



2024 FINAL COMPLIANCE MONITORING REPORT (COVERING 2023 ACTIVITIES)

Executive Summary

I. INTRODUCTION

1. WCPFC21 undertook its annual review of compliance by CCMs in accordance with the Compliance Monitoring Scheme (CMS) adopted at WCPFC20 – CMM 2023-04. The main change from the earlier CMS was the inclusion of paragraph 15 to address the imbalance between the information available for monitoring compliance between the longline and purse seine fisheries through a random sampling mechanism developed by the Secretariat, in consultation with the Scientific Services Provider. The new measure also embedded a number of key elements of the work undertaken to date on the CMS, in particular the work on audit points.

2. In 2024 TCC20 and WCPFC21 assessed CCMs' compliance over RY2023 against a list of obligations agreed to at WCPFC20. 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 RY2023.

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 TCC20

4. TCC20 reviewed the draft Compliance Monitoring Report (dCMR for RY2023) 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. TCC20 considered the CMR Review Process in advance of conducting its review (**WCPFC-TCC20-2024-08**).

6. TCC20 agreed that it would prioritise consideration of the 101 potential compliance issues identified by the Secretariat in the full draft Compliance Monitoring Report (dCMR). The breakdown of potential issues in the dCMR was as follows:

- 12** Potential Issues for Quantitative Limits (QL)
- 58** Potential Issues for Implementation Obligations (IM)
- 28** Potential Issues for Report Obligations (RP)
- 3** Deadline (DL) Potential Issues.

7. TCC20 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, TCC20 agreed to limit the practice of allowing CCMs to provide additional information verbally to situations of clarification only.
8. The dCMR had been prepared based on the list of obligations for assessment agreed by WCPFC20 (**WCPFC-TCC20-2024-08 Annex 3**). Where audit points had been agreed, the review of the dCMR and the application of a compliance score were undertaken based on these.
9. Where a status of “Non-Compliant” or “Priority Non-Compliant” was assigned, TCC20 determined in accordance with CMM 2023-04, paragraph 42, that CCMs may provide additional information up to 21 days after TCC20, noting that additional information is limited to filling an information gap.
10. The CMR SWG met in the margins of WCPFC21 to consider additional information CCM’s provided up to 21 days after TCC20 and whether this additional information warranted a change in CCM’s compliance status.
11. TCC20 confirmed that breaches of quantitative limits would be assigned a status of “Priority Non-Compliant” in accordance with criteria a. and c. in the Compliance Status Table of CMM 2023-04.
12. The CMR process for TCC20 was undertaken in three stages:
- 1) Review of Capacity Assistance Needed statuses from previous years;
 - 2) Review of updates on outstanding implementation obligations from 2022;
 - 3) Review of issues arising from the dCMR and application of a compliance status for 2023.
13. TCC20 agreed not to review the aggregate tables this year due to issues arising from consideration of a novel sampling mechanism, which is still to be developed.

IV. SUMMARY OF COMPLIANCE REVIEW ASSESSMENTS

a. Capacity Assistance Needs

14. TCC20 received reports from CCMs on the progress of Capacity Development Plans covering activities in 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023 (**WCPFC-TCC20-2024-28**). As a general point TCC20 requested CCMs with ongoing capacity needs to update their Capacity Development Plans, 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.

Obligation	Capacity Assistance Needed Ongoing	Capacity Assistance Needed Completed
Scientific data provision (SciData 03)	Indonesia (RY2016, RY 2017, RY2018, RY2019, RY2020, RY2021, RY2022, RY2023)	

Obligation	Capacity Assistance Needed Ongoing	Capacity Assistance Needed Completed
Requirements in the event of unintentional encircling of cetaceans in the purse seine net, including reporting requirements (CMM 2011-03 paragraph 2)	Vanuatu (RY2022)	Vanuatu (RY2023)
Annual report on estimated number of releases and status upon release of oceanic whitetip sharks (CMM 2011-04 paragraph 3) Annual report on estimated number of releases and status upon release of silky sharks (CMM 2013-08 paragraph 3)	Indonesia (RY2019, RY2020, RY2021, RY2022, RY2023)	
100% purse seine observer coverage: specific rules for vessels fishing exclusively in areas under its national jurisdiction (CMM 2018-01 paragraph 35 / CMM 2021-01 33)	Indonesia (RY2020, RY2021, RY2022, RY2023)	
100% purse seine observer coverage for vessels fishing exclusively in areas under national jurisdiction (CMM 2018-01 paragraph 35/CMM 2021-01 33)	Philippines (RY2018, RY2019, RY2020, RY2021, RY2022, RY2023)	
CCMs to require longline vessels to carry and use line cutters and de-hookers to handle and promptly release sea turtles, as well as dip-nets where appropriate (CMM 2018-04 paragraph 06)	French Polynesia (RY2020, RY2021, RY2022)	French Polynesia (RY2023)
Report in Part 2 Annual Report describing any alternative measures from those in CMM 2019-04 SHARKS which are applied by CCMs in areas under national jurisdiction (CMM 2019-04 paragraph 5)	Vanuatu (RY2021, RY2022)	Vanuatu (RY2023) – TCC also clarified that this obligation is not applicable

Obligation	Capacity Assistance Needed Ongoing	Capacity Assistance Needed Completed
Measures necessary to require all sharks retained on board their vessels are fully utilized and ensure the prohibition of finning - including consideration of paragraph 10 endorsed alternative measures (CMM 2019-04 paragraphs 7-10)	Vanuatu (RY2021, RY2022)	Vanuatu (RY2023)
Annual report on shark fins attached/alternative measures and meeting of deadline (CMM 2019-04 paragraph 11)	Vanuatu (RY2021, RY2022)	Vanuatu (RY2023) – TCC also clarified that this obligation is not applicable
Measures to prevent fishing vessels from retaining on board (including for crew consumption), transshipping and landing any fins harvested in contravention of CMM 2019-04 (CMM 2019-04 paragraph 12)	Vanuatu (RY2022)	Vanuatu (RY2023)
Requirement to take measures necessary to ensure carcasses and their corresponding fins are landed or transshipped together, in a manner that allows inspectors to verify (CMM 2019-04 paragraph 13)	Vanuatu (RY2021, RY 2022)	Vanuatu (RY2023)
Requirement to implement at least one option to minimize bycatch of sharks in longline fisheries, and notify choice and whenever the selected option is changed (CMM 2019-04 paragraph 14-15)	Vanuatu (RY2021, RY 2022)	Vanuatu (RY2023)
CCMs to develop and report their management plans for longline fisheries targetting sharks in their Part 2 Annual Report (CMM 2019-04 paragraph 16)	Vanuatu (RY2021, RY 2022)	Vanuatu (RY2023) – TCC also clarified that this obligation is not applicable

Obligation	Capacity Assistance Needed Ongoing	Capacity Assistance Needed Completed
Requirement to ensure that sharks that are caught but are not to be retained, are hauled alongside the vessel in order to facilitate species identification (only applicable where observer or EM camera is present, and where safe for crew and observers) (CMM 2019-04 paragraph 18)	Vanuatu (RY2021, RY 2022)	Vanuatu (RY2023)
Requirement to prohibit retaining/transshipping/storing/landing oceanic whitetip & silky sharks (CMM 2019-04 paragraph 20(01))	Vanuatu (RY 2022)	Vanuatu (RY2023)
Requirement to release oceanic whitetip & silky sharks asap (CMM 2019-04 paragraph 20(02))	Vanuatu (RY 2022)	Vanuatu (RY2023)
Requirement that if oceanic whitetip & silky sharks caught, must be given to government or discarded (CMM 2019-04 paragraph 20(03))	Vanuatu (RY2021, RY 2022)	Vanuatu (RY2023)
Prohibition for purse seine setting on whale sharks, retaining/transshipping/landing of whale sharks (CMM 2019-04 paragraph 21(01-7))	Vanuatu (RY2021, RY 2022)	Vanuatu (RY2023)
Requirements to prohibit retaining/transshipping/storing/landing mobulid rays (CMM 2019-05 paragraphs 04-06, 08,10)	Vanuatu (RY2021, RY 2022)	Vanuatu (RY 2023)
Pacific bluefin required report CMM 2020-02 05	Vanuatu (RY2021)	Vanuatu (RY2023)
Pacific bluefin required report on implementation CMM 2020-02 11	Vanuatu (RY2021)	Vanuatu (RY2023)

- a. **Indonesia** (SciData 03): Indonesia reported that it continued to face challenges in submitting all the required data to SPC, noting that they are at 96% of operational data provision but still need additional time to get to 100%. TCC noted that for RY 2022 Indonesia's capacity assistance needs in their Capacity Development Plan were not yet met and maintained the CAN status.
- b. **Vanuatu** (CMM 2011-03 paragraph 2): Vanuatu reported that the requirements relating to unintentional encircling of cetaceans in the purse seine net, were being implemented through general provisions in their fisheries legislation and licence terms and conditions, pending the development of more specific regulations. On this basis the obligations are being met and capacity assistance is no longer required. TCC20 noted that Vanuatu had sought CAN status at TCC19 for this and other obligations due to an understanding that its fisheries legislation was not sufficiently specific. As Vanuatu's legislation, licence terms and conditions, and monitoring and control are now considered sufficient, CAN status is no longer required.
- c. **Indonesia** (CMM 2011-04 paragraph 3 / CMM 2013-08 paragraph 3): Indonesia reported that there was some progress in meeting the shark catch reporting requirements. It reports catch to Commission in aggregate of total numbers of those species and since 2022 the catches of sharks and its status (release, dead, alive) were partly provided in its Annual Report Part 1. Data on by-catches of sharks by species by gear is still challenging for Indonesia to provide. Additional assistance is needed to improve data collection, including through the holding of a further SPC workshop. TCC20 noted that for RY 2022 Indonesia's capacity assistance needs in their CDP were not yet met and maintained the CAN status.
- d. **Indonesia** (CMM 2018-01 paragraph 35) Indonesia reported ongoing issues with regard to human resources and the number of available observers to meet the 100% observer coverage in national waters. However, it had made progress. When it first had a Capacity Development Plan, Indonesia had no observer coverage in the EEZ and high seas. It increased its coverage to 40-50% coverage, and in recent years to about 80%. TCC20 noted its expectation that the CAN Plan would be updated with the timeframe for completion of the 100% observer coverage. TCC20 noted that for RY 2022 Indonesia's capacity assistance needs in their CDP were not yet met and maintained the CAN status.
- e. **Philippines:** (CMM 2018-01 paragraph 35) The Philippines reported that it did not have enough observers for 100% coverage and were in discussion with industry on the cost of deployment. It reported that on the Pacific side of the Philippines EEZ, observer coverage was about 60%. TCC20 noted that for RY 2022 Philippine's capacity assistance needs in their CDP were not yet met and maintained the CAN status.
- f. **French Polynesia:** (CMM 2018-04) French Polynesia reported that it had regulations and best practice guidelines in place for mitigation, handling and safe release of turtles. TCC20 noted that for RY 2022 French Polynesia its capacity assistance needs had been met.
- g. **Vanuatu:** (CMM 2019-04) Vanuatu reported that the requirements relating to the shark measure were being implemented through general provisions in their fisheries legislation and licence terms and conditions, pending the development of more specific

regulations. On this basis the obligations are being met and capacity assistance is no longer required. TCC20 noted that Vanuatu had sought CAN status at TCC19 for obligations in the shark measure due to an understanding that its fisheries legislation was not sufficiently specific. As Vanuatu's legislation, licence terms and conditions, and monitoring and control are now considered sufficient, CAN status is no longer required.

h. **Vanuatu:** (CMM 2020-02) Vanuatu reported that its required reports under the Pacific bluefin tuna measure had been submitted. TCC20 noted that for RY 2022 and RY2023 Vanuatu its capacity assistance needs had been met.

16. TCC20 also agreed that Fiji and Vanuatu would be assessed as CAN for a number of obligations for RY2023 and they submitted Capacity Development Plans as required by CMM 2023-04. The obligations for which capacity assistance needs for Fiji and Vanuatu have been identified are set out in Section VI below.

b. Review of updates on outstanding implementation obligations from 2022

17. TCC20 recognised that the trial for a streamlined consideration of IM obligations should assist in future CMR reviews. TCC20 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 (**WCPFC-TCC20-2024-11**).

18. TCC20 reviewed the list of twelve (12) issues for eight (8) implementation obligations for four (4) CCMs from RY2022 where TCC assessed that most applicable CCMs have met the adopted Audit Point. TCC20 reviewed progress by the remaining few CCMs to resolve their implementation gaps identified from previous year/s. The obligation, CCM and statement of implementation is set out in the table below.

Obligation	CCM CMR issue	Statement of IM meets the audit point
Prohibit purse seine setting on cetaceans, if animal is sighted prior to commencement of the set (CMM 2011-03 01)	Indonesia (RY2022)	Implementation gap remains
Take measures necessary to prevent fishing vessels from retaining on board (including for crew consumption), transshipping and landing any fins harvested in contravention of CMM 2019-04 (CMM 2019-04 12)	Philippines (RY2022)	Implementation gap resolved as of September 2023
Take measures necessary to ensure carcasses and their corresponding fins are landed or transshipped together, in a manner that allows inspectors to verify (CMM 2019-04 13)	Philippines (RY2022)	Implementation gap resolved as of September 2023
Ensure that sharks that are caught but are not to be retained, are hauled alongside the vessel in order to facilitate species	Philippines (RY2021, RY2022)	Implementation gap resolved as of September 2023

Obligation	CCM CMR issue	Statement of IM meets the audit point
identification (only applicable where observer or EM camera is present, and where safe for crew and observers) (CMM 2019-04 18)		
Ensure that sharks that are caught but are not to be retained, are hauled alongside the vessel in order to facilitate species identification (only applicable where observer or EM camera is present, and where safe for crew and observers) (CMM 2019-04 18)	United States (RY2021, RY2022)	Implementation gap resolved as of June 2023
Requirement to release oceanic whitetip & silky sharks asap (CMM 2019-04 20 (02))	Philippines (RY2021, RY2022)	Implementation gap resolved as of September 2023
If oceanic whitetip & silky sharks caught, must be given to govt or discarded (CMM 2019-04 20 (03))	Philippines (RY2021, RY2022)	Implementation gap resolved as of September 2023
If oceanic whitetip & silky sharks caught, must be given to govt or discarded (CMM 2019-04 20 (03))	Nicaragua (RY2021, RY2022)	Implementation gap remains
Prohibit purse seine setting on whale sharks, retaining/transshipping/landing of whale sharks (CMM 2019-04 21 (01-07))	Indonesia (RY2020, 2021, 2022)	Implementation gap remains
Prohibit purse seine setting on whale sharks, retaining/transshipping/landing of whale sharks (CMM 2019-04 21 (01-07))	Nicaragua (RY2022)	Implementation gap remains
Purse seine 3-month FAD closure (1 July - 30 September) (CMM 2021-01 14)	Indonesia (RY2018, RY2019, RY2020, RY2021, RY2022)	Implementation gap remains
Purse seine 3-month FAD closure (1 July - 30 September) (CMM 2021-01 14)	Philippines (RY2018, RY2019, RY2020, RY2021, RY2022)	Implementation gap remains

19. TCC20 also confirmed that French Polynesia's Implementation gap was resolved for **CMM 2018-04 06**, and that Vanuatu's Implementation gaps were resolved for the following obligations:

- **CMM 2011-03 02**
- **CMM 2019-04 07-10**
- **CMM 2019-04 12**
- **CMM 2019-04 13**
- **CMM 2019-04 14-15**
- **CMM 2019-04 18**
- **CMM 2019-04 20 (01)**

- **CMM 2019-04 20 (02)**
- **CMM 2019-04 02 (03)**
- **CMM 2019-04 21 (01-07)**
- **CMM 2019-05 (04-06, 08,10)**

c. Review of dCMR and issues arising

20. As per the process undertaken in previous CMR reviews, the review of issues arising from the dCMR was undertaken in the TCC20 plenary session.

21. The dCMR was prepared based on the list of obligations for assessment agreed by WCPFC20. 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.

22. There were no obligations which were 'not assessed' for CCMs. There were no assessments on which consensus could not be reached at TCC20.

23. TCC20 noted the new compliance status in CMM 2023-04 of 'CMM Review or Audit Point Review'. CMM 2023-04 sets out the criteria for the compliance score (there is a lack of clarity on the requirements of an obligation) and the response (the Commission shall review that obligation and clarify its requirements). TCC20 sought to differentiate between 'CMM Review' on the one hand and 'Audit Point Review' on the other hand.

a) *CMM Review*

24. There were no obligations that TCC20 assessed as CMM Review.

b) *Audit Point Review*

25. There was one obligation that TCC20 assessed as Audit Point Review:

- **CMM 2006-04 para 1: SW Striped Marlin (QL):** TCC20 noted that there was an issue with the requirement to limit the number of fishing vessels 'fishing for' SW Striped Marlin south of 15°S to 2000 – 2004 levels. While paragraph 4 makes a distinction between CCMs vessels fishing for SW Striped Marlin and those taking that species as bycatch, different views were expressed as to whether 'fishing for' meant a targeted fishery or whether 'fishing for' included where SW Striped Marlin were caught as a bycatch. Some members considered that CMM Review implied that the whole CMM needed to be reviewed, whereas Audit Point Review provided an avenue to review the obligation. TCC20 assessed the obligation as 'Audit Point Review' on the understanding that this does not imply the audit point necessarily has to be changed, but that the interpretation of the obligation requires clarification. TCC20 agreed that this issue would be considered further in plenary under Agenda item 8.1.

26. In addition, TCC20 recommended to WCPFC21 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 RY2023 assessments are set out in Appendix 1. Consistent with the Final Compliance

Monitoring Reports for 2022, 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. TCC20 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 required further consideration by the Commission.

- **CMM 2012-03 02 (QL):** Some CCMs provided the background to this provision and the original exemption from the 5% observer coverage for fisheries fishing for fresh fish beyond the national jurisdiction in area N 20°N. This raised the ongoing relationship between the 5% observer coverage requirement in CMM 2012-03 and CMM 2018-05. An additional difficulty is that WCPFC data requirements do not capture information which specifies if the vessel is catching fish for fresh or frozen landing. Some CCMs questioned the applicability of CMM 2012-03 in light of the broader observer requirements and the reasons for the original exemption for the fishery. There were differing views on whether this was ‘CMM Review’ or ‘Audit Point Review’. TCC20 took no decision on this and maintained the approach adopted in the dCMR.
- **CMM 2018-06 11 (RP):** There were different approaches taken to the requirement to report extraordinary circumstances as to why IMO or LR number is not able to be obtained. TCC20 noted the requirement in paragraph 6 of CMM 2018-06 to have an IMO number. If there is no number, paragraph 11 of the CMM requires the reporting of extraordinary circumstances. Some CCMs provided explanations as to why IMO numbers were not obtained, and other CCMs considered that administrative reasons for non-compliance were not ‘extraordinary circumstances’. TCC20 agreed that vessels fishing beyond the flag CCMs waters in the Convention Area should have an IMO number, and recommended that the Commission consider 1) developing a new audit point for CMM 2018-06 paragraph 6(s) and 2) provide clarity on the obligation in paragraph 11 of CMM 2018-06 and its Audit Point.
- **CMM 2018-06 18 (IM):** TCC20 agreed with the Secretariat’s interpretation that the application of the obligation to prohibit landings in ports or transshipments to vessels not on the RFV, is not limited to CCMs with ports in the Convention Area. TCC20 clarified that the obligation is applicable to all CCMs with ports where fish caught in the Convention Area may be landed or transhipped.
- **CMM 2021-01 25 (QL):** TCC20 noted that there were a number of discrepancies between the data provided by CCMs and that verified by the SPC on high seas purse seine effort. TCC20 encouraged CCMs to continue to work with SPC to resolve any such discrepancies.
- **CMM 2021-02 04 (QL):** Some CCMs noted that there had been exceptional upsurge in bycatch of Pacific bluefin tuna within their EEZs, which resulted in two CCMs exceeding their existing limits under the CMM 2021-02. These limits had been adopted when the Pacific bluefin tuna

was in a poor state. TCC20 noted the Northern Committee has considered more appropriate arrangements for the management of Pacific bluefin tuna, including bycatch fisheries in the Southern Hemisphere, which will be considered by the WCPFC21.

VI. REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING

29. 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 2014-02 9a <i>Fishing vessels comply with Commission standards including being fitted with ALC/MTU that meet requirements</i>	Implementation	Fiji	Capacity Assistance Needed (RY2023)
CMM 2014-02 9a VMS SSPs 2.8 <i>Provision of ALC/MTU 'VTAF' data</i>	Report	Fiji	Capacity Assistance Needed (RY2023)
CMM 2018-05 Annex C 06 <i>CCMs shall achieve 5% coverage of the effort in each fishery under the jurisdiction of the Commission</i>	Report	Vanuatu	Capacity Assistance Needed (RY2023)
CMM 2018-06 09 <i>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</i>	Report	Fiji	Capacity Assistance Needed (RY2023)

30. Some areas of capacity assistance were identified by certain CCMs in their Annual Report Part II 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-TCC20-2024-28**).

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 small island developing state and SIDS are the recipients of such assistances.</p> <p>French Polynesia: FP is a developing territory.</p> <p>Indonesia is included 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</p>

Obligation	Capacity assistance requested by CCMs in their Annual Report Part 2 covering 2023 reporting year
	<p>Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands. This collaboration underscores Indonesia's dedication to fostering sustainable development and environmental conservation in small island nations. 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 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>RMI is a SIDS with limited capacity and we expect continued cooperation and assistance from non-SIDS CCMs in our ongoing capacity building needs and efforts</p> <p>Nauru will continue to implement this measure where possible through FSMA and other arrangements</p> <p>New Caledonia is one of the SIDS and territories and has received no assistance in this category in 2023. New Caledonia neither received any request in this regard in 2023.</p> <p>PNG: fully recognizes the SIDs and territories special requirements in the Convention Area in implementing this measure and other applicable measures and shall request assistance if and when required.</p> <p>Samoa as a SIDS have not sought or requested any assistance in accordance with this CMM in the reported year</p> <p>Tonga one of the SIDS countries but it cooperates with regional and sub-regional initiatives to support the development of SIDS fisheries. Tonga is the recipient of the non-SIDs country assistance.</p> <p>Vanuatu cooperates with other SIDS+T and non-SIDS directly and through the Commission to assist SIDS+T develop our fisheries. Example is the work on SPA, through the SPG group, FFA and through the WCPFC SPA IWG.</p>

Obligation	Capacity assistance requested by CCMs in their Annual Report Part 2 covering 2023 reporting year
<p>CMM 2013-07 Paras 04-05 Capacity development for personnel</p>	<p>FSM is a small developing state and SIDS are the recipients of such assistance. FSM has received capacity development assistance provided through regional and sub-regional programs.</p> <p>Fiji did not make a submission for 2024; however Fiji needs training and attachments in the following areas: 1. WCPFC MCS data analysis; 2. Training on Commission VMS; 3. CMR</p> <p>French Polynesia: FP is a developing territory.</p> <p>Indonesia (as per above response for 01-03)</p> <p>Kiribati is a SIDS.</p> <p>RMI is a SIDS with limited capacity and we expect continued cooperation and assistance from non-SIDS CCMs in our ongoing capacity building needs and efforts</p> <p>Nauru will continue to support this measure and implement where possible such as FMSA arrangement and other arrangements</p> <p>New Caledonia is one of the SIDS and territories and has received no assistance in this category in 2023. New Caledonia neither received any request in this regard in 2023.</p> <p>PNG has identified and seek assistance to facilitate workshops on Compliance Case File Management.</p> <p>Vanuatu: As mentioned earlier, requests have been submitted for assistance on observer EM related training and support.</p>
<p>CMM 2013-07 Paras 06-07 Assistance with technology transfers</p>	<p>FSM: Collaborating with other SIDS on the development of technology including EM/ER and other digital transformation.</p> <p>Fiji has progressed with initial training and implementation towards 100% vessel coverage on e-reporting and continues to work with SPC that provide the backend support in-country issues experienced during the phase of implementation.</p> <p>Indonesia (as per above response for 01-03)</p> <p>Kiribati as small island developing states depend much on technology assistance from regional agencies and development partners.</p> <p>RMI is a SIDS with limited capacity and we expect continued cooperation and assistance from non-SIDS CCMs in our ongoing capacity building needs and efforts</p> <p>PNG is yet to identify technology needs and request for assistance. (Labor Standards / Electronic Reporting)</p> <p>Nauru supports the transferring of fisheries technology to accelerate the social and economic development of SIDS/</p> <p>New Caledonia is one of the SIDS and territories and has received no assistance in this category in 2023. New Caledonia neither received any request in this regard in 2023.</p>

Obligation	Capacity assistance requested by CCMs in their Annual Report Part 2 covering 2023 reporting year
	<p>Samoa has not provided or requested for any assistance as per CMM 2013-07 19 in the reported year, however, Samoa will liaise with the relevant organizations when assistance is needed</p> <p>Vanuatu: welcomes assistance relating to fisheries science and technology and with the aim of accelerating the social and economic development of VU. Anticipating more capacity assistance on other areas to ensure CCM personnel are well versed with obligations and related requirements. This includes training of personnel on VMS and E-PSMA requirements. Given the broader definition of Technology Transfers, it would be more on the intellectual side, whereby Secretariat provides capacity assistance, enhancing capabilities such as understanding E-PSMA, Bio-economics, VMS gaps etc. The FFA Secretariat also provided technological support work relating to data, VMS and other related matters.</p>
<p>CMM 2013-07 Paras 08-09 Assistance in areas of fisheries conservation and management</p>	<p>French Polynesia: FP is a developing territory.</p> <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>RMI is a SIDS with limited capacity and we expect continued cooperation and assistance from non-SIDS CCMs in our ongoing capacity building needs and efforts</p> <p>Nauru will continue to support this measure and assist SIDS where possible to implement their Commission obligations and ensure the collection and analysis of fisheries data</p> <p>New Caledonia is one of the SIDS and territories and has received no assistance in this category in 2023. New Caledonia neither received any request in this regard in 2023.</p> <p>PNG: Adopted CMMs that are applicable and consistent to the national obligations and existing fishery.</p> <p>Samoa is considered as SIDS Country and did not utilize any assistance for this CMM however, Samoa plans to liaise with relevant organisations to seek assistance</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>Vanuatu has received capacity assistance on this and also has the opportunity to still assist SIDS, territories on areas such as data sharing, verification through TUFFMAN 2 systems in accordance with data sharing requirements as per relevant instruments and participate in MCS operations, surveillance and monitoring.</p>
<p>CMM 2013-07 Paras 10-11 Assistance in the</p>	<p>FSM: participation in regional/sub-regional fora on MCS. FSM's joint cooperation efforts amongst the FFA membership in maritime surveillance. FSM's participation in implementations of new CMM's, bilateral arrangements to implement</p>

Obligation	Capacity assistance requested by CCMs in their Annual Report Part 2 covering 2023 reporting year
areas of Monitoring, Control and surveillance	<p>ROP, transshipment monitoring, CDS, EM/ER, PSM, FAD tracking and sharing MCS data when necessary.</p> <p>Indonesia (as per above response for 01-03)</p> <p>Kiribati: As small island state with only one patrol boat to monitor three separated EEZ. Kiribati greatly need assistance from developed partners to assist in both aerial and surface surveillance coverage.</p> <p>RMI is a SIDS with limited capacity and we expect continued cooperation and assistance from non-SIDS CCMs in our ongoing capacity building needs and efforts</p> <p>Nauru will continue to support this measure and ensuring SIDS/T participates in regional and sub-regional MCS activities through FFA and PNA programs</p> <p>New Caledonia is one of the SIDS and territories and has received no assistance in this category in 2023. New Caledonia neither received any request in this regard in 2023.</p> <p>PNG: cooperates with international, regional, sub regional and bilateral arrangements to ensure effective MCS and Enforcement activities within the region such as FAO, FFA under regional surveillance programs, Ship Rider Agreement and other bilateral Arrangements including MCS exchange programs.</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 if needed.</p> <p>Tonga: participates in sea monitoring control and surveillance and also enforcement activities through bilateral arrangements with territories in the Convention area. Tonga was involved in regional surveillance patrol operation Ika Moana, Kukuruku by providing Navy support Unit Voea Ngahau Koula.</p> <p>The National Monitoring Control Committee (MCC), includes the Port Authority, Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Department, Police Department, Customs Department, and the Navy. The MCC Centre is established by the committee and is housed at Navy Station. MCC conducts a national monitoring within our EEZ once per quarter. Aerial surveillance was provided by FFA in all quarters during the reporting period, and no offenses were reported.</p> <p>The New Zealand Government has a bilateral agreement with Tonga on Aerial Surveillance during the Tuimoana Operation through the NTSA System. During the reporting period, Tonga participated in SPC/FFA regional training for observers, observers refresh training, and newly recruited 10 observers on board, SPC conducted bio-sampling training with observers and staff. Few staff join Certificate IV on Coastal and Aquaculture, Diploma on Investigation and Prosecution Cert, Certificate Level IV on Fisheries Enforcement and Compliance, and Law of the Seas Courses.</p> <p>SPC also conducted training on e-reporting basically for data collection through OLLO, Onboard, and onshore, TAILS, and Close Kin Mark Recapture Sampling training, and SPC also conducted training the Science Division on stock assessment for sea cucumbers. FFA financially supported Tonga in conducting the e-</p>

Obligation	Capacity assistance requested by CCMs in their Annual Report Part 2 covering 2023 reporting year
	<p>PSM training and Tonga was the first country to implement the e-PSM, Dockside Boarding, NTSA training, and Aerial Surveillance Training.</p> <p>Vanuatu actively participated in numerous regional operations on surveillance and monitoring, both assets and personnel as required by mandate of such engagements. This includes 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>CMM 2013-07 Paras 12-18 support for the Domestic Fisheries Sector and Tuna-fisheries related businesses and market access</p>	<p>FSM: PNA Market related initiatives like the development of MSC processes currently in place, implementation of CDS and PSM, and FSM's collaboration with importing CCM's.</p> <p>Fiji has a 100% domestic tuna sector. As such, 2023 was focused on getting our fleets and processing plants back to full operation. As part of Fiji's 2023 support towards the tuna sector, Government allocated 90,000 USD to support markets access for MSC certification. Additionally, to boost and streamline fish processing, Fiji has begun work digitalise vessel arrivals and catch verification to support catch verification process and market demands. There is also an assessment and review of internal processors to ensure that appropriate activities are developed to support Fiji's domestic industry.</p> <p>French Polynesia: FP is a developing territory.</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>Nauru will continue to support and implement this measure through the FSMA arrangement and where possible and appropriate.</p> <p>New Caledonia is one of the SIDS and territories and has received no assistance in this category in 2023. New Caledonia neither received any request in this regard in 2023.</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: 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.</p> <p>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</p>

Obligation	Capacity assistance requested by CCMs in their Annual Report Part 2 covering 2023 reporting year
	<p>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.</p> <p>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, Pago Pago, 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 that 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. CCM needs capacity assistance on international market access given the rise and interest in foreign investments in fisheries.</p>

Appendix 2: 2024 Final Compliance and Monitoring Report (for 2023 activities)

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

CMM/Data Provision	Compliance or Implementation Status				2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , 5 th , 6 th , 7 th , 8 th , 9 th . Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	Capacity Assistance Needed	
<i>CMM 2004-03: Specifications for the Marking and Identification of Fishing Vessels</i>					
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Para 2</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">IM</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Fishing vessel marking and technical specifications</i></p>	Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu, Curacao, El Salvador, Liberia, Panama, Thailand	Nicaragua		Ecuador	Ecuador [2]

CMM/Data Provision	Compliance or Implementation Status				2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , 5 th , 6 th , 7 th , 8 th , 9 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	Capacity Assistance Needed	
CMM 2006-04: Conservation and Management Measure for Striped Marlin in the Southwest Pacific					
<p><i>Para 1</i> QL <i>Limit number of vessels fishing for MSL south of 15S to 2000 – 2004 levels.</i></p>	<i>Audit Point Review</i>				
CMM 2008-04: Conservation and Management Measure to Prohibit the Use of Large-Scale Driftnets on the High Seas of the Convention Area					
<p><i>Para 2</i> IM <i>Measures necessary to prohibit use by their vessels of large-scale driftnets in the high seas.</i></p>	<p>Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated State of Micronesia, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu Curacao, El Salvador, Liberia Panama, Thailand</p>	<p>Philippines, Nicaragua</p>			

CMM/Data Provision	Compliance or Implementation Status				2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , 5 th , 6 th , 7 th , 8 th , 9 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	Capacity Assistance Needed	
<i>CMM 2009-03: Conservation and Management for Swordfish</i>					
<p>Para 1 QL <i>Limit number of vessels fishing for SWO south of 20S to the number in any one year between 2000-2005.</i></p>	Australia, China, European Union, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States				
<p>Para 2 QL <i>Conservation and management for swordfish</i></p>	Australia, China, European Union, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States				
<i>CMM 2009-06: Conservation and Management Measure on the Regulation of Transshipment</i>					
<p>Para 11 RP <i>Annual report on all transshipment activities covered by this Measure (including transshipment activities that occur in ports or EEZs) in accordance with the specified guidelines (Annex II)</i></p>	Australia, China, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu Panama				

CMM/Data Provision	Compliance or Implementation Status				2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , 5 th , 6 th , 7 th , 8 th , 9 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	Capacity Assistance Needed	
<p><i>Para 35 a (ii)</i> RP Flag State's notification to the Secretariat on its flag vessels that are authorized to transship on the high seas.</p>	China, Japan, Korea, Nauru, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States of America, Vanuatu Liberia, Panama, Thailand				
<p><i>Para 35 a (iii)</i> RP WCPFC Transshipment Advance Notification (including fields in Annex III).</p>	China, Japan, Korea, Chinese Taipei, Vanuatu Panama				
<p><i>Para 35 a (iv)</i> RP WCPFC Transshipment Advance Notification (including fields in Annex III).</p>	China, Japan, Korea, Chinese Taipei, Vanuatu Panama				
CMM 2010-01: Conservation Management Measure for the North Pacific Striped Marlin					
<p><i>Para 5</i> QL NP striped marlin catch limits applicable to CCMs with vessels fishing in the Convention Area north of the equator: commencing 2011</p>	China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States				

CMM/Data Provision	Compliance or Implementation Status				2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , 5 th , 6 th , 7 th , 8 th , 9 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	Capacity Assistance Needed	
<i>CMM 2012-03: Conservation and Management Measure for Implementing the ROP by vessels fishing north of 20N</i>					
<p>Para 2 QL <i>CCMs shall achieve 5% coverage of the effort of each fishery fishing for fresh fish beyond the national jurisdiction in area N 20N.</i></p>	United States		Japan		
<i>CMM 2014-02: Conservation and Management Measure for the Commission VMS</i>					
<p>Para 9(a) IM <i>Fishing vessels comply with the Commission standards for WCPFC VMS including being fitted with ALC/MTU that meet Commission requirements</i></p>	Australia, Canada, Cook Islands, China, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, United States, Curacao, El Salvador, Ecuador, Liberia, Thailand	Panama	Japan Korea Philippines	Fiji	Japan [7] Korea [2] Philippines [9]

CMM/Data Provision	Compliance or Implementation Status				2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , 5 th , 6 th , 7 th , 8 th , 9 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	Capacity Assistance Needed	
<p><i>Para 9(a) – VMS SSPs para 2.8 RP Provision of ALC/MTU 'VTAF' data</i></p>	<p>Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu Curacao, Ecuador, El Salvador, Liberia, Panama, Thailand</p>	<p>Korea Philippines</p>		<p>Fiji</p>	
CMM 2015-02: Conservation and Management Measure for South Pacific albacore					
<p><i>Para 1 QL Limit on number of vessels actively fishing for SP ALB south of 20S above 2005 or 2000-2004 levels.</i></p>	<p>Australia, China, European Union, Indonesia, Japan Korea, New Zealand, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States</p>				
<p><i>Para 4 RP Annual report of SP ALB by vessel by species.</i></p>	<p>Australia, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia,</p>				

CMM/Data Provision	Compliance or Implementation Status				2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , 5 th , 6 th , 7 th , 8 th , 9 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	Capacity Assistance Needed	
	Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Niue, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu				
<i>CMM 2017-02: Conservation and Management Measure on Minimum Standards for Port State Measures</i>					
Para 8 RP <i>Port CCMs to ensure fisheries inspections are conducted by Government Authorized Inspectors.</i>	Australia, France, Japan, New Zealand, Philippines, Solomon Islands, United States Thailand				
Para 9-10 RP <i>Minimum requirement for vessels to be inspected by Port CCMs.</i>	Australia, France, Japan, New Zealand, Philippines, Solomon Islands, United States Thailand				
Para 17 RP <i>Expected actions by Port CCMs where there is sufficient evidence of IUU fishing.</i>	Australia, France, Japan, New Zealand, Philippines, Solomon Islands, United States Thailand				
Para 19 and 21 RP <i>Requirement to notify</i>	Australia, France, Japan, New Zealand, Philippines, Solomon				

CMM/Data Provision	Compliance or Implementation Status				2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , 5 th , 6 th , 7 th , 8 th , 9 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	Capacity Assistance Needed	
<i>and maintain current Port CCM contacts with WCPFC and advise of Port State measures applying in designated ports.</i>	Island, United States Thailand				
Para 26 RP <i>Requirement to encourage use of ports of SIDS to the extent practicable.</i>	Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, France, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, New Zealand, New Caledonia, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Palau, Solomon Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Tokelau, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu, Curacao, Ecuador, El Salvador, Liberia, Nicaragua, Thailand	Vietnam			
CMM 2017-04: Conservation and Management Measure on Marine Pollution					
Para 2 IM <i>Prohibit fishing vessels from discharging any plastics (including plastic packaging, items</i>	Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia,	Ecuador Nicaragua			

CMM/Data Provision	Compliance or Implementation Status				2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , 5 th , 6 th , 7 th , 8 th , 9 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	Capacity Assistance Needed	
<i>containing plastic and polystyrene) but not including fishing gear.</i>	Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu Curacao, El Salvador, Liberia, Panama, Thailand				
Para 5 RP <i>Encourage adoption of additional measures to reduce marine pollution through retrieval of abandoned, lost or discarded fishing gear for discharge at port reception facilities and to report the location of abandoned, lost or discarded fishing gear.</i>	Australia, Canada, Cook Islands, China, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu Curacao, Ecuador, El Salvador, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama,				

CMM/Data Provision	Compliance or Implementation Status				2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , 5 th , 6 th , 7 th , 8 th , 9 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	Capacity Assistance Needed	
	Thailand				
<p>Para 8 RP Requirement to actively support SIDS and Territories through provision of adequate port facilities for receiving and appropriately disposing of waste from fishing vessels.</p>	Australia, Canada, China, European Union, Fiji, France, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu Ecuador, El Salvador	Nicaragua			
CMM 2018-03: Conservation and Management Measure to mitigate the impact of fishing for highly migratory fish stocks on seabirds					
<p>Para 01,02,06 IM Required longline mitigation measures to reduce incidental catch of seabirds applying north of 23N or south of 25S.</p>	Australia, Canada, China, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu				
<p>Para 8 RP Report on which mitigation measures are used north of 23N or south of 25S, as well as technical specifications. Subsequent years include advice on any changes.</p>	Australia, China, European Union, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Chinese Taipei, Vanuatu				
CMM 2018-04: Conservation and Management of Sea Turtles					
Para 04	Australia, Canada,	Nicaragua			

CMM/Data Provision	Compliance or Implementation Status				2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , 5 th , 6 th , 7 th , 8 th , 9 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	Capacity Assistance Needed	
<p>RP</p> <p><i>CCMs to ensure fishermen use proper mitigation and handling techniques and foster the recovery of any turtles that are incidentally captured.</i></p>	<p>China, Cook Islands, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Island, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu Ecuador, El Salvador</p>				
<p><i>Para 07d</i></p> <p>IM</p> <p><i>CCMs to ensure vessels fishing in a shallow-set manner are required to report all incidents involving sea turtles.</i></p>	<p>Australia, Canada, European Union, Fiji, Japan, New Zealand, Tonga, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu</p>				
CMM 2018-05: Conservation and Management Measure for the Regional Observer Programme					
<p><i>Para 07</i></p> <p>IM</p> <p><i>Vessels to be prepared to accept an observer from the ROP, if required.</i></p>	<p>Australia, Canada, China Cook Islands, European Union, Federated states of Micronesia, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New</p>	<p>Ecuador Nicaragua</p>			

CMM/Data Provision	Compliance or Implementation Status				2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , 5 th , 6 th , 7 th , 8 th , 9 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	Capacity Assistance Needed	
	Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States of America, Vanuatu Curacao, El Salvador, Liberia, Panama, Thailand				
<p><i>Para 09</i></p> <p>IM</p> <p><i>CCMs shall source observers for their vessels as determined by the Commission.</i></p>	Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Island, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States of America, Vanuatu Curacao, El Salvador, Liberia, Panama, Thailand	Ecuador Nicaragua			
<p><i>Annex C 06</i></p> <p>RP</p> <p><i>CCMs shall achieve 5% coverage of the effort in each fishery under</i></p>	Australia, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Fiji, Federated State of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Indonesia,			Vanuatu	

CMM/Data Provision	Compliance or Implementation Status				2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , 5 th , 6 th , 7 th , 8 th , 9 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	Capacity Assistance Needed	
<i>the jurisdiction of the Commission.</i>	Japan, Kiribati, Korea, New Caledonia New Zealand, Tonga, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States				
CMM 2018-06: Conservation and Management Measure on the Record of Fishing Vessels and Authorization to Fish					
<p>Para 02</p> <p>IM</p> <p><i>CCMs to ensure its fishing vessels only transship to/from, and provide bunkering for/ are bunkered by or otherwise supported by vessels on the RFV.</i></p>	Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Fiji, Federates States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, New Caledonia, Papua, New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu Curacao, Ecuador, El Salvador, Liberia, Panamá, Thailand	Nicaragua			
<p>Para 09</p> <p>RP</p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, China, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, French Polynesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshal Islands, Nauru, New			Fiji	

CMM/Data Provision	Compliance or Implementation Status				2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , 5 th , 6 th , 7 th , 8 th , 9 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	Capacity Assistance Needed	
	Zealand, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu Curacao, Ecuador, El Salvador, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama				
<p>Para 11 RP <i>Requirement to report extraordinary circumstances as to why IMO or LR number is not able to be obtained.</i></p>	Australia, Canada, Cook Islands, China, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Tonga Curacao, Liberia, Panama	Philippines United States			
<p>Para 17 IM <i>Flag CCM to ensure fishing vessels are on RFV is accordance with this CMM. Vessels not on RFV shall be deemed not authorized to fish for, retain on board, transship or land HMFS in Convention Area beyond the national jurisdiction of its flag State.</i></p>	Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federates States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, New Caledonia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands,	Nicaragua			

CMM/Data Provision	Compliance or Implementation Status				2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , 5 th , 6 th , 7 th , 8 th , 9 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	Capacity Assistance Needed	
	Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu Curacao, Ecuador, El Salvador, Liberia, Panama, Thailand				
<p>Para 18 IM <i>CCMs to prohibit landings in ports or transshipment to vessels not on RFV.</i></p>	Australia, Canada, Cook Islands, China, European Union, Fiji, Federated states of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu El Salvador, Liberia, Panama, Thailand Vietnam	France Curacao Ecuador Nicaragua			
CMM 2019-05: Conservation and Management Measure on Mobulid Rays caught in association with fisheries in the WCPFC Convention Area					
<p>Para 03 IM <i>Prohibit targeted fishing or intentional setting on mobulid rays.</i></p>	Australia, Canada, Cook Islands, China, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia,	United States Ecuador Nicaragua			

CMM/Data Provision	Compliance or Implementation Status				2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , 5 th , 6 th , 7 th , 8 th , 9 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	Capacity Assistance Needed	
	French Polynesia, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, Vanuatu El Salvador				
<i>Para 04-06,08,10</i> IM <i>Prohibit retaining/transshipping /storing/landing mobulid rays.</i>	Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, Vanuatu Curacao, Ecuador, El Salvador, Liberia, Panama		United States Nicaragua		United States[3] Nicaragua[3]

CMM/Data Provision	Compliance or Implementation Status				2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , 5 th , 6 th , 7 th , 8 th , 9 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	Capacity Assistance Needed	
CMM 2019-07: Conservation Management Measure for the Establishment of a List of IUU Vessels for the WCPFC					
<p>Para 22 RP <i>CCMs shall take all necessary non-discriminatory measures, including under their applicable legislation, to take certain actions in respect of vessels listed on the WCPFC IUU Vessel List.</i></p>	<p>Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu Curacao, Ecuador, El Salvador, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Thailand, Viet Nam</p>				
CMM 2021-01: Conservation and Management Measure for Tropical Tuna					
<p>Para 24 QL <i>Purse seine EEZ limits (for skipjack, yellowfin and bigeye tuna) and advice from other coastal CCMs of EEZ limits to be applied.</i></p>	<p>Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Niue, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Philippines, Samoa, Tonga, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu</p>		<p>Wallis and Futuna</p>		<p>Wallis and Futuna [7]</p>

CMM/Data Provision	Compliance or Implementation Status				2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , 5 th , 6 th , 7 th , 8 th , 9 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	Capacity Assistance Needed	
<p>Para 25 QL <i>High seas purse seine effort limits applying 20N to 20S.</i></p>	China, European Union, Indonesia, Japan, Korea New Zealand, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States Ecuador, El Salvador		Nicaragua		
<p>Para 37 QL <i>Bigeye longline annual catch limits for 2021-2023, with adjustment to be made for any overage.</i></p>	China, Indonesia Japan, Korea, Chinese Taipei, United States				
<p>Para 40 QL <i>Bigeye longline catch limits by flag for certain other members which caught less than 2000t in 2004.</i></p>	Australia, Canada, European Union, New Zealand, Philippines				
<p>Para 42 QL <i>Limit by flag on number of purse seine vessels >24m with freezing capacity between 20N and 20S.</i></p>	Australia, Canada, China, European Union, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States, Ecuador, El Salvador		Nicaragua		

CMM/Data Provision	Compliance or Implementation Status				2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , 5 th , 6 th , 7 th , 8 th , 9 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	Capacity Assistance Needed	
<p>Para 44 QL <i>Limit by flag on number of longline vessels with freezing capacity targeting bigeye above the current level (applying domestic quotas are exempt).</i></p>	China, Japan, Korea, New Zealand Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States				
<p>Para 45 QL <i>Limit by flag on number of ice-chilled longline vessels targeting 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).</i></p>	China, Japan, Philippines, United States				
<p>Att 2 03 RP <i>Philippines vessels Entry/Exit reports for HSP1-SMA.</i></p>			Philippines		Philippines [5]

CMM/Data Provision	Compliance or Implementation Status				2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , 5 th , 6 th , 7 th , 8 th , 9 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	Capacity Assistance Needed	
CMM 2021-02: Conservation and Management Measure for Pacific Bluefin Tuna					
<p><i>Para 2</i> QL Total effort by vessels for Pacific Bluefin limited to 2002 - 2004 levels in Area north of 20N.</p>	Australia, Canada China, Japan Korea, New Zealand Philippines, Chinese Taipei United States				
<p><i>Para 3</i> QL Pacific bluefin tuna catch limits for Japan, Korea and Chinese Taipei applying from 2022.</p>	Japan, Korea, Chinese Taipei				
<p><i>Para 04</i> QL Pacific Bluefin 30kg or larger catch limits, by flag for certain other members.</p>	Canada, China, European Union, Philippines, United States		Australia, New Zealand		
CMM 2022-04: Conservation and Management Measure for Sharks					
<p><i>Para 25</i> RP Report on Implementation of CMM 2022-04 Sharks (Part 2 Annual Report).</p>	Australia, Canada, Cook Islands, China, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, France, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan				

CMM/Data Provision	Compliance or Implementation Status				2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , 5 th , 6 th , 7 th , 8 th , 9 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	Capacity Assistance Needed	
	Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu Curacao, Ecuador, El Salvador, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Thailand				
<i>Para 25 DL Report on Implementation of CMM 2022-04 Sharks (Part 2 Annual Report)</i>	Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, France, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu Curacao, Ecuador, El Salvador, Liberia, Panama, Thailand	Niue, Nicaragua			

CMM/Data Provision	Compliance or Implementation Status				2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , 5 th , 6 th , 7 th , 8 th , 9 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	Capacity Assistance Needed	
Scientific Data to be provided					
<i>Section 01</i> <i>Estimate of Annual Catches</i> RP	Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu Ecuador, El Salvador				

CMM/Data Provision	Compliance or Implementation Status				2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , 5 th , 6 th , 7 th , 8 th , 9 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	Capacity Assistance Needed	
<p><i>Section 02 number of vessels active</i> RP</p>	<p>Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Fiji, French Polynesia, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu Ecuador, El Salvador</p>				

CMM/Data Provision	Compliance or Implementation Status				2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , 5 th , 6 th , 7 th , 8 th , 9 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	Capacity Assistance Needed	
<p><i>Section 03</i> <i>operational level</i> <i>catch and effort</i> <i>Data</i> RP</p>	<p>Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu Ecuador, El Salvador</p>			Indonesia	Indonesia [8]

CMM/Data Provision	Compliance or Implementation Status				2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , 5 th , 6 th , 7 th , 8 th , 9 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	Capacity Assistance Needed	
<p><i>Section 05 size composition data</i> RP</p>	<p>Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Indonesia Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Palau, Solomon Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu, El Salvador</p>	<p>Ecuador</p>			