharks in WCPFC Convention Area, for 2014 to 2018									
Category	Species	2014	2015	2016		2017		2018	
		Raised Catch (MT)	Raised Catch (MT)	Retained estimates (MT)	Discards estimates (MT)	Retained estimates (MT)	Discards estimates (MT)	Retained estimates (MT)	Discards estimates (MT)
BIL	MLS	0.11	0.26	0.99	0	1.69	0.50	0.69	0.20
BIL	SWO	0	0	1.65	9.90	0.14	0	1.60	0
SHK	BSH	0	0	0	1.32	0	0	0	0
SHK	FAL	0	0.35	0	128.33	1.49	0.06	0	81.81
SHK	HAM	0	0	0	0	0	0.45	0	0.16
SHK	MAK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SHK	OCS	0	0	0	0.33	0	0.09	0	0.36
SHK	POR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SHK	RHN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SHK	THR	0	0	0	0	0	0.48	0	0.08

2.7 Estimated annual coverage

Table 5. Estimated annual coverage of operational catch and effort data, port sampling and observers data for the national fleet by gear from 2014 – 2018 (Source: Dorado report)

GEAR	YEAR	CATCH/EFFORT DATA COVERAGE	PORT SAMPLING COVERAGE	OBSERVERS DATA COVERAGE
Purse seine	2014	HIGH	LOW	HIGH
	2015	HIGH	LOW	HIGH
	2016	HIGH	LOW	HIGH
	2017	HIGH	NIL	HIGH
	2018	HIGH	NIL	81.3 %
Pole and Line	2014	HIGH	NIL	LOW
	2015	HIGH	NIL	LOW
	2016	HIGH	NIL	LOW
	2017	HIGH	NIL	MEDIUM
	2018	MEDIUM	NIL	28%
Longliner	2014	MEDIUM	NIL	LOW
	2015	LOW	NIL	LOW
	2016	LOW	NIL	LOW
	2017	NIL	NIL	NIL
	2018	MEDIUM	NIL	3.8 %

Legend categories of coverage

LOW: 0% - 49%;

MEDIUM: 50% - 79%;

HIGH: 80% - 100%

3. BACKGROUND

The Solomon Islands tuna fishery is composed of purse-seine, longline and pole and line sectors. The purse seine fishery catches predominantly yellowfin and skipjack tuna with a very small bycatch. The tuna fisheries make a significant contribution to the economy of the country, through government revenue, employments and exports. The Solomon Islands Government depends to a great degree on this fishery as it brings significant revenues through access fees, taxes, duties and levies. The tuna industry in Solomon Islands employs more than 2000 employees. The artisanal fishery for tuna is very small in comparison to the commercial sector, but is a significant contributor to the food security and social wellbeing of Solomon Islanders.

Management tools applied to ensure that fisheries are effectively managed in Solomon Islands include the Fisheries Management Act 2015, National Fisheries Regulations 2017 and the Tuna Fisheries Management and Development Plan (TMDP) 2014. The objective of the 2015 Act is to ensure the long-term management, conservation, development and sustainable use of Solomon Islands fisheries and marine ecosystems for the benefit of the people of Solomon Islands.

The TMDP is designed to guide future management and development of tuna fisheries to achieve the overall goal of the Government of the Solomon Islands. The TMDP is also consistent with the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources' (MFMR) Corporate Plan, and particularly the identified role of the MFMR to regulate the orderly development and quality management of Solomon Islands fisheries and marine resources; and, to ensure that Solomon Islands receives maximum economic and social benefits from the sustainable use of its fisheries and marine resources. Preparation of the TMDP is provided for under the Fisheries Management Act 2015 and it is consistent with the Solomon Islands National Development Strategy (NDS) 2016 – 2035, under its overarching theme, 'To Build Better Lives for All Solomon Islanders'. The NDS strategic objectives relevant to fisheries management and development include: 'Increase economic growth and equitably distribute employment and income benefits' and 'effectively respond to climate change and manage the environment and risks of natural disasters'.

The management regime under the Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA) is the Vessel Day Scheme (VDS). Solomon Islands' Party Annual Effort (PAE) of 3997 VDS Fishing Days since 2016 is approximately 8.7% of the Total Allowable Effort (TAE) for all PNA parties. Fishing effort for tuna taken in the Main Group Archipelago (MGA) does not form part of the PNA TAE system. Solomon Islands, however, has adopted compatible vessel day management measures with a limit set for archipelagic access of 1,000 Vessel Days.

The foreign longline vessels in 2018 are known as the longline chartered arrangement and are managed under the VDS. The arrangements of chartered longline are done between vessel owners and locally registered companies establish in Solomon Islands. This arrangement has strict conditions apply to unloading of catches at the locally designated ports. With the additional control and management measures incorporated in the license conditions

From 1980 - 1999 Solomon Islands supported one of the largest pole and line fleets in the Western Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO) with the fleet dominated by local vessels. The fishery declined in the 2000s due to low fish prices and a breakdown in civil order associated with ethnic tensions and most effort was transferred to the purse seine fishery. NFD has re-established a small pole and line fleet with the intent to expand further. The domestic pole and line fishery takes place exclusively inside the MGA for which a VDS limit of 400 pole and line vessel days is set. An addition of Pole and Line fleet to the National fleets in 2018, making it a total of 3 pole and line fleet operating in the Solomon Islands EEZ.

4. FLAG STATE REPORTING

This section reports activities by the national fleet (locally flagged vessels) in waters of the WCPFC convention area including Solomon Islands Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). Purse seine, Pole and line and Longliners vessels were the only gear type operated by locally registered companies. The Longline charter arrangement has resumed in 2018 with a total of 41 Longline vessels are under this charter agreement.

4.1 Locally flagged vessels.

These flagged Purse seine, Pole-and-line and Longliners vessels fished in the Solomon Islands EEZ. Purse seine vessels less than 50 meters in length and with a fish carrying capacity less than 500 MT were permitted to fish within the main archipelagic waters. These vessels are largely dependent on anchored FAD sets, but are also known to fish free school and on log sets. This fleet plays an important role in the Solomon Islands economy, by supporting the operation of locally based fish cannery in Noro and providing direct employment for both skilled and unskilled workforce in the cannery. The domestic fleet number in 2018 comprised of 5 of 500 MT small seiners, 5 of >1000 Plus MT purse seiners and Longliners (chartered) 34 of <200 MT, 7 of <500MT and 3 of < 300 MT pole-and-line vessels.

Table 6. Number of Solomon Islands flagged vessels by gear type.

GEAR	Number of Vessel by Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Longline	0	1	0	0	41
Purse Seine	7	8	8	10	10
Pole & Line	3	2	2	2	3
Total	10	11	10	12	54

4.2 Catch Estimates and distribution

4.2.1 Purse Seine

In 2018, the total catch estimate for 10 National fleet purse seine was 50,635.59 MT. The domestic fleet has concentrated their effort within the MGA (accounting for 87% of the total effort). The Solomon Islands flagged purse seine vessels have fished predominantly on anchored FADs. The MGA is reserved exclusively for domestic vessels under 500 GRT. The catch information provided is from logsheet data. These were extracted from the TUFMAN 2 (Dorado) data system. These catches were verified by fishing company's records. It could be noted in figure 4, for the increasing trend of the total catches by purse seine National fleet.

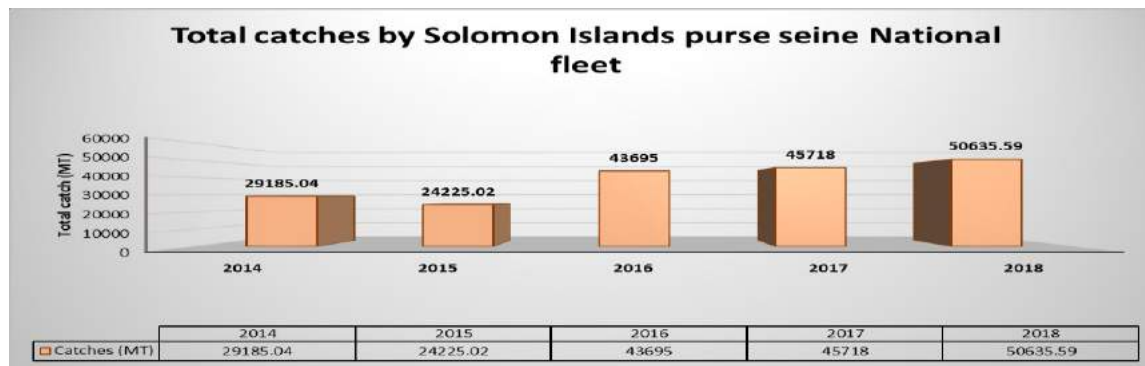


Figure 4. Total catches by Solomon Islands purse seine National fleet from 2014 – 2018.

4.2.2 Pole-and-line

The total catch estimate for the domestic pole-and-line fleet in 2018 was 781 MT (Figure 5). The catch composition shows that skipjack tuna with 74% followed by yellowfin tuna with 26%. All catches by the domestic pole-and-line fleet are taken inside the MGA. Logsheets coverage for the domestic pole-and-line sector in 2018 was 77.3%. Observer coverage for domestic pole-and-line fleet in 2018 was around 28%.

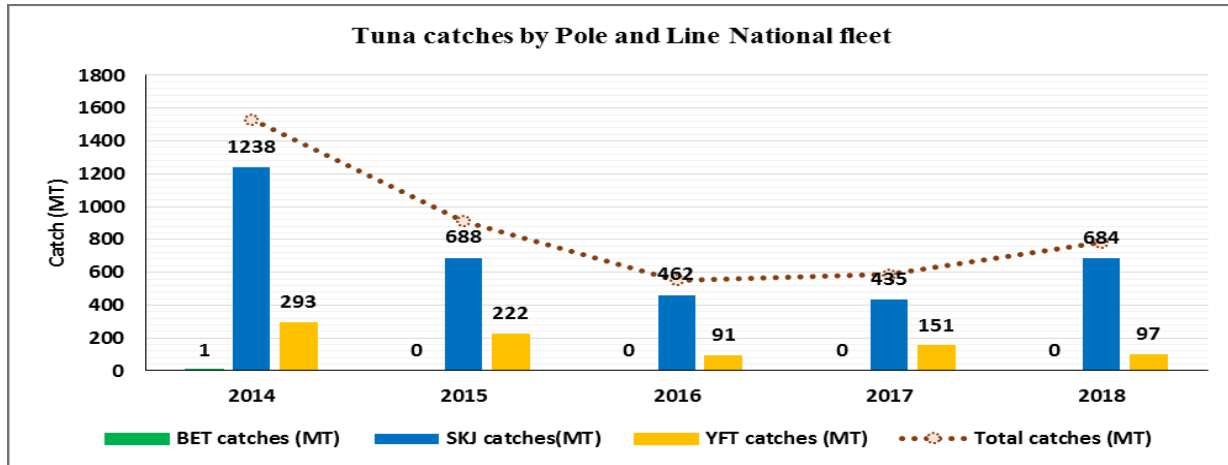


Figure 5. Catches by species including total catch by Solomon Islands Pole and line National fleet from 2014 – 2018

4.2.2 Longliner

In 2018, Solomon Islands has resumed to chartered agreement, where there are 41 Longliners being flagged as Solomon Islands National fleets. The total catch estimate for the national fleets - Longliners in 2018 was 8012.1 MT (Figure 6). The catch composition shows that Yellowfin tuna with 56% followed by 24% Albacore tuna and 16% Bigeye tuna and 5% of others species. All catches by the Longliner fleets are taken inside Solomon Islands EEZ.

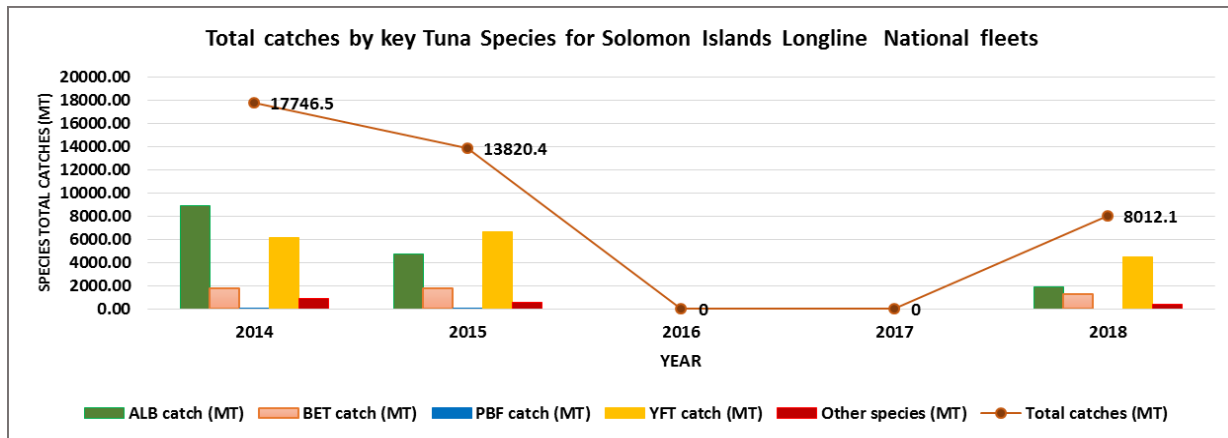


Figure 6. Catches by species including total catch by Solomon Islands flagged Longline (National fleets) from 2014 – 2018

5.1.2 Foreign longliners

Foreign longline vessels are vessels that have own arrangements with Solomon Islands locally based companies. This arrangement started in 2016 and continued on in 2018 where strict conditions now apply in unloading their catches locally. Additional control and management measures are incorporated in their license conditions. 58 vessels were actively fishing in 2018, which comprises of 36 Chinese, 15 Taiwanese, 5 Fijian and 2 Vanuatu registered (flagged) vessels. Their total estimated catch was 8,599 MT. Generally, the level of longline fishing effort is higher targeting Albacore concentrated on the south of the EEZ.

Table 9. Catch estimates and effort for Foreign Longline Fleets in 2018.

Total catch estimates and effort by active Foreign Longline vessels fishing in the Solomon Islands EEZ in 2018.									
FLAG	Vessels	Trips	Sea Days	Fishing Days	ALB Catch (MT)	BET Catch (MT)	YFT Catch (MT)	OTHER Catch (MT)	TOTAL Catch (MT)
FJ	5	16	889	697	413	66	179	63	721
VU	2	12	436	363	174	27	131	31	363
TW	15	35	1795	1346	304	221	599	124	1248
CN	36	142	6559	5428	3780	342	1570	575	6267
Total Effort	58	205	9679	7834					
			Total Catch (MT)		4671	656	2479	793	8599

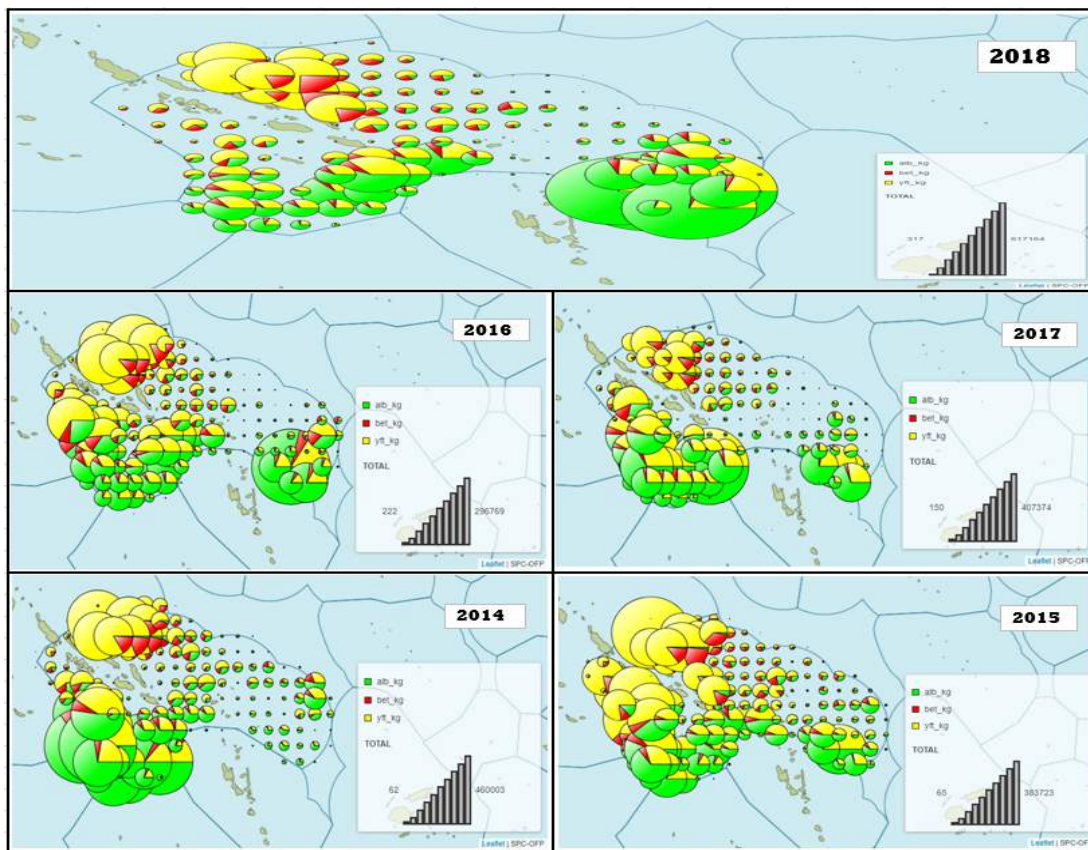


Figure 6. Catch and effort distribution for Foreign Longline Fleets in 2014 – 2018.

6. SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS

Tuna fishery in Solomon Islands is one of the primary productive sector that are vital to the economic development and social benefits of the country. The value of the fisheries resources are highly regarded as an important commodity and sources of food security in the Solomon Islands. For this reason, the government put more emphasis and priority in this industry by ensuring legislative mechanisms are in place to safeguard the exploitation and management of the resources by passing the Fisheries Management Act 2015 in parliament and Offshore Fisheries Regulation 2017 are to be implemented accordingly.

The Fisheries Management Act 2015 is a guideline setup to safeguard in protecting and maintaining the tuna stock for its sustainable harvesting and resource exploitation. Through the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR), are responsible as mandated for its national objective in ensuring the sustainable management, development and exploitation of tuna stock to sustain the future generation.

Tuna fisheries sector contributes heavily on employments, exports and revenue collection, access fees, taxes and duties that benefit the Solomon Islands economy. This sector also helps in development of infrastructure and social entities of the livelihood of the communities in the vicinity of the fisheries productive zones. Besides the fisheries sector there are logging, mining, agriculture and tourism development also contributes to the development of the Solomon Islands socio-economic growth.

7. DISPOSAL OF CATCH

The national fleet's disposal of catches is offloaded by onshore companies such as the Soltuna, NFD, SSI, Global Fishery, and Willfish. The Solfish Company is an onshore company which deals with logistics and unloading facilities to assists the fishing companies. Most catches are exported as frozen, loining, and processed canned products.

Soltuna and NFD exports most of their products to European markets, USA, Australia and other Pacific Islands markets. The cold facilities are in Noro and the access to the global markets is at Noro Ports as exports. Other onshore fisheries companies such as SSI, Global fishery, Willfish and Solfish exports their products to the Asian markets and few at the Pacific Islands markets. The other catches are sold at the local markets (domestic markets) especially the by-catches. Below are the records for disposal of catches records for 2018.

Table 11: Disposal of Catches by SB flagged Longline, Pole & Line and Purse Seine for Local companies.

DISPOSAL OF CATCH IN 2018							
DISPOSAL OF CATCH BY LONGLINE FROM LOCAL COMPANIES- Global Fishery, Willfish, SSI and Solfish							
Gear	ALB	BET	SKJ	YFT	OTH	Total Weight (MT)	Destination
Longline	32.62	10.92	20.05	68.19		131.79	American Samoa
	473.10	228.36	65.76	1,042.96	306.98	2,117.15	China
		25.22		67.44		92.66	Europe
	2,133.07		0.89			2,133.96	Fiji
	106.00	504.06	0.22	1,825.18		2,435.46	Japan
				24.83	1.59	26.42	New Zealand
	19.70					19.70	Philippines
	75.97	6.46	0.15	47.01		129.59	Thailand
	13.80	3.87	0.14	19.24	6.10	43.14	Taiwan
		18.44		55.85	9.99	84.28	USA
		2.91		29.97		32.88	Vanuatu
	3,293.51	3.32	0.22	21.85	0.43	3,319.33	Other countries
	174.81	105.00	147.53	540.26	495.54	1,463.13	Local market
41.80	21.00		58.90	0.16	121.86	XX-Repacking (Solomon Islands)	
Total	6,364.38	929.55	234.96	3,801.66	820.79	12,151.34	
DISPOSAL OF CATCH FROM PURSE SEINE, LONGLINE AND POLE & LINE- NFD & SOLTUNA							
Gear	Buyers		Total Landings (MT)	Destination			
PS, LL, P&L	SolTuna		25,752.95	SolTuna Cannery, Noro Solomon Islands			
	NFD Exports		3,854.73	Thailand, Vitenam, Mauritius			
	NFD Local sales & Others		5,457.81	Domestic - Noro & Honiara			
	Total		35,065.49				

8. ONSHORE DEVELOPMENT

The country's only onshore development processing cannery is at Noro, Western Province, operated with a brand name Soltuna Company Ltd. The company facilities are upgraded especially the cooking and loining equipment's that can hold the capacity of 150 MT per day in its production. The cannery processing company employs more than 2000 workers and their operations are on shift rotation process. Soltuna company continues to produce at it quality standard and its brand product are highly demanded in the market.

Long term development to invest in onshore processing are on the feasibility plans as new initiatives to promote this sector for additional sites for investment. In 2016 the Bina Harbour site in Malaita Province was prioritized based on a feasibility study, and the MFMR was given a mandate by the Solomon Islands Government to lead the land settlement and subsequent development of the site. Recently, ongoing progress of negotiation and agreements are established with resource owners for further development of common interests.

9. FUTURE PROSPECTS OF THE FISHERY

The Solomon Islands government future plans for onshore fisheries development are the priority benchmark in 2018 for fisheries sector. The necessary steps undertaken since 2016 on agreements for land settlement with landowners and a setup strategy designed for a project management office as governance structure to enhance development. The stages involved need to be completed before moving to the next phase or activities on the ground.

It is projected that the future export markets to support and improve the onshore fisheries development are earmarked. Especially the economic development that will boost the country's export earning, high employment opportunities and empower the rural communities of Solomon Islands. The boost of development will address the unemployment rate in the country and improve the standard of living and livelihood of people in the vicinity of development.

The future of fishery in Solomon Islands is progressing well as new initiatives for onshore processing and fisheries development are carried out for implementation and operations.

10. STATUS OF THE FISHERY DATA COLLECTION SYSTEMS

10.1 Data collection and verification

MFMR implemented the Fisheries Information Monitoring System (FIMS) in 2015, which assist in providing the analyzing vessel day update for fishing vessels described as purse seine and longline vessels. Since 2016, the Purse seine vessels has continued to submit e-logs directly to SPC as requirements and integrated automatically into SPC TUFMAN 2 database system. The FIMS and TUFMAN 2 system have a common provision for observer reporting and monitoring deployment with catch documentation.

Longline vessel day scheme are proposed to be monitored by FIMS with e-logs rolled out over a trial period of two years but encountered few issues. The SPC TUBS in the TUFMAN 2 supports the data recording from observer modules. The observer data are also handled in the tablets application that provides real time observer data.

TUFMAN 2 database system continues to provide supports in manual entering and verification of catch logsheets which plays an important role to the country's international reporting obligations. In 2018, with an addition of observer data entry officer, thus observers can now enter observer logbook data into Tufman 2 database system.

10.1 Port sampling programme

Port sampling programme is one of the important activities that are mandated to be carried out, but it was suspended in 2008. In 2012 the programme was revived and continues until 2014 and the year later since February 2015 the activities again been suspended till now.

10.2 Transshipment

The 2018 transshipment records are provided by the compliance and enforcement officers through their reports and other source of information from the TUFMAN 2 database system. The CMM 09-06 para 11 for 2018 transshipment are reported as requirements in the Attachment 1, for Honiara and Noro port as designated area in the Solomon Islands and other overseas ports that flag vessels transship.

11. RESEARCH

The research activities covering target and non-target species are not conducted or been carried out in Solomon Islands. Scientific research in specified areas needs to be done mainly in stock assessment, biological studies, oceanography, biomass survey and ecological studies. There are much needed focus on researches and scientific studies in our fisheries sector.

ATTACHMENT 1

2018 – Transshipment report for Honiara port and Noro port and outside designated ports from Solomon Islands national jurisdiction, within convention area (WCPO).

1												
A	Total Quantity	Total catches by species offloaded by Purse seine national fleets transshipping at Honiara Port, Noro port and also at other designated ports of other regional jurisdiction in 2018.										
		Species by Quantity in weight (Metric tonnes)					Transhipped in Port	Transhipped inside Convention Area	Caught inside WCP-CA	Product Form	Fishing gear	
Transshipment Port	SKJ	YFT	BET	ALB	mix BET /YFT/SKJ	OTHERS						
NORO	372.51	539.35	0.04		28.40	5.88	Yes	Yes	Yes	Frozen Whole	PS	
NORO	9.61	34.19	6.68	0.85	47.57		Yes	Yes	Yes	Frozen Whole	LL	
HONIARA	4523	358.5	46.5				Yes	Yes	Yes	Frozen Whole	PS	
HONIARA	5.39	983.21	90.80	194.84		590.29	Yes	Yes	Yes	Frozen Whole	LL	
Transshipment outside of the SB national jurisdiction												
FUNAFUTI	4230	980	20				Yes	Yes	Yes	Frozen whole	PS	
PONPHEI	725	155					Yes	Yes	Yes	Frozen whole	PS	
MAJURO	5555	655			910		Yes	Yes	Yes	Frozen whole	PS	
KIRITIMATI	316				1556		Yes	Yes	Yes	Frozen whole	PS	
B	Transhipped in port, transhipped at sea in areas of national jurisdiction, and transhipped beyond areas of national jurisdiction;	Transshipments information reported were conducted in Honiara, Noro and other designated port of other regional jurisdiction.										
C	Transhipped inside the Convention Area and transhipped outside the Convention Area;	Transshipments were conducted in Honiara, Noro and other regional ports within the convention area.										
D	Caught inside the Convention Area and caught outside the Convention Area;	All catch transhipped in Honiara, Noro and other overseas ports were caught within the convention area. According to all transshipping vessels catch logsheet's no catches were noted to have been caught in positions outside of the convention area (WCPO).										
E	Species;	The Species transhipped are, ALB, BET, SKJ, YFT and Others (Billfish) from the gear type Longliners (Chartered), Pole & Line and Purse Seine.										
F	Product form; and	All of the species transhipped are all in frozen and whole product.										
G	Fishing gear used	Fishing gear used are Purse seine and Longliner transship into Carrier Vessels										

A	Total Number	Total number of Transshipments by SB National fishing vessels transshipping at Honiara Port, Noro port and also at other designated ports of other regional jurisdiction in 2018.																																																																						
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="467 296 630 411">Transshipment Port</th> <th data-bbox="630 296 748 411">No. of vessels</th> <th data-bbox="748 296 894 411">No of Transshipments</th> <th data-bbox="894 296 1019 411">Transhipped in Port</th> <th data-bbox="1019 296 1154 411">Transhipped inside Convention Area</th> <th data-bbox="1154 296 1284 411">Caught inside WCP-CA</th> <th data-bbox="1284 296 1497 411">Fishing gear</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="7" data-bbox="467 411 1497 443" style="text-align: center;">Transshipment</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="467 443 630 470">NORO</td> <td data-bbox="630 443 748 470">3</td> <td data-bbox="748 443 894 470">8</td> <td data-bbox="894 443 1019 470">Yes</td> <td data-bbox="1019 443 1154 470">Yes</td> <td data-bbox="1154 443 1284 470">Yes</td> <td data-bbox="1284 443 1497 470">PS</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="467 470 630 497">NORO</td> <td data-bbox="630 470 748 497">8</td> <td data-bbox="748 470 894 497">8</td> <td data-bbox="894 470 1019 497">Yes</td> <td data-bbox="1019 470 1154 497">Yes</td> <td data-bbox="1154 470 1284 497">Yes</td> <td data-bbox="1284 470 1497 497">LL</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="467 497 630 525">HONIARA PORT</td> <td data-bbox="630 497 748 525">3</td> <td data-bbox="748 497 894 525">7</td> <td data-bbox="894 497 1019 525">Yes</td> <td data-bbox="1019 497 1154 525">Yes</td> <td data-bbox="1154 497 1284 525">Yes</td> <td data-bbox="1284 497 1497 525">PS</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="467 525 630 552">HONIARA PORT</td> <td data-bbox="630 525 748 552">28</td> <td data-bbox="748 525 894 552">90</td> <td data-bbox="894 525 1019 552">Yes</td> <td data-bbox="1019 525 1154 552">Yes</td> <td data-bbox="1154 525 1284 552">Yes</td> <td data-bbox="1284 525 1497 552">LL</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="467 552 630 579">FUNAFUTI</td> <td data-bbox="630 552 748 579">3</td> <td data-bbox="748 552 894 579">8</td> <td data-bbox="894 552 1019 579">Yes</td> <td data-bbox="1019 552 1154 579">Yes</td> <td data-bbox="1154 552 1284 579">Yes</td> <td data-bbox="1284 552 1497 579">PS</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="467 579 630 606">MAJURO</td> <td data-bbox="630 579 748 606">4</td> <td data-bbox="748 579 894 606">13</td> <td data-bbox="894 579 1019 606">Yes</td> <td data-bbox="1019 579 1154 606">Yes</td> <td data-bbox="1154 579 1284 606">Yes</td> <td data-bbox="1284 579 1497 606">PS</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="467 606 630 634">PONPHEI</td> <td data-bbox="630 606 748 634">1</td> <td data-bbox="748 606 894 634">2</td> <td data-bbox="894 606 1019 634">Yes</td> <td data-bbox="1019 606 1154 634">Yes</td> <td data-bbox="1154 606 1284 634">Yes</td> <td data-bbox="1284 606 1497 634">PS</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="467 634 630 661">KIRITIMATI</td> <td data-bbox="630 634 748 661">2</td> <td data-bbox="748 634 894 661">3</td> <td data-bbox="894 634 1019 661">Yes</td> <td data-bbox="1019 634 1154 661">Yes</td> <td data-bbox="1154 634 1284 661">Yes</td> <td data-bbox="1284 634 1497 661">PS</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Transshipment Port	No. of vessels	No of Transshipments	Transhipped in Port	Transhipped inside Convention Area	Caught inside WCP-CA	Fishing gear	Transshipment							NORO	3	8	Yes	Yes	Yes	PS	NORO	8	8	Yes	Yes	Yes	LL	HONIARA PORT	3	7	Yes	Yes	Yes	PS	HONIARA PORT	28	90	Yes	Yes	Yes	LL	FUNAFUTI	3	8	Yes	Yes	Yes	PS	MAJURO	4	13	Yes	Yes	Yes	PS	PONPHEI	1	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	PS	KIRITIMATI	2	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	PS
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E	Fishing gear.	Purse Seiner, Long-liner and Carrier Vessels.																																																																						

ATTACHMENT II.

2019 – ADDENDUM TO ANNUAL REPORT PART 1

Specific information to be provided in Part 1 as required by CMMs1																														
<p>CMM 2005-03 [North Pacific Albacore], Para 4</p>	<p>All CCMs shall report annually to the WCPFC Commission all catches of albacore north of the equator and all fishing effort north of the equator in fisheries directed at albacore. The reports for both catch and fishing effort shall be made by gear type. Catches shall be reported in terms of weight. Fishing effort shall be reported in terms of the most relevant measures for a given gear type, including at a minimum for all gear types, the number of vessel-days fished.*</p> <p>[* footnote 1: The first such report shall be due on April 30th, 2006 and shall cover calendar year 2004. Small Island Developing States will make their best efforts to comply with this first reporting deadline.]</p> <p>* Note: WCPFC10 clarified that this reporting responsibility lies with the flag State</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="7">CMM 2005- 03 North Pacific Albacore catches for LL National fleets in 2018</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Flag</th> <th>Year</th> <th>Period</th> <th>Vessel Number</th> <th>Vessel Days</th> <th>Catch (Number)</th> <th>Catch (MT)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SB</td> <td>2018</td> <td>Jan-Jun</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SB</td> <td>2018</td> <td>Jul-Dec</td> <td>7</td> <td>100</td> <td>376</td> <td>8.736</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	CMM 2005- 03 North Pacific Albacore catches for LL National fleets in 2018							Flag	Year	Period	Vessel Number	Vessel Days	Catch (Number)	Catch (MT)	SB	2018	Jan-Jun	0	0	0	0	SB	2018	Jul-Dec	7	100	376	8.736
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SB	2018	Jan-Jun	0	0	0	0																								
SB	2018	Jul-Dec	7	100	376	8.736																								
<p>CMM 2006-04 [South West striped Marlin], Para 4</p>	<p>In accordance with paragraph 1, CCMs shall provide information to the Commission, by 1 July 2007, on the number of their vessels that have fished for striped marlin in the Convention area south of 15°S, during the period 2000 – 2004, and in doing so, nominate the maximum number of vessels that shall continue to be permitted to fish for striped marlin in the area south of 15°S. CCMs shall report annually to the Commission the catch levels of their fishing vessels that have taken striped marlin as a bycatch as well as the number and catch levels of vessels fishing for striped marlin in the Convention Area south of 15°S.</p>	<p>CMM 2006- 04 is not applicable to Solomon Islands as none of its flagged vessels fished or had fished for striped Marlin in that convention area south of 15°S.</p>																												
<p>CMM 2009-03 [Swordfish], Para 8</p>	<p>CCMs shall report to the Commission the total number of vessels that fished for swordfish and the total catch of swordfish for the following:</p> <p>a. vessels flying their flag anywhere in the Convention Area south of 20°S other than vessels operating under charter, lease or other similar mechanism as part of the domestic</p>	<p>CMM 2009-03 is not applicable to Solomon Islands as none of its domestic or chartered vessels fish south of 20°S in the convention area. SB EEZ is not in the area South of 20 degrees South.</p>																												

	<p>fishery of another CCM;</p> <p>b. vessels operating under charter, lease or other similar mechanism as part of their domestic fishery south of 20°S; and</p> <p>c. any other vessels fishing within their waters south of 20°S.</p> <p>This information shall be provided in Part 1 of each CCM's annual report. Initially, this information will be provided in the template provided at Annex 2 for the period 2000-2009 and then updated annually.</p> <p>*Note: WCPFC11 confirmed a common understanding that "total catch" in this reporting requirement refers to both targeted and bycatch catches of swordfish.</p>	
<p>CMM 2009-06 [Transshipment], Para 11 (ANNEX II)</p>	<p>CCMs shall report on all transshipment activities covered by this Measure (including transshipment activities that occur in ports or EEZs) as part of their Annual Report in accordance with the guidelines at Annex II. In doing so, CCMs shall take all reasonable steps to validate and where possible, correct information received from vessels undertaking transshipment using all available information such as catch and effort data, position data, observer reports and port monitoring data.</p> <p>ANNEX II TRANSHIPMENT INFORMATION TO BE REPORTED ANNUALLY BY CCMs</p> <p>Each CCM shall include in Part 1 of its Annual Report to the Commission:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the total quantities, by weight, of highly migratory fish stocks covered by this measure that were transhipped by fishing vessels the CCM is responsible for reporting against, with those quantities broken down by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. offloaded and received; 2. transhipped in port, transhipped at sea in areas of national jurisdiction, and transhipped beyond areas of national jurisdiction; 3. transhipped inside the Convention Area and transhipped outside the Convention Area; 4. caught inside the 	<p>Transshipment information for CMM 09-06, Para II (ANNEX II) is provided as attachment 1 to the Annual Report Part 1. (See attachment 1 above)</p>

- Convention Area and caught outside the Convention Area;
5. species;
 6. product form; and
 7. fishing gear used
2. the number of transshipments involving highly migratory fish stocks covered by this measure by fishing vessels that is responsible for reporting against, broken down by:
1. offloaded and received;
 2. transhipped in port, transhipped at sea in areas of national jurisdiction, and transhipped beyond areas of national jurisdiction;
 3. transhipped inside the Convention Area and transhipped outside the Convention Area;
 4. caught inside the Convention Area and caught outside the Convention Area; and
 5. Fishing gear.

CMM 2010-07 [Sharks], Para 4

Each CCM shall include key shark species*, as identified by the Scientific Committee, in their annual reporting to the Commission of annual catch and fishing effort statistics by gear type, including available historical data, in accordance with the WCPF Convention and agreed reporting procedures. CCMs shall also report annual retained and discarded catches in Part 2 of their annual report. CCMs shall as appropriate, support research and development of strategies for the avoidance of unwanted shark captures (e.g. chemical, magnetic and rare earth metal shark deterrents).

*footnote 2: The key shark species are blue shark, silky shark, oceanic whitetip shark, mako sharks, and thresher sharks, porbeagle shark (south of 20°S, until biological data shows this or another geographic limit to be appropriate) and hammerhead sharks (winghead, scalloped, great, and smooth).

*Note; Whale Sharks (Rhincodon typus) was included as a key shark species by WCPFC9 (2012)

CMM 2010-07 SHARK CATCHES BY NATIONAL FLEETS IN 2018							
Gear	Species	Number	Retained	Discarded	Finned and Trunk retained	Finned but Trunk Discarded	Raised number
PURSE SEINE	BLACKTIP SHARK	15	0	15	0	0	18
	BRONZE WHALER SHARK	24	0	24	0	0	29
	OCEANIC WHITETIP SHARK	16	0	16	0	0	19
	PELAGIC THRESHER SHARK	1	0	1	0	0	1
	SCALLOPED HAMMERHEAD SHARKS (UNIDENTIFIED)	2	0	2	0	0	2
	SILKY SHARK	3	0	3	0	0	4
	SILVER-TIP SHARK	2234	0	2234	0	2	2688
	WHALE SHARK	4	0	4	0	0	5
			5	0	5	0	0
LONGLINER	BIGEYE THRESHER SHARK	4	0	4	0	0	105
	BLUE SHARK	13	9	4	9	0	342
	LONGFIN MAKO SHARK	7	4	3	4	0	184
	OCEANIC WHITETIP SHARK	5	0	5	0	0	132
	SHARKS (UNIDENTIFIED)	46	0	46	0	0	1211
	SHORTFIN MAKO SHARK	6	4	2	4	0	158
	SILKY SHARK	84	0	84	0	0	2211
	THRESHER SHARK (VULPINUS)	1	0	1	0	0	26

The data come from observer it is based on raised estimates. From observer's data, 2018 Purse seine coverage is 81.3 % and Longliner coverage is 3.8%.

CMM 2015-02 [South Pacific Albacore] Para 4	<p>CCMs shall report annually to the Commission the annual catch levels taken by each of their fishing vessels that has taken South Pacific albacore, as well as the number of vessels actively fishing for South Pacific albacore, in the Convention area south of 20°S. Catch by vessel shall be reported according to the following species groups: albacore tuna, bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna, swordfish, other billfish, and sharks. Initially this information will be provided for the period 2006-2014 and then updated annually. CCMs are encouraged to provide data from periods prior to these dates.</p>	<p>Operational was submitted by SPC on-behalf of Solomon Islands. Estimated operational data for national fleet is in Table 5 of the part 1 annual report.</p>
CMM 2017-06 [Seabirds] Para 9	<p>CCMs shall annually provide to the Commission, in Part 1 of their annual reports, all available information on interactions with seabirds reported or collected by observers to enable the estimation of seabird mortality in all fisheries to which the Convention applies. (See Annex 2 for Part 1 reporting template guideline). These reports shall include information on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the proportion of observed effort with specific mitigation measures used; and 2. Observed and reported species specific seabird bycatch rates and numbers or statistically rigorous estimates of species- specific seabird interaction rates (for longline, interactions per 1,000 hooks) and total numbers. 	<p>This CMM report depends on the availability of data collected by observers or as reported by vessels Captains. (See next page).</p>

CMM 2017-06: [Seabirds] Annex 2. Guidelines for reporting templates for Part 1 report

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

Table x: Effort, observed and estimated seabird captures by fishing year for [CCM] [South of 30°S; North of 23°N; or 23°N – 30°S¹]. For each year, the table gives the total number of hooks; the number of observed hooks; observer coverage (the percentage of hooks that were observed); the number of observed captures (both dead and alive); and the capture rate (captures per thousand hooks).

Year	Fishing effort				Observed seabird captures	
	Number of vessels	Number of hooks	Observed hooks	% hooks observed	Number	Rate ²
2014	1	4000			3	
2015					0	
2016					0	
2017					0	
2018	41	24870540	769530	3.09	0	

¹ State North of 23°N, South of 30°S or 23°N – 30°S, for CCMs fishing in all areas provide separate tables for each; ² Provide as captures per one thousand hooks.

Table y: Proportion of mitigation types¹ used by the fleet.

	Combination of Mitigation Measures	Proportion of observed effort using mitigation measures				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	No mitigation measures	0	0	0	0	0
	TL + NS					
	TL + WB					
	NS + WB					
	TL + WB + NS					
	SS/BC/WB/DSL					
	SS/BC/WB/(MOD or BDB)					
	TL					
Provide other combination of mitigation measures here						
	Totals (must equal 100%)					

¹ TL = tori line, NS = night setting, WB = weighted branch lines, SS = side setting, BC = bird curtain, BDB = blue dyed bait, DSLS = deep setting line shooter, MOD = management of offal discharge.

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

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