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TECHNICAL AND COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE

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LIST OF CAPACITY ASSISTANCE REQUESTS AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PLANS

WCPFC-TCC21-2025-11

8 September 2025

Submitted by the Secretariat

Purpose

1. This paper provides a summary of Capacity Assistance Needs (CANs) identified by CCMs in this year's Annual Report Part 2 (ARPt2) submissions and draft Compliance Monitoring Report (dCMR) replies. It also indicates CCMs submissions on Capacity Development Plans ([CMM 2023-04](#) paragraphs 16 – 18) where these were included in responses to the dCMR. The information reflects CCMs reporting as of 3 September 2025.

Background

2. As in previous years, and in accordance with CMM 2023-04, CCMs may provide indications of areas where assistance is needed in their responses in Annual Report Part 2 and in replies to their draft CMR.¹
3. In addition, for a SIDS or Participating Territory, or Indonesia or the Philippines to be considered as 'Capacity Assistance Needed' through the Compliance Monitoring Scheme process, a Capacity Development Plan also needs to be submitted.²

¹ CMM 2023-04 paragraph 29 (ii, iii)

² A template prepared by the Secretariat for Capacity Development Plans may be accessed [here](#).

CMM 2021-03 paragraph 16 and 17:

16. *Notwithstanding paragraph 4, where a SIDS or Participating Territory, or Indonesia or the Philippines cannot meet a particular obligation that is being assessed, due to a lack of capacity, that CCM shall provide a Capacity Development Plan to the Secretariat with their draft Compliance Monitoring Report (dCMR), that:*

- (i) *clearly identifies and explains what is preventing that CCM from meeting that obligation;*
- (ii) *identifies the capacity assistance needed to allow that CCM to meet that obligation;*
- (iii) *estimates the costs and/or technical resources associated with such assistance, including, if possible, funding and technical assistance sources where necessary;*
- (iv) *sets out an anticipated timeframe in which, if the identified assistance needs are provided, that CCM will be able to meet that obligation.*

17. *The CCM may work together with the Secretariat to draft the Capacity Development Plan. This plan shall be attached to that CCM's comments to the dCMR.*

[Link to the Strategic Investment Plan](#)

4. At its regular annual meeting in December 2018, the Commission agreed to several decisions that formalized the link between the WCPFC [Strategic Investment Plan](#) (SIP)³ and CCM-requested Capacity Assistance Needs and Capacity Development Plans once referenced in the provisional CMR.⁴
5. Since 2019, the [Implementation of Article 30 of the Convention](#) webpage on the WCPFC website has been maintained by the Secretariat. Copies of each year's updated SIP and past years' CMM 2013-07 annual reports for all CCMs may be accessed from this page.⁵

Obligations where assistance needs were identified

6. The 2024 SIP includes a list of Capacity Assistance Need areas from the [Final CMR](#) covering 2023 activities (see **Table 1** below). The Secretariat confirms that four CCMs provided replies in their 2024 Annual Report Part 2 where each had been rated in the Final Compliance Monitoring Report as "Capacity Assistance Needed". (Refer to **TCC21-2025-AR Pt2** and **TCC21-2025-dCMR04**)
7. The 2024 SIP also includes a list of additional areas of capacity assistance identified by CCMs in their Annual Report Part 2 covering the 2023 reporting year, and that were outside the scope of the list of obligations to be assessed through the CMS in 2024. Some capacity assistance needs were initially reported in 2018 and **Table 2**, below, reflects a notation of # to indicate a continuing need in 2023 reporting year.
8. At the time of writing, no CCMs have submitted nor indicated that a new Capacity Development Plan will be developed for consideration by TCC21.
9. **Table 3** presents the responses from developing members and participating territories in the 2025 Annual Report (Part 2) on CMM 2013-07, and indicates where capacity assistance needs were identified and/or addressed. **Table 3** also collates notes from responses by developing members and participating territories in their ARPt2 on areas where assistance was received in response to their

³ At WCPFC15, the Commission approved the 2018 Strategic Investment Plan as a means to target investment to address the priority needs as identified by developing states, including effective participation. The Commission agreed that this Plan would be updated annually by the Secretariat for approval by the Commission and that the Secretariat would report to the Commission on implementation of the Strategic Investment Plan each year.

⁴ The relevant agreed decisions from WCPFC15 Summary Report were:

154. The Commission approved the 2018 Strategic Investment Plan as a means to target investment to address the priority needs as identified by developing states, including effective participation. (Attachment F). The Commission agreed that this Plan would be updated annually by the Secretariat for approval by the Commission and that the Secretariat would report to the Commission on implementation of the Strategic Investment Plan each year.

155. The Commission agreed to make any capacity assistance needs identified in the provisional Compliance Monitoring Report and in Part 2 reports (as may be agreed by TCC each year to be contained in the Executive Summary of the Provisional Compliance Monitoring Report), public domain data that will inform annual updates of the Strategic Investment Plan.

⁵ Since April 2024, Authorised CCM users may access copies of all CCMs Annual Report Part 2 responses via the Reporting tab on the WCPFC's Monitoring and Evaluation Incorporating Conservation and Management Measures webpage | <https://cmm.wcpfc.int/>

capacity assistance needs. The complete set of CMM 2013-07 annual reports for all CCMs for reporting year 2024 is contained in [TCC21 Working Paper 12](#).⁶

10. Information about the Secretariat's support to CCMs, as well as current and future priorities to support CCMs in relation to technical and compliance matters and annual reporting is provided in [TCC21 Working paper 22](#).

Recommendation

11. TCC21 is invited to:
 - a. consider the capacity assistance needs listed in **Tables 1 - 3** of this paper, noting that other needs may be identified by CCMs during TCC21's review of the draft CMR to support the development of the Provisional Compliance Monitoring Report; and
 - b. provide the Secretariat with guidance and feedback on whether any additional information should be included in future updates of this paper.

⁶ Copies of past years CMM 2013-07 annual reports for all CCMs may be accessed from <https://www.wcpfc.int/implementation-article-30-convention>

Table 1. List of Capacity Assistance Needs from the 2024 Final Compliance Monitoring Report covering 2023 activities⁷

<p>Indonesia Scientific data provision (SciData03)</p>	<p>Capacity Assistance Needed (RY2016, RY2017, RY2018, RY2019, RY2020, RY2021, RY2022, RY2023)</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>Vanuatu Requirements in the event of unintentional encircling of cetaceans in the purse seine net, including incident reporting requirements (CMM 2011-03 paragraph 2)</p>	<p>Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2022)</p> <p>Capacity Assistance Completed (CMR RY2023)</p>	<p>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.</p>

⁷ These were identified in paragraph 5 of the 2024 WCPFC Strategic Investment Plan and paragraph 15 of the 2024 Final Compliance Monitoring Report covering 2023 activities

<p>Indonesia Annual report on estimated number of releases and status upon release of oceanic whitetip sharks (CMM 2011-04 paragraph 3)</p> <p>Indonesia Annual report on estimated number of releases and status upon release of silky sharks (CMM 2013-08 paragraph 3)</p>	<p>Capacity Assistance Needed (RY2019, RY2020, RY2021, RY2022, RY2023)</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Fiji implementation of requirements to ensure that fishing vessels comply with Commission standards including being fitted with ALC/MTU that meet WCPFC VMS requirements</p>	<p>Capacity Assistance Needed (RY2023)</p>	<p>Fiji reported that they have had a substantial turnover of officers responsible for undertaking/implementing this obligation. The current gap in capacity is expected to be addressed through the identification of suitable personnel, equipping the officer with appropriate equipment and training the officers in-house. Additionally, there is a need to have the officer undergo training and work attachment with the WCPFC Secretariat to allow for specific training on the implementation and reporting of the CMM. The estimated cost is around USD 15,000 and will cover for national training needs and travel and DSA cost for any work attachments that will either be done at the WCPFC Secretariat or FFA Secretariat.</p>
<p>Fiji Reporting of required ALC/MTU data in accordance with WCPFC VMS requirements</p>	<p>Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2023)</p>	
<p>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)</p>	<p>Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2020, RY2021, RY2022, RY2023)</p>	<p>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</p>

		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.
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)	Capacity Assistance Needed (RY 2018, RY2019, RY2020, RY2021, RY2022, RY2023)	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.
French Polynesia 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 6)	Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2020, RY2021, RY2022) Capacity Assistance Completed (CMR RY2023)	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.
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	Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2023)	Vanuatu reported that a high observer turnover occurred during and post COVID-19 period. To meet 5% ROP observer coverage on longline vessels technical assistance in training new observers is required. A legislative and policy framework review is also necessary to ensure targeted observer coverage rates can be met. The total estimated budget for technical assistance with legislative and policy framework and for observer training is about USD40,000 - USD60,000.
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	Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2023)	This capacity assistance need is related to the VMS-related capacity needs (<i>see comments above</i>)
Vanuatu Report to describe, where applicable, any alternative measures from those in CMM 2019-04 SHARKS which are applied by CCMs in areas under national jurisdiction (provide in Part 2 Annual Report) (CMM 2019-04 paragraph 5)	Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2021, RY2022) Capacity Assistance Completed CMR RY2023 – <i>TCC also clarified that this obligation is not applicable</i>	For the various CMM 2019-04 obligations, 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

<p>Vanuatu Implementation of 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) - including consideration of paragraph 10 endorsed alternative measures (CMM 2019-04 paragraphs 7-10)</p>	<p>Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2021, RY2022)</p> <p>Capacity Assistance Completed (CMR RY2023)</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Vanuatu Annual report on shark fins attached/alternative measures and meeting of deadline (CMM 2019-04 paragraph 11)</p>	<p>Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2021, RY2022)</p> <p>Capacity Assistance Completed (CMR RY2023) – TCC also clarified that this obligation is not applicable</p>	
<p>Vanuatu Implementation of 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)</p>	<p>Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2022)</p> <p>Capacity Assistance Completed (CMR RY2023)</p>	
<p>Vanuatu Implementation of 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)</p>	<p>Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2021, RY2022)</p> <p>Capacity Assistance Completed (CMR RY2023)</p>	
<p>Vanuatu Implementation of 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)</p>	<p>Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2021, RY2022)</p> <p>Capacity Assistance Completed CMR RY2023)</p>	
<p>Vanuatu CCMs to develop and report their management plans for longline fisheries targeting sharks in their Part 2 Annual Report (CMM 2019-04 paragraph 16)</p>	<p>Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2021, RY2022)</p> <p>Capacity Assistance Completed (CMR RY2023) – TCC also clarified that this obligation is not applicable</p>	

<p>Vanuatu Implementation of 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)</p>	<p>Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2021, RY2022)</p> <p>Capacity Assistance Completed (CMR RY2023)</p>	
<p>Vanuatu Implementation of requirement to prohibit retaining/transshipping/storing/landing oceanic whitetip & silky sharks (CMM 2019-04 paragraph 20(01))</p>	<p>Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2022)</p> <p>Capacity Assistance Completed (CMR RY2023)</p>	
<p>Vanuatu Implementation of requirement that to release oceanic whitetip & silky sharks asap (CMM 2019-04 paragraph 20(02))</p>	<p>Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2022)</p> <p>Capacity Assistance Completed (CMR RY2023)</p>	
<p>Vanuatu Implementation of requirement that if oceanic whitetip & silky sharks caught, must be given to government or discarded (CMM 2019-04 paragraph 20(03))</p>	<p>Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2021, RY2022)</p> <p>Capacity Assistance Completed (CMR RY2023)</p>	
<p>Vanuatu Implementation of prohibition for purse seine setting on whale sharks, retaining/transshipping/landing of whale sharks (CMM 2019-04 paragraph 21(01 - 07))</p>	<p>Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2021, RY2022)</p> <p>Capacity Assistance Completed (CMR RY2023)</p>	
<p>Vanuatu Report on Implementation of CMM 2019-04 Sharks (Part 2 Annual Report (CMM 2019-04 paragraph 23)</p>	<p>Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2021, RY2022)</p> <p>Capacity Assistance Completed (CMR RY2023)</p>	
<p>Vanuatu Implementation of requirements to prohibit retaining/transshipping/storing/landing mobulid rays (CMM 2019-05 paragraphs 04-06, 08,10)</p>	<p>Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2021, RY2022)</p> <p>Capacity Assistance Completed (CMR RY2023)</p>	<p>Vanuatu reported that the requirements relating to the mobulid 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</p>

		assistance is no longer required. TCC20 noted that Vanuatu had sought CAN status at TCC19 for obligations in the mobulid measure due to an understanding that its fisheries legislation was not sufficiently specific. As Vanuatu’s legislation, license terms and conditions, and monitoring and control are now considered sufficient, CAN status is no longer required.
Vanuatu Pacific bluefin required report (CMM 2020-02 paragraph 5)	Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2021) Capacity Assistance Completed (CMR RY2023)	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.
Vanuatu Pacific bluefin required report on implementation (CMM 2020-02 paragraph 11)	Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2021) Capacity Assistance Completed (CMR RY2023)	

Table 2. Excerpt from 2024 Final CMR, list of additional areas of capacity assistance identified by CCMs in their Annual Report Part 2 covering 2023 reporting year⁸

Obligation	Capacity assistance requested by CCMs in their Annual Report Part 2 covering 2023 reporting year
<p>CMM 2013-07 paragraphs 01-03 General Provisions</p>	<p>FSM is a small island developing state and SIDS are the recipients of such assistances. French Polynesia: FP is a developing territory. 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 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" 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. 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. 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. 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 Nauru will continue to implement this measure where possible through FSMA and other arrangements 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. 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. Samoa as a SIDS have not sought or requested any assistance in accordance with this CMM in the reported year 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. 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>

⁸ These were identified in paragraph 6 of the 2024 WCPFC Strategic Investment Plan and paragraph 30 of the 2024 Final Compliance Monitoring Report covering 2023 activities

Obligation	Capacity assistance requested by CCMs in their Annual Report Part 2 covering 2023 reporting year
<p>CMM 2013-07 paragraphs 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 paragraphs 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> <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>

Obligation	Capacity assistance requested by CCMs in their Annual Report Part 2 covering 2023 reporting year
<p>CMM 2013-07 paragraphs 08-09 Assistance in areas of fisheries conservation and management</p>	<p>French Polynesia FP is a developing territory. Indonesia (as per above response for 01-03) Kiribati is one of the SIDS countries depending on assistance from non-SIDS countries. 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 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 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. PNG Adopted CMMs that are applicable and consistent to the national obligations and existing fishery. 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 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. 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 paragraphs 10-11 Assistance in the areas of Monitoring, Control and surveillance</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 ROP, transshipment monitoring, CDS, EM/ER, PSM, FAD tracking and sharing MCS data when necessary. Indonesia (as per above response for 01-03) 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. 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 Nauru will continue to support this measure and ensuring SIDS/T participates in regional and sub-regional MCS activities through FFA and PNA programs 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. 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. 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. 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, Kurukuru by providing Navy support Unit Voea Ngahau Koula. 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. The New Zealand Government has a bilateral agreement with Tonga on Aerial Surveillance</p>

Obligation	Capacity assistance requested by CCMs in their Annual Report Part 2 covering 2023 reporting year
	<p>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-PSM training and Tonga was the first country to implement the e-PSM, Dockside Boarding, NTSA training, and Aerial Surveillance Training. 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 paragraphs 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 a 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 (as per above response for 01-03)</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 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</p>

Obligation	Capacity assistance requested by CCMs in their Annual Report Part 2 covering 2023 reporting year
	<p>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>
<p>CMM 2017-03 paragraphs 03-06, 11, 12 Observer Safety CMM</p>	<p>Cook Islands Assistance from FFA with this and other measures that require legislation changes #</p>

Table 3. List of additional areas of capacity assistance identified by CCMs in their Annual Report Part 2 CMM on SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS OF SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES AND TERRITORIES CMM 2013-07 reporting covering 2024 reporting year, and notes on where CCM reported that assistance was received

CMM 2013-07	Notes and types of assistance requested	Areas where assistance was received
<p>Paras 01-03 General Provisions</p>	<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. 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>	

CMM 2013-07	Notes and types of assistance requested	Areas where assistance was received
	<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 	
<p>Paras 04-05 Capacity development for personnel</p>	<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 (as per above response for 01-03)</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>Samoa has not sought any assistance as stipulated in this CMM, however, Samoa has received ongoing support and assistance from developed countries and regional agencies through bilateral and multilateral agreements.</p> <p>Vanuatu: VU is a SIDS - VU received capacity assistance through various means, both from regional organizations as well as from other CCMs. Examples include Assistance received to date are as follows: 1) Sub Regional Observer Training 2) FFA Secondment Program 3) In-country Visit from FFA Secretariat on CMR matters 4) E-PSMA In-Country Visit from FFA Secretariat - VU is anticipating and welcome more capacity assistance on other areas to ensure CCM personnel are well versed with obligations and related requirements</p>

CMM 2013-07	Notes and types of assistance requested	Areas where assistance was received
	<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) 	
<p>Paras 06-07 Assistance with technology transfers</p>	<p>Indonesia (as per above response for 01-03)</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>	<p>FSM is SIDS and a recipient of such assistance and continues collaboration with other SIDS with technological development in programs such as the Electronic Reporting and Electronic Monitoring.</p> <p>Fiji currently implements 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>Tonga is one of the SIDS countries, and therefore this obligation is not applicable. Tonga's national capacity does not provide the ability to assist the capacity development of other SIDS. Tonga is the recipient of capacity development assistance. According to the Fisheries Management Act 2002, under section 4, sub-section (j), ...it promotes and conducts scientific research and develops appropriate technologies in support of fishery conservation and management” Through the support of donors, partners, Japan, New Zealand, and Australia governments, they financially support Tonga in conducting the bio-sampling training, observer refresh training, data collection through OLLO, onboard, and onshore,</p>

CMM 2013-07	Notes and types of assistance requested	Areas where assistance was received
		<p>TAILS, and Close Kin Mark Recapture Sampling.</p> <p>For the protection and preservation of the marine environment, Tonga ratified the MARPOL Convention and the Marine Pollution Prevention Act (MPPA) and incorporated it into the Ministry of Marine National Law. Boarding and inspection of all vessels had 100% coverage, and rubbish records must be submitted. The science division has now collected the drifting FADs and reported them to SPC.</p>
<p>Paras 08-09 Assistance in areas of fisheries conservation and management</p>	<p>Indonesia (as per above response for 01-03)</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 (as per above response for 01-03, and 04-05)</p>	<p>FSM is a SIDS and utilizes this assistance through continued participation in regional and sub-regional discussion platforms on fisheries management.</p> <p>Fiji Fiji did not undertake any High seas boarding and inspection in 2024 due to the unavailability of surface assets. Fiji however did provide asset providers (QUADS) with support on High seas areas adjacent to Fiji waters. Fiji support towards the High seas was provided during Operation NASSE in which support was rendered from Australia, New Zealand, France and the United States.</p> <p>Vanuatu: is a SIDS - VU has engagement through SPG and other capacity assistance from the secretariat.</p>
<p>Paras 10-11 Assistance in the areas of Monitoring, Control and surveillance</p>	<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 (as per above response for 01-03)</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>Fiji Under this obligation,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fiji conducted 10 ariel surveillance in 2024. This was through the support of AU and FFA ariel program. 2. For surface patrol, Fiji conducted 3 patrols, through the assistance of Fiji Navy and British Navy assets. <p>Niue has received with appreciation MCS trainings and boarding opportunities under bilateral arrangements with other SID members and also from developing members.</p> <p>Tonga Tonga is one of the SIDs countries and therefore this obligation is not applicable. According to Fisheries Management Act 2002, under section 4, sub-section (k) ..." the need to implement and enforce conservation and management measures through effective monitoring, control and surveillance".... According to the Fisheries Management</p>

CMM 2013-07	Notes and types of assistance requested	Areas where assistance was received
	<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 	<p>Act 2002, under section 61, sub-section (1), (a) a global, regional, or sub-regional fisheries organization or arrangement of which Tonga is a member, or in which Tonga is a participant, establishes procedures for boarding and inspection of vessels as provided in the Fish Stocks Agreement; 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, Kurukuru by providing Navy support Unit Voea Ngahau Koula. 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. 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. 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-PSM training and Tonga was the first country to implement the e-PSM, Dockside Boarding, NTSA training, and Aerial Surveillance Training. If we conducted the Monitoring Control and Surveillance and detected an offense, the Fisheries</p>

CMM 2013-07	Notes and types of assistance requested	Areas where assistance was received
		Management Act 2002, Section 19, sub-section (5) ... “shall be guilty of an offense and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$25,000”. Tonga has a Standard procedure for infringement and is taken up to Court.
<p>Paras 12-18 support for the Domestic Fisheries Sector and Tuna-fisheries related businesses and market access</p>	<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</p>	<p>Kiribati appreciates the assistance and support provided by development partners towards domestic fisheries related projects.</p>

CMM 2013-07	Notes and types of assistance requested	Areas where assistance was received
	<p>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, Taiwan, 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>	