FISHERIES DIVISION

ANNUAL REPORT

July 2002-June 2003

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Apia

July, 2003

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MISSION STATEMENT

The Fisheries Division is committed to the Vision, Goal and Objectives identified in the Statement of Development Strategy (SDS) and the Ministry's Corporate Plan (2002-2005) goal of "Growing a Healthy and Wealthy Samoa. Below is the mission statement of the Division:

Promotes the optimum and ecologically sustainable use of the country's fishery resources and the development of suitable alternatives to harvesting of depleted resources in order to maximize benefits to Samoa.

OVERVIEW

The following highlights represent the major achievements the Fisheries Division attained during the fiscal year 2002/2003.

INSHORE FISHERIES

- ***Fishery annual landings:*** The overall total volume of inshore originated fishery products or seafood landed in the 2002-03 period was estimated at 7000 mt and valued at about $63 millions tala. Approximately 94% of the total volume was harvested and landed via subsistence fisheries. A total of about 435 mt and valued at around $4.3 millions tala was landed and traded through domestic outlets. The exported volume and value were totaled at about 29 mt and $0.25 million tala respectively.

- ***Resources monitoring:*** A total of 10 Community-owned fish reserves have been initially and re-surveyed where the status, adverse impacts and health of substrates such as coral reefs, sea grasses, etc, and fishes and invertebrates abundance were monitored and assessed. Similarly, the status and health of coral reefs and associated biodiversity were also assessed bi-annually in the ten permanent sites with additional supports provided by the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network.

- ***Consultation and Awareness:*** Two community workshops were conducted on Savaii and Upolu islands where key results of habitats and biodiversity monitoring were delivered and provided consultation on fisheries sustainable utilization and management issues.

- ***Research:*** An ACIAR/Fisheries Division Trochus Seeding Project was initiated to research in the potential of restocking over harvesting and depleted inshore areas of Samoa with trochus molluscs.

OFFSHORE FISHERIES

- ***Fishery annual landings:*** Poor catch rate recorded for tuna fishery. Reduction in number of fish rejected from American Samoa canneries.
- ***Fishing licenses:*** Reduction in the number of fishing license applications.
- ***Legislation and regulation:*** New regulations and amendments made.
- ***Onshore infrastructures:*** New Ice making machine for Asau area. Removal of Ice making machine from Salailua.

AQUACULTURE

- ***Giant Clam Lagoon Monitoring:*** Communities with giant clam broodstocks has varied results for performance with regards to broodstocks maintenance, ranging from very good to very poor. Currently 36 villages have giant clam stocks with three new villages added to this fiscal year, Uafato, Safai and Vavau.

- ***Giant Clam Hatchery:*** The hatchery harvested 40,000 giant clam *Tridacna derasa* seedlings towards the end of the fiscal year. A harvest of the local species *Tridacna maxima* was expected earlier in the fiscal year but was destroyed by heavy rainfall.

- ***Tilapia:*** Tilapia production has slowed down for this fiscal period due to low demand from tilapia farmers.

- ***Research*:**

- *Mudcrab Farming Trial:* The mudcrab farming trial at Vaimoso was incomplete. A report on the mudcrab trials at Vaimoso has been completed.

- *ACIAR/FD Trochus Project:* The ACIAR funded Regional Trochus Replenishment Project started in February 2003 with a workshop regarding the scope of the project.

- ***Workshops and Awareness***

- *Workshops:* Participated in two community workshops for Upolu and Savaii on coral reefs and aquaculture activities. Conducted three community workshops for Uafato, Safai and Vavau on giant clams and maintenance.

- ***Training:*** Two aquaculture staff received Open Water dive certificates. Aquaculture staff trained on trochus recruitment survey and monitoring methods.

FISHERIES ADVISORY EXTENSION

FISH MARKET AND REGULATION

- ***Fishing vessel regulation:*** Prosecuting a Local Fishing Vessel belonging to the Albacorp Enterprises as well as confiscating its catch in November 2002. The owner Mr. Robert Ripley and the company (Albacorp Enterprises) were fined $5,000.00 each by District Court Judge, Vui Nelson Clarence. The confiscated catch had a value of $29,500.00 was forfeited by the Judge to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Meteorology. See Appendix.

- ***Village-Bylaw:*** Prosecution of related cases regarding Marine Protected Areas for villages with Management Plan. Fagasa and Mulifanua villages filed cases regarding fishers fishing and trespassing in their Fish-reserves. Court cases have been completed and defendants have to pay substantial monetary fines. See Appendix for details.
- ***Other regulations:*** Regulation regarding Foreign Fishing Vessel and the Transshipments of their Catch has been approved and effective in March 2003. Monitoring is now being a part of the Regulation Unit task.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

1. INSHORE FISHERIES

Fishery annual landings

- The overall total volume and value of inshore originated fishery products or seafood landed in the 2002-03 period was estimated at 7000 mt and 40 millions tala.
- The landings for subsistence was amounted to 6565 mt and valued at an estimated $58 million tala.
- The total volume and value of inshore fishery products or seafood landed and traded through domestic outlets were amounted to approximately 435 mt and valued at around $4.3 millions tala.
- The exported volume and value were totaled at about 29 mt and $0.25 million tala.

Resources monitoring

- A total of 10 Community-owned fish reserves have been initially and re-surveyed where the status, adverse impacts and health of substrates such as coral reefs, sea grasses, etc, and fishes and invertebrates abundance were monitored and assessed. Similarly, the status and health of coral reefs and associated biodiversity were also assessed bi-annually in the ten permanent sites with additional supports provided by the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network.
- Two phases of the Fisher Creel Census were completed with one more to be conducted in September 2003.

Staff conducting fishery resources monitoring survey.

Information and Awareness

- Two community workshops were conducted on Savaii and Upolu islands where key results of habitats and biodiversity monitoring were delivered and it provided consultation forums on fisheries sustainable utilization and management issues.
- One coral reef conservation information sheet was produced both in English and Samoan for the general public.

Researches.

- An ACIAR/Fisheries Division Trochus Seeding Project was initiated to research in the potential of restocking over harvesting and depleted inshore areas of Samoa with trochus molluscs.
- Lengths and weights of the most common targeted inshore fish species were collected continuously for analyses to formulate a Length-weight Relation Chart for Inshore fish.

2. OFFSHORE FISHERIES

Fishermen Safety at Sea Communication Network
Communications was maintained throughout the year on a 24-hour base including weekends and most of the holidays. Only seven incidents reported to the base compared to 18 reported last year.

Fisheries Wharf
A management plan has been established to improve safety measures on the wharf and to assist with congestion problem.

Tuna fishing boats moored at the Apia Fisheries wharf.

Research Activities
- Ulimasao completed 18 trips
- Tuna tagging was demonstrated by SPC
- Tautai Iapani completed 4 trips.
- …..boat counts for Apia area, …….boat counts Upolu rural area and…. for Savaii were made.
- ……Port Sampling were made.

Management Plans
- Tuna Fishery Management Plan
- Bottom Fish Resources Management Plan
- Fisheries Wharf Management Plans

Ice Making Machine
A new ice making machine was built at Asau area and the ice making machine installed at Salailua and will be relocated at Salelologa due to water supply being refused by the village.

Fisheries Mariner
Request for funding is with the Japanese government and is now number two on their list for project implementation.

Fishing Vessel Licensing
A total of 40 local fishing vessels of all classes were licensed this financial year compare to 57 recorded.

New Projects Proposed
- Albacore Tagging
- Bottom Fish Resources Assessment
- Research Laboratory for Tuna Export.

Legislations and Amendments
- Fish Processing Establishment and Licensing (Fisheries Act Amendments)
- Fishing Boat Licensing Regulation
- Transshipment Regulation

3. AQUACULTURE

Giant Clam Lagoon Monitoring:
Communities with giant clam broodstocks has varied results for performance with regards to broodstocks maintenance, ranging from very good to very poor. Currently 36 villages have giant clam stocks with three new villages added to this fiscal year, Uafato, Safai and Vavau.

Giant Clam Hatchery:
The hatchery harvested 40,000 giant clam *Tridacna derasa* seedlings towards the end of the fiscal year. Stocks from the previous spawning were distributed to new communities at 500 seedlings per

community. These communities recently joined the Fisheries Division community-based fisheries management program. A harvest of the local species *Tridacna maxima* was expected earlier in the fiscal year but was destroyed by heavy rainfall.

Tilapia:
Tilapia production has slowed down for this fiscal period due to low demand from tilapia farmers. However few fish were distributed to a farmer in Savaii when requested.


giant clam seedlings reared at Fisheries Hatchery

Researches:

- *Mudcrab Farming Trial***:** The mudcrab farming trial at Vaimoso was incomplete, as the owner was not committed in the second attempt to re-start the trial. Hence the trial came to an end and the pen was dismantled and taken back to Fisheries Division. A report on the mudcrab trials at Vaimoso has been completed.

- *ACIAR/FD Trochus Project***:** The ACIAR funded Regional Trochus Replenishment Project officially started in February 2003 with a workshop regarding the scope of the project and site assessments. Seeding of the sites will be carried

out in three sites and one site, Saleapaga has been stocked trochus broodstock from Fiji. The broodstock arrived in two shipments in late March and mid May.

Workshops:

- An In-house workshop on commodity production for aquaculture hatchery staff was undertaken in the beginning of the fiscal year mainly on giant clams and tilapia.
- Aquaculture participated in two workshops one at Savaii and one at Upolu on coral reefs and aquaculture activities with communities discussing giant clams, tilapia and other potential commodities as community activities for alternative means of income and food security.
- Three giant clam community workshops on giant clam farming and maintenance for Uafato, Safai and Vavau.

4. FISHERIES ADVISORY EXTENSION

5. FISH MARKET & REGULATION AND ENFORCEMENT

Fisheries Regulation on Size limits

- A total of 103 cases were reported from July 2002 to June 2003 for Size Limits Enforcement. The number as stated included prosecution cases. In Appendix 1 is a table that elaborates on the reported cases in categories.
- There were fifteen (15) cases that were registered for prosecution in court from July 2002 to June 2003 for Size Limits. Three (3) of these cases were being cancelled due to the fact that the defendants were nowhere to be found or either deceased. Seven (7) cases were issued with Warrant of Arrest while three (3) other cases are adjourned for sentencing by the District Court

Judge. Two (2) cases have been completed. The table in Appendix as attached indicates the results given by the court.

- There are ten (10) cases all of which regarding Size Limits Regulation 1995 will be filed at court registrar for prosecution.

Fishing Vessel Enforcement cases

- There were seven (7) reported cases for Fishing vessel licensing including three (3) prosecution cases and these include the Owner, the company and the captain of the fishing vessel.

By-laws cases

- One (1) reported case was filed for by-laws and this case is already registered in court and a hearing will proceed on June 30th of this year. Three other cases have been prosecuted and offenders were fined and they have to pay substantial monetary amount. See Appendix for more details.

A lady fishseller selling fish at the Apia Fish market

Foreign fishing vessel boarding

- A total of nine (9) foreign fishing vessel boarding were attended to by the enforcement team from July 2002 to June 2003.

Fish market

- A total of ?? tala was generated from the market services rendered through table and space renting to fish sellers trading their product at the open side of the market.

6. TRAINING AND WORKSHOPS

Resources Assessment and Monitoring

Overseas:

- One staff member attended a Resource Management training in Japan;
- Two staff attended Coral Reefs Monitoring training in Fiji.
- One staff attended the Live Reef Fish Trade seminar in Fiji.

Local:

- Seven staff of the Inshore Fisheries Section had qualified in Open Water SCUBA diving;
- Two stakeholder workshops were held in Savaii and Upolu where key results of resources monitoring were delivered.

Aquaculture

Local:

- Two aquaculture staff are qualified Open Water divers and have received their certificates. Training was conducted by Pacific Quest Divers and funded by CIDA.
- An In-house training workshop was conducted on on trochus recruitment survey and monitoring methods. All Aquaculture staff participated together with Inshore and Extension Staff. Training was conducted by Mr. Justin Bellanger of the ACIAR Trochus Project and funded by ACIAR.

Regulation and Enforcement
Overseas:
- One staff attended a Vessel Monitoring and Surveillance training course held in the Solomon Islands, in September 2002.

Seafood safety
Överseas
- Four officers were on study visits to New Zealand's Fish Processing Plants, as a part of Seafood Verification and Auditing.
- Two Officers attended a two-week course on Seafood safety in Fiji.

Local:
- Seafood Safety and Quality Control.

Fishing technologies
Local:
- Fishing Gear Construction
- Statistical training conducted.

7. INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ISSUES

8. CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Fisheries Division would like to acknowledge with much appreciation, the invaluable contributions from the following agencies:

- Government of Australia (AusAID, ACIAR)
- Government of New Zealand (NZODA)
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA)
- Secretariat for the Pacific Community (SPC)
- Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
- Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
- South Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP)
- University of the South Pacific – Marine Studies
- SOPAC

Su'a Nanai Tanielu Su'a
ASSISTANT CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (FISHERIES)

ATTACHEMENT 1.

FMU 7.1: INSHORE FISHERIES

1. MONITORING AND MANAGEMENT

1.1 Inshore fisheries landing monitoring

The monitoring and management of the inshore fisheries was one of the primary functions of the Fisheries Division to ensure that the fishery resources of Samoa are properly utilised and managed sustainably. Through the sampling programmes, data on catches, efforts, economics, biological and other parameters are collected. The main objectives of the sampling programmes are to determine the level of fisheries exploitation annually and to assist in the formulation of appropriate management regimes ensuring the sustainable utilisation and management of the inshore resources in Samoa.

The following surveys were implemented over the 2002/2003 fiscal year period are as follows:

(a) Apia Fiah market Weekly Inshore fishery survey.
(b) Fugalei Processed inshore fishery survey.
(c) Moataa, Apia-Faleolo Roadsides Surveys
(d) Commercial & Faaoso Exports

During the 2002-03 period, a total of 8,154 mt of inshore originated fishery products was landed. Approximately 463.7 mt, valued at $4.4 million ST of products was landed and traded commercially at both domestic and outside of Samoa markets during the 2002/2003 period. This volume representing about 6% of the total estimated landings of inshore fisheries annually. Landing for subsistence purpose accounted for 94% overall with very few items were exported. Table 1 summarised the estimated total annual landings per major fishery group of inshore fisheries..

Table 1. *Overall estimated totals of inshore fishery products that were landed and traded through domestic and overseas outlets during 2002/2003 period.*

	Subsistence		**Domestic sold**		**Exports**		**Totals**	
Inshore fishery groups	*Wt (Mt)*	*Val(000T)*	*Wt (Mt)*	*Val(000T)*	*Wt (Mt)*	*Val(000T)*	*Wt (Mt)*	*Val(000T)*
Fin-fish			404	3,232.00	28.15	246.72	432.15	3,478.75
Crustacean			28.1	379.4	0.42	6.51	28.52	385.91
Invertebrates			2.6	24.18	0.44	1.85	3.04	12.77
Processed marine products				625.8			-	625.80
Totals			434.7	4,261.38	29.01	255.08	463.71	4,503.23

Apart from the subsistence production, a total of 464 mt of inshore fishery products was landed and traded either artisanally or commercially either locally or exported. This volume has an estimated worth of $4.4 millions ST. About 434.7 mt of domestically landed and sold items was finfish and it accounted for 92% of the total. Finfishes landed were traded and fetched approximately $4.2 million ST. The exported commodities representing only 6% of the total volumes of inshore fishery products landed and traded throughout the year.

In composition, reef and lagoon finfish was the most common inshore fishery group landed and it representing 93% of the total volumes. On average, finfish was sold at $8/kg. The crustacean group was traded in the highest average price per kilogram of weight of $15 during the year. Added value or seafoods traded in processed form generated a total revenue of around $656 thousands ST.

1.1.1 Seafoods landed locally and sold fresh and wholly.

Overall, a total of 434.7 mt of seafoods landed at markets on Apia and Savaii was traded and generated about $4.3 millions tala in revenues. Reef and lagoon fisfish was the most common fishery group of which accounted for more than 90% of the total. Table 2 presented the summary of inshore fishery products landed and traded at domestic markets during the 2002-2003 period.

Table 2. *Estimated total of Inshore fishery products landed and sold via domestic outlets.*

Inshore fishery groups	Est. tot. Wt (Mt)	Est. tot. Value(ST)	Avg. price ($/kg)	% Wt
Reef /`lagoon finfish	404	3,232.00	8.00	93%
Crustaceans	28.1	379.4	15.00	6%
Invertebrates	2.6	24.18	9.30	1%
Processed		625.8		0%
TOTAL	434.7	4,261.38	9.51	

Unicornfish (35%) of several species were the most common types of finfish landed sold at domestic outlets. The second most common ones were the emperors (mataeleele), parrotfishes (fuga) and surgeonfishes (alogo & pone) which accounted for approximately 15%, 13% and 10% respectively. On average, these fishes were sold on an average price of $9/kg except the surgeonfishes which were sold at a mean price of $7/kg per year. Reef and lagoon fishery itmes sold along the Apia-Faleolo roadsides in particularly, had a value of $65.3 thousand ST.

Table 3. *Major reef and lagoon finfish landed and sold at the Apia, Salelologa markets and Apia-Faleolo roadsides..*

Family name	Major finfish types	% wt	Avg. pr (kg)	Est Wt (mt)	Est Value (000ST)
Acanthuridae	surgeonfish (pone, alogo, palagi, manini)	9.98	$7.34	40.33	$ 296.05
Acanthuridae	unicornfish (ume, iliilia)	34.79	9.07	140.50	$ 1,274.37
Carangidae	bigeye trevally (malauli, lupo)	2.29	$7.81	9.21	$ 71.95
Myripristidae	soldierfish (malau)	2.05	$6.97	8.30	$ 57.84
Kyphosidae	t/sail drummer (ganue)	0.58	$9.18	2.32	$ 21.33
Labridae	wrass (lalafi, sugale)	1.24	$0.19	4.98	$ 0.95
Lethrinidae	emperor (mataeleele)	14.72	$9.35	59.50	$ 556.37
Lutjanidae	snapper (malai, tamalau, isi)	1.16	$5.84	4.65	$ 27.14
Mugilidae	mullet (anae)	7.85	$12.12	31.70	$ 384.23
Mullidae	gfish (ta'ulaia, ululaoa, vete)	1.11	$7.88	4.48	$ 35.31
Muraenidae	morayeel (pusi)	4.65	$10.16	18.76	$ 190.56
Scaridae	parrotfish (fugausi, laea)	13.21	$9.47	53.36	$ 505.35
Scombridae	long jawed mackerel (ga)	0.9	$3.76	3.65	$ 13.73
Serranidae	grouper (gatala, ataata)	2.53	$9.22	10.21	$ 94.12
Siganidae	rabbitfish (lo, pauulu, tito, malava)	1.1	$8.57	4.48	$ 38.41
	Others	1.84		7.59	48.92
Reef fish (Roadside survey)				-	65.34
Total		100	$6.93	404.02	$ 3,681.97

(b) Fishery items sold in processed forms

Apart from products landed and sold wholly and fresh, several items have been processed traditionally and sold at the Fugalei and Salelologa Markets. These items were some cooked with coconut cream (faiai), cooked and wrapped in leaves (afi) and chopped into smaller pieces and mixed with other items and sold uncooked (sea). An estimated total of $626 thousands tala was generated from the sales of processed inshore seafood products.

Bottled sea was the dominant type of processed seafood traded locally and it was accounted for more than 30% of all the items sold and recorded during the year. However, items cooked with coconut creams were the main way of added value of which consisted of about 44% of all processed product sold. The summary of processed items sold at Fugalei and Salelologa markets is presented in Table 4.

Table 4. *Summary of processed inshore fishery products traded through Fugalei and Salelologa Agriculture Market in 2002/2003 period.*

Processed product type	Est. qtys	Avg $/kg	Est.tot. val	% val
Faiai fee (cooked)	5,425.00	16.57	89,915.63	14.37
Faiai fee (cooked) (ipu popo)	3.13	3.00	9.38	0.00
Faiai fuagau (ipu popo)	43.75	4.07	178.13	0.03
Faiai gau (cooked)	4,181.25	6.89	28,821.88	4.61
Faiai pusi (cooked)	8,043.75	14.01	112,679.38	18.01
Faiai pusi (ipu popo)	43.75	2.79	121.88	0.02
Laui'a (cooked)	46.88	14.67	687.53	0.11
Limu (wrapped seagrass)	24,368.75	5.59	136,275.00	21.78
Lumane (cooked)	15.63	7.40	115.63	0.02
Matalelei (cooked)	6,468.75	6.35	41,100.00	6.57
Palolo (cooked)	231.25	22.97	5,312.50	0.85
Fagu Sea (bottled)	14,959.38	10.18	195,859.38	31.30
others	1,975.00		14,700.00	2.35
Total	**65,806.25**		**625,776.28**	**100.00**

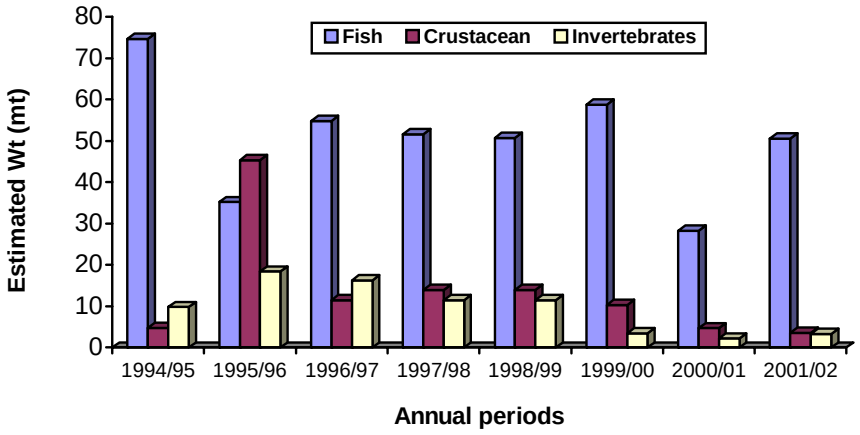

Figure 1. *Annual estimated landings of inshore fisheries that were sold locally*

1.1.2 Export fisheries

Table 8 summarised the actual total volumes and values of inshore fishery product exported for either commercial or non-commercial purposes. An overall total of 31 mt abd valued at $240 thousands tala of items was exported during the 2002-2003 period.

Reef and lagoon finfish was the main group (92%) make the bulk of inshore originated seafood products sent overseas for both commercial and *faaoso* reasons. In species compositions, *Lutjanu gibbus* (Malai), accounted for 26% of the total volume, was the dominant type of finfish exported. This was followed by *Ctenocatus striatus, Scarus* spp, *Acanthurus lineatus*, and *Unicornis* spp. of which comprised of 17%, 14%, 13% and 7% of the overall total volumes respectively.

American Samoa was the main destination for items exported for faaoso and for sale. Of the total volume, inshore seafoods for Pagopago accounted for about 57%. Other main destinations were New Zealand and Australia which accounted for 34% and 6% respectively.

Table 8. *Exportsl inshore fishery products for 2002/2003 period.*

Exports non-commercial		
Groups	**Wt (mt)**	**Value(000T)**
Reef & lagoon fish	8.85	71.85
Bivalves	0.02	0.16
Molluscs	0.03	0.27
Sea cucumbers	0.12	0.18
Sea weeds	0.02	0.18
TOTAL	8.37	72.64
Exports -commercial		
Reef & lagoon fish	21.76	174.08
OVERALL TOTAL	30.13	246.72

1.1.3 Subsistence fisheries

(a). Creel census

(b) Results

1.2. Habitat & Resource Monitoring

The Monitoring and Management Section of the Inshore Fisheries Section had undertake habitats and resources monitoring of coral reefs and associated biodiversity within community-managed fish reserves and permanent GCRMN sites. Data were collected from monitoring activities and analysed to determine current status and changes on health and adverse impacts habitats and associated resources.

1.2.1. Community-managed fish reserves

(a) Coral reefs and other substrates.

There were seven community-managed fish reserves have been monitored during the year. Two reserves were newly established, with the others being re-assessed. Table 11 summarizes the outcomes of the monitoring activities of the major substrates. Satoalepai, Safai and Fagasa fish reserves situated on Savaii has very good live coral coverages. Substrates consisted of coral rubbles, sands and rocks were higher at Vavau, Fagalii, Fagasa and Foailalo sites. With dead corals covered with algae been considered as dead coral from bleaching, hence Satoalepai, Saoluafata and Fagasa had relative high coral bleaching proportion.

***Table 11**: Community-owned and managed Fish Reserves surveyed in the 2002/2003 period.*

Marine Protected Areas Locations	Survey Date	Est. Area (m2)	Survey	Live Corals	Dead Corals	Dead coral with algae	Abiotic (sand, rubbles,rock)	Others/ Algae.	Bleached corals
Vavau	5/5/03	45 000	IN	29.74	0.51	2.31	48.97	18.46	0
Saoluafata	13/03/03	62 000	R2	12.05	5.64	12.31	30.51	35.13	4.36
Fagalii	12/3/03	100 000	R2	0	0	0.26	36.41	63.33	0
Safa'i	7/3/03	15 000	IN	65.71	0.96	6.73	19.55	4.81	2.24
Fagasa	13/05/03	80 000	R2	44.1	0	14.36	36.41	1.79	3.33
Foailalo	14/05/03	45 000	R1	22.82	0	8.46	42.05	26.67	0
Satoalepai	15/05/03	100 000	R2	64.1	8.97	21.54	1.28	4.1	0

I = initial, R1 = re-survey 1, R2 = re-survey 2, R3 = re-survey 3

In Safai and Satoalepai fish reserves, Coral foliose was the main type of live coral form noted. Coral encrusted was the main coral type recorded from Vavay fish reserve. Acropora branching and tabulate were the dominant coral form in Fagasa reserve. Acropora branching and coral massive and submassive were the relative dominant forms of corals in the Saoluafata fish reserve.

Village	Safa'i	Vavau	Fagasa	Satoalepai	Fagalii	Saoluafata	Foailalo.
Hard Live corals							
ACB	0.0%	11.2%	20.3%	9.2%	0.0%	25.5%	7.8%
ACT	0.0%	1.7%	41.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	24.7%
ACE	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
ACS	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
ACD	0.5%	5.2%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	8.5%	9.0%
CM	4.9%	2.6%	0.6%	0.8%	0.0%	21.2%	5.6%
CS	5.4%	5.2%	1.7%	6.0%	0.0%	19.2%	13.5%
CB	0.5%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	12.8%	2.2%
CE	1.9%	71.6%	14.5%	0.8%	0.0%	10.6%	29.2%
CF	83.4%	0.9%	18.6%	83.2%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%
CMR	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Key: ACT: Acropora Coral Tabulate, ACB: Acropora Coral Branching, ACD: Acropora Coral Digitate, CB: Coral Branching, CE: Coral Encrusting, CF: Coral Foliose, CM: Coral Massive, CS: Coral submassive.

(b) Fish and invertebrates

There were 12 key species that have been selected as indicator species using to determine the abundance of finfishes within each community-owned fish reserve. OF all the reserves surveyed, damsels (tuu'u) was the main fish noted to be occurred in large number in all sites. Its abundance ranged from about 68% in Satoalepai to 40% at Saoluafata. Wrasses were the second predominant fish types also noted in all sites. However, Striated surgeonfish and Butterfly fishes were

relatively common at Fagasa reserve. The Convict surgeonfish was also common relatively at both the Vavau and Foailalo fish reserves.

Table K. Summary of major fish indicators used to determine fish abundace in surveyed fish reserves.

SITE	Safa'i	Vavau	Fagasa	Satoalepai	Fagalii	Saoluafata	Foailalo
SURVEY	IN	IN	R1	R1	R1	R2	R1
DATE	7/3/03	5/5/03	13/05/03	15/05/03	12/3/03	13/03/03	14/05/03
Species	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Butterfly	0.76		20.37			1.6	5.3
Convict surgeonfish		30.18	8.67	4.6	2.5		37.31
Damsels	59.9			67.96	37.5	42.6	24.94
Emperor					2.5		
Goatfish						1.2	
Grouper				0.18			
Humbug	2.79					32.8	
Linesurgeonfish			9.6				1.77
Rabbitfish		10.06					2.21
Surgeonfish	6.35	19.53	32.79		2.5		
Triggerfish				0.18			
Wrasses	30.2	40.24	28.57	27.07	55	21.8	28.48

There were nine invertebrate indicator species selected and were monitored for all surveyed sites. Overall, the Greenfish, *Sticopus chloronatus*, was the most common invertebrate occurred in almost all community-managed reserves. Sea-urchin and lollyfish were noted to be the second most abundant ietms occurred. Table Z summarises the outcomes of invertebrate abundance per fish reserv assessed over the year.

Table Z. Summary of key selected invertebrates as per community-owned fish reserve surveyed during the year.

SITE	Foailalo	Safa'i	Fagalii	Satoalepai	Vavau	Fagasa	Saoluafata
SURVEY	R1	IN	R1	R1	IN	R1	R2
DATE	14/05/03	7/3/03	12/3/03	15/05/03	5/5/03	13/05/03	13/03/03
Species	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Bluestarfish	1.54		26.09				
Brown sandfish	10.77					16.00	38.24
Cowry		30.00	4.35	100.00	5.00		
Greenfish	70.77		13.04		35.00	60.00	
Lollyfish		10.00	43.48			24.00	11.76
Long spine urchin	12.31				55.00		
Peva		10.00	13.04				
Sea-urchin	3.08	50.00					50.00
Turban shell	1.54				5.00		

1.2.2 Long-term monitoring of GCRMN permanent sites:

One of the monitoring activities carried out by the Monitoring and Management unit of the Inshore Fisheries Section during the 2002/2003 period was the monitoring of coral reefs as part of the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network. Samoa belongs to the IOI-South West Pacific Node with other Pacific Island countries, sharing collective responsibility of providing timely and reliable

reports on the status of coral reefs around their respective countries. Timely reports from each country within this network provides the current health and threats status of coral reefs in the Pacific region and globally.

Ten permanent sites were chosen as representatives of areas around the country of which five sites are located in Upolu, four on Savaii and one from Manono. These sites are monitored bi-annually. The first monitoring activities of sites were carried out from May-June 2002. The second monitoring were carried out for the 2002-2003 period on the months of January to March. Table *x* summarizes the findings from the latest assessment.

(a). Coral Reefs status

Two monitoring methods were used, a 3 Point Intercept Transect (3-PIT) for coral reef assessment, and the Belt Line transect (BLT) for assessing the abundance and diversity of fish and invertebrates. In carrying out the monitoring, five 50m x 2m transects for the 3 PIT and five 50m x 3m for BLT were laid randomly. Overall, a total of 1,250m^2 was sampled per transect, accounting for about 1 to 10% of the total area of each respective reserve.

The outcomes of the monitoring activities indicated that 43% of the substrates on all sites are live haed corals with soft corals accounted for about 0.3%. The second dominant group was the abiotic group consisting of the sand rubbles and rocks recorded approximately 35%. The dead corals recorded an average of about 13% of which including bleached corals. The algal group representing 6% of the total substrates with other mform of marine lives such as sponges, zooanthis, seagrasses accounted for about 3%.

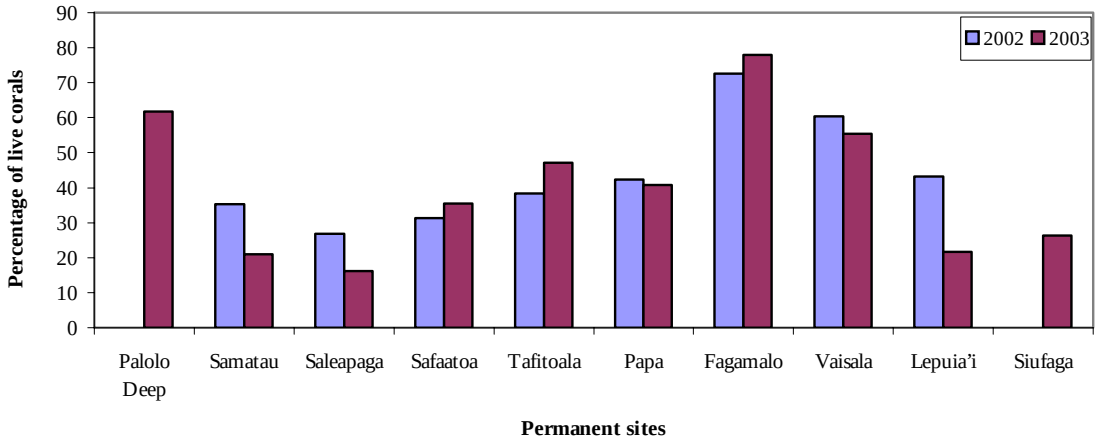

Figure xx. Comparative results of coral reefs monitoring in the 2001-02 and 2002-03 periods.

Table 2 summarises the results of coral monitoring activities undertaken in 2002-03 period. The Palolo Deep, Tafitoala, Fagamalo and Vaisala sites each had a high degree of live coral coverage which ranged from 50% to 80% of the total substrates. Sites such as Samatau and Siufaga, Savaii has high degrees of coral rubbles, sands and rocks substrates. Dead corals of the Acropora types covers with algae were considered as bleached corals. Salepaga site was note to have a relative high proportion of coral bleacing.

Table 2: *Summary of substrates monitoring sponsored by GCRMN in 2002/2003 period at long-term selected sites.*

LONGTERM	Palolo	Samatau	Saleapag	Safaatoa	Tafitoala	Papa	Fagamal	Vaisal	Lepuia'i	Siufaga

SITES	Deep		a				o	a		
SURVEY DATES	11/9/02	13/01/03	13/03/03	22/01/03	24/01/03	3/3/03	3/5/03	37714	29/04/03	16/05/03
CORAL TYPES										
Live hard corals	61.79	21.02	20.25	35.43	60.3	40.77	77.95	55.38	27.95	26.3
Algae	0.51	0.51	13.85	9.23	7.44	0.26	0.26	0	23.59	4.42
Seagrasses, sponges, etc.	0.52	0	4.1	4.1	0	3.08	0	7.7	12.05	0
Soft Corals (SC)								1.54		0.96
Rubbles, sands & rocks	26.41	64.37	28.85	40.2	21.54	44.35	3.08	32.3	20.52	63.77
Dead corals/w algae/bleaching	10.77	14.1	32.95	11.02	17.18	14.36	18.72	3.08	15.9	4.17

Most of the sites have shown a drop in the live coral count as compare to the assessment carried out in the 2002. This is due to primarily to the locations of transect as it were randomly selected. However, on the whole, there were no significant changes of results gathered from the previous monitoring to the ones undertaken during 2002-03 period.

Overall, Coral submassive was the dominant live hard coral types of which accounted for 31.4%. This followed by Acropora branching, Acropora tabulate, Coral foliose and Coral massive of which estimated for 23%, 10.2%, 11% and 14% respectively of the total live hard corals. Soft corals were only noted in several sites and it represented 1% of the substrates noted..

***Table 13**. Summary of major coral reef groups at permanent sites monitored during 2002/2003 period.*

LONGTERM SITES	Palolo Deep	Samatau	Saleapaga	Safaatoa	Tafitoala	Papa	Fagamalo	Vaisala	Lepuia'i	Siufaga
CORAL TYPES										
Acropora Braching	36.10	32.90	26.60	19.10	24.70	2.50	34.50	27.80	10.10	12.20
Acropora Tabulate	5.00	0.00	3.80	0.00	2.60	67.30	8.60	7.40	4.60	1.90
Acropora Digitate	7.10	13.40	5.10	8.00	0.00	3.10	0.30	3.70	5.50	0.00
Acropora Submassive	0.00	0.00	2.50	0.00	0.00	1.30	0.70	2.30	0.00	1.20
Acropora Encrusted	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.40	0.80	0.60	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.00
Coral Encrusted	0.00	0.00	19.00	1.40	0.40	8.80	17.40	0.00	2.80	0.00
Coral Foliose	14.90	1.20	7.60	8.00	8.90	12.60	20.70	33.30	1.80	0.00
Coral Massive	4.10	19.50	3.80	33.10	6.00	3.10	5.90	7.00	25.70	27.40
Coral Submassive	32.80	29.30	29.10	28.90	56.70	0.60	11.80	17.60	49.50	57.30
Coral Mushroom	0.00	3.70	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Most of the sites have shown a big drop in the algae as compare to the monitoring in 2002. Lepuia'i is the only site that has shown a big rise, while Fagamalo on the other hand recorded minimum algae count from the two recent monitoring.

(a) Fish and Invertebrate abundance

The abundance levels of fish and invertebrates were also assessed based in numbers counted along the 3mx2m BLT transects. The fish and invertebrate count was conducted prior to the substrate count. There were several fish species used as indicator species depending on their abundance within a site. Major fish indicators as representation of fish and invertebrate abundance per site are summarised in Table x.

Of the combined results, Damselfish (28%), Humbugs (23%), Striated surgeonfish (13%), Parrotfish (12%) and Wrasses (10%) were the major fish types occurred. Moreover, the sea urchin and Holothurians were the common groups of invertebrates seen within most of the sites.

Table x: Summary of major fish and invertebrate indicators per site.

LONGTERM SITES	Palolo Deep	Samatau	Saleapaga	Safaatoa	Tafitoala	Papa	Fagamalo	Vaisala	Lepuia'i	Siufaga
SURVEY DATES	11/9/02	13/01/03	13/03/03	22/01/03	24/01/03	3/3/03	3/5/03	4/3/03	29/04/03	16/05/03
Fish Species										
Butterfly fish	3.08		1.06	2.9	3.41	13.71	8.2	6.56	2.37	5.11
Damsels	57.67	26.16	13.07	28	28.65	21.95	22.14	17.87	31.91	33.94
Humbugs	27.11	50.52		24.27	15.71		21.98	16.06	32.29	41.97
Angelfish							0.77	0.57	1.51	
Rabbit fish									5.9	
Line Surgeon fish						7.23		2.94		
Striated Surgeon fish	4.86	3.1	19.26	25.1	18.76	15.74	4.8	23.53	4.65	12.04
Convict Surgeon fish	0.6		6.71			21.07	5.88	4.3		
Parrot fish		20.22	25.62	19.71	19.05	1.02	13.93	10.18	13.07	
Soldier fish			10.42					1.7	1.01	
Trigger fish	1.57						0.77	0.57		
Goat fish									5.27	
Unicorn fish	0.48									
Grouper	1.57		0.15						0.37	
Snappers	3.06						0.31	0.23		
Wrasses			23.32		14.44	19.29	21.21	15.5	1.63	6.93
Sweetlips			0.35							

2. RESEARCHES

Two ongoing research projects were undertaken during the year and namely the trochus reseeding and length-weight relationship of most common harvested inshore fish species. Objectively the trochus reseeding project is focused on the stock enhancement of the selected reefal sites around the country. The length-weight relationship is aimed at formulating a chart where corresponding fish lengths and weights are charted.

a) ACIAR/Fisheries Division Trochus Seeding Project

A local species of topshell, *Tectus pyramis* ('Aliao'), is commonly harvested by subsistence and artisanal fishers. Reports of declining catches of molluscs, including *T. pyramis*, from the Fisheries Division pointed at over-harvesting and destructive fishing as the main causes of decline.

Another topshell, *Trochus niloticus*, is not endemic to the reefs of Samoa. It was considered as one of the potential shellfish for introduction to restock reefs and also for the economical value of its shell. Its first introduction to Samoa was carried out in 1990 with 112 Trochus shells brought in two separate shipments from Fiji, and distributed at Namu'a Island. The status of the first introduction is not known, with major damage caused by Cyclone Val in 1991 contributing to the unknown status of the released shells.

Samoa Fisheries, with the assistance of the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR), has re-commenced this attempt of establishing Trochus in Samoa after a long spell of absence from Trochus development. This undertaking is being conducted under ACIAR's Trochus re-seeding project together with the Western Australia Department of Fisheries, and Vanuatu's Department of Fisheries. The project will run for 3-years, ending in June 2005.

The Project Coordinator, Dr. Chan Lee, traveled to Samoa in January 2003 with field scientist from the Western Australia node, Mr. Justin Bellanger. During this trip Samoa Fisheries staffs were trained in survey and hatchery methods to be used in the project. Site selection was also carried out, culling sites from those previously selected or assessed as potential habitats for Trochus seeding, and communities involved in the Fisheries Division's Community-based Fisheries Resource Management Programme. Three sites were finally selected for seeding Trochus, 2 on Upolu and 1 on Savai'i:

District	Location	Community
Aleipata	Upolu	Saleapaga
Safata	Upolu	Tafitoala
Palauli	Savai'i	Papa-i-Puleia

To date only Saleapaga has been stocked with Trochus (360 adult brood stock). This is due to inconsistent brood stock supply from Fiji, with whom Samoa has an agreement to source broodstock for stocking and spawning purposes. The drawback of this agreement is that the supply of Trochus is dependent on weather conditions and the availability of Fiji Fisheries staff to collect brood stock. Remedial measures are being put in place to overcome this problem, with Vanuatu Fisheries agreeing to supply the remaining number of required Trochus in a single shipment, scheduled to take place in July 2003.

2.2. Length-Weight Relationship of Major targeted fish species

3. TRAINING

FMU 7.6 FISH MARKET & FISHERIES REGULATION ENFORCEMENT

1. Size Limits - Monitoring and Enforcement

The enforcement of Fisheries Regulation is carried out in accordance to the Local Fisheries Regulation 1995 and the Fisheries Act 1988. The main objective of the operation is to control, sustain and develop the fishery resources within Samoa especially the inshore fishery.

- Implementation Method:
  - Allocated areas for carrying out the enforcement operation are Apia Fish-Market, Salelologa Market, Fugalei Market, Roadsides as well as Shops and Fish-exporters and Salelologa Municipal Market. A weekly schedule is provided every Friday for staff appointments and allocated posts of duties.

  - The Fish-Market is monitored daily every weekday on an hourly basis including weekends. Fugalei Market, Other outlets and the roadside are monitored twice or three times a week.

  - Fugalei-Market and roadside is checked from 1400hrs to 1630hrs within two to three days a week.
    Allocated sites are from Moataa to Nofoalii including Fugalei Market where marine products are exposed for sale.

  - Salelologa Market is visited twice a month.

  - Fish export product is assessed and monitored at the Fisheries Division Office as well as establishment.

  - Foreign fishing vessels are boarded whenever they arrived in to the country.

- Objectives for enforcement:
  - To enforce the Regulation on fish size limits, lobsters and crabs as well as other marine bivalves. It also carries out to enforce Fisheries Regulations on soft-shelled and egg bearing lobsters, crabs, green sea hare eggs and etc. on top of all, to assure that every individual (fishermen/sellers and members of the public) abide to and satisfy Provisions of Fisheries Laws.
  - Prosecute any fisherman/fish-seller that would be caught breaching Fisheries laws in accordance to the Fisheries Acts 1988 and Fisheries Regulation 1995.

- Objective for roadside survey and enforcement:
  - To enforce Regulation on Size limits, green sea hare eggs and other marine resources as stated by the Fisheries Act and Regulations.
  - Prosecute whom that will be caught trying to breach Fisheries laws.

- Objective for Fish export product assessment:
  - To enforce the Regulation on Size limits, egg bearing, soft-shelled, and etc of fish and shellfish exporting to overseas.

- Prosecute exporters that will be caught committing or aid in committing any offences regarding Fisheries Regulations.

- Objective for Verification and Auditing for Fish Establishment:
  - To enforce Industry Agreed Standard as been approved by the Fisheries Division for Fish processing companies.
  - Prosecute non-compliance with regards to Fisheries Act 1988 and IAS.

♦ Reported cases for Size Limits

A total of 103 cases were reported from July 2002 to June 2003 for Size Limits Enforcement. The number as stated included prosecution cases. In Appendix 1 is a table that elaborates on the reported cases in categories.

♦ Prosecuted cases

There were fifteen (15) cases that were registered for prosecution in court from July 2002 to June 2003 for Size Limits. Three (3) of these cases were being cancelled due to the fact that the defendants were nowhere to be found or either deceased. Seven (7) cases were issued with Warrant of Arrest while three (3) other cases are adjourned for sentencing by the District Court Judge. Two (2) cases have been completed. The table in Appendix as attached indicates the results given by the court.

♦ Cases to be file in court for prosecution

There are ten (10) cases all of which regarding Size Limits Regulation 1995 will be filed at court registrar for prosecution.

2. Fishing Vessel Enforcement cases

There were seven (7) reported cases for Fishing vessel licensing including three (3) prosecution cases these include the Owner, the company and the captain of the fishing vessel. This case was only regarding local fishing vessels according to the Fisheries Act 1988 as amended in 1999 section 5A

3. By-laws cases

One (1) reported case was filed for by-laws and this case is already registered in court and a hearing will proceed on June 30th of this year. Three other cases have been prosecuted and offenders were fined and they have to pay substantial monetary amount. See Appendix for more details.

4. Foreign fishing vessel boarding

A total of nine (9) foreign fishing vessel boarding were attended to by the enforcement team from July 2002 to June 2003.

Training

- A Vessel Monitoring and Surveillance course was held in September 2002, was attended by one of the Fisheries Officer, Mr. Mikaele Lafaele at FFA in Honiara, Solomon Island.
- The two Regulation Officers Mr. Tavita Sasi and Mr. Mikaele Lafaele were involved in a HACCP training course as a part of the Seafood Standard for Samoa in October, 2002.
- The same officers also attend a study tour in New Zealand in March 2003, as a part of Seafood Verification and Auditing.
- Mr Vaai Tua, a Regulation Assistant attended a HACCP training course held in Fiji at the end of April to the beginning of May 2003.

- Other training could not be progress due to financial strategy.

Challenges

I. Challenges for Size Limits

- There are various ups and downs, which the enforcement team has experienced during implementation of the force. This includes the non co-operation of some of the Fishermen/fish-sellers at times when caught or found trying to breach Fisheries Law. Likewise with Fish Exporters and other shops where undersize fishes and shellfishes are reported being sold.

- The inadequacy of facilities such as computers and transportation to implement the task is one of the major challenges especially with court cases preparation and the workload face by the Regulation and Enforcement unit.

- The expertise of the team (Regulation enforcers) in the field of Regulation and Law is one of the prior challenges within the unit.

II. Challenges for Fishing Vessels Mooring at Fisheries Wharf

- Owners of our local Fishing Fleet are not cooperative with management strategy as being implemented regarding payment of their berthing fees as been agreed.

Recommendation

- Needed proper legal training (especially on law enforcement) to enhance the work performance of the team.
- Adequate facilities to perform task.
- Sufficient staff members on enforcement team.
- Police assistance for staff safety at times of operation difficulties especially the Roadside and other outlet enforcement.

Fish-Market Services

Operation

The Apia Fish-Market continued to operate under the management of the Fisheries Division in 2002-2003. The daily operation involved the management and maintenance of the open side of the market for the general public to trade their fishery products. The market operates seven days a week and open from 0600hrs to 1800hrs everyday except Saturday and Saturday. The market operates from 0600hrs to about 1300hrs on Saturday and from 0500hrs to 0830hrs on Sunday.

The Fish-Market is manage by a Senior Fisheries Officer with two (2) permanent staff (rental collectors) and casuals who assist with the collection of the rents and ensuring that the place is hygienically acceptable at all times.

Fish-Market Revenue from July 2002- June 2003

Appendix 1

Appendix 1

Table 1 below elaborates the total number of reports in category from July 2002 to June 2003.

Category by species	Total report cases by category
Undersize Fish	57
Undersize Lobster	12
Crabs (mud/reef)	12
Egg bearing Lobsters	16
Soft-shelled Lobsters	3
Bottle of Giant-clam	1
Green Sea Hare Eggs (Ape)	2
Total by Category	**103**

Appendix 2

Following is table 2, which elaborates the court results and the charges that were laid against the defendants regarding Size Limits Regulation from July 2002 to June 2003.

Sentencing Date	Defendant Name	Court Type	Judge	Results	Offence
04/02/2003	Simati Peteru	District court	Vui Clarence	Warrant of Arrest	Possessing 6 egg bearing lobsters (Ula-sami) Exposing for sale 6 egg bearing lobsters (Ula-sami) Local Fisheries Regulation 1995, section 8, s3.
11/02/2003	Suatia Mauava	District court	Vui Clarence	Warrant of Arrest	Fishing for 3 undersize fish (Alogo) Exposing for sale 3 undersize fish (Alogo) Local Fisheries Regulation 1995, section 3, s1 and s2.
20/02/2003	Tiuti Ioane aka Vaalepu	District court	Vui Clarence	Fined to pay $150.00 before 1200hrs the following day (21/02/2002). In default 1 month imprisonment	1) Exposing for sale 1 soft-shelled lobster (ula-sami) 2) Exposing for sale 2 egg bearing lobsters (ula-sami) Local Fisheries Regulation 1995, section 8, s3
20/02/2002	Lisa Sefo	District court	Vui Clarence	Fined to pay $150.00 before 1200hrs the following day (21/02/2002). In default 1 month imprisonment	Fishing for green hare eggs (one 750ml bottle) Local Fisheries Regulation 1995, 3 s1, sch2

19/05/2003	Siaosi Peniata	District court	Vui Clarence	Warrant of Arrest	Possessing 2 soft-shelled lobsters (Ula-sami) Exposing for sale 2 soft-shelled lobsters (Ula-sami) Possessing 1 undersize lobster (Ula-sami) Exposing for sale 1 undersize lobster (Ula-sami) Local Fisheries Regulation 1995, section 8, s1 and s3
19/05/2003	Ioane Pule	District Court	Vui Clarence	Warrant of Arrest	Fishing for 2 egg bearing lobsters Selling 2 egg bearing lobsters Fishing for 1 undersize lobster (ula-sami) Selling 1 undersize lobster (ula-sami) Local Fisheries Regulation 1995, section 8, s1 and s3
06/06/2003	Ida Oto Matau	District court	Vui Clarence	Warrant of Arrest	Exposing for sale 3 undersize fish (Alogo) Local Fisheries Regulation 1995, section 3, s2

Appendix 3

Table 3 explained the Court results for By-laws enforcement from June 2002 – July 2003

Sentencing Date	Defendant Name	Court Type	Judge	Results	Offence
06/06/2003	Meauli Velio	District court	Vui Clarence	Fine to pay $75.00 before 1600hrs. In default, 1 month imprisonment	Fishing inside the Fagasa' Fish Reserve Fagasa By-laws 1998, section 4.
06/06/2003	Fili Sauni	District court	Vui Clarence	Fine to pay $75.00 before 1600hrs. In default, 1 month imprisonment	Fishing in Fagasa' Fish Reserve Fagasa By-laws 1998, section 4.
24/03/2003	Failelei Taulagi	District court	Vui Clarence	Fine to pay $75.00 before 1600hrs. In default, 1 month imprisonment	Trespassing and Fishing inside Lalovi Mulifanua's Fish Reserve Lalovi and Fuailoloo Mulifanua By-law 2000, section 4.

Appendix 4

Table 4 below elaborates fishing vessel enforcement results

Sentencing Date	Defendant Name	Court Type	Judge	Results	Offence
12/02/2003	Albacorp Enterprise	District court house	Vui Nelson Clarence	Fined to pay $5,000.00.	Engage in commercial fishing activities without a required license in the fishery waters of Samoa using a local fishing vessel which is about 8 meters in length or more thereby committing the offence of engaging in commercial fishing activities without a license Fisheries Act 1988 as amended section 5A
12/02/2003	Robert Ripley	District court	Vui Clarence	Fine to pay $5,000.00.	Omitted an act for the purpose of aiding the commission of the offence of engaging in the commercial fishing activities without a required license in the fishery waters of Samoa using a local fishing vessel which is about 8 meters or more thereby committing the offence of engaging in commercial fishing activities without a license Fisheries Act 1988 as amended section 5A