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Review of Commission's Compliance with CMM 2013-06, Paragraphs 2 and 4

WCPFC-TCC22-2026-08

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Submitted by the Secretariat

Purpose

1. This paper responds to the Commission's adoption at WCPFC22 of a recommendation from TCC21¹ that:
 - a. TCC assess the Commission's compliance with paragraph 2 of [CMM 2013-06](#) by assessing how the Commission addressed and avoided any potential or actual disproportionate burden in the previous year, supported by information compiled by the Secretariat of any mitigation action taken by the Commission to any identified disproportionate burden in the previous year.
 - b. TCC annually assess the Commission's compliance with paragraph 4 of [CMM 2013-06](#) through consideration of any identified or demonstrated cases of disproportionate burden and what mitigation measures or special requirements the Commission has implemented to address the disproportionate burden, including para 4(a), (b), (c) and (d) actions, as well as any special requirement categories outlined in [CMM 2013-07](#); and the efficacy of any identified mitigation measures.
 - c. TCC conduct the compliance assessments of paragraph 2 and paragraph 4 of [CMM 2013-06](#) in the plenary CMS agenda item at TCC.

Background

2. The Commission's obligation to avoid transferring a disproportionate burden of conservation action onto developing States Parties, (in particular small island developing States, and of territories and possessions) is reflected in Article 30.2(c) of the [WCPFC Convention](#). This obligation is further expressed in [CMM 2013-06](#), paragraph 2, and in [CMM 2013-07](#), paragraph 3, and its implementation has been the focus of ongoing discussions by the Commission and its subsidiary bodies since at least WCPFC3.²

¹ See paragraphs 175 and 176 of [TCC21 Summary Report](#), dated 14 November 2025.

² See paragraphs 76 and 78 of [WCPFC3 Summary Report](#), in relation to the development of a CMM for bigeye and yellowfin tuna.

3. CCMs have been [reporting on implementation of CMM 2013-07](#) since its first year of implementation in 2014. Similarly, the implementation of [CMM 2013-06](#) has primarily been seen in the application of paragraph 3 of the CMM, which calls for the Commission to apply eight questions in the consideration of any new proposal, to determine the nature and extent of the new proposal's impact on SIDS and territories. Since the CMM's implementation in 2014, CCMs have submitted "13-06 Impact Assessments" against a range of proposals, found [HERE](#) on the WCPFC website.
4. A 2015 Commission workshop on the [Implementation of CMM 2013-06 and Disproportionate Burden](#) further explored issues related to implementation of CMM 2013-06. Among the [workshop's outcomes](#), participants agreed that, "...CMM 2013-06 will continue to be [a] the primary basis for the immediate future for the Commission to assess whether a proposed CMM will create and/or avoid a disproportionate burden on one or more SIDS. (SIDS includes territories) Noting that CCMs agreed that further discussion regarding the implementation of CMM 2013-06 was necessary."
5. The need for the Commission to avoid the transfer of disproportionate burden to SIDS and territories has continued to feature throughout Commission discussions since the adoption of CMM 2013-06 and CMM 2013-07, including by subsidiary bodies and intersessional working groups. In 2023, the Commission endorsed a recommendation from its intersessional working group (IWG) on the Compliance Monitoring Scheme (CMS) that the TCC review and assess the Commission's implementation of, and compliance with, CMM 2013-06 for the previous calendar year, and that this be a standing TCC agenda item relating to the Special Requirements of Developing States³.
6. For ease of reference, paragraphs 2 and 4 of [CMM 2013-06](#) follow:

Paragraph 2: The Commission shall ensure that any conservation and management measures do not result in transferring, directly or indirectly, a disproportionate burden of conservation action onto SIDS and territories.

Paragraph 4: In cases where the transfer of a disproportionate burden of conservation action has been demonstrated by a SIDS or territory, CCMs shall cooperate, to mitigate the burden for the implementation by the relevant SIDS and territories of specific obligations including through:

- a. Phased or delayed implementation of specific obligations;
- b. Exemption of specific obligations;
- c. Proportional or rotational implementation;
- d. Establishment of a compensatory funding mechanism in accordance with the financial regulations of the Commission.

TCC20 Consideration of Approach to Assessment of CMM 2013-06 (in 2024)

7. The Secretariat submitted a paper to TCC20 to assist in its consideration of the new standing agenda item, contained in [WCPFC-TCC20-2024-30](#). This paper proposed an approach for assessing paragraphs 2 and 4 of CMM 2013-06, summarized as follows:

³ See paragraph 753(a) of [WCPFC20 Summary Record Rev01](#).

- a. **Paragraph 2:** This obligation is a collective obligation on the Commission, categorized as an IMPLEMENTATION obligation. IMPLEMENTATION obligations are to be assessed through confirmation that the CCM has adopted nationally binding measures to implement the obligation, and that the CCM has a system in place to monitor and ensure compliance.⁴

Assessing implementation of this obligation is partially dependent on whether a determination is made by a SIDS or territory CCM that a disproportionate burden exists, pursuant to paragraph 4 of the CMM. The approach offered by the Secretariat was that where a SIDS or territory demonstrated a transfer of disproportionate burden, as reflected in official statements or meeting records, the assessment of the Commission's collective implementation of the obligation would focus on reviewing any mitigating actions taken by the Commission to address these instances.

- b. **Paragraph 4:** Also, an IMPLEMENTATION obligation, paragraph 4 provides SIDS and territories with a mechanism to raise concerns about the transfer of disproportionate burden of conservation action that might occur as a result of a new conservation and management measure. Where disproportionate burden is demonstrated, CCMs are required to take action to mitigate the burden of implementation on the SIDS or territory (or group thereof) that raised the concern.

Disproportionate burden is usually identified during negotiations on new or amended CMMs. The final Commission outcomes, such as adjusted obligations, mitigation measures, or rejection of a proposal, can indicate how any identified burden was addressed. In addition, the CMS and Annual Report Part 2 processes provide opportunities for addressing disproportionate burden where identified by SIDS and territories, as well as Indonesia and the Philippines, including through submission of a Capacity Development Plan.

The approach offered by the Secretariat is to focus TCC's assessment on the mitigating action taken by the Commission in response to instances where SIDS and territories have identified where disproportionate burden resulted from a decision or had the potential to result from a decision under consideration.

8. FFA members noted at TCC20 that the obligation in paragraph 2 includes a role for the Commission, citing the example that any non-compliance by SIDS over time might be an indication that disproportionate burden exists. The FFA member intervention made a link to assistance mechanisms and ensuring that where necessary, these mechanisms were established and activated to assist SIDS and territories.⁵ Similarly, FFA members considered that mitigation measures identified against paragraph 4 should also respond to obligations where SIDS and territories were non-compliant over time.
9. TCC20 decided not to conduct an assessment of the Commission's implementation of paragraphs 2 and 4 of CMM 2013-06 and requested that the Commission task TCC21 to further consider this issue.

⁴ As prescribed by paragraph 8(ii) of [CMM 2023-04](#) on the Compliance Monitoring Scheme.

⁵ See paragraph 530 of [TCC20 Summary Report](#).

TCC21 Consideration of Commission Compliance with CMM 2013-06

10. Further discussions at TCC21 resulted in a refined audit point for paragraph 1 of CMM 2013-06, and the development of a reporting template to capture a range of activities and support by non-SIDS, without duplicating existing reporting required by CMM 2013-07. Subsequently, at WCPFC22, the Commission adopted a reporting template⁶ prepared by the WCPFC Secretariat, with reporting against this template commencing in the 2026 reporting year. It is important to note that the reporting template deliberately excluded reporting related to disproportionate burden, as this is covered in TCC's standing agenda item relating to paragraphs 2 and 4 of CMM 2013-06.
11. TCC21 further recommended an assessment approach to paragraphs 2 and 4, based on [WCPFC-2024-TCC20-30](#), covered in greater detail in the next section.

TCC22 Assessment of Commission Compliance with CMM 2013-06, Paragraphs 2 and 4

12. It is recognized that expressions of disproportionate burden are not always explicit. Likewise, an explicit acknowledgement that a decision does not create or result in disproportionate burden rarely exists in Commission records. To minimize subjectivity and ambiguity, the Secretariat has taken a practical approach in its consideration of what information could reasonably be included to inform an assessment of compliance with the obligation to “avoid transfer of disproportionate burden”, and this is contained in **Table 1**.
13. The information included in **Table 1** relies on statements⁷ by SIDS and territories in 2024 expressing concerns about the creation of disproportionate burden, and the corresponding outcome of those discussions as indicators of whether disproportionate burden has been addressed. It responds to the TCC21 recommended assessment approach by including both the identification of disproportionate burden and the mitigation measures or special requirements that the Commission has implemented to address the disproportionate burden.⁸ This approach is considered as the clearest and most transparent way to understand where disproportionate burden may have occurred or had the potential to occur, and the Commission's response to minimize or prevent its occurrence.
14. Information in **Tables 2a-e** is more subjective in that it reflects requests from SIDS and territories for assistance in meeting obligations through the range of available funding and training mechanisms in WCPFC⁹. Requests for capacity and related assistance may or may not be appropriate indicators of expressions of disproportionate burden or an accurate reflection of Commission efforts to prevent or minimize those burdens. However, a discussion on **Tables 2a-e** could reasonably center on the adequacy of existing mechanisms to address requests for assistance, as determined by the recipient

⁶ See Attachment 30 of [WCPFC22 Summary Report](#).

⁷ Sourced from official WCPFC meeting reports, including subsidiary bodies and intersessional working group activities.

⁸ The mitigation measures referred to in paragraph 4 of CMM 2013-06 include a) Phased or delayed implementation of specific obligations; b) Exemption of specific obligations; c) Proportional or rotational implementation; d) Establishment of a compensatory funding mechanism in accordance with the financial regulations of the Commission.

⁹ Excluding the Japan Trust Fund (JTF), Chinese-Taipei Trust Fund (CTTF), and the Western Pacific-East Asia Project (WPEA).

of assistance, to serve as proxies for minimizing disproportionate burden on SIDS and territories. If appropriate, outcomes of this discussion could be used to consider the Commission's compliance with the obligations in paragraphs 2 and 4 of CMM 2013-06.

15. The information in **Tables 2a-e** contains assistance requests as follows:

Table 2a. Requests by SIDS and territory CCMs for capacity assistance through the Compliance Monitoring Scheme (CMS).

Table 2b. Annual Report Part 2 reporting by SIDS and territories against CMM 2013-07.

Table 2c. Activities funded through the Special Requirements Fund.

Table 2d. Capacity Needs Relating to Participation in Meetings of the WCPFC.

Table 2e. Activities funded through the Commission's budget for "Regional Capacity Building Workshop".

16. The information in **Tables 2a-e** comes through various processes and reporting mechanisms, each with specific purpose and context, but all being related to Article 30 and the special requirements of developing States. **Tables 2a-e** may therefore be seen as supporting consideration of the special requirements the Commission has implemented to address disproportionate burden consistent with the TCC21 recommended assessment approach. Much of this information is also reported through the annual Strategic Investment Plan (SIP). A determination of whether requests for assistance are reflections of disproportionate burden for purposes of an assessment of compliance with CMM 2013-06 paragraphs 2 and 4, is a matter for TCC discussion.

17. Noting the interventions by FFA at TCC20 with respect to non-compliance over time as an indication of disproportionate burden occurring, the Secretariat reviewed the three recent final Compliance Monitoring Reports (fCMR) for 2025 (covering 2024 activities), 2024 (covering 2023 activities), and 2023 (covering 2022 activities), and found the following instances of multiple-year compliance issues for the following SIDS CCMs:

RY2024	CCM*	Obligation
	Fiji (2)	CMM 2014-02 (VMS) Para 9a: Fishing vessels comply with the Commission standards for WCPFC VMS including being fitted with ALC/MTU that meet Commission requirements (IMPLEMENTATION).
RY2023	CCM*	Obligation
	Wallis and Futuna (7)	CMM 2021-01 (Tropical Tunas) Para 24: Purse seine EEZ limits (for skipjack, yellowfin and bigeye tuna) and advice from other coastal CCMs of EEZ limits to be applied (QUANTITATIVE LIMIT).

RY2022

CCM*	Obligation
Fiji (2) Nauru (2) Solomon Islands (2) Vanuatu (6)	CMM 2014-02 (VMS) Para 9a: Fishing vessels comply with the Commission standards for WCPFC VMS including being fitted with ALC/MTU that meet Commission requirements (IMPLEMENTATION).

**Number in parentheses denotes number of years with a Potential Compliance Issue.*

18. Consistent with the provisions of the CMS and with reference to the above, capacity assistance was requested by Fiji (for CMM 2014-02), with an anticipated capacity development plan (CDP) end date of June 2025.¹⁰ The outcomes of the compliance review of Reporting Years 2022, 2023, and 2024 reflect that instances of non-compliance over time by SIDS is not prevalent in recent CMRs, so this aspect is not further analyzed for purposes of TCC22's review. Instead, the CDPs and other capacity assistance requests are considered to be the main CMS-related source of information on SIDS and territory needs, as potential indicators of disproportionate burden, and these are reflected in **Tables 2a-e** for TCC22 consideration.
19. Several CMMs impose specific requirements to avoid disproportionate burden or the provisions of assistance to manage the burden of implementation. In particular, the interim skipjack management procedure ([CMM 2025-03](#)), harvest strategies ([CMM 2022-03](#)), and port state measures ([CMM 2017-02](#)) all include a specific requirement to avoid disproportionate burden or take measures to mitigate the burden.¹¹ Although the assessment of such provisions was not referred to at TCC21, consideration could be given by TCC to these CMMs in future assessments.

Recommendations:

20. TCC22 is invited to:
 - a. determine whether the information contained in **Table 1** and **Tables 2a-e** is sufficient for conducting an assessment of compliance by the Commission with paragraphs 2 and 4 of CMM 2013-06, and if deemed sufficient, make an appropriate compliance assessment.
 - b. note that a review of the Commission's implementation of Article 30 of the WCPF Convention is underway in 2026 with an expected completion date of 30 June 2027, and that the outcomes of the review may influence TCC's assessment of compliance with CMM 2013-06.

¹⁰ Fiji's CDP will be reviewed at TCC22 during its review of the 2025 draft Compliance Monitoring Report.

¹¹ Other CMMs refer more generally to the need to avoid a disproportionate burden in the Preamble to the measure.

Table 1. Log of expressions¹² of Disproportionate Burden by SIDS and Territories in 2024 and Corresponding Actions in 2025

2024 Expression				2025 Outcome
#	CCM(s)	Disproportionate Burden statement	Document	Response by the Commission or CCM(s)
1	South Pacific Group	<u>Re: South Pacific albacore Management Procedure</u> : expressed concern that management procedures with higher levels of catch associated with them would place a disproportionate burden on SIDS with domestic fleets and national fisheries.	WCPFC21 Summary Report , para 403	Commission adopted a Management Procedure (HCR7) contained in CMM 2025-01 for SP Albacore that was considered by SIDS and territories as meeting their needs with respect to maintaining long term stability of the stock.
2	South Pacific Group and Australia	<u>Re: South Pacific albacore Management Procedure</u> : noted importance of SP-ALB southern longline fisheries and need for robust management arrangements to support sustainability, ecosystem, economic, and social objectives; noted challenges but importance of not delaying progress and recognizing opportunity to ensure an MP that improved catch rates and stability of catches, enabling fleets to benefit from better fishery conditions, while avoiding a disproportionate burden on SIDS.	WCPFC21 Summary Report , para 701	
3	Fiji	<u>Re: Special Requirements Fund (SRF)</u> : encourage commitment to replenishing SRF to allow for SIDS to address conservation impacts and avoid disproportionate burden.	WCPFC21 Opening Statement by Fiji Prime Minister	China contribution to SRF in 2025: USD30,000 US contribution to SRF in 2025: USD30,000

¹² Statements are paraphrased for brevity.

4	American Samoa	<u>Re: Amendments to tropical tuna measure on high seas purse seine effort limits</u> : referenced increase in disproportionate burden with specific reference to rejection of American Samoa proposal in 2023 to amend tropical tuna measure to exempt specific U.S.-flagged purse seine vessels from the U.S. purse seine high seas effort limit.	WCPFC21 Opening Statement	Commission did not adopt American Samoa proposal.
5	FFA members	<u>Re: Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (CCVA)</u> : proposed trialing the assessment only on the cetacean measure and the measures related to elasmobranchs, which were to be revised by SC21 according to the SC20 recommended SC CMM revision schedule; ensure that the outcomes of this study were valuable to the Commission and that the process did not place another burden on SIDS.	WCPFC21 Summary Report , para 336	CCVA paused at WCPFC22; outcomes noted by the Commission, with no further action decided.
6	FFA Members	<u>Re: Proposed amendments to CMM 2011-03 (cetaceans)</u> : highlighted that reporting burdens on small administrations, mainly SIDS, had been raised but not captured in the 2013-06 assessment. FFA CCMs requested USA and Korea to include this challenge in the 2013-06 assessment, emphasizing the importance of addressing SIDS challenges and requirements for future measure implementation.	WCPFC21 Summary Report , para 656	• Additional administrative burden was included in a revised 2013-06 assessment by the proponents. • Reporting on CMM 2024-07 (replacement CMM to 2011-03) took place through Annual Report Part 2 reporting in 2026, covering the 2025 reporting year. The extent of the additional reporting burdens and their impact on SIDS may be considered by TCC22. • CMM 2024-07 obligations are not included in the 2026 dCMR.

7	South Pacific Group Members	<u>Re: South Pacific albacore target reference point (TRP)</u> : preference for a TRP that prevented further declines in vulnerable biomass (VB); accepted recalibrated TRP of 0.73 VB as a reasonable compromise for better management of SP-ALB; aimed to improve TRP in future, recognizing that VB decreases disproportionately impact SIDS; emphasized importance of albacore for small-scale and artisanal fishers, stressing need for reasonable catch rates to ensure food security and livelihoods.	WCPFC21 Summary Report , para 368	At WCPFC22, the Commission adopted CMM 2025-01 establishing the SP albacore Management Procedure based on HCR7. HCR7 was accepted by SIDS and territories as a compromise providing suitable vulnerable biomass and catch stability and supporting viable domestic island longline fisheries, although some other SIDS and territories would have preferred the more conservative HCR13.
8	New Caledonia	<u>Re: Proposal to strengthen seabird mitigation measures</u> : cost and deployment constraints of combined mitigation methods recommended might be a disproportionate burden for the small NC fishery compared to the expected results, as interactions rates remain really low and without any accidental catch of albatross according to observer data, which has close to 10% coverage; thanked New Zealand for proposal to maintain exemption for SIDS as defined in CMM 2018-03; expressed interest in developing its capacity by implementing trials of mitigation methods in its waters in future.	SC20 Summary Report , para 667	Exemption for New Caledonia and other territories and SIDS maintained in revised seabird measure contained in CMM 2025-05: <i>5. The requirements applying between 25° South - 30° South shall not apply in the EEZs of French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Tonga, Cook Islands and Fiji due to the low risk to seabirds. Those SIDS and Territories that have vessels operating south of 25° South are encouraged to collect data on seabird interactions, increase observer coverage rate as appropriate, and implement seabird mitigation measures when they operate within their EEZs.</i>
9	South Pacific Group	<u>Re: proposal for multiple baseline reference points for SP albacore MP</u> : A baseline for troll that was over 2000t higher than any level seen in the last 10 years seemed very unrealistic and had consequences. If a two-baseline MP were to be	SC20 Summary Report , para 510	Commission adopted CMM 2025-02 on a Management Procedure for South Pacific albacore, that applies to longline and troll fisheries, without differentiating catches between the two gear types, i.e. single baseline reference point.

		evaluated, it would be assumed that the troll catches were fully taken when in reality this is unlikely in the real world because of the very high starting point and the ensuing troll latency. This would be a form of implementation error with the MSE framework where there would be a mismatch between simulated high troll catches vs. what was likely in reality. With this substantial latency existing in the troll catch, it would effectively mean the conservation burden would sit with the longline sector. This would place a disproportionate burden on the SIDS operating in the longline fishery, an unacceptable outcome.		
10	FFA Members	<u>Re: Compliance with paragraph 3 of CMM 2013-06: multiple interventions addressing appropriate audit point formulation for implementing the requirement to assess the impact of new proposals on SIDS and territories and whether prior consultation with SIDS and territories should be a prerequisite to completing the impact assessment; other considerations included whether SIDS and territories needed to provide feedback to impact assessments.</u>	TCC20 Summary Report , paras 520-551.	No audit point agreed for paragraph 3 of CMM 2013-06.

Tables 2a-e. Capacity Assistance Requests and Status (Various Sources)

Table 2a. Capacity Assistance Requests through Compliance Monitoring Scheme (RY2024)			
CCM and Obligation	Request	Source of Assistance	Status
Fiji: i. Implementation of requirements to ensure that fishing vessels comply with Commission standards including being fitted with ALC/MTU that meet WCPFC VMS requirements (CMM 2014-02 9a). IM ii. Reporting of required ALC/MTU data in accordance with WCPFC VMS requirements (CMM 2014-02 9a VMS SSPs 2.8). RP	Support for operationalizing CMM 2014-02 through development of SOPs and training of officials. (CMS CDP)	i. WCPFC Secretariat for technical assistance ii. Financial assistance for other requests totaling USD15,000	i. Two Fiji officials participated in Secretariat Attachment program in 2025 and 2026. ii. UNKNOWN
Solomon Islands: Purse seine catch retention requirements (20N - 20S) (CMM 2023-01 30). IM	Attachment for two officers to WCPFC Secretariat in 2026 for a two-week period to support staff capacity development. (dCMR process)	WCPFC Secretariat	Attachment Program at WCPFC Secretariat completed in April 2026 for two SB officers.
Vanuatu: Report in regard to implementation of the requirement to achieve 5% coverage of the effort in each fishery under the jurisdiction of the Commission. RP	Support for additional legislative work to ensure long-term implementation. (CMS CDP)	i. Observer training ii. Financial assistance USD40k-60k for training and legislative and policy framework development	UNKNOWN

Fiji: Report in regard to submission by a Member to WCPFC of a list of all vessels on national record in previous year, noting FISHED or DID NOT FISH for each vessel. RP	Support for training new officers and enhancing national capacity to meet reporting obligation.	i. WCPFC Secretariat for capacity training. ii. Ongoing monitoring and follow up iii. Develop SOP with WCPFC Secretariat and FFA Secretariat assistance	i. Two Fiji officials participated in Secretariat Attachment program in 2025 and 2026. ii. UNKNOWN iii. UNKNOWN
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Table 2b. Capacity Assistance Requests through Annual Report Part 2 Reporting on CMM 2013-07 (RY2024)		
CCM	Request	Status
Wallis and Futuna	Assistance from CCMs and regional organizations (SPC and WCPFC) for capacity building relating to: - 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 Assistance needs relate to: - 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)	UNKNOWN
Vanuatu	- assistance relating to fisheries science and technology through ePSM, EMS, ER and with the aim to improve all e-systems into development of VU.	UNKNOWN

	- Anticipating more capacity assistance on other areas to ensure CCM personnel are well versed with obligations and related requirements - Capacity assistance in MCS operations to ensure personnel and line agencies response and operate more efficiently whenever needed	
Kiribati	Assistance in aerial and surface patrols	UNKNOWN
FSM	Implementing port state measure minimum standards to achieve marketing objectives	UNKNOWN
Vanuatu	Assistance in development of National CDS plan	UNKNOWN

Table 2c. Capacity Needs Relating to Participation in Meetings of the WCPFC	
Request	Status
Support for effective participation of SIDS and territories in the work of the Commission by funding two representatives from each developing State Party to the Convention and, where appropriate, territories and possessions, to each meeting of the Commission and to meetings of relevant subsidiary bodies of the Commission.	WCPFC financial regulations amended to support two developing State Party representatives and approval of a corresponding budget.

Table 2d. Capacity Needs Funded by the Special Requirements Fund (FY2025)	
Request	Amount
Funding one participant from a SIDS to attend the 21st Regular Session of the Technical and Compliance Committee.	USD6,199
Fiji: Enhancing Fisheries Data Collection and Compliance with WCPFC Conservation and Management Measures (co-financed with the JTF)	USD14,930

Table 2e. Capacity Assistance Delivered by FFA/SPC and Funded through the Regional Capacity Building Workshop Budget Item in the WCPFC Budget (2025 = USD130,000)	
Activity	Amount Expended
2025: WCPFC support towards SPC Tuna Data Workshop The regional Tuna Data Workshop is conducted on an annual basis for SPC member countries to improve their scientific tuna monitoring and data management capacity and satisfy their data reporting obligations to the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC).	USD82,517
2025: WCPFC contribution to costs of FFA preparatory meeting in advance of WCPFC22 Funds are to be used to facilitate preparations by FFA member countries in advance of WCPFC21 meeting.	USD47,483