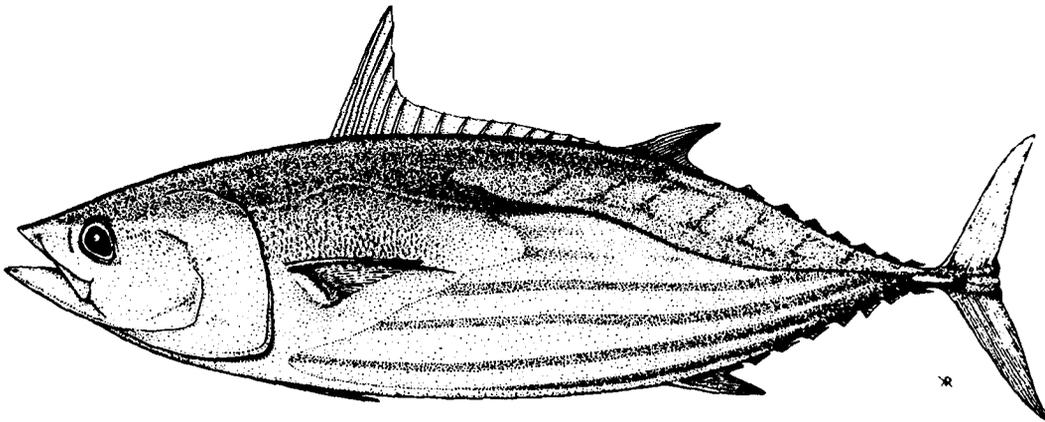


STANDING COMMITTEE ON TUNA AND BILLFISH

16-18 June 1993
Pohnpei
Federated States of Micronesia

WORKING PAPER 2

**STATUS OF TUNA FISHERIES IN THE SPC AREA DURING 1992,
WITH ANNUAL CATCHES FOR 1922—1938 AND 1952—1992**



Tuna and Billfish Assessment Programme
South Pacific Commission
Noumea, New Caledonia

June 1993

PREFACE

At the third meeting of the Standing Committee on Tuna and Billfish (SCTB) held in Noumea, New Caledonia, from 6 to 8 June 1990, the members of the committee called for the Tuna and Billfish Assessment Programme (TBAP) to compile fishery status reports, in order to facilitate the review by the SCTB of the TBAP work programme and to place the work of the TBAP in perspective.

The first status report, covering tuna fisheries in the SPC region during 1990, was presented as a working paper to the fourth meeting of the SCTB, held in Port Vila, Vanuatu, from 17 to 19 June 1991; this document was subsequently published as Tuna and Billfish Assessment Programme Technical Report No.27. The status report covering 1991, which was presented to the fifth meeting of the SCTB, held in Honolulu, Hawaii, from 17 to 19 June 1992, was published as Tuna and Billfish Assessment Programme Technical Report No.29.

The present document covers tuna fisheries in the SPC region during 1992. Historical statistics have not been revised as extensively as in the second status report, covering 1991, which included, in particular, major revisions of estimates of historical catches by the Japanese fleets and others. Revisions of historical statistics in the present document include estimates for the American purse seine fleet for 1981—1985, determined from daily catch and effort logsheet data, which have recently been compiled with assistance from the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, and estimates for Japanese longliners determined from data recently made available by the Japan Fisheries Agency covering 1981—1990.

The reports are arranged by gear type and fishing nation. The industrial fishing methods employed in the SPC region, and discussed herein, include longline, pole-and-line, purse seine and troll. Driftnet fishing in the SPC area ceased in 1991. Artisanal and subsistence tuna fisheries, though important in some SPC member countries, are not considered. Trends in catch and effort are discussed, with emphasis on events during 1992 for those fleets for which such information is available.

In the tables of historical catch and effort statistics, consideration is given to the four main commercial species caught in the SPC region: albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*), bigeye (*Thunnus obesus*), skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) and yellowfin (*Thunnus albacares*). Catches of other species are not discussed explicitly, and discards are ignored.

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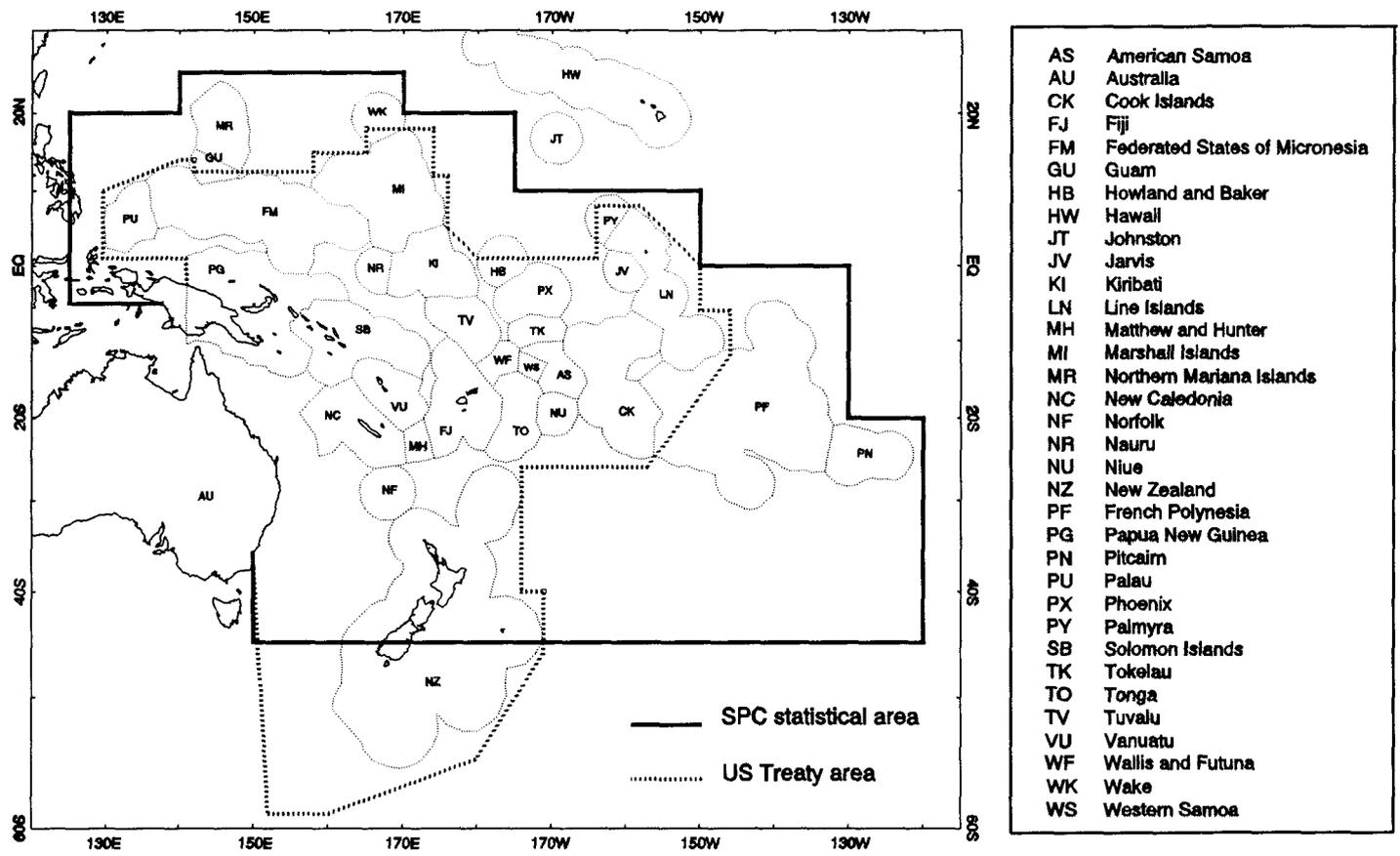


Figure 1. SPC statistical area

INTRODUCTION

Estimates of annual catches, 1922—1938 and 1952—1992, by countries or territories fishing for tuna in the SPC statistical area (Figure 1) using driftnet, longline, pole-and-line, purse seine and troll are presented. Special reference is made to events that occurred during 1992, whenever such information is available.

Historical statistics have been revised from those presented in Lawson (1992). In particular, estimates of Japanese longline catches, which previously covered FAO area 71, have been replaced with statistics covering the SPC statistical area, which were determined using data recently provided to SPC by the Fisheries Agency of Japan. Statistics for several domestic fleets, including Federated States of Micronesia purse seiners, Fijian longliners, French Polynesian longliners, Kiribati pole-and-line vessels, New Zealand longliners and Palauan pole-and-line vessels, have also been revised. Two tables covering American and Marshall Islands longliners based in Majuro have been added.

Whenever possible, the annual catch estimates were obtained from governments of the fishing nations. However, many of the statistics are from other sources. When no sources were available, an attempt was made to estimate catches from the information at hand. Extensive use was made of data held at SPC in the Regional Tuna Fisheries Database, which contains daily catch and effort data collected by SPC member countries from both domestic fleets and foreign fleets operating in their exclusive economic zones (EEZs).

Caution should be used in interpreting the statistics presented herein; in particular, many estimates for 1992 should be considered as preliminary. Table 52 summarises the quality of the catch statistics for each fleet.

Maps depicting the distribution of fishing effort were produced from daily logbook data held at SPC; however, coverage of the distant-water fleets is generally poor, particularly in high seas areas.

JAPANESE CATCHES IN MICRONESIA, 1922—1938

Japanese pole-and-line fishing started in the Central Western Pacific in 1922, with bases on several islands included in the Japanese trusteeship established at the end of World War One (Matsuda and Ouchi 1984). Skipjack fishing was accelerated during the 1920s by the construction of *katsuobushi* processing plants on Saipan, Truk, Pohnpei and Palau. Just prior to World War Two, there were 128 licensed pole-and-line vessels.

During the inter-war period, when Japanese fishermen expanded their fishing grounds into the SPC region, initially skipjack pole-and-line fishing was the dominant form of fishing. However, by 1926 almost all Japanese tuna longliners were converted to power-driven vessels, which resulted in an expansion of longline fishing grounds. In 1932/33, the Japanese government conducted the first mothership operation for tuna longline fishing in the area from the Nicobar Islands to Timor, proving the economic feasibility of the operation. By 1939, there were 72 Japan-based tuna longliners fishing in Micronesia, taking yellowfin, bigeye and swordfish.

Catches of skipjack, which are taken primarily by pole-and-line, remained under 1,000 mt from 1922 to 1929 (Table 1). During the 1930s, they grew rapidly, reaching 34,060 mt in 1937

(Table 1). Catches of other tuna species, which are taken primarily by longline, were 681 mt in 1937. In 1938, the most important catches by the Japanese were taken in Palau, followed by Chuuk, Saipan, Pohnpei, Yap and Jaluit.

DRIFTNET

Japan

The fleet of Japanese driftnet vessels targeted albacore in the South Pacific during the 1982/83—1989/90 seasons (Table 2). The number of vessels active increased to 65 during the 1988/89 season, then declined to 20 vessels during the 1989/90 season following the decision by the Fisheries Agency of Japan to restrict fishing effort. No vessels have operated since the 1989/90 season. The catch of albacore peaked during the 1988/89 season at 13,263 mt.

Korea

Only one driftnet vessel from Korea has fished in the South Pacific (Table 3). The vessel fished for albacore during the 1988/89 season, and caught 172 mt.

Taiwan

Taiwanese driftnet vessels commenced fishing for albacore in the South Pacific during the 1987/88 season (Table 4). Fishing effort peaked during the 1988/89 season, resulting in a catch of albacore by 71 vessels of 8,520 mt. Fishing effort declined considerably during the 1989/90 season and ceased entirely after the 1990/91 season.

LONGLINE

Australia

The Australian longline fleet is comprised of three groups of vessels: domestic vessels, chartered foreign vessels under Australian registration, and Australian/Japanese joint-venture vessels.

The domestic fleet is comprised of locally built vessels and ex-Japanese vessels. During 1991, there were five ex-Japanese longliners in the 85-vessel Australian domestic fleet. Longlining by domestic vessels occurs primarily in the coastal waters of New South Wales and southern Queensland, generally within 60 nautical miles of the coast. Vessels normally return to port each day, although two- or three-day trips have become common. In contrast to the ex-Japanese and joint-venture and charter vessels, which shoot between 1,800 and 3,000 hooks per set, the Australian-built domestic vessels use only about 200 to

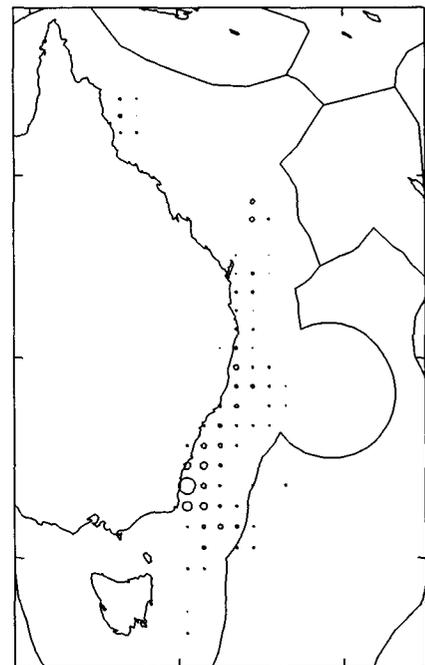


Figure 2. Australian longline effort, 1992

500 hooks. The hooking rate for the Australian-built vessels is usually greater than for the ex-Japanese vessels, due in part to greater selectivity by the domestic vessels of areas and days fished.

High-quality catches of yellowfin, bigeye and striped marlin (*Tetrapturus audax*) are flown to the fresh-chilled sashimi markets of Japan, while other species, such as broadbill swordfish (*Xiphius gladius*) and albacore, are sold on the domestic market (Bureau of Rural Resources 1989).

During 1991, four foreign longliners, including three Korean vessels and one Japanese vessel, were chartered by Australian companies to catch southern bluefin allocated to Australia under a trilateral agreement between Australia, Japan and New Zealand¹. The vessels were registered as Australian vessels and therefore fished under Commonwealth Fishing Boat licences.

During 1991, a joint-venture or collaborative agreement between the Tuna Longline Development Co-operation Pty Ltd (a consortium of Australian southern bluefin quota holders and Japanese interests) and the Australian government allowed a total of 21 Japanese vessels access to the Australian Fishing Zone (AFZ) during specified times².

Statistics for the domestic vessels, including ex-Japanese vessels but excluding charter and joint-venture vessels, are presented in Table 5. Domestic vessels caught an estimated 1,062 mt in 1992.

Federated States of Micronesia

During 1992, eight vessels were active, including four vessels based on Yap, two on Chuuk, one on Pohnpei and one on Kosrae (Table 6). Catch statistics for 1992 are currently unavailable.

Fiji

In 1989 and 1990, major investments were made in Fiji for the purpose of catching yellowfin and bigeye by longline for export. About 11 longliners were actively fishing in 1990. During 1992, 23 vessels were licensed. The total catch in 1992 by the 18 vessels for which data are available was 884 mt (Table 7).

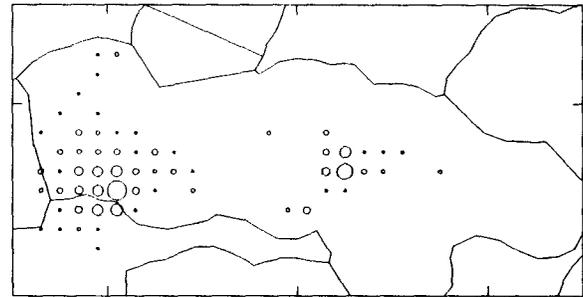


Figure 3. Federated States of Micronesia longline effort, 1992

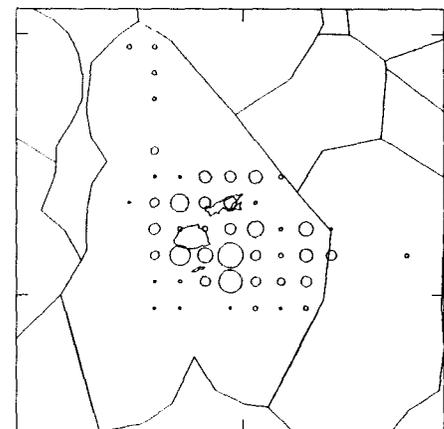


Figure 4. Fiji longline effort, 1992

¹ *Australian Fisheries*, Volume 50, December 1991

² *Australian Fisheries*, Volume 50, December 1991

Chartered Taiwanese vessels have operated in Fijian waters since 1975; these vessels are covered in the discussion of Taiwanese longliners below.

French Polynesia

The French Polynesian domestic longline fleet is composed of three types of vessels: deep-water longliners (*palangriers hauturiers*), which have operated since 1991; coastal longliners (*palangriers côtiers*), which began fishing in early 1992, and the *poti-marara*, artisanal vessels which target other species in addition to tuna (Abbes *et al* 1993).

Two 25 metre deep-water vessels began fishing in 1991. In 1992, they caught a total of 128 mt (Table 8).

The coastal longliner fleet includes over 20 vessels, of which 15 were active throughout 1992 (Table 9). These vessels, which include converted Tahitian pole-and-line vessels (*bontiers*) and new vessels, operate in the Society Islands and soak approximately 500 hooks per set. Detailed catch statistics are unavailable, however, the total catch in 1992 has been estimated at 150 mt.

The exact number of *poti-marara* has been difficult to determine, however, it has been estimated to be over 200. The catch of albacore by the *poti-marara* fleet during 1992 has been estimated at 160–170 mt.

Japan

The Japanese longline fleet currently operating in the SPC statistical area consists of two groups of vessels: distant-water vessels and vessels based in the SPC area.

Distant-water vessels (150–500 gross tonnes) have been active in the SPC area since the 1930s. After restrictions on the movement of Japanese vessels, imposed following World War Two, were lifted in 1952, the number of distant-water vessels in the SPC area increased consistently throughout the 1950s and 1960s. Catches reached 148,887 mt in 1962

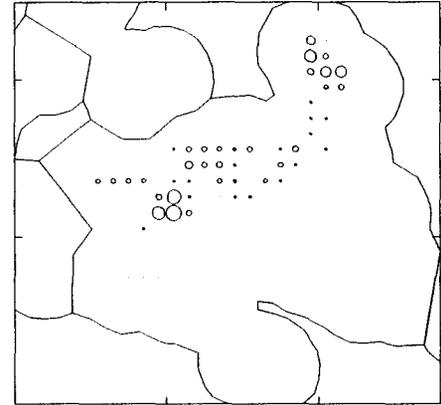


Figure 5. French Polynesian longline effort, 1992

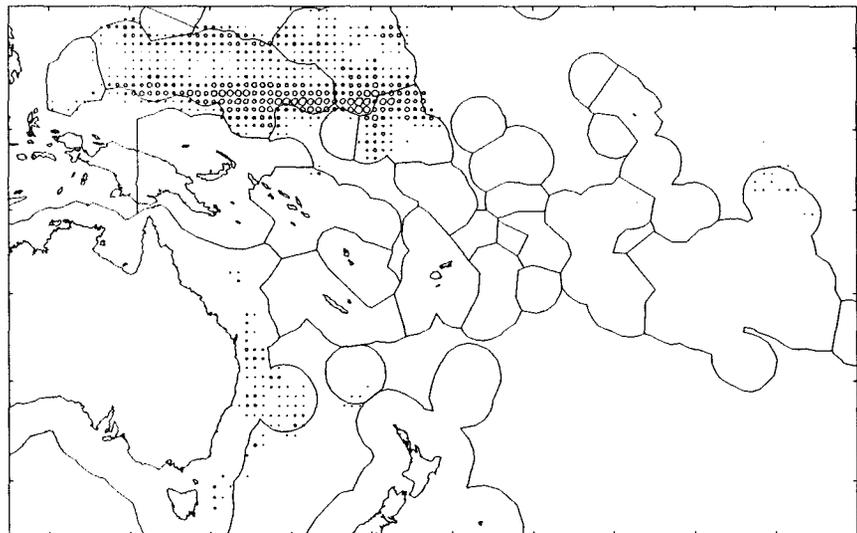


Figure 6. Japanese longline effort, 1992

(Table 10). During the 1970s and 1980s, the number of distant-water vessels declined as less efficient vessels were retired in response to rising costs of fishing. Distant-water longliners caught 61,045 mt in the SPC area during 1990.

Since late 1987, smaller vessels (all under 100 gross tonnes, many around 20 gross tonnes) have been based in Guam, and, more recently, Koror, Pohnpei and Yap. These vessels transshipped an estimated 4,734 mt from Guam, Pohnpei and Yap in 1992 (Table 11).

Korea

It has been reported that a major shift in operations from the Indian and Atlantic Oceans to the Pacific Ocean occurred during 1991, although catches in the Pacific Ocean increased only slightly.³

It has also been reported that fishing by Korean longliners targeting southern albacore was poor during the 1990/91 season and that this, combined with low prices for albacore, forced the fleet to redeploy to target bigeye and yellowfin.⁴ The number of Korean longliners based in Pago Pago, which include most of the vessels targeting albacore, dropped to eight in October 1991,⁵ from 25 vessels in 1989 and 20 vessels in 1990.

The most recent catch statistics available are for 1991, during which Korean longliners caught an estimated 36,274 mt in the Pacific Ocean (Table 11).

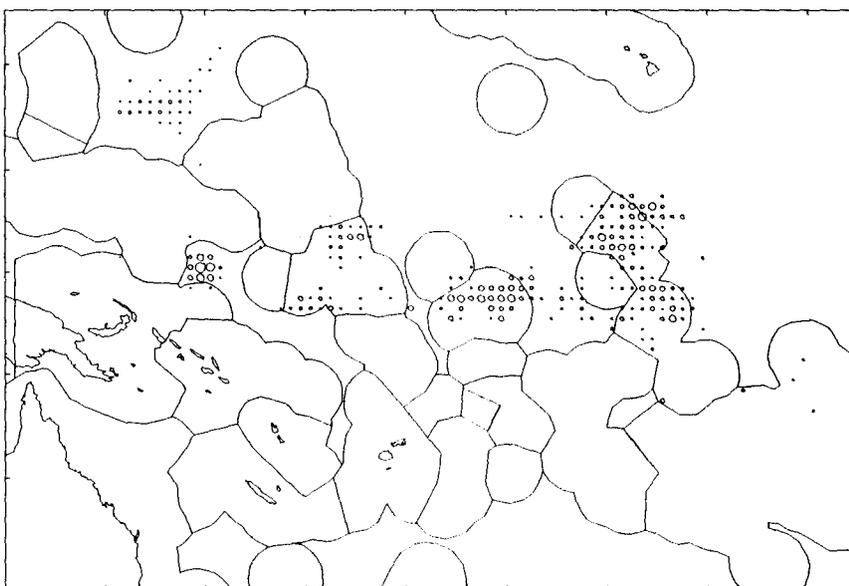


Figure 7. Korean longline effort, 1992

³ *Katsuo-Maguro Tsushin*, No. 6385, 2 October 1991, quoted in *Forum Fisheries Agency News Digest*, November—December 1991

⁴ *Forum Fisheries Agency News Digest*, April—May 1990

⁵ National Fisheries Research and Development Agency, personal communication, December 1991

Marshall Islands

During 1991, a 14 m ex-Taiwanese longliner, owned by a Taiwanese who is a naturalised Marshallese, operated from Majuro. The vessel developed engine trouble on 7 September 1991 and drifted until it was found south of Christmas Island on 21 February 1992.⁶

About ten other Taiwanese longliners, some of which are registered in the United States but crewed by Taiwanese, fished from Majuro during 1991—1992. These vessels are considered under *Taiwan longline* below.

During 1992, four vessels (*Ann 101*, *Ann 102*, *Latitude 7* and *Samantha*) fished during the second half of the year, transshipping 14 mt of bigeye and yellowfin (Table 13).

New Caledonia

The fleet of longliners based in Noumea, New Caledonia, has grown from one vessel in 1983 to seven vessels in 1990. The fleet fishes almost exclusively in the waters of New Caledonia, targeting albacore for the local market and yellowfin and bigeye for the Japanese sashimi markets.

During 1992, four vessels were active, exporting 930 mt, consisting of 56 per cent albacore, 25 per cent yellowfin and 12 per cent bigeye (Table 14).

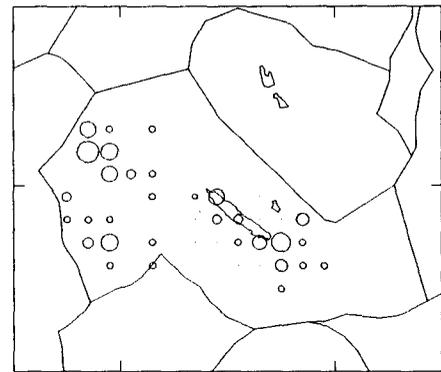


Figure 8. New Caledonian longline effort, 1992

New Zealand

Statistics reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to the fifth meeting of the South Pacific Albacore Research group in March 1993 indicate that 20 New Zealand longliners caught 706 mt of albacore in 1992, an increase from 325 mt caught by 14 vessels in 1991 (Table 15).

Solomon Islands

Domestic longliners fished in Solomon Islands waters during 1973 and 1976—1985. Two vessels were active each year. The maximum catch was 818 mt in 1980, including 564 mt of yellowfin, 98 mt of bigeye and 25 mt of albacore (Table 14).

Taiwan

The Taiwanese longliners fishing in the SPC statistical area fall into two groups. The smaller vessels based in Guam, Koror, Majuro, Pohnpei and Yap, mostly 20—80 gross tonnes, target on

⁶ Forum Fisheries Agency *News Digest*, March—April 1992

yellowfin and bigeye for sashimi. The distant-water vessels, mostly 150–250 gross tonnes, fish from base ports in American Samoa and Fiji and primarily target albacore for canning.

During 1992, Taiwanese longliners less than 100 gross tonnes transshipped an estimated 6,104 mt from Guam, Koror, Majuro, Pohnpei and Yap (Table 17).

The most recent statistics available for distant-water vessels cover 1990, during which the fleet caught an estimated 9,527 mt in the SPC area (Table 18).

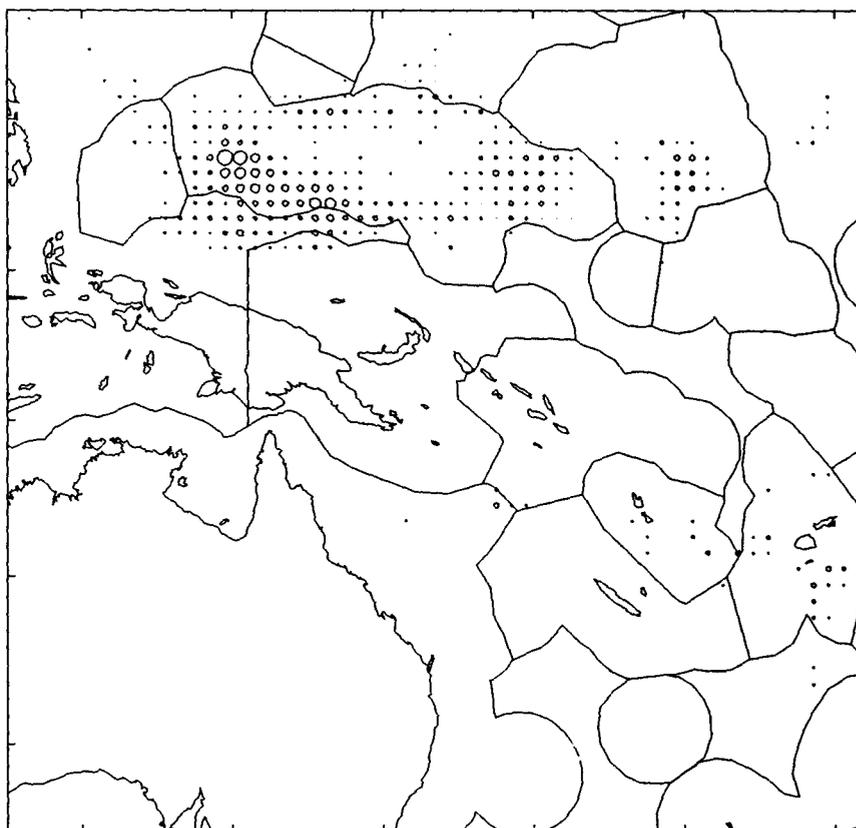


Figure 9. Taiwanese longline effort, 1992

Few data covering the distant-water longliners are held at SPC, therefore Figure 9 probably does not accurately depict the full distribution of fishing effort of these vessels.

Tonga

Tonga's single longline vessel was built of GRP construction in Japan in 1981. Since fishing began, in 1982, catches have averaged 290 mt annually, with a peak in 1985 of 370 mt (Table 19). During 1992, 255 mt were caught, including 199 mt of albacore.

United States

Three American longliners fished from Majuro, Marshall Islands, for a short period during 1991 and experienced disappointing catch rates.

During 1992, six vessels fished from Majuro, transshipping 153 mt of bigeye and yellowfin (Table 20).

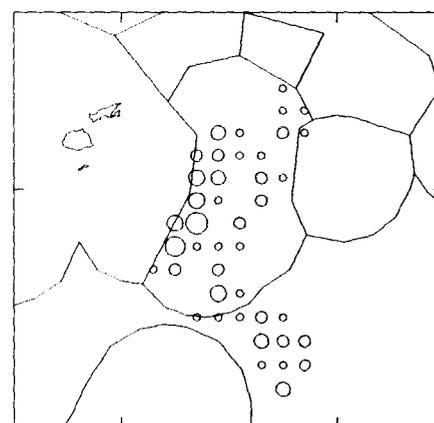


Figure 10. Tongan longline effort, 1992

POLE-AND-LINE

Australia

Based on catches estimated from daily logbook data, raised to account for incomplete coverage, the Australian vessels using pole-and-line caught approximately 354 mt in 1992, down from an estimated 1,036 mt in 1991 (Table 21).

Fiji

The Fijian pole-and-line fleet has consisted of vessels owned by Ika Corporation, chartered Japanese vessels, and other private vessels. The fishery is seasonal, usually from November to August. During 1992, 11 vessels were active; the 1992 catch of 4,105 mt was slightly less than the 1980—1991 average catch of 4,279 mt (Table 22).

French Polynesia

The *bonitier* fleet of French Polynesia has been active since at least 1975 (Table 23). Annual catches averaged 918 mt during 1979—1991. The 1992 catch was 575 mt, including 459 mt of skipjack and 87 mt of yellowfin.

Japan

The Japanese pole-and-line fishery in the SPC area, which commenced in 1922, peaked at 155,312 mt in 1977 (Table 24). Thereafter, the fishery contracted in response to rising costs of fishing and reduced access to fishing grounds resulting from the implementation of EEZs by SPC member countries. Logbook data held at SPC cover 317 vessels in 1980, whereas only 32 vessels were active during 1992. Fishing effort in the SPC area was reduced during 1992, due to poor catch rates. Many vessels fished in temperate waters to the north of the SPC area, catching a greater proportion of albacore than usual.

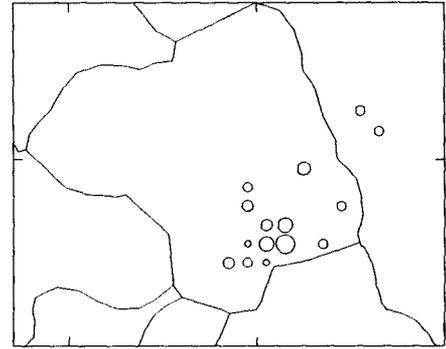


Figure 11. American longline effort, 1992

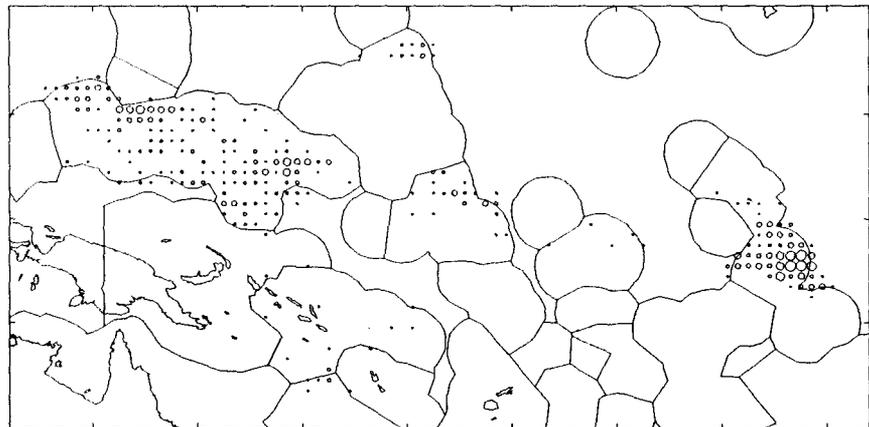


Figure 12. Japanese pole-and-line effort, 1992

Kiribati

Since 1987, several of the vessels have fished in the waters of Fiji on a seasonal basis, usually from November to April. In late 1990, four of the five vessels fished in the waters of Solomon Islands. Following poor fishing and mechanical problems in 1990, during 1991 fishing effort was reduced; two vessels were active for six months, one vessel was active for two months and one vessel did not fish. During 1992, two vessels were active for the whole year, one vessel was active for four months and one vessel did not fish. The catch during 1992 amounted to 554 mt, including 248 mt of skipjack and 303 mt of yellowfin (Table 25).

New Caledonia

The pole-and-line fleet was established in 1981 with one vessel; it expanded to three vessels in 1982 (Table 26). The fishery closed in 1983 due to economic conditions prevalent at the time (Hallier 1984).

New Zealand

Three pole-and-line vessels were active in the waters of New Zealand during 1990—1991 (Table 27), while one New Zealand-registered vessel was active in the waters of Solomon Islands during 1991. The three vessels operating in the waters of New Zealand caught 1.2 mt of albacore in 1991, while the vessel operating in the waters of Solomon Islands caught 116 mt, including 114 mt of skipjack and 2 mt of yellowfin.

Palau

The Van Camp Sea Food Company established cold storage facilities at Koror in 1964 for the transshipment of tuna landed by Okinawan pole-and-line vessels owned by Van Camp. The fleet operated until 1982. According to logbook data held at SPC, the maximum number of vessels was reached in 1981, when 36 vessels were active (Table 28). Catches grew from 1,178 mt in 1964 to 8,442 mt in 1970; thereafter catches were variable.

A locally-owned 25 gross tonnage pole-and-line vessel has operated in Palau since 1985. The vessel caught 75 mt during 1992.

Papua New Guinea

Pole-and-line fishing in Papua New Guinea commenced first out of Manus and Madang for a short period, then out of Kavieng, New Ireland, in 1970 (Tuna Programme 1983). The fishery grew from one joint-venture company and 2,431 mt caught in 1970 to four companies and 41,780 mt caught in 1974 (Table 29). Okinawan-style (59 gross tonnes) pole-and-line vessels were predominant in the fishery, catching 90 per cent skipjack and operating in groups serviced by a mothership with freezer and storage facilities. The fishery ceased operations in 1981, then recommenced in October 1984 and continued until late 1985.

Solomon Islands

Two companies, Solomon-Taiyo Ltd and National Fisheries Development Corporation (NFD), developed the pole-and-line fishery in Solomon Islands. NFD was sold in 1990 to British Columbia Packers Ltd and is now operated in association with a BC Packers associate, Mar Fishing Company, based in the Philippines.

Catches usually consist of about 95 per cent skipjack, 2 to 3 per cent yellowfin, with the remainder rainbow runner (*Elegatis bipinnulatus*), dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*) and island bonito (*Euthynnus affinis*).

The total catch in 1992 was 19,737 mt, considerably below the 1983—1991 average catch of 28,923 mt (Table 30) due to poor catch rates.

Tuvalu

In 1981, the National Fishing Corporation of Tuvalu (NAFICOT) received a 173 gross tonne pole-and-line vessel, *Te Tautai*, through bilateral aid from the Japanese government. From the start of operations, April 1982, the *Te Tautai* operated in Fijian waters, managed under an agreement with Ika Corporation. The *Te Tautai* fished in Solomon Islands during most of 1987 and 1988; the annual catch peaked at 1,090 mt in Solomon Islands waters in 1988 (Table 31). From December 1989 to December 1992, the *Te Tautai* was under charter to the South Pacific Commission for the Regional Tuna Tagging Project.

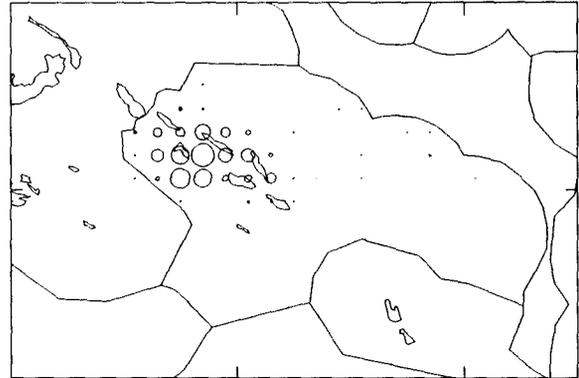


Figure 13. Solomon Islands pole-and-line effort, 1992

PURSE SEINE

Australia

Data held at SPC covering the activities of Australian purse seiners off the east coast of Australia, in the SPC statistical area, go back to 1975 (Table 32), though it is known that purse seiners caught skipjack tuna before then. In most cases, skipjack catches have been incidental catches while targeting on southern bluefin. In early 1991, 10 vessels were endorsed to operate in the east coast tuna purse seine fishery, with 8 permitted to fish within 50 nautical miles of the coast and two permitted to fish outside 50 nautical miles.⁷ During the 1992 skipjack season, nine vessels fished, catching an estimated 484 mt (Table 32).

Since at least 1988, Australian purse seiners have fished outside the Australian Fishing Zone (AFZ), in the waters of the Federated States of Micronesia, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands (Table 33). During 1992, five vessels operated in the waters of the Federated States of Micronesia, one of which also fished in the waters of Papua New Guinea. Three of the vessels fished in the Federated States of Micronesia under the Caroline Fishing Company, a three-way joint-venture in the Federated States of Micronesia involving the State of Pohnpei, the National Fisheries Corporation, and Kailis and France Pty Ltd of Australia (Micronesian Maritime Authority 1990). The catch of Australian purse seiners fishing outside the AFZ was at least 5,128 mt in 1992.

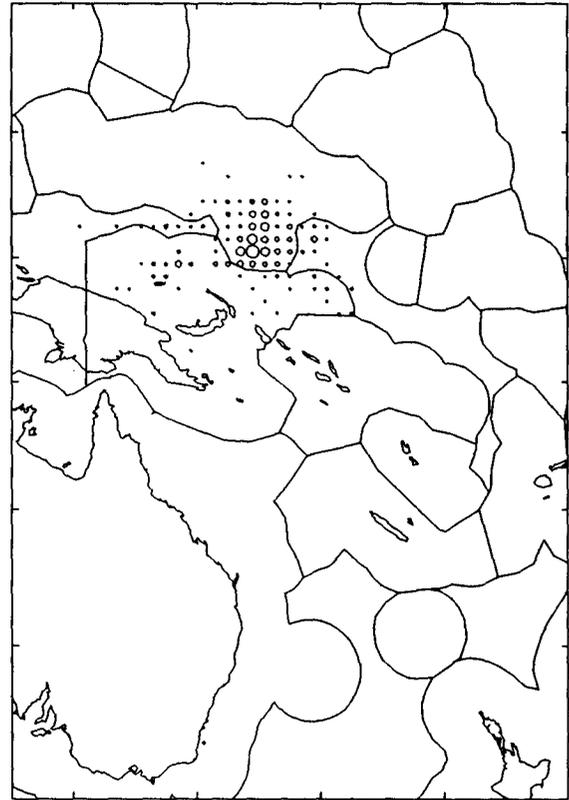


Figure 14. Australian purse seine effort, 1992

Federated States of Micronesia

Three purse seiners operated by Yap Fishing Corporation began fishing in 1991 and caught 5,551 mt (Table 34). In 1992, a fourth vessel, which had fished under the United States multilateral treaty until late September 1992, joined the Micronesian fleet. Together, the four vessels caught 9,556 mt in 1992.

⁷ Australian Fisheries Service *Tuna Newsletter*, May 1991

Indonesia

During 1987—1990, three French-built purse seiners (632—765 gross tonnes) operated by a French—Indonesian joint-venture company (Anon 1988) have operated in the waters of SPC member countries on a part-time basis, also fishing in Indonesian waters and on the high seas.

In 1988, their total annual catch was 13,000 mt (Table 35); 3,859 mt, or 30 per cent, were reported on daily catch and effort logsheets to have been caught in the waters of SPC member countries.

Japan

Purse seine trials in the SPC area began around 1960 (Matsuda and Ouchi 1984). Since 1985, the number of single seiners licensed by the Fisheries Agency of Japan to fish in the SPC area has been limited to 31 vessels; two or three other vessels with special licences for exploratory fishing have fished there occasionally (Anon 1989b). At the outset of the fishery, almost all Japanese purse seiners were of the same type, 499 gross tonnes with a carrying capacity of 550 tonnes. In recent years several 550-tonne capacity purse seiners have been replaced with vessels of 750-tonne capacity.

Japanese group seiners operate with one catcher vessel, usually of 116 gross tonnes, one or two carrier vessels of about 325 gross tonnes, and an anchor vessel of 45 gross tonnes. The fishery is seasonal, with vessels usually operating in the region from February to May. Group seiners first operated in the region in 1980, in the waters of the Federated States of Micronesia. The number of group seiners licensed by the Fisheries Agency of Japan to fish in the SPC area has been limited to seven.

The catch by Japanese seiners in 1992 was 184,105 mt, including 67 per cent skipjack and 30 per cent yellowfin (Table 36). The 1992 catch represents an increase of 13,980 mt, or 8 per cent, over the 1991 catch. The average catch per vessel, for those vessels operating in the SPC area throughout 1992, was 5,948 mt, while the maximum catch per vessel was 8,273 mt.

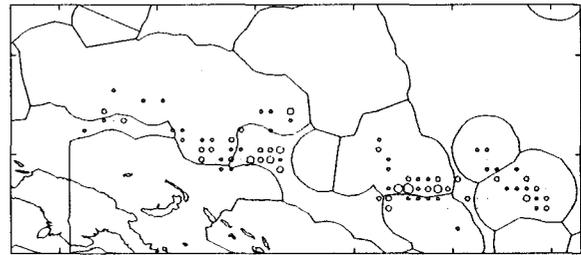


Figure 15. Micronesian purse seine effort, 1992

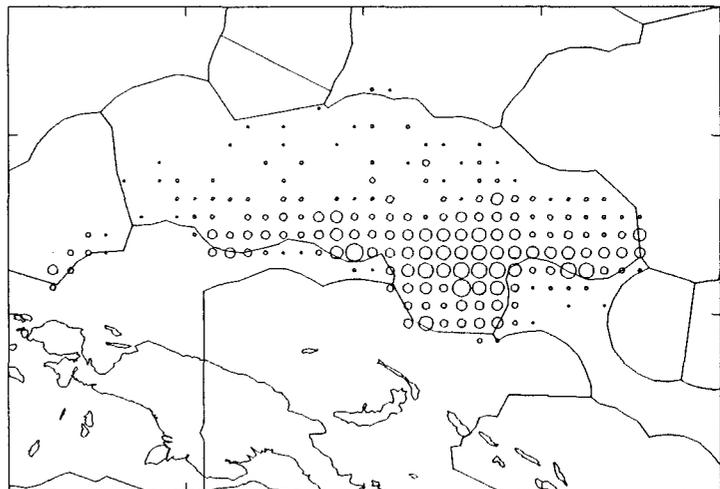


Figure 16. Japanese purse seine effort, 1992

Korea

During 1992, the Korean purse seine fleet numbered 36 vessels (Table 37) and caught 201,576 mt, considerably less than the 1991 catch of 251,733 mt. The average catch by Korean vessels in 1992 was 5,448 mt, compared to 6,804 mt in 1991. The highest catch per vessel in 1992 was 9,155 mt, compared to 11,990 mt in 1992.

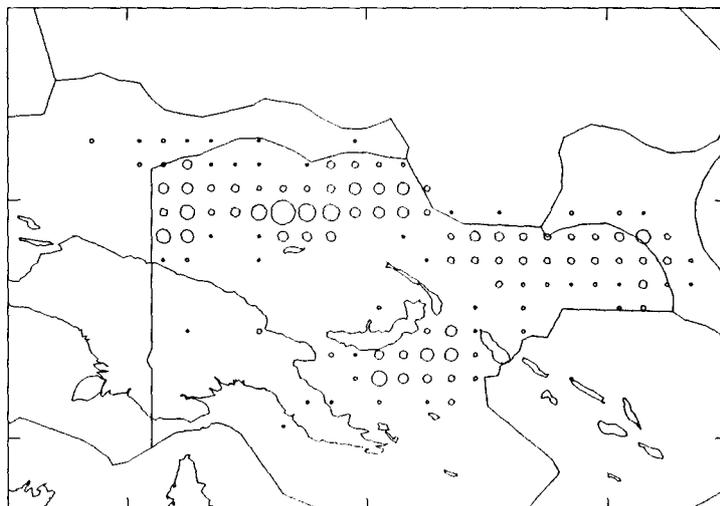


Figure 17. Korean purse seine effort, 1992

Marshall Islands

Koorale, the first purse seiner owned by the Marshall Islands government (in a joint venture with an American captain), began fishing in December 1989. A second joint-venture vessel, *Bold Fleet*, was purchased in 1990. The Marshall Islands vessels are licensed to fish under the *Treaty on fisheries between certain Pacific Island states and the United States*; catch statistics for the Marshall Islands seiners are included in the table for American purse seiners.

Mexico

Two Mexican purse seiners fished under an agreement with the Federated States of Micronesia in 1984. The vessels fished for 167 days and caught 3,191 mt, for an average catch rate of 19.1 mt per day (Table 38).

New Zealand

The purse seine fishery for skipjack in New Zealand takes place during the southern summer months. From statistics provided by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the New Zealand purse seine fleet, excluding chartered American vessels, caught 6,720 mt during 1991 (Table 39).

Philippines

Two companies in the Philippines operate purse seiners in the waters of SPC member countries. An estimated 12 vessels fished in Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands

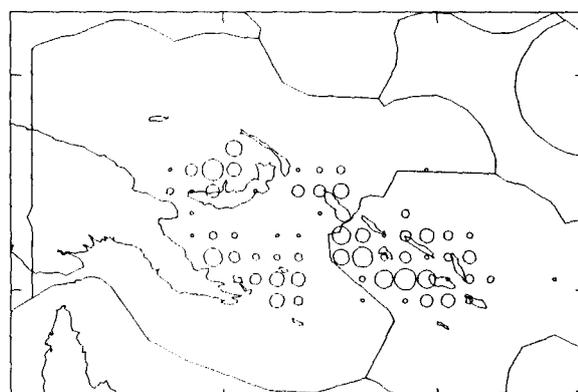


Figure 18. Filipino purse seine effort, 1992

during 1991, including two Philippine-flagged vessels which operated in a Papua New Guinea joint venture (with Korean and Singapore interests) based in Madang, Papua New Guinea (Table 37). The Philippine vessels make extensive use of payaos (anchored rafts) to attract the fish.

The catch in the SPC area during 1991 reported on logbooks received at SPC was 16,557 mt, although the total catch, both inside the SPC area and in the waters of the Philippines and, more recently, Indonesia, may have been substantially greater.

Solomon Islands

In 1980, trials were conducted by a Japanese group seine operation. In 1984, Solomon Taiyo Ltd (STL) was established and purchased the purse seiner and associated vessels. During 1990, STL acquired a second group seiner. The original group seiner sank in 1991, with a loss of crew. A 995 gross tonne Taiwanese purse seiner has been chartered by STL since 1987.

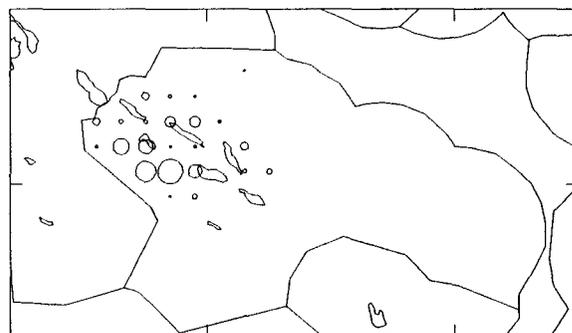


Figure 19. Solomon Islands purse seine effort, 1992

Two single seiners of 500 gross tonnes, built by National Fisheries Development Ltd (NFD), began fishing in 1988. In January 1990, one of the two NFD seiners was transferred to STL; the vessel stopped fishing in August 1990 because of the need for repairs. NFD was sold in 1990 to BC Packers Ltd and is now operated in association with its Philippines-based associate, Mar Fishing Company. In December 1990, Filipinos joined the crew of the remaining NFD seiner.

The total catch by the three vessels active in 1992 was 11,179 mt (Table 41). While catch rates dropped considerably during 1992, fishing effort increased, therefore the 1992 catch was similar to the 1991 catch of 10,030 mt.

Soviet Union

The first year-round purse seining in the Western Pacific by the ex-Soviet Union fleet was conducted in mid-1985. The fleet included five seiners of 85 metres, 2,634 GRT and a carrying capacity of 940 mt. The fleet, which has varied from 4 to 8 vessels, has fished continuously in the SPC area since 1985, with annual catches averaging 4,086 mt (Table 42). The catch during 1991 was 3,715 mt.

Taiwan

The Taiwanese purse seine fleet grew from 3 vessels in 1980 to 35 vessels in 1990 (Table 43). Taiwan added 9 vessels to the fleet in 1991, resulting in a total of 44 purse seiners.⁸ In 1992, 45 vessels were active, catching 220,000 mt, an increase of 25 per cent over the 1991 catch of 176,000 mt.

United States

The American purse seine fleet was firmly established in the SPC area by the time of the agreement concluded in 1980 between the American Tunaboat Association and three SPC member countries, Palau, the Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands; the agreement allowed American seiners to fish in the EEZs of the three countries from July 1980 until June 1982. Since the implementation of the multilateral treaty in June 1988, the American purse seine fleet has been permitted to fish in the EEZs of the 16 Pacific island countries party to the treaty.

On 1 March 1991, the governments of the United States and France signed an agreement permitting American vessels to fish in the waters of New Caledonia and of Wallis and Futuna from November 1991 to October 1992. The agreement allows for 25 licences for New Caledonia, with a maximum of 14 vessels at any time, and 17 licences for Wallis and Futuna, with a maximum of 4 vessels at any time. However, no vessels fished under the agreement. Nevertheless, the agreement was renewed in 1992, although as of June 1993, no vessels have yet fished under the agreement.

According to logsheet data currently available at SPC, the fleet of 45 vessels caught 193,956 mt in 1992 (Table 44).

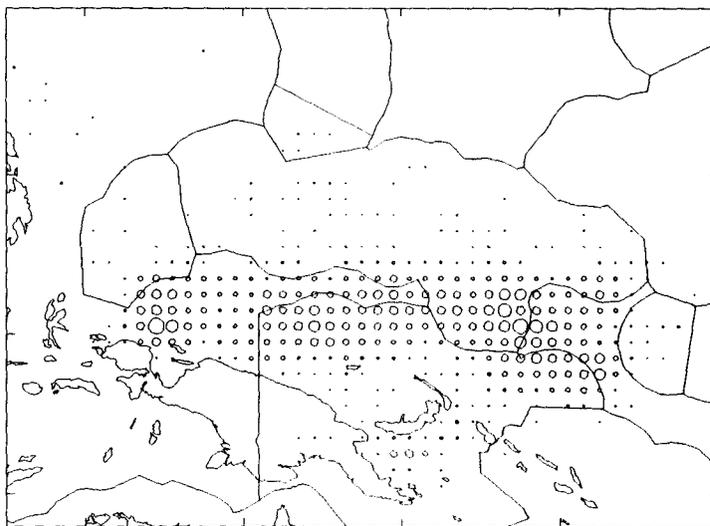


Figure 20. Taiwanese purse seine effort, 1992

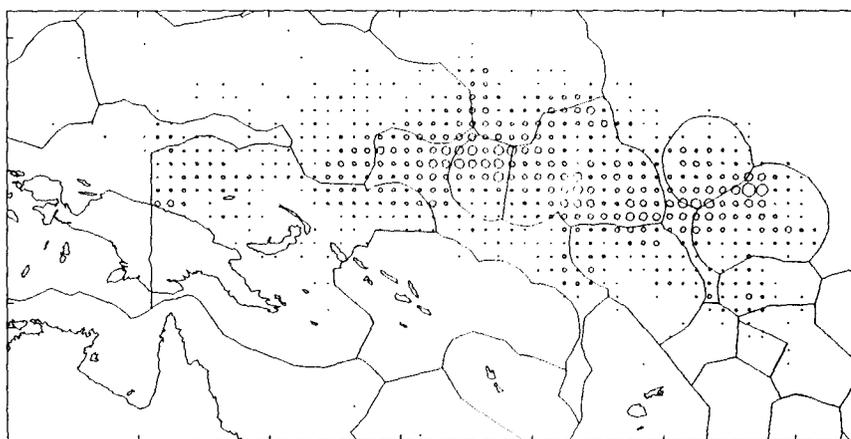


Figure 21. American purse seine effort, 1992

⁸ NMFS Office of International Affairs, quoted in National Marine Fisheries Service *Tuna Newsletter* 103, November 1991

While this figure is expected to increase slightly as the remaining logsheets are compiled, the final estimate will still represent a decrease from the 1991 catch of 214,415 mt.

TROLL

Australia

The Australian troll fleet during the 1991/92 season included 25 vessels targeting southern bluefin off the east coast of Tasmania, an estimated 12 multi-purpose vessels operating off the south-east coast of New South Wales, and two vessels targeting albacore in the coastal waters from the south-east coast of New South Wales to the south-east of Tasmania. During the 1991/92 season, the fleet caught an estimated 100 mt (Table 45).

Canada and Fiji

Several Canadian and Fijian trollers have participated in the southern albacore fishery, including two vessels licensed by Fiji in 1991. Catches of albacore by Canadian and Fijian vessels were estimated to be 103 mt in 1991 (Table 46).

French Polynesia

Trollers based in French Polynesia targeting albacore in the Sub-Tropical Convergence Zone have been active since 1989. During the 1991/92 season, the catch of albacore by four vessels was 72 mt (Table 47).

New Zealand

New Zealand trollers have fished for albacore since at least the 1973/74 season (Table 48). The number of vessels has been variable in recent years, dropping from about 100 vessels during the 1986/87 season to about 25 vessels during the 1987/88 season; during the 1991/92 season, 247 vessels were active. In past years, the fishing grounds were located off the west coast of New Zealand and in the Tasman Sea; in recent years, a number of New Zealand vessels have fished in international waters off the east coast of New Zealand. The albacore catch during 1973/74—1990/91 averaged 1,725 mt. The preliminary estimate of the 1991/92 catch, 3,856 mt, is well above average.

United States

Surveys were conducted by the National Marine Fisheries Service in 1986 with a view to establishing the potential for an albacore fishery in southern waters. In response to the successful results from the surveys, 35 vessels participated 1988 (Table 49). During the 1991/92 season, 55 vessels caught 3,016 mt of albacore, a substantial decrease from the 1990/91 catch of 5,540 mt, largely due to low catch rates.

SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Indonesia

Domestic tuna fisheries in the eastern waters of Indonesia use several gear types (Naamin and Bahar 1990). State enterprise companies for skipjack pole-and-line fishing are located in Sorong, Ambon and Bitung, while joint ventures, private companies and the artisanal fisheries are based in Biak, Sorong, Ambon, Ternate and other areas. The joint-venture pole-and-line vessels based in Biak are 300 gross tonnes; the state enterprise vessels are mostly 30 gross tonnes; the private company and artisanal vessels range in size from 3 to 30 gross tonnes. A total of 616 pole-and-line vessels ranging from 3 to 30 gross tonnes fished in 1989.

Since 1985, the longline fishery has developed rapidly, increasing to 136 vessels in 1989. While the regular longline fleets consists of vessels ranging from 50 to 100 gross tonnes, a fleet of smaller vessels, from 1 to 30 gross tonnes, has been introduced. Hand-line vessels, ranging from 1 to 3 gross tonnes, numbered 463 in 1989.

About 290 artisanal purse seiners operate off East Java. About 200 gillnet vessels, ranging from 3 to 6 gross tonnes, fished in 1989.

Annual catches of tuna and tuna-like species are believed to have increased consistently in Indonesia. The preliminary estimates of skipjack and yellowfin in eastern Indonesian waters in 1992, 123,607 mt and 73,837 mt respectively, both represent a 6 per cent increase over 1991 (Table 50).

Philippines

Fishing vessels in the Philippines are categorised on the basis of their size; those below three gross tonnes are considered *municipal* vessels, while those over three gross tonnes are considered *commercial* vessels. Municipal vessels are licensed by the municipalities; commercial vessels obtain licences from the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources. From 1984 to 1989, the commercial sector contributed slightly over 50 per cent of all tuna landings.

The major municipal gear catching tuna is handline, which includes vessels which sell their catch on the Japanese sashimi market, followed by vessels using by small ringnets and gillnets (Barut and Arce 1990). The most important commercial gear types are purse seine and ringnets, operated in conjunction with fish aggregation devices (FADs). While the total number of municipal vessels is unknown, about 8,000 handliners recently fished for sashimi-grade tuna from General Santos City.

The number of commercial vessels has been variable. The number of purse seiners peaked at 516 in 1982, then declined to 286 in 1988. Ringnet vessels increased consistently, from 143 vessels in 1978 to 524 vessels in 1988; the number of vessels dropped slightly in 1989.

Ringnet, bagnet, handline and longline vessels are almost all less than 100 gross tonnes. The composition of the purse seine fleet has changed over the years. In 1980, there were 409 vessels, of which 20 per cent were over 100 gross tonnes, while in 1988, 46 per cent of the 286 vessels were over 100 gross tonnes.

Skipjack catches in the Philippines have increased considerably, though not consistently, from 20,000 mt in 1970 to 104,933 mt in 1992 (Table 51). Yellowfin catches have followed a similar pattern, increasing from 32,000 mt in 1970 to 95,731 mt in 1992.

DISCUSSION

Data quality

The quality of the estimates of annual catches presented in Tables 1—51 varies considerably (Table 52). The estimates for fleets of SPC member countries tend to be good. The estimates for certain distant-water fleets are good (e.g. Japanese pole-and-line and purse seine, Korean purse seine), while those for other distant-water fleets are poor. For recent years, the lack of reliable estimates of annual catches in the SPC statistical area for a number of the distant-water fleets (Japanese and Korean longline; Indonesian, Filipino and Taiwanese purse seine) has been especially problematic. Nevertheless, indications of the trends in catch are presented in Tables 52—60.

Driftnet

The driftnet fishery operated from the 1982/83 season until the 1990/91 season. Catches peaked in the 1988/89 season, when 21,955 mt of albacore were caught (Table 53).

Longline

The revision of Japanese longline statistics to reflect catches in the SPC area, rather than FAO area 71, based on data recently provided to SPC by the Fisheries Agency of Japan, resulted in an upwards revision of total longline catches for 1981—1990 of about 10,000 mt above previous estimates (Lawson 1992). The revision of Korean catches for 1985—1989 based on statistics recently provided by the National Fisheries Research and Development Agency also resulted in increased estimates. The total longline catch during 1990, the most recent year for which accurate statistics are available for the distant-water longline fleets, has therefore been revised from 94,335 mt (Lawson 1992) to 111,871 mt.

Given the lag of two to three years in the availability of annual catch statistics for the distant-water longline fleets, and given that estimates for the Korean fleet cover the whole Pacific Ocean rather than the SPC statistical area, estimation of the total longline catch, particularly for recent years, should be treated with caution. Estimates of the total longline catch for 1991—1992 have been strongly influenced by preliminary estimates for the distant-water longline fleets, which have been carried over from previous years, therefore they do not accurately reflect actual trends.

Pole-and-line

Previous estimates of total pole-and-line catches have remained stable, except for 1988, which was revised from 128,542 (Lawson 1992) to 144,229 mt (Table 55). The upward revision of the 1988 estimate is due to the revision of estimates for the Japanese fleet, based on data recently provided

to SPC by the Fisheries Agency of Japan, which indicate a higher amount of fishing effort in the SPC area during 1988.

Though accurate statistics for 1992 catch by the Japanese fleet are not yet available, it is expected that the catch declined considerably from 1991, due to both a decrease in catch rates and a decrease in fishing effort. The total pole-and-line catch for 1992 has been estimated at 75,458 mt (Table 55).

Purse seine

The previous estimate of the total purse seine catch for 1991 has been revised upwards, from 848,907 mt (Lawson 1992) to 870,298 mt (Table 56). The increase was due to revisions of estimates for the Federated States of Micronesia fleet, based on data provided by the Yap Fishing Corporation, and the Korean fleet, based on more accurate statistics provided by an industry source.

The preliminary estimate of the catch by purse seiners during 1992 is 852,803 mt, including 639,607 mt of skipjack and 213,196 mt of yellowfin⁹. The purse seine catch for 1992 represents an decrease of 17,495 mt from the 1991 catch (Table 56). The decline was particularly evident in catches by the Korean fleet, whose total catch dropped 20 per cent, from 251,733 mt in 1991 to 201,576 mt in 1992.

Troll

The total catch of albacore by American trollers during the 1991/92 season decreased to 3,016 mt, from 5,540 mt during the 1990/91 season (Table 49), due largely to poor catch rates. While the American troll catch decreased, the New Zealand catch increased, to 3,856 mt during the 1991/92 season from 2,464 mt during the 1990/91 season. The overall troll catch of albacore decreased during the 1991/92 season, from 8,437 mt during 1990/91 to 7,147 mt during 1991/92 (Table 57).

CONCLUSION

Preliminary estimates of catches in the SPC statistical area for 1991 presented in Lawson (1992) have been revised upwards for longline and purse seine, while the estimate of the pole-and-line and troll catches for 1991 have remained unchanged. Preliminary estimates of catches in Indonesia for 1991 have been revised upwards, while catches in the Philippines for 1991 have been remained unchanged. As a result, the estimate of the 1991 catch in the SPC area, and in the SPC area plus Indonesia and the Philippines, have both increased.

The preliminary estimate of the annual catch in 1992 of the four principal species (albacore, bigeye, skipjack and yellowfin) in the SPC area is 1,049,435 mt (Table 58). The catch during 1992 represents a decrease of 79,593 mt, or 7 per cent, from the catch during 1991 of 1,129,028 mt. The decrease, due primarily to a drop in purse seine catches, is the first decline in the SPC area

⁹ Catches of yellowfin reported for purse seiners may include about 10 per cent bigeye.

since 1985, when several American purse seiners returned to the Eastern Pacific after fishing in the SPC area during 1983—1984.

The catch in the SPC area together with the catch in the waters of Indonesia and the Philippines reached approximately 1,447,543 mt in 1992, an decrease of 65,918 mt, or 4 per cent, over the 1991 catch of 1,513,461 mt (Table 59).

Trends in the catch by species and in the catch by gear type are shown in Figures 22 and 23 respectively. Trends in the catch by fishing nation are presented in Tables 60 and 61.

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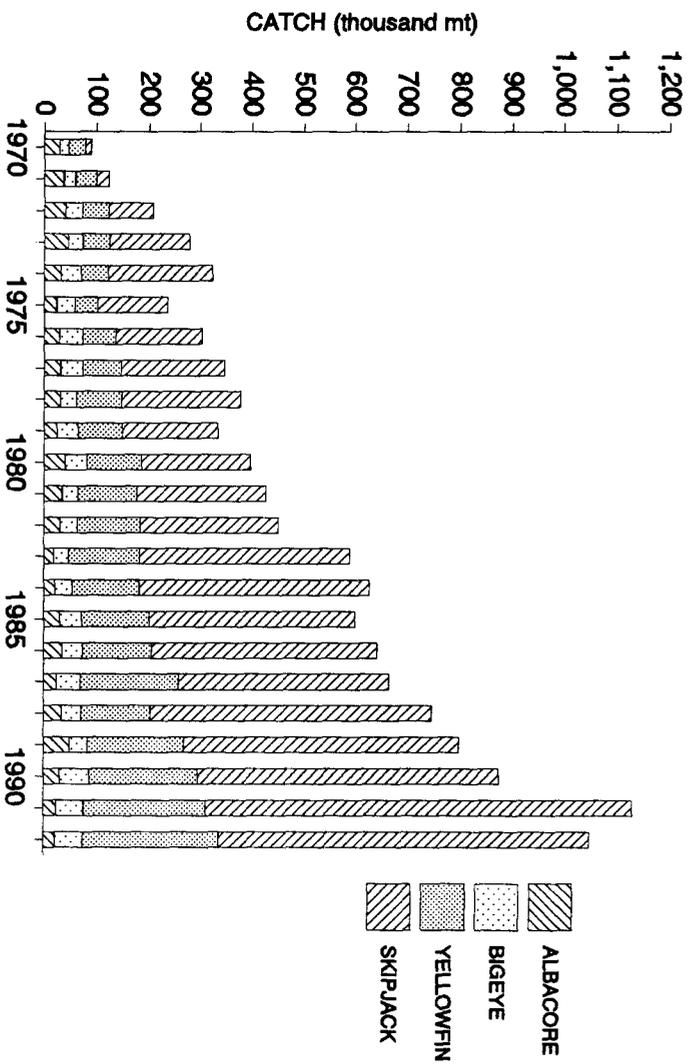


Figure 22. Annual catches by species in the SPC statistical area

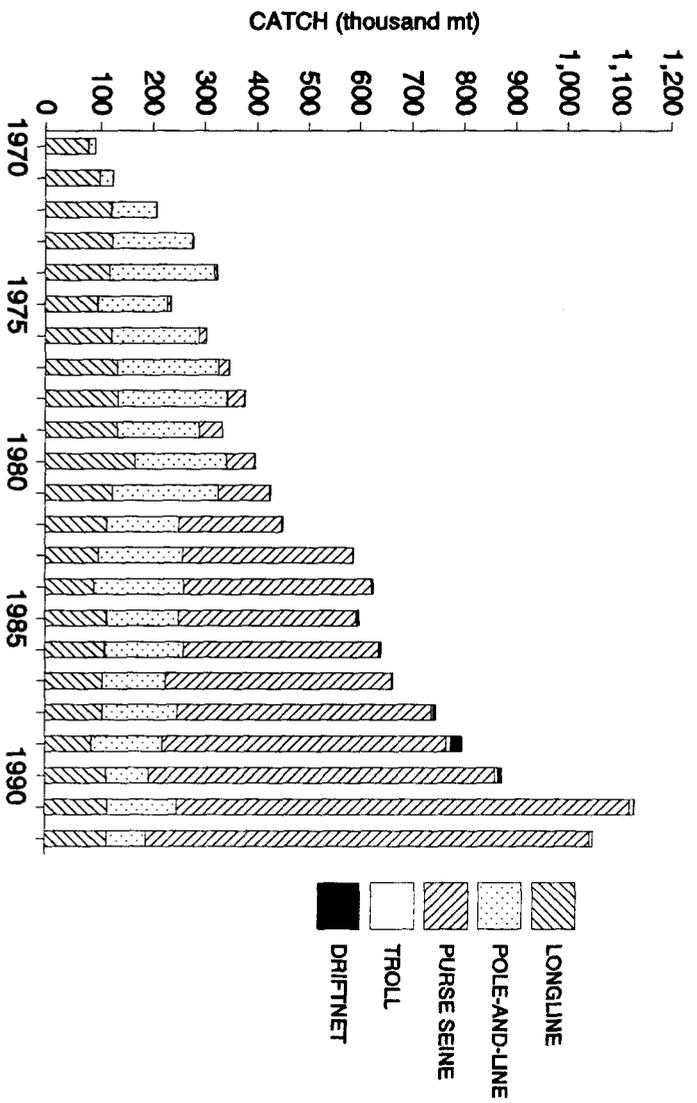


Figure 23. Annual catches by gear type in the SPC statistical area

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Table 1. Japanese catches in Micronesia during 1922—1938

YEAR	SKIPJACK		TUNA		TOTAL	
	MT	YEN	MT	YEN	MT	YEN
1922	9.713	6,770	...	3,730	...	10,500
1923	7.305	5,068	...	3,673	...	8,741
1924	17.741	11,580	...	5,971	...	17,551
1925	36.319	17,520	...	4,557	...	22,077
1926	92.284	42,282	...	22,423	...	64,705
1927	52.954	23,781	...	24,327	...	48,108
1928	163.714	48,644	...	38,629	...	87,273
1929	469.511	126,937	...	31,825	...	158,762
1930	1,335.720	327,861	...	13,947	...	341,808
1931	2,816.808	622,983	...	29,898	...	652,881
1932	4,861.263	944,261	...	50,801	...	995,062
1933	6,889.401	1,512,631	...	59,861	...	1,572,492
1934	8,956.411	2,205,050	...	116,449	...	2,321,499
1935	11,722.284	1,317,919	...	105,501	...	1,423,420
1936	14,265.772	1,468,996	587.116	110,160	14,852.888	1,579,156
1937	34,060.809	2,833,905	681.176	90,828	34,741.985	2,924,733
1938	14,958.592	1,356,969	270.889	42,934	15,229.481	1,399,903

1. Tuna includes yellowfin, bigeye and albacore.
2. The total catch in 1938, including non-tuna species, was distributed by district as follows: Palau, 47 per cent; Chuuk, 28 per cent; Saipan, 14 per cent; Pohnpei, 9 per cent; Yap, 1 per cent; Jaluit, less than 1 per cent.
3. All statistics were taken from South Sea Bureau (1937) and Takehisa (1940), both translated by Masanami Izumi, Fisheries Development Associate, South Pacific Commission, Noumea, New Caledonia.

Table 2. Catches of albacore by driftnet vessels of Japan

SEASON	VESSELS ACTIVE	DAYS FISHED	ALB	CPUE		
				TASMAN SEA	OFF NEW ZEALAND	EAST AREA
1982/83	..	...	32	...	...	...
1983/84	17	...	1,581	256	277	136
1984/85	15	...	1,928	585	351	...
1985/86	12	...	1,936	461	437	...
1986/87	11	...	919	517	168	...
1987/88	21	...	4,271	906	...	...
1988/89	65	3,247	13,263	602	373	895
1989/90	20	1,211	5,567	646	87	1,128

Units: ALB, metric tonnes; CPUE, number of fish per day

1. All statistics were reported at the Third South Pacific Albacore Research Workshop (SPAR 3) by the National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries (South Pacific Commission 1990; Watanabe 1990), except the number of days fished for 1988/89 and 1989/90 which were determined from data provided to the SPAR Database by the National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries (Watanabe, personal communication, October 1990).
2. The fishery ceased operating at the end of the 1989/90 season.

Table 3. Catches of albacore by driftnet vessels of Korea

SEASON	VESSELS ACTIVE	DAYS FISHED	ALBACORE	
			MT	CPUE
1988/89	1	...	172	...

1. The number of vessels and the catch of albacore in 1988/89 were provided by the National Fisheries Administration of Korea (Kim, personal communication, June 1989); the estimate is for the catch in the 'South Pacific'.

Table 4. Catches of albacore by driftnet vessels of Taiwan

SEASON	VESSELS ACTIVE	DAYS FISHED	—ALBACORE—	
			MT	CPUE
1987/88	7	...	1,000	...
1988/89	71	11,511	8,520	0.7
1989/90	12	...	1,859	...
1990/91	9	...	821	...

Units: CPUE, metric tonnes per day

1. The catch of albacore in 1987/88 was estimated by the Tuna and Billfish Assessment Programme and reported to SPAR 3 (South Pacific Commission 1990).
2. Statistics for 1988/89 are from catch and effort data provided by the Tuna Research Center, National Taiwan University (Hsu, personal communication, January 1991).
3. The catches of albacore in 1989/90 and 1990/91 and the number of vessels active for 1987/88—1990/91 were reported to SPAR 4 (South Pacific Commission 1991).
4. The Taiwanese driftnet fishery in the SPC region ceased at the end of the 1990/91 season.

Table 5. Catch statistics for longliners of Australia

YEAR	VESSELS ACTIVE	HOOKS	ALBACORE			BIGEYE			YELLOWFIN			OTHER	TOTAL	
			MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	
1985	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
1986	12	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1.17	89	1	9	1.53
1987	64	1,109	94	0.67	9	33	0.06	3	743	2.64	72	163	1,033	3.83
1988	61	1,042	82	0.66	11	24	0.05	3	502	1.99	67	144	752	3.07
1989	93	733	66	1.06	10	11	0.03	2	513	2.49	79	56	646	3.86
1990	94	718	73	0.65	11	13	0.03	2	518	3.41	81	38	642	4.32
1991	85	1,112	24	1.07	4	15	0.03	2	506	2.29	81	78	623	3.69
1992	89	1,488	154	...	15	15	...	1	726	...	68	167	1,062	...

Units: HOOKS, thousands; CPUE, numbers of fish per 100 hooks

1. All statistics for 1985—1989 were determined from logbook data held at SPC, provided by the Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA). It is estimated that coverage by logbooks was 50 per cent of actual landings during 1987 and 1988, and 70 per cent during 1989 (Dendrinis and Skousen 1991).
2. All statistics for 1990—1992 were provided by the Australian Fisheries Management Authority (Skousen, personal communication, May 1992, April 1993). Catch and the number of hooks have been raised from daily catch and effort logbooks provided to AFMA; coverage by logbooks was 85, 90 and 85 per cent during 1990—1992 respectively.
3. All statistics for 1985—1992 include domestic vessels (including ex-Japanese vessels) and exclude joint venture and charter vessels. The statistics above may differ from those published in the *SPC Regional Tuna Bulletin*, which are unraised and exclude joint venture, charter and ex-Japanese domestic vessels.
4. Domestic catches of albacore (i.e. excluding charter and joint-venture vessels) in 1986—1992 were reported to SPAR 5 by the Bureau of Rural Resources as 40 mt, 200 mt, 200 mt, 600 mt, 300 mt, 195 mt and 145 mt respectively (South Pacific Commission, in press). The discrepancy between these estimates and the estimates from the logbook data reported in the table above is thought to be due in part to under-reporting of albacore on the logbooks and in part to the inclusion of catches of albacore by other fisheries in the SPAR 5 estimates.
5. In accordance with the standard policy on confidentiality of data at the Australian Fisheries Management Authority, statistics for Australian longliners have not been included for the year during which the number of vessels covered by the data is less than five (1985).

Table 6. Catch statistics for longliners of the Federated States of Micronesia

YEAR	VESSELS ACTIVE	HOOKS	ALBACORE			BIGEYE			YELLOWFIN			OTHER	TOTAL	
			MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	MT	CPUE
1991	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1.35	86	1	7	1.49
1992	8	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...

Units: HOOKS, thousands; CPUE, numbers of fish per 100 hooks

1. All statistics for 1991 were determined from logbook data held at SPC, provided by the Micronesian Maritime Authority, covering one vessel based on Pohnpei and one vessel on Kosrae.
2. The vessels active during 1992 include four vessels based on Yap, two on Chuuk, one on Pohnpei and one on Kosrae.

Table 7. Catch statistics for longliners of Fiji

YEAR	VESSELS ACTIVE	HOOKS	ALBACORE			BIGEYE			YELLOWFIN			OTHER	TOTAL	
			MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	MT	CPUE
1989	4	...	3	...	6	14	...	26	10	...	19	26	53	...
1990	6	...	68	...	43	27	...	17	23	...	15	39	157	...
1991	9	...	208	...	36	123	...	21	106	...	18	136	573	...
1992	18	...	243	...	27	187	...	21	202	...	23	252	884	...

1. All statistics were taken from Sharma (1993). The number of vessels active represents the number of vessels for which catch data are available. The Fisheries Division licensed 5, 10, 18 and 23 vessels during 1989—1992 respectively; however, it is uncertain whether all vessels licensed actually fished. These statistics do not cover Taiwanese vessels chartered by the Pacific Fishing Company, which are covered in Table 17.

Table 8. Catch statistics for deep-water longliners of French Polynesia

YEAR	VESSELS ACTIVE	HOOKS	ALBACORE			BIGEYE			YELLOWFIN			OTHER	TOTAL	
			MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	MT	CPUE
1990	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
1991	3	288	46	0.80	21	...	...	..	...	...	..	174	220	2.67
1992	2	289	23	0.40	18	...	...	..	...	...	..	105	128	1.72

Units: HOOKS, thousands; CPUE, numbers of fish per 100 hooks

1. All statistics were taken from Abbas *et al* (1993). These statistics cover the multi-purpose *palangriers hauturiers*, 22—25 metres in length. Catches of "other" probably include some bigeye and yellowfin.

Table 9. Catch statistics for coastal longliners of French Polynesia

YEAR	VESSELS ACTIVE	HOOKS	ALBACORE			BIGEYE			YELLOWFIN			OTHER	TOTAL	
			MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	MT	CPUE
1992	20	...	...	1.77	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...

1. All statistics were taken from Abbas *et al* (1993). These statistics cover the small *palangriers cotiers* operating in the Society Islands. The number of vessels active during 1992 was at least 20 vessels, 15 of which were active throughout the year. The total catch has been estimated at 150 mt during 1992; however, the species breakdown is unavailable.

Table 10. Catch statistics for longliners of Japan, excluding vessels based in the SPC region

YEAR	VESSELS ACTIVE	HOOKS	ALBACORE			BIGEYE			YELLOWFIN			OTHER	TOTAL	
			MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	
1952	210	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
1953	1,091	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
1954	10,200	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
1955	8,420	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
1956	6,220	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
1957	9,764	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
1958	21,558	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
1959	19,344	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
1960	23,756	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
1961	25,628	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
1962	...	161,070	32,628	1.55	22	28,860	0.58	19	51,382	1.26	35	36,017	148,887	3.89
1963	...	152,144	20,772	1.04	16	26,849	0.57	21	47,902	1.24	38	32,119	127,642	3.33
1964	...	114,681	14,436	0.96	15	19,630	0.55	20	39,767	1.37	41	23,407	97,240	3.35
1965	...	135,561	15,503	0.87	15	21,881	0.52	21	40,047	1.16	38	27,465	104,896	3.01
1966	...	130,384	18,104	1.06	19	17,681	0.44	18	45,253	1.37	47	15,216	96,254	3.11
1967	...	107,380	13,625	0.97	21	14,503	0.43	23	23,326	0.86	36	12,748	64,202	2.51
1968	...	100,691	7,355	0.56	12	13,520	0.43	23	27,028	1.06	46	11,326	59,229	2.29
1969	...	101,981	5,183	0.39	9	16,955	0.54	28	28,270	1.09	47	9,928	60,336	2.23
1970	...	101,177	5,960	0.45	10	13,396	0.43	22	27,225	1.06	45	14,405	60,986	2.23
1971	...	112,483	4,622	0.31	8	15,709	0.45	27	25,475	0.89	44	11,910	57,716	1.86
1972	...	123,027	3,516	0.22	6	21,618	0.57	34	26,103	0.84	42	11,637	62,874	1.82
1973	...	102,922	2,909	0.22	5	14,920	0.47	26	27,758	1.06	49	11,137	56,724	1.97
1974	...	138,433	3,292	0.18	5	20,663	0.48	32	27,815	0.79	44	11,850	63,620	1.63
1975	...	113,267	2,054	0.14	4	18,715	0.53	36	24,210	0.84	46	7,464	52,443	1.65
1976	...	127,443	2,482	0.15	4	21,327	0.54	35	28,101	0.87	46	9,381	61,291	1.71
1977	...	111,865	1,427	0.10	2	23,806	0.69	34	38,950	1.37	55	6,020	70,203	2.28
1978	...	123,279	1,676	0.10	2	21,400	0.56	24	56,728	1.81	63	9,731	89,535	2.65
1979	...	148,001	2,163	0.11	3	26,443	0.58	31	45,570	1.21	53	11,614	85,790	2.07
1980	...	174,461	2,981	0.13	3	26,791	0.49	26	58,570	1.32	56	15,797	104,139	2.14
1981	...	176,335	4,814	0.21	6	19,336	0.35	23	47,922	1.07	56	13,683	85,755	1.81
1982	...	162,479	5,455	0.26	7	21,499	0.43	27	40,451	0.98	52	10,874	78,279	1.81
1983	...	128,714	4,815	0.29	6	20,308	0.51	27	41,769	1.28	56	7,732	74,624	2.21
1984	...	142,463	3,288	0.18	5	24,742	0.56	36	32,398	0.90	47	8,633	69,061	1.78
1985	...	146,341	3,498	0.18	5	30,187	0.66	40	34,576	0.93	45	7,964	76,225	1.90
1986	...	120,382	4,161	0.26	7	24,104	0.64	38	25,976	0.85	41	8,642	62,883	1.92
1987	...	109,793	3,282	0.23	6	23,377	0.69	42	22,682	0.81	41	6,451	55,792	1.86
1988	...	131,546	4,971	0.29	8	20,954	0.51	34	26,765	0.80	44	8,156	60,846	1.75
1989	...	128,957	4,581	0.27	8	21,307	0.53	38	22,256	0.68	40	7,583	55,727	1.61
1990	...	130,928	4,563	0.27	7	26,784	0.66	44	23,401	0.70	38	6,297	61,045	1.74
1991	4,563	...	7	26,784	...	44	23,401	...	38	6,297	61,045	...
1992	4,563	...	7	26,784	...	44	23,401	...	38	6,297	61,045	...

Units: HOOKS, thousands; CPUE, numbers of fish per 100 hooks

1. Catches of albacore in 1952—1961 were reported by the National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries to SPAR 3 (South Pacific Commission 1990); these estimates are for the Pacific Ocean, south of the Equator.
2. Statistics for 1962—1980 were determined from data published by 5° x 5° square by month (Fisheries Agency of Japan 1962—1980), for an area approximating the SPC statistical area, while statistics for 1981—1990 were determined from 5° x 5° data provided directly to SPC. The catch estimates published by the Fisheries Agency of Japan are given in numbers of fish; these were converted to the catch in metric tonnes using the following average weights (kg):

Table 10 (continued)

SPECIES	WEIGHT
YELLOWFIN	25.36
ALBACORE	13.07
BIGEYE	31.05
SKIPJACK	4.46
BLUEFIN	40.35
STRIPED MARLIN	77.01
BLUE MARLIN	58.45
BLACK MARLIN	33.84
SWORDFISH	47.35
SAILFISH	10.98
SHARK	22.02
OTHER	47.72

3. Catch estimates for 1990 have been used as preliminary estimates for 1991—1992.

Table 11. Catch statistics for longliners of Japan based in the SPC region

YEAR	VESSELS ACTIVE	HOOKS	ALBACORE			BIGEYE			YELLOWFIN			OTHER	TOTAL	
			MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	
1987	...	...	...	...	0	1,615	...	54	1,277	...	43	108	3,000	...
1988	...	...	...	...	0	2,153	...	54	1,703	...	43	144	4,000	...
1989	...	...	29	...	1	2,255	...	51	1,977	...	45	179	4,440	...
1990	114	...	2	...	0	5,456	...	60	3,294	...	36	349	9,101	...
1991	122	...	1	...	0	3,939	...	49	3,779	...	47	357	8,076	...
1992	...	...	1	...	0	2,736	...	58	1,760	...	37	237	4,734	...

- Catch statistics for 1987—1988 were estimated from the total annual amount of tuna transshipped in Guam, for all fleets combined, by the Port Authority of Guam and provided by the Department of Commerce (Harris, personal communication, June 1991). It was assumed that 60 per cent of the total was transshipped by Japanese longliners. The species composition for 1989 was applied to 1987—1988.
- The number of vessels active and catches for 1990—1991 were determined from transshipment statistics provided by the Department of Commerce, Guam (Harris, personal communication, June 1991; Fitzgerald, personal communication, June 1992). Transshipment by vessels unloading in Koror, Pohnpei and Yap have been ignored.
- Catches for 1992 were determined from transshipment statistics provided by the Department of Commerce, Guam (Harris, personal communication, April 1993). During January—June 1992, 76 Japanese vessels transshipped 2,323 mt; the total amount transshipped during 1992 was estimated by doubling the amount transshipped during January—June. Small amounts of transshipment by Japanese vessels unloading in Pohnpei and Yap during 1992 have been included. Transshipment by vessels unloading in Koror have been ignored.

Table 12. Catch statistics for longliners of Korea

YEAR	VESSELS ACTIVE	HOOKS	ALBACORE			BIGEYE			YELLOWFIN			OTHER MT	TOTAL	
			MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%		MT	CPUE
1958	146	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
1959	456	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
1960	610	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
1961	330	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
1962	599	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
1963	1,367	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
1964	19	...	2,911	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
1965	3,500	...	56	700	...	11	2,000	...	32	...	6,200	...
1966	11,700	...	66	2,900	...	16	3,000	...	17	...	17,600	...
1967	14,900	...	75	3,200	...	16	1,900	...	10	...	20,000	...
1968	10,900	...	65	600	...	4	5,300	...	32	...	16,800	...
1969	11,000	...	65	2,500	...	15	3,500	...	21	...	17,000	...
1970	12,000	...	73	2,500	...	15	2,000	...	12	...	16,500	...
1971	12,900	...	56	4,700	...	21	5,300	...	23	...	22,900	...
1972	15,600	...	44	7,800	...	22	11,800	...	34	...	35,200	...
1973	16,000	...	43	8,900	...	24	12,000	...	33	...	36,900	...
1974	270	...	9,631	...	25	14,444	...	37	15,104	...	39	...	39,179	...
1975	8,747	...	26	14,702	...	44	10,046	...	30	...	33,495	...
1976	9,492	...	20	21,299	...	46	15,584	...	34	...	46,375	...
1977	12,026	...	26	17,592	...	38	16,466	...	36	...	46,084	...
1978	11,048	...	34	8,013	...	25	13,412	...	41	...	32,473	...
1979	10,838	...	26	12,219	...	30	18,121	...	44	...	41,178	...
1980	10,389	...	23	12,731	...	29	21,443	...	48	...	44,563	...
1981	17,393	...	46	10,171	...	27	10,662	...	28	...	38,226	...
1982	14,504	...	43	10,011	...	29	9,569	...	28	...	34,084	...
1983	5,921	...	27	7,116	...	33	8,553	...	40	...	21,590	...
1984	6,686	...	31	7,478	...	35	7,330	...	34	...	21,494	...
1985	94	...	16,436	...	35	10,881	...	23	10,265	...	22	9,519	47,101	...
1986	18,655	...	34	15,927	...	29	10,790	...	20	9,378	54,750	...
1987	8,646	...	18	19,487	...	41	11,513	...	24	8,448	48,094	...
1988	7,029	...	18	13,649	...	35	11,461	...	29	7,258	39,397	...
1989	4,996	...	18	11,276	...	40	7,540	...	27	4,254	28,066	...
1990	182	...	3,232	...	10	20,730	...	67	6,901	...	22	...	30,863	...
1991	144	...	1,531	...	4	19,564	...	54	15,179	...	42	...	36,274	...
1992	167	...	1,531	...	4	19,564	...	54	15,179	...	42	...	36,274	...

Units: HOOKS, thousands; CPUE, numbers of fish per 100 hooks

1. Catches of albacore for 1958—1964 were reported at SPAR 2 (South Pacific Commission 1989).
2. All catches for 1965—1980 were taken from FAO Yearbooks for the whole Pacific Ocean.
3. Catches for 1981—1984 and 1990—1991 were determined as follows: catches for albacore and bigeye were taken from FAO Yearbooks for the whole Pacific Ocean; catches of yellowfin were determined by subtracting catches by purse seiners (Table 35) from catches reported in FAO Yearbooks for the whole Pacific Ocean.
4. Catches for 1985—1989 were determined as follows: total catches for the whole Pacific Ocean were provided by the National Fisheries Research and Development Agency (Lee, personal communication, April 1993); catches for albacore and bigeye were taken from FAO Yearbooks for the whole Pacific Ocean; catches of "other" species were taken from National Fisheries Research and Development Agency (1990), Table 4, page 36, for the whole Pacific Ocean; catches of yellowfin were determined by subtracting catches of albacore, bigeye and "other" from the total catch.
5. Estimates for 1991 have been used as preliminary estimates for 1992.

Table 12 (continued)

6. The numbers of vessels active in 1964, 1974, 1985 and 1990 were taken from Park et al. (1991). The numbers of vessels are for the whole Pacific Ocean. The number of vessels active for 1991 was taken from *Katsuo-Majuro Tsushin* No. 6326, 4 July 1991 (quoted in *Forum Fisheries Agency News Digest*, September—October 1991). The number of vessels active in 1992 was reported in *Katsuo-Maguro Tsushin* No. 6529, 12 May 1992 (quoted in *Forum Fisheries Agency News Digest*, July—August 1992).
7. Unraised catch data aggregated by 5° x 5° by month published by the National Fisheries Research and Development Agency for 1975—1980 and 1983—1987 have not been used to estimate catches within the SPC statistical area because of the lack of species-specific coverage rates for 1975—1980 and 1983—1985. Species-specific coverage rates have been provided for 1986—1987 (Lee, personal communication, April 1993), but have not been used to estimate catches within the SPC statistical area in order to maintain consistency in the area covered by the statistics presented above.

Table 13. Catch statistics for longliners of the Marshall Islands

YEAR	VESSELS ACTIVE	HOOKS	ALBACORE			BIGEYE			YELLOWFIN			OTHER MT	TOTAL	
			MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%		MT	CPUE
1992	4	...	-	-	-	5	...	36	9	...	64	-	14	...

1. All statistics were determined from transshipment data provided to SPC by the Marshall Islands Marine Resources Authority. The vessels active include *Ann 101*, *Ann 102*, *Latitude 7* and *Samantha*. Three additional vessels (*Li-Bubu I*, *Lemiweo II* and *Charlie's Angels*) commenced fishing in December 1992, but transshipment data are not yet available.

Table 14. Catch statistics for longliners of New Caledonia

YEAR	VESSELS ACTIVE	HOOKS	ALBACORE			BIGEYE			YELLOWFIN			OTHER	TOTAL	
			MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	MT	CPUE
1983	1	89	12	0.72	22	1	0.02	2	7	0.27	13	34	54	1.98
1984	2	300	112	1.90	57	9	0.08	5	25	0.30	13	49	195	2.60
1985	3	536	131	1.19	33	15	0.06	4	119	0.81	30	135	400	2.53
1986	2	646	179	1.38	33	17	0.07	3	151	0.61	28	202	549	2.70
1987	3	1,408	563	1.60	42	33	0.05	2	448	1.01	33	307	1,351	3.19
1988	4	1,020	584	3.73	45	18	0.05	1	436	2.00	34	259	1,297	6.56
1989	4	1,336	566	1.94	49	24	0.04	2	248	0.69	22	310	1,148	3.14
1990	7	2,707	1,053	1.97	53	54	0.04	3	551	0.53	28	327	1,985	2.82
1991	6	2,641	909	1.74	49	54	0.05	3	506	0.61	28	371	1,840	2.79
1992	4	...	520	...	56	110	...	12	230	...	25	70	930	...

Units: HOOKS, thousands; CPUE, numbers of fish per 100 hooks

1. All statistics for 1983—1986 and CPUE for 1983—1991 were determined from logbook data held at SPC, provided by the *Service de la marine marchande et des pêches maritimes*.
2. The number of vessels active and catches for 1987—1992 and the number of hooks for 1987—1991 were provided by the *Service de la marine marchande et des pêches maritimes* (Etaix-Bonnin, personal communication, June 1991, April 1992, April 1993). Preliminary catch estimates for 1992 were determined from export data.

Table 15. Catch statistics for longliners of New Zealand

YEAR	VESSELS ACTIVE	HOOKS	ALBACORE			BIGEYE			YELLOWFIN			OTHER	TOTAL	
			MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	MT	CPUE
1989	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
1990	13	...	249	0.76	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
1991	14	...	325	0.93	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
1992	20	...	706	1.40	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...

Units: CPUE, metric tonnes per day

1. The number of vessels active and the catch of albacore for 1990-1992 were provided by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to SPAR 5 (Murray 1993). These statistics do not include catches by chartered Japanese vessels or Japanese vessels fishing under access agreements; catches for those vessels are covered in Table 10. The catches are for the fishing year, October—September; in the table above, the catches have been allocated to the latest year (i.e., catches for October 1989 — September 1990 have been allocated to 1990).

Table 16. Catch statistics for longliners of Solomon Islands

YEAR	VESSELS ACTIVE	HOOKS	ALBACORE			BIGEYE			YELLOWFIN			OTHER	TOTAL	
			MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	MT	CPUE
1973	2	...	4	...	3	16	...	12	91	...	69	21	132	...
1974	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1975	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1976	2	...	6	...	3	25	...	12	146	...	69	35	212	...
1977	2	...	9	...	3	34	...	12	198	...	69	46	287	...
1978	2	...	9	...	3	36	...	12	207	...	69	48	300	...
1979	2	...	21	...	3	86	...	12	493	...	69	115	715	...
1980	2	...	25	...	3	98	...	12	564	...	69	131	818	...
1981	2	...	2	...	1	25	...	12	146	...	70	36	209	...
1982	2	...	8	...	2	24	...	6	306	...	76	65	403	...
1983	2	...	19	...	3	34	...	6	443	...	80	55	551	...
1984	2	...	19	...	5	57	...	16	213	...	58	76	365	...
1985	2	...	12	...	5	46	...	19	151	...	62	33	242	...

Units: HOOKS, thousands; CPUE, numbers of fish per 100 hooks

1. The total catches for 1973—1980 were taken from Anon (1985); the species composition was estimated by applying the average species composition for 1981—1985, determined from logbook data held at SPC.
2. The total catches for 1981—1982 were taken from Anon (1985); the species composition for 1981—1982 was determined from logbook data held at SPC.
3. All statistics for 1983—1985 were determined from logbook data held at SPC.

Table 17. Catch statistics for Taiwanese longliners less than 100 gross tonnes

YEAR	VESSELS ACTIVE	HOOKS	ALBACORE			BIGEYE			YELLOWFIN			OTHER	TOTAL	
			MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	MT	CPUE
1987
1988
1989
1990	2,619	...	45	2,953	...	51	216	5,788	...
1991	1,343	...	32	2,851	...	67	35	4,229	...
1992	2,708	...	44	3,332	...	55	64	6,104	...

1. Catches for 1990 were estimated from transshipment statistics provided by the Guam Department of Commerce (Harris, personal communication, June 1991) and the Palau Maritime Authority. These statistics cover transshipment in Guam and Koror.
2. Catches for 1991 were estimated from transshipment statistics provided by the Guam Department of Commerce (Fitzgerald, personal communication, June 1992), the Palau Maritime Authority (Rechebei, personal communication, June 1992) and the Micronesian Maritime Authority. These statistics cover transshipment in Guam, Koror and Pohnpei. Transshipment by Taiwanese vessels in Majuro and Yap during 1991 has been ignored.
3. Catches for 1992 were estimated from transshipment statistics provided by the Guam Department of Commerce (Harris, personal communication, April 1993), the Micronesian Maritime Authority, the Marshall Islands Marine Resources Authority, and Ting Hong (Yap) Co., Ltd. (Chiu, personal communication, January 1993). These statistics cover transshipment in Guam, Koror, Majuro, Pohnpei and Yap.

Table 18. Catch statistics for Taiwanese longliners greater than 100 gross tonnes

YEAR	VESSELS ACTIVE	HOOKS	ALBACORE		BIGEYE		YELLOWFIN		OTHER		TOTAL			
			MT	CPUE %	MT	CPUE %	MT	CPUE %	MT	CPUE %	MT	CPUE %		
1964		
1965		
1966		
1967	...	18,274	14,423	4.41	1,893	0.38	10	2,059	0.52	11	799	19,174	5.43	
1968	...	21,635	14,986	3.94	2,093	0.29	9	5,050	0.91	22	1,134	23,263	5.35	
1969	...	15,477	9,787	3.68	1,058	0.21	6	4,758	1.25	29	938	16,541	5.50	
1970	...	17,455	12,260	4.08	744	0.22	4	2,997	0.65	17	1,331	17,332	5.22	
1971	...	35,428	19,669	3.47	2,088	0.21	7	8,938	1.25	28	1,311	32,006	5.02	
1972	...	39,480	21,182	3.31	2,990	0.27	8	9,758	0.97	27	1,697	35,627	4.64	
1973	...	51,603	26,917	3.16	3,748	0.21	9	8,594	0.68	21	1,703	40,962	4.12	
1974	...	51,710	18,388	2.45	2,596	0.20	10	5,115	0.46	19	1,155	27,254	3.17	
1975	...	37,756	12,803	2.22	1,331	0.14	7	3,085	0.37	17	916	18,135	2.78	
1976	...	38,996	18,078	2.84	1,270	0.14	5	3,399	0.33	14	1,034	23,781	3.48	
1977	...	34,985	17,738	3.47	1,046	0.10	5	2,804	0.32	13	735	22,323	3.96	
1978	...	30,741	16,176	3.79	967	0.11	4	3,629	0.47	13	6,312	27,084	4.77	
1979	...	28,223	11,484	2.71	1,094	0.15	6	3,025	0.50	16	3,396	18,999	3.61	
1980	...	62,178	25,838	2.89	2,503	0.13	7	5,128	0.37	14	2,398	35,867	3.48	
1981	...	33,249	10,592	2.35	75	899	0.09	6	1,586	0.20	11	1,012	14,089	2.77
1982	...	22,589	9,007	2.79	82	416	0.06	4	764	0.13	7	799	10,986	3.15
1983	...	16,258	7,412	3.27	87	231	0.05	3	518	0.13	6	370	8,531	3.56
1984	...	19,515	6,525	2.31	84	327	0.06	4	575	0.12	7	367	7,794	2.54
1985	...	13,500	5,534	2.89	84	213	0.06	3	607	0.21	9	198	6,552	3.19
1986	...	14,743	8,316	4.35	91	172	0.04	2	513	0.15	6	179	9,180	4.57
1987	...	19,652	9,633	3.41	90	185	0.03	2	641	0.13	6	224	10,683	3.59
1988	...	28,491	12,308	3.01	87	184	0.02	1	1,260	0.20	9	370	14,122	3.27
1989	...	30,234	7,400	1.79	84	338	0.03	4	750	0.11	8	345	8,833	1.95
1990	...	29,747	7,410	1.55	78	552	0.05	6	1,154	0.15	12	411	9,527	1.79
1991	...	29,747	7,410	1.55	78	552	0.05	6	1,154	0.15	12	411	9,527	1.79
1992	...	29,747	7,410	1.55	78	552	0.05	6	1,154	0.15	12	411	9,527	1.79

Units: HOOKS, thousands; CPUE, numbers of fish per 100 hooks

1. Statistics for 1967—1985 were determined from data aggregated by 5° x 5° square published by the National Taiwan University (Tuna Research Center 1974—1986), for an area approximating the SPC statistical area.
2. Statistics for 1986—1990 were determined from unpublished data aggregated by 5° x 5° square provided to SPC by National Taiwan University (Hsu, personal communication, January 1991, May 1992) for an area approximating the SPC statistical area.
3. Estimates for 1990 have been used as preliminary estimates for 1991—1992.
4. The catches of albacore above differ slightly from those reported to SPAR meetings (e.g. South Pacific Commission 1991) due to the different areas considered; catches reported above are for the SPC statistical area, while catches reported to SPAR are for the entire South Pacific.

Table 19. Catch statistics for longliners of Tonga

YEAR	VESSELS ACTIVE	HOOKS	ALBACORE			BIGEYE			YELLOWFIN			OTHER	TOTAL	
			MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	MT	CPUE
1982	1	...	106	0.87	42	18	0.09	7	81	0.45	32	47	252	1.76
1983	1	...	143	1.44	60	17	0.10	7	48	0.32	20	30	238	2.21
1984	1	...	135	1.49	44	28	0.19	9	55	0.46	18	89	307	2.98
1985	1	...	174	1.88	47	15	0.10	4	44	0.34	12	137	370	3.32
1986	1	...	206	3.76	68	12	0.12	4	33	0.34	11	52	303	4.92
1987	1	...	252	3.36	71	14	0.11	4	32	0.23	9	57	355	4.34
1988	1	...	242	3.07	76	6	0.08	2	26	0.23	8	45	319	3.94
1989	1	...	195	2.10	65	12	0.09	4	27	0.26	9	66	300	3.05
1990	1	...	153	2.06	67	10	0.10	4	28	0.27	12	39	230	2.84
1991	1	...	174	2.66	75	5	0.06	2	19	0.23	8	33	231	3.39
1992	1	...	199	2.38	78	4	0.05	2	19	0.24	7	33	255	3.00

Units: CPUE, numbers of fish per 100 hooks

- Total annual catches for 1982—1989 were provided by the Ministry of Fisheries, Nuku'alofa. The species composition for 1982—1989 was determined from logbook data held at SPC, provided by the Ministry of Fisheries.
- CPUE for 1982—1992 and catches for 1990—1991 were determined from data held at SPC, provided by the Ministry of Fisheries.

Table 20. Catch statistics for longliners of the United States

YEAR	VESSELS ACTIVE	HOOKS	ALBACORE			BIGEYE			YELLOWFIN			OTHER	TOTAL	
			MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	MT	CPUE
1991	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
1992	6	...	...	...	-	72	...	47	79	...	52	2	153	...

- All statistics were determined from transshipment data provided to SPC by the Marshall Islands Marine Resources Authority. These statistics cover American vessels based in Majuro. During 1992, these vessels included *Captain Peter*, *Kai Mana*, *Kanaloa*, *Mana Iki*, *Mana Loa* and *Pan Am II*. An additional vessel (*Mana Ola*) may have been active during 1992, however, transshipment data are not available.
- American longliners based in Honolulu fish outside the SPC statistical area and are therefore not covered in this report.

Table 21. Catch statistics for pole-and-line vessels of Australia

YEAR	VESSELS ACTIVE	DAYS FISHED	SKIPJACK			YELLOWFIN			OTHER	TOTAL	
			MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	MT	CPUE
1976	9	65	46	0.7	35	1	0.0	1	84	131	2.0
1977	20	134	31	0.2	3	-	-	-	1,165	1,196	8.9
1978	14	205	146	0.7	14	16	0.1	2	870	1,032	5.0
1979	10	66	-	-	0	-	-	-	268	268	4.1
1980	9	62	-	-	0	-	-	-	446	446	7.2
1981	17	192	108	0.6	11	-	-	-	867	975	5.1
1982	20	254	196	0.8	24	5	0.0	1	626	827	3.3
1983	13	151	109	0.7	44	-	-	-	141	250	1.7
1984	8	57	78	1.4	81	5	0.1	5	13	96	1.7
1985	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
1986	..	...	149	...	100	...	...	..	...	149	...
1987	..	...	153	...	100	...	...	..	...	153	...
1988	..	...	921	...	100	...	...	..	...	921	...
1989	..	...	1,257	...	98	32	...	2	...	1,289	...
1990	..	...	527	...	99	7	...	1	...	534	...
1991	..	...	987	...	95	49	...	5	...	1,036	...
1992	..	258	201	0.8	57	5	0.0	1	148	354	1.4

Units: CPUE, metric tonnes per day

1. Statistics for 1976—1984 were determined from logbook data held at SPC, which were provided by the Australian Fisheries Management Authority. Catches of southern bluefin comprise 99 per cent of the catches listed as 'other'.
2. Catches for 1986—1989 were provided by the Bureau of Rural Resources; these statistics represent deliveries to the Heinz Greenseas cannery in Eden, New South Wales. Estimates for 1989 include some catch taken by purse seiners. The fishing season is usually from December to March; catches for December have been allocated to the following year.
3. All statistics for 1990—1992 were provided by the Australian Fisheries Management Authority (Skousen, personal communication, May 1992, April 1993). These statistics represent catches reported on logsheets raised assuming coverage rates of 32.5, 22.5 and 55.0 per cent of the actual catch during 1990—1992 respectively. Ten vessels supplied logsheets during 1992.

Table 22. Catch statistics for pole-and-line vessels of Fiji

YEAR	VESSELS ACTIVE	DAYS FISHED	—SKIPJACK—			—YELLOWFIN—			—OTHER—	—TOTAL—	
			MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	MT	CPUE
1976	2	...	658	2.4	89	84	0.3	11	-	742	2.7
1977	6	...	1,560	2.6	91	151	0.2	9	-	1,711	2.8
1978	6	...	2,115	2.6	84	409	0.7	16	-	2,524	3.3
1979	8	...	3,091	...	88	403	...	12	1	3,495	...
1980	11	...	2,263	1.9	91	233	0.2	9	4	2,500	2.0
1981	12	...	5,222	1.7	90	599	0.2	10	-	5,821	1.9
1982	14	...	3,844	2.2	82	814	0.4	17	7	4,665	2.5
1983	13	...	3,621	2.4	87	562	0.3	13	2	4,185	2.7
1984	11	...	3,992	3.3	87	580	0.4	13	-	4,572	3.7
1985	7	...	3,219	2.8	82	724	0.4	18	4	3,947	3.2
1986	6	...	2,288	2.1	73	823	0.6	26	4	3,115	2.8
1987	8	...	3,474	3.4	89	411	0.3	11	1	3,886	3.7
1988	8	...	3,761	2.9	88	527	0.3	12	-	4,288	3.2
1989	8	...	5,369	3.7	91	507	0.4	9	7	5,883	4.2
1990	10	...	3,507	2.9	87	516	0.3	13	6	4,029	3.2
1991	10	...	4,069	3.0	92	358	0.1	8	-	4,427	3.1
1992	11	...	3,705	...	90	395	...	10	5	4,105	...

Units: CPUE, metric tonnes per day

1. Estimates of catches for 1976—1992, and the number of vessels in 1976—1978, 1983—1984 and 1990—1992, were provided by the Fisheries Division, Fiji (Sharma, personal communication, May 1990, June 1991, March 1992, April 1993; Adams, personal communication, June 1991). The catch estimates represent landings received at the Pacific Fishing Company Ltd cannery in Levuka. Catches by Kiribati and Tuvalu vessels which operated in Fijian waters under charter are excluded; catches for those vessels are reported in Tables 23 and 29 respectively. Catches by the *Ika 3*, formerly registered as a New Zealand vessel, are included.
2. CPUE for 1976—1978 and 1980—1991 was determined from logbook data held at SPC, provided by the Fisheries Division, Fiji.
3. The numbers of vessels active for 1979—1982 and 1985—1989 were taken from annual reports of the Fisheries Division, Fiji.

Table 23. Catch statistics for pole-and-line vessels of French Polynesia

YEAR	VESSELS ACTIVE	DAYS FISHED	—SKIPJACK—			—YELLOWFIN—			—OTHER—	—TOTAL—	
			MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	MT	CPUE
1975	..	...	...	84	..	...	10	..	..	...	...
1976	..	...	...	84	..	...	6	..	..	...	...
1977	..	...	...	75	..	...	17	..	..	...	...
1978	..	...	...	121	..	...	13	..	..	...	...
1979	..	9,832	535	54	70	161	16	21	73	769	78
1980	46	9,964	683	69	69	253	25	26	56	992	100
1981	51	9,528	529	56	51	472	50	46	34	1,035	109
1982	46	8,764	666	76	62	368	42	34	33	1,067	122
1983	46	7,820	598	76	66	238	30	26	67	903	115
1984	51	9,737	824	85	63	426	44	33	50	1,300	134
1985	49	9,253	593	64	66	243	26	27	67	903	98
1986	51	9,513	729	77	74	232	24	24	20	981	103
1987	64	8,791	729	83	80	149	17	16	29	907	103
1988	53	7,578	441	58	59	274	36	37	33	748	99
1989	56	7,980	567	71	72	187	23	24	33	787	99
1990	55	7,487	685	91	87	55	7	7	46	786	105
1991	31	6,539	614	94	81	105	16	14	41	760	116
1992	..	4,977	459	92	80	87	17	15	29	575	116

Units: CPUE, kg per day

1. Catch estimates and days fished for 1979—1992 and CPUE for 1975—1992 are from Josse et al. (1993). These statistics are for the *bonitier* fleet based in Papeete.
2. The numbers of vessels active for 1980—1991 were provided by *Établissement pour la valorisation des activités aquacoles et maritimes* (EVAAM) (Yen, personal communication, May 1992).

Table 24. Catch statistics for pole-and-line vessels of Japan

YEAR	VESSELS ACTIVE	DAYS FISHED	SKIPJACK			YELLOWFIN			OTHER	TOTAL	
			MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	MT	CPUE
1972	...	13,181	62,874	4.8	96	1,151	0.1	2	1,359	65,384	5.0
1973	...	18,883	116,350	6.2	98	1,478	0.1	1	675	118,503	6.3
1974	...	23,580	141,024	6.0	98	1,255	0.1	1	1,252	143,531	6.1
1975	...	23,635	101,245	4.3	97	1,887	0.1	2	1,355	104,487	4.4
1976	...	20,075	111,192	5.5	97	2,377	0.1	2	1,143	114,712	5.7
1977	...	31,636	148,906	4.7	96	4,773	0.2	3	1,633	155,312	4.9
1978	...	21,185	130,455	6.2	98	1,453	0.1	1	744	132,652	6.3
1979	...	20,467	96,742	4.7	98	1,369	0.1	1	824	98,935	4.8
1980	317	19,643	108,945	5.5	98	1,607	0.1	1	766	111,318	5.7
1981	279	25,818	130,619	5.1	95	2,283	0.1	2	4,279	137,181	5.3
1982	117	21,699	108,449	5.0	89	2,689	0.1	2	11,308	122,446	5.6
1983	103	17,035	123,810	7.3	94	1,736	0.1	1	6,398	131,944	7.7
1984	94	17,040	127,861	7.5	96	1,564	0.1	1	3,467	132,892	7.8
1985	84	14,624	93,812	6.4	90	4,528	0.3	4	6,091	104,431	7.1
1986	83	11,641	106,008	9.1	96	1,269	0.1	1	3,205	110,482	9.5
1987	77	11,973	92,919	7.8	96	1,045	0.1	1	2,772	96,736	8.1
1988	63	10,040	104,950	10.5	97	906	0.1	1	2,796	108,652	10.8
1989	59	11,230	96,714	8.6	98	1,204	0.1	1	1,190	99,108	8.8
1990	62	10,126	53,226	5.3	94	1,365	0.1	2	2,099	56,690	5.6
1991	54	...	90,663	9.3	99	1,000	0.0	1	...	91,663	9.3
1992	32	...	50,000	7.7	99	500	0.1	1	...	50,500	7.8

Units: CPUE, metric tonnes per day

1. All statistics for 1972—1979 were determined from data published by 1° x 1° square by the Fisheries Agency of Japan (Fisheries Agency of Japan 1972—1979), for the SPC statistical area.
2. All statistics for 1980—1990 were determined from data provided to SPC by 1° x 1° square by the Fisheries Agency of Japan, for the SPC statistical area.
3. The catch of skipjack for 1991 was taken from Katsuo-Maguro Tsushin No. 6464, 4 February 1992 (quoted in Forum Fisheries Agency News Digest, March—April 1992); the estimate represents landings of frozen skipjack and probably includes some catches outside the SPC statistical area. The catch of yellowfin in 1991 is a best guess based on catches in previous years.
4. Catches for 1992 are best guesses based on logbook data held at SPC, which indicate reduced fishing effort and average catch rates.
5. The numbers of vessels active during 1980—1992 and CPUE during 1991—1992 were determined from logbook data held at SPC.

Table 25. Catch statistics for pole-and-line vessels of Kiribati

YEAR	VESSELS ACTIVE	DAYS FISHED	SKIPJACK			YELLOWFIN			OTHER	TOTAL	
			MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	MT	CPUE
1979	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...
1980	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...
1981	2	264	354	1.3	63	210	0.8	37	..	564	2.1
1982	2	272	287	1.1	63	170	0.6	37	..	457	1.7
1983	4	783	1,355	1.7	85	239	0.3	15	..	1,594	2.0
1984	4	971	1,503	1.5	74	528	0.5	26	..	2,031	2.1
1985	4	831	216	0.3	30	503	0.6	70	..	719	0.9
1986	4	637	693	1.1	49	721	1.1	51	..	1,414	2.2
1987	4	445	278	0.6	64	156	0.4	33	..	434	1.0
1988	5	616	1,089	1.8	74	383	0.6	25	..	1,472	2.4
1989	6	...	1,434	...	63	848	...	37	..	2,282	...
1990	5	212	452	2.1	76	143	0.7	24	1	596	2.8
1991	3	182	157	0.9	69	67	0.4	29	4	228	1.3
1992	3	423	248	0.6	45	303	0.7	55	3	554	1.3

Units: CPUE, metric tonnes per day

1. Anon (1979) reported that the Kiribati Government took delivery of a 35-metre skipjack pole-and-line vessel, *Nei Manganibuka*, in 1979. However, no catch statistics are given.
2. The number of vessels active, days fished and the total catch for 1981—1989 were provided by Te Mautari Inc. (Tekaata, personal communication, April 1993). The species composition for 1983—1988 was determined from logbook data held at SPC, provided by Te Mautari Inc. The species composition for 1981—1982 and 1989 was estimated as the average species composition during 1983—1988 and 1990—1992.
3. All statistics for 1989—1992 were provided by Te Mautari Inc. (Tekaata, personal communication, April 1993).

Table 26. Catch statistics for pole-and-line vessels of New Caledonia

YEAR	VESSELS ACTIVE	DAYS FISHED	SKIPJACK			YELLOWFIN			OTHER	TOTAL	
			MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	MT	CPUE
1981	1	40	226	5.7	99	3	0.1	1	-	229	5.7
1982	3	216	827	3.8	83	41	0.2	4	130	998	4.6
1983	3	113	414	3.7	84	25	0.2	5	53	492	4.4

Units: CPUE, metric tonnes per day

1. All statistics were determined from logbook data held at SPC.

Table 27. Catch statistics for pole-and-line vessels of New Zealand

YEAR	VESSELS ACTIVE	DAYS FISHED	SKIPJACK			YELLOWFIN			OTHER	TOTAL	
			MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	MT	CPUE
1990	3	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14	...
1991	4	...	114	...	97	2	...	2	1	117	...
1992	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...

1. Statistics for 1990 were provided by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (Murray, personal communication, May 1992). Three vessels operated in the waters of New Zealand and caught 13.676 mt of albacore (reported above as *other*).
2. Statistics for 1991 were determined from data provided by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and from logbook data held at SPC. Three vessels operated in the waters of New Zealand and caught 1.231 mt of albacore (reported above as *other*), while one vessel fished for 53 days in the waters of Solomon Islands and caught 114 mt of skipjack and 2 mt of yellowfin.

Table 28. Catch statistics for pole-and-line vessels of Palau

YEAR	VESSELS ACTIVE	DAYS FISHED	SKIPJACK			YELLOWFIN			OTHER	TOTAL	
			MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	MT	CPUE
1964	6	412	1,025	2.5	87	141	0.3	12	12	1,178	2.9
1965	31	1,399	2,497	1.8	91	173	0.1	6	72	2,742	2.0
1966	15	1,362	2,615	1.9	89	71	0.1	2	250	2,936	2.2
1967	20	1,399	3,354	2.4	95	52	0.0	1	123	3,529	2.5
1968	11	1,512	5,039	3.3	99	17	0.0	0	43	5,099	3.4
1969	9	1,193	4,629	3.9	88	133	0.1	3	497	5,259	4.4
1970	10	1,599	8,081	5.1	96	1	0.0	0	360	8,442	5.3
1971	20	1,639	2,133	1.3	92	10	0.0	0	175	2,318	1.4
1972	11	1,053	1,463	1.4	76	56	0.1	3	394	1,913	1.8
1973	12	1,160	2,309	2.0	84	41	0.0	1	399	2,749	2.4
1974	24	1,692	6,647	3.9	96	161	0.1	2	122	6,930	4.1
1975	21	1,790	5,971	3.3	90	298	0.2	5	346	6,615	3.7
1976	33	1,614	4,911	3.0	92	412	0.3	8	25	5,348	3.3
1977	23	1,119	3,592	3.2	89	420	0.4	10	32	4,044	3.6
1978	26	2,233	9,391	4.2	97	303	0.1	3	31	9,725	4.4
1979	21	1,752	5,687	3.2	100	1	0.0	0	4	5,692	3.2
1980	31	1,219	5,580	4.6	85	996	0.8	15	20	6,596	5.4
1981	36	1,651	6,931	4.2	73	2,480	1.5	26	22	9,433	5.7
1982	20	858	3,438	4.0	78	615	0.7	14	327	4,380	5.1
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	1	...	82	...	85	15	...	15	...	97	...
1986	1	...	112	...	85	19	...	15	...	131	...
1987	1	...	139	...	86	22	...	14	...	161	...
1988	1	...	119	...	76	38	...	24	...	157	...
1989	1	...	72	...	94	5	...	6	...	77	...
1990	1	...	80	...	91	8	...	9	...	88	...
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	1	...	61	...	81	14	...	19	...	75	...

Units: CPUE, metric tonnes per day

1. Statistics for 1964—1982 cover Okinawan vessels based in Palau; these statistics were determined from logbook data held at SPC.
2. Statistics for 1985—1992 cover a domestic pole-and-line vessel; these statistics were provided by the Palau Maritime Authority (Rechebei, personal communication, May 1993).

Table 29. Catch statistics for pole-and-line vessels of Papua New Guinea

YEAR	VESSELS ACTIVE	DAYS FISHED	—SKIPJACK—			—YELLOWFIN—			—OTHER—	—TOTAL—	
			MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	MT	CPUE
1970	5	511	2,354	4.6	97	74	0.1	3	2	2,430	4.8
1971	29	4,060	16,862	4.2	99	112	0.0	1	28	17,002	4.2
1972	45	4,950	11,785	2.4	88	1,345	0.3	10	202	13,332	2.7
1973	43	7,863	27,300	3.5	96	916	0.1	3	280	28,496	3.6
1974	47	9,408	40,214	4.3	96	1,416	0.2	3	150	41,780	4.4
1975	48	6,435	15,625	2.4	90	1,744	0.3	10	29	17,398	2.7
1976	40	7,901	24,358	3.1	74	8,563	1.1	26	93	33,014	4.2
1977	51	9,736	20,106	2.1	82	4,009	0.4	16	296	24,411	2.5
1978	48	9,941	45,760	4.6	94	3,099	0.3	6	61	48,920	4.9
1979	45	8,184	23,976	2.9	89	2,881	0.4	11	88	26,945	3.3
1980	50	9,484	30,976	3.3	91	3,018	0.3	9	102	34,096	3.6
1981	44	7,861	27,207	3.5	87	4,205	0.5	13	-	31,412	4.0
1982	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	..	683	2,470	3.6	90	274	0.4	10	...	2,744	4.0
1985	..	...	8,370	...	90	930	...	10	...	9,300	...

Units: CPUE, metric tonnes per day

1. All statistics for 1970—1981 were determined from logbook data held at SPC.
2. All statistics for 1984—1985 were taken from Anon (1989c).

Table 30. Catch statistics for pole-and-line vessels of Solomon Islands

YEAR	VESSELS ACTIVE	DAYS FISHED	SKIPJACK			YELLOWFIN			OTHER	TOTAL	
			MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	MT	CPUE
1971	..	813	4,570	5.6	97	141	0.2	3	...	4,711	5.8
1972	..	3,356	7,668	2.3	97	237	0.1	3	...	7,905	2.4
1973	11	1,944	6,318	3.3	97	195	0.1	3	...	6,513	3.4
1974	11	2,182	10,022	4.6	97	310	0.1	3	...	10,332	4.7
1975	12	2,419	6,954	2.9	97	215	0.1	3	...	7,169	3.0
1976	14	3,495	15,326	4.4	97	474	0.1	3	...	15,800	4.5
1977	20	4,741	11,752	2.5	97	363	0.1	3	...	12,115	2.6
1978	20	4,656	16,931	3.6	97	524	0.1	3	...	17,455	3.7
1979	23	5,085	23,087	4.5	97	714	0.1	3	...	23,801	4.7
1980	22	4,993	21,278	4.3	97	658	0.1	3	...	21,936	4.4
1981	23	5,259	21,907	4.2	97	265	0.1	1	450	22,622	4.3
1982	25	4,858	16,565	3.4	96	237	0.0	1	520	17,322	3.6
1983	27	6,185	27,992	4.5	96	660	0.1	2	615	29,267	4.7
1984	30	6,397	29,984	4.7	98	397	0.1	1	218	30,599	4.8
1985	33	6,906	24,592	3.6	97	183	0.0	1	459	25,234	3.7
1986	35	7,663	38,287	5.0	99	358	0.0	1	178	38,823	5.1
1987	34	6,781	19,388	2.9	86	2,965	0.4	13	291	22,644	3.3
1988	34	8,030	27,479	3.4	91	2,251	0.3	7	371	30,101	3.7
1989	33	7,122	24,284	3.4	94	1,475	0.2	6	109	25,868	3.6
1990	33	6,112	19,166	3.1	89	2,309	0.4	11	82	21,557	3.5
1991	32	6,825	35,233	5.2	97	950	0.1	3	29	36,212	5.3
1992	32	6,100	18,226	3.0	92	1,246	0.2	6	265	19,737	3.2

Units: CPUE, metric tonnes per day

1. Days fished, total catch and total CPUE for 1971—1980 were taken from Anon (1989a). Catches of skipjack and yellowfin for 1971—1980 were estimated by applying a species composition of 97 per cent skipjack and 3 per cent yellowfin.
2. The numbers of vessels active during 1973—1980 were taken from Anon (1985).
3. Estimates for 1981—1990 were provided by the Fisheries Department, Honiara; the catch estimates were determined from daily catch and effort logbook data corrected with unloading data.
4. All statistics for 1991—1992 were determined from logbook data held at SPC, provided by the Fisheries Department.

Table 31. Catch statistics for pole-and-line vessels of Tuvalu

YEAR	VESSELS ACTIVE	DAYS FISHED	—SKIPJACK—			—YELLOWFIN—			—OTHER—	—TOTAL—	
			MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	MT	CPUE
1982	1	68	163	2.4	75	53	0.8	25	-	216	3.2
1983	1	122	286	2.3	85	51	0.4	15	-	337	2.8
1984	1	...	513	4.5	95	27	0.2	5	-	540	4.7
1985	1	...	4	...	100	-	-	-	-	4	...
1986	1	...	378	1.7	97	12	0.1	3	-	390	1.7
1987	1	153	542	3.5	85	90	0.6	14	5	637	4.2
1988	1	190	1,069	5.6	98	21	0.1	2	1	1,091	5.7
1989	1	...	142	...	95	7	...	5	-	149	...
1990	1	198	64	0.3	65	26	0.1	27	8	98	0.5
1991	1	221	23	0.1	62	6	0.0	16	8	37	0.2
1992	1	164	6	0.0	67	2	0.0	22	1	9	0.1

Units: CPUE, metric tonnes per day

1. All statistics for 1982—1983 and 1987—1988 were determined from logbook data held at SPC; coverage by data at SPC for the Tuvalu pole-and-line vessel for these years is complete.
2. The total catches for 1984—1986 and 1989 were provided by the National Fishing Company of Tuvalu (NAFICOT) (Faulkner, personal communication, 1990); the species composition was determined from logbook data held at SPC for the Tuvaluan pole-and-line vessel for 1984—1986, and by assuming a species composition of 95 per cent skipjack and 5 per cent yellowfin for 1989. Catches while the vessel was under charter from October 1984 to May 1986 are excluded.
3. All statistics for 1990—1992 were determined from data collected while the vessel was under charter to SPC for the Regional Tuna Tagging Project. Catch estimates include decked fish only and exclude fish tagged and released.

Table 32. Catch statistics for purse seine vessels of Australia fishing in the Australian Fishing Zone

YEAR	VESSELS ACTIVE	DAYS FISHED	—SKIPJACK—			—YELLOWFIN—			—OTHER—	—TOTAL—	
			MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	MT	CPUE
1974	..	...	1,900	...	100	...	...	..	...	1,900	...
1975	4	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
1976	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
1977	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
1978	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
1979	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
1980	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
1981	5	98	339	3.5	14	-	-	-	2,129	2,468	25.2
1982	5	50	101	2.0	10	-	-	-	864	965	19.3
1983	5	28	110	3.9	12	-	-	-	791	901	32.2
1984	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
1985	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
1986	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
1987	0	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
1988	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
1989	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
1990	6	...	1,216	1.2	100	-	-	-	-	1,216	1.2
1991	8	...	3,424	0.6	100	-	-	-	-	3,424	0.6
1992	9	80	453	5.7	94	-	-	-	31	484	6.1

Units: CPUE, metric tonnes per day

1. The catch of skipjack during the 1974/75 season was taken from Blackburn and Serventy (1981), quoted in Tuna Programme (1984).
2. Statistics for 1975—1989 were determined from logbook data held at SPC, provided by the Australian Fisheries Management Authority.
3. Catch estimates for 1990—1992 were provided by the Australian Fisheries Management Authority (Skousen, personal communication, May 1992, April 1993). These statistics represent catches reported on logsheets raised assuming a coverage rate of 85 per cent of the actual catch during 1990, 32.5 per cent during 1991 and 90 per cent during 1992. The number of vessels active is the number of vessels that submitted logbooks.
4. In accordance with the standard policy on confidentiality of data at the Australian Fisheries Management Authority, statistics for Australian purse seiners have not been included for years during which the number of vessels covered by the data is less than five (1975—1980, 1984—1989).

Table 33. Catch statistics for purse seine vessels of Australia fishing outside the Australian Fishing Zone

YEAR	VESSELS ACTIVE	DAYS FISHED	—SKIPJACK—			—YELLOWFIN—			—OTHER—	—TOTAL—	
			MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	MT	CPUE
1988	3	36	101	2.8	77	30	0.8	23	-	131	3.6
1989	1	22	148	6.7	91	15	0.7	9	-	163	7.4
1990	9	366	3,695	10.1	78	1,040	2.8	22	10	4,745	13.0
1991	5	400	3,876	9.7	72	1,353	3.4	25	140	5,369	13.4
1992	5	360	3,362	9.3	66	1,766	4.9	34	-	5,128	14.2

Units: CPUE, metric tonnes per day

1. Statistics for 1988 include two vessels which fished in Solomon Islands waters and one vessel which fished in Papua New Guinea waters. The data for the vessels which fished in Solomon Islands were taken from Anon (1989a); statistics for the vessel which fished in Solomon Islands were determined from logbook data held at SPC.
2. All statistics for 1989—1992 were determined from logbook data held at SPC. They represent vessels which fished in the waters of the Federated States of Micronesia and Papua New Guinea. Catches by vessels operating under the Caroline Fishing Company, an Australia — Federated States of Micronesia joint-venture, are included. Coverage of the Australian fleet outside the AFZ by logsheet data held at SPC is unknown.

Table 34. Catch statistics for purse seine vessels of the Federated States of Micronesia

YEAR	VESSELS ACTIVE	DAYS FISHED	—SKIPJACK—			—YELLOWFIN—			—OTHER—	—TOTAL—	
			MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	MT	CPUE
1991	3	454	4,366	9.6	79	1,185	2.6	21	...	5,551	12.2
1992	4	802	7,255	9.0	76	2,301	2.9	24	...	9,556	11.9

Units: CPUE, metric tonnes per day

1. All statistics were provided by Yap Fishing Corporation (McCoy, personal communication, April 1993).

Table 35. Catch statistics for purse seine vessels of Indonesia licensed to fish in the waters of SPC member countries

YEAR	VESSELS ACTIVE	DAYS FISHED	SKIPJACK			YELLOWFIN			OTHER	TOTAL	
			MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	MT	CPUE
1984	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
1985	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
1986	3	...	7,121	8.7	83	1,441	1.7	17	...	8,562	10.5
1987	3	...	11,050	13.5	84	2,120	2.5	16	...	13,170	16.1
1988	3	...	11,050	13.5	85	1,950	2.3	15	...	13,000	15.8
1989	3	...	10,313	12.6	80	2,543	3.0	20	...	12,856	15.6
1990	3	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...

Units: CPUE, metric tonnes per day

1. The total catch in 1988 was provided by PT Multi-Transpêche (Marcille, personal communication, 1989); the species composition was determined from logbook data held at SPC. An unknown proportion of the total catch was taken outside the SPC area.
2. Catches for 1986—1987 and 1989 were estimated by adjusting the catches during 1988 by the ratio of the catch rates in 1986—1987 and 1989 to the catch rates in 1988. An unknown proportion of the total catch was taken outside the SPC area.
3. Only a small proportion of the catch was taken inside the SPC area during 1990. The fleet was inactive in the SPC area during 1991.

Table 36. Catch statistics for purse seiners of Japan

YEAR	VESSELS ACTIVE	DAYS FISHED	SKIPJACK			YELLOWFIN			OTHER	TOTAL	
			MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	MT	CPUE
1967	..	8	34	4.3	51	33	4.1	49	-	67	8.4
1968	..	51	140	2.7	39	217	4.3	61	1	358	7.0
1969	..	17	77	4.5	96	3	0.2	4	-	80	4.7
1970	..	78	333	4.3	73	123	1.6	27	-	456	5.8
1971	..	101	667	6.6	75	192	1.9	21	35	894	8.9
1972	..	54	539	10.0	69	188	3.5	24	55	782	14.5
1973	6	209	1,602	7.7	70	504	2.4	22	177	2,283	10.9
1974	7	382	2,436	6.4	72	743	1.9	22	213	3,392	8.9
1975	7	530	4,583	8.6	71	1,664	3.1	26	204	6,451	12.2
1976	10	842	10,353	12.3	74	3,304	3.9	24	291	13,948	16.6
1977	13	960	13,434	14.0	71	4,956	5.2	26	483	18,873	19.7
1978	16	1,445	23,249	16.1	74	7,654	5.3	24	447	31,350	21.7
1979	16	1,749	24,875	14.2	68	10,671	6.1	29	804	36,350	20.8
1980	18	1,548	30,571	19.7	75	9,385	6.1	23	626	40,582	26.2
1981	28	2,743	36,735	13.4	62	21,528	7.8	36	994	59,257	21.6
1982	39	4,091	70,000	17.1	70	28,777	7.0	29	1,607	100,384	24.5
1983	41	6,585	109,830	16.7	80	26,191	4.0	19	1,451	137,472	20.9
1984	48	7,263	110,052	15.2	78	30,836	4.2	22	521	141,409	19.5
1985	40	7,210	103,585	14.4	74	34,724	4.8	25	834	139,143	19.3
1986	40	6,303	108,846	17.3	73	39,724	6.3	27	607	149,177	23.7
1987	37	6,451	88,442	13.7	68	40,262	6.2	31	1,236	129,940	20.1
1988	40	7,071	140,573	19.9	84	25,485	3.6	15	507	166,565	23.6
1989	36	7,190	104,388	14.5	75	33,409	4.6	24	1,013	138,810	19.3
1990	38	6,665	126,424	19.0	79	31,137	4.7	20	1,899	159,460	23.9
1991	44	6,356	124,536	19.6	73	44,362	7.0	26	1,227	170,125	26.8
1992	34	...	123,350	...	67	55,232	...	30	5,523	184,105	...

Units: 1967-1982 - EFFORT, days on which a set was made; CPUE, mt per day on which a set was made
1983-1991 - EFFORT, days fished and searched; CPUE, mt per day fished or searched

1. Days fished, catch statistics and CPUE for 1967-1991 were determined from daily logbook data aggregated by 1°x1° by month, provided by the National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries, Shimizu, Japan.
2. The numbers of vessels during 1973-1982 were determined from the number of single seiners given in Habib (1984) and the number of group seiners for which logbook data are held at SPC. The numbers of single seiners include one survey vessel in 1974-1975, two survey vessels in 1976, and three survey vessels in 1977-1982. The numbers of group seiners operating each year during 1980-1982 were 4, 4 and 6 respectively.
3. The numbers of vessels active for 1983-1991 were determined from data held at SPC. The numbers of group seiners each calendar year during 1983-1991 were 7, 7, 7, 7, 5, 7, 3, 5 and 0 respectively. The number of vessels active during the calendar year, given in the table, will usually be greater than the number of vessels active during the licensing year (August-August), since vessels can change their name or be replaced between licensing years. The number of single seiners active during the 1990/91 licensing year was 32.
4. The number of vessels active and the total catch for 1992 were provided by an industry source. The species composition for 1992 was determined from logbook data held at SPC.

Table 37. Catch statistics for purse seiners of Korea

YEAR	VESSELS ACTIVE	DAYS FISHED	—SKIPJACK—			—YELLOWFIN—			—OTHER—	—TOTAL—	
			MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	MT	CPUE
1980	2	...	500	...	100	-	-	-	...	500	...
1981	3	...	1,200	...	75	400	...	25	...	1,600	...
1982	10	...	10,000	...	83	2,000	...	17	...	12,000	...
1983	11	...	15,300	...	96	700	...	4	...	16,000	...
1984	12	...	13,500	...	99	100	...	1	...	13,600	...
1985	11	...	9,700	...	86	1,600	...	14	...	11,300	...
1986	13	...	25,300	...	91	2,400	...	9	...	27,700	...
1987	20	...	40,500	...	68	19,500	...	33	...	60,000	...
1988	23	...	62,056	...	79	16,496	...	21	...	78,552	...
1989	30	...	81,028	...	70	34,726	...	30	...	115,754	...
1990	..	...	131,741	...	76	41,602	...	24	...	173,343	...
1991	37	...	201,386	...	80	50,347	...	20	...	251,733	...
1992	36	...	161,261	...	80	40,315	...	20	...	201,576	...

1. Statistics for 1983—1987 were taken from Park et al. (1991).
2. Total catches for 1988—1990 are Korean Government estimates quoted in Nambiar (1991). The species composition for 1988—1990 was taken from Park et al. (1991).
3. The number of vessels active and the total catch for 1991—1992 were provided by an industry source.
4. The species composition for 1991 was determined from logbook data held at SPC. The species composition for 1991, determined from logbook data held at SPC, was used as a preliminary estimate of the species composition for 1992.

Table 38. Catch statistics for purse seiners of Mexico

YEAR	VESSELS ACTIVE	DAYS FISHED	—SKIPJACK—			—YELLOWFIN—			—OTHER—	—TOTAL—	
			MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	MT	CPUE
1984	2	167	2,017	12.1	63	1,174	7.0	37	...	3,191	19.1

Units: CPUE, metric tonnes per day

1. All statistics were determined from logbook data held at SPC.

Table 39. Catch statistics for purse seiners of New Zealand

YEAR	VESSELS ACTIVE	DAYS FISHED	—SKIPJACK—			—YELLOWFIN—			—OTHER—	—TOTAL—	
			MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	MT	CPUE
1983	7	277	5,581	20.1	96	239	...	4	5	5,825	21.0
1984	5	226	3,999	17.7	91	231	...	5	159	4,389	19.4
1985	5	164	2,289	14.0	78	170	...	6	459	2,918	17.8
1986	4	183	4,875	26.6	89	...	...	..	622	5,497	30.0
1987	3	157	4,178	26.6	91	...	...	..	429	4,607	29.3
1988	4	166	2,907	17.5	79	...	...	..	565	3,472	20.9
1989	5	...	1,778	...	70	...	...	..	...	1,778	...
1990	5	...	4,879	...	76	...	...	..	...	4,879	...
1991	5	...	6,720	...	80	...	...	..	...	6,720	...
1992	5	...	6,720	...	80	...	...	..	...	6,720	...

Units: CPUE, metric tonnes per day

1. Statistics for 1983—1988 were determined from logbook data held at SPC, provided by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.
2. All statistics for 1989—1991 were provided by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (Murray, personal communication, May 1992). The skipjack catches do not include those of chartered American vessels in the New Zealand zone (2,186 mt in 1989, 1,310 in 1990 and 184 mt in 1991); these catches are included in Table 41.
3. Statistics for 1991 were used as preliminary estimates for 1992.

Table 40. Catch statistics for purse seiners of the Philippines

YEAR	VESSELS ACTIVE	DAYS FISHED	—SKIPJACK—			—YELLOWFIN—			—OTHER—	—TOTAL—	
			MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	MT	CPUE
1982	1	118	766	6.5	58	475	4.0	36	90	1,331	11.3
1983	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	3	276	775	2.8	48	846	3.1	52	...	1,621	5.9
1985	5	1,473	9,148	6.2	73	3,331	2.3	27	...	12,479	8.5
1986	5	1,609	6,989	4.3	81	1,630	1.0	19	...	8,619	5.4
1987	5	1,606	12,035	7.5	76	3,867	2.4	24	...	15,902	9.9
1988	9	817	8,356	10.2	79	3,419	4.2	29	114	11,889	14.6
1989	14	1,671	16,668	10.0	70	7,590	4.5	30	995	25,253	15.1
1990	13	1,811	16,510	9.1	76	7,317	4.0	30	255	24,082	13.3
1991	15	1,814	16,889	9.3	80	8,174	4.5	32	354	25,417	14.0
1992	..	...	16,889	...	80	8,174	...	32	354	25,417	...

Units: CPUE, metric tonnes per day

1. The numbers of vessels active for 1982—1991 and all statistics for 1982—1984 and 1988—1991 were determined from logbook data held at SPC.
2. All statistics for 1985—1987 were provided by an industry source. A small proportion of the catch may have been taken outside the SPC area, in the waters of Malaysia and the Philippines.
3. Catches for 1991 were used as preliminary estimates for 1992.

Table 41. Catch statistics for purse seiners of Solomon Islands

YEAR	VESSELS ACTIVE	DAYS FISHED	—SKIPJACK—			—YELLOWFIN—			—OTHER—	—TOTAL—	
			MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	MT	CPUE
1980	1	60	497	8.3	52	449	7.5	47	16	962	16.0
1981	1	129	1,486	11.5	52	1,342	10.4	47	45	2,873	22.3
1982	1	127	1,598	12.6	52	1,444	11.4	47	49	3,091	24.3
1983	1	173	2,800	16.2	52	2,530	14.6	47	85	5,415	31.3
1984	1	178	3,050	17.1	56	2,397	13.5	44	...	5,447	30.6
1985	1	188	2,824	15.0	49	2,882	15.3	50	57	5,763	30.7
1986	1	177	3,267	18.5	55	2,258	12.8	38	418	5,943	33.6
1987	2	217	3,580	16.5	43	3,837	17.7	46	868	8,285	38.2
1988	4	311	6,467	20.8	58	4,244	13.6	38	510	11,221	36.1
1989	4	336	5,892	17.5	55	4,410	13.1	41	489	10,791	32.1
1990	4	349	4,276	12.3	47	3,825	11.0	42	923	9,024	25.9
1991	3	234	6,752	28.9	67	3,275	14.0	33	3	10,030	42.9
1992	3	402	5,993	14.9	54	5,093	12.7	46	93	11,179	27.8

Units: CPUE, metric tonnes per day

1. The total catches for 1980—1986 and the number of days fished were taken from Anon (1989a); the species composition was determined from logbook data held at SPC. The single vessel active during 1980—1986 was a group seiner.
2. Statistics for 1987—1988 were taken from Anon (1989a). Data for 1987 cover one single seiner and one group seiner. Data for 1988 cover one group seiner, two single seiners and one Taiwanese single seiner on charter to Solomon Taiyo Ltd, but not two Australian vessels which conducted trials for a limited duration.
3. All statistics for 1989—1992 were determined from logbook data held at SPC. One group seiner and three single seiners were active during 1989—1990, while two group seiners and one single seiner were active during 1991—1992.

Table 42. Catch statistics for purse seiners of the Soviet Union

YEAR	VESSELS ACTIVE	DAYS FISHED	—SKIPJACK—			—YELLOWFIN—			—OTHER—	—TOTAL—	
			MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	MT	CPUE
1985	5	344	1,541	4.5	177	570	1.7	27	...	2,111	6.1
1986	8	593	3,743	6.3	134	432	0.7	10	16	4,191	7.1
1987	5	738	5,614	7.6	59	3,381	4.6	38	15	9,010	12.2
1988	5	568	5,339	9.4	79	850	1.5	14	...	6,189	10.9
1989	5	385	3,400	8.8	70	1,535	4.0	31	...	4,935	12.8
1990	5	318	1,505	4.7	76	621	2.0	29	41	2,167	6.8
1991	4	218	2,601	11.9	80	1,114	5.1	30	...	3,715	17.0
1992	..	...	2,601	...	..	1,114	...	..	...	3,715	...

Units: DAYS FISHED, days on which a set was made; CPUE, metric tonnes per day on which a set was made

1. The total catch, vessels active and days fished for 1985 and all statistics for 1986—1991 were provided by the Pacific Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography (TINRO) (Karyakin, personal communication, March 1992). The species composition for 1985 was estimated using the average species composition for 1986—1991.
2. Catches for 1991 were used as preliminary estimates for 1992.

Table 43. Catch statistics for purse seiners of Taiwan

YEAR	VESSELS ACTIVE	DAYS FISHED	—SKIPJACK—			—YELLOWFIN—			—OTHER—	—TOTAL—	
			MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	MT	CPUE
1983	3	...	9,840	...	82	2,160	...	18	...	12,000	...
1984	6	...	20,160	...	84	3,840	...	16	...	24,000	...
1985	7	...	23,520	...	84	4,480	...	16	...	28,000	...
1986	10	...	34,400	...	86	5,600	...	14	...	40,000	...
1987	13	...	44,720	...	86	7,280	...	14	...	52,000	...
1988	19	...	66,880	...	88	9,120	...	12	...	76,000	...
1989	25	...	84,000	...	84	16,000	...	16	...	100,000	...
1990	35	...	104,960	...	82	23,040	...	18	...	128,000	...
1991	44	...	140,800	...	80	35,200	...	20	...	176,000	...
1992	45	...	162,800	...	74	55,000	...	25	2,200	220,000	...

1. The numbers of vessels active for 1983—1989 were estimated from logbook data held at SPC.
2. The numbers of vessels active during 1990—1991 were taken from National Marine Fisheries Service *Tuna Newsletter* 103, November 1991.
3. Total catches for 1983—1991 were estimated assuming each vessel caught 4,000 mt annually. Catches by species were determined by applying the species composition from logbook data held at SPC for Taiwanese purse seiners during 1983—1991.
4. The total catch for 1992 was provided by an industry source. The number of vessels active and the species composition for 1992 were determined from logbook data held at SPC.

Table 44. Catch statistics for purse seiners of the United States

YEAR	VESSELS ACTIVE	DAYS FISHED	—SKIPJACK—			—YELLOWFIN—			—OTHER—	—TOTAL—	
			MT	CPUE	%	MT	CPUE	%	MT	MT	CPUE
1976	3	...	500	...	71	200	...	29	...	700	...
1977	1	...	700	...	78	200	...	22	...	900	...
1978	2	...	800	...	80	200	...	20	...	1,000	...
1979	8	...	8,000	...	93	600	...	7	20	8,620	...
1980	14	...	9,900	...	90	1,100	...	10	...	11,000	...
1981	18	2,458	17,993	7.3	49	18,405	7.5	51	...	36,398	14.8
1982	29	4,447	51,622	11.6	62	32,006	7.2	38	...	83,628	18.8
1983	39	8,292	113,576	13.7	66	57,843	7.0	34	...	171,419	20.7
1984	52	10,459	116,971	11.2	68	54,985	5.3	32	...	171,956	16.4
1985	39	...	87,700	12.8	75	29,012	3.8	25	...	116,712	16.6
1986	36	...	93,500	17.9	72	36,608	8.4	28	...	130,108	26.3
1987	35	...	79,800	11.6	55	66,359	12.0	45	...	146,159	23.6
1988	32	...	99,400	14.8	80	25,211	3.1	20	...	124,611	17.9
1989	36	6,629	92,210	13.9	66	46,794	7.1	33	861	139,865	21.1
1990	43	6,394	106,053	16.6	65	57,701	9.0	35	300	164,054	25.7
1991	43	7,094	173,427	24.4	81	40,511	5.7	19	477	214,415	30.2
1992	45	6,876	148,923	21.7	77	44,201	5.7	23	832	193,956	28.2

Units: CPUE, metric tonnes per day

1. Catch estimates for 1976—1980 and 1985—1988 were provided by the National Marine Fisheries Service (Sakagawa, personal communication, June 1991); these statistics represent landings of tuna caught in the Central and Western Pacific. Since trips that start late in one year may land their catch in the next, landings in each calendar year may contain some catches from the previous year.
2. All statistics for 1981—1984 and the number of vessels during 1985 were determined from data aggregated by 5°x5° by month provided by the American Tunaboat Association.
3. Catch estimates for 1989—1992, CPUE estimates for 1976—1980 and 1985—1992, and the numbers of vessels active for 1988—1992 were determined from logbook data held at SPC.

Table 45. Catches of albacore by trollers of Australia

SEASON	VESSELS ACTIVE	DAYS FISHED	—ALBACORE—	
			MT	CPUE
1980/81	50	...
1981/82	50	...
1982/83	50	...
1983/84	50	...
1984/85	50	...
1985/86	50	...
1986/87	50	...
1987/88	50	...
1988/89	50	...
1989/90	50	...
1990/91	50	...
1991/92	39	...	100	...

SOURCES

1. All statistics were presented to the Fifth Meeting of the South Pacific Albacore Research Group (South Pacific Commission, in press).
2. The Australian troll fleet during the 1991/92 season included 25 vessels targeting southern bluefin off the east coast of Tasmania, an estimated 12 multi-purpose vessels operating off the south-east coast of New South Wales and two troll vessels targeting albacore in the coastal waters from the south-east coast of New South Wales to the south-east of Tasmania.

Table 46. Catches of albacore by trollers of Canada and Fiji

SEASON	VESSELS ACTIVE	DAYS FISHED	—ALBACORE—	
			MT	CPUE
1987/88	1	...	140	...
1988/89	2	...	162	...
1989/90	2	...	—	...
1990/91	3	...	103	...
1991/92	..	...	103	...

Units: CPUE, metric tonnes per day

1. Catch estimates were taken from Coan and Resnick (1991), wherein catches for Canada and Fiji were combined.
2. The 1990/91 catch was used as a preliminary estimate of the 1991/92 catch.
3. The numbers of Canadian vessels during the 1988/89—1990/91 seasons were 2, 2 and 1 respectively. The numbers of Fijian vessels during the 1987/88—1991/92 seasons were 1, 0, 0, 2 and 2 respectively (South Pacific Commission, in press).

Table 47. Catches of albacore by trollers of French Polynesia

SEASON	VESSELS ACTIVE	DAYS FISHED	—ALBACORE—	
			MT	CPUE
1988/89	2	...	90	...
1989/90	3	...	359	...
1990/91	4	...	326	...
1991/92	4	...	72	...

1. All statistics for the 1988/89—1989/90 seasons were provided by the United States National Marine Fisheries Service (South Pacific Commission, in press).
2. All statistics for the 1990/91—1991/92 seasons were provided by *Établissement pour la valorisation des activités aquacoles et maritimes* (EVAAM) (Yen, personal communication, May 1992; South Pacific Commission, in press).

Table 48. Catches of albacore by trollers of New Zealand

SEASON	VESSELS ACTIVE	DAYS FISHED	—ALBACORE—	
			MT	CPUE
1973/74	..	...	898	...
1974/75	..	...	646	...
1975/76	..	...	25	...
1976/77	..	...	621	...
1977/78	..	...	1,686	...
1978/79	..	...	814	...
1979/80	..	...	1,468	...
1980/81	..	...	2,085	...
1981/82	..	...	2,434	...
1982/83	..	...	744	276
1983/84	..	...	2,773	149
1984/85	..	...	3,253	238
1985/86	..	...	1,911	248
1986/87	100	...	1,227	374
1987/88	25	...	330	349
1988/89	200	...	5,161	520
1989/90	125	...	2,525	267
1990/91	229	...	2,464	174
1991/92	247	...	3,856	...

Units: CPUE, kilogrammes per day

1. All statistics were provided by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (McKoy, personal communication, June 1990; Murray 1993; South Pacific Commission, in press).
2. The catch for the 1991/92 season includes a provisional estimate of the catch in the Sub-Tropical Convergence Zone of 700 mt (South Pacific Commission, in press).
3. Estimates of CPUE were determined from logbook data held at SPC, provided by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The CPUE estimate for 1991 represents the period January—July.

Table 49. Catches of albacore by trollers of the United States

YEAR	VESSELS ACTIVE	DAYS FISHED	—ALBACORE—	
			MT	CPUE
1986	2	...	89	...
1987	7	...	859	...
1988	35	...	3,339	...
1989	38	...	3,563	...
1990	38	...	3,758	...
1991	58	...	5,494	...
1992	53	...	...	...

SEASON	VESSELS ACTIVE	DAYS FISHED	—ALBACORE—	
			MT	CPUE
1985/86	2	...	89	117
1986/87	7	...	751	339
1987/88	35	...	3,253	238
1988/89	38	...	3,068	236
1989/90	38	...	3,898	262
1990/91	58	...	5,540	195
1991/92	55	...	3,016	132

Units: CPUE, fish per day

1. All statistics were provided by the United States National Marine Fisheries Service (Sakagawa, personal communication, June 1991; Coan and Resnick, 1991; National Marine Fisheries Service, 1993; South Pacific Commission, in press).

Table 50. Catches (mt) from domestic fisheries in Indonesia

YEAR	BB	HAN	LL	PS	UNCL	TOTAL
SKIPJACK						
1970	-	-	-	-	12,100	12,100
1971	-	-	-	-	12,400	12,400
1972	-	-	-	-	19,600	19,600
1973	-	-	-	-	22,300	22,300
1974	-	-	-	-	23,613	23,613
1975	-	-	-	-	23,316	23,316
1976	-	-	-	-	25,338	25,338
1977	-	-	-	-	26,376	26,376
1978	-	-	-	-	29,422	29,422
1979	-	-	-	-	36,310	36,310
1980	-	-	-	-	44,245	44,245
1981	-	-	-	-	46,919	46,919
1982	22,121	-	43	6,199	21,380	49,743
1983	-	-	-	-	64,332	64,332
1984	42,910	-	-	9,152	18,149	70,211
1985	43,999	-	-	10,187	18,132	72,318
1986	48,305	-	-	7,313	13,225	68,843
1987	49,271	-	-	7,459	13,490	70,220
1988	51,735	-	-	7,823	14,165	73,723
1989	64,763	-	-	7,559	14,873	87,195
1990	70,537	-	-	7,994	15,617	94,148
1991	...	...	...	...	...	116,721
1992	...	...	...	...	...	123,607
YELLOWFIN						
1970	-	-	-	-	5,500	5,500
1971	-	-	-	-	5,700	5,700
1972	-	-	-	-	9,000	9,000
1973	-	-	-	-	10,200	10,200
1974	-	-	-	-	10,165	10,165
1975	-	-	-	-	11,062	11,062
1976	-	-	-	-	8,037	8,037
1977	-	-	-	-	10,859	10,859
1978	-	-	-	-	10,601	10,601
1979	-	-	-	-	14,663	14,663
1980	-	-	-	-	17,550	17,550
1981	-	-	-	-	21,889	21,889
1982	963	-	3,605	1,428	18,344	24,340
1983	-	-	-	-	20,200	20,200
1984	2,282	-	1,670	2,108	20,390	26,450
1985	2,344	-	2,466	2,107	22,670	29,587
1986	2,278	-	2,437	1,650	27,873	34,238
1987	2,323	-	-	1,683	28,430	32,436
1988	2,439	-	-	1,767	29,852	34,058
1989	4,707	2,726	5,124	2,520	31,345	46,422
1990	4,433	3,196	5,508	2,665	32,285	48,087
1991	...	...	...	...	...	69,724
1992	...	...	...	...	...	73,837

KEY: BB pole-and-line; HAN handline; LL longline; PS purse seine; UNCL unclassified

1. Statistics for 1970—1990 were taken from Indo-Pacific Tuna Programme (1991a, 1991b) for area F71.
2. Estimates for 1991—1992 were provided by the Directorate General of Fisheries (Muranto, personal communication, May 1993). Estimates of the catch of yellowfin for 1991—1992 may include other tunas.

Table 51. Catches (mt) from domestic fisheries in the Philippines

YEAR	BAG	GILL	HOOK	LL	PS	RIN	SEN	UNCL	TOTAL
SKIPJACK									
1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	20,000
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,400	21,400
1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,500	23,500
1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,400	26,400
1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,456	29,456
1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,657	31,657
1976	150	10	-	-	4,518	4,972	165	19,359	29,174
1977	54	-	286	-	16,956	5,164	37	32,593	55,090
1978	1,302	14,286	13,178	2,665	6,987	7,585	14	3,701	49,718
1979	298	4,435	12,069	-	27,050	-	130	1,102	45,084
1980	197	4,908	10,633	-	15,004	-	45	391	31,178
1981	243	2,995	14,406	440	14,048	4,683	102	1,522	38,439
1982	364	2,437	7,735	530	26,607	4,081	80	8,961	50,795
1983	192	1,980	9,816	-	39,971	-	80	5,112	57,151
1984	63	1,221	11,481	652	29,976	-	104	1,174	44,671
1985	1,791	2,183	10,309	735	28,477	14,303	211	2,527	60,536
1986	978	2,851	13,683	590	38,982	18,343	72	1,469	76,968
1987	862	2,656	14,627	2,019	39,125	11,873	59	2,528	73,749
1988	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,940	55,940
1989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,654	64,654
1990	1,304	174	1,200	114	49,555	17,558	-	29,800	99,705
1991	79	1	192	612	57,838	13,614	-	30,058	102,394
1992	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104,933
YELLOWFIN									
1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,000	32,000
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,800	35,800
1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,200	37,200
1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,500	44,500
1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,732	51,732
1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,793	52,793
1976	270	9	161	1,232	5,902	1,854	2,727	32,323	44,478
1977	407	-	1,407	-	7,821	2,552	71	50,801	63,059
1978	831	6,431	32,607	874	4,188	1,019	849	230	47,029
1979	1,081	2,027	32,887	-	12,301	-	647	281	49,224
1980	651	2,301	32,108	-	12,463	-	68	432	48,023
1981	508	2,655	32,800	1,073	14,546	3,636	5	953	56,176
1982	122	1,386	29,738	1,897	16,347	1,329	48	1,055	51,922
1983	323	1,260	35,878	-	20,779	-	135	3,661	62,036
1984	752	2,161	31,005	1,284	22,989	-	84	649	58,924
1985	1,333	2,040	35,505	1,819	16,753	4,838	680	1,325	64,293
1986	350	2,137	36,188	2,411	12,671	4,920	9	824	59,510
1987	423	2,161	26,408	3,774	15,171	2,916	91	866	51,810
1988	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,060	57,060
1989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62,146	62,146
1990	694	811	2,746	214	21,571	8,192	-	46,874	81,102
1991	13	21	22,872	255	23,981	2,977	-	45,475	95,594
1992	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95,731

KEY: BAG bag net; PS purse seine; GILL gillnet; RIN ring net; HOOK hook and line; SEN seine net; LL longline; UNCL unclassified

1. Statistics for 1970—1989 were taken from Indo-Pacific Tuna Programme (1991a) for area F71; statistics for 1970—1987 were compiled by the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, while those for 1988—1989 were compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics.
2. Statistics for 1990 were taken from Indo-Pacific Tuna Programme (1991b) and, for 1991, from Ardill (personal communication to Perotti, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, January 1993) for area F71; these statistics were compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics.

Table 52. Quality of estimates of annual catches presented in Tables 1—51

TABLE	FLEET	QUALITY OF ESTIMATES OF ANNUAL CATCHES
1	JAPAN, 1922-1938	COVERAGE UNKNOWN
2	DRIFTNET, JAPAN	GOOD
3	DRIFTNET, KOREA	GOOD
4	DRIFTNET, TAIWAN	GOOD
5	LONGLINE, AUSTRALIA	1987-1988 POOR, 1989-1992 GOOD
6	LONGLINE, FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA	1991 COVERAGE UNKNOWN, 1992 POOR
7	LONGLINE, FIJI	1989-1990 COVERAGE UNKNOWN, 1991-1992 GOOD
8	LONGLINE, FRENCH POLYNESIA, DEEP-WATER	GOOD
9	LONGLINE, FRENCH POLYNESIA, COASTAL	POOR
10	LONGLINE, JAPAN, DISTANT-WATER	1952-1961 POOR, 1962-1990 GOOD, 1991-1992 POOR
11	LONGLINE, JAPAN, LOCALLY BASED VESSELS	1987-1989 POOR, 1990 GOOD, 1991-1992 POOR
12	LONGLINE, KOREA	1958-1992 POOR
13	LONGLINE, MARSHALL ISLANDS	GOOD
14	LONGLINE, NEW CALEDONIA	GOOD
15	LONGLINE, NEW ZEALAND	ALBACORE GOOD, OTHER SPECIES POOR
16	LONGLINE, SOLOMON ISLANDS	GOOD
17	LONGLINE, TAIWAN, LESS THAN 100 GRT	POOR
18	LONGLINE, TAIWAN, GREATER THAN 100 GRT	1964-1966 NO DATA, 1967-1990 GOOD, 1991-1992 POOR
19	LONGLINE, TONGA	GOOD
20	LONGLINE, UNITED STATES	GOOD
21	POLE-AND-LINE, AUSTRALIA	POOR
22	POLE-AND-LINE, FIJI	GOOD
23	POLE-AND-LINE, FRENCH POLYNESIA	GOOD
24	POLE-AND-LINE, JAPAN	1972-1990 GOOD, 1991-1992 POOR
25	POLE-AND-LINE, KIRIBATI	1979-1980 POOR, 1981-1992 GOOD
26	POLE-AND-LINE, NEW CALEDONIA	GOOD
27	POLE-AND-LINE, NEW ZEALAND	COVERAGE UNKNOWN
28	POLE-AND-LINE, PALAU	GOOD
29	POLE-AND-LINE, PAPUA NEW GUINEA	GOOD
30	POLE-AND-LINE, SOLOMON ISLANDS	GOOD
31	POLE-AND-LINE, TUVALU	GOOD
32	PURSE SEINE, AUSTRALIA, INSIDE AFZ	1974-1989 COVERAGE UNKNOWN, 1990 GOOD, 1991 POOR, 1992 GOOD
33	PURSE SEINE, AUSTRALIA, OUTSIDE AFZ	COVERAGE UNKNOWN
34	PURSE SEINE, FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA	GOOD
35	PURSE SEINE, INDONESIA	1984-1987 POOR, 1988 GOOD, 1989-1990 POOR
36	PURSE SEINE, JAPAN	1973-1992 GOOD
37	PURSE SEINE, KOREA	GOOD
38	PURSE SEINE, MEXICO	COVERAGE UNKNOWN
39	PURSE SEINE, NEW ZEALAND	1983-1991 GOOD, 1992 POOR
40	PURSE SEINE, PHILIPPINES	1982-1984 POOR, 1985-1987 GOOD, 1988-1992 POOR
41	PURSE SEINE, SOLOMON ISLANDS	GOOD
42	PURSE SEINE, SOVIET UNION	1985-1991 GOOD, 1992 POOR
43	PURSE SEINE, TAIWAN	POOR
44	PURSE SEINE, UNITED STATES	1976-1980, 1985-1988 POOR; 1981-1984, 1989-1992 GOOD
45	TROLL, AUSTRALIA	POOR
46	TROLL, CANADA AND FIJI	1987/88-1990/91 GOOD, 1991/92 POOR
47	TROLL, FRENCH POLYNESIA	GOOD
48	TROLL, NEW ZEALAND	GOOD
49	TROLL, UNITED STATES	GOOD
50	INDONESIA	COVERAGE UNKNOWN
51	PHILIPPINES	COVERAGE UNKNOWN

Table 53. Seasonal catches (mt) by driftnet vessels in the SPC statistical area

SEASON	ALBACORE	BIGEYE	SKIPJACK	YELLOWFIN	TOTAL
1982/83	32	-	-	-	32
1983/84	1,581	-	-	-	1,581
1984/85	1,928	-	-	-	1,928
1985/86	1,936	-	-	-	1,936
1986/87	919	-	-	-	919
1987/88	5,271	-	-	-	5,271
1988/89	21,955	-	-	-	21,955
1989/90	7,426	-	-	-	7,426
1990/91	821	-	-	-	821

Table 54. Annual catches (mt) by longliners in the SPC statistical area

YEAR	ALBACORE	BIGEYE	SKIPJACK	YELLOWFIN	TOTAL
1952	210	-	-	-	210
1953	1,091	-	-	-	1,091
1954	10,200	-	-	-	10,200
1955	8,420	-	-	-	8,420
1956	6,220	-	-	-	6,220
1957	9,764	-	-	-	9,764
1958	21,704	-	-	-	21,704
1959	19,800	-	-	-	19,800
1960	24,366	-	-	-	24,366
1961	25,958	-	-	-	25,958
1962	33,227	28,860	-	51,382	113,469
1963	22,139	26,849	-	47,902	96,890
1964	17,347	19,630	-	39,767	76,744
1965	19,003	22,581	-	42,047	83,631
1966	29,804	20,581	-	48,253	98,638
1967	42,948	19,596	-	27,285	89,829
1968	33,241	16,213	-	37,378	86,832
1969	25,970	20,513	-	36,528	83,011
1970	30,220	16,640	-	32,222	79,082
1971	37,191	22,497	-	39,713	99,401
1972	40,298	32,408	-	47,661	120,367
1973	45,830	27,584	-	48,443	121,857
1974	31,311	37,703	-	48,034	117,048
1975	23,604	34,748	-	37,341	95,693
1976	30,058	43,921	-	47,230	121,209
1977	31,200	42,478	-	58,418	132,096
1978	28,909	30,416	-	73,976	133,301
1979	24,506	39,842	-	67,209	131,557
1980	39,233	42,123	-	85,705	167,061
1981	32,801	30,431	-	60,316	123,548
1982	29,080	31,918	-	51,171	112,169
1983	18,322	27,707	-	51,338	97,367
1984	16,765	32,641	-	40,596	90,002
1985	25,785	41,357	-	45,762	112,904
1986	31,517	40,232	-	37,471	109,220
1987	22,470	44,744	-	37,336	104,550
1988	25,216	36,988	-	42,153	104,357
1989	17,836	35,237	-	33,321	86,394
1990	16,803	56,245	-	38,823	111,871
1991	15,189	52,379	-	47,507	115,075
1992	15,350	52,665	-	46,012	114,027

Table 55. Annual catches (mt) by pole-and-line vessels in the SPC statistical area

YEAR	ALBACORE	BIGEYE	SKIPJACK	YELLOWFIN	TOTAL
1964	-	-	1,025	141	1,166
1965	-	-	2,497	173	2,670
1966	-	-	2,615	71	2,686
1967	-	-	3,354	52	3,406
1968	-	-	5,039	17	5,056
1969	-	-	4,629	133	4,762
1970	-	-	10,435	75	10,510
1971	-	-	23,565	263	23,828
1972	-	-	83,790	2,789	86,579
1973	-	-	152,277	2,630	154,907
1974	-	-	197,907	3,142	201,049
1975	-	-	129,795	4,144	133,939
1976	-	-	156,491	11,911	168,402
1977	-	-	185,947	9,716	195,663
1978	-	-	204,798	5,804	210,602
1979	-	-	153,118	5,529	158,647
1980	-	-	169,725	6,765	176,490
1981	-	-	193,103	10,517	203,620
1982	-	-	134,435	4,992	139,427
1983	-	-	158,185	3,511	161,696
1984	-	-	167,225	3,801	171,026
1985	-	-	130,888	7,126	138,014
1986	-	-	148,644	3,434	152,078
1987	-	-	117,622	4,838	122,460
1988	-	-	139,829	4,400	144,229
1989	-	-	129,839	4,265	134,104
1990	-	-	77,707	4,429	82,136
1991	-	-	131,860	2,537	134,397
1992	-	-	72,906	2,552	75,458

Table 56. Annual catches (mt) by purse seiners in the SPC statistical area

YEAR	ALBACORE	BIGEYE	SKIPJACK	YELLOWFIN ¹	TOTAL
1967	-	-	34	33	67
1968	-	-	140	217	357
1969	-	-	77	3	80
1970	-	-	333	123	456
1971	-	-	667	192	859
1972	-	-	539	188	727
1973	-	-	1,602	504	2,106
1974	-	-	4,336	743	5,079
1975	-	-	4,583	1,664	6,247
1976	-	-	10,853	3,504	14,357
1977	-	-	14,134	5,156	19,290
1978	-	-	24,049	7,854	31,903
1979	-	-	32,875	11,271	44,146
1980	-	-	41,468	10,934	52,402
1981	-	-	55,988	42,055	98,043
1982	-	-	132,656	64,274	196,930
1983	-	-	247,561	81,420	328,981
1984	-	-	277,853	84,524	362,377
1985	-	-	267,307	76,757	344,064
1986	-	-	288,041	90,085	378,126
1987	-	-	289,919	146,648	436,567
1988	-	-	403,129	86,794	489,923
1989	-	-	399,825	147,022	546,847
1990	-	-	501,259	166,283	667,542
1991	-	-	684,777	185,521	870,298
1992	-	-	639,607	213,196	852,803

1. Catches of yellowfin may include as much as 10 per cent bigeye.

Table 57. Seasonal catches (mt) by troll vessels in the SPC statistical area

SEASON	ALBACORE	BIGEYE	SKIPJACK	YELLOWFIN	TOTAL
1973/74	898	-	-	-	898
1974/75	646	-	-	-	646
1975/76	25	-	-	-	25
1976/77	621	-	-	-	621
1977/78	1,686	-	-	-	1,686
1978/79	814	-	-	-	814
1979/80	1,468	-	-	-	1,468
1980/81	2,135	-	-	-	2,135
1981/82	2,484	-	-	-	2,484
1982/83	794	-	-	-	794
1983/84	2,823	-	-	-	2,823
1984/85	3,303	-	-	-	3,303
1985/86	2,050	-	-	-	2,050
1986/87	2,136	-	-	-	2,136
1987/88	3,859	-	-	-	3,859
1988/89	9,026	-	-	-	9,026
1989/90	6,692	-	-	-	6,692
1990/91	8,437	-	-	-	8,437
1991/92	7,147	-	-	-	7,147

Table 58. Annual catches (mt) in the SPC statistical area by species

YEAR	ALBACORE ¹	BIGEYE	SKIPJACK	YELLOWFIN	TOTAL
1952	210	-	-	-	210
1953	1,091	-	-	-	1,091
1954	10,200	-	-	-	10,200
1955	8,420	-	-	-	8,420
1956	6,220	-	-	-	6,220
1957	9,764	-	-	-	9,764
1958	21,704	-	-	-	21,704
1959	19,800	-	-	-	19,800
1960	24,366	-	-	-	24,366
1961	25,958	-	-	-	25,958
1962	33,227	28,860	-	51,382	113,469
1963	22,139	26,849	-	47,902	96,890
1964	17,347	19,630	1,025	39,908	77,910
1965	19,003	22,581	2,497	42,220	86,301
1966	29,804	20,581	2,615	48,324	101,324
1967	42,948	19,596	3,388	27,370	93,302
1968	33,241	16,213	5,179	37,612	92,245
1969	25,970	20,513	4,706	36,664	87,853
1970	30,220	16,640	10,768	32,420	90,048
1971	37,191	22,497	24,232	40,168	124,088
1972	40,298	32,408	84,329	50,638	207,673
1973	45,830	27,584	153,879	51,577	278,870
1974	32,209	37,703	202,243	51,919	324,074
1975	24,250	34,748	134,378	43,149	236,525
1976	30,083	43,921	167,344	62,645	303,993
1977	31,821	42,478	200,081	73,290	347,670
1978	30,595	30,416	228,847	87,634	377,492
1979	25,320	39,842	185,993	84,009	335,164
1980	40,701	42,123	211,193	103,404	397,421
1981	34,936	30,431	249,091	112,888	427,346
1982	31,564	31,918	267,091	120,437	451,010
1983	19,148	27,707	405,746	136,269	588,870
1984	21,169	32,641	445,078	128,921	627,809
1985	31,016	41,357	398,195	129,645	600,213
1986	35,503	40,232	436,685	130,990	643,410
1987	25,525	44,744	407,541	188,822	666,632
1988	34,346	36,988	542,958	133,347	747,639
1989	48,817	35,237	529,664	184,608	798,326
1990	30,921	56,245	578,966	209,535	875,667
1991	24,447	52,379	816,637	235,565	1,129,028
1992	22,497	52,665	712,513	261,760	1,049,435

1. Catches of albacore include statistics by fishing season for driftnet vessels and trollers, rather than by calendar year; catches were allocated to the calendar year at the end of the season.

Table 59. Annual catches (mt) in the SPC statistical area and the waters of Eastern Indonesia and the Philippines by species¹

YEAR	ALBACORE ¹	BIGEYE	SKIPJACK	YELLOWFIN	TOTAL
1952	210	-	-	-	210
1953	1,091	-	-	-	1,091
1954	10,200	-	-	-	10,200
1955	8,420	-	-	-	8,420
1956	6,220	-	-	-	6,220
1957	9,764	-	-	-	9,764
1958	21,704	-	-	-	21,704
1959	19,800	-	-	-	19,800
1960	24,366	-	-	-	24,366
1961	25,958	-	-	-	25,958
1962	33,227	28,860	-	51,382	113,469
1963	22,139	26,849	-	47,902	96,890
1964	17,347	19,630	-	39,908	77,910
1965	19,003	22,581	1,025	42,220	86,301
1966	29,804	20,581	2,497	48,324	101,324
1967	42,948	19,596	3,388	27,370	93,302
1968	33,241	16,213	5,179	37,612	92,245
1969	25,970	20,513	4,706	36,664	87,853
1970	30,220	16,640	42,868	69,920	159,648
1971	37,191	22,497	58,032	81,668	199,388
1972	40,298	32,408	127,429	96,838	296,973
1973	45,830	27,584	202,579	106,277	382,270
1974	32,209	37,703	255,312	113,816	439,040
1975	24,250	34,748	189,351	107,004	355,353
1976	30,083	43,921	221,856	115,160	411,020
1977	31,821	42,478	281,547	147,208	503,054
1978	30,595	30,416	307,987	145,264	514,262
1979	25,320	39,842	267,387	147,896	480,445
1980	40,701	42,123	286,616	168,977	538,417
1981	34,936	30,431	334,449	190,953	590,769
1982	31,564	31,918	367,629	196,699	627,810
1983	19,148	27,707	527,229	218,505	792,589
1984	21,169	32,641	559,960	214,295	828,065
1985	31,016	41,357	531,049	223,525	826,947
1986	35,503	40,232	582,496	224,738	882,969
1987	25,525	44,744	551,510	273,068	894,847
1988	34,346	36,988	672,621	224,465	968,420
1989	48,817	35,237	681,513	293,176	1,058,743
1990	30,921	56,245	772,819	338,724	1,198,709
1991	24,447	52,379	1,035,752	400,883	1,513,461
1992	22,497	52,665	941,053	431,328	1,447,543

1. Catches of albacore include statistics by fishing season for driftnet vessels and trollers, rather than by calendar year; catches were allocated to the calendar year at the end of the season.

Table 60. Annual catches (mt) in the SPC statistical area by fishing nation

YEAR	AU	CA	FJ	FM	ID	JP	KI	KR	MI	MX	NC	NZ	PF	PG	PH	PU	SB	SU	TO	TV	TW	US	TOTAL	
1952	-	-	-	-	-	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210	
1953	-	-	-	-	-	1,091	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,091	
1954	-	-	-	-	-	10,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,200	
1955	-	-	-	-	-	8,420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,420	
1956	-	-	-	-	-	6,220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,220	
1957	-	-	-	-	-	9,764	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,764	
1958	-	-	-	-	-	21,558	-	146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,704	
1959	-	-	-	-	-	19,344	-	456	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,800	
1960	-	-	-	-	-	23,756	-	610	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,366	
1961	-	-	-	-	-	25,628	-	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,958	
1962	-	-	-	-	-	112,870	-	599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113,469	
1963	-	-	-	-	-	95,523	-	1,367	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96,890	
1964	-	-	-	-	-	73,833	-	2,911	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,166	-	-	-	-	-	-	77,910	
1965	-	-	-	-	-	77,431	-	6,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,670	-	-	-	-	-	-	86,301	
1966	-	-	-	-	-	81,038	-	17,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,686	-	-	-	-	-	-	101,324	
1967	-	-	-	-	-	51,521	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,406	-	-	-	-	18,375	-	93,302	
1968	-	-	-	-	-	48,260	-	16,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,056	-	-	-	-	22,129	-	92,245	
1969	-	-	-	-	-	50,488	-	17,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,762	-	-	-	-	15,603	-	87,853	
1970	-	-	-	-	-	47,037	-	16,500	-	-	-	-	2,428	-	8,082	-	-	-	-	-	16,001	-	90,048	
1971	-	-	-	-	-	46,665	-	22,900	-	-	-	-	16,974	-	2,143	4,711	-	-	-	-	30,695	-	124,088	
1972	-	-	-	-	-	115,989	-	35,200	-	-	-	-	13,130	-	1,519	7,905	-	-	-	-	33,930	-	207,673	
1973	-	-	-	-	-	165,521	-	36,900	-	-	-	-	28,216	-	2,350	6,624	-	-	-	-	39,259	-	278,870	
1974	1,900	-	-	-	-	197,228	-	39,179	-	-	-	898	41,630	-	6,808	10,332	-	-	-	-	26,099	-	324,074	
1975	-	-	-	-	-	154,358	-	33,495	-	-	-	646	17,369	-	6,269	7,169	-	-	-	-	17,219	-	236,525	
1976	47	-	742	-	-	179,136	-	46,375	-	-	-	25	32,921	-	5,323	15,977	-	-	-	-	22,747	700	303,993	
1977	31	-	1,711	-	-	236,252	-	46,084	-	-	-	621	24,115	-	4,012	12,356	-	-	-	-	21,588	900	347,670	
1978	162	-	2,524	-	-	242,615	-	32,473	-	-	-	1,686	48,859	-	9,694	17,707	-	-	-	-	20,772	1,000	377,492	
1979	-	-	3,494	-	-	207,833	-	41,178	-	-	-	814	696	26,857	-	5,688	24,401	-	-	-	15,603	8,600	335,164	
1980	-	-	2,496	-	-	238,850	-	45,063	-	-	-	1,468	936	33,994	-	6,576	23,569	-	-	-	33,469	11,000	397,421	
1981	497	-	5,821	-	-	263,237	564	39,826	-	-	229	2,085	1,001	31,412	-	9,411	25,173	-	-	-	13,077	35,013	427,346	
1982	352	-	4,658	-	-	277,270	457	46,084	-	-	868	2,434	1,034	-	1,241	4,053	20,182	-	205	216	10,187	81,769	451,010	
1983	269	-	4,183	-	-	328,491	1,594	37,590	-	-	459	6,564	836	-	-	-	34,478	-	208	337	20,161	153,700	588,870	
1984	133	-	4,572	-	-	332,322	2,031	35,094	-	3,191	146	7,003	1,250	2,744	1,621	-	36,117	-	218	540	31,427	169,400	627,809	
1985	50	-	3,943	-	-	333,838	719	48,882	-	-	265	5,712	836	9,300	12,479	97	30,690	2,111	233	4	34,354	116,700	600,213	
1986	207	-	3,111	-	-	8,562	312,024	1,414	73,072	-	-	347	6,786	961	-	8,619	131	44,170	4,175	251	390	49,001	130,189	643,410
1987	1,073	-	3,885	-	-	13,170	275,820	434	99,646	-	-	1,044	5,406	878	-	15,902	161	29,770	8,995	298	632	62,459	147,059	666,632
1988	1,710	140	4,288	-	-	13,000	332,731	1,472	110,691	-	-	1,038	3,237	715	-	11,775	157	40,441	6,189	274	1,090	90,752	127,939	747,639
1989	2,092	162	5,903	-	-	12,856	301,383	2,282	139,738	-	-	838	6,939	844	-	24,258	77	36,061	4,935	234	149	117,008	142,567	798,326
1990	7,139	-	4,141	-	-	281,219	595	204,206	-	-	1,658	7,653	1,099	-	23,827	88	29,576	2,126	191	90	144,547	167,512	875,667	
1991	10,284	103	4,862	5,557	-	323,028	224	288,007	-	-	1,469	9,625	1,091	-	25,063	-	46,210	3,715	198	29	190,131	219,432	1,129,028	
1992	6,782	103	4,732	9,556	-	288,327	551	237,850	14	-	860	11,282	641	-	25,063	75	30,558	3,715	222	8	232,956	196,140	1,049,435	

See Table 62 for fishing nation codes

Table 61. Annual catches (mt) in the SPC statistical area and the waters of Eastern Indonesia and the Philippines

YEAR	AU	CA	FJ	FM	ID	JP	KI	KR MI	MX	NC	NZ	PF	PG	PH	PU	SB	SU	TO	TV	TW	US	TOTAL	
1952	-	-	-	-	-	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210	
1953	-	-	-	-	-	1,091	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,091	
1954	-	-	-	-	-	10,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,200	
1955	-	-	-	-	-	8,420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,420	
1956	-	-	-	-	-	6,220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,220	
1957	-	-	-	-	-	9,764	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,764	
1958	-	-	-	-	-	21,558	-	146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,704	
1959	-	-	-	-	-	19,344	-	456	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,800	
1960	-	-	-	-	-	23,756	-	610	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,366	
1961	-	-	-	-	-	25,628	-	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,958	
1962	-	-	-	-	-	112,870	-	599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113,469	
1963	-	-	-	-	-	95,523	-	1,367	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96,890	
1964	-	-	-	-	-	73,833	-	2,911	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,166	-	-	-	-	-	-	77,910	
1965	-	-	-	-	-	77,431	-	6,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,670	-	-	-	-	-	-	86,301	
1966	-	-	-	-	-	81,038	-	17,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,686	-	-	-	-	-	-	101,324	
1967	-	-	-	-	-	51,521	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,406	-	-	-	-	18,375	-	93,302	
1968	-	-	-	-	-	48,260	-	16,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,056	-	-	-	-	22,129	-	92,245	
1969	-	-	-	-	-	50,488	-	17,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,762	-	-	-	-	15,603	-	87,853	
1970	-	-	-	-	17,600	47,037	-	16,500	-	-	-	-	2,428	52,000	8,082	-	-	-	-	16,001	-	159,648	
1971	-	-	-	-	18,100	46,665	-	22,900	-	-	-	-	16,974	57,200	2,143	4,711	-	-	-	30,695	-	199,388	
1972	-	-	-	-	28,600	115,989	-	35,200	-	-	-	-	13,130	60,700	1,519	7,905	-	-	-	33,930	-	296,973	
1973	-	-	-	-	32,500	165,521	-	36,900	-	-	-	-	28,216	70,900	2,350	6,624	-	-	-	39,259	-	382,270	
1974	1,900	-	-	-	33,778	197,228	-	39,179	-	-	898	-	41,630	81,188	6,808	10,332	-	-	-	26,099	-	439,040	
1975	-	-	-	-	34,378	154,358	-	33,495	-	-	646	-	17,369	84,450	6,269	7,169	-	-	-	17,219	-	355,353	
1976	47	-	742	-	33,375	179,136	-	46,375	-	-	25	-	32,921	73,652	5,323	15,977	-	-	-	22,747	700	411,020	
1977	31	-	1,711	-	37,235	236,252	-	46,084	-	-	621	-	24,115	118,149	4,012	12,356	-	-	-	21,588	900	503,054	
1978	162	-	2,524	-	40,023	242,615	-	32,473	-	-	1,686	-	48,859	96,747	9,694	17,707	-	-	-	20,772	1,000	514,262	
1979	-	-	3,494	-	50,973	207,833	-	41,178	-	-	814	696	26,857	94,308	5,688	24,401	-	-	-	15,603	8,600	480,445	
1980	-	-	2,496	-	61,795	238,850	-	45,063	-	-	1,468	936	33,994	79,201	6,576	23,569	-	-	-	33,469	11,000	538,417	
1981	497	-	5,821	-	68,808	263,237	564	39,826	-	229	2,085	1,001	31,412	94,615	9,411	25,173	-	-	-	13,077	35,013	590,769	
1982	352	-	4,658	-	74,083	277,270	457	46,084	-	868	2,434	1,034	-	103,958	4,053	20,182	-	205	216	10,187	81,769	627,810	
1983	269	-	4,183	-	84,532	328,491	1,594	37,590	-	459	6,564	836	-	119,187	-	34,478	-	208	337	20,161	153,700	792,589	
1984	133	-	4,572	-	96,661	332,322	2,031	35,094	-	3,191	146	7,003	1,250	2,744	105,216	-	36,117	-	218	540	31,427	169,400	828,065
1985	50	-	3,943	-	101,905	333,838	719	48,882	-	265	5,712	836	9,300	137,308	97	30,690	2,111	233	4	34,354	116,700	826,947	
1986	207	-	3,111	-	111,643	312,024	1,414	73,072	-	347	6,786	961	-	145,097	131	44,170	4,175	251	390	49,001	130,189	882,969	
1987	1,073	-	3,885	-	115,826	275,820	434	99,646	-	1,044	5,406	878	-	141,461	161	29,770	8,995	298	632	62,459	147,059	894,847	
1988	1,710	140	4,288	-	120,781	332,731	1,472	110,691	-	1,038	3,237	715	-	124,775	157	40,441	6,189	274	1,090	90,752	127,939	968,420	
1989	2,092	162	5,903	-	146,473	301,383	2,282	139,738	-	838	6,939	844	-	151,058	77	36,061	4,935	234	149	117,008	142,567	1,058,743	
1990	7,139	-	4,141	-	142,235	281,219	595	204,206	-	1,658	7,653	1,099	-	204,634	88	29,576	2,126	191	90	144,547	167,512	1,198,709	
1991	10,284	103	4,862	5,557	186,445	323,028	224	288,007	-	1,469	9,625	1,091	-	223,051	-	46,210	3,715	198	29	190,131	219,432	1,513,461	
1992	6,782	103	4,732	9,556	197,444	288,327	551	237,850	14	-	860	11,282	641	-	225,727	75	30,558	3,715	222	8	232,956	196,140	1,447,543

See Table 62 for fishing nation codes

Table 62. Fishing nation codes

CODE	FISHING NATION
AU	Australia
CA	Canada
FJ	Fiji
FM	Federated States of Micronesia
ID	Indonesia
JP	Japan
KI	Kiribati
KR	Republic of Korea
MX	Mexico
NC	New Caledonia
NZ	New Zealand
PF	French Polynesia
PG	Papua New Guinea
PH	Philippines
PU	Palau
SB	Solomon Islands
SU	Russia
TO	Tonga
TV	Tuvalu
TW	Republic of China (Taiwan)
US	United States of America