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# ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS AND STATISTICS: TUNA FISHERIES OF THE WESTERN AND CENTRAL PACIFIC OCEAN 2024





# **Economic and Development Indicators and Statistics: Tuna Fisheries of the Western and Central Pacific Ocean**

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# ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS REPORT

## Control of the major fisheries

The Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO) remains the leading region for global catches of albacore, bigeye, skipjack, and yellowfin tunas. Over the past decade, the WCPO has accounted for between 53% and 58% of the global catch for these species. In 2023, the total catch in the WCPO was estimated at 2.63 million tonnes, reflecting a slight decrease of 1% compared to 2022. This marks the lowest catch volume since 2017, when it was recorded at 2.59 million tonnes. The 2023

WCPO catch represents 53% of the global production for these species, which totalled 5 million tonnes. The Indian Ocean contributed 25%, while the Atlantic and Eastern Pacific Oceans accounted for 11% and 16%, respectively.

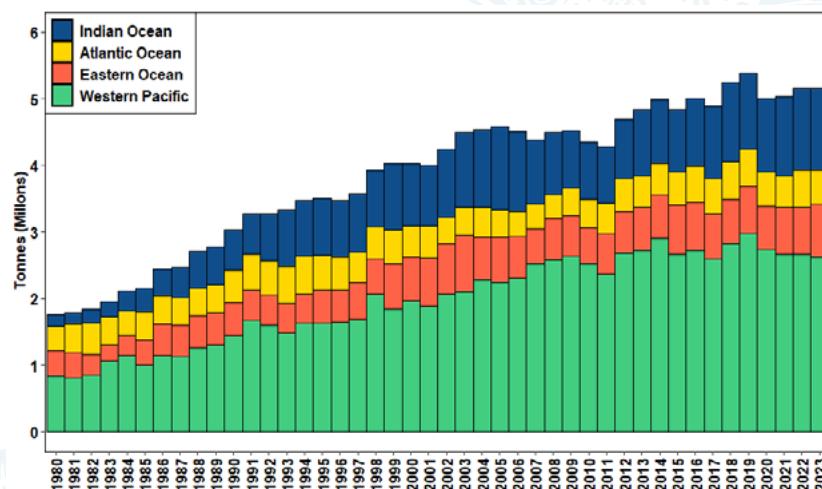


Figure 1. Global tuna production by Ocean

Source: WCPHO and EPO from SPC (2024), Atlantic Ocean from ICCAT [www.iccat.int/atlas.asp](http://www.iccat.int/atlas.asp); Indian Ocean from [www.iotc.org/English/data.php](http://www.iotc.org/English/data.php)

## Purse seine

The WCPO purse seine fishery remains the primary contributor to the global purse seine tuna catch, accounting for 57% to 65% of the total over the past decade. It also dominates tuna fisheries in the WCPO, surpassing longline and other fishery, with its share ranging from 67% to 72% of the region's total catch during the same period.

In 2023, the WCPO purse seine fishery catch was estimated at approximately 1.8 million tonnes, representing 70% of the total WCPO tuna catch. However, its share of the total catch value was lower due to the relatively lower unit value of purse seine-caught tuna. The fishery's estimated value in 2023 was \$3.5 billion, accounting for 57% of the total WCPO tuna catch value of \$6 billion. This represented a 7% increase from 2022 but a 15% decline compared to 2012 and 2013, when the fishery's value exceeded \$4 billion, driven by higher tuna prices during those years.<sup>1</sup>

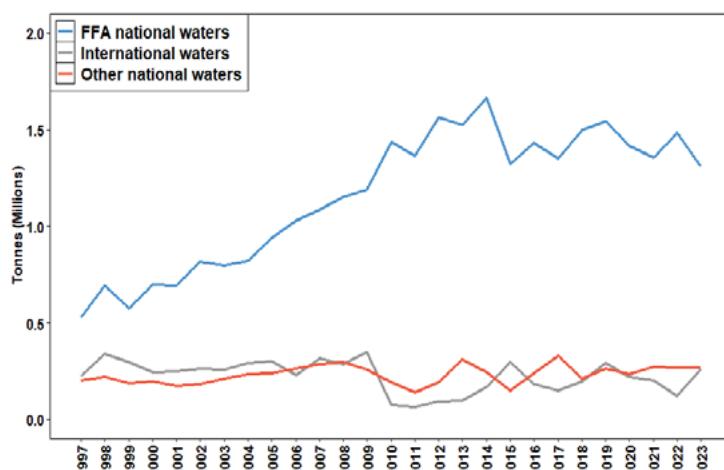


Figure 2. WCPO purse seine catch by area

Source: SPC (2024)

<sup>1</sup> Catch values reflect "delivered" values, that is, the value of the product when it enters the country it is to be processed or consumed in. For example, in the purse seine fishery the values are based on Thai import prices (c&f) and Japanese (Yaizu) ex-vessel prices.

Between 2010 and 2023, the majority of the WCPO purse seine fishery catch was taken within the waters of FFA member countries, accounting for 63% to 80% of the total purse seine catch (Figure 2). A notable increase occurred between 2009 and 2010 following the closure of the western high seas pockets, leading to a higher concentration of purse seine fishing in FFA national waters. This trend continued through 2014, with at least 80% of the total catch occurring within FFA waters. However, the proportion declined thereafter, falling below 80% as purse seine fishing in the high seas increased significantly between 2014 and 2015, rising annually by over 70%. This shift was likely influenced, in part, by the rising cost of access to PNA EEZs under the Vessel Day Scheme. Following 2015, the proportion of catch in FFA waters remained below 70%, briefly surpassing 70% in 2018 and 2019 before declining again in 2020 and 2021. The share then rebounded above 70% in 2022. In 2023, the purse seine catch within FFA waters was approximately 1.3 million tonnes, representing 63% of the total purse seine catch, with an estimated value of \$2.5 billion. In the same year, catch in the high seas reached approximately 264,000 metric tonnes, more than double the 2022 level as some fleets increased their fishing effort in these areas.

In 2023, the number of purse seine vessels flagged or chartered to an FFA member country fleet (collectively referred to as the FFA national purse seine fleet) increased by five vessels, rising from 140 in 2022 to 145. This represents the second-highest number of vessels recorded (Figure 3). Changes in fleet size have primarily been driven by vessel reflagging and chartering. Since 2019, PNG and Solomon Islands have experienced a decline in the number of flagged and chartered vessels. In contrast, FSM, Kiribati, Nauru, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu have seen an increase in purse seine vessels over the same period. In 2023, the FFA national purse seine fleet accounted for an estimated 877,000 tonnes of the WCPO purse seine catch, a 4% decline from the previous year. This catch was valued at approximately \$1.6 billion, representing about 48% of the total WCPO purse seine catch value. From 2021 to 2023, the fleet's share of the total catch remained consistently above 40% and approached 50%. Similarly, the fleet's share of the total catch taken within their own national waters was above 50%, exceeding 60% in both 2022 and 2023.

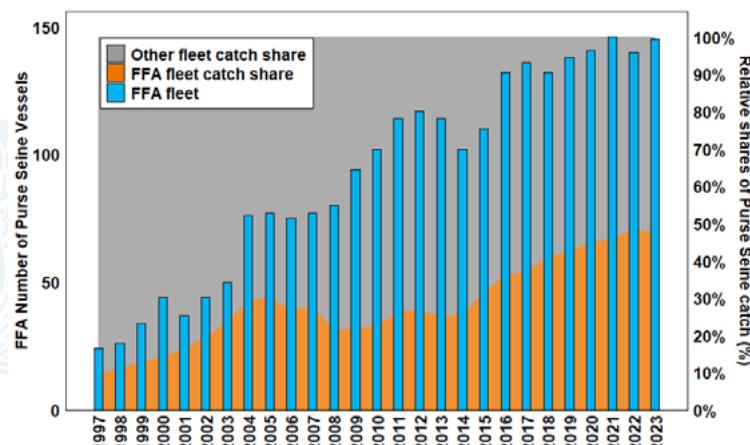


Figure 3: FFA national purse seine fleet and relative catch share

Source: WCPFC Science Committee Country Annual Reports (various)

## Longline

Over the past decade, the WCPO longline fishery has accounted for 46% to 54% of the global longline tuna catch for albacore, bigeye, and yellowfin species. However, the proportion of longline catch within the total WCPO tuna catch has decreased significantly over the years. Two decades ago, the longline fishery contributed approximately 13% of the total WCPO catch, but this figure has declined to around 8-9% in recent years. This ongoing reduction in the longline catch share is primarily attributed to the expansion of purse seine fishing activities, coupled with a decline in the total longline catch over the same period. In 2023, the proportion of the WCPO longline catch relative to the total WCPO tuna catch remained at a low of 9%. Similarly, the proportion of longline catch from the waters of FFA member countries declined further to 4% in 2023. This decrease follows a record-high longline catch of approximately 102,000 metric tonnes in 2014, driven by increased longline fishing activity within FFA waters as vessels shifted fishing activity from international waters. However, in 2015, this trend reversed, and longline catch in FFA waters continued to decline, reaching 59,000 metric tonnes in 2023, despite some improvements in 2019 and 2022 (Figure 4). The decline in longline catch in 2023 was largely due to significant reductions in the catch of key species albacore, bigeye, and yellowfin (Figures 5B–D).

The substantial decrease in the number of longline vessels flagged or chartered to an FFA member country fleet (referred to as the FFA national longline fleet) from 476 in 2015 to 337 in 2016 was partly

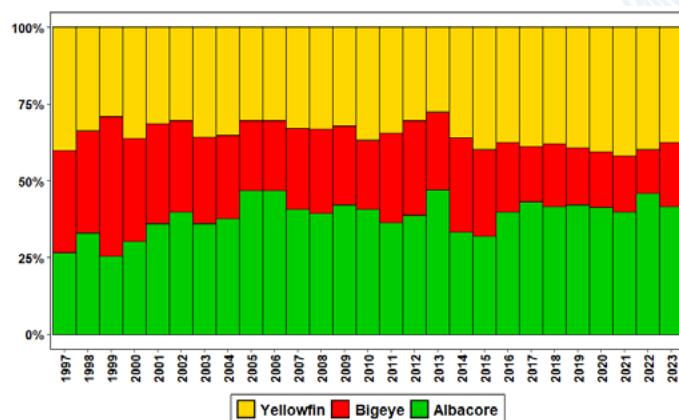


Figure 4: Composition of Longline tuna catch in national waters of FFA members

Source: SPC (2024)

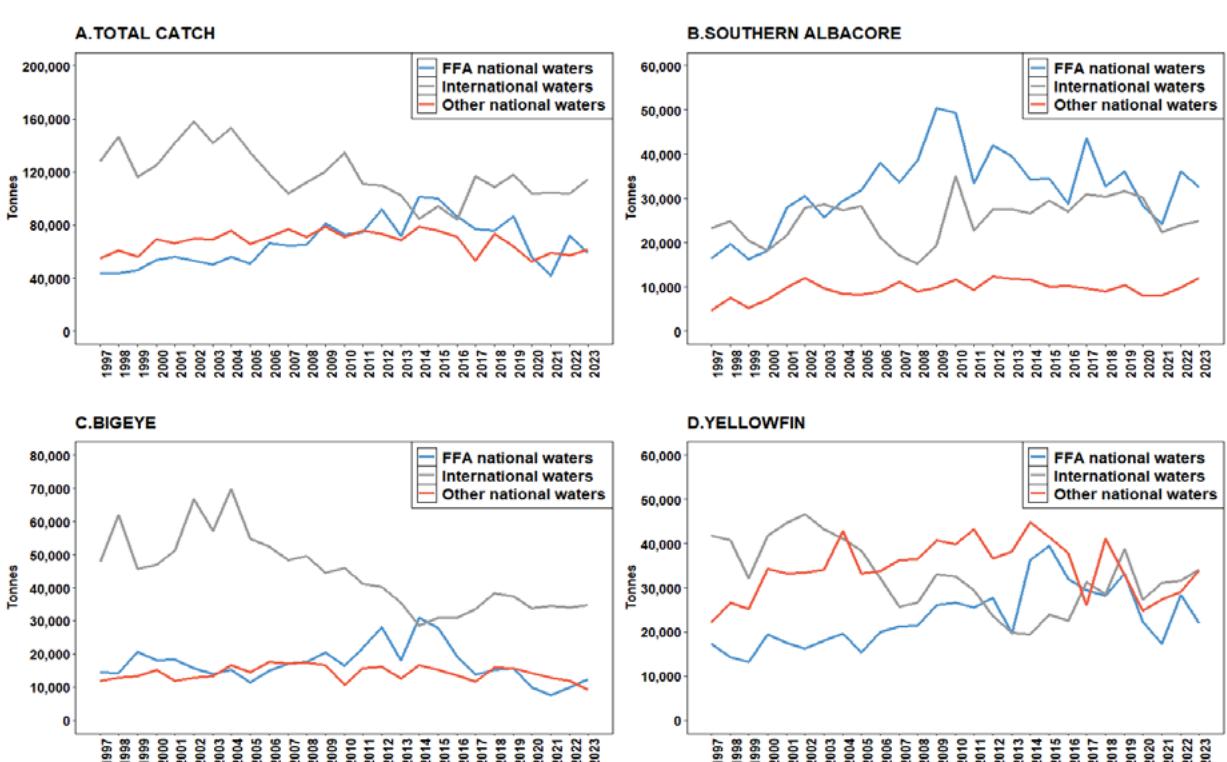


Figure 5: WCPO Longline tuna catch by species and area

Source: SPC (2024)

due to the absence of charter arrangements in certain countries, such as Solomon Islands, during 2016 and 2017. However, vessel numbers rebounded in the following years, rising from 423 in 2017 to 490 in 2018. The more recent years of 2019 to 2021 saw longline vessel number decline to 359 vessels in 2021 primarily driven by the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic where the operations of longline vessels supplying fresh products were severely affected from border control measures that disrupted logistics and distribution to key destination markets. In 2023, the vessel numbers declined to 318 and their longline fleet's catch in the WCPO was around 45,000 metric tonnes, equivalent to a value of \$294 million. This catch represents 19% of the total longline fleet catch in the WCPO, marking a continued decline from 2019, when the fleet accounted for 25% of the total catch (Figure 6).<sup>2</sup> In recent years, the fleet's share of the total catch in FFA national waters has been remained above 50%, reaching 60% in 2023.

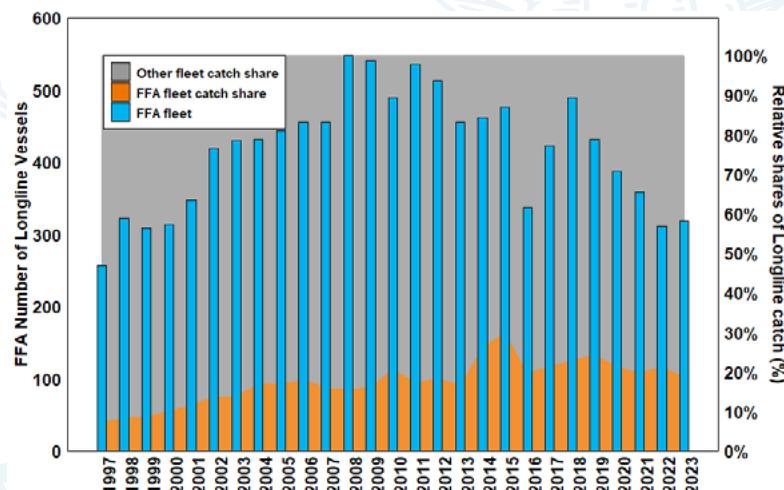


Figure 6: FFA national longline fleet and relative catch share

Source: WCPFC Science Committee Country Annual Reports (various)

## Economic conditions in the major fisheries

This section presents information on trends in fish prices, fishing costs and catch rates, which are key factors influencing the economic conditions within a fishery. Additionally, indices are presented that provide a measure of relative economic conditions over time for the purse seine, tropical longline and southern longline fisheries.<sup>3</sup>

The indices are derived from relative fish prices, fishing costs, and catch rates, providing a comparative rather than absolute measure of economic conditions in the fishery for a given year. They indicate how economic conditions change over time - for instance, whether conditions in 2023 were the same, better, or worse compared to 2022. These indicators offer insight into the relative economic performance of the respective fisheries. It is important to note that the indices reflect the relative profitability of the fishery as a whole, rather than that of individual fleets, as they do not account for access fees. Access fees represent a transfer of profits generated in the fishery from fishing fleets to coastal states in exchange for access to their exclusive economic zones (EEZs).

2 The spikes in the FFA share of catches in 2010, 2014 and 2015 stems from inclusion of chartered vessels' catches in a particular FFA member's fleet's catch. Technically this is correct and therefore should be the case for all years. No immediate attempt is made to make the corrections from lack of specific data to facilitate this. Attribution of vessel and catch – catch not been attributed

3 The southern longline fishery is defined as the longline fishery south of 10°S in the WPCFC-CA and the tropical longline fishery is defined as the longline fishery between 10°N and 10°S in the WPCFC-CA excluding the waters of Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam.

The components of the economic condition indices including costs, fish prices and catch per unit effort (CPUE) along with their trends and relative importance in defining the overall trends in each fishery's index are outlined below.<sup>4</sup> The cost and fish price component of the indices are based on changes in their real USD value. Prices not originally specified in US dollars (USD) are converted using the exchange rate applicable during the relevant time period.<sup>5</sup> In addition, to account for inflation and the changing real value of the USD over time, nominal USD prices (prices at a given point of time) are adjusted using US Consumer Price Index (CPI) data to obtain real prices which are expressed in 2024 US dollars.<sup>6</sup>

It is important to note that when interpreting these indices, it is important to acknowledge the significant changes in non-fuel costs during the COVID-19 period, including substantial increases in airfreight costs. Additionally, access to major markets, particularly for longline caught product, was severely affected by COVID-19 mitigation measures. These impacts from COVID are not reflected in the indices produced and as such, caution is advised with regard to the economic indices produced for 2020 and 2021. To highlight this, these years have been shaded in the respective graphs.

## Fish prices

Ex-vessel prices received by operators vary based on the destination market and the associated transportation costs, particularly in the longline fisheries. As such, no single price can fully capture trends in the prices received by operators for the various species caught. In this report, specific market prices are used as indicators of the trends. These include: the purse seine fishery Thai frozen import prices for skipjack and yellowfin; the tropical and southern longline fisheries Japanese fresh import prices from Oceania for bigeye and yellowfin; and the Thai frozen import prices for albacore. Figures 7 and 9 present the nominal and real price trends for selected major species in each fishery. Real prices are expressed in 2024 USD, calculated by adjusting nominal USD prices with US CPI data as previously outlined.

### Purse seine prices

Thai frozen skipjack import price is used as the main indicator of market conditions and trends for the purse seine fishery as almost 90% of WCPO catch goes to Thailand for processing into loins and/or canned products. Although Yellowfin represents a smaller share of the total catch, it makes a significant contribution to the overall value of the fishery due to its higher unit price.

Global skipjack prices followed a general downward trend from 2019 to 2021, before experiencing a 19% increase in 2022. This upward trend continued in 2023, with the price of Thai imports (C&F) rising by 8% to \$1,773/mt. However, in 2024, Thai import prices declined by 14% to \$1,523/mt, while Yaizu purse seine-caught skipjack prices (ex-vessel) dropped by 18% to ¥222/kg (\$1,466/mt). In real terms (adjusted for inflation), Thai import and Yaizu purse seine-caught skipjack prices in 2024 were 21% and 26% lower than their respective 20-year averages. Similarly, in 2024, the Thai import price for yellowfin declined by 8% to \$1,979/mt, while Yaizu purse seine-caught yellowfin prices (ex-vessel) fell by 15% to ¥327/kg (\$2,162/mt). When adjusted for inflation, Thai import prices were 16% lower than their 20-year average, while Yaizu real prices were 32% lower.

<sup>4</sup> The indices are calculated as follows:

$$EC_{f,y} = ComPl_{f,y} \times CPUEI_{f,y} - CI_{f,y} \quad (1)$$

Where  $E_{f,y}$  represents the index for economic conditions in fishery  $f$  in year  $y$ ,  $C_{f,y}$  represents the composite fish price index in fishery  $f$  in year  $y$ ,  $CPUEI_{f,y}$  represents the catch rate index in fishery  $f$  in year  $y$  and  $CI_{f,y}$  represents the fishing cost index in fishery  $f$  in year  $y$ .

<sup>5</sup> Currency conversions are based on the representative exchange rates provided by the IMF from <https://www.imf.org/external/np/fin/ert/GUI/Pages/CountryDataBase.aspx>

<sup>6</sup> The CPI measure used is for All Urban Consumers from [www.bls.gov/cpi/data.htm](http://www.bls.gov/cpi/data.htm)

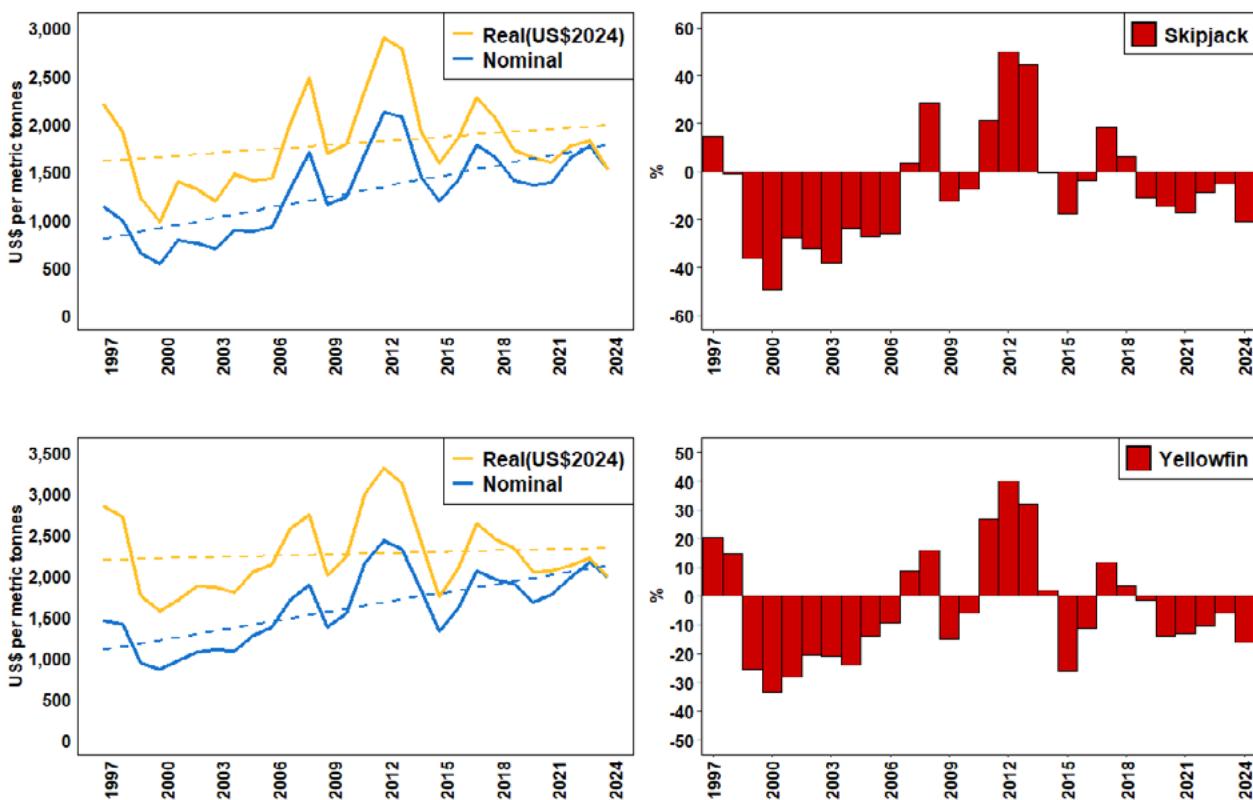


Figure 7: Nominal and Real USD prices for Thai imports of frozen whole round skipjack and yellowfin

Note: Dashed lines show linear trends

Source: <http://www.customs.go.th/>

### Longline prices

Thailand import prices are used as the indicator series for the southern longline fishery targeting albacore, as longline-caught albacore tuna is primarily used for canning. Thailand is a major producer of canned albacore and this series is the longest continuous data series available.

Figure 9 provides an overview of the nominal and real (inflation-adjusted) price trends for Albacore, Bigeye, and Yellowfin tuna from 1997 to 2024, along with annual percentage changes in prices. For all three species, real prices (adjusted for inflation, in 2024 dollars) consistently trend higher than nominal prices, reflecting the impact of inflation over time. This divergence underscores the persistent inflationary pressures affecting the market.

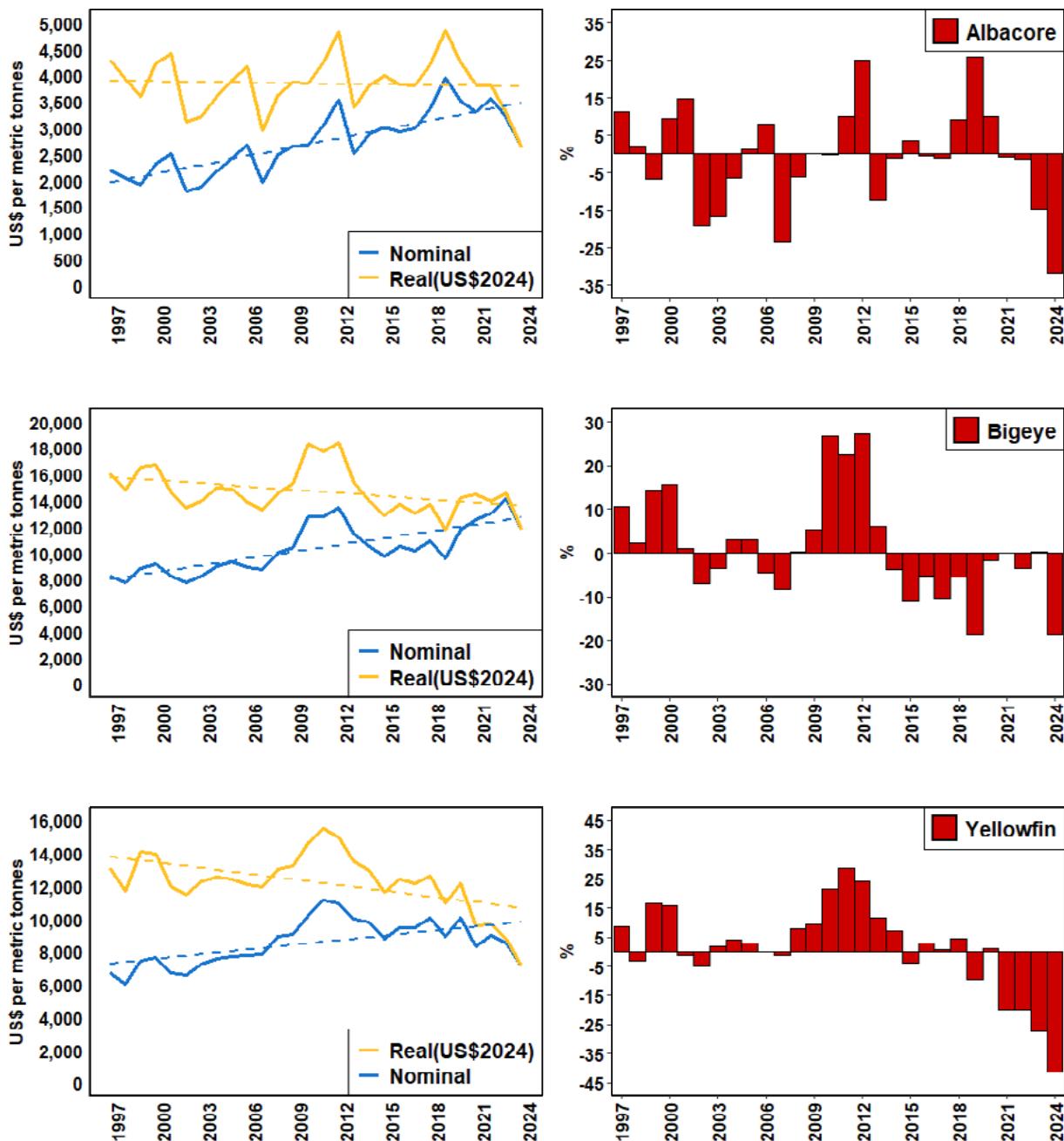
Since 1997, nominal albacore prices have fluctuated significantly, with peaks and troughs occurring at progressively higher levels, resulting in an overall upward trend. The trend in real prices is, however, relatively flat with a slight decline evident although there are significant fluctuations over time.

Following the significant decline in 2007 (24% below the level average over the period 2005-2024), the albacore real prices began an upward trend, peaking in 2012 at 25% above the long-term average. However, in 2013, real prices dropped, (12%) lower than the long-term average once again.

Between 2014 and 2017, real prices remained relatively stable near the long-term average. In 2018, prices began to rise, exceeding the long-term average by 9%, followed by a notable increase in 2019 (+26%), with nominal prices approaching \$4,000/mt—the highest on record.

In 2020, prices declined but remained 10% above the long-term average. Although nominal prices remained above \$3,000/mt from 2021 to 2023, real prices in 2021 and 2022 were just 1% below the long-term average, while in 2023, they fell 15% below it.

However, in 2024, albacore prices declined sharply by 17%, dropping below \$3,000/mt for the first time since 2017. The nominal price fell to \$2,638/mt, while the real price was 32% lower than the long-term average, signaling a significant downturn in market value. The price of fresh imports from Oceania into Japan serves as the key indicator for the tropical longline fishery targeting longline-caught Yellowfin and Bigeye tuna. Since 1997, nominal prices for both species have followed a similar trend, though notable deviations have emerged in recent years.



Note: Dashed lines show linear trends

Similarly, real prices (inflation-adjusted) for both Bigeye and Yellowfin have generally remained higher than nominal prices, reflecting the impact of inflationary pressures over time. Both species exhibit significant cyclical volatility, with noticeable peaks around their mid-2000s and early 2010s.

In real terms, both Yellowfin and Bigeye tuna have followed a similar long-term downward trend. However, from 2021 to 2022, their real price movements diverged. While Bigeye real prices saw a marginal 2% increase in 2021 before declining by 3% in 2022, Yellowfin real prices moved in the opposite direction during the same period (Figure 9).

The bar charts (Figure 10) illustrate the annual percentage changes in price, highlighting significant volatility with pronounced price spikes and sharp declines across species. For albacore, the variation from the average price exhibited a distinct pattern over the period. In contrast, real USD prices for bigeye and yellowfin remained at significantly lower or higher levels than the average for extended periods, whereas albacore prices fluctuated more frequently between above- and below-average levels.

## Composite price indices

The real USD price series outlined above are used to construct a composite fish price index for purse seine, southern longline and tropical longline fishery over the period 1997 to 2023, with the base period set as the 2004-2023 average (index = 100) as shown in Figure 11.<sup>7</sup> The purse seine price indices (blue line), exhibits greater price volatility, particularly in the late 1990s and early 2010s. The southern longline (green) and tropical longline (red) indices demonstrate a more stable trend, with fewer extreme fluctuations.

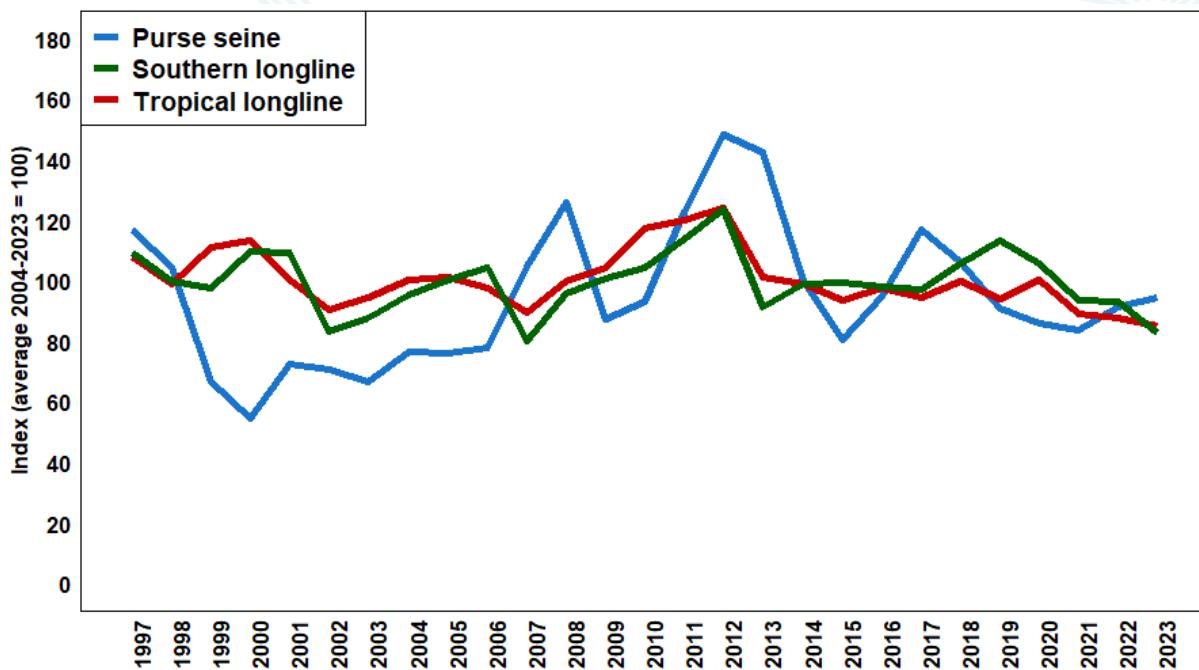


Figure 11. Composite price indices

## Catch rates

Figure 11 presents catch rates by species across all three fisheries, with purse seine CPUE measured in metric tonnes per fishing day and longline CPUE expressed in kilograms per hundred hooks.

Since 1997, purse seine catch rates have exhibited periodic fluctuations but have generally followed an upward trajectory, primarily driven by increasing skipjack catch rates. In contrast, southern longline catch rates have been in decline since 2017, reaching their lowest level in 2021- 20% below the 2004-2023 average, marking the lowest point in the historical range since 2020. This decline has been largely driven by a reduction in albacore catch rates, which has resulted in albacore's share of the total catch dropping to 57%, the lowest level since 2003. However, in the most recent period (2022–2023), catch rates have shown signs of recovery, with CPUE exceeding 40 kilograms per hundred hooks in 2023, the highest level recorded since 2009.

<sup>7</sup> The composite fish price index for each fishery is calculated by first obtaining species specific price indices as follows:

$$PI_{s,y} = \frac{Pr_{s,y}}{AvPr_{s,2004-2023}} \quad (2)$$

where  $PI$  is the price index for species  $s$  in year  $y$ ,  $Pr$  is the real price of species  $s$  in year  $y$  and  $AvPr$  the average real price of species  $s$  over the period 2002 to 2021. The prices index for other species was assumed to be the same as that for albacore and the composite price index specified as:

$$ComPI_{f,y} = 100 + \sum_s \left[ (PI_{f,s,y} - 100) \times \frac{C_{f,s,y}}{TC_{f,y}} \right] \quad (3)$$

where  $ComPI$  is the composite price index for fishery  $f$  in year  $y$ ,  $PI$  is price index for fishery  $f$  of species  $s$  in year  $y$ ,  $C$  is the catch in fishery  $f$  of species  $s$  in year  $y$  and  $TC$ , the total catch in fishery  $f$  in year  $y$ .

The total catch rates for the tropical longline fishery have also followed a downward trend since 2019, though a notable increase in yellowfin catch rates was observed in 2022. This overall decline is primarily driven by reductions in albacore and bigeye catch rates in recent years (2020–2021), leading to a shift in catch composition. Since 2000, bigeye tuna accounted for more than 40% of the total catch until 2015–2017 and 2019–2022, when its share dropped below 40%. In 2023, bigeye's share returned to at least 40% for the first time since 2018. For albacore, its share of the total catch declined to 10% in 2021, the second-lowest level since its recent peak of 15% in 2016. However, albacore's share improved to 15% in 2022–2023. Given that Bigeye is the highest value species relative to yellowfin and albacore, this shift in catch composition has consequently led to a decline in the average unit value of the total catch.

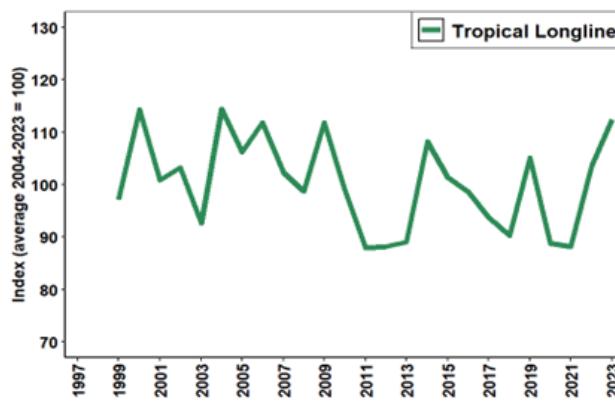
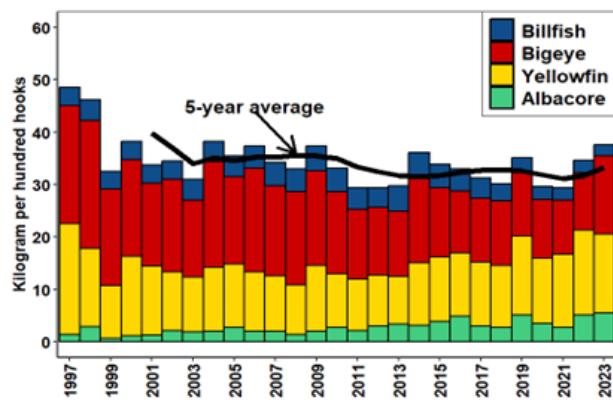
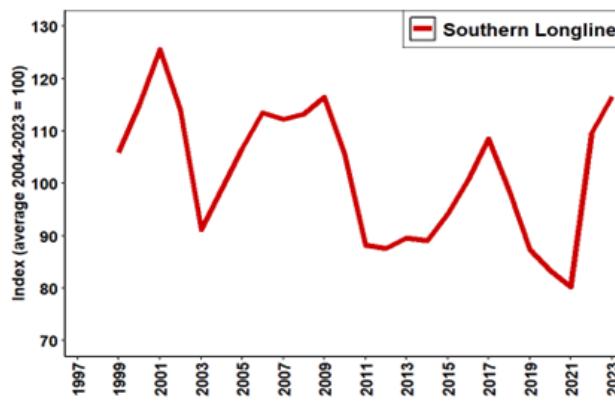
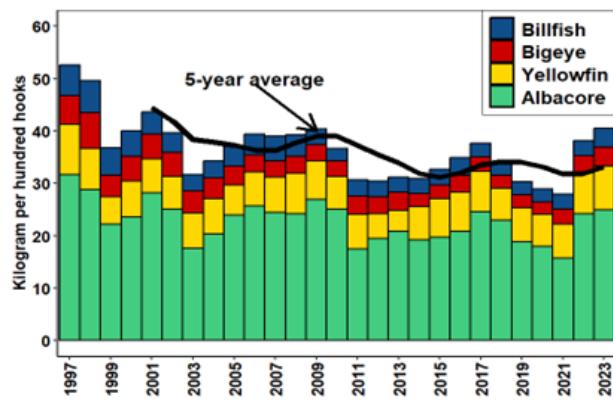
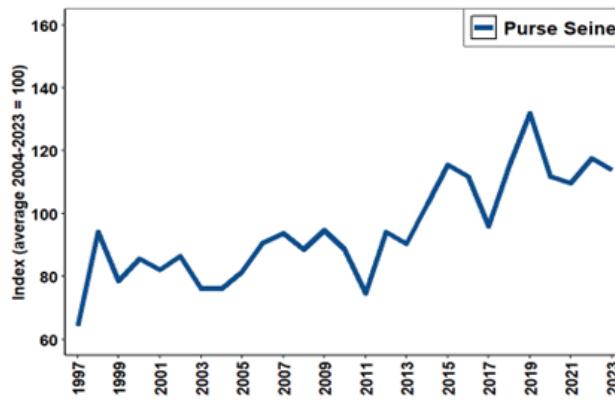
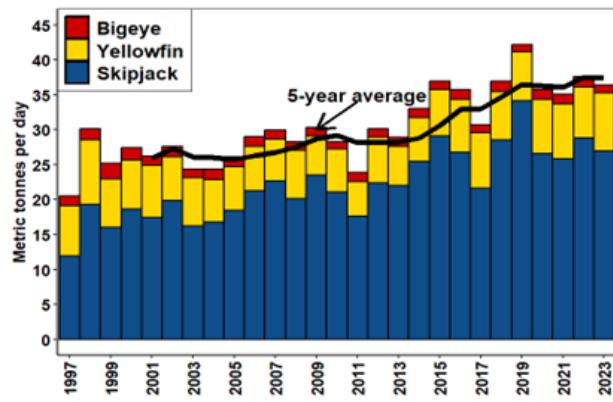


Figure 12: Annual catch rates by species by fishery

Source: SPC

Figure 13. Catch rate indices

## Fishing costs

The only available time series in relation to fishing costs is for fuel. This restricts the ability to estimate a fishing cost index as fishing costs are determined by a number of factors besides fuel including wages, provisions and bait, in longline fisheries. However, fuel is the single most important operational cost across all fleets, subject to the largest fluctuations across all cost categories and hence, a major determinant in the change in fishing costs over time. Given these factors, the approach used in this study is to assume that nominal fishing costs, aside from fuel, have increased at the same rate as the US CPI. That is, that real non-fuel fishing costs have remained constant over time. If this is not the case and real non-fuel costs have risen faster (slower) than the CPI rate, the economic conditions index will be lower (higher) in more recent years than would actually be the case. As previously noted, it is important to note that during the COVID period there were substantial changes in non-fuel costs including, such as, shipping, air freight, imported equipment and gear that affected cost of operations and as such, caution is urged with regard to the resulting indexes.

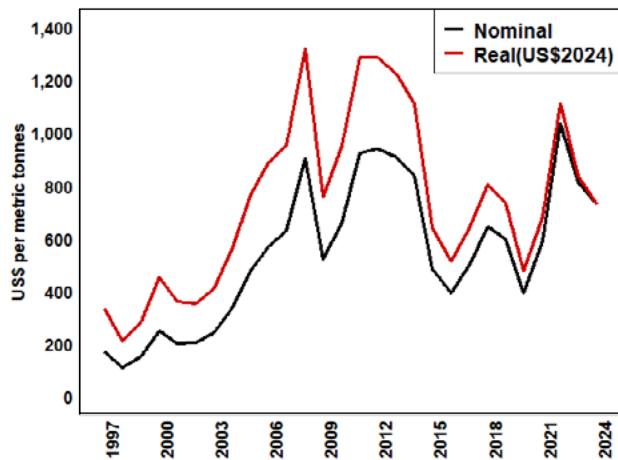


Figure 14: Singapore marine diesel oil (MDO) nominal and real price series

Source: Ship & Bunker (2025). Singapore bunker prices

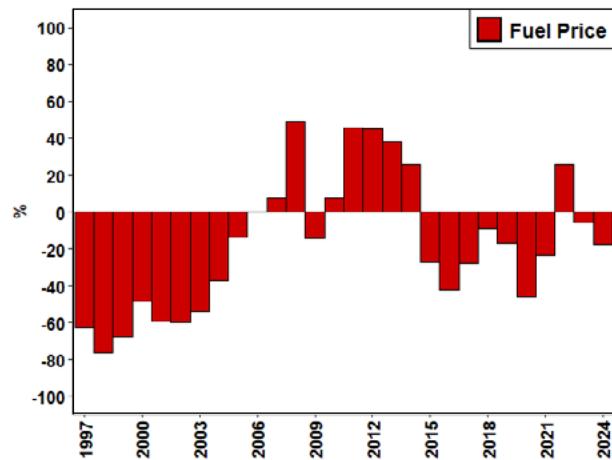


Figure 15. Difference in real USD of Singapore marine diesel oil (MDO) with average price since 1997

## Fuel costs

The Singapore Marine Diesel Oil (MDO) price serves as a key benchmark for fuel costs incurred by purse seine and longline vessel operators in the region, providing valuable insight into fuel cost trends. In 2020, MDO prices experienced a sharp decline, averaging \$394/mt, primarily due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which significantly reduced global demand for marine fuels, including MDO.<sup>8</sup>

However, prices rebounded in 2021, reaching \$586/mt, before surging further in 2022 following the Russia-Ukraine conflict in late February. This conflict led to a significant 80% year-on-year increase, with MDO prices averaging \$1,038/mt in 2022, marking a level approximately 30% above the long-term average (2005–2024). In 2023 and 2024, MDO prices declined but remained high relative to pre-2022 levels, averaging \$811/mt in 2023 and \$727/mt in 2024.

As previously outlined, the fishing cost index is derived by incorporating the proportion of total production costs attributed to fuel. A constant factor is applied to represent real non-fuel costs, which are assumed to remain stable over time. This factor is then combined with the Singapore MDO real price index series to calculate the total real cost index.

<sup>8</sup> S&B Analysis: OPEC+ Collapse and Covid-19 Could be perfect storm for Bunker Suppliers.

Data on fuel costs as a proportion of total production costs over time were sourced from multiple sources.<sup>9</sup> For the purse seine fishery, fuel costs accounted for 15% in 1997, 52% in 2006, and 33% in 2009. In the southern albacore longline fishery, fuel costs were 15% in 2001, 40% in 2006, and 27% in 2013. Based on this information, a constant factor of 200 was derived for the purse seine fishing cost index and 225 for the southern albacore longline fishery. The latter index is also assumed to be representative of the tropical longline fishery. Figure 16 shows the cost indices obtained.

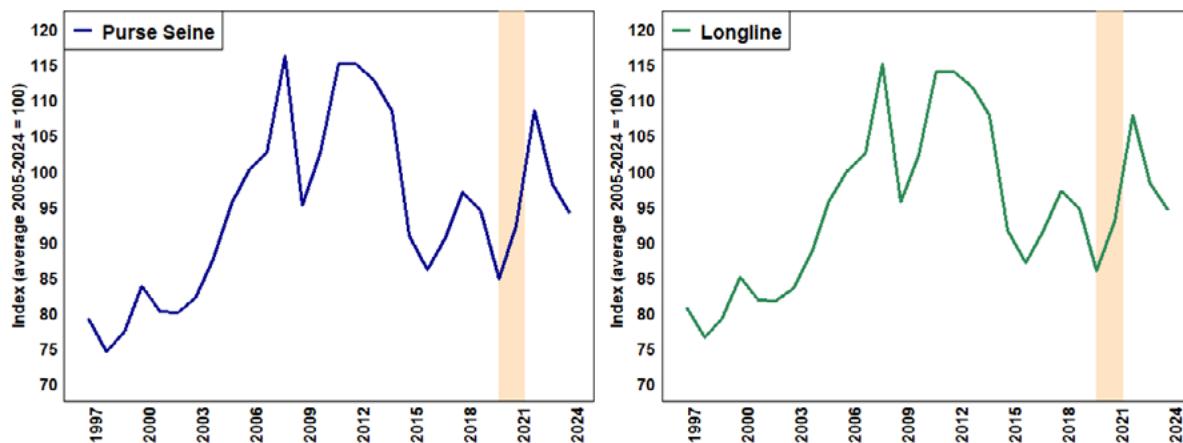


Figure 16: Cost Indices

## Economic conditions indices

Figure 17 shows the Economic conditions indexes (ECI) for the major WCPFC-CA tuna fisheries and the variance against the average for each of the component indices. These indexes assess economic conditions in a fishery based on relative fish price, fishing cost (excluding license and access fee payments) and catch rates in a given year compared with that seen on average over the period 2005-2024.

To provide a relative measure of changes in economic conditions over time, the data from the three components are combined into a single index value, expressed relative to the average value over the preceding 20 years, which is set at 100. This index provides a relative measure of changes in economic conditions over time. Values below 100 indicate below-average economic conditions in the fishery, while values above 100 indicate relatively favorable economic conditions. It is important to note that these indexes pertain to the fishery as a whole and not to individual vessels operating within it. While favorable economic conditions suggest the fishery's potential to generate significant profits, the indexes do not specify which parties, such as vessel owners or coastal states, benefit from these profits

Since 2012, the economic conditions index for the tropical purse seine fishery<sup>10</sup> has consistently remained above average, with the exception of 2014. In recent years, the contributions of different index components have varied considerably. For example, in 2017, high index readings were primarily driven by high fish prices, while from 2018 to 2022, high catch rates were the main driver. In 2022, the index hovered around the average at 98, marking its lowest level since 2014. This decline was mainly due to a significant increase in Marine Diesel Oil (MDO) prices, exacerbated by the Russia-Ukraine conflict. In 2023, the index improved, driven by an increase in fish prices, declining fuel costs compared to the previous year, and higher catch rates.

Since 2010, the southern longline fishery index has consistently remained below the average. Despite the exceptionally high fish prices experienced in 2011 and 2012, economic conditions during the period from 2011 to 2014 were notably challenging due to a combination of low catch rates and high

<sup>9</sup> Including Krampe, P. (2006), *Rising fuel prices and its impact on the tuna industry*, Paper presented to Bangkok Tuna 2006; Arita, S. and Pan, M. (2013), *Cost-earnings Study of the American Samoa longline fishery: based on Vessel Operations in 2009*, WCPFC-SC9-2013/MI-WP-06, <http://www.wcpfc.int/node/4734>

<sup>10</sup> The tropical purse seine fishery economic conditions index is based on the fishery that lies between 10°N and 10°S of the WCPFC-CA, excluding the waters of Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam.

fuel prices. However, between 2014 and 2017, as catch rates improved and fuel prices declined, while fish prices remained close to their long-term average, there was a substantial improvement in economic conditions, surpassing the 20-year average during 2015 to 2017.

The index subsequently declined due to decreasing catch rates, despite high fish prices in 2018 and particularly in 2019, along with lower fuel prices in 2019. Economic conditions further deteriorated in 2020 and 2021, driven by significant drops in catch rates, which caused the index to reach its lowest level since 2013. However, in 2022, the economic index showed a notable increase, approaching its 20-year average, despite rising fuel costs related to the Russia/Ukraine conflict. This improvement was primarily driven by increased catch rates. The positive trend continued into 2023, with the index nearing its 20-year average, supported by higher catch rates and lower fuel prices.

Following a downturn in the economic index during 2017 and 2018, the tropical longline tuna fishery index of economic conditions which fell below the 20-year long-term average, the decline was primarily due to rising fuel prices and decreased catch rates. However, from 2019 to 2020, economic conditions stabilized around the 20-year long-term average, despite challenges such as declining fish prices and catch rates in 2020. This stabilization was largely attributed to reduced fuel costs, which were influenced by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. In 2021 and 2022, the economic index continued to decline, remaining below the average, largely due to rising fuel prices. In 2022, the index fell to its lowest level since 2013, highlighting the severity of the challenges faced during that period. However, in 2023, the index improved, nearing the 20-year average, driven by increased catch rates and a decrease in fuel prices.

It is important to emphasize a key caveat, particularly for the longline fisheries in 2020 and 2021. The impact of COVID-19 on the cost structure is likely underestimated, as the fishing cost component used in the economic conditions index only accounts for fuel costs and does not incorporate other cost fluctuations. These include shipping, air freight, imported equipment, and fishing gear costs, all of which were significantly affected by the pandemic. As such, caution is required when interpreting the index figures for 2020 and 2021, which are shaded in the graphs in Figure 17.

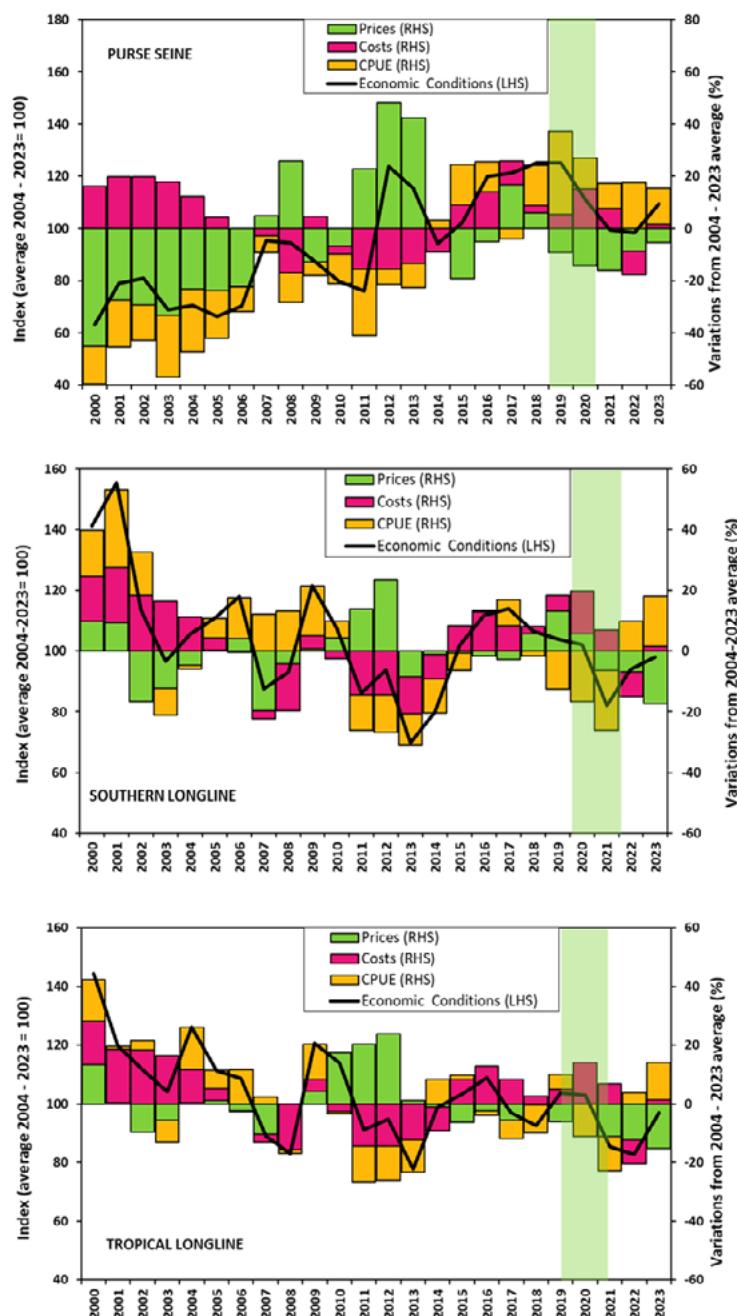


Figure 17: Economic conditions indices (LHS) and variance of component indices against 2004-2023 average conditions (RHS) by fishery

## Contributions to the economies of FFA members

The tuna fisheries of the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO) and their associated industries play a vital role in the economies of FFA member countries, contributing significantly through government revenue, employment, and exports. This section presents a range of indicators and estimates that quantify these contributions, including recent data on onshore processing and purse seine port unloading volumes within FFA member countries.

### Volumes processed or handled onshore

The total volume of tuna processed or handled onshore has shown a clear upward trend over the years, with significant growth from 2017 onward. Papua New Guinea (represented in orange) consistently accounts for the largest share of total throughput, highlighting its leading role in regional tuna fisheries. Other key contributors, including Fiji, Solomon Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Marshall Islands, have also demonstrated notable increases over time. Following a substantial 20% increase in 2019, tuna processing volumes declined by 4% in 2020, reaching an estimated 236,000 metric tonnes. This downturn was partly attributed to COVID-19 mitigation measures, which disrupted tuna supply chains and led some processing plants to scale down operations.<sup>11</sup> In 2021, volumes rebounded with an 11% increase and remained relatively stable through 2022, coinciding with the easing of pandemic-related restrictions in FFA member countries. However, a notable decline occurred in 2023 (Figure 18), primarily due to the closure of one of Papua New Guinea's major tuna canneries, Majestic Seafood Corporation Ltd, in June 2023. The closure was linked to financial difficulties and insufficient tuna supply.<sup>12</sup>

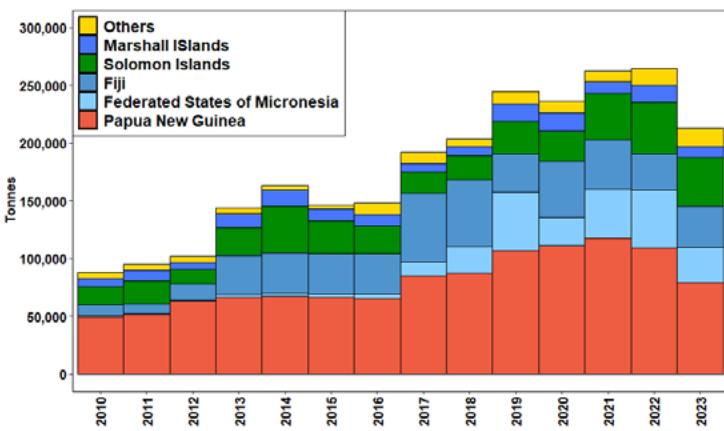


Figure 18: Volumes processed or handled onshore

In 2023, the volume of tuna processed or handled onshore in FFA member countries accounted for approximately 28% of the catch taken by national fleets within FFA waters and 15% of the total catch in the region. However, with the closure of Majestic Seafood Corporation, PNG's share of total tuna processing within FFA members declined to 37%. Meanwhile, Fiji, Solomon Islands, Marshall Islands and FSM accounted for 17%, 20%, 4% and 14%, respectively, while the remaining 7% was processed in other FFA member countries.

Purse seine catch is typically canned or loined, while longline catch is processed into fresh/frozen and value-added products, primarily for sashimi and other non-canned uses. PNG, Solomon Islands, and the Marshall Islands primarily handle purse seine processing, whereas Fiji plays a dominant role in processing longline catch, including loining, fresh/frozen sashimi, and other value-added non-canned products.

<sup>11</sup> Sherzad, S. (2020). *COVID-19 impacts on food systems in the Pacific Island Countries (PSIDS) and a look into the PSIDS responses*. FAO Sub-Regional Office for the Pacific Islands.

<sup>12</sup> Majestic Seafood in Papua New Guinea has shut down due to a fish supply shortage, leaving over 5,000 workers unemployed (Islands Business, 2025).

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
Cook Islands		85	92	71	103	200	200	205	220	320	183	186	120	85	54	51	
Fiji	10,000	43,600	9,300	8,700	14,189	33,803	34,980	34,851	34,852	59,357	57,455	33,645	48,972	42,615	30,802	35,595	
FSM	628	680	736	681	699	1,936	2,763	2,790	3,957	12,166	23,417	49,949	24,434	42,607	50,303	30,732	
Kiribati					31	200	200	395	373	373	373	1,719	960	960	1,125	789	
Marshall Islands	11,696	11,979	7,177	9,543	5,398	11,960	13,946	10,460	9,839	7,183	8,318	15,118	15,118	10,114	14,760	9,196	
Nauru																	
Niue																	
Palau	124	261	628	2,226	2,170	2,083	1,792	970	1,828								
PNG	45,000	56,709	49,879	51,545	63,214	66,673	67,181	66,490	65,318	85,000	87,272	107,250	111,094	117,483	109,307	79,210	
Samoa		2,259	4,261	1,873	2,725	2,209	1,344	1,329	5,702	7,284	5,107	5,539	5,539	2,066	9,800	12,400	
Solomon Island	11,000	11,544	15,558	19,700	12,796	24,789	40,487	28,501	24,239	18,691	20,819	28,231	26,357	40,164	44,832	42,632	
Tokelau																	
Tonga	72	60	66	207	123	147	250	357	1,913	1,570	856	2,917	2,175	2,482	1,887	950	
Tuvalu																	
Vanuatu		333	250	578	680	200	201						146	992	3,671	1,593	1,135
<b>Total</b>	<b>78,520</b>	<b>127,510</b>	<b>87,947</b>	<b>95,124</b>	<b>102,128</b>	<b>144,200</b>	<b>163,344</b>	<b>146,348</b>	<b>148,241</b>	<b>191,944</b>	<b>203,800</b>	<b>244,700</b>	<b>235,761</b>	<b>262,247</b>	<b>264,463</b>	<b>212,690</b>	

Table 1. Volume of tuna processed or handled onshore in FFA Members (mt)

## Purse seine port unloading volumes

Unloading volumes by purse seiners at ports of FFA member countries have fluctuated over the years, with notable peaks in 2014, 2019, and 2022 (Figure 19). In 2019, unloading volumes increased by 14%, followed by consecutive declines of 11% in 2020 and 2% in 2021. These reductions were primarily driven by COVID-19 border control measures imposed by FFA members, which led to the closure of several ports and extended vessel quarantine periods, creating significant challenges for purse seine operators to offload their catch in port.<sup>13</sup> With the reopening of borders in 2022, unloading volumes rebounded. However, in 2023, volumes declined by 2%, to approximately 1.2 million metric tonnes (Table 2) largely due to the closure of one of Papua New Guinea's major tuna canneries, Majestic Seafood Corporation Ltd, in June 2023.<sup>14</sup>

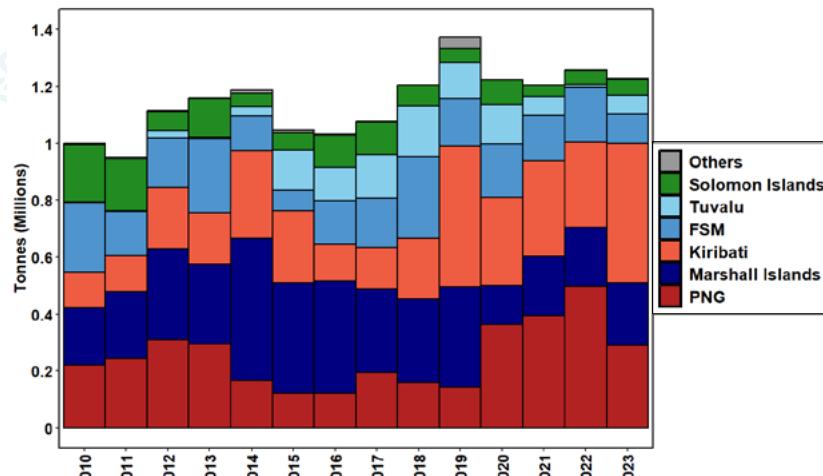


Figure 19: Unloading volumes by purse seiners

Source: SPC

<sup>13</sup> Covid-19 and tuna fisheries in the Pacific – Dr Transform Aqorau.

<sup>14</sup> Islands Business, 2025.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Fiji	800	1,815	972	220	7,002	7,460	5,478	3,166	160	1,610		2,638	60	
FSM	240,915	151,368	172,207	260,602	122,469	72,843	150,951	174,211	287,155	166,612	186,306	158,348	193,480	102,179
Kiribati	107,916	86,782	214,885	179,894	307,072	253,454	130,753	146,967	214,189	494,624	311,463	336,298	298,549	492,002
Marshall Islands	200,951	229,767	319,681	282,340	499,831	388,326	393,870	294,215	292,982	351,455	135,777	208,382	206,664	217,603
Nauru													325	
New Zealand	3,928	2,327	2,016	2,260	3,972	339				32,476	265			
PNG	205,569	234,005	309,847	293,145	166,255	119,985	121,601	192,796	159,029	143,878	363,030	393,515	498,303	290,365
Samoa						219				6,187				4,016
Solomon Islands	201,203	181,979	66,586	135,854	45,710	63,094	112,406	113,777	72,497	48,868	86,212	41,123	47,969	55,007
Tuvalu	2,335	2,890	28,323	3,770	33,792	140,525	117,266	151,453	178,687	126,667	139,489	66,059	8,886	66,594
Vanuatu					695		735							
<b>Total</b>	<b>963,617</b>	<b>890,933</b>	<b>1,114,516</b>	<b>1,158,085</b>	<b>1,187,016</b>	<b>1,046,027</b>	<b>1,033,059</b>	<b>1,076,584</b>	<b>1,204,699</b>	<b>1,372,377</b>	<b>1,222,540</b>	<b>1,204,050</b>	<b>1,256,489</b>	<b>1,227,827</b>

Table 2. Volume of tuna unloaded by purse seiners in FFA Members' ports (mt)

## Employment

Total employment in tuna fisheries across FFA member countries has shown a long-term upward trend, driven primarily by growth in Processing & Ancillary Services and the Harvest Sector. However, in 2023, total employment was estimated at 24,829, reflecting a 6% decline from the previous year. This contraction was largely due to the closure of Majestic Seafood Corporation Ltd, one of Papua New Guinea's major tuna canneries, in June 2023, which resulted in over 5,000 job losses.<sup>15</sup> The onshore processing sector, which constitutes a significant share (59%) of fisheries employment, recorded approximately 14,705 jobs in 2023, marking a 12% decline from 2022. In contrast, employment in the Harvest Sector, Observer Program, and Public Sector experienced modest growth of 3%, 16%, and 8%, respectively. Papua New Guinea remains the dominant employer in the processing sector, accounting for 63% of all processing jobs in 2023. Solomon Islands and Fiji contributed 16% and 12%, respectively. Notably, the processing sector workforce is female-dominated, particularly at the factory floor level, with women comprising approximately 59% of total employment. Conversely, the Harvest and Observer sectors continue to be male-dominated, reflecting sectoral labour market trends.

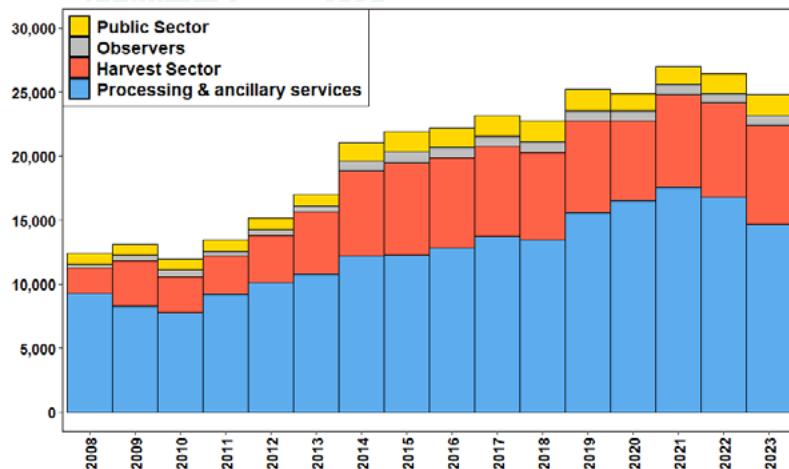


Figure 20: Tuna fisheries related employment

Note: Includes full time, part time and casual employment

## Exports

The estimated export values of tuna from FFA member countries are derived from import data from key international markets, including Thailand, the European Union (EU), the United States (US), Japan, Asia, and Oceania, along with other global destinations (Figure 22). Over the years, tuna export values have demonstrated a strong upward trajectory, surpassing USD1 billion in peak years between 2019 and 2023.

In the early 2000s, export values remained relatively stable, but significant growth was observed from 2012 onwards, reflecting expanded production capacity across the region. Frozen tuna (orange) has

<sup>15</sup> Ibid, Page 19

consistently accounted for the largest share of total exports, underscoring its role as the dominant commodity driving export earnings (Figure 21). This trend aligns with growing global demand for raw materials, particularly for processing hubs in Thailand, which remains a key destination for frozen tuna imports.

Following a notable 25% increase in 2019, export values remained stable between 2020 and 2021, maintaining levels above USD1 billion. However, in 2022 and 2023, export values declined by 7% and 13%, respectively. This downturn was partly driven by weakened global demand for frozen tuna raw material during the first half of 2023, coupled with lower catches in the Pacific.<sup>16</sup>

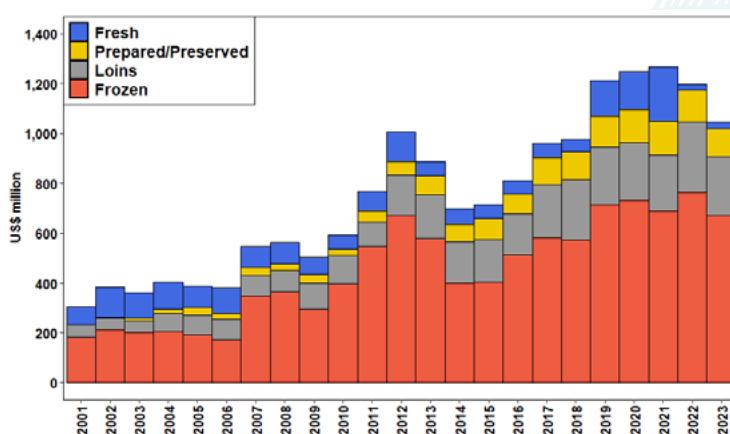


Figure 21: FFA imports into markets by product

Sources: EuroStats, NMFS, Thai Customs, Japan Customs, Comtrade

Export trends across different product categories reflect mixed performance. Fresh tuna exports (blue) have remained relatively stable over the past decade, with small fluctuations reflecting variations in demand. Meanwhile, exports of loins (grey) and prepared/preserved tuna (yellow) have shown steady growth, indicating increased investment in onshore processing facilities aimed at enhancing economic returns and employment opportunities within FFA member countries.

Similarly, frozen tuna exports have followed an upward trajectory since 2014, reaching a record-high value of USD744 million in 2022. This surge is attributed to supply chain adjustments following the COVID-19 pandemic. Loins exports also peaked in 2022 at USD281 million, marking the highest value recorded for this product. Additionally, prepared/preserved tuna exports have consistently increased over the past decade, with export values reaching USD122 million in 2023. (Figure 21).

In 2023, the value of EU imports (c.i.f.) from FFA member countries declined by 13% to \$279 million from the previous year, largely driven by a significant 83% reduction in frozen tuna imports. Canned tuna and loins remain the principal EU imports from FFA member countries, although no fresh tuna imports have occurred since the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. Currently, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, and Solomon Islands are the only suppliers with preferential access under the IEPA agreement (IEPA).<sup>17</sup>

Similarly, the value of US imports (f.a.s.) from FFA member countries declined by 13% to \$77 million in 2023 from the previous year. This was primarily associated with a 34% decline in loins, although imports of fresh, frozen, and prepared/preserved tuna increased by 8%, 13%, and 5%, respectively. Over the past decade, tuna trade with the US has been dominated by tuna loins, accounting for 65% to 85% of annual totals, with Fiji as the principal supplier. Prospects for canned tuna trade to the US market remain limited due to existing tariff protections for domestic processors. Sashimi and non-canned tuna exports to the US primarily consist of fresh and frozen albacore, bigeye, and yellowfin, as well as value-added tuna products. Since the sharp decline in fresh imports in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, there has been a consistent recovery in the value of both fresh and frozen tuna imports, with Fiji remaining the main supplier.

The value of Japanese imports (c.i.f.) from FFA member countries declined by 30% in 2023 compared to the previous year, marking the lowest level since 2020. In 2019, import values fell by 26%, followed by a further 45% decline to \$61 million in 2020. This downturn was primarily due to COVID-19-relat-

<sup>16</sup> FAO GLOBEFISH: High tuna prices affected consumer demand for end products (FAO, 2023).

<sup>17</sup> The EU – Pacific States Interim Economic Partnership Agreement (IEPA) was ratified by the European Parliament in January 2011 and by Papua New Guinea in May 2011. The government of Fiji started applying the agreement in July 2014. Samoa acceded to the Agreement in December 2018 and is applying it since then. Solomon Islands also acceded to the Agreement in May 2020 and is applying it since then. (<http://trade.ec.europa.eu/>).

ed border closures and severe restrictions on the food sector, including restaurants and sushi bars in Japan. Japan remains the primary market for sashimi-grade tuna, which is crucial for longline fleets targeting fresh sashimi-grade products. Traditionally, Vanuatu, Fiji, and Palau have been the main suppliers to this market. However, since the COVID-19 pandemic, Palau has not resumed exports. Other FFA member countries, including Australia, FSM, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Tuvalu, have also entered the market, exporting fresh and frozen value-added products..

Among the three major markets, Thailand remains the world's largest importer of canning raw materials and continues to be a primary destination for tuna from the region. In 2023, Thailand imported a total of \$585 million (c.i.f.) worth of tuna, equivalent to 58% of the total import value from the region. This represented a 6% decline from the previous year but a substantial 43% increase over the past five years. The recent decline was partly driven by weakened global demand and lower tuna catches in the Pacific<sup>18</sup> which also saw Thailand's imports also declined during this period. Despite this downturn, Thailand remains an important export destination, underpinning the economic value of tuna fisheries in the region.

The Other Asia market (light blue) has emerged as an increasingly significant destination for tuna exports from FFA member countries, particularly since 2018. This segment experienced steady growth, with a marked increase between 2019 and 2021, primarily driven by a substantial increase in exports from PNG to other Asian Markets before declining in 2022 and 2023. While Thailand remains the dominant importer, the expansion of Other Asia markets suggests diversification in export destinations, likely driven by increasing demand for processed and value-added tuna products in countries such as China and other Asian nations. These countries have been expanding their processing and re-export capabilities, positioning themselves as emerging hubs within the global tuna supply chain.<sup>19</sup>

The Oceania market has remained a relatively small but stable destination for tuna exports from FFA member countries. While its contribution has fluctuated over the years, it has recently been on a declining trend from 2022 to 2023. Similarly, Other Markets have exhibited a stable trend but experienced a significant decline of 83% in 2023, reducing total export values to just \$1 million.

It is important to note that the increase in total value of imports from FFA member countries in 2021 is attributed to an increase in the volume of imports from PNG fleets, which accounted for \$227 million or 25% of the total value of imports from FFA member countries. Further, the recent expansion in fleets of FSM and Nauru have transformed them into important raw material suppliers to Thailand in 2021<sup>20</sup>, with FSM contributing \$168 million (18%) and Nauru at \$108 million (12%).

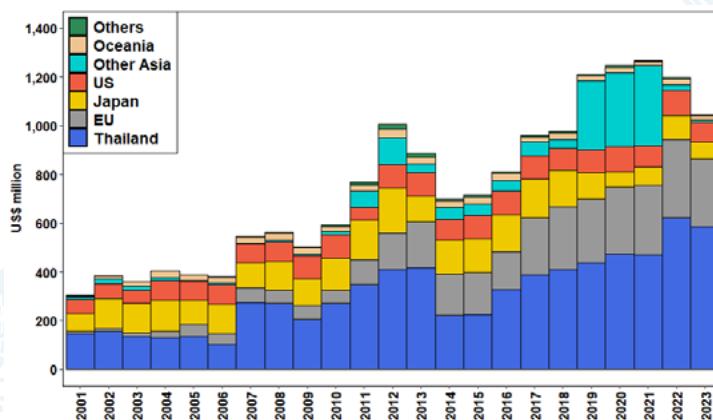


Figure 22: FFA tuna imports by market

Sources: EuroStats, NMFS, Thai Customs, Japan Customs, Comtrade

<sup>18</sup> Ibid, Page 21.

<sup>19</sup> Coastal China city aims to grab tuna resources ( SeafoodSource, 2013)

<sup>20</sup> FFA Trade and Industry News Volume 15: Issue 5 September-October 2022

## Access fees paid by foreign vessels

Foreign vessels are defined as vessels that are based outside of the country in question, whether they are based in a DWFN or another FFA member. This section looks at the trend in access fees paid to FFA member countries by the operators of Purse Seine, Longline and Pole and Line. These fees include payment by FSM Arrangement (FSMA) vessels to countries and the US Treaty fees. Government revenues generated by locally based and domestic vessels are also examined in addressing the economic contributions of the harvesting and processing sectors.

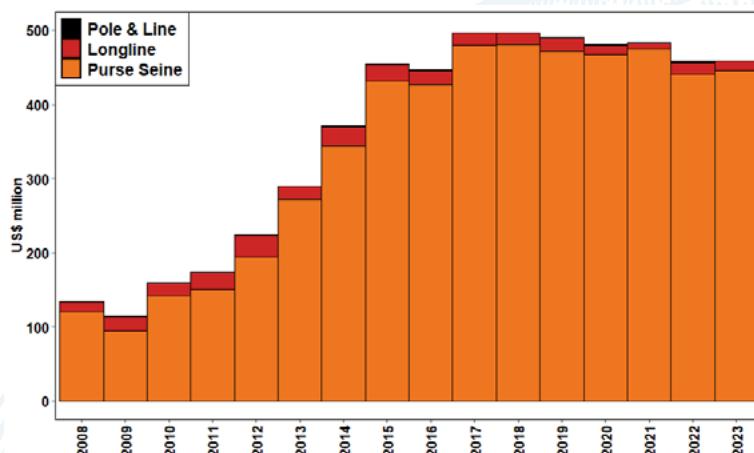


Figure 23: Access fees by Gear

Note, access to data on government revenues from fees paid for fishery access has improved in recent years, allowing estimation at the national level. Details of the sources and derivation of foreign access fee revenues at the country level are provided in the footnotes to the National level data tables (Section C) of the attached Compendium of Economic Development and Development Statistics. It is important to note that gaps still remain in some of the data sets and best estimates based on institutional knowledge and anecdotal information have been made in these instances. The broad approach used to calculate national revenues from foreign access fees is as follows:

- Revenues from foreign longline and pole and line vessels are based on information provided by members or when this data is not provided – then the estimation applied is 5% of the value of the catch taken by foreign vessels, and 2.5% of domestic vessels in an FFA member's EEZ.
- For revenue from purse seine vessels operating under foreign bilateral and other arrangements where access fees payments are made publicly available by a country the estimates are based on these data. As the data is usually in the form of total revenues from the sale of licenses and/or access rights, foreign bilateral fees are calculated as the total amount received less, as applicable, the estimated access/licensing revenue from foreign longline vessels, US Treaty vessel, non-Home Party FSM Arrangement vessels and locally based or domestic vessels. Where no publicly available data is available revenue estimates are based on the following:
  - Prior to 2012: 6% of the estimated value of the catch taken in the respective EEZ.
  - From 2012 onwards: The product of the number of days available to these vessels (calculated as the allocated PAE less allocations to FSMA Home-Party vessel allocations and the UST) and deemed price for purse seine VDS days for a given year. This benchmark price was set at \$5,000 in 2011, increased to \$6,000 in 2014 and again increased to \$8,000 in 2015 where it currently stands. VDS days in 2023 were sold in a range between \$9,000 and \$14,000/ day.

In 2023, government revenues from license and access fees collected by FFA member governments were estimated at approximately \$460 million, reflecting a marginal increase from the previous year. This represents an 8% decline from the 2018 peak, when access fee revenues reached \$497 million. Following a decade of rapid growth, access fee revenue has remained relatively stable since 2017, fluctuating between \$458 million and \$497 million. While the Taskforce's target of a 25% increase in government revenue from access and licensing fees was not met, it is important to highlight that the purse seine fishery, which generates the majority of these revenues, achieved a rate of return (access and licensing fee revenue as a percentage of the value of the catch) in excess of 20% in 2015, and a similar rate of return has been maintained since. This rate of return is competitive with other global fisheries. Several factors have likely exerted downward pressure on access fees in recent years, includ-

ing relatively low fish prices, significant operational and supply chain disruptions caused by COVID-19 mitigation measures, escalating fuel costs due to the Russia-Ukraine conflict, and an increased proportion of fishing activity undertaken by national fleets, which typically pay lower unit access fees than foreign fleets. Despite these challenges, the ability of members to sustain purse seine access fee revenues underscores the resilience of the PNA Purse Seine Vessel Day Scheme (VDS).

# COMPENDIUM OF ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT STATISTICS

This section provides a selection of statistics in relation to the tuna fisheries of the Western and Central Pacific Ocean. These data are also available in excel spreadsheets [here](#).

The first set of tables provide information of global catch and WCPO catch and catch value by area, species and gear type. Additional information on the breakdown of the WCPO catch and catch value can be found in excel spreadsheet format [here](#).

The second set of tables provide prices from a number of markets for albacore, bigeye, skipjack, yellowfin and swordfish. Also provided are the Singapore Marine Diesel fuel price, the exchange rate between the US dollar (USD) and Japanese Yen (JPY) and the all-city US consumer prices index (CPI) used in deriving the economic indicators presented previously.

The final set of tables provide country level data of the catch and value of the catch taken in each member's EEZ and by their national fleet and the contribution that the tuna harvest and related sectors make to the economies of FFA member countries with regard to government revenue from access and license fees, employment and exports to the EU, Japan, Thailand and USA.

## A Catch ('000 metric tonnes) and catch values (USD millions)

### A1 Global catch by Ocean

Year	Western Pacific	Eastern Pacific	Atlantic	Indian	Total
1970	633	292	237	134	1,295
1971	623	300	291	126	1,340
1972	515	301	303	118	1,237
1973	633	337	306	132	1,408
1974	649	364	358	165	1,536
1975	578	407	301	146	1,433
1976	719	466	316	150	1,651
1977	743	403	373	177	1,695
1978	791	474	369	184	1,818
1979	760	407	338	161	1,666
1980	828	395	368	163	1,754
1981	802	393	417	173	1,786
1982	856	305	469	208	1,838
1983	1,062	242	430	222	1,956
1984	1,152	290	373	304	2,118
1985	1,006	365	430	351	2,152
1986	1,142	470	424	406	2,442
1987	1,139	467	405	450	2,461
1988	1,266	479	414	545	2,704
1989	1,304	481	426	564	2,775
1990	1,443	494	491	599	3,027
1991	1,668	452	545	606	3,272
1992	1,605	455	505	711	3,275
1993	1,484	439	559	848	3,331
1994	1,626	445	571	833	3,475
1995	1,634	493	525	848	3,499
1996	1,638	494	487	850	3,468
1997	1,681	563	455	879	3,578
1998	2,064	536	472	860	3,932
1999	1,844	678	505	998	4,025
2000	1,973	653	461	945	4,032
2001	1,885	725	478	914	4,002
2002	2,072	756	394	1,025	4,247
2003	2,104	846	427	1,114	4,491
2004	2,281	644	444	1,172	4,541
2005	2,243	684	403	1,246	4,576
2006	2,303	625	371	1,214	4,513
2007	2,529	514	367	975	4,385

Year	Western Pacific	Eastern Pacific	Atlantic	Indian	Total
2008	2,579	624	362	927	4,492
2009	2,630	622	400	869	4,521
2010	2,527	540	424	866	4,357
2011	2,363	616	458	843	4,280
2012	2,678	627	490	900	4,695
2013	2,728	642	478	985	4,833
2014	2,904	654	466	961	4,985
2015	2,660	741	497	935	4,833
2016	2,717	730	539	1,021	5,007
2017	2,589	689	527	1,086	4,891
2018	2,817	675	565	1,189	5,246
2019	2,974	720	540	1,162	5,395
2020	2,729	663	505	1,108	5,005
2021	2,669	709	461	1,201	5,040
2022	2,659	708	558	1,237	5,163
2023	2,623	796	504	1,237	5,160

## A2 Global catch by species

Year	Albacore	Bigeye	Skipjack	Yellowfin	Total
1990	179	405	1250	1193	3,027
1991	156	411	1536	1169	3,272
1992	190	415	1457	1213	3,275
1993	187	427	1466	1252	3,331
1994	212	499	1541	1223	3,475
1995	194	483	1615	1206	3,499
1996	197	484	1580	1208	3,468
1997	214	532	1570	1262	3,578
1998	232	518	1873	1309	3,932
1999	254	548	1932	1291	4,025
2000	234	552	1961	1285	4,032
2001	268	502	1805	1426	4,002
2002	272	531	1996	1449	4,247
2003	258	500	2144	1589	4,491
2004	245	547	2188	1561	4,541
2005	215	479	2404	1478	4,576
2006	233	479	2530	1272	4,513
2007	237	469	2490	1189	4,385
2008	208	456	2554	1275	4,492
2009	243	464	2618	1196	4,521
2010	247	399	2446	1265	4,357

Year	Albacore	Bigeye	Skipjack	Yellowfin	Total
2011	229	426	2420	1205	4,280
2012	267	468	2603	1356	4,695
2013	258	426	2826	1323	4,833
2014	249	434	2910	1393	4,985
2015	241	430	2767	1396	4,833
2016	223	413	2867	1505	5,007
2017	243	409	2734	1504	4,891
2018	235	417	3057	1538	5,246
2019	228	385	3257	1526	5,395
2020	244	399	2813	1549	5,005
2021	222	362	2892	1563	5,040
2022	243	380	2979	1562	5,163
2023	225	376	2962	1598	5,160

### A3 Global catch by gear type

Year	Purse seine	Longline	Pole & line	Other	Total
1990	1,610	598	251	569	3,027
1991	1,852	577	295	547	3,272
1992	1,834	654	266	521	3,275
1993	1,789	722	302	518	3,331
1994	1,899	710	270	597	3,475
1995	1,942	631	305	621	3,499
1996	1,850	663	308	648	3,468
1997	1,955	682	306	635	3,578
1998	2,199	715	330	687	3,932
1999	2,268	675	343	739	4,025
2000	2,289	702	323	718	4,032
2001	2,273	732	277	721	4,002
2002	2,504	736	288	718	4,247
2003	2,663	713	305	810	4,491
2004	2,512	745	325	959	4,541
2005	2,722	694	270	891	4,576
2006	2,677	639	259	939	4,513
2007	2,576	626	286	897	4,385
2008	2,805	558	272	857	4,492
2009	2,870	582	265	804	4,521
2010	2,723	566	271	797	4,357
2011	2,679	534	276	790	4,280
2012	2,933	606	244	912	4,695
2013	3,108	541	230	954	4,833
2014	3,250	529	207	1,000	4,985

Year	Purse seine	Longline	Pole & line	Other	Total
2015	3,072	544	214	1,002	4,833
2016	3,245	498	198	1,066	5,007
2017	3,215	496	172	1,009	4,891
2018	3,402	500	232	1,112	5,246
2019	3,619	510	186	1,081	5,395
2020	3,229	443	229	1,105	5,005
2021	3,284	422	200	1,133	5,040
2022	3,400	479	154	1,130	5,163
2023	3,398	500	112	1,151	5,160

#### A4 WCPO catch by area

Year	FFA member's national waters	Other national waters	International waters	Total
1997	610	628	442	1,681
1998	788	713	563	2,064
1999	658	684	503	1,844
2000	782	742	449	1,973
2001	777	643	465	1,885
2002	900	651	520	2,072
2003	882	723	499	2,104
2004	896	857	527	2,281
2005	1,014	703	525	2,243
2006	1,118	766	420	2,303
2007	1,175	867	487	2,529
2008	1,240	877	462	2,579
2009	1,293	824	513	2,630
2010	1,534	719	274	2,527
2011	1,466	658	240	2,363
2012	1,682	729	267	2,678
2013	1,612	857	259	2,728
2014	1,779	821	303	2,904
2015	1,436	784	440	2,660
2016	1,533	867	318	2,717
2017	1,435	833	320	2,589
2018	1,585	882	350	2,817
2019	1,650	868	456	2,974
2020	1,493	860	376	2,729
2021	1,415	900	354	2,669
2022	1,576	836	247	2,659
2023	1,382	857	385	2,623

## A5 WCPO catch value by area

Year	FFA member's national waters	Other national waters	International waters	Total
1997	938	1,012	1,118	3,068
1998	1,039	1,051	1,179	3,269
1999	766	876	1,067	2,709
2000	782	901	1,028	2,711
2001	881	840	989	2,710
2002	925	833	1,037	2,796
2003	911	910	984	2,805
2004	1,055	1,219	1,166	3,439
2005	1,168	1,023	1,069	3,259
2006	1,397	1,172	1,021	3,590
2007	1,844	1,560	1,104	4,509
2008	2,442	1,906	1,341	5,689
2009	1,963	1,492	1,306	4,760
2010	2,466	1,404	1,161	5,031
2011	3,108	1,708	1,155	5,971
2012	4,185	2,075	1,254	7,515
2013	3,644	2,177	939	6,760
2014	3,211	1,751	885	5,847
2015	2,271	1,407	996	4,674
2016	2,676	1,681	916	5,272
2017	3,009	1,849	1,132	5,991
2018	3,047	1,992	1,162	6,201
2019	2,846	1,718	1,261	5,826
2020	2,451	1,657	1,098	5,206
2021	2,303	1,718	1,074	5,095
2022	3,049	1,828	976	5,852
2023	2,866	1,919	1,184	5,969

## A6 WPCO catch by species

Year	Albacore	Bigeye	Skipjack	Yellowfin	Total
1997	107	148	931	495	1,681
1998	107	166	1,230	561	2,064
1999	120	176	1,064	484	1,844
2000	100	165	1,184	524	1,973
2001	119	151	1,090	525	1,885
2002	145	173	1,239	515	2,072
2003	122	159	1,233	590	2,104
2004	121	198	1,353	608	2,281
2005	103	165	1,412	562	2,243
2006	103	172	1,482	547	2,303
2007	119	168	1,671	571	2,529
2008	103	169	1,675	632	2,579
2009	132	160	1,787	551	2,630
2010	128	143	1,685	572	2,527
2011	114	168	1,544	538	2,363
2012	139	170	1,740	629	2,678
2013	135	160	1,849	583	2,728
2014	119	170	1,990	625	2,904
2015	114	149	1,794	603	2,660
2016	96	154	1,796	671	2,717
2017	123	133	1,618	716	2,589
2018	107	153	1,852	705	2,817
2019	102	132	2,042	697	2,974
2020	121	146	1,725	737	2,729
2021	90	139	1,681	759	2,669
2022	94	147	1,723	695	2,659
2023	96	143	1,635	750	2,623

## A7 WCPO catch value by species

Year	Albacore	Bigeye	Skipjack	Yellowfin	Total
1997	235	650	1,164	1,019	3,068
1998	219	646	1,362	1,043	3,269
1999	229	738	910	833	2,709
2000	232	705	808	967	2,711
2001	297	574	933	906	2,710
2002	259	599	1,007	931	2,796
2003	230	569	941	1,065	2,805
2004	264	767	1,263	1,146	3,439
2005	251	614	1,287	1,107	3,259
2006	274	675	1,467	1,174	3,590
2007	231	698	2,231	1,348	4,509
2008	256	843	2,927	1,663	5,689
2009	349	836	2,191	1,383	4,760
2010	343	877	2,215	1,597	5,031
2011	346	1,053	2,670	1,902	5,971
2012	491	1,151	3,761	2,112	7,515
2013	340	805	3,820	1,795	6,760
2014	341	808	2,927	1,770	5,847
2015	345	680	2,227	1,422	4,674
2016	283	700	2,640	1,650	5,272
2017	365	664	2,975	1,986	5,991
2018	359	780	3,052	2,011	6,201
2019	405	659	2,882	1,879	5,826
2020	423	646	2,438	1,699	5,206
2021	297	657	2,374	1,766	5,095
2022	334	720	2,922	1,877	5,852
2023	305	686	2,959	2,019	5,969

## A8 WPCO catch by gear type

Year	Longline	Pole and line	Purse seine	Other	Total
1997	226	299	959	197	1,681
1998	251	324	1,256	233	2,064
1999	219	338	1,062	225	1,844
2000	248	320	1,143	262	1,973
2001	264	272	1,119	229	1,885
2002	282	286	1,265	239	2,072
2003	262	304	1,266	273	2,104
2004	285	322	1,354	320	2,281
2005	251	267	1,483	242	2,243
2006	256	258	1,524	266	2,303
2007	245	285	1,685	314	2,529
2008	248	270	1,736	325	2,579
2009	280	264	1,799	287	2,630
2010	279	270	1,707	271	2,527
2011	262	276	1,575	251	2,363
2012	275	243	1,847	313	2,678
2013	243	230	1,933	323	2,728
2014	265	207	2,078	354	2,904
2015	270	214	1,772	404	2,660
2016	241	198	1,859	419	2,717
2017	247	172	1,831	340	2,589
2018	257	232	1,907	420	2,817
2019	269	186	2,099	420	2,974
2020	212	229	1,879	409	2,729
2021	205	200	1,834	430	2,669
2022	232	154	1,877	397	2,659
2023	228	112	1,836	448	2,623

## A9 WCPO catch value by gear type

Year	Longline	Pole and line	Purse seine	Other	Total
1997	1,138	472	1,201	258	3,068
1998	1,093	479	1,414	283	3,269
1999	1,212	469	845	183	2,709
2000	1,377	375	768	190	2,711
2001	1,208	334	959	209	2,710
2002	1,167	338	1,070	221	2,796
2003	1,176	343	1,036	250	2,805
2004	1,439	400	1,282	319	3,439
2005	1,229	321	1,457	253	3,259
2006	1,334	376	1,586	294	3,590
2007	1,250	451	2,351	457	4,509
2008	1,500	545	3,068	577	5,689
2009	1,732	460	2,210	359	4,760
2010	1,879	466	2,314	372	5,031
2011	2,050	581	2,871	469	5,971
2012	2,100	659	4,054	702	7,515
2013	1,479	523	4,061	697	6,760
2014	1,715	416	3,155	561	5,847
2015	1,597	363	2,207	507	4,674
2016	1,501	377	2,770	625	5,272
2017	1,502	408	3,443	638	5,991
2018	1,735	455	3,254	757	6,201
2019	1,665	325	3,124	713	5,826
2020	1,368	482	2,712	643	5,206
2021	1,311	360	2,721	703	5,095
2022	1,527	352	3,237	736	5,852
2023	1,373	256	3,454	886	5,969

## A10 National waters of FFA members catch by species

Year	Albacore	Bigeye	Skipjack	Yellowfin	Total
1997	14	44	348	203	610
1998	19	45	499	225	788
1999	13	59	413	173	658
2000	20	48	527	187	782
2001	23	54	476	223	777
2002	24	59	611	206	900
2003	22	51	557	253	882
2004	24	63	577	232	896
2005	27	50	688	250	1,014
2006	33	54	787	244	1,118
2007	28	56	842	249	1,175
2008	29	60	828	323	1,240
2009	36	64	936	258	1,293
2010	31	65	1,091	347	1,534
2011	30	89	1,038	309	1,466
2012	38	85	1,189	369	1,682
2013	36	79	1,176	321	1,612
2014	35	90	1,307	348	1,779
2015	34	70	1,025	307	1,436
2016	36	69	1,058	370	1,533
2017	35	58	955	388	1,435
2018	33	63	1,174	315	1,585
2019	38	50	1,263	299	1,650
2020	26	58	1,063	346	1,493
2021	20	54	1,007	333	1,415
2022	35	58	1,157	326	1,576
2023	25	47	960	350	1,382

## A11 National waters of FFA members catch value by species

Year	Albacore	Bigeye	Skipjack	Yellowfin	Total
1997	32	145	406	355	938
1998	38	122	520	359	1,039
1999	26	203	301	237	766
2000	46	165	307	265	782
2001	57	144	391	289	881
2002	43	121	473	288	925
2003	41	111	401	358	911
2004	53	144	513	345	1,055
2005	64	110	607	386	1,168
2006	88	139	739	432	1,397
2007	54	172	1,107	511	1,844
2008	71	218	1,419	732	2,442
2009	95	240	1,106	523	1,963
2010	83	236	1,390	757	2,466
2011	91	363	1,764	890	3,108
2012	135	440	2,524	1,086	4,185
2013	91	292	2,407	853	3,644
2014	102	357	1,886	867	3,211
2015	103	272	1,247	649	2,271
2016	105	245	1,532	795	2,676
2017	103	202	1,725	979	3,009
2018	112	218	1,910	807	3,047
2019	152	178	1,764	753	2,846
2020	90	158	1,469	735	2,451
2021	65	140	1,396	701	2,303
2022	125	185	1,922	817	3,049
2023	81	191	1,721	873	2,866

## A12 National waters of FFA members catch by gear type

Year	Longline	Pole and line	Purse seine	Other	Total
1997	43	31	531	5	610
1998	43	43	695	6	788
1999	46	28	578	6	658
2000	54	16	699	13	782
2001	56	22	695	4	777
2002	53	20	819	8	900
2003	50	29	797	6	882
2004	56	11	824	6	896
2005	51	16	942	5	1,014
2006	66	19	1,028	4	1,118
2007	65	11	1,085	15	1,175
2008	65	5	1,154	16	1,240
2009	81	5	1,193	15	1,293
2010	73	8	1,438	15	1,534
2011	75	6	1,367	18	1,466
2012	92	10	1,563	16	1,682
2013	72	8	1,525	7	1,612
2014	101	8	1,664	7	1,779
2015	100	7	1,322	7	1,436
2016	86	8	1,432	7	1,533
2017	77	2	1,350	7	1,435
2018	76	5	1,498	7	1,585
2019	87	11	1,544	7	1,650
2020	56	9	1,420	8	1,493
2021	42	7	1,358	8	1,415
2022	72	10	1,487	8	1,576
2023	59	5	1,311	6	1,382

### A13 National waters of FFA members catch value by gear type

Year	Longline	Pole and line	Purse seine	Other	Total
1997	225	41	662	9	938
1998	182	61	785	12	1,039
1999	276	29	456	6	766
2000	297	22	449	14	782
2001	249	28	596	8	881
2002	204	22	689	10	925
2003	213	32	657	9	911
2004	257	12	776	9	1,055
2005	218	19	921	9	1,168
2006	302	29	1,057	8	1,397
2007	293	18	1,512	22	1,844
2008	357	12	2,043	31	2,442
2009	465	12	1,465	21	1,963
2010	467	18	1,959	22	2,466
2011	563	13	2,495	37	3,108
2012	685	31	3,430	39	4,185
2013	405	18	3,204	17	3,644
2014	652	16	2,530	13	3,211
2015	591	13	1,654	13	2,271
2016	504	18	2,141	13	2,676
2017	451	5	2,539	15	3,009
2018	474	10	2,548	16	3,047
2019	506	20	2,302	18	2,846
2020	351	25	2,058	18	2,451
2021	251	13	2,020	19	2,303
2022	435	28	2,568	18	3,049
2023	360	13	2,480	13	2,866

## A14 National fleets of FFA members (excluding Australia and New Zealand): Vessel numbers, catch and catch value by gear type<sup>a</sup>

	Units	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Number of vessels</b>	<i>number</i>	628	634	591	650	629	570	564	586	469	482	544	499	460	438	390	405
Longline		548	540	489	536	512	456	462	476	337	352	417	366	323	296	253	263
Purse seine		80	94	102	114	117	114	102	110	132	130	127	133	137	142	137	142
<b>Catch</b>	<i>tonnes</i>	422,656	446,808	442,621	471,557	547,913	522,892	588,527	618,184	716,070	723,733	840,002	950,012	889,435	876,223	962,309	923,749
Longline		65,643	69,017	69,762	62,238	62,602	55,784	67,467	77,206	45,145	49,352	55,674	62,708	41,309	37,536	46,587	41,879
Pole and line		1,815	160	160	906	2,378	2,051	1,772	1,051	711	1,055	1,080	1,121	1,200	1,211	1,283	0
Purse seine		342,631	364,664	359,732	395,846	472,951	460,698	514,908	535,547	665,834	668,871	778,795	881,612	842,390	832,960	909,880	877,311
Other		12,567	12,967	12,967	12,567	9,982	4,359	4,380	4,380	4,380	4,455	4,453	4,571	4,536	4,516	4,559	4,559
<b>Value of catch</b>	<i>USD mill</i>	890	735	798	1,073	1,467	1,253	1,183	1,090	1,240	1,525	1,677	1,694	1,478	1,450	1,863	1,931
Longline		264	279	308	342	403	258	387	431	258	269	336	369	260	216	293	276
Pole and line		3	0	0	2	5	4	3	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	0
Purse seine		601	440	473	706	1,038	981	786	653	974	1,245	1,331	1,316	1,209	1,225	1,559	1,646
Other		22	16	17	23	22	10	7	6	7	9	8	8	7	7	8	9

Notes: a. Domestically flagged and locally-based foreign charters, obtained from FFA value tables and SC annual reports. Vessel numbers only available for purse seine and longline vessels

## B Prices (USD/mt)

### B1 Albacore

Year	Thailand – Frozen <sup>a</sup>	Japan – Fresh <sup>b</sup>	Japan – Frozen <sup>c</sup>	US – Fresh <sup>d</sup>	US – Frozen <sup>f</sup>
1997	2,196	4,488	2,858	3,039	2,442
1998	2,049	4,359	2,514	2,692	2,252
1999	1,910	5,474	2,846	2,847	2,204
2000	2,317	5,490	3,152	3,182	2,497
2001	2,496	5,194	4,172	3,435	2,611
2002	1,790	4,944	2,203	3,405	2,058
2003	1,884	5,317	2,660	3,565	2,060
2004	2,173	5,305	2,065	3,071	2,362
2005	2,430	5,225	3,358	3,314	2,910
2006	2,674	5,697	2,803	3,408	2,565
2007	1,948	5,956	2,475	3,761	2,760
2008	2,488	7,509	3,825	3,960	2,900
2009	2,643	7,018	3,133	4,196	2,319
2010	2,675	8,372	3,496	3,773	2,780
2011	3,044	8,345	3,138	4,134	1,889
2012	3,534	9,207	3,813	4,638	2,214
2013	2,512	7,271	2,655	4,121	1,942
2014	2,876	7,286	2,983	4,006	2,307
2015	3,020	5,915	3,289	4,193	2,211
2016	2,935	6,998	3,216	4,893	1,900
2017	2,980	7,408	3,073	4,719	2,615
2018	3,367	6,147	3,330	4,631	9,135
2019	3,958	6,230	4,123	5,512	6,781
2020	3,505	6,343	2,703	5,859	7,891
2021	3,309	6,200	3,650	5,783	9,537
2022	3,548	5,307	3,857	6,079	8,536
2023	3,193	5,291	2,803	5,820	8,985
2024	2,638	4,765	2,936	6,061	8,213

Notes: a. Thai imports of frozen whole round albacore (c&f). b. Japanese fresh albacore imports from Oceania (c.i.f). c. Frozen albacore at selected Japanese ports (ex-vessel). d. US Imports of fresh albacore from Oceania (excl. Aust. & NZ, f.a.s). e. US Imports of frozen albacore from all sources (f.a.s).

## B2 Bigeye

Year	Japan – Fresh <sup>a</sup>	Japan – Frozen <sup>b</sup>	US – Fresh <sup>c</sup>	US – Frozen <sup>d</sup>
1997	8,204	8,169	na	na
1998	7,703	6,320	na	na
1999	8,809	9,093	na	na
2000	9,198	8,557	na	na
2001	8,260	5,983	5,904	2,383
2002	7,719	5,181	6,250	2,220
2003	8,200	5,367	4,929	2,643
2004	8,995	6,025	5,703	2,234
2005	9,290	5,609	5,154	2,161
2006	8,896	6,258	3,486	2,070
2007	8,778	6,780	2,545	2,111
2008	9,962	8,279	2,259	2,044
2009	10,443	9,791	2,368	2,098
2010	12,759	11,123	2,447	2,310
2011	12,737	13,045	3,596	2,075
2012	13,489	12,008	3,993	2,100
2013	11,424	8,819	4,883	2,041
2014	10,514	9,031	5,020	2,025
2015	9,725	7,738	5,914	3,434
2016	10,511	9,426	6,320	2,545
2017	10,158	10,236	8,251	2,250
2018	10,945	9,674	9,635	2,206
2019	9,611	8,953	9,746	2,156
2020	11,747	7,783	11,179	19,065
2021	12,526	9,076	12,805	20,083
2022	13,057	9,454	13,670	25,788
2023	14,112	7,111	12,043	19,581
2024	11,791	6,363	11,545	16,019

Notes: a. Japanese fresh imports of bigeye from Oceania (c.i.f). b. Frozen bigeye at selected Japanese ports (ex-vessel). c. US Imports of fresh bigeye from Oceania, excl. Aust & NZ (f.a.s). d. US Imports of frozen bigeye from all sources (f.a.s).

### B3 Skipjack

Year	Purse seine		Pole and line	
	Thailand <sup>a</sup>	Japan <sup>b</sup>	Japan - 'South' <sup>c</sup>	Japan - All <sup>d</sup>
1997	1,130	1,268	1,532	1,835
1998	993	1,083	1,964	1,914
1999	652	970	1,836	1,995
2000	536	683	1,502	1,566
2001	788	861	1,248	1,398
2002	751	831	1,267	1,398
2003	700	707	1,207	1,314
2004	889	862	1,418	1,478
2005	873	893	1,327	1,243
2006	918	967	1,825	1,883
2007	1,319	1,254	1,609	1,763
2008	1,700	1,777	2,420	2,396
2009	1,154	1,327	2,704	2,600
2010	1,242	1,410	2,124	2,239
2011	1,681	1,791	2,323	2,371
2012	2,117	2,101	3,243	3,319
2013	2,069	1,891	2,386	2,402
2014	1,444	1,393	2,243	2,356
2015	1,195	1,346	2,141	2,054
2016	1,418	1,635	2,424	2,352
2017	1,780	1,998	2,895	2,856
2018	1,641	1,499	2,117	2,049
2019	1,401	1,321	2,055	1,817
2020	1,359	1,468	2,611	2,948
2021	1,379	1,423	2,196	1,967
2022	1,644	1,710	3,029	3,014
2023	1,773	1,923	2,554	2,633
2024	1,523	1,466	2,310	1,840

Notes: a. Thai imports of frozen whole round skipjack (c&f). b. Purse seine caught skipjack landed at Yaizu port (ex-vessel). c. 'South' Pole and line caught skipjack landed at Yaizu (ex-vessel). d. Average ('South' & 'Other') Pole and line caught skipjack landed at Yaizu (ex-vessel).

## B4 Yellowfin

Year	Purse seine		Longline		
	Thailand <sup>a</sup>	Japan <sup>b</sup>	Japan – Fresh <sup>c</sup>	Japan – Frozen <sup>d</sup>	US – Fresh <sup>e</sup>
1997	1,454	1,354	6,717	4,551	3,938
1998	1,408	1,457	6,070	3,359	4,225
1999	935	1,452	7,479	5,140	5,364
2000	863	1,528	7,683	4,916	3,659
2001	960	1,203	6,739	3,497	4,420
2002	1,074	1,336	6,587	3,527	4,060
2003	1,093	1,422	7,217	3,565	3,983
2004	1,080	1,312	7,558	3,983	3,833
2005	1,269	1,600	7,742	3,784	3,625
2006	1,375	1,809	7,765	4,749	3,043
2007	1,696	1,933	7,882	4,763	3,598
2008	1,881	2,553	8,938	6,139	3,690
2009	1,373	2,279	9,036	6,580	3,719
2010	1,547	2,867	10,197	7,218	3,444
2011	2,150	3,838	11,153	8,423	4,300
2012	2,423	3,304	10,972	7,602	5,096
2013	2,316	2,441	10,013	6,205	5,472
2014	1,821	2,392	9,772	6,480	5,770
2015	1,318	2,076	8,780	5,313	6,108
2016	1,607	2,309	9,495	5,689	6,500
2017	2,063	2,421	9,491	7,295	6,408
2018	1,954	2,548	10,106	6,627	8,144
2019	1,900	2,338	8,916	5,394	8,817
2020	1,682	2,070	10,046	5,029	9,660
2021	1,774	2,457	8,310	7,141	10,631
2022	1,978	2,720	8,995	7,015	12,168
2023	2,157	2,733	8,512	5,068	10,772
2024	1,979	2,162	7,099	4,392	10,412

Notes: a. Thai imports of frozen whole round yellowfin (c&f). b. Purse seine caught yellowfin landed at Yaizu port (ex-vessel). c. Japanese fresh imports of yellowfin from Oceania (c.i.f). d. Longline caught yellowfin landed at Yaizu port (ex-vessel). e. US Imports of fresh yellowfin from Oceania (excl. Aust. & NZ; f.a.s).

## B5 Swordfish

Year	Japan - Frozen <sup>a</sup>	Japan - Fresh <sup>b</sup>	US - Frozen <sup>c</sup>	US - Fresh <sup>d</sup>
1997	6,385	7,533	4,964	5,873
1998	4,860	6,733	4,649	5,182
1999	5,965	6,835	4,443	4,888
2000	6,657	7,213	5,710	5,529
2001	5,497	6,995	7,148	5,836
2002	4,678	6,713	3,432	5,973
2003	4,350	6,377	4,041	6,209
2004	5,519	7,053	4,758	6,898
2005	na	7,439	6,295	7,375
2006	2,613	6,781	5,386	7,406
2007	6,287	7,294	6,296	8,031
2008	7,149	8,681	7,409	7,812
2009	7,806	8,948	6,725	7,677
2010	8,583	10,012	4,961	8,887
2011	10,014	10,761	7,124	8,345
2012	9,700	10,513	9,056	8,540
2013	6,330	8,657	9,736	8,824
2014	6,845	8,636	3,690	8,624
2015	6,035	7,881	9,125	7,894
2016	6,633	8,729	6,420	8,276
2017	6,750	8,964	6,975	7,638
2018	7,279	8,867	7,816	7,344
2019	7,726	10,040	9,440	7,471
2020	7,128	8,989	7,913	7,065
2021	7,524	10,366	na	8,070
2022	9,220	9,945	14,183	8,823
2023	6,393	8,897	11,435	8,117
2024	5,841	8,056	10,648	8,734

Notes: na not available a. Frozen swordfish landed at Japan selected ports (ex-vessel). b. Japanese fresh swordfish landed at Japan selected ports (ex-vessel). c. US imports of frozen swordfish from all sources (f.a.s.). d. US Imports of fresh swordfish from all sources (f.a.s.).

## B6 Marine Diesel Oil, USD: JPY exchange rate and US CPI

Year	Singapore Marine Diesel Oil (MDO) <sup>a</sup> (USD per tonne)	USD:JPY <sup>b</sup>	US CPI <sup>c</sup>
1997	169	121	100.0
1998	108	131	101.6
1999	151	114	103.8
2000	249	108	107.3
2001	202	122	110.3
2002	203	125	112.1
2003	239	116	114.6
2004	334	108	117.7
2005	475	110	121.7
2006	569	116	125.6
2007	630	118	129.2
2008	905	103	134.1
2009	518	94	133.7
2010	662	88	135.8
2011	923	80	140.1
2012	942	80	143.0
2013	910	98	145.1
2014	838	106	147.5
2015	485	121	147.7
2016	392	109	149.5
2017	498	112	152.7
2018	644	110	156.4
2019	597	109	159.3
2020	394	107	161.2
2021	586	110	168.8
2022	1038	131	182.3
2023	811	140	189.8
2024	727	151	195.4

Notes: a. BunkerWorld (1997 to 2015) and Ship & Bunker (2016). b. IMF (<https://www.imf.org/external/np/fin/ert/GUI/Pages/CountryDataBase.aspx>). c. Bureau of Labor Statistics, United Sates Department of Labor (<https://www.bls.gov/data/>) – data adjusted so 1997 = 100.

## C National Data

### C1 Cook Islands - Catch and catch values

	Units	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>National waters</b>																	
<b>Catch</b>	tonnes	3,858	6,483	6,617	11,164	30,757	16,650	20,429	24,577	13,875	24,062	40,070	39,838	20,112	7,816	12,503	20,485
Longline		2,963	5,701	6,369	9,751	18,033	7,598	7,233	7,372	6,657	4,531	5,801	10,560	5,919	4,055	9,311	8,882
Purse seine		895	782	248	1,413	12,724	9,052	13,196	17,205	7,218	19,531	34,269	29,278	14,193	3,761	3,192	11,603
<b>Value of catch</b>	US\$ mill	11	21	26	60	135	48	53	55	39	55	82	91	51	26	50	61
Longline		10	20	26	57	108	29	34	34	29	19	25	49	31	21	44	40
Purse seine		2	1	0	2	27	19	19	21	10	36	57	42	20	5	5	21
<b>National fleet<sup>a</sup></b>																	
<b>Number of vessels</b>	number	23	24	41	24	24	24	13	12	11	38	14	16	14	12	9	5
Longline		23	24	41	24	24	24	13	12	11	38	14	15	13	11	8	3
Purse seine		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2
<b>Catch</b>	tonnes	2,819	2,051	3,056	3,636	5,381	1,950	2,032	1,762	1,908	3,636	3,986	5,312	2,254	5,120	6,104	3,616
Longline		2,819	2,051	3,056	3,636	5,381	1,950	2,011	1,741	1,887	3,540	3,892	2,931	1,729	1,192	1,257	258
Purse seine		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,169	348	3,771	4,647	3,158
Other		0	0	0	0	0	0	21	21	21	96	94	212	177	157	200	200
<b>Value of catch</b>	US\$ mill	10	8	12	20	35	8	9	7	8	15	17	17	9	11	14	7
Longline		10	8	12	20	35	8	9	7	8	15	17	13	8	6	6	1
Purse seine		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	8	6
Other		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.20	0.18	0.39	0.29	0.27	0.39	0.43

Notes: a. Domestically flagged and locally-based foreign charters, obtained from SC annual reports. Catch data from SPC CES dataset and values of catch from FFA values tables.

## C2 Cook Islands – Economic contribution

	Units	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Licence and access fee revenue <sup>a</sup>		0.8w	1.6	1.5	2.8	3.1	2.1	6.8	8.3	12.8	17.7	12.6	14.0	7.5	4.5	6.3	5.6
Onshore processing volumes <sup>b</sup>	tonnes	na	85	92	71	103	200	200	205	220	320	183	186	120	85	54	51
Employment <sup>c</sup>	number	na	22	26	31	29	24	72	75	75	86	100	82	76	65	66	65
Exports <sup>d</sup>	US\$ mill																
Japan <sup>e</sup>		0.05	0.07	0.00	0.08	0.37	0.22	0.20	0.18	1.36	4.15	1.14	0.74	0.58	0.54	1.32	0.89
Thailand <sup>f</sup>		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	1.24	2.55	3.06	0.23	0.18	0.28	0.04
US <sup>g</sup>		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.24	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Notes: a. 2008-2012 FFA estimates. 2013 and onwards obtained in NZD from Cook Islands Government Quarterly Accounts (includes line items Fishing Licenses, Fisheries Catch Rev and Fisheries US Treaties, <http://www.cookislands.gov.ck/statistics/economic-statistics/national-accounts>) and converted to USD using representative exchange rates provided by the IMF.b. The volume processed refers only to longline/purse seine catch processed to some form domestically onshore or on-board vessels; excludes volumes transhipped or delivered directly to offshore canneries. Data sourced primarily from CES but adjusted using SC annual reports and data reported by FFA data collector. c. Includes harvest, processing and ancillary services sectors, observers and government employees (artisanal sector not included). Based on data collected as part of FFA data collection project. d. This includes catch by nationally registered vessels that may not have been landed onshore. e. Japan Customs (<https://www.customs.go.jp/toukei/info/index.htm>) (excludes frozen whole tuna). f. Thai customs (<http://customs.go.th/index.php?view=normal>). g. NMFS ([http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/trade/monthly\\_data/TradeDataCountryMonth.html](http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/trade/monthly_data/TradeDataCountryMonth.html)).

### C3 Federated States of Micronesia - Catch and catch values

	Units	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>National waters</b>																	
<b>Catch</b>	tonnes	143,371	133,956	160,368	162,661	188,518	220,519	143,950	172,308	200,959	194,948	299,482	173,660	202,661	119,972	241,698	84,619
Longline		4,677	4,215	3,218	4,505	4,721	2,896	6,942	5,600	2,323	4,653	7,833	6,103	4,021	3,265	2,606	3,267
Pole and line		5	2,362	2,908	4,427	2,501	2,471	1,337	4,010	5,650	329	1,264	2,375	38	3,470	6,867	1,285
Purse seine		138,689	127,379	154,242	153,729	181,296	215,152	135,671	162,698	192,986	189,966	290,385	165,182	198,602	113,237	232,225	80,067
<b>Value of catch</b>	US\$ mill	284	202	247	350	452	471	266	267	329	406	555	305	324	204	443	179
Longline		35	35	30	48	49	23	57	40	18	40	66	46	32	26	22	25
Pole and line		0.01	6.14	6.51	10.52	8.30	5.93	3.15	8.24	13.29	0.94	2.59	4.33	0.11	6.92	20.69	3.38
Purse seine		249	161	211	291	395	442	206	219	297	365	487	255	292	171	400	152
<b>National fleet<sup>a</sup></b>																	
<b>Number of vessels</b>	number	26	27	28	28	41	31	28	31	41	49	75	61	69	79	56	54
Longline		21	21	21	21	32	21	18	19	25	30	53	38	42	51	31	27
Purse seine		5	6	7	7	9	10	10	12	16	19	22	23	27	28	25	27
<b>Catch</b>	tonnes	19,425	26,442	26,408	28,784	38,986	30,756	42,707	61,206	77,418	89,845	126,698	170,072	182,607	154,638	167,222	151,300
Longline		1,299	2,017	1,684	2,281	2,750	2,871	4,633	5,466	5,707	4,084	7,659	10,803	4,703	4,317	4,810	4,103
Purse seine		18,126	24,425	24,724	26,503	36,236	27,885	38,074	55,740	71,711	85,761	119,039	159,269	177,904	150,321	162,412	147,197
<b>Value of catch</b>	US\$ mill	42	46	48	70	105	80	94	105	140	188	256	309	292	251		
Longline		10	17	16	23	27	21	36	35	36	31	55	73	39	32	34	27
Purse seine		31	29	32	47	79	59	57	68	104	157	201	236	252	219	277	273

Notes: a. Domestically flagged and locally-based foreign charters, obtained from SC annual reports. Catch data from SPC CES dataset and values of catch from FFA values tables.

## C4 Federated States of Micronesia – Economic contribution

	Units	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Licence and access fee revenue <sup>a</sup>		17.3	20.3	18.0	19.1	26.7	35.3	47.7	65.5	63.7	72.7	72.4	72.7	70.2	69.0	73.0	71.0
Onshore processing volumes <sup>b</sup>	tonnes	628	680	736	681	699	1,936	2,763	2,790	3,957	12,166	23,417	49,949	24,434	42,607	50,303	30,732
Employment <sup>c</sup>	number	252	346	426	408	391	438	494	602	924	1,291	1,384	1,342	1,401	1,315	1,485	1,485
Exports <sup>d</sup>	US\$ mill																
Japan <sup>e</sup>		3.2	6.4	7.1	11.0	12.9	1.7	3.2	4.4	5.9	6.9	18.2	13.3	5.1	8.3	8.8	9.1
Thailand <sup>f</sup>		17	28	22	29	45	17	14	12	36	66	73	121	117	159	168	122
US <sup>g</sup>		0.9	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.03	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.005	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.0

Notes: a. 2008-18 as provided by FAS Economic Reporting (<https://www.pitiviti.org/fsm>). 2019 data sourced from FSM 2019 combined financial statements and independent accountants' compilation report and 2020-23 Pers. Comm. Angelina Tretnoff, NORMA. Amount shown relates to the fiscal year completed in the given calendar year. b. The volume processed refers only to longline/purse seine catch processed to some form domestically onshore or on-board vessels; excludes volumes transhipped or delivered directly to offshore canneries. Data sourced primarily from CES but adjusted using SC annual reports where necessary and also from data collector. c. Includes harvest, processing and ancillary services sectors, observers and government employees (artisanal sector not included). Based on data provided by FAS Economic Reporting and that collected as part of FFA data collection project. d. This includes catch by nationally registered vessels that may not have been landed onshore e. Japan Customs (<https://www.customs.go.jp/toukei/info/index.htm>) (excludes frozen whole tuna). f. Thai customs (<http://customs.go.th/index.php?view=normal>). g. NMFS ([http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/trade/monthly\\_data/TradeDataCountryMonth.html](http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/trade/monthly_data/TradeDataCountryMonth.html)).

## C5 Fiji - Catch and catch values

	Units	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>National waters</b>																	
<b>Catch</b>	tonnes	<b>7,550</b>	<b>8,353</b>	<b>9,909</b>	<b>7,348</b>	<b>6,854</b>	<b>5,471</b>	<b>7,011</b>	<b>11,662</b>	<b>10,408</b>	<b>12,136</b>	<b>8,876</b>	<b>8,940</b>	<b>8,076</b>	<b>6,851</b>	<b>8,121</b>	<b>5,976</b>
Longline		6,611	7,961	8,703	6,891	6,336	5,311	7,011	9,642	8,818	10,956	8,876	8,813	8,076	6,851	8,121	5,976
Pole and line		475	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purse seine		464	392	1,206	457	518	160	0	2,020	1,590	1,180	0	127	0	0	0	0
<b>Value of catch</b>	US\$ mill	<b>27</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>29</b>
Longline		25	31	37	35	32	20	35	42	42	52	42	44	46	31	37	29
Pole and line		0.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Purse seine		0.80	0.47	1.52	0.80	1.14	0.34	0.00	2.43	2.30	2.13	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>National fleet<sup>a</sup></b>																	
<b>Number of vessels</b>	number	<b>96</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>58</b>
Longline		96	92	92	121	113	107	105	102	89	84	95	93	86	67	50	58
<b>Catch</b>	tonnes	<b>13,627</b>	<b>16,826</b>	<b>12,545</b>	<b>16,305</b>	<b>14,978</b>	<b>12,780</b>	<b>13,659</b>	<b>13,083</b>	<b>14,256</b>	<b>17,144</b>	<b>13,692</b>	<b>14,425</b>	<b>12,399</b>	<b>9,816</b>	<b>10,377</b>	<b>9,281</b>
Longline		13,152	16,826	12,545	16,305	14,978	12,780	13,659	13,083	14,256	17,144	13,692	14,425	12,399	9,816	10,377	9,281
Pole and line		475	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Value of catch</b>	US\$ mill	<b>51</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>45</b>		
Longline		50	66	53	87	83	52	72	60	73	81	64	74	69	45	48	44
Pole and line		0.82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes: a. Domestically flagged and locally-based foreign charters, obtained from SC annual reports. Catch data from SPC CES dataset and values of catch from FFA values tables.

## C6 Fiji – Economic contribution

	Units	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Licence and access fee revenue <sup>a</sup>	US\$ mill	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	1.9	2.1	1.8
Onshore processing volumes <sup>b</sup>	tonnes	10,000	43,600	9,300	8,700	14,189	33,803	34,980	34,851	34,852	59,357	57,455	33,645	48,972	42,615	30,802	35,595
Employment <sup>c</sup>	number	1,356	2,475	995	1,513	1,745	2,855	4,550	3,669	4,601	4,256	4,193	3,822	2,907	3,210	3,091	3,042
Exports <sup>d</sup>	US\$ mill																
EU <sup>e</sup>		2.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.7	3.3	2.4	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.8
Japan <sup>f</sup>		14.3	15.4	18.4	25.1	33.7	17.8	18.8	27.2	20.7	23.5	11.2	12.6	7.9	9.5	10.9	7.0
Thailand <sup>g</sup>		0.4	2.9	10.1	11.9	9.3	8.2	8.0	5.2	2.9	5.8	5.5	7.2	4.0	2.6	5.0	0.4
US <sup>h</sup>		60.1	72.4	77.6	30.1	75.9	70.7	64.6	73.6	78.6	78.1	76.5	74.9	89.2	69.4	85.0	55.2
Other Asia <sup>i</sup>		3.2	6.0	6.5	6.4	25.9	24.5	46.8	42.3	41.1	53.7	35.1	39.9	28.0	19.4	20.2	11.1
Oceania <sup>i</sup>		20.5	15.3	12.4	9.5	25.7	21.3	15.6	11.4	8.6	4.5	10.8	9.3	15.7	9.1	20.7	18.7
Others <sup>i</sup>		1.9	0.4	5.6	7.8	7.4	4.0	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	2.1	0.6	1.0	0.7	1.4	0.4

Notes: a. FFA estimates. b. The volume processed refers only to longline/purse seine catch processed to some form domestically onshore or on-board vessels; excludes volumes transhipped or delivered directly to offshore canneries. Data sourced primarily from CES but adjusted using SC annual reports and data reported by FFA data collector where appropriate c. Includes harvest, processing and ancillary services sectors, observers and government employees (artisanal sector not included). Based on data collected as part of FFA data collection project. d. This includes catch by nationally registered vessels that may not have been landed onshore. e. EuroStats (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>). f. Japan Customs (<https://www.customs.go.jp/toukei/info/index.htm>) (excludes frozen whole tuna). g. Thai customs (<http://customs.go.th/index.php?view=normal>). h. NMFS ([http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/trade/monthly\\_data/TradeDataCountryMonth.html](http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/trade/monthly_data/TradeDataCountryMonth.html)). i. UN Comtrade Database

## C7 Kiribati - Catch and catch values

Units	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
<b>National waters</b>																	
<b>Catch</b>	<i>tonnes</i>	<b>248,274</b>	<b>333,879</b>	<b>208,047</b>	<b>223,586</b>	<b>559,842</b>	<b>299,526</b>	<b>743,455</b>	<b>648,468</b>	<b>413,595</b>	<b>386,439</b>	<b>401,677</b>	<b>689,669</b>	<b>353,921</b>	<b>355,703</b>	<b>238,314</b>	<b>589,705</b>
Longline		8,033	15,936	11,544	12,204	16,667	11,540	24,036	24,711	18,186	2,351	833	4,956	6,639	2,367	7,197	8,047
Pole and line		650	1,335	310	35	347	1,229	273	240	0	0	0	6	101	1	0	0
Purse seine		227,024	303,641	183,226	198,780	532,846	282,398	714,787	619,158	391,050	379,729	396,485	680,348	342,822	348,976	226,758	577,299
Other		12,567	12,967	12,967	12,567	9,982	4,359	4,359	4,359	4,359	4,359	4,359	4,359	4,359	4,359	4,359	4,359
<b>Value of catch</b>	<i>US\$ mill</i>	<b>485</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>1,360</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>1,274</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>1,143</b>
Longline		60	131	104	128	168	95	192	167	124	18	7	32	44	17	56	65
Pole and line		1.56	3.23	0.54	0.06	0.88	2.84	0.43	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
Purse seine		401	359	239	351	1,169	593	1,074	757	568	703	669	991	484	504	384	1,070
Other		22	16	17	23	22	10	7	5	7	8	8	7	7	7	8	9
<b>National fleet<sup>a</sup></b>																	
<b>Number of vessels</b>	<i>number</i>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>67</b>
Longline		3	0	1	1	4	4	6	14	17	7	9	24	47	34	14	37
Purse seine		2	4	4	6	9	12	14	21	27	19	21	22	25	26	24	30
<b>Catch</b>	<i>tonnes</i>	<b>19,408</b>	<b>34,007</b>	<b>38,949</b>	<b>59,611</b>	<b>74,107</b>	<b>77,780</b>	<b>114,153</b>	<b>142,624</b>	<b>171,086</b>	<b>159,390</b>	<b>194,790</b>	<b>235,572</b>	<b>209,502</b>	<b>188,072</b>	<b>199,548</b>	<b>235,382</b>
Longline		51	0	73	494	1,450	798	381	1,327	1,743	1,392	998	3,429	4,767	2,554	7,513	7,581
Pole and line		0	160	160	35	243	385	240	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purse seine		6,790	20,880	25,749	46,515	62,432	72,238	109,173	136,698	164,984	153,639	189,433	227,784	200,376	181,159	187,676	223,442
Other		12,567	12,967	12,967	12,567	9,982	4,359	4,359	4,359	4,359	4,359	4,359	4,359	4,359	4,359	4,359	4,359
<b>Value of catch</b>	<i>US\$ mill</i>	<b>34</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>483</b>
Longline		0.42	0.00	0.24	3.52	12.84	7.06	3.22	8.55	11.59	7.41	6.84	21.41	32.52	16.06	55.94	64.29
Pole and line		0.00	0.19	0.20	0.06	0.53	0.81	0.35	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Purse seine		12	25	34	82	135	152	166	165	239	280	319	332	282	261	316	410
Other		22	16	17	23	22	10	7	5	7	8	8	7	7	7	8	9

Notes: a. Domestically flagged and locally-based foreign charters, obtained from SC annual reports. Catch data from SPC CES dataset and values of catch from FFA values tables.

## C8 Kiribati – Economic contribution

	Units	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Licence and access fee revenue <sup>a</sup>	US\$ mill	26.7	23.4	38.3	30.0	60.4	86.2	127.9	148.8	106.7	129.8	127.3	146.4	117.8	121.3	98.8	141.9
Onshore processing volumes <sup>b</sup>	tonnes	0	0	0	0	31	200	200	395	373	373	373	1,719	960	960	1,125	789
Employment <sup>c</sup>	number	181	245	256	337	477	620	980	1,020	1,053	1,118	1,171	1,252	1,195	1,211	1,211	1,259
Exports <sup>d</sup>	US\$ mill																
Japan <sup>e</sup>		1.18	6.95	5.73	10.37	11.72	4.47	12.25	7.10	7.23	9.59	8.32	7.66	4.43	5.52	12.05	4.94
Thailand <sup>f</sup>		6.4	8.8	10.1	25.6	35.9	56.6	40.5	85.2	91.7	110.3	93.1	82.8	75.1	62.8	70.8	71.1
US <sup>g</sup>		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	2.1	2.2	1.4	1.3	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.2
Other Asia <sup>h</sup>						0.05	0	0.3	0.8	0	0.03	0	0	0.5	0	0	0
Oceania <sup>h</sup>						0.0	0.0	1.9	0.6	2.1	0.2	0.002	0.0	0.3	0.2	0	0
Others <sup>h</sup>						0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Notes: a. 2008-23, Ministry of Finance & Economic Development, Kiribati National Statistics Office. Obtained in AUD and converted to USD using representative exchange rates provided by the IMF for given year. b. The volume processed refers only to longline/purse seine catch processed to some form domestically onshore or on-board vessels; excludes volumes transhipped or delivered directly to offshore canneries. Data sourced primarily from CES but adjusted using SC annual reports and data reported by FFA data collector where appropriate. c. Includes harvest, processing and ancillary services sectors, observers and government employees (artisanal sector not included). Data sourced primarily from the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resource Development and the Kiribati Fish Limited and data reported by FFA data collector. d. This includes catch by nationally registered vessels that may not have been landed onshore. e. Japan Customs (<https://www.customs.go.jp/toukei/info/index.htm>) (excludes frozen whole tuna). f. Thai customs (<http://customs.go.th/index.php?view=normal>). g. NMFS ([http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/trade/monthly\\_data/TradeDataCountryMonth.html](http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/trade/monthly_data/TradeDataCountryMonth.html)). .h UN Comtrade Database

## C9 Marshall Islands - Catch and catch values

	Units	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>National waters</b>																	
<b>Catch</b>	tonnes	<b>29,964</b>	<b>16,985</b>	<b>26,286</b>	<b>25,936</b>	<b>33,953</b>	<b>46,342</b>	<b>88,656</b>	<b>37,844</b>	<b>90,892</b>	<b>33,142</b>	<b>37,672</b>	<b>15,565</b>	<b>49,413</b>	<b>67,113</b>	<b>45,303</b>	<b>52,403</b>
Longline		2,821	3,326	3,902	3,978	4,662	4,235	6,575	4,468	3,996	5,195	3,899	4,589	3,335	2,945	3,866	3,395
Pole and line		1,184	422	4,888	274	5,183	2,235	3,990	1,573	626	604	2,538	4,345	6,354	1,961	1,682	3,562
Purse seine		25,959	13,237	17,496	21,684	24,108	39,872	78,091	31,803	86,270	27,343	31,235	6,631	39,724	62,207	39,755	45,446
<b>Value of catch</b>	US\$ mill	<b>71</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>124</b>
Longline		23	27	37	41	48	37	55	33	33	42	34	35	30	26	34	32
Pole and line		2.8	1.1	10.9	0.7	17.2	5.4	9.4	3.2	1.5	1.7	5.2	7.9	18.7	3.9	5.1	9.4
Purse seine		45	16	23	38	52	84	116	40	125	50	53	10	57	95	67	83
<b>National fleet<sup>a</sup></b>																	
<b>Number of vessels</b>	number	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>40</b>
Longline		4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	24	31	25	22	25	27	23	29
Purse seine		5	5	10	10	10	12	12	12	10	10	13	11	11	11	11	11
<b>Catch</b>	tonnes	<b>33,015</b>	<b>43,976</b>	<b>57,229</b>	<b>90,543</b>	<b>74,061</b>	<b>77,766</b>	<b>75,895</b>	<b>86,872</b>	<b>62,208</b>	<b>67,009</b>	<b>75,290</b>	<b>98,339</b>	<b>85,213</b>	<b>92,644</b>	<b>88,294</b>	<b>70,181</b>
Longline		481	511	391	361	465	134	0	0	1,306	2,225	1,899	2,741	1,517	1,618	2,290	2,199
Purse seine		32,534	43,465	56,838	90,182	73,596	77,632	75,895	86,872	60,902	64,784	73,391	95,598	83,696	91,026	86,004	67,982
<b>Value of catch</b>	US\$ mill	<b>60</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>146</b>
Longline		3.8	4.2	3.7	3.6	4.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	10.7	18.0	16.4	20.8	13.6	14.2	20.4	21.7
Purse seine		56	51	74	158	159	164	113	105	88	119	123	143	117	131	145	125

Notes: a. Domestically flagged and locally-based foreign charters, obtained from SC annual reports. Catch data from SPC CES dataset and values of catch from FFA values tables.

## C10 Marshall Islands – Economic contribution

	Units	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Licence and access fee revenue <sup>a</sup>	US\$ mill	2.6	3.0	3.5	5.3	9.6	12.9	17.3	27.4	31.5	33.1	32.2	33.0	30.3	32.8	33.8	32.8
Onshore processing volumes <sup>b</sup>	tonnes	11,696	11,979	7,177	9,543	5,398	11,960	13,946	10,460	9,839	7,183	8,318	15,118	15,118	10,114	14,760	9,196
Employment <sup>c</sup>	number	978	1,000	1,272	1,189	1,216	1,166	1,329	1,618	754	754	761	1,259	1,109	883	1,299	1,382
Exports <sup>d</sup>	US\$ mill																
Japan <sup>e</sup>		14.3	19.4	9.8	9.0	8.4	3.2	25.3	20.1	9.1	6.1	2.8	3.4	1.5	8.2	6.2	3.6
Thailand <sup>f</sup>		32.3	15.7	38.4	92.0	81.8	74.0	39.2	22.4	31.1	23.5	30.3	38.4	50.4	46.9	53.6	28.0
US <sup>g</sup>		2.5	3.3	4.2	7.8	12.3	9.8	8.3	6.0	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.9	3.7	5.9	8.4	11.8

Notes: a. 2008-23 FAS Economic Reporting (<https://pitiviti.org/marshall-islands>). b. The volume processed refers only to longline/purse seine catch processed to some form domestically onshore or on-board vessels; excludes volumes transhipped or delivered directly to offshore canneries. Data sourced primarily from CES but adjusted using SC annual reports where necessary and also from data collector. c. Includes harvest, processing and ancillary services sectors, observers and government employees. Based on data provided by FAS Economic Reporting and that collected as part of FFA data collection project; artisanal sector not included. d. This includes catch by nationally registered vessels that may not have been landed onshore. e. Japan Customs (<https://www.customs.go.jp/toukei/info/index.htm>) (excludes frozen whole tuna). f. Thai customs (<http://customs.go.th/index.php?view=normal>). g. NMFS ([http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/trade/monthly\\_data/TradeDataCountryMonth.html](http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/trade/monthly_data/TradeDataCountryMonth.html)).

## C11 Nauru - Catch and catch values

	Units	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>National waters</b>																	
<b>Catch</b>	tonnes	64,410	61,968	109,221	104,039	50,775	165,346	184,766	68,914	119,516	83,114	172,901	105,689	135,613	149,517	80,408	63,887
Longline		0	0	87	161	215	162	279	66	17	5	1	75	0	0	9	0
Purse seine		64,410	61,968	109,134	103,878	50,560	165,184	184,487	68,848	119,499	83,109	172,900	105,614	135,613	149,517	80,399	63,887
<b>Value of catch</b>	US\$ mill	113	75	145	183	112	349	278	85	177	155	291	156	192	220	137	118
Longline		0.0	0.0	0.8	1.7	1.9	1.2	2.3	0.4	0.1	0.04	0.01	0.51	0	0	0.07	0
Purse seine		113	75	145	182	110	348	276	85	177	155	291	156	192	220	137	118
<b>National fleet<sup>a</sup></b>																	
<b>Number of vessels</b>	number	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	15	15	15	15
Purse seine		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	15	15	15	15
<b>Catch</b>	tonnes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,880	33,252	92,098	120,093	106,439	102,934
Purse seine		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,880	33,252	92,098	120,093	106,439	102,934
Value of catch		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	48	131	177	181	190
Purse seine		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	48	131	177	181	190

Notes: a. Domestically flagged and locally-based foreign charters, obtained from SC annual reports.

## C12 Nauru – Economic contribution

	Units	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Licence and access fee revenue <sup>a</sup>	US\$ mill	10.3	6.8	12.1	14.1	10.9	11.5	17.0	21.7	27.8	36.0	34.7	46.7	45.8	44.9	39.2	35.1
Employment <sup>b</sup>	number	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	868	868	868
Exports <sup>c</sup>	US\$ mill																
Japan <sup>d</sup>		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.6	3.1	3.6	2.6
Thailand <sup>e</sup>		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19.1	88.3	105.2	132.5	160.6

Notes: na not available. a. 2008-11 FFA estimates. 2012-23 IMF Country Reports. Obtained in AUD and converted to USD using representative exchange rates provided by the IMF for given year. b. Includes harvest sector, observers and government employees. Nauru Fisheries Authority and others. Artisanal sector not included. c. This includes catch by nationally registered vessels that may not have been landed onshore. d. Japan Customs (<https://www.customs.go.jp/toukei/info/index.htm>) (excludes frozen whole tuna). e. Thai customs (<http://customs.go.th/index.php?view=normal>).

## C13 Niue - Catch and catch values

	Units	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>National waters</b>																	
<b>Catch</b>	tonnes	435	294	222	0	0	421	274	263	103	17	423	468	226	22	1	1
Longline		435	294	222	0	0	421	274	263	103	17	423	468	226	22	1	1
<b>Value of catch</b>	US\$ mill	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.1	1.6	2.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Longline		1.6	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.1	1.6	2.1	1.0	0.1	0.004	0.003
<b>National fleet<sup>a</sup></b>																	
<b>Number of vessels</b>	number	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Longline		1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Catch</b>	tonnes	435	189	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Longline		435	189	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Value of catch		1.6	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Longline		1.6	0.6	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes: a. Domestically flagged and locally-based foreign charters, obtained from SC annual reports.

## C14 Niue – Economic contribution

	Units	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Licence and access fee revenue <sup>a</sup>	US\$ mill	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Employment <sup>b</sup>	number	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

Notes : na not available. a. FFA estimates. b. Includes government employees. Various sources including pers. comm James Tafatu, Niue Principal Fisheries Officer; artisanal sector not included.

## C15 Palau - Catch and catch values

	Units	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>National waters</b>																	
<b>Catch</b>	tonnes	<b>7,747</b>	<b>2,180</b>	<b>2,945</b>	<b>2,910</b>	<b>3,923</b>	<b>3,209</b>	<b>4,995</b>	<b>1,575</b>	<b>6,135</b>	<b>18,108</b>	<b>9,788</b>	<b>6,655</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>582</b>
Longline		3,695	1,230	2,600	2,910	3,184	2,899	2,230	1,390	2,835	4,830	4,758	4,018	816	1,310	685	582
Pole and line		7	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purse seine		4,045	950	345	0	737	310	2,765	185	3,300	13,278	5,030	2,637	80	0	68	0
<b>Value of catch</b>	US\$ mill	<b>37</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>
Longline		29	11	24	31	34	25	19	10	23	42	40	30	6	11	6	4
Pole and line		0.02	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purse seine		8	2	1	0	2	1	6	0.3	5	27	9	4	0.1	0	0.1	0
<b>National fleet<sup>a</sup></b>																	
<b>Number of vessels</b>	number	<b>104</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Longline		104	96	59	79	50	54	41	30	33	37	38	41	1	0	1	1
<b>Catch</b>	tonnes	<b>3,663</b>	<b>1,230</b>	<b>2,309</b>	<b>2,433</b>	<b>2,054</b>	<b>1,844</b>	<b>1,343</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>1,749</b>	<b>2,504</b>	<b>2,943</b>	<b>2,509</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>8</b>
Longline		3,663	1,230	2,309	2,433	2,054	1,844	1,343	952	1,749	2,504	2,943	2,509	1	0	24	8
<b>Value of catch</b>	US\$ mill	<b>29</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Longline		29	10	21	24	21	17	11	7	14	20	25	19	0.01	0.00	0.21	0.07

Notes: a. Domestically flagged and locally-based foreign charters, obtained from SC annual reports. Catch data from SPC CES dataset and values of catch from FFA values tables

## C16 Palau – Economic contribution

	Units	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Licence and access fee revenue <sup>a</sup>	US\$ mill	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.8	2.7	3.7	3.5	7.2	6.1	9.7	9.4	9.8	8.4	7.1	10.6	9.2
Onshore processing volumes <sup>b</sup>	tonnes	124	261	628	2,226	2,170	2,083	1,792	970	1,828	na						
Employment <sup>c</sup>	number	45	49	42	45	44	44	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
Exports <sup>d</sup>	US\$ mill																
Japan <sup>e</sup>		25.5	16.6	15.9	18.1	23.2	15.9	13.7	7.7	15.4	19.4	19.1	13.3	0	0	0	0
US <sup>f</sup>		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.02	0.15	0.15	0.24	0.17	0	0	0	0
Other Asia <sup>g</sup>						0.03	0	0.002	0.0002	0.0001	0.02	0.05	0	0	0	0	0
Oceania <sup>g</sup>						0.001	0	0.002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others <sup>g</sup>						0	0	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	0	0	0	0	0

Notes: na not available. a. As provided by FAS Economic Reporting (<https://pitiviti.org/palau>). 2011-23 sourced from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and the Environment. b. The volume processed refers only to longline / purse seine catch processed to some form domestically onshore or on board vessels; excludes volumes transhipped or delivered directly to offshore canneries. Data sourced primarily from CES but adjusted using SC annual reports where necessary and also from data collector. c. Includes harvest, processing and ancillary services sectors, observers and government employees (artisanal sector not included). Based on data collected as part of FFA data collection project. d. This includes catch by nationally registered vessels that may not have been landed onshore. e. Japan Customs (<https://www.customs.go.jp/toukei/info/index.htm>) (excludes frozen whole tuna). f. NMFS ([http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/trade/monthly\\_data/TradeDataCountryMonth.html](http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/trade/monthly_data/TradeDataCountryMonth.html)). g UN Comtrade Database

## C17 Papua New Guinea - Catch and catch values

	Units	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>National waters</b>																	
<b>Catch</b>	tonnes	516,090	492,111	735,683	639,327	590,430	619,145	345,433	190,765	351,638	392,159	375,348	380,941	483,315	481,590	710,997	438,112
Longline		3,300	4,071	3,097	2,938	4,306	1,342	1,970	2,125	6,026	6,308	8,180	7,617	2,970	2,822	11,965	6,179
Purse seine		512,790	488,040	732,586	636,389	586,124	617,803	343,463	188,640	345,612	385,851	367,168	373,324	480,345	478,768	699,032	431,933
<b>Value of catch</b>	US\$ mill	933	637	1,049	1,211	1,330	1,316	559	259	571	783	700	624	734	749	1,303	888
Longline		21	26	21	25	34	10	14	12	35	41	57	47	16	18	78	38
Purse seine		911	611	1,028	1,186	1,296	1,306	545	247	536	742	643	577	718	730	1,225	850
<b>National fleet<sup>a</sup></b>																	
<b>Number of vessels</b>	number	61	60	67	74	78	66	67	73	82	82	70	64	44	40	47	45
Longline		19	20	19	25	27	15	12	20	15	15	14	14	6	0	10	11
Purse seine		42	40	48	49	51	51	55	53	67	67	56	50	38	40	37	34
<b>Catch</b>	tonnes	233,350	215,965	208,255	178,991	240,054	221,890	236,826	215,764	302,691	308,489	313,869	267,351	198,440	169,339	218,267	201,279
Longline		2,922	3,748	3,069	2,674	3,892	1,334	1,943	1,252	896	1,988	2,355	1,959	152	0	2,561	1,612
Purse seine		230,428	212,217	205,186	176,317	236,162	220,556	234,883	214,512	301,795	306,501	311,514	265,392	198,288	169,339	215,706	199,667
<b>Value of catch</b>	US\$ mill	424	282	292	340	552	483	374	271	452	591	559	419	299	259	398	406
Longline		20	24	21	23	31	10	14	8	7	12	19	14	1	0	17	12
Purse seine		405	258	271	317	521	473	360	263	445	579	540	406	297	259	380	394

Notes: a. Domestically flagged and locally-based foreign charters, obtained from SC annual reports. Catch data from SPC CES dataset and values of catch from FFA values tables.

## C18 Papua New Guinea – Economic contribution

	Units	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Licence and access fee revenue <sup>a</sup>	US\$ mill	45.7	31.1	55.1	62.1	71.3	84.3	92.0	95.7	119.5	94.1	114.4	93.3	110.3	123.0	124.6	97.1
Onshore processing volumes <sup>b</sup>	tonnes	45,000	56,709	49,879	51,545	63,214	66,673	67,181	66,490	65,318	85,000	87,272	107,250	111,094	117,483	109,307	79,210
Employment <sup>c</sup>	number	7,808	7,269	7,086	7,295	8,329	8,964	10,124	11,440	10,828	11,328	10,651	12,906	13,317	14,765	13,290	11,381
Exports <sup>d</sup>	US\$ mill																
EU <sup>e</sup>		26.4	38.4	37.8	65.9	106.7	149.4	114.3	120.4	115.6	180.2	190.9	197.0	216.5	226.3	254.7	202.8
Japan <sup>f</sup>		11.9	6.1	4.2	11.5	13.9	4.5	6.4	4.7	7.3	15.8	13.8	2.4	0.2	0.03	1.2	2.3
Thailand <sup>g</sup>		9.9	24.6	18.0	20.8	32.4	9.8	20.7	63.7	124.5	125.1	138.3	70.1	11.2	0.6	20.0	50.8
US <sup>h</sup>		13.2	17.5	12.7	12.8	5.7	5.6	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Asia <sup>i</sup>					50.9	76.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	240	266	308	0	0
Oceania <sup>i</sup>					1.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	3.3	4.6	0	0
Others <sup>i</sup>					0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	2.3	0	0	0

Notes: a. 2012-14, FFA estimates. 2015-20, PNG National Fisheries Authority (NFA). 2021-2023, FFA estimate b. The volume processed refers only to longline/purse seine catch processed to some form domestically onshore or on-board vessels; excludes volumes transhipped or delivered directly to offshore canneries. Data sourced primarily from CES but adjusted using SC annual reports where necessary and also from data collector. c. Includes harvest, processing and ancillary services sectors, observers and government employees (artisanal sector not included). Based on data collected as part of FFA data collection project. d. This includes catch by nationally registered vessels that may not have been landed onshore. e. EuroStats (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>). f. Japan Customs (<https://www.customs.go.jp/toukei/info/index.htm>) (excludes frozen whole tuna). g. Thai customs (<http://customs.go.th/index.php?view=normal>). h. NMFS ([http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/trade/monthly\\_data/TradeDataCountryMonth.html](http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/trade/monthly_data/TradeDataCountryMonth.html)). i UN Comtrade Database

## C19 Samoa - Catch and catch values

	Units	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>National waters</b>																	
<b>Catch</b>	tonnes	<b>2,923</b>	<b>3,572</b>	<b>3,347</b>	<b>2,752</b>	<b>3,257</b>	<b>2,052</b>	<b>1,386</b>	<b>2,239</b>	<b>3,540</b>	<b>2,450</b>	<b>1,844</b>	<b>1,883</b>	<b>1,869</b>	<b>1,308</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>1,463</b>
Longline		2,796	3,422	3,090	1,932	2,353	2,022	1,090	1,160	1,086	2,219	1,771	1,877	1,381	1,093	854	1,463
Purse seine		127	150	257	820	904	30	296	1,079	2,454	231	73	6	488	215	166	0
<b>Value of catch</b>	US\$ mill	<b>9.3</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>
Longline		9.1	11.6	11.2	8.8	10.0	7.2	4.6	4.8	4.4	9.3	7.8	8.5	7.1	4.8	3.7	6.2
Purse seine		0.2	0.2	0.4	1.4	1.9	0.1	0.4	1.3	3.6	0.4	0.1	0.01	0.7	0.3	0.3	0
<b>National fleet<sup>a</sup></b>																	
<b>Number of vessels</b>	number	<b>44</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>20</b>
Longline		44	42	50	46	36	39	42	53	68	53	53	18	15	12	16	20
<b>Catch</b>	tonnes	<b>2,796</b>	<b>3,422</b>	<b>3,090</b>	<b>1,932</b>	<b>2,353</b>	<b>2,022</b>	<b>1,102</b>	<b>1,160</b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>3,231</b>	<b>2,190</b>	<b>3,530</b>	<b>2,335</b>	<b>1,563</b>	<b>1,990</b>	<b>2,711</b>
Longline		2,796	3,422	3,090	1,932	2,353	2,022	1,102	1,160	1,273	3,231	2,190	3,530	2,335	1,563	1,990	2,711
<b>Value of catch</b>	US\$ mill	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>
Longline		9	12	11	9	10	7	5	5	5	14	10	16	12	7	9	12

Notes: a. Domestically flagged and locally-based foreign charters, obtained from SC annual reports. Catch data from SPC CES dataset and values of catch from FFA values tables.

## C20 Samoa – Economic contribution

	Units	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Licence and access fee revenue <sup>a</sup>	US\$ mill	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.3	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Onshore processing volumes <sup>b</sup>	tonnes	na	2,259	4,261	1,873	2,725	2,209	1,344	1,329	5,702	7,284	5,107	5,539	5,539	2,066	9,800	12,400
Employment <sup>c</sup>	number	387	293	414	395	415	325	327	327	387	273	246	346	328	328	325	349
Exports <sup>d</sup>	US\$ mill																
Japan <sup>e</sup>		0.01	0.003	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.000	0.757	0.592	0.229	0.062	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand <sup>f</sup>		0	0.52	0	0.21	1.74	0	0	0	0	0	0.18	1.02	0	0	0	0
US <sup>g</sup>		0.50	0.65	0.34	0.34	0.18	0.01	0	0.52	0.73	0.45	0.63	0.30	0.02	0	0	0
Other Asia <sup>h</sup>		0	0	0	0	0.09	0	0	0.52	0.54	0.15	0.15	0	0	0	0	0
Oceania <sup>h</sup>		4.90	6.00	5.14	6.26	6.6	4.4	1.8	9.7	13.0	10.0	4.7	2.7	2	2	1	0
Others <sup>h</sup>		0	0.0003	0	0	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes: na not available. a. FFA estimates. b. The volume processed refers only to longline/purse seine catch processed to some form domestically onshore or on-board vessels; excludes volumes transhipped or delivered directly to offshore canneries. Data sourced primarily from CES but adjusted using SC annual reports where necessary and also from data collector. c. Includes harvest, processing and ancillary services sectors, observers and government employees (artisanal sector not included). Based on data collected as part of FFA data collection project. d. This includes catch by nationally registered vessels that may not have been landed onshore. e. Japan Customs (<https://www.customs.go.jp/toukei/info/index.htm>) (excludes frozen whole tuna). f. Thai customs (<http://customs.go.th/index.php?view=normal>). g. NMFS ([http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/trade/monthly\\_data/TradeDataCountryMonth.html](http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/trade/monthly_data/TradeDataCountryMonth.html)). h. UN Comtrade Database

## C21 Solomon Islands - Catch and catch values

	Units	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>National waters</b>																	
<b>Catch</b>	<i>tonnes</i>	144,209	141,851	180,989	177,888	97,888	131,738	89,226	126,341	165,215	172,012	89,885	74,035	108,096	121,666	155,380	58,990
Longline		15,804	21,534	17,174	15,072	18,326	17,106	29,579	25,314	10,493	12,713	17,755	14,751	7,458	7,687	13,704	10,372
Pole and line		2,876	556	0	871	2,135	1,666	1,532	812	1,453	1,127	1,080	1,128	1,214	1,211	1,283	0
Purse seine		125,529	119,761	163,815	161,945	77,427	112,966	58,115	100,215	153,269	158,172	71,050	58,156	99,424	112,768	140,393	48,618
<b>Value of catch</b>	<i>US\$ mill</i>	304	260	322	392	292	327	262	283	297	366	237	181	195	214	326	155
Longline		78	109	106	101	118	84	167	155	62	71	112	89	50	45	83	63
Pole and line		6.0	1.4	0.0	1.5	4.6	3.5	2.3	1.0	2.8	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.1	0.0
Purse seine		220	150	215	290	170	240	92	126	232	293	123	90	143	167	241	92
<b>National fleet<sup>a</sup></b>																	
<b>Number of vessels</b>	<i>number</i>	171	193	146	144	143	134	144	155	8	10	50	65	43	41	57	43
Longline		163	174	132	130	128	122	137	147	0	0	40	54	32	33	47	33
Purse seine		8	19	14	14	15	12	7	8	8	10	10	11	11	8	10	10
<b>Catch</b>	<i>tonnes</i>	45,350	44,734	40,098	46,011	41,856	42,941	62,033	61,582	61,065	46,768	61,639	67,320	39,834	49,416	47,502	39,590
Longline		27,974	26,851	27,134	19,579	13,249	16,506	30,076	31,978	4,284	0	7,682	9,219	5,130	5,839	9,141	8,357
Pole and line		1,340	0	0	871	2,135	1,666	1,532	811	711	1,055	1,080	1,121	1,200	1,211	1,283	0
Purse seine		16,036	17,883	12,964	25,561	26,472	24,769	30,425	28,793	56,070	45,713	52,877	56,980	33,504	42,366	37,078	31,233
<b>Value of catch</b>	<i>US\$ mill</i>	123	115	122	131	144	127	222	224	110	88	149	149	86	102	127	113
Longline		92	93	104	82	80	70	170	187	25	0	55	60	35	36	60	54
Pole and line		2.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	4.6	3.5	2.3	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.1	0.0
Purse seine		29	22	18	48	59	54	50	36	84	86	92	88	50	65	65	59

Notes: a. Domestically flagged and locally-based foreign charters, obtained from SC annual reports. Catch data from SPC CES dataset and values of catch from FFA values tables.

## C22 Solomon Islands – Economic contribution

	Units	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Licence and access fee revenue <sup>a</sup>	US\$ mill	18.3	15.3	19.1	23.5	22.6	23.4	29.0	39.5	33.4	60.2	35.1	26.8	38.2	28.5	24.2	25.5
Onshore processing volumes <sup>b</sup>	tonnes	11,000	11,544	15,558	19,700	12,796	24,789	40,487	28,501	24,239	18,691	20,819	28,231	26,357	40,164	44,832	42,632
Employment <sup>c</sup>	number	939	988	1,000	1,767	1,995	2,023	2,392	2,348	2,675	3,098	3,270	3,247	3,549	3,437	3,797	3,968
Exports <sup>d</sup>	US\$ mill																
EU <sup>e</sup>		15.1	12.0	12.0	27.1	32.7	33.1	49.4	46.8	35.2	44.6	58.0	60.5	58.8	52.6	65.1	75.4
Japan <sup>f</sup>		2.8	0.6	0.9	1.5	2.7	3.4	4.8	0.8	2.2	2.4	5.0	3.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0
Thailand <sup>g</sup>		27.0	11.7	16.1	26.4	21.7	20.5	9.9	11.6	14.5	30.2	27.4	36.6	17.1	4.1	4.8	17.9
US <sup>h</sup>		0	0	0	0	0.9	8.0	6.9	2.5	1.3	2.3	1.6	3.7	2.2	0	0	0
Other Asia <sup>i</sup>		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0.1	0.8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oceania <sup>i</sup>		0	2.2	0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.1	0.0	3.4	0	0	0	0	0

Notes: a. 2008-2012, FFA estimates. 2013-19, Government of Solomon Islands Final Budget Outcome 2019 (and earlier) provided in SBD. 2020-23, Solomon Island approved recurrent estimates 2022 provided in SBD and converted to USD using IMF exchange rate and converted to USD using IMF exchange rate. b. The volume processed refers only to the purse seine and longline catch processed to some form domestically onshore or on-board vessels; excludes volumes transhipped or delivered directly to offshore canneries. Data sourced primarily from CES but adjusted using SC annual reports where necessary; also from data collector. c. Based on data collected as part of FFA data collection project. d. This includes catch by nationally registered vessels that may not have been landed onshore. e. Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>). f. Japan Customs (<https://www.customs.go.jp/toukei/info/index.htm>) (excludes frozen whole tuna). g. Thai customs (<http://customs.go.th/index.php?view=normal>). h. NMFS ([http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/trade/monthly\\_data/TradeDataCountryMonth.html](http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/trade/monthly_data/TradeDataCountryMonth.html)). i. UN Comtrade Database

## C23 Tokelau - Catch and catch values

	Units	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>National waters</b>																	
<b>Catch</b>	<i>tonnes</i>	<b>3,936</b>	<b>7,255</b>	<b>3,988</b>	<b>20,256</b>	<b>21,005</b>	<b>15,671</b>	<b>26,896</b>	<b>47,440</b>	<b>8,602</b>	<b>36,220</b>	<b>39,552</b>	<b>8,997</b>	<b>18,411</b>	<b>6,898</b>	<b>5,436</b>	<b>5,217</b>
Longline		145	0	0	404	769	1	151	3,113	3,970	2,453	869	2,873	2,173	1,192	2,079	1,328
Purse seine		3,791	7,255	3,988	19,852	20,236	15,670	26,745	44,327	4,632	33,767	38,683	6,124	16,238	5,706	3,357	3,889
<b>Value of catch</b>	<i>US\$ mill</i>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>
Longline		0.5	0.0	0.0	3.4	6.3	0.0	1.2	14.4	18.5	10.5	4.1	12.8	11.2	6.3	10.2	6.2
Purse seine		6.5	8.6	5.1	33.9	43.5	32.7	39.4	53.2	6.7	61.0	64.6	8.8	22.4	8.1	5.7	7.0

## C24 Tokelau – Economic contribution

	Units	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Licence and access fee revenue<sup>a</sup></b>	<i>US\$ mill</i>	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	3.1	6.4	9.1	10.4	13.3	12.8	12.7	12.8	13.0	12.6	8.7	3.9
<b>Employment<sup>b</sup></b>	<i>number</i>	6	6	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7

Notes: na not available. a. 2008-10 FFA estimates. 2011-23 Tokelau Fisheries Management Agency. b. Includes observers and government employees (artisanal sector not included). Pers. comm. Feleti Tulafono and Rosita Mauai

## C25 Tonga - Catch and catch values

	Units	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>National waters</b>																	
<b>Catch</b>	tonnes	<b>592</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>1,346</b>	<b>2,347</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>1,735</b>	<b>2,836</b>	<b>2,278</b>	<b>1,427</b>	<b>2,387</b>	<b>1,969</b>	<b>2,037</b>	<b>1,802</b>	<b>2,668</b>
Longline		592	271	128	244	1,346	2,331	743	1,641	2,133	1,978	1,427	2,387	1,969	2,037	1,802	2,668
Purse seine		0	0	0	0	0	16	0	94	703	300	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Value of catch</b>	US\$ mill	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>
Longline		3.4	1.5	0.8	2.0	8.2	11.0	4.6	9.0	11.3	11.4	7.7	12.9	12.0	11.1	10.1	13.0
Purse seine		0	0	0	0	0	0.03	0.00	0.12	1.02	0.56	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>National fleet<sup>a</sup></b>																	
<b>Number of vessels</b>	number	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>
Longline		9	7	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	6	5	6	5	4	6	6
<b>Catch</b>	tonnes	<b>592</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>215</b>
Longline		592	271	128	224	171	147	250	357	400	435	262	233	182	235	293	215
<b>Value of catch</b>	US\$ mill	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Longline		3.4	1.5	0.8	1.9	1.5	1.1	1.9	2.5	2.9	3.2	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.6	2.1	1.5

Notes: a. Domestically flagged and locally-based foreign charters, obtained from SC annual reports. Catch data from SPC CES dataset and values of catch from FFA values tables.

## C26 Tonga – Economic contribution

	Units	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Licence and access fee revenue <sup>a</sup>	US\$ mill	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7
Onshore processing volumes <sup>b</sup>	tonnes	72	60	66	207	123	147	250	357	1,913	1,570	856	2,917	2,175	2,482	1,887	950
Employment <sup>c</sup>	number	57	61	66	54	45	45	148	148	255	273	273	309	268	311	301	328
Exports <sup>d</sup>	US\$ mill																
Japan <sup>e</sup>		0.7	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
US <sup>f</sup>		0.21	0.16	0.08	0.11	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.19	0.27	0.18	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.18	0.19	0.15
Other Asia <sup>g</sup>		0.03	0.02	0.04		0.14	0.04	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oceania <sup>g</sup>		0.03	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.0001	0.004	0.68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes: a. FFA estimates. b. The volume processed refers only to the purse seine and longline catch processed to some form domestically onshore or on-board vessels; excludes volumes transhipped or delivered directly to offshore canneries. Data sourced primarily from CES but adjusted using SC annual reports where necessary; also from data collector. c. Includes harvest, processing and ancillary services sectors, observers and government employees (artisanal sector not included). Based on data collected as part of FFA data collection project. d. This includes catch by nationally registered vessels that may not have been landed onshore. e. Japan Customs (<https://www.customs.go.jp/toukei/info/index.htm>) (excludes frozen whole tuna). f. NMFS ([http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/trade/monthly\\_data/TradeDataCountryMonth.html](http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/trade/monthly_data/TradeDataCountryMonth.html)). g. UN Comtrade Database

## C27 Tuvalu - Catch and catch values

	Units	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>National waters</b>																	
<b>Catch</b>	tonnes	42,809	66,536	67,735	60,512	68,757	56,939	98,922	76,842	123,821	57,249	89,859	121,294	89,920	78,896	61,111	49,334
Longline		708	1,177	2,876	1,747	2,302	2,508	1,805	1,497	5,933	4,125	3,254	6,232	1,957	958	854	747
Pole and line		189	1	0	0	0	0	382	0	5	3	0	3,561	1,265	226	0	0
Purse seine		41,912	65,358	64,859	58,765	66,455	54,431	96,735	75,345	117,883	53,121	86,605	111,501	86,698	77,712	60,257	48,587
<b>Value of catch</b>	US\$ mill	77	84	104	116	160	126	155	100	207	122	167	206	138	118	107	93
Longline		4.2	7.4	20.9	13.9	17.1	12.3	11.9	8.9	37.5	25.4	21.9	38.5	13.4	6.5	5.2	5.5
Pole and line		0.45	0.003	0	0	0	0	0.90	0	0.01	0.01	0	6.47	3.72	0.45	0	0
Purse seine		72	77	83	102	143	114	142	91	170	96	145	161	121	111	101	88
<b>National fleet<sup>a</sup></b>																	
<b>Number of vessels</b>	number	0	1	1	7	7	3	3	3	3	4	3	2	4	7	7	7
Longline		0	0	0	6	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Purse seine		0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	6	6	6
<b>Catch</b>	tonnes	0	4,426	10,552	7,960	13,346	11,821	6,137	5,043	6,261	6,081	11,437	6,999	9,950	29,732	41,422	47,609
Longline		0	0	0	575	2293	403	194	456	283	455	304	225	145	95	0	0
Purse seine		0	4,426	10,552	7,385	11,053	11,418	5,943	4,587	5,978	5,626	11,133	6,774	9,805	29,637	41,422	47,609
<b>Value of catch</b>	US\$ mill	0.04	5.25	13.94	22.75	52.52	26.56	10.36	8.69	11.20	14.06	21.30	11.62	14.76	43.91		
Longline		0	0	0	4.3	21.2	2.5	1.2	3.0	2.0	2.7	1.9	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0
Purse seine		0	5	14	13	24	24	9	6	9	11	19	10	14	43	70	90

Notes: a. Domestically flagged and locally-based foreign charters, obtained from SC annual reports. Catch data from SPC CES dataset and values of catch from FFA values tables.

## C28 Tuvalu – Economic contribution

	Units	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Licence and access fee revenue <sup>a</sup>	US\$ mill	7.2	7.2	6.6	9.4	8.7	17.5	14.4	22.9	24.6	20.6	37.5	25.8	30.4	32.3	30.6	29.2
Employment <sup>b</sup>	number	83	90	101	97	125	142	166	229	238	264	266	270	270	274	296	305
Exports <sup>c</sup>	US\$ mill																
Japan <sup>d</sup>		0.0	0.1	1.2	3.7	10.1	3.5	2.7	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.6	2.9
Thailand <sup>e</sup>		0.0	2.4	11.5	7.6	6.8	18.2	1.8	3.3	6.7	5.6	18.4	11.4	8.2	15.8	57.1	43.7

Notes: a. IMF Article IV Consultation Reports (2008-2012), Tuvalu National Budgets (2013-2016), Country Presentation at Fishing Revenue Workshop (Honiara, August 28, 2019), Tuvalu Annual Report (2019), and Tuvalu Fisheries Annual Reports (2019-2023). Data obtained in AUD, converted to USD using IMF exchange rates.. b. Includes harvest, processing and ancillary services sectors, observers and government employees (artisanal sector not included). Based on data collected as part of FFA data collection project. c. This includes catch by nationally registered vessels that may not have been landed onshore. d. Japan Customs (<https://www.customs.go.jp/toukei/info/index.htm>) (excludes frozen whole tuna). e. Thai customs (<http://customs.go.th/index.php?view=normal>).

## C29 Vanuatu - Catch and catch values

	Units	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>National waters</b>																	
<b>Catch</b>	tonnes	<b>7,840</b>	<b>7,534</b>	<b>6,544</b>	<b>8,713</b>	<b>6,137</b>	<b>8,434</b>	<b>8,007</b>	<b>7,693</b>	<b>9,747</b>	<b>11,322</b>	<b>7,120</b>	<b>8,136</b>	<b>5,828</b>	<b>2,117</b>	<b>6,325</b>	<b>3,760</b>
Longline		7,689	7,534	6,544	8,617	5,933	8,434	8,007	7,641	9,747	11,322	7,120	8,136	5,681	2,117	6,325	3,760
Purse seine		151	0	0	96	204	0	0	52	0	0	0	0	147	0	0	0
<b>Value of catch</b>	US\$ mill	<b>31</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>16</b>
Longline		30	30	27	42	30	30	31	32	40	49	30	38	29	9	27	16
Purse seine		0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>National fleet<sup>a</sup></b>																	
<b>Number of vessels</b>	number	<b>79</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>44</b>
Longline		61	59	65	75	84	61	82	73	49	49	69	40	50	56	46	37
Purse seine		18	19	18	27	22	16	3	3	3	3	2	5	6	7	8	7
<b>Catch</b>	tonnes	<b>48,176</b>	<b>53,269</b>	<b>39,892</b>	<b>35,127</b>	<b>40,566</b>	<b>41,195</b>	<b>32,390</b>	<b>27,779</b>	<b>15,755</b>	<b>19,201</b>	<b>24,326</b>	<b>45,098</b>	<b>54,620</b>	<b>55,555</b>	<b>74,827</b>	<b>59,643</b>
Longline		9,459	11,901	16,173	11,744	13,566	14,995	11,875	19,434	11,361	12,354	11,798	10,704	8,249	10,307	6,331	5,554
Purse seine		38,717	41,368	23,719	23,383	27,000	26,200	20,515	8,345	4,394	6,847	12,528	34,394	46,371	45,248	68,496	54,089
<b>Value of catch</b>	US\$ mill	<b>102</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>139</b>
Longline		34	44	65	61	76	62	63	107	62	65	64	55	46	58	40	38
Purse seine		68	49	31	41	59	55	31	10	6	13	21	50	66	66	117	101

Notes: a. Domestically flagged and locally-based foreign charters, obtained from SC annual reports. Catch data from SPC CES dataset and values of catch from FFA values tables.

## C30 Vanuatu – Economic contribution

	Units	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Licence and access fee revenue <sup>a</sup>	US\$ mill	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.9	3.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.6	2.5	1.9
Onshore processing volumes <sup>b</sup>	tonnes	na	333	250	578	680	200	201	0	0	0	0	146	992	3,671	1,593	1,135
Employment <sup>c</sup>	number	206	206	210	217	229	295	313	312	280	291	295	258	314	319	328	340
Exports <sup>d</sup>	US\$ mill																
EU <sup>e</sup>		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan <sup>f</sup>		26.27	22.27	53.52	50.14	54.04	40.06	44.01	53.60	66.45	64.43	60.21	46.96	34.28	40.99	54.12	35.15
Thailand <sup>g</sup>		170.6	101.8	132.7	128.1	162.6	186.5	68.9	14.1	15.6	15.1	15.6	29.6	87.4	60.3	99.5	86.3
US <sup>h</sup>		0	0	0.003	0.20	1.11	0.10	0.44	0.20	0.08	0.19	0.05	0.002	0.01	0	0	0
Oceania <sup>i</sup>		0.1	0.3	2.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other <sup>i</sup>		0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes: na. not available. a. FFA estimates. b. The volume processed refers only to the purse seine and longline catch processed to some form domestically onshore or on-board vessels; excludes volumes transhipped or delivered directly to offshore canneries. Data sourced primarily from CES, SC annual reports and data collectors. c. Includes harvest, processing and ancillary services sectors, observers and government employees (artisanal sector not included). Based on data collected as part of FFA data collection project. d. This includes catch by nationally registered vessels that may not have been landed onshore. e. Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>). f. Japan Customs (<https://www.customs.go.jp/toukei/info/index.htm>) (excludes frozen whole tuna). g. Thai customs (<http://customs.go.th/index.php?view=normal>). h. NMFS ([http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/trade/monthly\\_data/TradeDataCountryMonth.html](http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/trade/monthly_data/TradeDataCountryMonth.html)).





# FFA

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