



SC14 Meeting Report

Annex 6: Questions & Answers on Annual Reports submitted to the Scientific Committee

Annual Reports

Annual Reports were submitted to SC14 by Australia, Belize, Chile, China, Cook Islands, Cuba, Curaçao, European Union, Faroe Islands, Korea, Liberia, New Zealand, Panama, Peru, Russian Federation, Chinese Taipei, United States of America, and Vanuatu (SC14-Doc15 to SC14-Doc34).

Prior to the meeting, Members and CNCPs were invited to submit questions and responses concerning the Annual Reports through a live collaborative document made available on Microsoft Teams as SC14-WP01.

This Annex reproduces the content of SC14-WP01. Where questions and responses were submitted through the collaborative document, these have been retained under the relevant Annual Report sections. Summary paragraph sections for which no questions or responses were submitted have also been retained to preserve the structure of the original Working Paper.



1. Australia

Summary: This report presents the Australian fishing activity in 2025 in the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (SPRFMO) Convention Area. Two Australian-flagged vessels fished in the established fishery in the SPRFMO Area in 2025 using demersal longline gears with 817,000 hooks deployed. Another Australian vessel fished in the exploratory fishery for toothfish using Auto Longline and a detailed report on this fishing is contained in Appendix B. No Australian-flagged vessel fished using trawl gears. The total catch reported in logbooks was 135.6 t, comprised primarily of yellowtail kingfish (*Seriola lalandi*), morwong (*Nemadactylus* spp.), blue-eye trevalla (*Hyperoglyphe antarctica*), ocean blue-eye trevalla (*Schedophilus velaini*) and other species.

Australia achieved 15.9% observer coverage in 2025. Observers did not report any bycatch of seabirds, marine mammals, marine reptiles or other species of concern in non-trawl operations in the SPRFMO Area in 2025. Observers reported 111.3 kg of benthic bycatch from 28 separate fishing operations in 2025, comprised mainly of gorgonian corals (Family Ellisellidae; 19 kg), crinoids (Class Crinoidae; 14 kg), starfish (Class Asteroidea; 4 kg), and non-living 'benthos' (74 kg). The required annual data were submitted to the SPRFMO Secretariat in accordance with Australia's data confidentiality policies and the relevant Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs).

2. Belize

Summary: During the reporting period, Belize had no fishing-support vessels authorized to operate within the SPRFMO Convention Area and no vessels authorized to conduct direct fishing operations in the Convention Area. Consequently, no Belizean vessels operated within the SPRFMO Convention Area during 2025, and there were no fishing activities to report for the reporting period.

3. Chile

3.1. Jack mackerel

Summary: Since 2020, the fishing operations on Chilean Jack mackerel have been conducted exclusively within the Chilean EEZ. During 2025, the industrial fleet targeting this resource was made up of 41 fishing vessels using purse seines.

A progressive increase in Jack mackerel catches was observed during the 2021–2025 period, reaching a maximum of 1,219,027 t in 2025. This trend is explained by the increase in the quota allocated to Chile plus quota transfers from other SPRFMO members.

Since 2021, size-structured Jack mackerel catches have shown a wide range of sizes, between 7 and 67 cm fork length (FL), with main modes fluctuating between 27 and 44 FL cm. Thus, during the 2025, the size range of includes specimens between 17 and 58 cm in FL, with a marked mode of 32 cm in FL.

Between 2021 and 2025, the Jack mackerel catches included a broad range of age groups, from I to XII, with age group V consistently representing the main mode across all years. While some variability was observed between years, the overall age structure remained stable, with contributions from multiple cohorts in most seasons.



Finally, it is important to reiterate that, as of January 2020, Image Recording Devices (DRI or EMS) have been implemented to monitor compliance with Bycatch Reduction Plans and fishery regulations across the entire industrial fleet. In addition, the mandatory use of Electronic Logbook Systems (SIBE) was also introduced in 2020 to report, on a set-by-set basis and in real time, total catches, bycatch and discards, and the spatial and operational characteristics of the fishing activity, in accordance with national legislation.

To date, the implementation of these Electronic Monitoring Systems (IRD and ELS) in the Chilean industrial fleet has focused primarily on ensuring compliance with regulations related to discards and incidental catch of seabirds, marine mammals, sea turtles and chondrichthyans. However, the potential for using these technologies beyond compliance particularly as tools for scientific monitoring and the collection of fishery-dependent data is now being explored. This approach is expected to complement traditional human observer programs, supporting a more robust ecosystem-based fisheries management approach. In the specific case of the Jack mackerel fishery, observer data collected between 2015 and 2025 confirmed low levels of incidental mortality, with most cases including sea lions, seabirds and sea turtles being released alive using proper handling protocols. These outcomes reflect the ongoing commitment of Chile to strengthen sustainable practices and ecosystem considerations in the management of this key pelagic resource.

Question 1 by the United States: Given the post-2023 decline in nominal CPUE and catch per fishing day, what standardized indicator should be used to distinguish abundance from vessel participation, trip duration, targeting, spatial availability, quota effects, and possible local depletion? How should its uncertainty enter the assessment and MSE?

Answer by Chile: The post-2023 decline in nominal CPUE and catch per fishing day observed in the Chilean industrial purse-seine fishery reflects operational and spatial restructuring rather than a reduction in Jack mackerel stock abundance. As documented in SC14-Doc 17, total catch and national quota allocations reached a peak of 1,219,027 tonnes in 2025. Concurrently, total fishing trips expanded from 812 to 1,221, and mean trip duration more than doubled, rising from 1.6 days in 2023 to 2.87 days in 2024, 3.7 days in 2025, and 4.2 days in 2026. Because trips required extended searching and transit times, raw catch rates per fishing day declined.

We recommend using the standardized spatio-temporal CPUE index as the primary fishery-dependent abundance indicator, rather than nominal CPUE based only on successful fishing trips. The model accounts for changes in seasonality, vessel capacity, fishing duration and annual spatial distribution, helping separate these effects from the underlying annual CPUE signal. However, since the current index is conditional on fishing activity, it may not fully capture changes in availability that affect whether vessels encounter or target jack mackerel in the first place. This is particularly relevant when periods of low availability result in reduced or suspended fishing activity.

For stock assessment, the standardized index should therefore enter with its estimated uncertainty and be interpreted alongside information on fishing participation, zero or unsuccessful trips, spatial coverage and fishery-independent indices. In the MSE, additional observation-error or alternative catchability scenarios could be used to test robustness to changes in availability and fleet behaviour.

Methodological specification of standardized CPUE model

The adopted Hierarchical Bayesian Spatio-Temporal Model (BHSTM / INLA Model *m2*, SC14-JM 10) explicitly disentangles these operational and regulatory factors from population density:

$$\log(\text{CPUE}_i) = \beta_0 + \beta_{\text{Year}(i)} + \beta_{\text{Quarter}(i)} + f(\log \text{CB}_i) + \beta_{\text{DFP}} \log \text{DFP}_i + s_{t_i}(x_i) + \epsilon_i$$



Trip Duration and Searching Time ($\log DFP_i$): Stepwise influence diagnostics show that fishing trip duration accounted for the largest temporal adjustment between nominal and standardized catch rates. Accounting for DFP shows that individual set-level density remained high across the period (144.5 t/set in 2025 and 156.1 t/set in 2026, well above the long-term historical mean).

Fleet Participation and Vessel Capacity ($f(\log CB_i)$): Modeling hold capacity (CB) with a non-linear second-order random walk (RW2) standardizes for fleet composition changes, including the increased participation of vessels larger than 1,200 m^3 .

Spatial Availability and Localized Depletion ($s_{t_i}(x_i)$): Operating within coastal waters (< 150 nm) can cause transient, localized depletion around persistent fishing grounds. The model estimates independent annual spatial fields ($s_t(x)$) and integrates predictions across a fixed, uniform spatial grid covering the entire domain. This decouples localized fleet depletion at observed set locations from broad-scale stock availability, displaying temporal stability with a retrospective Mohn's P of 0.025.

Targeting and Quota Dynamics: Filtering for trips where Jack mackerel comprises $> 50\%$ of the catch isolates directed operations from Chub mackerel or northern anchovy fisheries. Seasonal quarter effects ($\beta_{Quarter}$) prevent late-season quota exhaustion efforts (such as December 2025 catches of 220,112 tonnes) from deflating the annual abundance signal.

Incorporation of Uncertainty into JJM

Observation and process errors are incorporated through data input preparation, ensuring consistency with the likelihood structure in jjm.tpl:

Data File Formatting: In jjm.tpl, input standard errors are converted to log-scale standard errors via $\text{obs_lse_ind} = \sqrt{\log(\text{square}(\text{obs_se_ind} / \text{obs_ind}) + 1)}$. To ensure the model calculates the correct variance, obs_se_ind must be entered in the .dat file as the arithmetic standard error ($\text{obs_ind}_t \times CV_t$), not the raw CV .

Process Error Combination: Because INLA posterior standard errors reflect only estimation variance ($CV \approx 0.10 - 0.15$), additional process error ($CV_{\text{add}} \approx 0.10 - 0.20$) is combined externally:

$$CV_{\text{total},t} = \sqrt{CV_{\text{INLA},t}^2 + CV_{\text{add}}^2} \quad \text{obs_se_ind}(t) = \text{obs_ind}(t) \times CV_{\text{total},t}$$

This weighting prevents the commercial CPUE index from dominating fishery-independent acoustic surveys (such as the 2025 acoustic estimate of 3,059,591 tonnes).

Implementation of Hyperstability in Assessment and MSE

Non-linear catchability dynamics can be addressed utilizing existing control file capabilities and simulation frameworks:



JJM Stock Assessment Sensitivity Testing: The assessment model natively supports non-linear power catchability ($\hat{f} = q \cdot (B^{\text{vuln}})^{\beta}$) via `q_power_ind`. Rather than estimating β internally—which creates strong parameter collinearity with $\log(q)$ —hyperstability is evaluated via a fixed sensitivity trial in the `.ctl` file:

Set `phase_q_power` = -1.

Set `q_power_prior` = 0.80.

Set `cvq_power_prior` = 0.20.

This evaluates the sensitivity of biomass and depletion trajectories to potential hyperstability without compromising estimation stability.

Management Strategy Evaluation: In the Jack mackerel MSE, Operating Models incorporate non-linear observation models and lognormal observation errors scaled to CV_{total} . These scenarios test whether the SPRFMO harvest control rule, catch stabilization bounds, and Banking & Borrowing mechanisms maintain biomass above B_{MSY} when commercial catch rates respond hyperstably to changes in stock abundance.

3.2.Squid

Summary: The jumbo squid (*Dosidicus gigas*) fishery in Chile continues to operate under the regulatory framework established by Law No. 21.134, which since 2020 has allowed directed fishing for jumbo squid exclusively using jigging gear or handline. Catches were taken within Chile's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), with the fishery conducted primarily by the artisanal fleet, while the industrial fleet caught the species only as bycatch. During 2025, a global catch quota was set at 200,000 tons, without allocation between the artisanal and industrial sectors.

Fishing activity followed the pattern observed in previous years, with catches concentrated during the first half of the year and a marked decline in the second half. The fishery also continued to develop mainly between the Coquimbo and Biobío regions, with no incidental catch of marine mammals, seabirds, or turtles recorded.

Indicators for the artisanal fleet show relatively stable fishing effort over the recent period, while CPUE has shown an overall declining trend compared with the early years of the series. Regarding size structure, the catch continued to be dominated by individuals above the reference size at sexual maturity, with a mode of approximately 70 cm mantle length (ML) in 2025.

Fishery monitoring was carried out by the Chilean Fisheries Development Institute (IFOP) through biological and fishery monitoring programs, providing the background information necessary for



4. China

Summary: In 2025, a total of 576 Chinese squid jigging vessels operated in the SPRFMO Convention Area, harvesting 484,700 tons of jumbo flying squid. The number of active vessels fluctuated monthly, ranging from a low of 297 in August to a peak of 503 in December, with total fishing efforts reaching 111,151 days and an average catch rate of 4.4 tons per day. During the 2025-2026 and 2026-2027 fishing seasons, an observer program was implemented, deploying 14 observers. In 2025 alone, 14 observers served onboard, with 12 having completed their assignments and returned to port by July 2026, while the remaining 2 continued their work at sea. The returned observers monitored 1,960 fishing days, and 47 transshipment activities, measured over 100,000 squid specimens.

Question 1 by the United States: The report gives two different values for the number of fishing days monitored by observers. Please clarify whether 1960 or 2081 fishing days were monitored by observers (noting that these translate to 1.76% or 1.87% coverage, respectively).

Answer from China: In 2025, a total of 14 observers served onboard and monitored 2,081 fishing days. Of these 14 observers, 12 completed their assignments and returned to port by July 2026 and monitored 1,960 fishing days in 2025. At the time of preparation of the national report, the other two observers were still deployed at sea carrying out observer missions and their observer data were not available for submission. However, they monitored a total of 121 fishing days in 2025. The total coverage rate was 1.87% in 2025.

5. Cook Islands

Summary: The annual report of the Cook Islands is presented in Document SC14-Doc20. The Cook Islands vessel, due to a change in vessel and a required vessel refit, the Cook Islands vessel was only able to complete one trip in 2025. The vessel primarily targeted deepsea golden crabs (*Chaceon* sp.) and hapuka (*Polyprion oxygeneios*), some sets targeting lobsters (*Jasus caveorum*) were also made. The vessel is fishing under both CMM 14d and CMM 14g, the operations are overseen by two observers onboard the vessel and the vessel is monitored using VMS.

The observers collect size frequency data as well as sex, maturity and shell state data from all *J. caveorum* and *Chaceon* sp. For *P. oxygeneios* the observers collect otoliths, length and sex information. In addition, genetic samples from *J. caveorum* and *P. oxygeneios* are being collected for the evaluation of stock structure and to assess links between our two different fishing areas as well as between seamounts. The Cook Islands has recently built our own fish ageing laboratory and, as part of our capacity development work, we will be undertaking our own analysis in-house and not outsourcing the work. The observers also collect catch and effort information as well as monitor VME indicator taxa interactions. We also have protocols in place to minimising interactions with marine mammals, reptiles and seabirds.

In our single trip, hapuka was the dominant species by both weight and number, comprising 97.2% of total retained weight (13,996.5 kg) and 91.7% of total fish retained (986 fish). Trumpeter (*Latris lineata*) was the second most abundant species by weight (171.5 kg; 1.2%), followed by spiny dogfish (*Squalus* sp.); 137.5 kg; 1.0%).

In the trap fishery crabs were the primary target and 21381.63kg were landed. Catch and biological sampling of *Chaceon* crabs in 2025 indicated a stable population with no evidence of



decline in size structure across the exploratory fishery to date. The majority of crabs landed were in the 12-14 cm carapace width range, with most individuals exceeding the estimated 50% maturity threshold of approximately 10cm. Reproductive data suggests a winter spawning period, supported by both berry state and shell state observations, though a sampling gap from July to October, coinciding with the lobster fishery closure, limits the completeness of seasonal biological information.

Fishing effort directed at crabs with only minor bycatch including prawns, gastropods, teleosts, and a small number of VME indicator taxa, predominantly octocorals.

Crab CPUE was low but consistent with previous trips and slightly elevated in trip 8, likely reflecting the targeted nature of this trip's fishing strategy rather than a change in population abundance. Trap fullness data indicates that saturation was not a significant factor, and the overall consistency of CPUE across trips suggests that current fishing effort levels are not producing a detectable stock response.

6. Cuba

Summary: Cuba reported no vessels fishing in the SPRFMO Convention Area in 2025 and therefore no fishing, research, or management data to report.

7. European Union

Summary: This report presents the European Union (EU) fishing activity in 2025 in the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organization (SPRFMO) Convention area and the observer program implementation in 2025. The data on catches of Jack mackerel (*Trachurus murphyi*) by three EU trawlers in 2025 covers the period from June to December. Total catch in 2025 was 32 856 (29 635 CJM) tonnes. Three scientific observers were deployed on two EU fishing vessels in the period from July till December 2025.

A short section on the Pelagic Freezer-trawler Association (PFA) self-sampling program has been included in the report, demonstrating the main results of the self-sampling activities that cover all trips by EU vessels in the area. A PFA self-sampling report has been submitted to the SPRFMO SC, in which a description is presented of the fisheries carried out by vessels belonging to members of the PFA within the SPRFMO area from 2017 to 2025. In 2025 three EU vessels have been active in the SPRFMO convention area. In 2025, 9 PFA trips were self-sampled.

During the Jack mackerel Benchmark Working Group (SCW14) it was decided to develop a protocol for inclusion of self-sampling data for the EU fleet for those quarters where no observer trips were carried out. This document describes that protocol and the selection of quarters for which the self-sampling data will be used. For SC12 It is proposed to only use the self-sampling data from 2021 and onwards and only for quarters for which no observer data is present. For 2025 there are samples for two of the quarters when there was active fisheries in the SPRFMO Convention area. It is therefore proposed to use the self-sampling data for the second quarter of 2025.



Exploratory fishing for toothfish has continued to be undertaken by the Spanish vessel Tronio in 2025 in accordance with CMM14e-2024. In this campaign, effort was split across two research blocks: Block A, where all previous fishing (2021-2023) had taken place, and Block B, a previously unexplored section of the research block. In 2025 the TAC of 129t in Block A and 33t in Block B was nearly reached after approximately five weeks of fishing. A detailed survey report of the second year's exploratory fishing, together with an updated stock assessment integrating data from all campaigns between 2021 and 2025, is submitted to the SC.

Question 1 by the United States: We noticed that the observer sample size for age composition on page 10 is quite low considering that it should be a representative sample by trip, quarter, and fishing area. Each of these strata alone would likely require several hundred samples to be representative. Has the EU considered increasing the sample size?

Answer by the EU: The sample size of the otolith collections will be evaluated, and the sampling will be adapted accordingly in coordination with the EU regional coordination groups and our onboard observers.

8. Faroe Islands

Summary: The Faroe Islands had no vessels fishing in the SPRFMO Convention Area in 2025 and therefore no fishing, research, or management data to report. The entire 15,853-tonne *Trachurus murphyi* quota was transferred to Chile.

9. Korea

Summary: This presents the Republic of Korea's fishing activities and observer implementation in the SPRFMO Convention Area during the 2025 fishing season. Following the resumption of Korean trawl operations in 2024 after a multi-year absence (2020-2023), one pelagic trawl vessel continued fishing operations in the Convention Area in 2025, targeting jack mackerel (*Trachurus murphyi*). Total catch in 2025 was 112 (95 CJM) tonnes. No Korean jigging vessel operated in the Convention Area in 2025. In addition, exploratory bottom longline fishing for toothfish, initiated in 2025 under CMM14h-2025, took place during the two years is reported separately in a dedicated progress report.

10. New Zealand

Summary: In 2025, New Zealand had eight vessels permitted to fish in the SPRFMO Convention Area, of which three actively fished. Active bottom fishing comprised of one orange roughy trawl vessel that fished on the Westpac Bank, one exploratory toothfish fishery bottom longline vessel, and one other bottom longline vessel that fished on the West Norfolk Ridge.

Total reported catches in 2025 were 181 t of orange roughy landings, 51 t of other species, and 6.1 t from the exploratory toothfish fishery. Orange roughy catches were taken entirely from Westpac Bank. Commercial bottom trawl effort consisted of 17 trawl tows by one vessel, non-exploratory bottom longline fishing involved one vessel undertaking three trips to the West Norfolk Ridge and setting approximately 48,000 hooks, resulting in 50 t of catch.



For the exploratory toothfish fishery, one vessel completed a single exploratory trip, deploying 50,600 hooks and catching 6.1 t in total, comprising 0.1 t Antarctic toothfish, 1.1 t Patagonian toothfish, and small quantities of other species.

Trawl fisheries achieved 100% observer coverage. Bottom longline fisheries achieved 55% coverage, with 17 of 31 fishing days observed. Observers monitored both trawl trips and two bottom longline trips (including the exploratory trip).

Protected species interactions were low during 2025. No interactions with marine mammals, reptiles, or other species of concern were reported. One black petrel (*Procellaria parkinsoni*) interaction was observed in the bottom longline fishery on the West Norfolk Ridge. The bird was released alive and was observed flying away after release. Observers reported that all required seabird mitigation measures were being followed during the trip.

11. Panama

Summary: For the 2025 reporting period, Panama reaffirms its full compliance with all SPRFMO Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs). As in previous years, no fishing activities targeting SPRFMO-regulated species were conducted within the Convention Area. Panama's participation was limited to authorized logistical operations, including transshipments, port landings, and provision of fuel and supplies, in accordance with applicable regulations.

12. Peru

12.1. SPRFMO Area

Summary: As of June 2026, there are 1148 Peruvian vessels authorized and registered in the Commission record of vessels authorized to fish within the SPRFMO Convention area. From January 2025 to June 2026, a total of 4939.85 tonnes of *Trachurus murphyi* and 624.94 tonnes of *Scomber japonicus* were reported. Regarding *Dosidicus gigas*, a total of 408.70 tonnes were reported for 2025, but there were no reported catches during the first half of 2026. The research activities in the SPRFMO area, monitored by a Peruvian onboard observer program, provided reliable information on fishing effort, catch volumes, species composition of the catches, fishing areas, and distribution of the target species. No registers of top predators bycatch (seabirds, marine mammals, and sea turtles) were reported in any observation during the fishing activities from January 2025 to June 2026.

12.2. ANJ

Summary: The Peruvian marine environment is characterized by its high productivity and variability. It is particularly exposed to the effects of the opposed significantly warm (El Niño) and cold (La Niña) climatic patterns in the Pacific Ocean that alternate with relatively short periods of close to neutral conditions. Between 2013 and the first part of 2018, these changing environmental conditions caused a more dispersed distribution, reduced availability, lower



abundance indexes, and consequently lower catches of Jack mackerel. This has been followed by an expanded distribution in denser concentrations farther offshore, much higher abundance indexes, increased availability to the industrial and artisanal purse seine fleet, and higher catches of Jack mackerel from the second half of 2018 to 2022. In 2023, a Coastal Niño event was registered along the Peruvian coast, which led to a concentration of Jack mackerel south of the Peruvian coast, making this resource more accessible. In 2024, the catches initially decreased for an initial dispersion of Jack mackerel schools; but when the environmental conditions cooled, Jack mackerel concentrated again south of the coast. During 2025, oceanographic conditions were generally characterized by the seasonal cycle, near-normal sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies, and relatively stable salinity. From February 2026 onward, SST increased progressively, and warmer waters expanded shoreward, generating positive temperature anomalies of up to +2 °C. These anomalies intensified from May onward, primarily within 100 nautical miles (nm) of the coast, accompanied by a marked shoreward displacement of the Subtropical Surface Waters. Between January 2025 and June 2026, the fishery targeted a wide range of sizes, with the highest proportions of juveniles in October 2025 (93%) and November 2025 (87%); during the first half of 2026, the highest proportion of juveniles in the fishery occurred in February (52%) and June (54%). The research surveys in 2025 and 2026 also found younger and smaller juveniles. In late December 2025, IMARPE (Instituto del Mar del Perú) updated the available 2025 Jack mackerel assessment made for the Peruvian (far-north) stock with the JJM model using the configuration agreed during the 13th meeting of the Scientific Committee (SC13). This resulted in a range of options for setting the 2026 TAC that was included in its advice to the Government, recommending three scenarios: (i) the corresponding to approximately 80% of the catch associated with the fishing mortality at maximum sustainable yield (TAC = 175 000 tons, the precautionary scenario), (ii) the corresponding to approximately 90% of the catch associated with the fishing mortality at maximum sustainable yield (TAC = 195 000 tons) and, (iii) the catch corresponding to the catch associated with the fishing mortality at maximum sustainable yield (TAC = 216 000 tons). Based on this advice, in December 2025, PRODUCE established a regulatory measure for the Jack mackerel (*Trachurus murphyi*) to be caught in Peruvian jurisdictional waters. For the large-scale or industrial fleet with a hold capacity greater than 32.6 m³, the catch limit was set at 88 317 tons. For the artisanal fishing vessels and purse seine vessels with a hold capacity of less than 32.6 m³, the total limit was established at 86 683 tons, of which 34 427 tons were allocated for the January-April 2026 fishing period. Subsequently, the catch limit for the artisanal fleet for the same period was modified at 91 000 tons. For the May–August 2026 fishing period, an additional catch limit of 45 659 tonnes was established, increasing the allocation for artisanal fishing vessels using passive fishing gear (gillnets) and purse seine vessels with a hold capacity of less than 32.6 m³. An updated assessment with the JJM model has been made by IMARPE based on the most recent information and data available up to June 2026. The recent observations and assessments confirm the increasing trend in the biomass estimates observed from 2016, nevertheless, the model projection for 2026 shows a decrease in its trend. Despite this, the Peruvian Jack mackerel stock is in an overall healthy situation based on the reference points.

13. Russian Federation



Summary: The Russian fleet did not fish in the SPRFMO Area in 2025. The report presents information on the Russian Federation's (RF) nil fishing activities in 2025 within the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organization (SPRFMO) Area.

14. Chinese Taipei

Summary: Jumbo flying squid is widely distributed throughout the eastern Pacific Ocean. Chinese Taipei's squid jigging fleet has targeted this species since 2002; however, the fishery was temporarily suspended from 2022 to 2024. During the 2025 fishing season, a single squid jigging vessel operated in the SPRFMO Convention Area, landing a total catch of 267 tons. The major fishing grounds were located between 15°–20°S and 74°–81°W. Observer coverage reached 82.7% of fishing days.

15. United States

Summary: The United States currently has no vessels participating in the fisheries managed by SPRFMO. As such, the United States has no data or information to provide regarding U.S. fisheries operating under SPRFMO jurisdiction in 2025 or 2026. Similarly, the United States has no information to provide regarding 1) catches, effort, and CPUE summaries; 2) fisheries data collection and research activities; 3) biological sampling and length/age composition of catches; 4) ecosystem approach considerations; and 5) observer implementation reports for fishing activities under SPRFMO jurisdiction.

The United States has a continuing interest in the fisheries managed by SPRFMO and may have vessels that enter these fisheries in the future. If U.S.-flagged vessels enter SPRFMO-managed fisheries, the United States would provide the Commission with all relevant data and information and abide by all relevant measures adopted.

16. Vanuatu

Summary: Vanuatu had no active fishing vessels in the Convention Area in 2025 and did not carry out any research activity.

17. Liberia (late paper)

Summary: Liberia had no active fishing vessels in the Convention Area in 2025 and did not carry out any research activity.

18. Curacao

Summary: Curacao had no active fishing vessels in the Convention Area in 2025 and did not carry out any research activity.