



2025 FINAL COMPLIANCE MONITORING REPORT (COVERING 2024 ACTIVITIES)

Executive Summary

I. INTRODUCTION

1. WCPFC22 undertook its annual review of compliance by CCMs in accordance with the Compliance Monitoring Scheme (CMS) adopted at WCPFC20 – [CMM 2023-04](#). The revised CMM embedded a number of key elements of the work undertaken to date on the CMS, particularly the use of audit points, review of outstanding (>104 weeks) cases in the Online Compliance Case File System (CCFS), discussion of anomalies identified by CCMs through review of the aggregate tables and the adoption of a random sampling mechanism to address the imbalance in observer data that stems from the significant disparity in observer coverage between the purse seine and longline fisheries.
2. In 2025, TCC21 and WCPFC22 assessed CCMs' compliance over RY2024 against a list of obligations agreed to at WCPFC21. The CMS provides for TCC to identify a compliance assessment for each specific obligation that is assessed. Where audit points have been agreed, the review of the dCMR and application of a compliance score was undertaken based on these for RY2024.
3. In accordance with paragraph 7 and Annex I of [CMM 2023-04](#), the following statuses were considered in making the assessments: Compliant, Non-Compliant, Priority Non-Compliant, Capacity Assistance Needed, and CMM Review or Audit Point Review.

II. DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROVISIONAL COMPLIANCE MONITORING REPORT BY TCC21

4. TCC21 reviewed the draft Compliance Monitoring Report (dCMR for RY2024) for thirty-eight (38) CCMs and for one obligation for one (1) collective group of Members in a closed session. Some CCMs reiterated the importance of transparency in all aspects of the Commission's work and supported holding the CMR process in open sessions in the future.

III. COMPLIANCE REVIEW PROCESS

5. TCC21 considered the CMR Review Process in advance of conducting its review ([WCPFC-TCC21-2024-07 rev1](#)).
6. TCC21 agreed that the CMR process for TCC21 will be undertaken in four stages:
 - 1) Review of Capacity Assistance Needed statuses from previous years.
 - 2) Review progress by CCMs to resolve implementation gaps identified in previous CMRs from RY2022 and RY2023.
 - 3) Review of issues arising from the draft Compliance Monitoring Report (dCMR) and application of a compliance status for RY2024.
 - 4) Review of the Aggregate Tables limited to data sourced from Article 25(2) cases.

- a. Review of overarching tables (**dCMR02 pp 30-50**) for CCM comment
- b. Review of outstanding (>104 weeks) cases in the CCFS (**no cases to review**)

7. TCC21 agreed that it would prioritise consideration of the 115 potential compliance issues identified by the Secretariat in the full draft Compliance Monitoring Report (dCMR).

8. TCC21 agreed that in line with the approach taken in previous CMR reviews, CCMs may raise additional potential issues not identified in the dCMR. Consistent with the practice of past years, the review of the dCMR would be undertaken obligation by obligation, not by CCM. In addition, TCC21 agreed to limit the practice of allowing CCMs to provide additional information verbally to situations of clarification only.

9. The dCMR had been prepared based on the list of obligations for assessment agreed by WCPFC21 ([WCPFC-TCC21-2024-07 rev1 Annex 3](#)). The review of the dCMR and the application of a compliance score were undertaken based on agreed audit points.

10. CMM 2023-04 also included a change in the criteria for determining a Priority Non-Compliant (PNC) status to recognize the work to develop audit points and determine risks associated with different obligations (including through the development of a Risk-based Assessment Framework, RBAF). TCC21 determined that the following obligations would have the status of Priority Non-Compliant:

- 1) All Quantitative Limit (**QL**) will be considered high risk for the purpose of assigning a compliance status.
- 2) Implementation (**IM**) obligations consistently rated high in the RBAF will be considered high risk for the purpose of assigning a compliance status:
 - i) 2006-08 07 (vessels to accept HSB)
 - ii) 2009-06 13 (carriage of ROP observers to observe transshipment)
 - iii) 2014-02 9a (comply with Commission VMS standards)
 - iv) 2018-06 04 (vessel authorisation requirements).
- 3) Implementation (**IM**) and Report (**RP**) obligations with mixed views on risk will not be considered high risk for the purpose of assigning a compliance status. These obligations are CMM 2014-02 9a VMS SSPs 5.4-5.5, and CMM 2018-06 09.
- 4) Scientific Data Report obligations (**SciData 01, 02, 03, 05**) will be considered high risk for the purpose of assigning compliance status, noting that TCC and Commission work to strengthen reporting of information for management and compliance purposes.

11. Where a status of “Non-Compliant” or “Priority Non-Compliant” was assigned, TCC21 determined in accordance with CMM 2023-04 42, that CCMs may provide additional information up to 21 days after TCC21, noting that additional information is limited to filling an information gap.

12. The CMR SWG met in the margins of WCPFC22 to consider additional information CCMs provided up to 21 days after TCC21 and whether this additional information warranted a change in the CCM’s compliance status.

13. With respect to the Aggregate Tables referred to in CMM 2023-04, TCC21 reviewed the Aggregate Tables in Figures 19-34 and Tables 13-19 (dCMR-02). Building on the work undertaken last year, and the feedback provided at TCC20 and WCPFC21, the Secretariat has undertaken further work on options for the sampling mechanism, which is presented in [WCPFC-TCC21-2025-09](#). Noting the information presented in paper 09, TCC21 decided that it would not use a subsampling approach that has not been endorsed by TCC and the Commission to apply to a compliance review of observer-

sourced data in the Aggregate Tables. However, TCC21 agreed to review the Aggregate Tables in relation to Article 25(2) cases only.

IV. SUMMARY OF COMPLIANCE REVIEW ASSESSMENTS

a. Capacity Assistance Needs

14. TCC21 received reports from CCMs on the progress of Capacity Development Plans (CDP) covering the eight (8) CAN assessments from 2024 ([WCPFC-TCC21-2025-11](#)). As a general point, TCC21 requested CCMs with ongoing capacity needs to update their CDPs, to provide an overview of progress towards meeting the obligation and where needed, to revise the expected completion date.

15. The outcomes of the discussions are in the table and information set out below.

CCM Obligation	Capacity Assistance Needed <i>URL link to CDP and end date</i>	Capacity Needed Completed
Indonesia Scientific data provision (SciData03) RP	Capacity Assistance Needed (RY2016, RY2017, RY2018, RY2019, RY2020, RY2021, RY2022, RY2023, RY2024) CDP 26 Sep 2017 <i>Anticipated CDP end date: within 3 years</i>	
Indonesia Annual report on estimated number of releases and status upon release of oceanic whitetip sharks (CMM 2011-04 paragraph 3) RP	Capacity Assistance Needed (RY2019, RY2020, RY2021, RY2022, RY2023, RY2024) CDP 26 Sep 2017 <i>Anticipated CDP end date: within 3 years</i>	
Indonesia Annual report on estimated number of releases and status upon release of silky sharks (CMM 2013-08 paragraph 3) RP	Capacity Assistance Needed (RY2023, RY2024) CDP 20 Aug 2024 <i>Anticipated CDP end date: June 2025</i>	
Fiji Implementation of requirements to ensure that fishing vessels comply with Commission standards including being fitted with ALC/MTU that meet WCPFC VMS requirements (CMM 2014-02 9a) IM	Capacity Assistance Needed (RY2023, RY2024) CDP 20 Aug 2024 <i>Anticipated CDP end date: June 2025</i>	
Fiji Reporting of required ALC/MTU data in accordance with WCPFC VMS requirements (CMM 2014-02 9a VMS SSPs 2.8) RP	Capacity Assistance Needed (RY2023, RY2024) CDP 20 Aug 2024 <i>Anticipated CDP end date: June 2025</i>	
Indonesia 100% purse seine coverage: specific rules for vessels fishing exclusively in areas under its national jurisdiction (CMM 2018-01 paragraph 35/CMM 2021-01 paragraph 33) IM	Capacity Assistance Needed (RY2020, RY2021, RY2022, RY2023, RY2024) CDP 9 Oct 2021	

CCM Obligation	Capacity Assistance Needed <i>URL link to CDP and end date</i>	Capacity Needed Completed
	<i>Anticipated CDP end date: March 2025</i>	
Philippines 100% purse seine observer coverage for vessels fishing exclusively in areas under national jurisdiction (CMM 2018-01 paragraph 5/CMM 2021-01 paragraph 33) IM	<p>Capacity Assistance Needed (RY 2018, RY2019, RY2020, RY2021, RY2022, RY2023, RY2024)</p> <p>CDP 10 Sept 2019</p> <p><i>Anticipated CDP end date: November 2023</i></p> <p>CDP 27 Sept 2025</p> <p><i>Anticipated CDP end date: by 2028</i></p>	
Vanuatu Report in regard to their implementation of the requirement to achieve 5% coverage of the effort in each fishery under the jurisdiction of the Commission RP	<p>Capacity Assistance Needed (RY2023, RY2024)</p> <p>CDP 26 Sept 2024</p> <p><i>Anticipated CDP end date: by 2026</i></p>	
Fiji Report in regard to submission by a Member to WCPFC of a list of all vessels on national record in previous year, noting FISHED or DID NOT FISH for each vessel RP	<p>Capacity Assistance Needed (RY2023)</p> <p>CDP 20 Aug 2024</p> <p><i>Anticipated CDP end date: June 2025</i></p>	Fiji (RY2024)

a. **Indonesia** (SciData 03): Indonesia reported significant challenges which hindered their ability to gather and complete the necessary operational data. The expected timeframe for meeting this capacity assistance need was 2027. However, Indonesia noted that there may still be challenges in providing 100% of data to SSP (SPC-OFP). TCC21 noted that for RY 2023 Indonesia's capacity assistance needs in their CDP were not yet met and maintained the CAN status.

b. **Indonesia** (CMM 2011-04 paragraph 3 / CMM 2013-08 paragraph 3): Indonesia reported that effort was being put into resolving the issue of meeting the shark catch reporting requirements. Additional assistance is needed to improve data collection, including through the holding of a further WPEA workshop with SSP (SPC-OFP). TCC21 noted that for RY 2023 Indonesia's capacity assistance needs in their CDP were not yet met and maintained the CAN status.

c. **Fiji** (CMM 2014-02 9a / CMM 2014-02 9a VMS SSPs 2.8): Fiji reported that it had faced turnover in VMS officers. It had been able to train the VMS officers, but Fiji still needed the Secretariat's assistance in working through operationalizing the CMM in development of the SOPs. This would take place over the next nine (9) months. TCC21 noted that for RY 2023 Fiji's capacity assistance needs in Fiji's CDP were not yet met and maintained the CAN status.

- d. **Indonesia** (CMM 2018-01 paragraph 35/CMM 2021-01 paragraph 33): Indonesia reported that observer coverage is lower than last year because of budgetary constraints. It was still planning to reach 100% coverage and was working with industry on cost sharing arrangements, but this work was ongoing. Indonesia hoped to be in a position to have 100% coverage in 2027. TCC21 noted that for RY 2023 Indonesia's capacity assistance needs in their CDP were not yet met and maintained the CAN status.
- e. **Philippines**: (CMM 2018-01 paragraph 35/CMM 2021-01 paragraph 33): The Philippines reported that it had hired more observers and were currently at 85% observer coverage (up from 60% in the year before). The Philippines was seeking additional funds to reach 100% observer coverage. TCC21 noted that for RY 2023 Philippine's capacity assistance needs in their CDP were not yet met and maintained the CAN status.
- f. **Vanuatu** (5% observer coverage RP): Vanuatu reported that there is information on the minimum observer coverage, but additional legislative work is needed to ensure that this requirement is met in the longer term. TCC21 maintained the CAN status, but noted that further information may be provided prior to WCPFC22 as to whether Vanuatu's capacity assistance needs in their CDP had been met.
- g. **Fiji** (FISHED/DID NOT FISH RP): Fiji reported that it met the FISHED/DID NOT FISH reporting obligation, however Fiji needed ongoing assistance in order to develop specific Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and reporting requirements to ensure that they met this obligation on an ongoing basis. Fiji withdrew its CAN request and CDP as it had met the obligation, but indicated that it would still require the assistance of the Secretariat and FFA Secretariat to ensure that it would continue to meet this obligation into the future.

16. TCC21 noted that there was an issue where a developing State has met the individual obligation for a particular reporting year, but has identified an ongoing need for assistance in meeting the obligation in future. TCC21 noted the importance of ensuring that such capacity assistance needs were addressed through various mechanisms that were available to CCMs.

17. TCC21 noted that CCM CDPs required by CMM 2023-04, should not be open ended. At a minimum, a clear end date by which it is expected that the CAN will be met should be included in the CDP report. Annual reporting under the CMR process should include information on the progress that the CCM has made towards meeting the requirements of the obligation which enables CCMs to identify how the capacity assistance needed is progressing.

18. TCC21 also agreed that Indonesia and the Solomon Islands would be assessed as CAN for obligations (Indonesia: [CMM 2011-03 01](#); Solomon Islands: [CMM 2023-01 30](#)) in RY2024 and have submitted a CDP as required by CMM 2023-04.

b. Review of updates on outstanding implementation obligations from RY2022 and RY2023

19. TCC21 reviewed the list of twenty-seven (27) issues for fifteen (15) implementation obligations for nine (9) CCMs for RY2022 and RY2023 implementation gaps, noting that for certain implementation obligations, most CCMs have met all the agreed Audit Points, with only a limited

number of CCMs continuing to have implementation gaps.¹ At TCC21, the status of these specific implementation gaps was reviewed through the CMS process in relation to these nine CMMs. Where the implementation gap remained, additional information may be provided in line with CMM 2023-04, paragraph 42. The obligation, CCM and statement of implementation is set out in the table below.

20. TCC21 recalled that where a CCM has provided a statement of implementation that met the Audit Point, that status would not change unless there is an amendment to the obligation or if the circumstances of the CCM change.

Obligation	CCM CMR issue	Statement of IM meets the audit point
CMM 2004-03 Specifications for the Marking and Identification of Fishing Vessels		
<u>CMM 2004-03 02</u> Fishing vessel marking and technical specifications	Ecuador (RY2023)	Implementation gap remains
	Nicaragua (RY2023)	Implementation gap remains
CMM 2008-04 Conservation and Management Measure to Prohibit the Use of Large Scale Driftnets on the High Seas of the Convention Area		
<u>CMM 2008-04 02</u> Measures necessary to prohibit use by their vessels of large-scale driftnets in the high seas	Philippines (RY2023)	Implementation gap remains
	Nicaragua (RY2023)	Implementation gap remains
CMM 2011-03 Conservation and Management Measure for Protection of Cetaceans (superseded by CMM 2024-07)		
<u>CMM 2011-03 01</u> Prohibit purse seine setting on cetaceans, if animal is sighted prior to commencement of the set	Indonesia (RY2022, RY 2023)	Implementation gap remains and CAN status. CDP 24 Sept 2025
CMM 2017-04 Conservation and Management Measure on Marine Pollution		
<u>CMM 2017-04 02</u> Prohibit fishing vessels from discharging any plastics (including plastic packaging, items containing plastic and polystyrene) but not including fishing gear	Ecuador (RY2023)	Implementation gap remains
	Nicaragua (RY2023)	Implementation gap remains
CMM 2018-05 Conservation and Management Measure for the Regional Observer Programme		
<u>CMM 2018-05 07</u> Vessels to be prepared to accept an observer from the ROP, if required	Ecuador (RY2023)	Implementation gap remains
	Nicaragua (RY2023)	Implementation gap remains
	Ecuador (RY2023)	Implementation gap remains

¹ One implementation obligation that is not included in this list is [CMM 2014-02 9a](#), because this obligation is recommended to be reviewed annually (see [TCC21-2025-10](#))

Obligation	CCM CMR issue	Statement of IM meets the audit point
<u>CMM 2018-05 09</u> CCMs shall source observers for their vessels as determined by the Commission	Nicaragua (RY2023)	Implementation gap remains
<u>CMM 2018-06 Conservation and Management Measure on the Record of Fishing Vessels and Authorization to Fish</u>		
<u>CMM 2018-06 02</u> CCMs to ensure its fishing vessels only tranship to/from, and provide bunkering for/ are bunkered by or otherwise supported by vessels on the RFV	Nicaragua (RY2023)	Implementation gap remains
<u>CMM 2018-06 17</u> Flag CCM to ensure fishing vessels are on RFV in accordance with this CMM. Vessels not on RFV shall be deemed not authorized to fish for, retain on board, tranship or land HMFS in Convention Area beyond the national jurisdiction of its flag State.	Nicaragua (RY2023)	Implementation gap remains
<u>CMM 2018-06 18</u> CCMs to prohibit landings in ports or transshipment to vessels not on RFV	France (RY2023)	Implementation gap remains
	Ecuador (RY2023)	Implementation gap remains
	Nicaragua (RY2023)	Implementation gap remains
<u>CMM 2019-05 Conservation and Management Measure on Mobulid Rays caught in association with fisheries in the WCPFC Convention Area</u>		
<u>CMM 2019-05 03</u> Prohibit targeted fishing or intentional setting on mobulid rays	United States (RY2023)	Implementation gap resolved as of June 2023
	Ecuador (RY2023)	Implementation gap remains
	Nicaragua (RY2023)	Implementation gap remains
<u>CMM 2019-05 (04-06, 08, 10)</u> Prohibit retaining/transhipping/storing/landing mobulid rays	United States (RY2023)	Implementation gap resolved as of June 2023
	Nicaragua (RY2023)	Implementation gap remains
<u>CMM 2021-01 Conservation and Management Measure on Tropical Tunas (superseded by CMM 2023-01)</u>		
<u>CMM 2021-01 14</u> Purse seine 3 month FAD closure (1 July - 30 September)	Indonesia (RY 20218 – RY2023)	Implementation gap remains
	Philippines (RY20218 – RY2023)	Implementation gap remains

<u>CMM 2024-05 Conservation and Management Measure for Sharks (previously CMM 2019-04)</u>		
<u>CMM 2024-05 07-09</u> Take measures necessary to require all sharks retained on board their vessels are fully utilized and ensure the prohibition of finning (provide in Part 2 Annual Report) – (previously <u>CMM 2019-04 07-10</u>)	Philippines (RY2021, RY2022, RY2023)	Implementation gap resolved as of August 2023
<u>CMM 2024-05 24 (01-03)</u> Specific requirements to protect oceanic whitetip shark and silky shark species as specified in CMM 2024-05 (previously <u>CMM 2019-04 20 (03)</u>)	Nicaragua (RY2021, RY2022, RY2023)	Implementation gap remains
<u>CMM 2024-05 25 (01-07)</u> Prohibit purse seine setting on whale sharks, retaining/transhipping/landing of whale sharks (previously <u>CMM 2019-04 21 (01-07)</u>)	Indonesia (RY2021, RY2022, RY2023)	Implementation gap remains
	Nicaragua (RY2022, RY2023)	Implementation gap remains

c. Review of dCMR and issues arising

21. As per the process undertaken in previous CMR reviews, the review of issues arising from the dCMR was undertaken in the TCC21 plenary session.

22. The dCMR was prepared based on the list of obligations for assessment agreed by WCPFC21. The review of the dCMR prioritised those potential issues identified by the Secretariat. Following this an opportunity was provided for CCMs to raise other issues.

23. There were no obligations which were ‘not assessed’ for CCMs. There were no assessments on which consensus could not be reached at TCC21. Noting the new compliance status in CMM 2023-04 of ‘CMM Review or Audit Point Review’, consistent with the approach taken at TCC20, TCC21 sought to differentiate between ‘CMM Review’ on the one hand and ‘Audit Point Review’ on the other hand.

a) CMM Review

24. There was one obligation that TCC21 assessed as CMM Review.

- **CMM 2019-03 02 North Pacific Albacore (QL)**: The obligation contained a limit for vessels “fishing for” North Pacific Albacore, which posed challenges in being able to verify the information provided by CCMs. TCC21 noted that the Northern Committee adopted a harvest strategy for North Pacific Albacore in 2023, but had not adopted an implementing measure to give effect to the management procedure. TCC21 recommended that the Commission and the Northern Committee address the North Pacific Albacore CMM so that the quantitative limit could be assessed in future.

b) Audit Point Review

25. There were two obligations that TCC21 assessed as Audit Point Review:

- **CMM 2023-01 26 Not to transfer PS effort (IM)**: TCC21 noted that there was an issue with the extent to which the Audit Point tracked the obligation in CMM 2023-01, paragraph 26. There

was also an issue of applicability of paragraph 26, as it was not clear to some CCMs how it was linked to paragraph 25 and Attachment 1, Table 2 of CMM 2023-01. TCC21 reviewed the applicability of paragraph 26 but no common understanding was reached. Because the Tropical Tuna measure is an important measure and relates to the quantitative limit in paragraph 25, TCC21 recommended that work be undertaken between TCC21 and WCPFC22 to review and clarify the Audit Point if necessary.

- **CMM 2023-01 33 Requirement for purse seine vessels to carry a ROP observer RP:** TCC21 noted that this obligation has not been assessed since 2020. A number of issues had arisen in assessing compliance with the obligation. While CCMs had self-reported that their purse seine vessels had carried ROP observers, the SSP (SPC-OFP) sometimes did not receive all the observer data to verify the presence of ROP observers on the vessels. This was an issue in particular for vessels that were chartered, where the CCM whose flag the vessel is entitled to fly was responsible for ROP observer placement, but may not be able to ensure that the chartering CCM submitted the requisite observer data to SSP. Some CCMs asserted that the CCM responsible for this reporting in a chartering arrangement is the original flag CCM, and not the chartering CCM. Some CCMs recognise it is not clear whether the flag CCM is responsible for giving the observer data to SSP because they might not be able to receive the observer data from the chartering CCM. TCC21 noted the importance of ROP observer coverage and the receipt of 100% of observer reports. However, there were currently gaps in the receipt of observer reports. Observer data was important for scientific and compliance purposes and the gap highlighted the need for longer term work in the Commission on the ROP data issues and on verification of this obligation. TCC21 also noted that the Audit Point for the obligation required the submission of “a report” on ROP observer placement, and not for its verification. Some CCMs also noted that verifiable information on placements of observers could also be needed for monitoring of compliance against this obligation. TCC21 considered that the requirement to carry a ROP observer was an important obligation in the Tropical Tuna measure, and the Audit Point did not reflect this. TCC21 recommended that work be undertaken between TCC21 and WCPFC22 to review and clarify the Audit Point and that the Commission consider how to verify compliance with this obligation.

26. In addition, TCC21 recommended to WCPFC22 that certain CMMs, obligations or Audit Points would benefit from further consideration by the Commission to assist in assessing compliance. These together with some other matters, are considered in Section V below.

27. The RY2024 assessments are set out in Appendix 1. Consistent with the Final Compliance Monitoring Reports for 2023, CCMs evaluated as “Non-Compliant” or “Priority Non-Compliant” for obligations are strongly encouraged to address their implementation issues.

V. ISSUES RELATED TO SPECIFIC CMMs OR OTHER OBLIGATIONS

28. TCC21 noted that the development of agreed audit points had assisted in addressing previous issues encountered at TCC where there were different interpretations of the obligations and different views on how implementation of the obligation was to be assessed. Nevertheless, there were some issues identified by CCMs which were of an ongoing nature. Some of these issues required further consideration by the Commission.

- **CMM 2012-03 02 QL:** TCC21 noted that WCPFC data requirements do not capture information which specifies if the vessel is catching fish for fresh or frozen landing. It was noted that there were two parts to the Audit Point: provision of information by the CCM and verification by the Secretariat. TCC21 recommended that the WCPFC22 consider the mechanism for CCMs to provide additional information to enable the Secretariat to verify the information for observer coverage in each fishery fishing for fresh fish beyond the national jurisdiction in area N 20N. TCC21 also recommended that relevant CCMs work with the Secretariat in relation to specific non-compliance cases on how to provide additional information to enable the Secretariat to verify information for observer coverage in each fishery fishing for fresh fish beyond the national jurisdiction in the area N of 20N.
- **CMM 2019-03 02 QL:** TCC21 noted that there were ongoing challenges for assessing compliance with obligations that were tied to expressions such as “actively fishing for” or “fishing for” a particular stock. The development of definitions of “fishing for” a particular species, as had occurred with SP Albacore, would assist with the assessment of compliance with such obligations, while taking into account the characteristics of different fisheries.
- **CMM 2023-01 30 IM:** TCC21 noted that this was the first time that this implementation obligation had been assessed and questions had arisen over the threshold for the Secretariat’s assessment of compliance with the Audit Point. TCC21 agreed that where a CCM had referred to the use of ER systems, which imply near real time reporting, that would meet the 48 hour notification requirement for purse seine catch retention as set out in the Audit Point.
- **CMM 2023-02 02 QL:** TCC21 noted that the quantitative limit for effort by vessels for Pacific Bluefin was limited to 2002 - 2004 levels in the area north of 20N, but there was a lack of clarity as to whether this limit should apply on a fishery-by-fishery basis or as total effort by all vessels. TCC21 recommended that the WCPFC22 give consideration to tasking the Northern Committee to clarify CMM 2023-02, paragraph 2.
- **CMM 2023-02 03 QL:** The quantitative limit for Pacific bluefin tuna includes both small and large fish and the CMM allows the ability to carry over catch from previous years and to transfer from small fish to large fish limits. TCC21 noted that this posed challenges for ongoing compliance assessments unless the data was clearly presented by the CCM in its Annual Report Part 2. TCC21 noted the importance of ensuring that Secretariat has the requisite information to monitor the catch limit from one year to another that the carryover is consistent with the previous year. TCC21 recommended that the Northern Committee and the Commission give consideration to improving the processes so that the information on carry over of catches and transfer of small and large fish is clearly identified to enable the Secretariat to more easily verify compliance with this obligation in future.
- **CMM 2023-02 04 QL:** TCC21 noted the difficulty of assessing this obligation in the 2023 Pacific Bluefin measure in light of the one-off footnote 1 in the successor measure for 2024, CMM 2024-01, which allows the carry forward of catch from past years. TCC21 expressed concerns about this footnote which had led to the retrospective application of the measure and recommended that such arrangements be avoided in the future.

29. The CMR process had also raised a number of general issues that were raised in the context of the CMR process which TCC21 considered should be brought to the attention of WCPFC22:

- TCC21 noted that the CMR process had highlighted a number of data discrepancies between CCM self-reported data and the SSP (SPC-OFP) report used by the Secretariat for the purposes of verification. Discrepancies had also been found in positional data within operational catch and effort data submissions. TCC21 noted the importance of trying to reconcile data discrepancies between self-reported data provided by CCMs and the report compiled by the SSP, which is derived from the data provided by CCMs. TCC21 encouraged CCMs to work with SSP and the Secretariat on an ongoing basis to resolve any such discrepancies. TCC21 also expressed the need for some caution when different numbers were used to verify compliance with a Quantitative Limit. In a number of cases such discrepancies did not have a bearing on the compliance status of a CCM. However, TCC21 recalled the importance of increasing the independent verification of data and the work that the Secretariat had undertaken to improve the use of available data for independent verification.
- TCC21 reiterated the importance of CCMs providing requisite information in the Annual Report Part 2 while recognising the importance of ongoing work to reduce duplicative reporting (including alignment with the Annual Report Part 1 where possible).

VI. REVIEW OF AGGREGATE TABLES

30. TCC21 reviewed the Aggregate Tables and in particular information on trends in issues by obligation/CMM (Figures 20 and 22 of the dCMR-02), and the numbers and outcomes of case file Article 25 events (Figures 19 and 22). TCC21 noted that the Aggregate Tables were not to be used for the purposes of compliance assessment.

31. TCC21 noted that review of the Aggregate Tables highlighted that there were a number of Article 25(2) cases with no infraction following an investigation. CCMs are required to convey a full investigation report to the reporting CCM, but reports were not being received. TCC21 encouraged all those flag CCMs to provide the full investigation report to the reporting CCM as required by Article 25(2).

32. TCC21 noted that there were different views on the CMR review of Aggregate Tables being limited to Article 25(2) cases and the potential for imbalance in the information provided in these tables. In particular, TCC21 noted that according to the supplementary information (dCMR02_suppl) the ratio of CCFS cases between purse seine and longline in the aggregated tables agreed to be included in the CMR report this year was 1:9 (purse seine to longline). Some members considered this might be misleading without the number of inspections per vessel type. TCC21 recommended that the Aggregate Tables continue to be produced each year and as more data sources become available their utility is likely to improve.

VII. REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING

33. Some targeted assistance was identified to assist SIDS and other CCMs in implementing specific obligations during the dCMR process. These are identified in the table and information set out below.

Obligation	CMR section	CCM	Capacity Assistance Needed Score
CMM 2011-03 01 <i>Prohibit purse seine setting on cetaceans, if animal is sighted prior to commencement of the set</i>	Implementation	Indonesia	Capacity Assistance Needed (RY2024) CDP 24 Sept 2025
CMM 2023-01 30 <i>Purse seine catch retention requirements (20N - 20S).</i>	Implementation	Solomon Islands	Capacity Assistance Needed (RY2024) CDP 24 Sept 2025

34. Some areas of capacity assistance were identified by certain CCMs in their Annual Report Part 2 covering RY2023 and that were outside the scope of the list of obligations to be assessed in the CMS in 2024 are listed in the table below (see [WCPFC-TCC21-2025-12 rev1](#)).

List of additional areas of capacity assistance identified by CCMs in Annual Report Part 2

Obligation	Capacity assistance requested by CCMs in their Annual Report Part 2 covering 2023 reporting year
CMM 2013-07 Paras 01-03 General Provisions	<p>FSM is a SIDS country. However, FSM continues to assist other fellow SIDS through collaboration within the PNA, FFA and other bilateral arrangements. FSM is also a recipient of assistance from non-SIDS within the WCPFC membership.</p> <p>Indonesia Indonesia's involvement in the SIDS (Small Island Developing States) partnership was officially announced at the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, held from September 1 to 4, 2014, in Apia, Samoa. As a committed partner, Indonesia has actively participated in several multi-stakeholder partnership initiatives aimed at supporting SIDS. Notably, Indonesia has been instrumental in the Coral Triangle Initiative, which is operational in several SIDS, including Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands. This collaboration underscores Indonesia's dedication to fostering sustainable development and environmental conservation in small island nations.</p> <p>For further details on these initiatives, you can visit the following links: http://www.sids2014.org/partnerships/countries/?country=219 http://www.sids2014.org/partnerships/countries/?country=238</p> <p>In mid-2020, Indonesia strongly advocated for the mobilization of adequate resources and support for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) during a high-level discussion. The discussion focused on mobilizing international solidarity, accelerating action, and exploring new pathways to achieve the 2030 Agenda and the Samoa Pathway for SIDS. Indonesia's call underscores its commitment to supporting the sustainable development and resilience of small island nations, highlighting the need for global cooperation to address the unique challenges faced by SIDS.</p> <p>Indonesia unequivocally reaffirmed its steadfast commitment to the sustainable development and advancement of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) at the 4th SIDS Conference on May 28th, 2024, in Antigua and Barbuda. By recognizing the unique</p>

Obligation	Capacity assistance requested by CCMs in their Annual Report Part 2 covering 2023 reporting year
	<p>challenges faced by these nations and enhancing partnerships based on mutual interests, Indonesia aims to foster significant progress and shared prosperity.</p> <p>Kiribati is one of the SIDS countries that depend much on assistance from regional and sub-regional agencies such as WCPFC, FFA and PNA including donor partners.</p> <p>Niue: Capacity building needs for reporting requirements.</p> <p>Wallis and Futuna islands tuna development plan for the next 5 years is targeting a single middle-size longliner for the domestic market. So as to inform a more robust viability analysis, a short experimental tuna fishing campaign is expected to be implemented in the short term. However, the search for a partner in the region to implement it has not been successful so far: 2 companies have been reached out for a time charter arrangement but both offered chartering conditions that were considered too risky if not unaffordable. One of them has dismissed a proposal for a fishing license including requirement to offload in Wallis and commitment from local authorities to contract a buyer for the fish with an agreed price. In that context, assistance needs from CCMs and regional organisations (SPC and WCPFC) for capacity building relate to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - helping design terms of reference for the chartering arrangement - helping find a company who would make a vessel and skilled crew available for 3 months within affordable day fee - providing observer(s) to cover one trip out of 2 or 3
CMM 2013-07 Paras 04-05 Capacity development for personnel	<p>FSM is a small island developing state and a recipient of such assistances. FSM has received capacity development assistance provided through regional, sub-regional programs and collaboration with other SIDS.</p> <p>Fiji did make a submission in 2024 where Fiji needs training and attachments in the following areas: 1. WCPFC MCS data analysis; 2. Training on Commission VMS; 3. CMR. The implementation of this training is still ongoing and will be reported under 2025 Part 2 Report.</p> <p>Indonesia (<i>as per above response for 01-03</i>)</p> <p>New Caledonia is a territory and has not required any assistance in this category in 2024. New Caledonia neither received any request in this regard in 2024.</p> <p>Vanuatu VU is anticipating and welcome more capacity assistance on other areas to ensure CCM personnel are well versed with obligations and related requirements.</p> <p>Wallis and Futuna No capacity building assistance requested and thus received in the past few years from CCMs. One contract staff in charge of Fisheries Observatory has attended SPC's Tuna Data Workshop in 2024 and 2025. The lack of permanent staff hinders the dept's capacity to build on training opportunities.</p> <p>Assistance needs relate to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fisheries dept: data collection, refreshment on WCPFC requirements, processes and current work - fisheries sector: early career captain capacity building for longline (through boardings as chief mates on well-performing vessels in the region)

Obligation	Capacity assistance requested by CCMs in their Annual Report Part 2 covering 2023 reporting year
CMM 2013-07 Paras 06-07 Assistance with technology transfers	<p>Indonesia (<i>as per above response for 01-03</i>)</p> <p>Nauru is a SIDS and supports the transferring of fisheries technology to accelerate the social and economic development of SIDS/T</p> <p>Vanuatu is a SIDS - VU welcome assistance relating to fisheries science and technology through ePSM , EMS, ER and with the aim to improve all e systems into development of VU. - Anticipating more capacity assistance on other areas to ensure CCM personnel are well versed with obligations and related requirement</p>
CMM 2013-07 Paras 08-09 Assistance in areas of fisheries conservation and management	<p>Indonesia (<i>as per above response for 01-03</i>)</p> <p>Kiribati is one of the SIDS countries depending on assistance from non-SIDS countries.</p> <p>Tonga one of the SIDs countries although our current national capacity does not provide Tonga the ability to assist capacity development of other SIDs. Tonga is the recipient of capacity development assistance.</p> <p>Wallis and Futuna (<i>as per above response for 01-03, and 04-05</i>)</p>
CMM 2013-07 Paras 10-11 Assistance in the areas of Monitoring, Control and surveillance	<p>FSM participation in regional/sub-regional fora on MCS. FSM participated in joint cooperation efforts amongst the FFA membership in maritime surveillance in 2024. FSM's participation in implementations of new CMM's, bilateral arrangements to implement ROP, transshipment monitoring, CDS, EM/ER, PSM, FAD tracking and sharing MCS data when necessary.</p> <p>Indonesia (<i>as per above response for 01-03</i>)</p> <p>Kiribati is a SIDS and requires support and assistance in both aerial and surface patrols.</p> <p>Samoa is a SIDS country. However, when assistance is needed regarding this audit point, Samoa will liaise with the relevant organizations to request support and assistance.</p> <p>Vanuatu is a SIDS - VU actively participated in numerous regional operations on surveillance and monitoring, both assets and personnel as required by mandate of such engagements. This include MCS operations coordinated by the FFA RFSC. - Seeking further capacity assistance in this area to ensure its personnel and line agencies respond and operate more efficiently whenever needed.</p> <p>Wallis and Futun: SPC (S. HARE, 2019) conducted an assessment of IUU fishing potential risk in the EEZ, based on a backward analysis of VMS and AIS logs over 2014-2018. Though it concluded that no UNN fishing have taken place over the period, a lot of people keep on thinking that the EEZ is illegally harvested and that it explains the scarcity of tuna nearshore and offshore. Assistance from other CCMs would pertain to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cooperation to ensure no vessel nears or enters WF EEZ without VMS on, to experiment and implement new technologies for real-time surveillance, like cross-checking detection of radar signals by satellite and VMS tracking - investigations on whether tuna resources are declining faster than around and what are the factors responsible for that

Obligation	Capacity assistance requested by CCMs in their Annual Report Part 2 covering 2023 reporting year
CMM 2013-07 Paras 12-18 support for the Domestic Fisheries Sector and Tuna-fisheries related businesses and market access	<p>FSM FSM's Involvement in PNA marketing initiative most specifically the MSC development to broaden the marketing value in FSM's fishing industry. In addition to improving the market value, FSM receives regional and sub-regional assistance in MCS capacity building to meet certification requirement that will allow fishing stocks to be market to high valued vendors. Assistance in implementing port state measure minimum standards aims to achieve these marketing objectives. This is an ongoing work.</p> <p>Fiji has a 100% domestic tuna sector. As part of Fiji's 2024 support towards the tuna sector, Government allocation remained at 90,000 USD to support markets access for MSC certification. Additionally, to boost and streamline fish processing, Fiji has begun work to digitalize vessel arrivals via Electronic Port State Measures (EPSM) and catch verification via Catch Accountancy System (CAS) to support catch verification process and market demands. There is also a assessment and review of internal processors to ensure that appropriate activities are developed to support Fiji's domestic industry.</p> <p>Indonesia (<i>as per above response for 01-03</i>)</p> <p>RMI No additional assistance required at this time however, the RMI may seek further assistance with onshore developments and market access requirements.</p> <p>Palau Palau is a SIDS and supports this CMM, and may seek assistance in the future.</p> <p>Samoa is a SIDS country. However, when assistance is needed regarding this audit point, Samoa will liaise with the relevant organizations to request support and assistance.</p> <p>Tonga is one of the SIDs countries and therefore this obligation is not applicable. To support the Domestic Fisheries Sector and Tuna-fisheries businesses and market access, Tonga implemented it under the Fisheries Management Act 2002, Section 7, Sub-section 36, Fishing Vessels License Term and Condition, Fishing Agreement and Access Agreement with the Fishing Company and Tuna Fisheries Management Plan. Ministry of Fisheries established a Development Scheme for the Fisheries Sector to improve the business climate and reduce the cost of doing business a Fishing Consumer Tax Exemption was approved in June 2013 exempting imported fishing gear, bait, and essential supplies from customs tariffs. In 2013 the operation of the Tu'imatamoana fish market and Processing Facilities was transferred under an MOU to the National Fisheries Committee (Fishing Industries Committee). In addition, the Ministry of Fisheries established a Soft Loan Scheme known Fisheries Development and Export Fund (FDEF) to support the sector market Access. Not only that but the Ministry assisted the Fishing Companies in developing and improving their business planning and management, and offered a comprehensive training and capacity development program. In 2020, Tonga ratified the PACER Plus Agreement is a Regional Development-Centre Trade Agreement designed to support Tonga in regional and Global Trade. Tonga exports fish to international markets (Australia, NZ, USA, Fiji, Pangopango, Hawaii, Chinese Taipei, Hong Kong, and Singapore). The compliance Division inspects 100% of every export before handing the Export Permit to the companies, and entry the export data into the system and reports every quarter.</p> <p>Vanuatu is a SIDS. - Capacity assistance required for development of the National CDS plan .VU definitely needs capacity assistance for both domestic and international markets. CCM sees the importance in having such assistance as it will boost domestic and international market standards as well.</p> <p>Wallis and Futuna (<i>as per above response for 01-03, and 04-05</i>)</p>

List of Appendices:

- i. Appendix I – Traffic Light fCMR matrix
- ii. Appendix 2 – Tabular version of fCMR outcomes
- iii. Appendix 3 – Aggregate tables for Article 25(2) cases

Appendix 1: 2025 Final CMR Matrix covering 2024 activities

Obligation Category: Quantitative Limits (QL); Implementation (IM); Report (RP); Reporting deadline (DL)

CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	Capacity Assistance Needed	Multiple years with a Potential Compliance Issue
CMM 2006-04 Conservation and Management Measure for Striped Marlin in the Southwest Pacific					
CMM 2006-04 01 Limit number of fishing vessels fishing for MLS south of 15S to 2000 - 2004 levels Quantitative Limits: CCM-level and Collective	Australia, Canada, China, European Union, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Phillipines, Chinese Taipei, United States of America				
CMM 2006-08 Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission Boarding and Inspection Procedures					
CMM 2006-08 07 Fishing vessels to accept HSBI boardings by duly authorised inspectors, and as applicable Members to ensure compliance of its authorised inspectors with the HSBI procedures Implementation	Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Republic of Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States of America, Vanuatu, Curacao, Ecuador, El Salvadore, Panama, Thailand				
CMM 2009-02 Conservation and Management Measure on the Application of High Seas FAD Closures and Catch Retention					
CMM 2009-02 03-07 FAD Closure Rules - high seas Implementation	China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Republic of Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States of America, Vanuatu, El Salvador				
CMM 2009-02 08-13 Rules for Purse seine catch retention, including reporting - high seas Implementation	China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Republic of Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States of America, Vanuatu, El Salvador				

CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	Capacity Assistance Needed	Multiple years with a Potential Compliance Issue
CMM 2009-03 Conservation and Management for Swordfish					
CMM 2009-03 01 Limit number of vessels fishing for SWO south of 20S to the number in any one year between 2000-2005 Quantitative Limits: CCM-level and Collective	Australia, China, European Union, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States of America				
CMM 2009-03 02 Limit the catch of SWO by its vessels in area south of 20S to the amount in any one year during 2000-2006 Quantitative Limits: CCM-level and Collective	Australia, China, European Union, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States of America				
CMM 2009-06 Conservation and Management Measure on the Regulation of Transhipment					
CMM 2009-06 13 CCM shall ensure that vessels they are responsible for carry observers from the WCPFC ROP to observe transhipments at sea. Implementation	Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Republic of Marshall Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States of America, Vanuatu, Curacao, Ecuador, El Salvador, Panama, Thailand				
CMM 2009-06 29 Limit on purse seine vessels transhipment outside of port to vessels that have received an exemption from the Commission. Where applicable, flag CCM authorisation should be vessel-specific and address any specific conditions identified by the Commission. Quantitative Limits: CCM-level and Collective	Australia, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Republic of Marshall Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States of America, Vanuatu, Ecuador, El Salvador				

CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	Capacity Assistance Needed	Multiple years with a Potential Compliance Issue
CMM 2009-06 34 Ban on high seas transshipment, unless a CCM has determined impracticability in accordance with para 37 guidelines, and has advised the Commission of such. Quantitative Limits: CCM-level and Collective	China, Japan, Republic of Korea, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States of America, Vanuatu, Panama, Thailand				
CMM 2010-01 Conservation Management Measure for the North Pacific Striped Marlin					
CMM 2010-01 05 NP striped marlin catch limits applicable to CCMs with vessels fishing in the Convention Area north of the equator: commencing 2011 Quantitative Limits: CCM-level and Collective	China, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Philippines, Chinese Taipei		United States of America		
CMM 2012-03 Conservation and Management Measure for Implementing the ROP by vessels fishing north of 20N					
CMM 2012-03 02 CCMs shall achieve 5% coverage of the effort of each fishery fishing for fresh fish beyond the national jurisdiction in area N 20N Quantitative Limits: CCM-level and Collective	Japan, United States of America				Japan [2]
CMM 2014-02 Conservation and Management Measure for the Commission VMS					
CMM 2014-02 9a Fishing vessels comply with the Commission standards for WCPFC VMS including being fitted with ALC/MTU that meet Commission requirements Implementation	Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Republic of Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States of America, Curacao, Panama, Thailand, Vanuatu, El Salvador		Indonesia, Japan, Philippines, Ecuador	Fiji	Fiji [2], Japan [8], Republic of Korea [3], Philippines [8]
CMM 2014-02 9a VMS SSPs 5.4 - 5.5 VMS Manual Reporting procedures - applies until 1 March 2024 and remains in force unless the Commission decides otherwise Implementation	Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Republic of Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States of America, Vanuatu, Curacao, El Salvador, Panama, Thailand	Ecuador, Indonesia	Fiji		

CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	Capacity Assistance Needed	Multiple years with a Potential Compliance Issue
CMM 2015-02 Conservation and Management Measure for South Pacific albacore					
CMM 2015-02 01 Limit on number of vessels actively fishing for SP ALB south of 20S above 2005 or 2000-2004 levels Quantitative Limits: CCM-level and Collective	Australia, China, European Union, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States of America				
CMM 2016-02 Conservation Management Measure for the Eastern High Seas Special Management Area					
CMM 2016-02 06 Transhipment is prohibited in E-HSP from 1 Jan 2019 Quantitative Limits: CCM-level and Collective	Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Republic of Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States of America, Vanuatu, Curacao, Ecuador, El Salvador, Panama, Thailand				
CMM 2018-05 Conservation and Management Measure for the Regional Observer Programme					
CMM 2018-05 Annex C 06 CCMs shall achieve 5% coverage of the effort in each fishery under the jurisdiction of the Commission Report	Australia, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Republic of Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States of America, Vanuatu		Indonesia		
CMM 2018-06 Conservation and Management Measure on the Record of Fishing Vessels and Authorization to Fish					
CMM 2018-06 04 Vessels authorization requirement Implementation	Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Republic of Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States of America, Vanuatu, Curacao, Ecuador, El Salvador, Panama, Thailand				

CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	Capacity Assistance Needed	Multiple years with a Potential Compliance Issue
CMM 2018-06 09 Submission by Member to ED a list of all vessels on national record in previous year, noting FISHED or DID NOT FISH for each vessel Report	Australia, Cook Islands, Canada, China, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Japan, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Republic of Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States of America, Vanuatu, Curacao, Ecuador, El Salvador, Panama, Thailand	Indonesia			
CMM 2019-03 Conservation and Management Measure for North Pacific Albacore					
CMM 2019-03 02 CCMs take measures to ensure level of fishing effort by vessels fishing for NP ALB is not increased Quantitative Limits: CCM-level and Collective	CMM Review				
CMM 2022-04 Conservation and Management Measure for Sharks					
CMM 2022-04 07-10 Take measures necessary to require all sharks retained on board their vessels are fully utilized and ensure the prohibition of finning (provide in Part 2 Annual Report) - includes consideration of para 10 request from CCM Implementation	Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Republic of Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States of America, Vanuatu, Curacao, Ecuador, El Salvador, Thailand, Panama	Nauru			

CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	Capacity Assistance Needed	Multiple years with a Potential Compliance Issue
CMM 2022-04 16 Requirements to minimize bycatch of sharks in longline fisheries between 20N and 20S (effective 1 Jan 2024) Implementation	Australia, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Chinese Taipei, Vanuatu	United States of America			
CMM 2022-06 Conservation and Management Measure on Daily Catch and Effort Reporting					
CMM 2022-06 01 Requirement to ensure the master of each vessel completes an accurate electronic log of every day that it spends at sea on the high seas of the Convention Area as specified (effective for most vessels as of 1 Jan 2024) Implementation	Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Republic of Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States of America, Vanuatu, El Salvador	Ecuador			
CMM 2022-06 02 Requirement that information recorded by the master of each vessel each day with fishing operations shall, at a minimum include the information as specified Implementation	Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Republic of Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States of America, Vanuatu, El Salvador	Ecuador			
CMM 2022-06 03 Requirement that the master of each vessel fishing in the Convention Area provides an required information to its national authority within 15 days of the end of a trip or transshipment event Implementation	Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Republic of Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States of America, Vanuatu, El Salvador	Ecuador			

CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	Capacity Assistance Needed	Multiple years with a Potential Compliance Issue
CMM 2022-06 04 Requirement to provide operational catch and effort data recorded by the master of each vessel each day with fishing operations to the Commission, and where possible in accordance with the agreed SSPs Report	Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Japan, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Republic of Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States of America, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna, Ecuador, El Salvador				
CMM 2022-06 05 Requirement that the master of each vessel fishing in the Convention Area provides an accurate and unaltered original or copy of the required information pertaining to the current trip on board the vessel at all times during the course of a trip Implementation	Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Republic of Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States of America, Vanuatu, El Salvador	Ecuador			
CMM 2023-01 Conservation and Management Measure for Bigeye, Yellowfin and Skipjack Tuna in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean					
CMM 2023-01 13 Purse seine 1 1/2 month FAD closure (1 July - 15 August) Implementation	China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Republic of Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States of America, Vanuatu, El Salvador	Ecuador			

CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	Capacity Assistance Needed	Multiple years with a Potential Compliance Issue
CMM 2023-01 14 Annual advice on choice and implementation of one additional month high seas purse seine FAD closure (April, May, Nov or Dec)	China, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Republic of Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States of America, Vanuatu	Cook Islands, Solomon Islands, El Salvador	Indonesia		
CMM 2023-01 16 Required FAD design and construction specification requirements to reduce the risk of entanglement of sharks, sea turtles or other species (effective 1 Jan 2024)	China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Republic of Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, El Salvador	Philippines, United States of America, Ecuador			
CMM 2023-01 21 Each purse seine vessel is limited to no more than 350 FADs with activated instrumented buoys	China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Republic of Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States of America, Vanuatu, El Salvador	Indonesia, Ecuador			
CMM 2023-01 24 Purse seine EEZ limits (for skipjack, yellowfin and bigeye tuna) and advice from other coastal CCMs of EEZ limits to be applied	Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Niue, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA), Philippines, Samoa, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, United States of America, Vanuatu				
CMM 2023-01 25 High seas purse seine effort limits applying 20N to 20S	China, European Union, Japan, Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States of America, Ecuador, El Salvador		Indonesia		
Quantitative Limits: CCM-level and Collective					

CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	Capacity Assistance Needed	Multiple years with a Potential Compliance Issue
CMM 2023-01 26 CCMs not to transfer fishing effort in days fished in the purse seine fishery to areas N20N and S20S					Audit Point Review
Implementation					
CMM 2023-01 30 Purse seine catch retention requirements (20N - 20S)	China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Republic of Marshall Islands, Nauru New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States of America, Vanuatu, El Salvador				
Implementation		Philippines, Ecuador		Solomon Islands	
CMM 2023-01 32 Purse seine vessels are not to operate under manual reporting during FAD closure period	China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Republic of Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States of America, Vanuatu, El Salvador				
Implementation		Ecuador			
CMM 2023-01 33 Requirement for purse seine vessels to carry a ROP observer					Audit Point Review
Report					
CMM 2023-01 34 100% purse seine coverage: specific rules for vessels fishing exclusively in areas under its national jurisdiction	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, United States of America			Indonesia, Philippines	Indonesia [9], Philippines [9]
Implementation					
CMM 2023-01 38 Bigeye longline annual catch limits for 2024-2026, with adjustment to be made for any overage and certain CCMs may also increase the catch limit by committing to proportionate increase in observer coverage level above the minimum 5% ROP coverage level					
Quantitative Limits: CCM-level and Collective	China, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Chinese Taipei, United States of America				

CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	Capacity Assistance Needed	Multiple years with a Potential Compliance Issue
CMM 2023-01 41 Bigeye longline catch limits by flag for certain other members which caught less than 2000t in 2004 Quantitative Limits: CCM-level and Collective	Australia, Canada, European Union, New Zealand, Philippines				
CMM 2023-01 43 Limit by flag on number of purse seine vessels >24m with freezing capacity between 20N and 20S Quantitative Limits: CCM-level and Collective	Australia, China, European Union, Japan, Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States of America, Ecuador, El Salvador				
CMM 2023-01 44 CCM reported whether it replaced any of its flagged large scale purse seine vessels in the previous year and has advised the Commission that the replacement vessel did not result in an increase in carrying capacity or an increase in catch or effort levels Quantitative Limits: CCM-level and Collective	China, European Union, Japan, Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States of America, Ecuador, El Salvador				
CMM 2023-01 45 Limit by flag on number of longline vessels with freezing capacity targetting bigeye above the current level (applying domestic quotas are exempt) Quantitative Limits: CCM-level and Collective	China, Japan, Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States of America				
CMM 2023-01 46 Limit by flag on number of ice-chilled longline vessels targetting bigeye and landing exclusively fresh fish above the current level or above the number of current licenses under established limited entry programmes (applying domestic quotas are exempt) Quantitative Limits: CCM-level and Collective	China, Japan, Philippines, United States of America				

CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	Capacity Assistance Needed	Multiple years with a Potential Compliance Issue
CMM 2023-01 Att 2 04 Philippines to ensure its flagged vessels report sightings of any fishing vessel to the Commission Secretariat (vessel type, date, time, position, markings, heading and speed)					
Implementation	Philippines				
CMM 2023-01 Att 2 08 Philippines to monitor landings by vessels operating in HSP1-SMA and collect reliable catch data by species					
Implementation	Philippines				
CMM 2023-02 Conservation and Management Measure for Pacific Bluefin Tuna					
CMM 2023-02 02 Total effort by vessels for Pacific Bluefin limited to 2002 - 2004 levels in Area north of 20N Quantitative Limits: CCM-level and Collective	Australia, Canada, China, Japan, Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States of America				
CMM 2023-02 03 Pacific bluefin tuna catch limits for Japan, Korea and Chinese Taipei applying from 2024 Quantitative Limits: CCM-level and Collective	Japan, Republic of Korea		Chinese Taipei		
CMM 2023-02 04 Pacific Bluefin 30kg or larger catch limits, by flag for certain other members Quantitative Limits: CCM-level and Collective	Australia, Canada, China, European Union, New Zealand, United States of America, Philippines				Australia [2]
CMM 2023-03 Conservation and Management Measure for North Pacific Swordfish					
CMM 2023-03 02 CCMs take measures to ensure fishing effort by fisheries taking more than 200mt of NP SWO N20N per year is limited to 2008 – 2010 Quantitative Limits: CCM-level and Collective	Canada, China, Japan, Republic of Korea, Chinese Taipei, United States of America, Philippines				

CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	Capacity Assistance Needed	Multiple years with a Potential Compliance Issue
SciData Scientific Data to be Provided to the Commission (revised at WCPFC4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 19 and 20)					
SciData 01 Estimates of Annual Catches Report	Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Republic of Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States of America, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna, Ecuador, El Salvador, Vietnam				
SciData 02 Number of vessels active Report	Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Republic of Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States of America, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna, Ecuador, El Salvador, Vietnam				
SciData 03 Operational Level Catch and Effort Data Report	Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Japan, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Republic of Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States of America, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna, Ecuador, El Salvador, Vietnam			Indonesia	Indonesia [10]
SciData 05 Size composition data Report	Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Republic of Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States of America, Vanuatu, El Salvador, Vietnam		Ecuador		Ecuador [2]

1 CCM-initiated/Article 25(2) cases

Article 25(2) cases over time

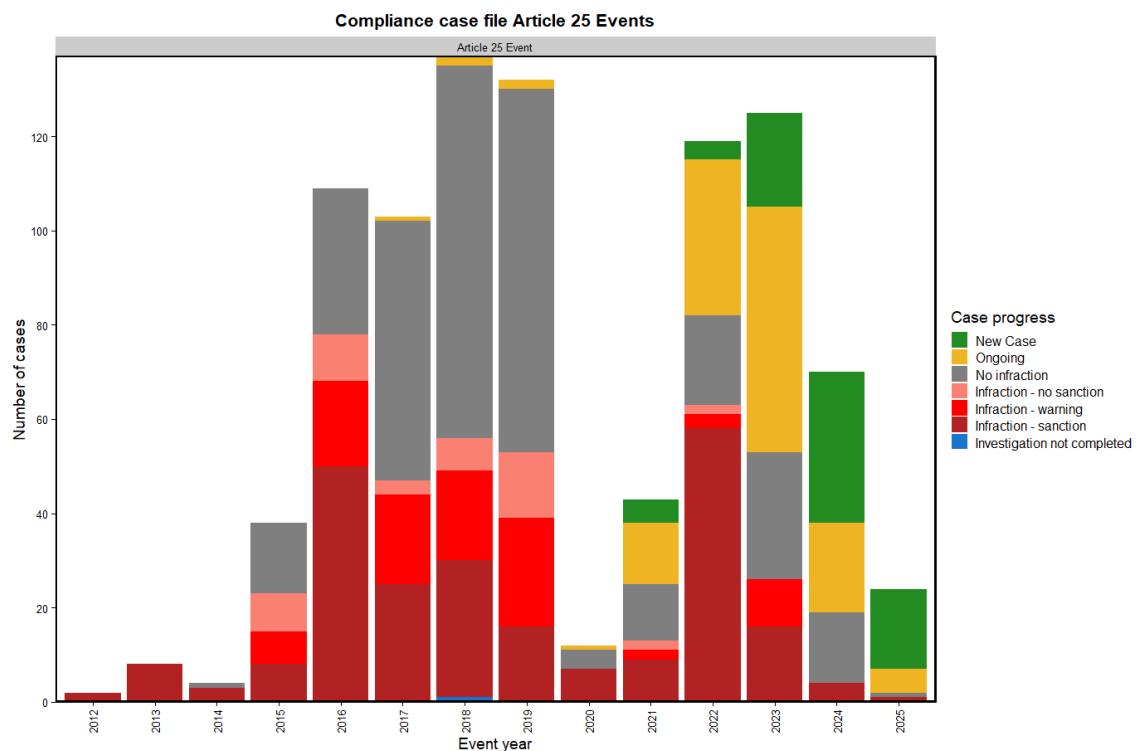


Figure 19: Summary of the Article 25(2) cases between 2012 and 2025 showing the case progress and, if completed, the outcome of the investigation.

Table 13: The breakdown in case numbers by year.

	Case type	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Article 25 (2)	AIR	0	1	1	6	21	3	1	0	6	87	12	27	3
	HSBI	2	1	28	97	67	116	131	5	37	31	66	26	19
	PORT	0	0	3	0	6	4	0	2	0	0	10	2	0
	VMS	6	2	5	3	0	6	0	1	0	0	20	0	2
	OTH	0	0	1	3	9	8	0	4	0	1	17	15	0
	Total	8	4	38	109	103	137	132	12	43	119	125	70	24

Obligations in Article 25 (2) cases

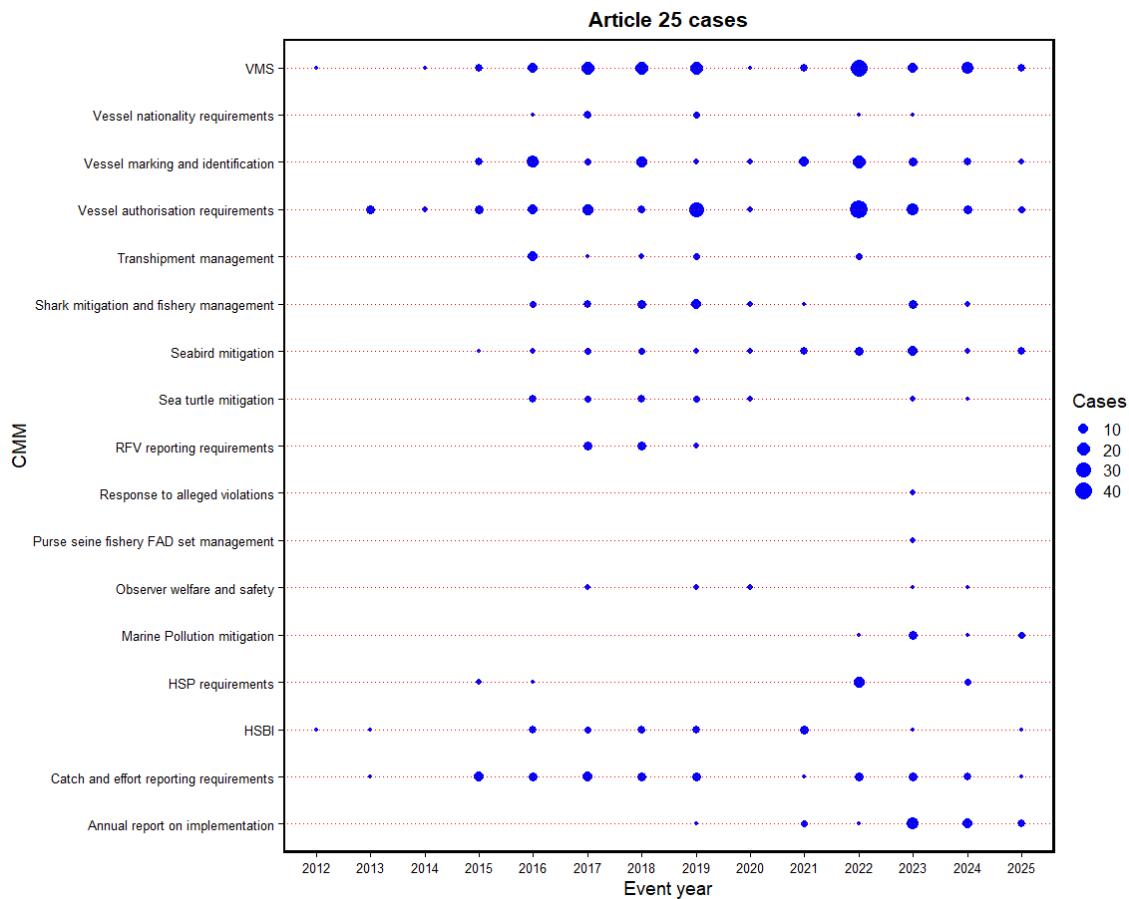


Figure 20: Article 25(2) cases by CMM theme from 2012 - 2025

Table 14: The number of Article 25(2) cases by CCM.

CCM	All Article 25(2) cases														Total
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
China	0	0	1	20	53	43	23	43	0	9	13	25	5	1	236
European Union	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	3	5	5	0	17
Fiji	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	8	0	2	0	8	0	1	25
Federated States of Micronesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	16	15	3	36
Japan	0	0	1	2	7	4	24	3	0	1	1	4	2	1	50
Kiribati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Korea (Republic of)	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	12
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Nauru	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	4
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Philippines	0	6	2	2	0	0	4	0	0	4	84	26	22	0	150
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Chinese Taipei	2	0	0	12	45	28	66	69	7	23	13	36	20	17	338
United States of America	0	0	0	1	1	21	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
Vanuatu	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	4	0	4	3	0	0	0	19
Total	2	8	4	38	109	103	137	132	12	43	119	125	70	24	926

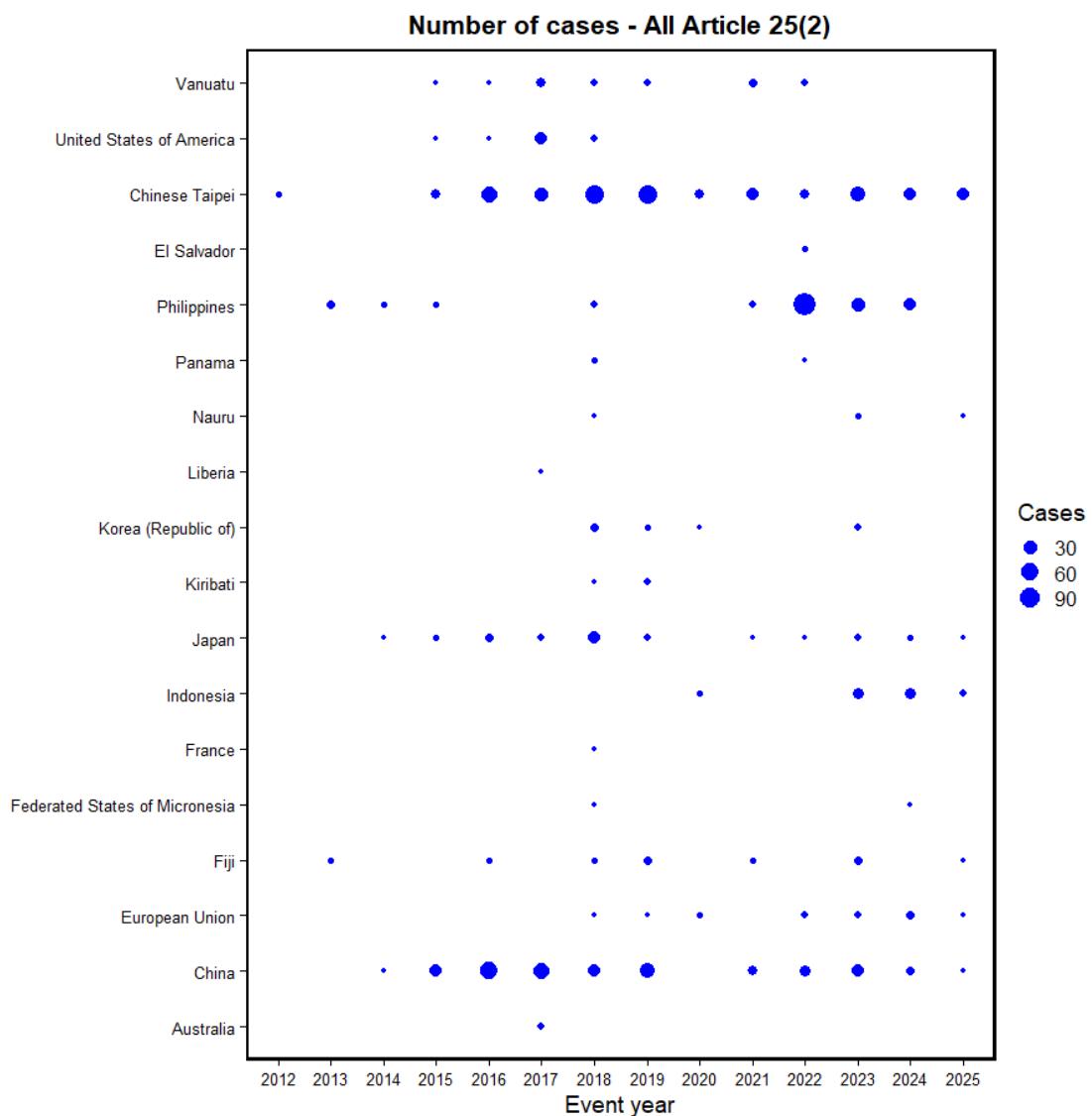


Figure 21: The number of Article 25(2) cases by CCM.

Trends and potential biases in outcomes reported in Article 25(2) cases

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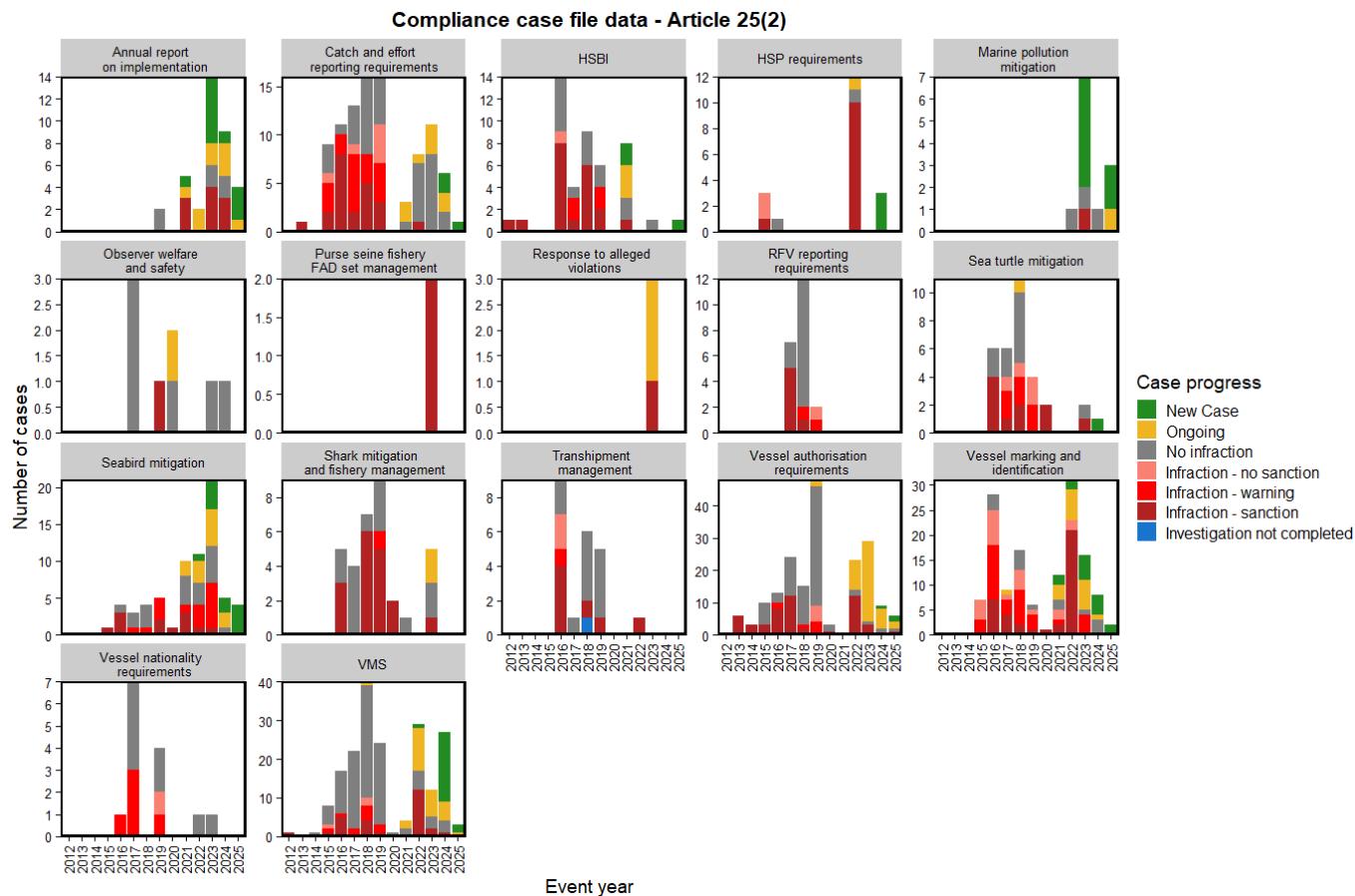


Figure 22: The number of cases in the compliance case file system related to Article 25(2) events by CCFS theme type.

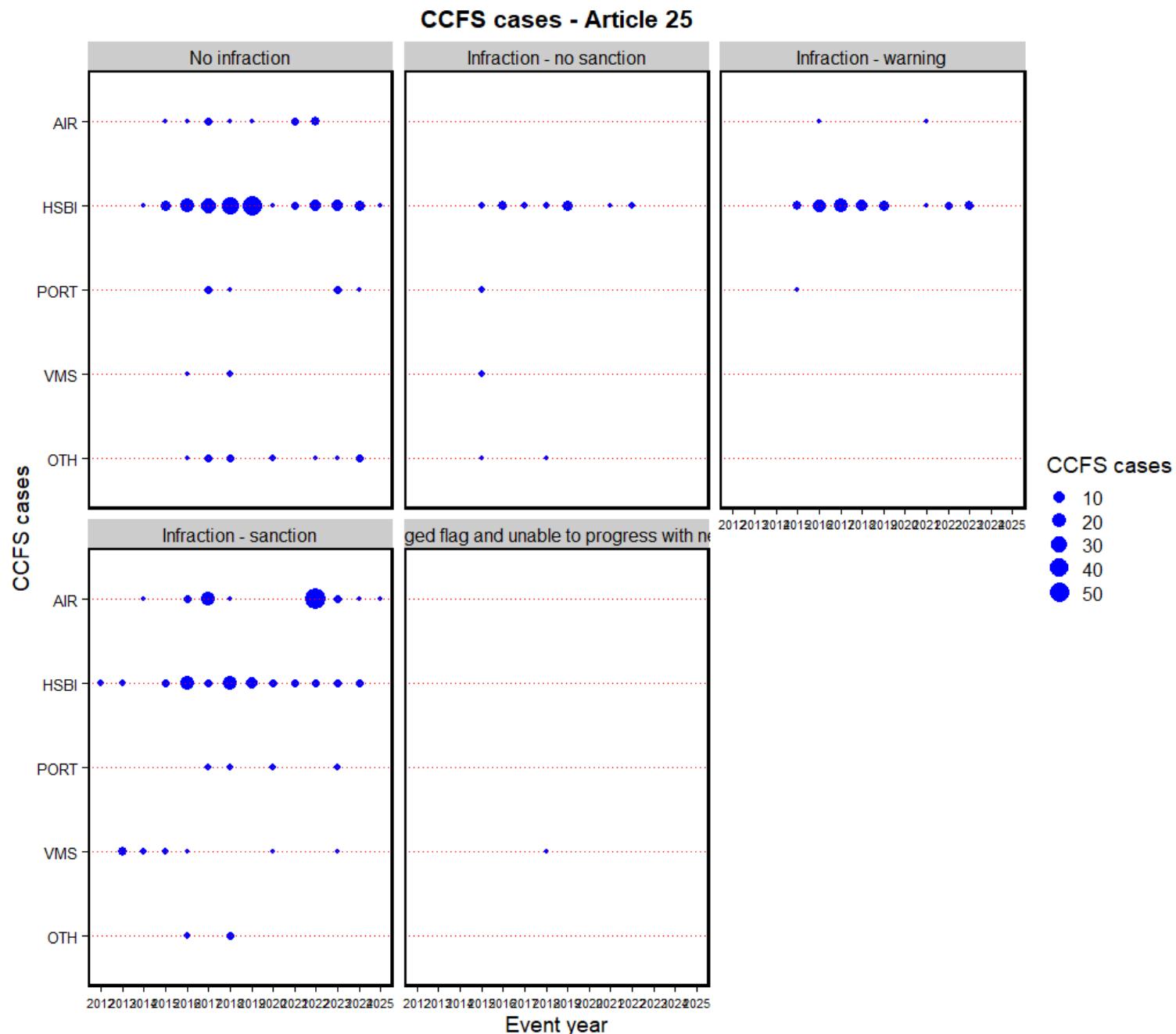


Figure 23: Completed Article 25(2) cases by CMM theme, year and investigation outcome.

High seas boarding and inspection

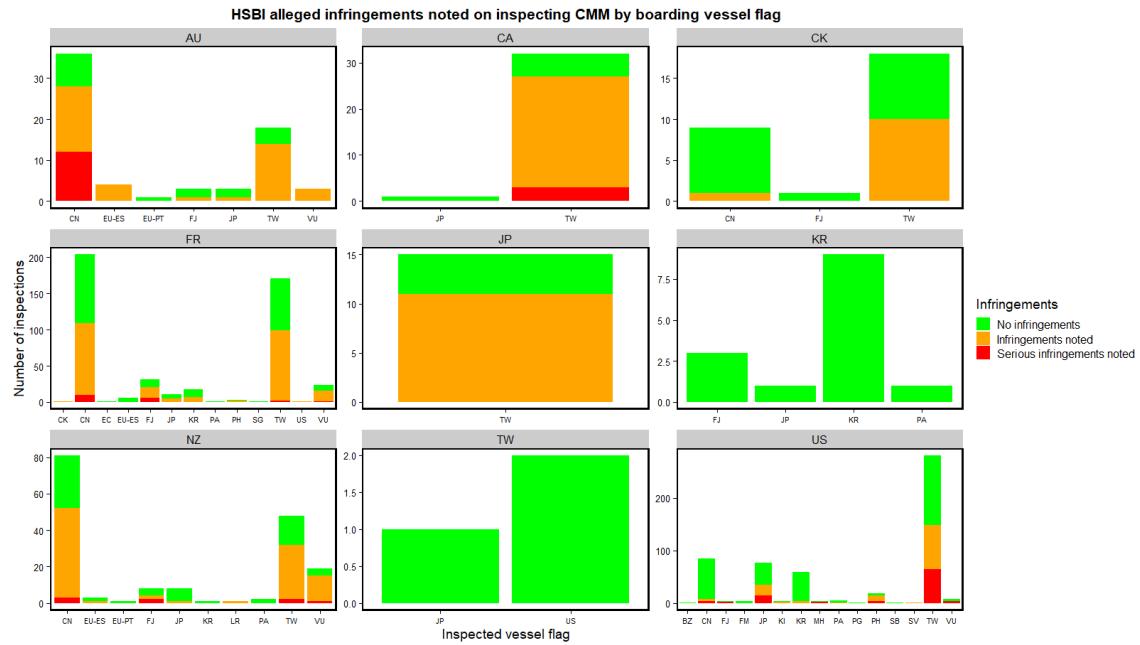


Figure 24: High seas boarding and inspection information showing the number of violations detected by boarding flag CCM on the inspected vessels flag. Note these numbers do not reflect the number of vessels but rather the number of violations noted on an inspection.

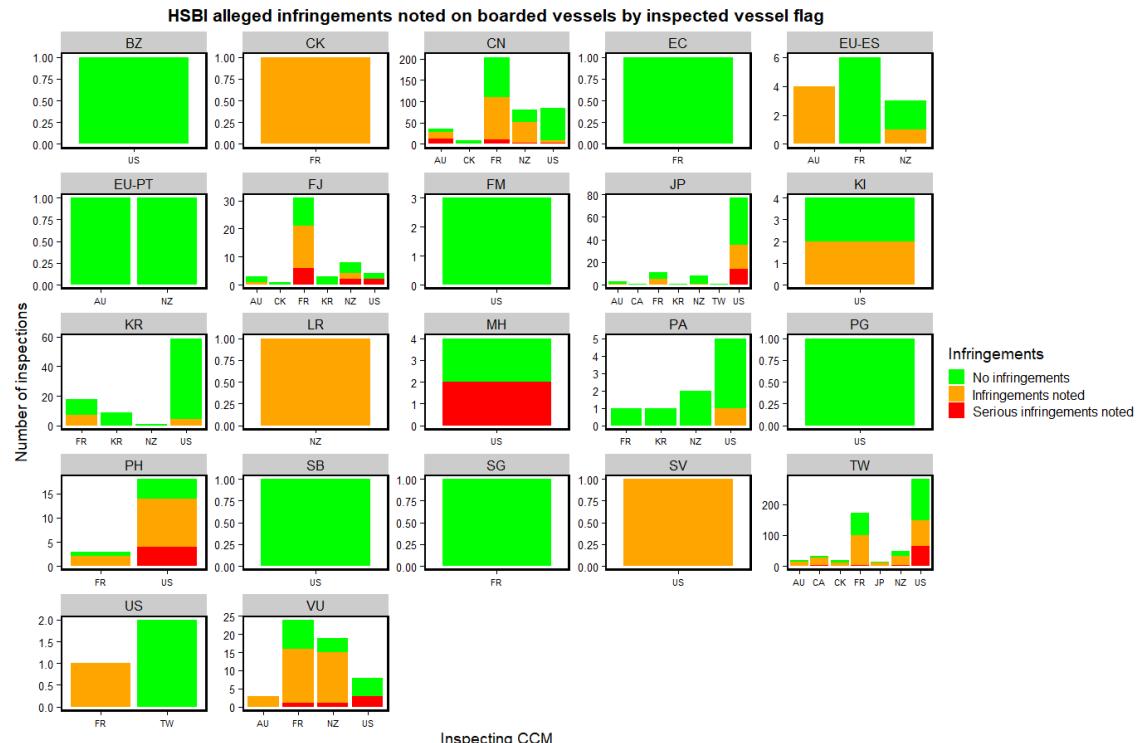


Figure 25: High seas boarding and inspection information showing the number of violations detected on boarded vessels by boarding flag CCM. Note these numbers do not reflect the number of vessels but rather the number of violations noted on an inspection.

Table 15: The number of vessels inspected, number of vessels that fished in the WCPO and the percentage of each fleet inspected.

Year	FV Country	Vessel type	Number inspected	Number of vessels	Percent of fleet inspected
2024	China	Longliner	26	251	10.36
2024	Chinese Taipei	Fish carrier	1	5	20.00
2024		Longliner	25	246	10.16
2024	EU-Spain	Longliner	3	14	21.43
2024	Korea (Republic of)	Fish carrier	1	16	6.25
2024		Longliner	1	47	2.13
2024	Philippines	Fish carrier	1	59	1.69
2024		Purse seiner	1	49	2.04
2024		Support vessel	2	112	1.79
2024	Vanuatu	Longliner	2	8	25.00

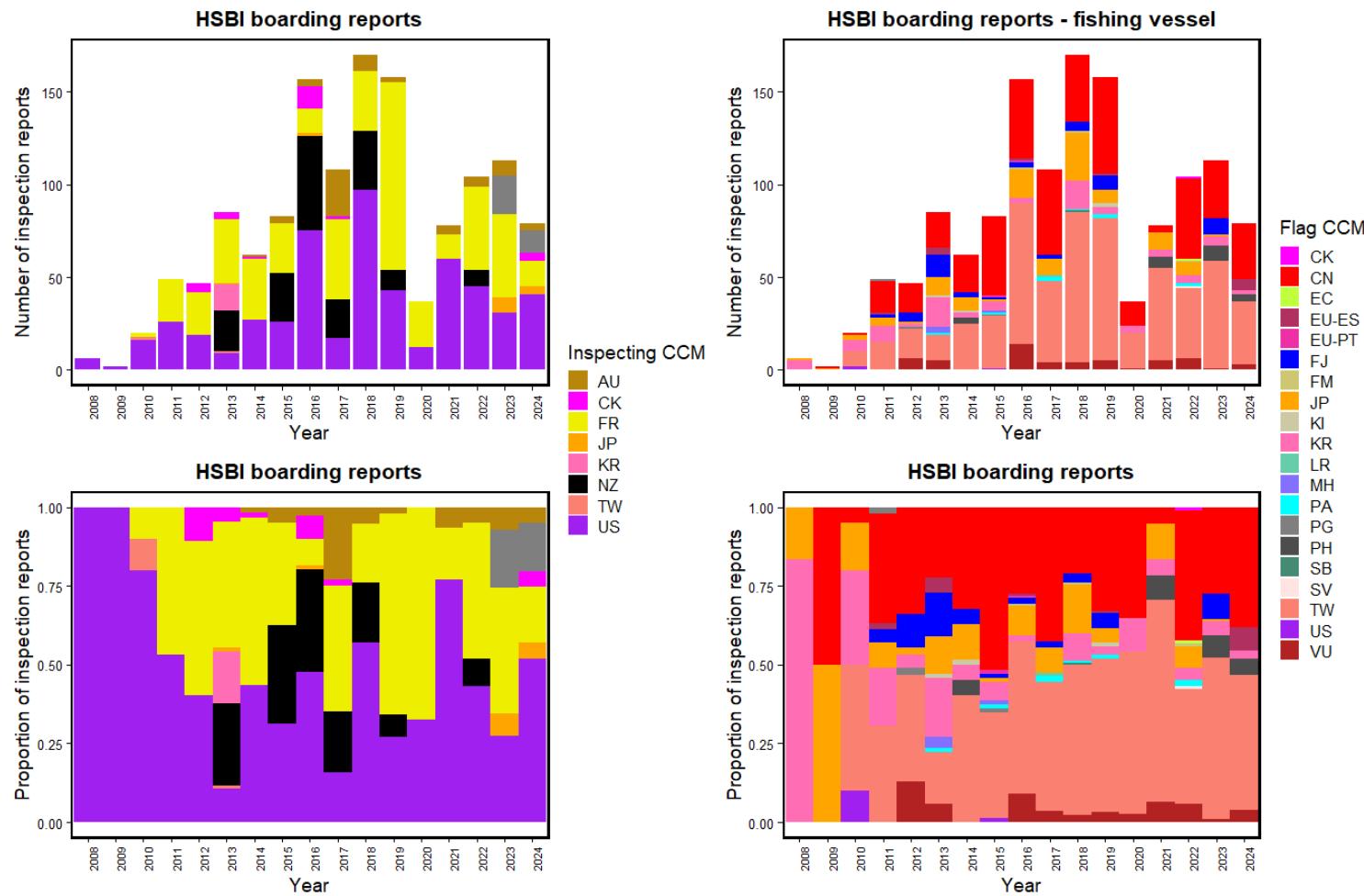


Figure 26: The number (top) and proportion (bottom) of HSBI boardings by boarding CCM (left) and vessel flag (right) from 2008 - 2025.

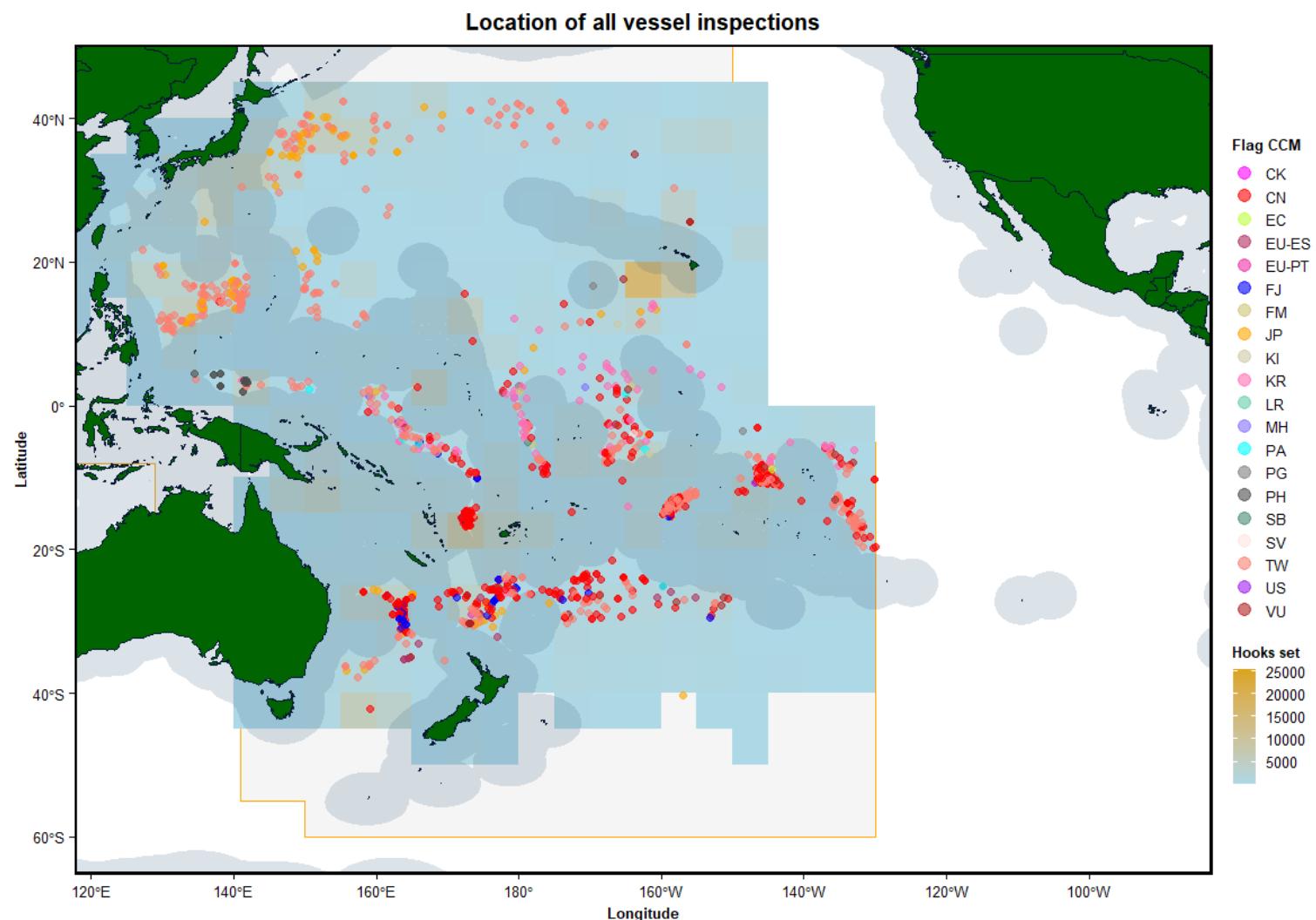


Figure 27: Distribution of all boarding and inspections conducted in the Convention Area since 2008 (as of 26th August 2025).

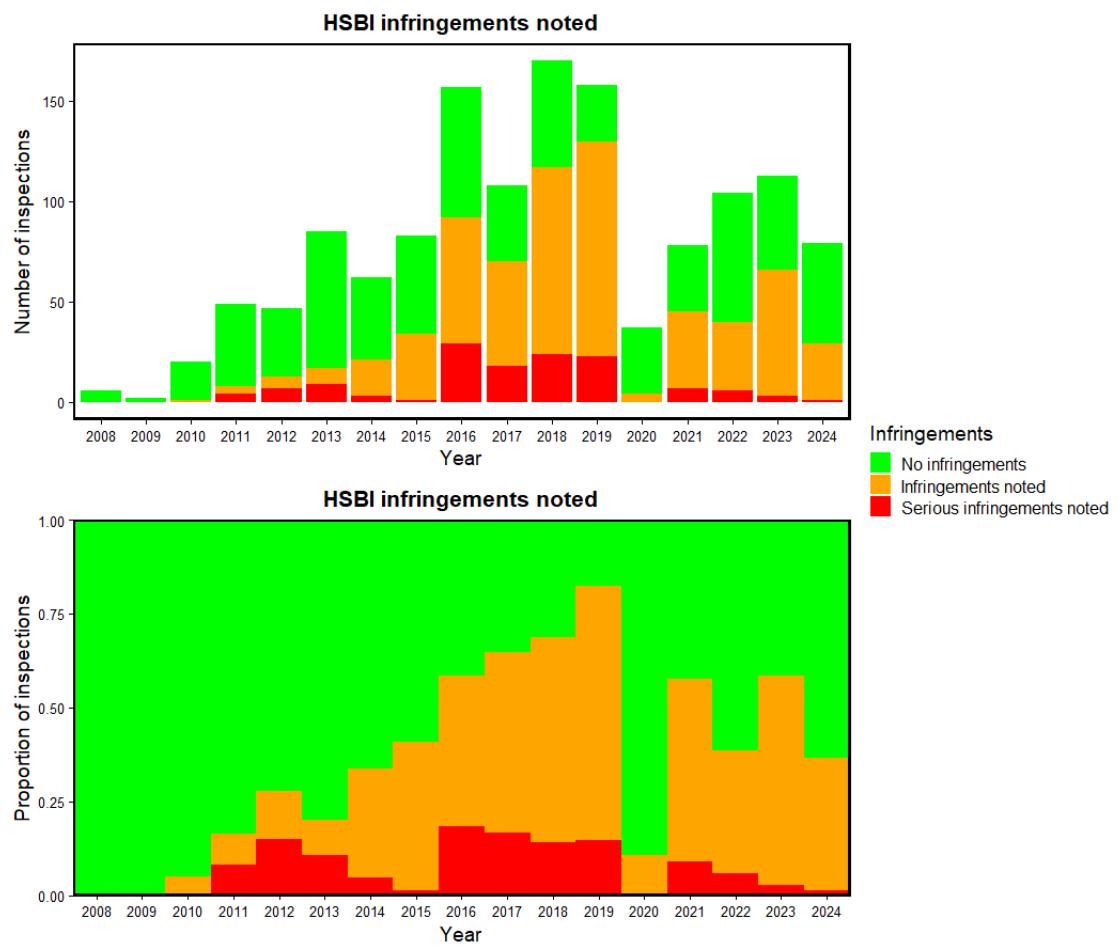


Figure 28: The number (top) and proportion (bottom) of High Seas boarding and inspection events in the WCPFC Convention Area conducted by CCMs between 2008 and 2025.

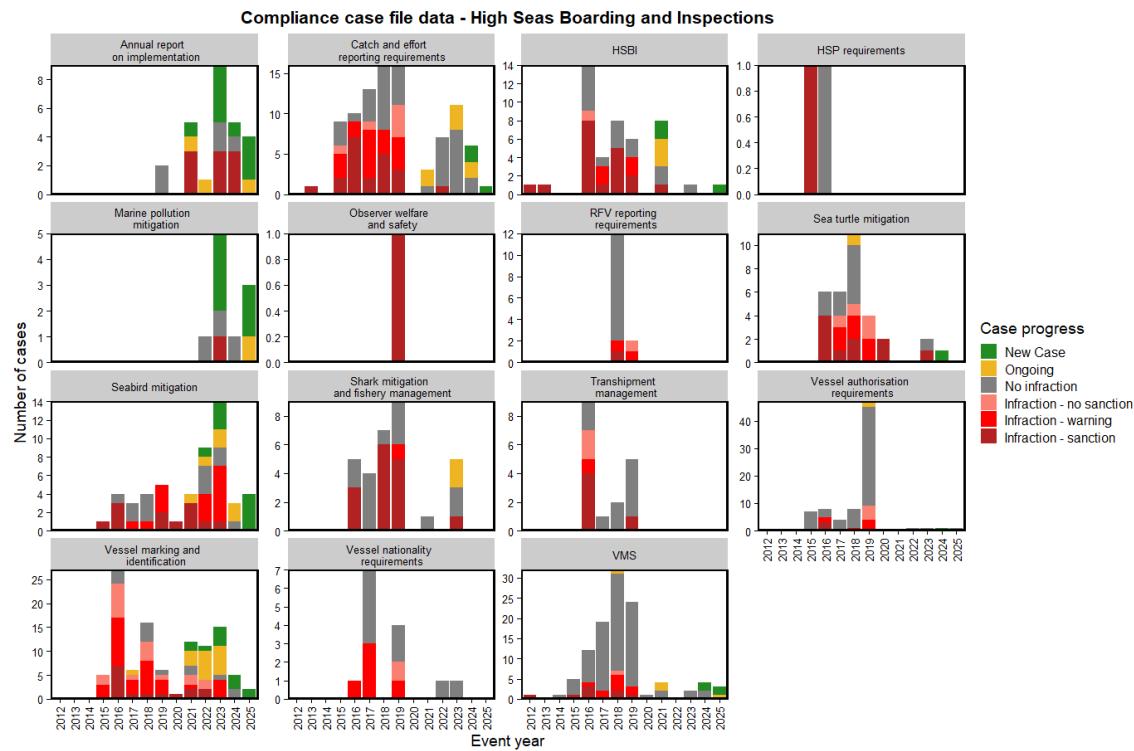


Figure 29: Summary of the themes and number of cases relating to alleged violations from HSBI between 2012 and 2025 and whether cases are still under investigation and, if completed, the outcome of the investigation.

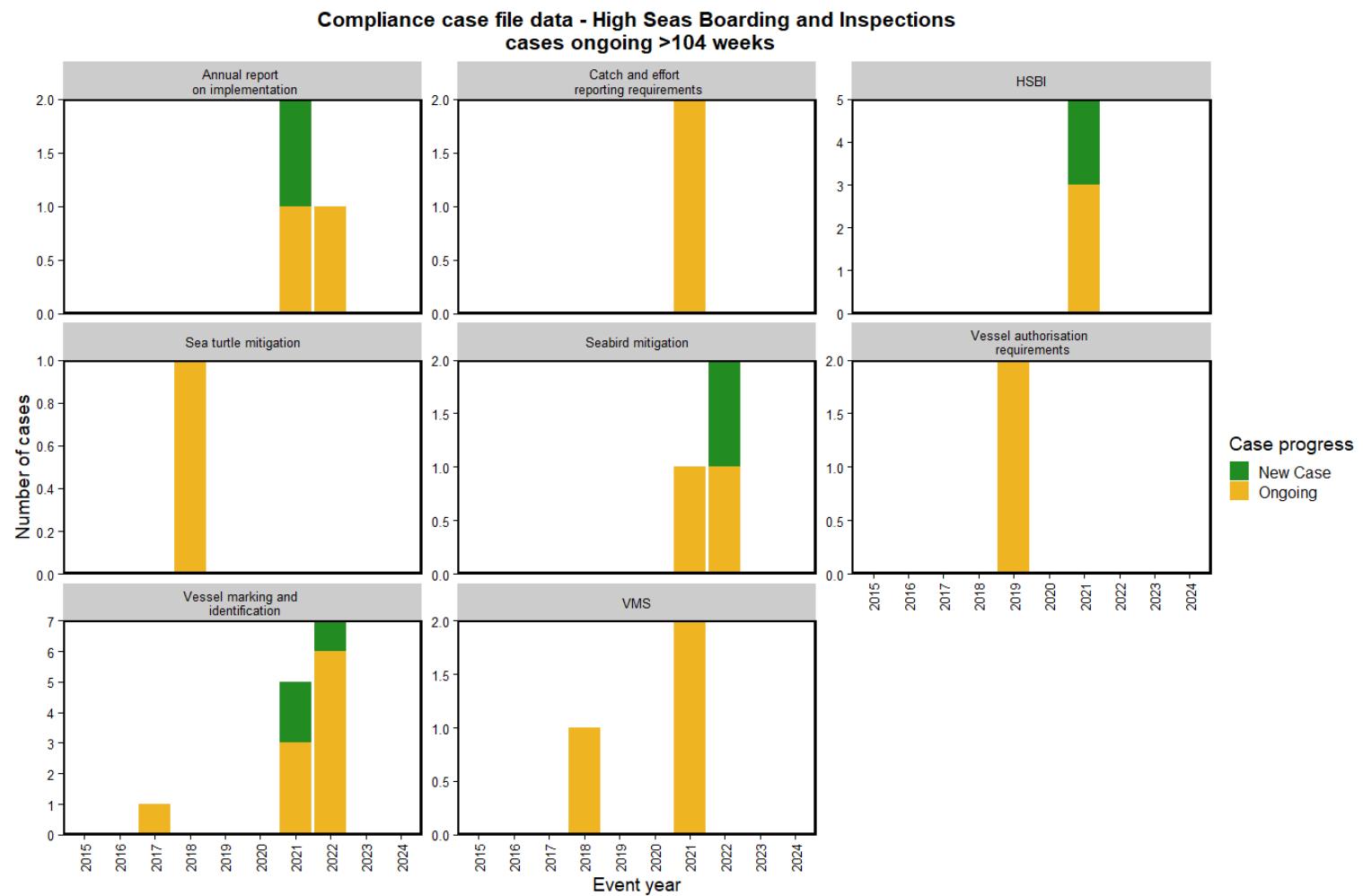


Figure 30: The number of ongoing HSBI cases by case theme for cases that have been ongoing for more than 104 weeks from the data extract date.

Aerial surveillance related cases

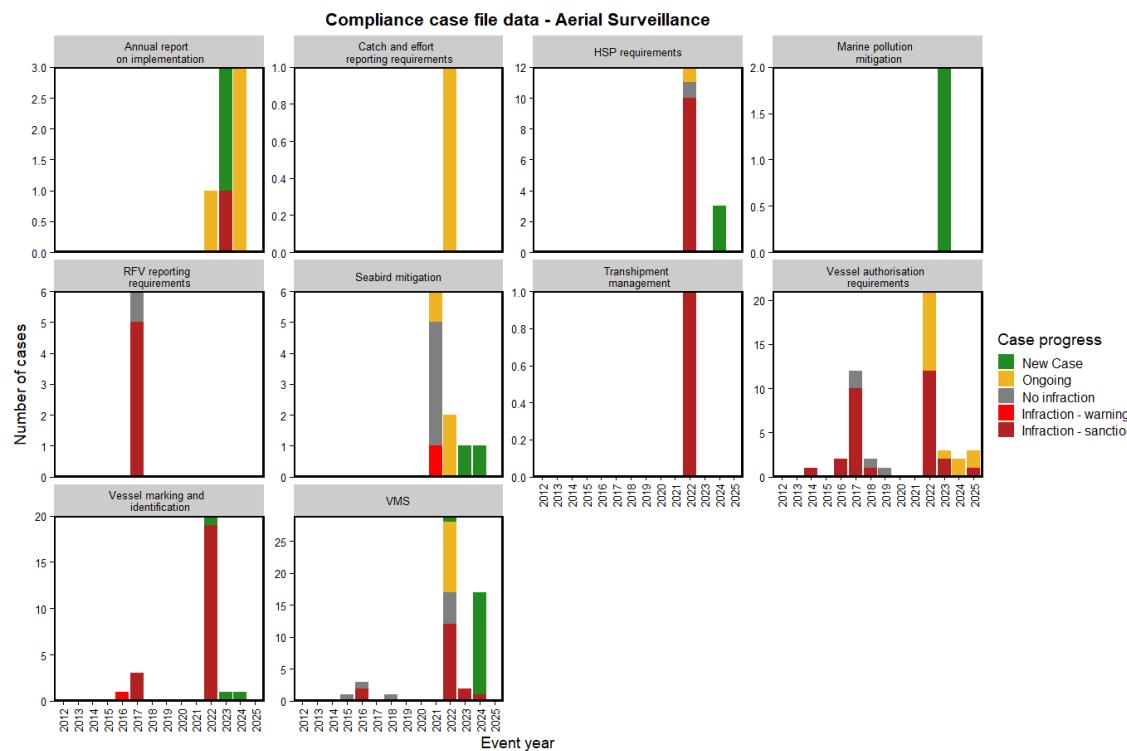


Figure 31: Summary of the themes and number of cases relating to alleged violations from aerial surveillance between 2012 and 2025 and whether cases are still under investigation and, if completed, the outcome of the investigation.

Table 16: The number of aerial surveillance cases and the case progress.

Case Progress	All CCMs - AIR												
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
New Case	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	21	29
Investigation in Progress	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	25	1	5	32
No infraction	0	0	1	1	3	2	1	0	4	6	0	0	18
Infraction - no sanction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infraction - warning	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Infraction - sanction	0	1	0	4	18	1	0	0	0	54	5	1	84
Investigation not completed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	1	1	6	21	3	1	0	6	87	12	27	165

Port inspection related Article 25(2) cases

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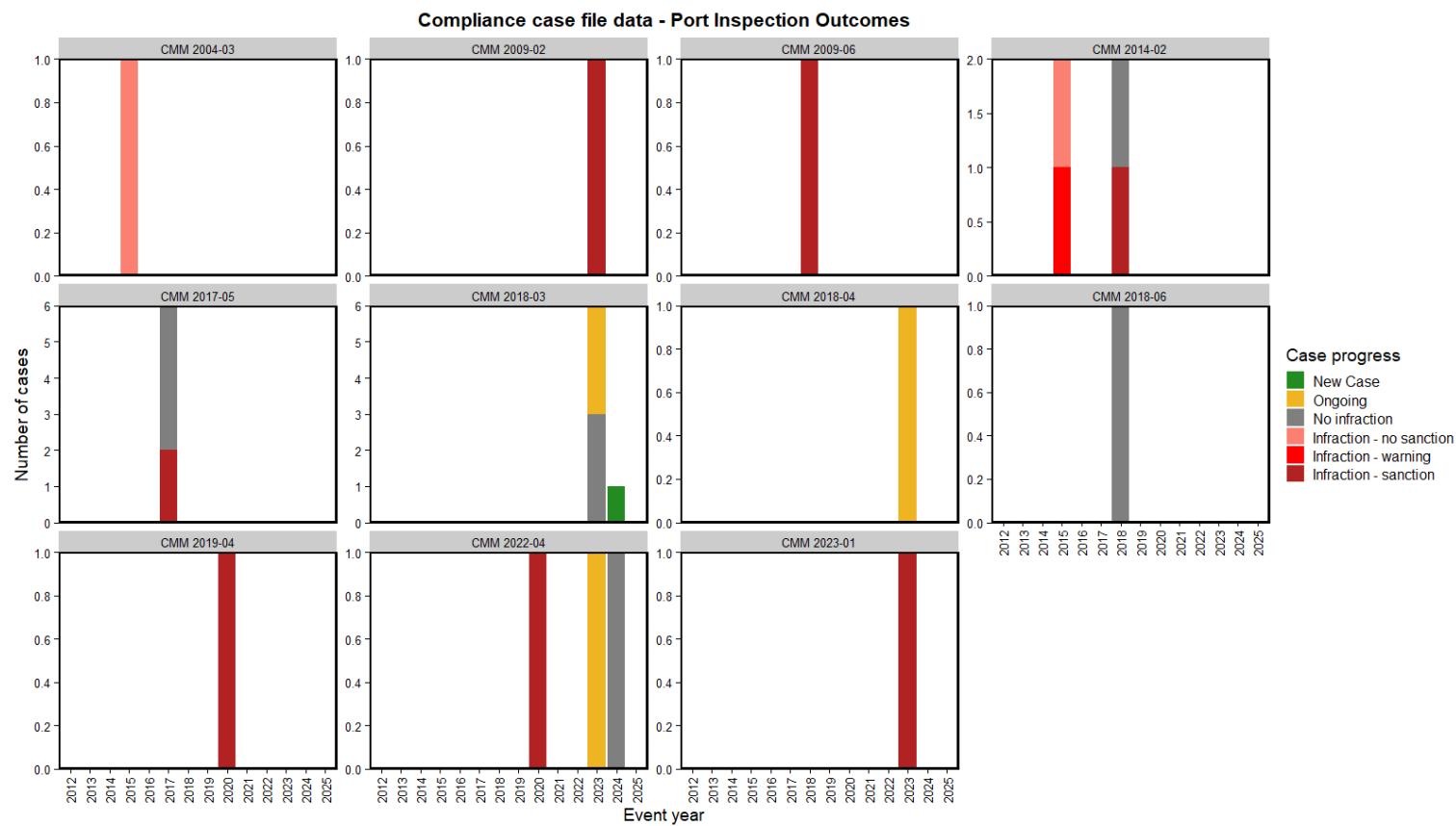


Figure 32: Summary of the themes and number of cases relating to alleged violations from port state inspections between 2012 and 2025 and whether cases are still under investigation and, if completed, the outcome of the investigation.

Table 17: The number of port inspection cases and the case progress.

Case Progress	All CCMs - PORT												Total
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
New Case	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Investigation in Progress	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
No infraction	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	10
Infraction - no sanction	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Infraction - warning	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Infraction - sanction	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	8
Investigation not completed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	3	0	6	4	0	2	0	0	10	2	27

VMS-related Article 25 (2) cases

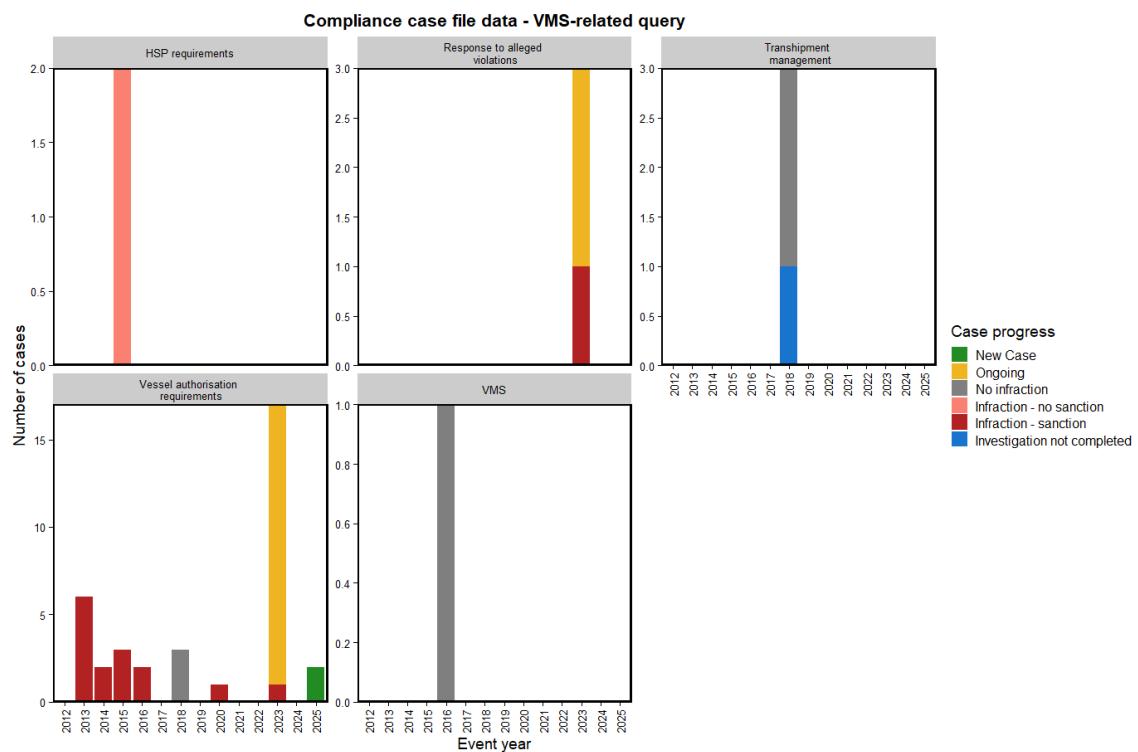


Figure 33: Summary of the themes and number of cases relating to alleged violations from VMS related infringements between 2012 and 2025 and whether cases are still under investigation and, if completed, the outcome of the investigation.

Table 18: The number of VMS cases and the case progress.

Case Progress	All CCMs - VMS												Total
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
New Case	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investigation in Progress	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	18
No infraction	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Infraction - no sanction	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Infraction - warning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infraction - sanction	6	2	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	16
Investigation not completed	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	6	2	5	3	0	6	0	1	0	0	20	0	43

Other types of Article 25(2) cases

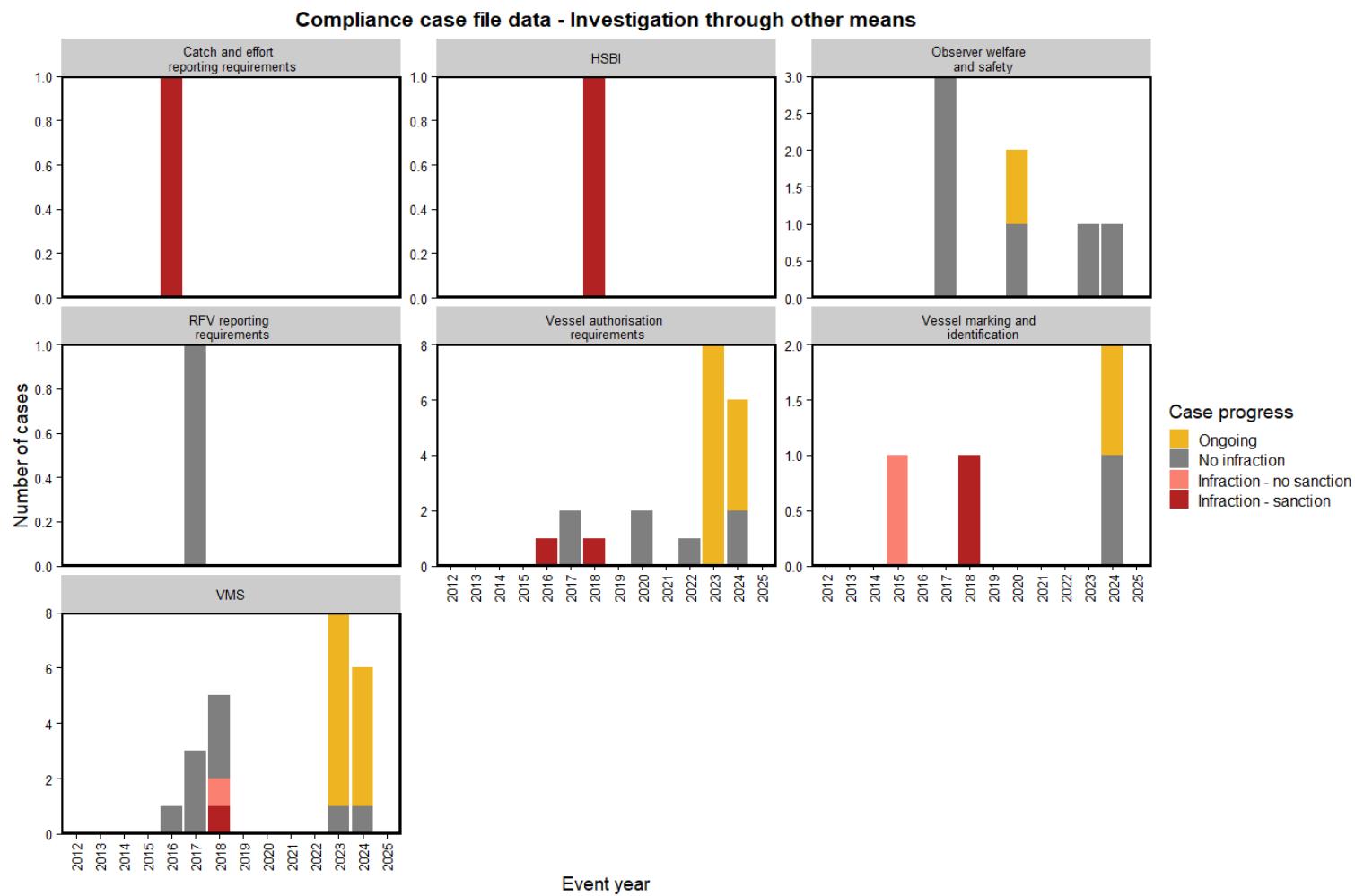


Figure 34: Summary of the themes and number of cases relating to alleged violations from investigations through other means between 2012 and 2025 and whether cases are still under investigation and, if completed, the outcome of the investigation.

Table 19: The number of other Article 25(2) cases and the case progress.

Case Progress	All CCMs - OTH												Total
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
New Case	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investigation in Progress	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	15	10	26
No infraction	0	0	0	1	9	3	0	3	0	1	2	5	24
Infraction - no sanction	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Infraction - warning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infraction - sanction	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Investigation not completed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	1	3	9	8	0	4	0	1	17	15	58