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Capacity Assistance Needs and CMM 2013-06 paragraph 1 and CMM 2013-07 reporting

WCPFC-TCC22-2026-10_REV01¹

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Submitted by the Secretariat

Purpose

1. This paper reports on Capacity Assistance Needs (CANs) and associated Capacity Development Plans (CDPs) identified through the Compliance Monitoring Scheme (CMS)², and presents CCM reporting on capacity assistance and cooperation relevant to the implementation of Article 30 of the Convention under CMM 2013-06 paragraph 1 and CMM 2013-07. It brings together information submitted through Annual Report Part 2 (ARPt2), responses to the draft Compliance Monitoring Report (dCMR), and the reporting template adopted by WCPFC22 for use in 2026.
2. The information reflects reporting received by the Secretariat as of 17 August 2026 for consideration by TCC22 on the adequacy of the current reporting mechanisms for identifying the special requirements of SIDS and Territories, and relevant responses.
3. This paper introduces a change to previous years in that a number of papers which were previously published separately have been combined into a report which is intended to provide a more homogeneous means of aligning demand with supply on capacity assistance, following TCC21 guidance to strengthen and streamline reporting and improve consistency in reporting under CMM 2013-07.

Key messages

- a. Assistance needs are highly convergent. Despite differences in national circumstances, the responses repeatedly identify human capacity, data and digital systems, MCS, science-based management, and domestic economic development.

¹ This version has been updated to reflect responses received from the United States in **Table 4a. CCM responses**.

² Consistent with TCC22 Workplan 2025-2027.

- b. Assistance support is also highly concentrated. Australia, New Zealand, EU, Japan, China, Korea, Chinese Taipei, and the US each have somewhat different models, but most support falls into the same capability themes.
- c. There is substantial alignment between needs and support, particularly for MCS, personnel, science, and digital systems. The data indicates a desire for an integrated capability chain rather than discrete forms of assistance.
- d. Continuing assistance needs indicate an unmet transition from capacity building towards capability development. The evidence suggests a strong desire for a shift from building basic institutional capacity towards helping CCMs operate sophisticated fisheries-management, compliance, digital, and market systems and, ultimately, capture greater economic value from their fisheries.
- e. However, the available data cannot yet establish whether needs or support are meeting Article 30 requirements over time as this is the first cycle using the new template. The current evidence establishes patterns and alignment, not scientifically derived trends.
- f. The WCPFC Independent Review of Implementation of Article 30, due to report in June 2027, will provide further analysis of the effectiveness of the implementation of Article 30 obligations.

Capacity Assistance Needs (CANs) and Capacity Development Plans (CDPs)

- 4. 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.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.⁴
- 5. A CDP identifies the obligation concerned; the circumstances preventing the CCM from meeting that obligation; the capacity assistance required; estimated costs and/or technical resources associated with the assistance; and the anticipated timeframe within which the CCM expects to meet the obligation if the identified assistance is provided. CCMs may work with the Secretariat in preparing a CDP and are required to report annually on progress against the Plan.
- 6. The 2025 Final Compliance Monitoring Report, covering Reporting Year 2024, records the CANs considered by TCC21 and WCPFC22. TCC21 received progress reports on eight CAN assessments from the previous year and considered whether the associated capacity needs had been met. Two additional CANs and associated CDPs were identified through the 2025 dCMR process for Indonesia and Solomon Islands. **Tables 3 and 3A** below provide the consolidated record of these CANs and CDPs.
- 7. In considering the existing CANs, TCC21 requested CCMs with ongoing capacity needs to update their CDPs to provide information on progress towards meeting the relevant obligation and, where

³ CMM 2023-04 paragraph 29 (ii, iii)

⁴ A template prepared by the Secretariat for Capacity Development Plans may be accessed [here](#).

necessary, to revise the expected completion date. TCC21 also noted that CDPs should not be open-ended and should include a clear end date by which the capacity assistance need is expected to be met.

CMM 2013-06 and CMM 2013-07 Reporting template

8. Article 30 of the WCPF Convention requires the Commission to give full recognition to the special requirements of developing States Parties, in particular SIDS and Territories, in relation to the conservation and management of highly migratory fish stocks. CMM 2013-06 and CMM 2013-07 give effect to related aspects of these requirements. Paragraph 1 of CMM 2013-06 requires cooperation to enhance the ability of developing States, particularly SIDS and Territories, to develop their own fisheries, while CMM 2013-07 provides for cooperation and assistance across areas such as capacity development, transfer of fisheries science and technology, fisheries conservation and management, monitoring, control and surveillance, and domestic fisheries development.
9. CCMs have reported on implementation of CMM 2013-07 since its first year of implementation in 2014. In previous years, the Secretariat has compiled the individual CCM responses submitted through ARPt2 for review by TCC. The 2025 compilation, for example, contained the CCM reports on implementation of CMM 2013-07 as submitted through ARPt2, covering Reporting Year 2024. Some non-SIDS CCMs have also submitted separate reports on their implementation of Article 30 over the years, supplementing reporting provided through ARPt2.
10. At WCPFC22, the Commission adopted a reporting template for use by both SIDS and Non-SIDS CCMs in 2026 in relation to CMM 2013-06 paragraph 1 and CMM 2013-07. The template was developed following TCC21 guidance to strengthen and streamline reporting, improve consistency in reporting under CMM 2013-07, and avoid duplication between existing reporting requirements.
11. The reporting template deliberately excludes paragraphs 2 and 4 of CMM 2013-06 concerning disproportionate burden, which are considered separately under TCC's [standing agenda item](#) on this topic. A separate paper before TCC22, [WCPFC-TCC22-2026-08](#), Review of Commission's Compliance with CMM 2013-06, Paragraphs 2 and 4, considers capacity assistance requests as potential indicators of disproportionate burden and invites TCC to consider the relationship between these processes. While distinct, there are areas of overlap relevant to the Commission's broader consideration of Article 30.
12. The template provides for a three-step reporting process. Section 1 provides for SIDS and Territory CCMs to identify and articulate their needs and priorities. Section 2 provides for non-SIDS/Territory CCMs to report on assistance and cooperation provided in response to those needs. Section 3 provides for SIDS and Territories to subsequently report on the extent to which assistance has addressed needs identified in the previous reporting year, including outcomes and any remaining gaps.
13. For the 2026 reporting cycle, the Secretariat pre-populated relevant parts of Section 1 of the template using existing information on SIDS and Territory needs drawn from established sources, including the SIP, for CCMs to validate, refine, or supplement. The reporting guidance in Annual Report Part 2 was also updated to reflect the structure and guidance contained in the new template, and a copy of the

template was made available through the ARPt2 reporting facility. CCMs could provide their response directly through ARPt2 or submit the template separately.

14. In this first year of implementation, SIDS and Territory CCM responses were provided through ARPt2, with no separate responses received to validate, refine, or supplement the pre-populated Section 1 template. Non-SIDS/Territory CCM reporting was received through a combination of ARPt2 and direct submissions using the template. The source of each response is identified in the tables below.
15. As 2026 is the first reporting cycle using the template, there is no previous reporting year against which SIDS and Territories can provide the feedback envisaged under Section 3 on the assistance reported by non-SIDS/Territory CCMs. Accordingly, no Section 3 responses are presented in this paper; Section 3 reporting will commence in the subsequent reporting cycle.
16. Reporting by SIDS and Territory CCMs in 2026 identifies continuing needs across the areas covered by the template, including human and institutional capacity, fisheries data and electronic systems, monitoring, control, and surveillance, fisheries conservation and management, and domestic fisheries development and market access. Reporting by non-SIDS/Territory CCMs identifies a broad range of assistance and cooperation across these areas, with particularly detailed reporting on personnel development, fisheries science and technology, and MCS. The level of detail provided has improved in some responses, including through the use of information on recipient CCMs, activities, timeframes, funding, and outcomes; however, reporting remains variable across CCMs. As this is the first reporting cycle under the new template, and Section 3 feedback from SIDS and Territories is not yet available, it is too early to assess systematically the extent to which reported assistance is aligned with, or has addressed, the needs identified by SIDS and Territories.

[Link to the Strategic Investment Plan](#)

17. The reporting arrangements described above also link directly to the WCPFC [Strategic Investment Plan \(SIP\)](#)⁵. At WCPFC15, the Commission approved the SIP as a means to target investment towards priority needs identified by developing States and agreed that capacity assistance needs identified through the provisional CMR and Annual Report Part 2 would inform its annual updates.
18. The SIP provides a mechanism for linking Capacity Assistance Needs identified through the CMS with the broader capacity and development needs and priorities reported by SIDS and Territories, and for matching those needs with available investment and assistance. This linkage is reflected in the reporting template adopted by WCPFC22. Information reported through the 2026 process will, in turn, inform future updates of the SIP by providing an updated record of formal CANs, broader SIDS and Territory needs and priorities, and assistance and cooperation reported by CCMs.
19. The Secretariat has maintained a webpage on the WCPFC website on the [Implementation of Article 30 of the Convention](#) since 2019. Since April 2024, authorised CCM users have also been able to access

⁵ 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.

CCM ARPt2 responses through the Reporting tab of the Commission's Monitoring and Evaluation Incorporating Conservation and Management Measures [webpage](#).

Secretariat analysis of CAN requests and capacity assistance providers

20. The Secretariat analysed information submitted in the ARPt2 under CMM 2013-06 and CMM 2013-07. A number of informative trends were identified, and an attempt made to draw together requests with providers.
21. Whilst this is the first year this reporting template has been used, clear cross-cutting patterns, concentrations of need, concentrations of support, and apparent alignment/misalignment between the two are evident. Capacity needs, while varying greatly in how they are described by individual CCMs, can be grouped into common themes, as shown in **Table 1**.

Table 1. Alignment of SIDS and Territory assistance requests

Common need	Examples in the responses	Commonality
People and institutional capability	Training fisheries managers, compliance officers, observers, data analysts; leadership; localisation of expertise	Very strong
Data, digital systems and technology	e-reporting, e-monitoring, VMS, FIMS, OLLO, TAILS, e-PSM, data analysis	Very strong
MCS / enforcement	Surveillance, boarding, inspection, investigations, prosecution, aerial surveillance	Very strong
Science-based management	Stock assessment, harvest strategies, reference points, modelling, climate impacts	Strong
Domestic economic benefit / market access	Processing, value adding, SMEs, market access, certification, traceability, CDS	Strong but concentrated in certain CCM

22. There is also an important digitalisation trend with several CCMs identifying needs related to increasingly sophisticated electronic reporting, electronic monitoring, e-PSM, VMS, and data systems. This typifies a growing trend from "building foundational fisheries capacity" towards "building and sustaining specialised national capability to operate increasingly sophisticated fisheries-management systems within an RFMO framework."
23. Similarly there are common themes evident in the assistance available from CCMs, which has been summarised in **Table 2**. It should be noted that "Potential CCM partner" is an attempt by the Secretariat to identify potential assistance providers, and should not be viewed as definitive.

Table 2. Alignment of assistance available

Common assistance available	Examples of support identified in the tables	Commonality	Potential CCM partner
People and institutional capability	Training fisheries managers, compliance officers, observers and other fisheries personnel; attachments; leadership and governance training; development of specialised national expertise	Very strong	AU, CN, EU, JP, NZ, KR, TW
MCS and compliance	Fisheries surveillance, patrols, boarding and inspection, IUU investigation, prosecution, port State measures and compliance training	Very strong	AU, CN, EU, JP, NZ, TW, US, FR, SV
Data, digital systems and technology	Electronic reporting and monitoring, VMS, fisheries information systems, e-PSM, digital catch reconciliation, electronic compliance systems and data analysis	Very strong	AU, CN, EU, JP, NZ, KR, TW, SV
Science and technical capability	Stock assessment, fisheries modelling, scientific research, sampling, fisheries technology and technical training	Strong	AU, CN, EU, JP, NZ, TW
Fisheries management and governance	CMM implementation, fisheries management systems, harvest strategies, sustainable fisheries management and institutional strengthening	Strong	AU, CN, EU, JP, NZ, KR, ID
Regional cooperation and coordination	Support through regional organisations, information sharing, joint surveillance and enforcement, regional training and regional fisheries governance	Very strong	AU, CN, EU, JP, NZ, TW, US, TH, VN, CW
Domestic fisheries development and value addition	Fisheries infrastructure, processing, cold chains, product utilisation, SMEs, fishing-sector development and investment	Moderate–strong	CN, JP, NZ, KR, TW, FR
Market access, traceability and certification	Food safety, certification, traceability, market requirements, trade facilitation and catch documentation systems	Moderate–strong	CN, EU, JP, NZ, KR, TW
Climate and environmental resilience	Research and cooperation relating to climate impacts, marine ecosystems, conservation and sustainable development	Emerging / less concentrated	CN, EU, AU, ID

24. The data available to the Commission indicates the areas where there is a high correlation between assistance needs and supply include:

a. Training,

- b. MCS implementation,
 - c. Science, and
 - d. Training in the use of technology/digital systems (VMS, ER/EM).
- 25. Similarly, substantial gaps between assistance needs and available support are identified in the following areas:
 - a. Processing,
 - b. Private-sector development,
 - c. Investment, and
 - d. Market access.

Recommendations

26. TCC22 is invited to:
- a) **note** the Secretariat analysis of capacity needs and assistance available identified in **Tables 1 and 2**, and encourage CCMs to seek bilateral or multilateral partnerships where needs and availability are complementary;
 - b) **review** the Capacity Assistance Needs and associated Capacity Development Plans identified in **Tables 3 and 3a**, and identify opportunities for TCC, CCMs individually, and relevant partners to provide targeted assistance towards addressing those needs;
 - c) **review** the needs and priorities reported by SIDS and Territory CCMs in **Tables 4a–4e** alongside the assistance and cooperation reported by non-SIDS/Territory CCMs in **Tables 5a–5e**, and identify areas where further assistance and cooperation may be required to support the needs reported by SIDS and Territories;
 - d) **provide** guidance on the preferred approach to future CCM reporting under paragraph 1 of CMM 2013-06 and CMM 2013-07, including how the three sections of the reporting template adopted by WCPFC22 should be incorporated into future reporting arrangements, noting that:
 - i. Sections 1 and 2 could be accommodated through template-aligned reporting guidance in Annual Report Part 2; and
 - ii. Section 3 may require a different reporting approach to enable SIDS and Territory CCMs to assess whether assistance received has addressed previously identified needs and to identify any remaining gaps;
 - e) **note** that 2026 is the first reporting cycle using the reporting template adopted by WCPFC22 and that, from the subsequent reporting cycle, Section 3 will provide SIDS and Territories with an opportunity to report on whether assistance provided has addressed previously identified needs and to identify any remaining gaps;

- f) **encourage** CCMs, when reporting assistance in future years, to identify, where possible, the SIDS or Territory need or priority that the assistance is intended to address, to strengthen the link between the identification of needs and the reporting of assistance;
- g) **consider** whether the information and analysis presented in this paper adequately captures the capacity assistance needs and priorities of SIDS and Territory CCMs, and provide suggestions for the further development of future versions of the paper;
- h) **note** that the review of the implementation of Article 30 of the Convention, which is currently underway and scheduled for completion in June 2027, may inform future reporting arrangements under CMM 2013-06 and CMM 2013-07; and
- i) **consider** encouraging WCPFC observers to provide information, as appropriate, on current and planned funding, programmes, and projects relevant to the work of TCC and the Commission, including opportunities to address identified capacity assistance needs.

Table 3. List of Capacity Assistance Needs from the 2025 Final Compliance Monitoring Report covering 2024 activities

CCM Obligation	Capacity Assistance Needed <i>URL link to CDP and end date</i>	CCM and TCC21 comment
Indonesia Scientific data provision (SciData03) RP	Capacity Assistance Needed (RY2016, RY2017, RY2018, RY2019, RY2020, RY2021, RY2022, RY2023, RY2024) CDP / 26 Sep 2017 <i>Anticipated CDP end date: within 3 years</i>	Indonesia reported significant challenges which hindered their ability to gather and complete the necessary operational data. The expected timeframe for meeting this capacity assistance need was 2027. However, Indonesia noted that there may still be challenges in providing 100% of data to SSP (SPC-OFP). TCC21 noted that for RY 2023 Indonesia's capacity assistance needs in their CDP were not yet met and maintained the CAN status.
Indonesia Annual report on estimated number of releases and status upon release of oceanic whitetip sharks (CMM 2011-04 paragraph 3) RP Indonesia Annual report on estimated number of releases and status upon release of silky sharks (CMM 2013-08 paragraph 3) RP	Capacity Assistance Needed (RY2019, RY2020, RY2021, RY2022, RY2023, RY2024) CDP / 26 Sep 2017 <i>Anticipated CDP end date: within 3 years</i>	Indonesia reported that effort was being put into resolving the issue of meeting the shark catch reporting requirements. Additional assistance is needed to improve data collection, including through the holding of a further WPEA workshop with SSP (SPC-OFP). TCC21 noted that for RY 2023 Indonesia's capacity assistance needs in their CDP were not yet met and maintained the CAN status.
Fiji Implementation of requirements to ensure that fishing vessels comply with Commission standards including being fitted with ALC/MTU that meet WCPFC VMS requirements (CMM 2014-02 9a) IM Reporting of required ALC/MTU data in	Capacity Assistance Needed (RY2023, RY2024) CDP / 20 Aug 2024 <i>Anticipated CDP end date: June 2025</i>	Fiji reported that it had faced turnover in VMS officers. It had been able to train the VMS officers, but Fiji still needed the Secretariat's assistance in working through operationalizing the CMM in development of the SOPs. This would take place over the next nine (9) months. TCC21 noted that for RY 2023 Fiji's capacity assistance needs in Fiji's CDP were not yet met and maintained the CAN status.

CCM Obligation	Capacity Assistance Needed <i>URL link to CDP and end date</i>	CCM and TCC21 comment
accordance with WCPFC VMS requirements (CMM 2014-02 9a VMS SSPs 2.8) RP		
Indonesia 100% purse seine coverage: specific rules for vessels fishing exclusively in areas under its national jurisdiction (CMM 2018-01 paragraph 35/CMM 2021-01 paragraph 33) IM	Capacity Assistance Needed (RY2020, RY2021, RY2022, RY2023, RY2024) CDP / 9 Oct 2021 <i>Anticipated CDP end date: March 2025</i>	Indonesia reported that observer coverage is lower than last year because of budgetary constraints. It was still planning to reach 100% coverage and was working with industry on cost sharing arrangements, but this work was ongoing. Indonesia hoped to be in a position to have 100% coverage in 2027. TCC21 noted that for RY 2023 Indonesia's capacity assistance needs in their CDP were not yet met and maintained the CAN status.
Philippines 100% purse seine observer coverage for vessels fishing exclusively in areas under national jurisdiction (CMM 2018-01 paragraph 5/CMM 2021-01 paragraph 33) IM	Capacity Assistance Needed (RY 2018, RY2019, RY2020, RY2021, RY2022, RY2023, RY2024) CDP / 10 Sept 2019 <i>Anticipated CDP end date: November 2023</i> CDP / 27 Sept 2025 <i>Anticipated CDP end date: by 2028</i>	The Philippines reported that it had hired more observers and were currently at 85% observer coverage (up from 60% in the year before). The Philippines was seeking additional funds to reach 100% observer coverage. TCC21 noted that for RY 2023 Philippine's capacity assistance needs in their CDP were not yet met and maintained the CAN status.
Vanuatu Report in regard to their implementation of the requirement to achieve 5% coverage of the effort in each fishery under the jurisdiction of the Commission RP	Capacity Assistance Needed (RY2023, RY2024) CDP / 26 Sept 2024 <i>Anticipated CDP end date: by 2026</i>	Vanuatu reported that there is information on the minimum observer coverage, but additional legislative work is needed to ensure that this requirement is met in the longer term. TCC21 maintained the CAN status, but noted that further information may be provided prior to WCPFC22 as to whether Vanuatu's capacity assistance needs in their CDP had been met.
Fiji Report in regard to submission by a Member to WCPFC of a list of all	Capacity Assistance Needed (RY2023, RY2024) CDP / 20 Aug 2024	Fiji reported that it met the FISHED/DID NOT FISH reporting obligation, however Fiji needed ongoing assistance in order to

CCM Obligation	Capacity Assistance Needed <i>URL link to CDP and end date</i>	CCM and TCC21 comment
vessels on national record in previous year, noting FISHED or DID NOT FISH for each vessel RP	<i>Anticipated CDP end date: June 2025</i>	develop specific Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and reporting requirements to ensure that they met this obligation on an ongoing basis. Fiji withdrew its CAN request and CDP as it had met the obligation, but indicated that it would still require the assistance of the Secretariat and FFA Secretariat to ensure that it would continue to meet this obligation into the future.

27. Some targeted assistance was identified to assist SIDS and other CCMs in implementing specific obligations during the 2025 dCMR process. These are identified in the table and information set out below.

Table 3A. Additional Capacity Assistance Needs identified through the 2025 dCMR process

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

CMM 2013-06 paragraph 1 and CMM 2013-07 - TCC22

Note: SIDS and Territory CCM responses below are taken from 2026 Annual Report Part 2 (ARPt2) submissions covering reporting year 2025. No separate SIDS/Territory responses were received to update Section 1 of the reporting template. Non-SIDS/Territory responses are taken from ARPt2, except where a CCM submitted the 2026 reporting template directly. For Japan and Chinese Taipei, the detailed direct template submission is used in place of the shorter ARPt2 referral/summary. Bahamas and Curacao are presented in the non-SIDS/Territory reporting tables for purposes of this paper. Response wording, spelling and grammar are reproduced as submitted; only line breaks and table formatting have been standardised. Section 3 is not populated in 2026 because this is the first reporting cycle and the Section 3 questions relate to needs identified in the previous reporting year.

SECTION 1 – REPORTING BY SIDS AND TERRITORY CCMS ON:

1. Identification and articulation of needs and priorities (CMM 2013-06, paragraph 1 and CMM 2013-07, excluding paragraph 3)

a) Capacity Development of Personnel

Table 4a. CCM responses

CCM	Source	CCM response statement
American Samoa	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 04-05	This does not apply to American Samoa as a SIDS.
Cook Islands	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 04-05	Cook Islands is a SID , therefore consider this audit point not applicable. No assistance required.
Federated States of Micronesia	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 04-05	FSM is a small island developing state and a recipients of such assistances. FSM has received capacity development assistance provided through regional, sub-regional programs and collaboration with other SIDS.
Fiji	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 04-05	Fiji did make a submission in 2025 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 2026 Part 2 Report.
French Polynesia	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 04-05	FP is a developping Territory
Indonesia	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 04-05	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. 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

CCM	Source	CCM response statement
		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.
Kiribati	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 04-05	Kiribati is a SIDS.
Nauru	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 04-05	Nauru is a SIDS and support this measures
New Caledonia	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 04-05	New Caledonia is a territory and has not required any assistance in this category in 2025. New Caledonia neither received any request in this regard in 2025.
Niue	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 04-05	No assistance requested for previous year.
Palau	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 04-05	*AR Part 2 Response Only* Not applicable but Palau supports this CMM at regional and subregional meetings and workshops that support SIDS. No assistance needs at this time.
Papua New Guinea	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 04-05	PNG implements and continues to prioritize human and institutional capacity development as a key enabling condition for effective fisheries governance and domestic industry development. Priority needs include: · Advanced training for fisheries managers, compliance officers, observers, port samplers, and licensing and policy officers in tuna fisheries management, including high seas governance. · Capacity building in harvest strategies, reference points, ecosystem based fisheries management, and interpretation of scientific advice from SPC and WCPFC. · Training and localisation of specialised technical and management positions within the National Fisheries Authority (NFA), in line with FSP objectives to reduce long term reliance on expatriate expertise. · Strengthening leadership, strategic planning, and regulatory implementation capacity within NFA to deliver FSP KRAs effectively.
Philippines	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 04-05	PH comply requirement of SIDS thru economic engagements
Republic of Marshall Islands	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 04-05	This does not apply to RMI as a SIDS.
Samoa	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 04-05	Samoa as a SIDS country has not requested 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.
Solomon Islands	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 04-05	Solomon Islands has received capacity building assistance through the WCPFC secretariate attachment program 2025

CCM	Source	CCM response statement
Tokelau	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 04-05	Tokelau is a SIDS Territory, therefore the obligation is not applicable.
Tonga	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 04-05	Tonga, as a Small Island Developing State (SIDS), recognises the requirements under this CMM relating to capacity development of personnel of SIDS and territories within the Convention Area. During the reporting period, Tonga did not seek or request any assistance under this CMM for capacity development purposes, including sponsorship, training programmes, internships, institutional support, or technical assistance as outlined in paragraphs 4 and 5.
Tuvalu	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 04-05	Not applicable
Vanuatu	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 04-05	CCM is a SIDS that received capacity assistance through various means, both from regional organizations as well as from other CCMs. Examples in 2025 include assistance such as: 1) FFA & SPC in-country workshops on stock assessment and harvest strategy 2) SPC workshop on data analysis 3) In-country Visit from FFA Secretariat on CMR matters 4) E-PSMA In-Country Visit from FFA Secretariat 5) High seas boarding and inspection training from FFA and MPI (New-Zealand) and other regional trainings and workshops attended. CCM is anticipating and welcomes more capacity assistance on other areas to ensure CCM personnel are well versed with obligations and related requirements In addition, CCM's assistance to other SIDS is through participation in joint regional surveillance operations, a collaborative effort with other CCMs in the fight against IUU fishing and related activities.
Wallis and Futuna	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 04-05	Same statement than previous. 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. The lack of permanent staff hinders the dpt's capacity to build on training opportunities. Assistance needs relate to : - fisheries dpt : 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)

b) Transfer of Fisheries Science and Technology

Table 4b. CCM responses

CCM	Source	CCM response statement
American Samoa	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 06-07	This does not apply to American Samoa as a SIDS.
Cook Islands	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 06-07	Cook Islands is a SID County, therefore we consider this audit obligation not applicable. No assistance required
Federated States of Micronesia	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 06-07	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.
Fiji	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 06-07	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. Fiji also continues to work with development partners in the implementation of E-tools to support daily operations including E-monitoring.
French Polynesia	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 06-07	FP is a developing Territory
Indonesia	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 06-07	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. 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.
Kiribati	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 06-07	Kiribati is a SIDS.
Nauru	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 06-07	Nauru is a SIDS and supports the transferring of fisheries technology to accelerate the social and economic development of SIDS

CCM	Source	CCM response statement
New Caledonia	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 06-07	New Caledonia is a territory and has not required any assistance in this category in 2025. New Caledonia neither received any request in this regard in 2025.
Niue	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 06-07	Niue did not request assistance for previous reporting year.
Palau	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 06-07	*AR Part 2 Response Only* Not applicable but Palau supports this CMM at regional and subregional meetings and workshops that support SIDS. No assistance needs at this time.
Papua New Guinea	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 06-07	PNG requires continued access to fisheries science and technology to support evidence based decision making for highly migratory fish stocks, including: · Technology transfer in tuna stock assessment, fisheries modelling, tagging programmes, and climate related analysis impacting tuna distribution and productivity. · Support for strengthening national fisheries data systems, including electronic reporting, electronic monitoring, and integration with regional data platforms. · Technical assistance to enhance national research capacity through partnerships with SPC, regional bodies, and international research institutions. · Applied research tools and methodologies to support adaptive management under climate variability and emerging conservation requirements.
Philippines	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 06-07	PH comply requirement of SIDS thru economic engagements
Republic of Marshall Islands	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 06-07	This does not apply to RMI as a SIDS.
Samoa	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 06-07	Samoa is a SIDS country and has not requested for any assistance. Samoa will liaise with the relevant organizations when assistance is needed.
Solomon Islands	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 06-07	Solomon Islands is not engaged in such technology transfer for the year 2025.
Tokelau	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 06-07	Tokelau is a SIDS Territory, therefore the obligation is not applicable.
Tonga	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 06-07	Tonga, as a Small Island Developing State (SIDS), notes that its role under CMM 2013-07 is primarily as a recipient of technology transfer and capacity development assistance rather than a provider of such support to other SIDS and territories. Tonga's national capacity does not currently extend to providing structured technology transfer or capacity development assistance to other SIDS under this CMM. However, under Section 4(j) of the Fisheries Management Act 2002, Tonga promotes and conducts scientific research and develops appropriate technologies in support of fisheries conservation and management. During the reporting period, Tonga benefited from capacity development and technical assistance provided by development partners including Japan, New Zealand, and Australia. This support contributed to training and implementation of key activities such as bio-sampling, observer refresher training, and data collection systems including OLLO, onboard and onshore reporting, TAILS, and Close Kin Mark-Recapture sampling. In relation to marine environment protection, Tonga has ratified the MARPOL Convention and implemented the Marine Pollution Prevention Act (MPPA) into

CCM	Source	CCM response statement
		national legislation. Compliance measures include 100% VMS monitoring and 100% boarding and inspection coverage of vessels and mandatory submission of rubbish records. In addition, the science division has undertaken the collection and reporting of drifting FADs to SPC.
Tuvalu	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 06-07	Not applicable
Vanuatu	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 06-07	Vanuatu is a SIDS - Vanuatu welcomes assistance relating to fisheries science and technology through ePSM , EMS, ER and other relevant technology with the aim to improve all electronic systems for the development of the country Vanuatu anticipates more capacity assistance in other areas to ensure CCM personnel are well versed with obligations and related requirements.
Wallis and Futuna	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 06-07	refer to sections CMM-2013-06-01 and CMM-2013-07-01-03

c) Fisheries Conservation and Management, including any Capacity Development Plans

Table 4c. CCM responses

CCM	Source	CCM response statement
American Samoa	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 08-09	This does not apply to American Samoa as a SIDS.
Cook Islands	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 08-09	Cook Islands is a SID County, therefore we consider this audit obligation not applicable. No assistance required
Federated States of Micronesia	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 08-09	FSM is a SIDS and utilizes this assistance through continued participation in regional and sub-regional discussion platforms on fisheries management.
Fiji	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 08-09	In 2025 Fiji submitted a capacity development need to the Secretariat and was assisted through appropriate work attachments. In the implementation of appropriate CMMs relating to surface patrol and surveillance, Fiji continues to be assisted through the QUAD providers.
French Polynesia	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 08-09	FP is a developping Territory
Indonesia	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 08-09	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.
		For further details on these initiatives, you can visit the following links:

CCM	Source	CCM response statement
		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.
Kiribati	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 08-09	Kiribati is a SIDS.
Nauru	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 08-09	Nauru is a SIDS and continues to support this measures
New Caledonia	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 08-09	New Caledonia is a territory and has not required any assistance in this category in 2025. New Caledonia neither received any request in this regard in 2025.
Niue	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 08-09	Niue is a SIDS therefore audit point is not required. However Niue do request for assistance through NTSA if needed. Aial support have been by provided by New Zealand and Australia through the PMSP program.
Palau	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 08-09	*AR Part 2 Response Only* Not applicable but Palau supports this CMM at regional and subregional meetings and workshops that support SIDS. No assistance needs at this time.
Papua New Guinea	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 08-09	PNG identifies continued needs in strengthening fisheries conservation and management systems consistent with regional and international obligations: · Capacity development for the implementation, review, and updating of tuna fishery management plans, consistent with WCPFC Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs). · Support for implementing harvest control rules, precautionary reference points, and monitoring of stock status for highly migratory species. · Strengthening management of bycatch and non target species, including sharks and associated species, in line with ecosystem based management principles. · Development of national implementation frameworks to ensure effective compliance with CMMs applicable to both EEZ and high seas fisheries.
Philippines	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 08-09	PH comply requirement of SIDS thru economic engagements
Republic of Marshall Islands	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 08-09	This does not apply to RMI as a SIDS.
Samoa	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 08-09	Samoa is considered as a SIDS country and did not utilize any assistance according to this CMM.

CCM	Source	CCM response statement
Solomon Islands	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 08-09	Solomon Islands did not request for any assistance towards fisheries conservation and management in the 2025.
Tokelau	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 08-09	Tokelau is a SIDS Territory, therefore the obligation is not applicable.
Tonga	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 08-09	Tonga, as a Small Island Developing State (SIDS), notes that under CMM 2013-07 it is primarily a beneficiary of assistance rather than a provider of structured support to other SIDS and territories. During the reporting period, Tonga did not provide direct assistance to other SIDS or territories under paragraphs 8 and 9 of this CMM. Tonga continues to implement its obligations under the Convention, relevant conservation and management measures, and other Commission decisions with the support of regional organizations and development partners. This includes assistance through FFA, SPC, and donor partners in strengthening national systems for fisheries management and compliance. Key support has enhanced Tonga's capacity in fisheries data collection, reporting, verification, exchange, and analysis, including the use of systems such as OLLO, onboard and onshore data reporting tools, and Close Kin Mark-Recapture sampling. These arrangements contribute to improved conservation and management of highly migratory fish stocks and support Tonga's compliance with Commission requirements.
Tuvalu	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 08-09	Not applicable
Vanuatu	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 08-09	Vanuatu is a SIDS and welcomes capacity assistance from the Commission or other CCMs. Assistance provided to other SIDS, like other CCMs is in collaborative efforts such as regional joint surveillance operations.
Wallis and Futuna	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 08-09	No assistance needed in that category.

d) Monitoring, Control and Surveillance

Table 4d. CCM responses

CCM	Source	CCM response statement
American Samoa	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 10-11	This does not apply to American Samoa as a SIDS.
Cook Islands	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 10-11	Cook islands is a SID so consider this audit point not applicable, However when assistance is required under this audit point, the Cooks has used the NTIS under the NTSA to request assistance where required.
Federated States of Micronesia	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 10-11	FSM's 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.
Fiji	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 10-11	Under this obligation, 1. Fiji conducted 2 ariel surveillance in 2025. 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.

CCM	Source	CCM response statement
French Polynesia	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 10-11	FP is a developping Territory
Indonesia	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 10-11	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. 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.
Kiribati	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 10-11	Kiribati is a SIDS and requires support and assistance in both aerial and surface patrols.
Nauru	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 10-11	Nauru is a SIDS and continues to support this measure.
New Caledonia	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 10-11	New Caledonia is a territory and has not required any assistance in this category in 2025. New Caledonia neither received any request in this regard in 2025.
Niue	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 10-11	Niue is a SID audit point not applicable
Palau	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 10-11	*AR Part 2 Response Only* Not applicable but Palau supports this CMM at regional and subregional meetings and workshops that support SIDS. No assistance needs at this time.
Papua New Guinea	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 10-11	MCS remains a critical national priority given PNG's large EEZ and exposure to IUU fishing risks. Development needs include: · Upgrading and sustaining core MCS systems, including Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS), electronic reporting, and compliance risk assessment tools. · Access to satellite surveillance, aerial surveillance support, and emerging monitoring technologies to supplement national enforcement capacity. · Capacity building in investigations, enforcement, and prosecution, including high seas related infringements.

CCM	Source	CCM response statement
		· Strengthened regional cooperation and information sharing under WCPFC, FFA, and PNA structures to address transboundary and high seas compliance challenges.
Philippines	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 10-11	PH comply requirement of SIDS thru economic engagements
Republic of Marshall Islands	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 10-11	This does not apply to RMI as a SIDS.
Samoa	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 10-11	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.
Solomon Islands	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 10-11	Solomon Islands has not provided any MCS assistance to SIDS/T and also did not request any MCS assistance for the reporting year 2025.
Tokelau	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 10-11	Tokelau is a SIDS Territory, therefore the obligation is not applicable.
Tonga	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 10-11	Tonga, as a Small Island Developing State (SIDS), recognises the provisions of this CMM relating to cooperation to enhance the participation of SIDS and territories in Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) activities. During the reporting period, Tonga did not provide direct assistance to other SIDS or territories under paragraphs 10 and 11. However, where assistance was required, Tonga utilised the National Tuna Information System (NTIS) under the National Tuna Support Arrangement (NTSA) to formally request support through established regional mechanisms. According to the Fisheries Management 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 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 to Court.
Tuvalu	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 10-11	Not applicable

CCM	Source	CCM response statement
Vanuatu	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 10-11	Vanuatu, a Small Island Developing State (SIDS), has actively participated in numerous regional surveillance and monitoring operations, deploying both assets and personnel in accordance with mandated requirements. This includes Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) operations coordinated by the Forum Fisheries Agency's Regional Fisheries Surveillance Centre (FFA RFSC). To further strengthen its contributions, Vanuatu seeks targeted capacity-building support to enhance the readiness, coordination, and operational efficiency of its personnel and line agencies in responding to regional maritime security and fisheries management priorities.
Wallis and Futuna	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 10-11	last year's statement remains valid. Additionnally, assistance needs will emerge whenever the LL fishery starts off, for instance in regards to observer coverage requirements, given the anticipated small size of the fleet .

e) Support for Domestic Fisheries Sectors and Tuna-Fisheries-Related Businesses and Market Access

Table 4e. CCM responses

CCM	Source	CCM response statement
American Samoa	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 12-18	This does not apply to American Samoa as a SIDS.
Cook Islands	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 12-18	Cooks is a SID. Cook Islands is not a port state and reley's heavily on pristine tourism. As such, large scale domestic processing is not favourable.
Federated States of Micronesia	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 12-18	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.
Fiji	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 12-18	Fiji has a 100% domestic tuna sector. As part of Fiji's 2025 support towards the tuna sector, Government allocation remained at 150,000 USD to support markets access for MSC certification. Additionally, to boost and streamline fish processing, Fiji has fully implemented digitalization of 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 are also assessment and review of internal processors to ensure that appropriate activities are developed to support Fiji's domestic industry. In 2025, Fiji has progressed developments towards niche market products through the FFA Secretariat and is now running trials to reduce production losses experience through value adding and supply chain.
French Polynesia	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 12-18	FP is a developing Territory
Indonesia	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 12-18	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

CCM	Source	CCM response statement
		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.
Kiribati	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 12-18	Kiribati is a SIDS and appreciates the assistance and support provided by development partners towards domestic fisheries related projects.
Nauru	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 12-18	Nauru is a SIDS and continues to support this measure
New Caledonia	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 12-18	New Caledonia is a territory and has not required any assistance in this category in 2025. New Caledonia neither received any request in this regard in 2025.
Niue	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 12-18	Niue is a SID and not a port state therefore audit point not require.
Palau	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 12-18	*AR Part 2 Response Only* Not applicable but Palau supports this CMM at regional and subregional meetings and workshops that support SIDS. No assistance needs at this time.
Papua New Guinea	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 12-18	PNG continues to prioritize development of its domestic tuna fisheries and associated industries to maximize economic and social benefits: · Technical and financial support for downstream processing, value adding, and supply chain development linked to the tuna fishery. · Capacity building for national fishing companies, MSMEs, cooperatives, and joint ventures participating in tuna harvesting, processing, and ancillary services. · Support to maintain and expand international market access through compliance with food safety, traceability, and competent authority requirements. · Assistance to diversify products, utilize bycatch, and expand access to new and emerging export markets.
Philippines	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 12-18	PH comply requirement of SIDS thru economic engagements
Republic of Marshall Islands	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 12-18	This does not apply to RMI as a SIDS.
Samoa	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 12-18	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.

CCM	Source	CCM response statement
Solomon Islands	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 12-18	Solomon Islands did not request for any assistance towards our domestic fisheries sector in the year 2025.
Tokelau	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 12-18	Tokelau is a SIDS Territory, therefore the obligation is not applicable.
Tonga	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 12-18	Tonga, as a Small Island Developing State (SIDS), recognises the requirements under this CMM on support for the domestic fisheries sector and tuna-related businesses and market access. Tonga's implementation focuses on strengthening its domestic fisheries sector and maximising benefits from its fisheries resources in line with national laws and regional obligations. This is implemented through the Fisheries Management Act 2002, including Section 7(36), Fishing Vessel License Terms and Conditions, Access Agreements with fishing companies, and the Tuna Fisheries Management Plan. Tonga has established domestic measures to support fisheries development, including a Fisheries Development Scheme to improve the business environment and reduce operational costs, and a Fishing Consumer Tax Exemption (2013) covering imported fishing gear, bait, and essential supplies. The Tu'imatamoana Fish Market and processing facilities are operated under an MOU with the National Fisheries Committee (Fishing Industries Committee), supporting domestic industry participation. Tonga also operates the Fisheries Development and Export Fund, a soft loan facility to support fisheries businesses and improve market access, alongside training and business development support provided by the Ministry of Fisheries. Tonga ratified the PACER Plus Agreement in 2020 to enhance regional and international trade opportunities. Fisheries products are exported to key markets including Australia, New Zealand, USA, Fiji, American Samoa, Hawaii, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Singapore. The Compliance Division ensures 100% inspection of all fish exports prior to issuance of export permits, with export data recorded in the national system and reported quarterly. These measures collectively support Tonga's efforts to develop its domestic tuna fisheries sector, improve market access, and maximise economic benefits in line with this CMM.
Tuvalu	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 12-18	Not applicable
Vanuatu	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 12-18	Vanuatu is a SIDS. - Capacity assistance required for development of the National CDS plan. A draft is currently being reviewed by the FFA. Vanuatu definitely needs capacity assistance for both domestic and international market access. Such assistance may boost domestic and international market standards as well.
Wallis and Futuna	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 12-18	no assistance was neither received nor requested

f) any other development needs

No separate responses were received from SIDS/Territory CCMs against this template field. ARPt2 does not contain a directly corresponding field; no responses have therefore been inferred for this draft.

g) any outstanding needs and priorities that remain unaddressed from previous reporting year

No separate responses were received from SIDS/Territory CCMs against this template field. Continuing or outstanding needs stated within ARPt2 responses remain reproduced under the relevant substantive reporting area above and have not been separately summarized.

SECTION 2 – REPORTING BY NON-SIDS/TERRITORY CCMS ON:

1. Capacity development of personnel (CMM 2013-07, paragraphs 4-5)

Table 5a. CCM responses

CCM	Source	CCM response statement
Australia	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 04-05	Australia provides core funding to the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) (AUD5 million per year) to support effective and strengthened cooperative management of the region's tuna resources, including fisheries management and development, and monitoring, control and surveillance. Australia also provides program funding to the Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division (FAME) of the Pacific Community (AUD3 million per year for its fisheries division) to provide scientific information and support for fisheries management. Australia is providing an additional AUD5 million per annum to support strengthened FFA and regional MCS activities, including capacity development of personnel of SIDS and Territories. Australia provides direct fisheries capacity building for SIDS to support national MCS capacity including supporting the annual FFA and SPC MCS Officers Foundation course. Australia has provided approximately AUD1 million to the Solomon Islands National University and the Australian National Centre for Ocean Resources and Security (ANCORS) at the University of Wollongong, to co-develop and deliver a Graduate Certificate in Pacific Fisheries Governance that provides a foundation qualification for Pacific fisheries managers and officials and build expertise and knowledge in fisheries management, development and governance.
Bahamas	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 04-05	During 2025, the Bahamas Maritime Authority does not operate an active fishery for highly migratory fish stocks within the WCPFC Convention Area, nor does it engage in direct fishing activities as a Contracting Party. The Bahamas's participation in the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) is limited to its status as a Cooperating Non-Member (CNM), specifically in relation to carrier (refrigerated transport) vessels. In this context, The Bahamas has not provided assistance under this provision and therefore considers it not applicable.
Canada	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 04-05	See response to CMM2013-06 01
China	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 04-05	As a developing State and an active member of the developing States community, China continues to attach high priority to assisting fellow developing States, in particular SIDS in the Convention Area, in building the human and institutional capacity necessary to manage and sustainably develop their fisheries for highly migratory fish stocks and other marine living resources. During the 2025 reporting period, China designed, funded and implemented, on a bilateral basis, The four flagship programmes summarised below collectively delivered structured technical, academic and institutional training to 75 nationals drawn from eleven WCPFC SIDS Member States. Activities Implemented in 2025 2.1 Eighth Pacific Island Countries Fisheries Training Programme Hosted by Guangdong Eco-Engineering Vocational College (Haizhu Campus, Guangzhou), this 20-day programme commenced on 19 November 2025 and was the eighth iteration of an established annual training series. It received 23 fisheries technicians and officials from seven WCPFC SIDS Members: Cook Islands, Samoa, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. The curriculum was structured around three complementary modes of delivery: thematic lectures by senior experts from the Guangdong Provincial Agricultural Technology Promotion Centre and the South China Sea Fisheries Research Institute (Chinese Academy of Fishery Sciences), covering modernised marine ranching, advanced aquaculture techniques, water-quality monitoring and aquatic disease diagnosis, prevention and control; field-based practical learning at over ten production and research sites, including the Guangdong International Fisheries High-

CCM	Source	CCM response statement
		Tech Park, the Daya Bay Base of the Guangdong Provincial Agricultural Technology Promotion Centre, and deep-sea cage-culture demonstration facilities; and applied skills training in water-quality testing and disease diagnosis, complemented by structured cultural-exchange activities. 2.2 China-Pacific Island Countries Modern Fisheries Sustainable Development Seminar Hosted by the Ministry of Commerce of China and implemented by the Freshwater Fisheries Research Centre of the Chinese Academy of Fishery Sciences, this 21-day seminar concluded on 2 July 2025. The programme was delivered under China's South-South cooperation framework and received 19 fisheries officials in total, of whom 17 were nationals of four WCPFC SIDS Members, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Samoa and Papua New Guinea, represented at senior official level (including the Senior Fisheries Officer of the Tongan Ministry of Fisheries, who served as participant spokesperson). The curriculum focused on the blue economy, fisheries resource conservation and science-based fisheries development, combining classroom instruction, expert lectures and intensive field-based learning. Participants received completion certificates issued by the Ministry of Commerce of China. 2.3 2025 Pacific Island Countries Marine Fisheries Technology Training Programme Hosted in Fuzhou, Fujian Province, on 20 October 2025 by the China-Pacific Island Countries Centre for Poverty Reduction and Development Cooperation, the Fujian Provincial Foreign Affairs Office and the Fujian Provincial Department of Ocean and Fisheries, and implemented by the Fujian Maritime Vocational and Technical School, this three-week programme received 18 fisheries trainees from WCPFC SIDS Members. The curriculum integrated theoretical instruction in aquaculture, distant-water fishing and aquatic disease diagnosis, prevention and control with intensive field visits to Fujian's marine and fisheries production, processing and research facilities, with the explicit objective of equipping participants to contribute to the high-quality and sustainable development of marine fisheries in their home States. 2.4 2025 Pacific Island Countries Maritime Officials "Chinese Maritime Administration" Training Programme Hosted in Quanzhou, Fujian Province, by Quanzhou Maritime Safety Administration in cooperation with Quanzhou Normal University, this three-week programme received 15 maritime officials from nine WCPFC SIDS Members: Fiji, Samoa, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu, Tonga, Federated States of Micronesia and Nauru. While maritime-administration focused, the programme addressed several subjects of direct relevance to flag-State and port-State responsibilities under the WCPF Convention and related instruments, including ferry safety, green and low-carbon shipping, maritime search and rescue, port-State and flag-State control, IMO compliance auditing, and women's empowerment in the maritime sector. Field training was delivered through immersive site visits to maritime operational bases in Ningde and Xiamen, providing direct exposure to China's modern maritime regulatory system and smart-shipping technologies. The programme was delivered as part of implementation of the Initiative on Strengthening Practical Cooperation between China and Pacific Island Countries in the Maritime Sector. Mode of Delivery, Funding and Estimated Value All four programmes were delivered bilaterally, funded entirely by the Government of the People's Republic of China and the implementing provincial authorities. Tuition, accommodation, meals, in-country transport, training materials and certification were provided to all SIDS participants at no cost to the recipient States or the participants themselves; international travel was supported in accordance with the relevant bilateral arrangements.
Curacao	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 04-05	Statement in response to the Audit Point definition: Curacao is an associate member of the UN(SIDS) and is willing to exchange as much experience with other SIDS to improve Fisheries among SIDS countries. Curacao is part of the Dutch Kingdom and in this regards not an independent country, but receives funding and technical assistance from the Dutch Kingdom as an OCT(Overseas Country and Territories). As Cooperating Non-Member Party Curacao is willing to provide if possible assistance to SIDS if needed.
El Salvador	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 04-05	As a developing state, El Salvador supports the capacity development of developing countries and SIDS in the Commission by paying the financial contribution on time every year.

CCM	Source	CCM response statement
European Union	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 04-05	The EU provides support to the Pacific Region in various sectors such as Ocean Governance, Climate change and Disaster Risk, Trade, Energy, Health, Gender, Public Finance Management (PFM) and Governance. The activities and initiatives funded by the EU to support pacific SIDS are designed in consultation with SIDS and FFA, and include training and capacity building in a range of areas. Details can be found in the latest EU report on implementation of Article 30 of the Convention and Resolution 2008-01 of WCPFC, that was published as a delegation paper to WCPFC22 (ref. WCPFC22-2025-DP10). The template adopted at WCPFC22 will be used to report in 2026. https://meetings.wcpfc.int/node/28127
France	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 04-05	Cooperation and capacity programs exist but are not directly and specifically related to fisheries.
Japan	2026 Reporting Template – Section 2	Project: Training of Solomon Islands Fisheries Compliance Officers in Honiara and Noro on the use of Fisheries Information Management System (FIMS) Compliance Module to create, record and manage non-compliance cases and incidences electronically and the training of the Industries Officers and the Fishing Vessels Captains on the use of iFIMS new eForms (Transshipment and Unloading) to record, send and manage catch data electronically. Country: Solomon Islands. Date: 4 days(20th, 21st, 26th, 27th of August, 2025). Outcome: Enhancing all Solomon Islands' MCS staff to use the FIMS system to record, verify and manage MCS data for to strengthen MCS processes. Project: Invitation of fisheries trainees(Leadership Training Course on Fisheries Management and Administration) Country: Solomon Islands Date: 88 days (3rd of September to 29th of November, 2025) Outcome: Understanding of fisheries administration capacity development and the sustainable use of fisheries resources was enhanced.
Liberia	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 04-05	Liberia has no catching vessels in the WCPFC area
New Zealand	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 04-05	The New Zealand Government funds the MPI-led Pacific-wide fisheries capacity-building and training programme, Te Pātuitanga Ahumoana a Kiwa ('Te Pātui'), to support sustainable and compliant (MCS) Pacific fisheries.
Panama	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 04-05	During 2025, the Republic of Panama did not operate an active fishery for highly migratory fish stocks within the WCPFC Convention Area, nor did it conduct direct fishing activities as a Contracting Party. Panama's participation in the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) is limited to its status as a Cooperating Non-Member (CNM), specifically with respect to support vessels and carrier (refrigerated transport) vessels. Consequently, Panama did not undertake activities related to the provision of capacity-building assistance under paragraphs 4 and 5 of CMM 2013-07 and therefore considers these provisions not applicable.
Republic of Korea	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 04-05	In 2025, Korea provided assistance to certain SIDs CCMs to strengthen their capacity to implement IMO requirements and also provided tailored course of international maritime leader. It is a five-year project for 2023~2027.
Chinese Taipei	2026 Reporting Template – Section 2	To assist the development of human resources in SIDS and Territories, we provide support through multiple channels, including dedicated trust funds, capacity-building programs, and scholarship opportunities.

CCM	Source	CCM response statement
		· With regard to trust funds, the Chinese Taipei Trust Fund (CTTF) was established in 2015 through a donation from us. The CTTF aims to strengthen the fisheries monitoring, control, and surveillance capacity of SIDS, including by sponsoring observer and debriefer training programs for SIDS members and subregional organizations composed of SIDS. · In terms of capacity-building programs, we have implemented a range of initiatives in SIDS to support personnel development. These programs cover several areas that directly or indirectly contribute to the foundation of sustainable fisheries development, including aquaculture, coastal fisheries, healthcare and public health, energy, agriculture, and marketing. In addition, Technical Missions have been dispatched to several SIDS members to provide on-site training, technical assistance, and institutional support. · With regard to scholarships, a Scholarship Program has been established to support international students, including those from SIDS, in pursuing English-taught degree programs at our universities. Through this program, we seek to enhance educational opportunities and foster long-term human resource development in SIDS and Territories.
Thailand	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 04-05	Thailand did not provide direct assistance to SIDS or territories in accordance with CMM 2013-07 paragraph 19 during the reporting year. However, Thailand remains committed to regional cooperation and is open to supporting SIDS capacity-building initiatives through Commission-led or collaborative efforts.
United States of America	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 04-05	The United States committed \$2.55 million to the Pacific Community (SPC) Pacific Coastal Fisheries Management and Compliance program to tackle IUU fishing in Fiji, Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu. This initiative will modernize local legislation, strengthen community management, and provide certification training to compliance officers to better oversee coastal fisheries by leveraging updated approaches and technological tools, ultimately promoting regional stability and securing vital sea lanes. International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) supported an MDA Operator Course facilitated by U.S. Navy's Naval Information Warfare Center (NIWC) Pacific and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Global Maritime Crime Program (GMCP) in July 2025 in Suva, Fiji. The course covered participating countries: Fiji, Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Cook Islands. INL and USCG conducted maritime law enforcement trainings in Fiji (July 13-18, 2025) and RMI (July 14-25, 2025). U.S. Customs and Border Protection international seaport interdiction training in collaboration with International Law Enforcement Academy in Bangkok (November 3-7, 2025). U.S. Coast Guard law enforcement officers utilized the Oceania Maritime Security Initiative (OMSI), an interagency effort that improves the capacity to conduct high seas inspections and detect IUU fishing. This initiative increases the visibility of maritime activity across Oceania, directly supporting the protection of regional marine resources and the sustainability of global fisheries. USCG executed bilateral agreements with 10 Pacific Island nations and conducted a total of 65 bilateral ship-rider boardings and inspections through hands-on cooperations. • Additional general information: The United States made a voluntary contribution of \$30,000 to the WCPFC Special Requirements Fund to support SIDS participation in WCPFC meetings. In addition, the United States provides more targeted support to SIDS, as identified in the other 2013-07 responses in this report. • The United States committed to providing \$9 million in assistance support for the PIF Pacific Resilience Facility to strengthen U.S.-Pacific Islands relationship and financial stability in the region. In 2025, the United States provided \$120 million to support economic development in SIDS under an Economic Assistance Agreement with the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA). The funds support a range of sustainable fisheries development, economic development, and capacity building activities

CCM	Source	CCM response statement
Vietnam	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 04-05	Viet Nam did not provide any technical training or assistance to nationals of SIDS and Participating Territories in 2025. However, Viet Nam remains ready to cooperate with the Commission and contribute to capacity-building efforts in support of SIDS and Participating Territories.

2. Transfer of Fisheries Science and Technology (CMM 2013-07 Paragraphs 6-7)

Table 5b. CCM responses

CCM	Source	CCM response statement
Australia	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 06-07	Australia provides core funding to the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) (AUD5 million per year) to support effective and strengthened cooperative management of the region's tuna resources, including fisheries management and development, and monitoring, control and surveillance. Australia also provides program funding to the Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division (FAME) of the Pacific Community (AUD3 million per year for its fisheries division) to provide scientific information and support for fisheries management. Australia is providing an additional AUD5m per annum for strengthened FFA and regional MCS activities, including support for new and emerging technologies such e-reporting and e-monitoring. The Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) is implementing the third phase of a Community Based Fisheries Management initiative to promote the sustainable use of coastal resources. This is a DFAT-funded AUD10 million (including AUD2 million from ACIAR) project over four years (2021-25) with the aim of scaling up community-based fisheries management, aligned with implementation of the Pacific's New Song for Coastal Fisheries.
Bahamas	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 06-07	During 2025, the participation of the Bahamas in the WCPFC Convention Area was limited to activities related to refrigerated transshipment vessels, without involvement in direct harvesting activities of highly migratory fish stocks.
Canada	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 06-07	See response to CMM2013-06 01
China	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 06-07	As a developing State and a long-standing cooperation partner of SIDS in the Convention Area, China actively promotes the transfer of fisheries science and technology to fellow developing States in support of their efforts in the exploration, exploitation, conservation and management of marine living resources, including highly migratory fish stocks, and in the protection and preservation of the marine environment. During the 2025 reporting period, China delivered substantive science- and technology-transfer cooperation to nationals and institutions of WCPFC SIDS Members through three structured programmes. Each programme combined expert-led knowledge transfer by senior Chinese fisheries scientists, hands-on demonstration at China's most advanced fisheries research and production facilities, and direct transmission of applied scientific and technological methodologies for adoption by recipient SIDS institutions. 1. Science and Technology Transferred in 2025 1.1 Marine ranching, advanced aquaculture, water-quality and aquatic animal health technologies Through the Eighth Pacific Island Countries Fisheries Training Programme (Guangdong Eco-Engineering Vocational College, Guangzhou, 19 November-8 December 2025; 20 days), China transferred to 23 fisheries technicians from seven WCPFC SIDS Members, including Cook Islands, Samoa, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, applied science and technology in five domains directly supporting SIDS exploitation, conservation and marine environmental protection objectives: modernised marine ranching design, deployment and operation, including artificial reef configuration, stock enhancement methodologies and integrated ranch monitoring; advanced finfish and shellfish aquaculture technologies developed by leading Chinese aquaculture research institutions;

CCM	Source	CCM response statement
		water-quality monitoring instrumentation, sampling protocols and laboratory analysis methods supporting both fisheries productivity and marine environmental protection; aquatic animal disease diagnosis, prevention and biosecurity protocols, with emphasis on pathogen identification and disease-response procedures; deep-sea offshore cage-culture engineering and operational practice. Scientific and technical content was delivered by senior researchers from the South China Sea Fisheries Research Institute (Chinese Academy of Fishery Sciences) and the Guangdong Provincial Agricultural Technology Promotion Centre. Demonstration at the level of applied methodology – rather than theory alone – was ensured through structured hands-on practice at over ten production and research sites, notably the Guangdong International Fisheries High-Tech Park, the Daya Bay Base of the Guangdong Provincial Agricultural Technology Promotion Centre, and operational deep-sea cage-culture facilities. 1.2 Sustainable fisheries management science and blue economy methodologies Through the China-Pacific Island Countries Modern Fisheries Sustainable Development Seminar (Ministry of Commerce of China, implemented by the Freshwater Fisheries Research Centre of the Chinese Academy of Fishery Sciences; 21 days; concluded 2 July 2025), China transferred applied management science and blue economy methodologies to 17 senior fisheries officials from four WCPFC SIDS Members: Solomon Islands, Tonga, Samoa and Papua New Guinea. The technical scope addressed integrated blue-economy planning frameworks reconciling conservation objectives with sustainable economic use of marine living resources; fisheries resource assessment and conservation methodologies relevant to both inshore and offshore fisheries; and applied tools for science-based fisheries exploitation tailored to the operational realities of small-scale and emerging distant-water fleets in the Pacific. Delivery combined expert lectures by Chinese fisheries research scientists with intensive on-site demonstration at Chinese fisheries research facilities. Participants received completion certification from the Ministry of Commerce of China upon successful completion of the technical curriculum. 1.3 Aquaculture, distant-water capture and disease-control technologies Through the 2025 Pacific Island Countries Marine Fisheries Technology Training Programme (Fuzhou, Fujian, from 20 October 2025; three weeks), implemented by Fujian Maritime Vocational and Technical School under the China-Pacific Island Countries Centre for Poverty Reduction and Development Cooperation, China transferred to 18 fisheries trainees from WCPFC SIDS Members applied technologies in three areas of direct relevance to SIDS exploitation and management of marine fisheries resources, including highly migratory fish stocks: marine and brackish-water aquaculture technologies suited to tropical and sub-tropical Pacific conditions; distant-water capture fisheries technologies, including operational practices applicable to gear types used in fisheries for highly migratory species; and aquatic animal disease prevention, early detection and diagnostic methodologies. Theoretical instruction was systematically reinforced through field-based technology demonstration at Fujian's marine and fisheries production, processing and research facilities. 2. Outcomes and Contributions to SIDS Social and Economic Development The fisheries science and technology transferred through the 2025 programmes is designed to contribute concretely to SIDS social and economic development through four mutually reinforcing pathways. First, the programmes strengthen the domestic technical capacity of WCPFC SIDS Members to apply modern aquaculture, marine ranching and capture technologies, supporting food security, coastal community livelihoods, and diversification of national fisheries income beyond sole reliance on access-fee revenues from foreign fleets. Second, the transfer of fisheries assessment and management methodologies enhances SIDS' national capacity to discharge their scientific obligations under the WCPFC Convention and to participate more substantively in the Commission's Scientific Committee and Technical and Compliance Committee processes. Third, the transfer of water-quality monitoring and aquatic disease control technologies contributes directly to the protection and preservation of the marine environment within SIDS EEZs and adjacent waters of the Convention Area. Fourth, each programme has established durable institutional linkages between Chinese fisheries research and training institutions, notably the Chinese Academy of Fishery Sciences and its constituent institutes, the Guangdong Provincial Agricultural Technology Promotion Centre, and Fujian-based fisheries education and research institutions, and

CCM	Source	CCM response statement
		counterpart fisheries authorities and institutions in recipient SIDS Members, providing durable channels for follow-up technical exchange, joint research, and continued technology updating beyond the formal training period. 4. Mode of Delivery and Funding All science- and technology-transfer activities reported in this section were delivered bilaterally and were funded entirely by the Government of the People's Republic of China and the participating provincial authorities. Tuition, training and demonstration materials, expert and instructor fees, accommodation, meals, and in-country transport for SIDS participants were provided at no cost to the recipient SIDS Members or to the participants themselves.
Curacao	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 06-07	Statement in response to the Audit Point definition: Curacao is an associate member of the UN(SIDS) and is willing to exchange as much experience with other SIDS to improve Fisheries among SIDS countries. Curacao is part of the Dutch Kingdom and in this regards not an independent country, but receives funding and technical assistance from the Dutch Kingdom as an OCT(Overseas Country and Territories). As Cooperating Non-Member Party Curacao is willing to provide if possible assistance to SIDS if needed.
El Salvador	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 06-07	As a developing state, El Salvador does not have technology to share with SIDS but plans to start a research program in the near future that gnerates results worthy to share and transfer any development under a specific framework. For now, by adopting and complying with the applicable CMM adopted by the Commission, we are cooperating with science data provision.
European Union	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 06-07	The EU provides support to the Pacific Region in various sectors such as Oceans’ Governance; Climate change and Disaster Risk; Trade; Energy; Health, Gender; Public Finance Management (PFM) and Governance. The activities and initiatives funded by the EU to support pacific SIDS are designed in consultation with SIDS and FFA. Details can be found in the latest EU report on implementation of Article 30 of the Convention and Resolution 2008-01 of WCPFC, that was published as a delegation paper to WCPFC22 (ref. WCPFC22-2025-DP10). https://meetings.wcpfc.int/node/28127
France	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 06-07	Statement in response to the Audit Point definition: Cooperation and capacity programs exist but are not directly and specifically related to fisheries.
Japan	2026 Reporting Template – Section 2	Project: Training of the Longline Fishing Companies Technical people on the basic Electronic Monitoring (EM) Systems troubleshooting processes and support to the Ministry’s technical officers to travel down to Noro port to fix failed EM systems. Date: November 2025. Country: Solomon Islands. Outcome: Training was implemented properly. Project: Fisheries Development Assistance for Pacific Island Nations (FDAPIN) Country: Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Fiji, Republic of Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia Date: April,2025 to March, 2026 Outcome: Staff capacity was improved through technical support on the repair and maintenance of ice-making machines, fishing vessels, and other equipment. Budget: approx. \$2,100,000 Project: Introduction of Biodegradable Fish Aggregating Devices (BioFADs) Using Bamboo Raft and Abaca Ropes in the Philippines Country: Philipines

CCM	Source	CCM response statement
		Date: April,2025 to March, 2026 Outcome: Evaluate the feasibility and effectiveness of utilizing natural abaca rope and bamboo raft as biodegradable alternatives for drifting Fish Aggregating Devices (dFADs) in tuna fisheries. Budget: approx. \$ 50,000
Liberia	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 06-07	Liberia did not provide such assistance
New Zealand	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 06-07	As part of New Zealand's International Development Cooperation (IDC), several funding and workstreams relate to assistance to SIDS/T. This includes capacity assistance delivered through the Te Patui programme (under NZ Sustainable Pacific Fisheries), and assistance provided to the Forum Fisheries Agency to develop technologies (electronic Port State Measures tool - ePSM) to enhance SIDS port state capabilities. Refer to New Zealand's broader response on assistance to Small Island Developing States for further information (SIDS, CMM 2013-06 01).
Panama	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 06-07	During 2025, the participation of the Republic of Panama in the WCPFC Convention Area was limited to activities related to support vessels, refrigerated carrier vessels, and bunkering operations, without involvement in direct harvesting activities of highly migratory fish stocks. In this context, Panama did not implement any specific programs or activities related to technology transfer or technical assistance in support of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and their territories, pursuant to paragraphs 6 and 7 of CMM 2013-07. Consequently, Panama considers these provisions not applicable for the reporting period.
Republic of Korea	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 06-07	In 2025, Korea provided assistance to certain SIDS CCM in relation to ocean thermal energy conversion. It is a four-year project for 2023~2026.
Chinese Taipei	2026 Reporting Template – Section 2	To transfer fisheries science and technology capacity to SIDS and Territories, we have implemented a variety of initiatives, in addition to the technical missions, capacity-building programs, and scholarship opportunities described in Section 1. We have also established bilateral cooperation agreements with subregional organizations composed of SIDS to support activities related to marine governance, youth participation, ocean literacy, innovative financing, and sustainable management of ocean resources. These initiatives contribute to strengthening scientific and technical capacity, enhancing knowledge exchange, and promoting the sustainable development of the ocean sector in SIDS and Territories.
Thailand	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 06-07	Thailand did not provide direct assistance to SIDS or territories under CMM 2013-07 paragraph 19 during the reporting year. However, Thailand supports the objectives of the measure and remains open to contributing to regional initiatives to support SIDS, including through Commission-led programs.
United States of America	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 06-07	The Indo-Pacific Maritime Security Initiative (MSI) continues to provide authorization to support all partners in the Indo-Pacific region with equipment, defense services, supplies, training, and small-scale military construction for the purpose of increasing multilateral maritime security cooperation and maritime domain awareness of foreign partners in the area of responsibility of the United States Indo-Pacific Command (INDOPACOM). International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) provided SeaVision licenses with Hawkeye 360 radio frequency capabilities to Palau and Papua New Guinea through September 2025.
Vietnam	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 06-07	Viet Nam did not provide technology transfer to SIDS or territories in 2025. However, Viet Nam remains ready to support SIDS and Territories through Commission-led programs.

3. Fisheries conservation and management (CMM 2013-07 Paragraphs 8-9)

Table 5c. CCM responses

CCM	Source	CCM response statement
Australia	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 08-09	Australia provides core funding to the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) (AUD5 million per year) to support effective and strengthened cooperative management of the region's tuna resources, including fisheries management and development, and monitoring, control and surveillance. Australia also provides program funding to the Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division (FAME) of the Pacific Community (AUD3 million per year for its fisheries division) to provide scientific information and support for fisheries management. Australia supports the Pacific to advocate for the sustainable development, management and conservation of the ocean and its resources, including the Office of the Pacific Ocean Commissioner (AUD3.95 million 2023-2026) to support regional advocacy and coordination on climate and ocean issues, including negotiation of the Agreement on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ Treaty) and implementation of SDG14. Australia has contributed to a regional effort, coordinated by The Pacific Community (SPC), to assist 14 Pacific island countries to establish their maritime zones under international law. Since 2011, 75% of shared boundaries in the Pacific have been negotiated, countries have been supported to establish their exclusive economic zone (EEZ) limits, and lodge claims for areas of extended continental shelf in accordance with UN processes. This latest investment (\$3.5 million, 2024-2027) is a part of Australia's continued support for regional efforts in resolving maritime boundaries. Australia has provided approximately AUD1 million to the Solomon Islands National University and the Australian National Centre for Ocean Resources and Security (ANCORS) at the University of Wollongong, to co-develop and deliver a Graduate Certificate in Pacific Fisheries Governance that provides a foundation qualification for pacific fisheries managers and officials and build expertise and knowledge in fisheries management, development and governance
Bahamas	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 08-09	During 2025, the participation of the Bahamas in the WCPFC Convention Area was limited to activities related to supporting refrigerated carrier vessels without involvement in direct fishing activities of highly migratory fish stocks. In this context, the Bahamas did not implement specific programs or activities aimed at providing assistance to Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Territories in the areas of fisheries conservation and management pursuant to paragraphs 8 and 9 of CMM 2013-07. Consequently, The Bahamas considers these provisions not applicable for the reporting period.
Canada	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 08-09	See response to CMM2013-06 01
China	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 08-09	As a developing State and a long-standing partner of SIDS in the Convention Area, China has, during the 2025 reporting period, provided substantive assistance to SIDS Members in the implementation of their obligations under the WCPF Convention, the conservation and management measures of the Commission, and other decisions of the Commission, in accordance with paragraph 8 of CMM 2013-07. China has further supported SIDS in improving the conservation and management of highly migratory fish stocks through cooperation on fisheries data collection, reporting, verification, exchange and analysis, in accordance with paragraph 9 of CMM 2013-07. This assistance has been delivered through both formal high-level bilateral frameworks and a network of operational programmes, training activities and institutional partnerships, all funded by the Government of China. Strategic Framework: Third China-Pacific Island Countries Foreign Ministers Meeting The Third China-Pacific Island Countries Foreign Ministers Meeting was convened in Xiamen, Fujian Province, on 28-29 May 2025. The meeting adopted a Joint Statement and a comprehensive Implementation Deliverables List of cooperation measures, several of which directly support SIDS in implementing WCPF Convention obligations, CMMs and other decisions of the Commission, and provide the umbrella framework for the operational activities reported in this section. China make

CCM	Source	CCM response statement
		climate-change cooperation with PICs through the Initiative on Deepening China-Pacific Island Countries Cooperation on Climate Change, supporting climate-related fisheries adaptation among other priorities. China and PICs jointly established the China-Pacific Island Countries Disaster Management Cooperation Mechanism, which provides direct support to SIDS in addressing climate- and disaster-related risks to fisheries livelihoods and the marine environment. China issued the Initiative on Strengthening Practical Cooperation in the Maritime Sector. China committed to 500 human-resources training places in 2025 for PIC nationals across multiple sectors. China also committed to the continued delivery of agriculture and fisheries technical cooperation projects in PICs, including support for offshore aquaculture cooperation. Maritime administration and flag-State / port-State enforcement capacity Through the 2025 Pacific Island Countries Maritime Officials "Chinese Maritime Administration" Training Programme, hosted by Quanzhou Maritime Safety Administration in cooperation with Quanzhou Normal University (Fujian, three weeks), China delivered structured training to 15 maritime officials from nine WCPFC SIDS Members, Fiji, Samoa, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu, Tonga, Federated States of Micronesia and Nauru, on subjects of direct relevance to SIDS' implementation of WCPFC obligations, including flag-State and port-State control, maritime search and rescue, green and low-carbon shipping, IMO compliance audit procedures, and the integration of women into maritime governance. Field training at maritime operational bases in Ningde and Xiamen provided participants with direct exposure to China's modern maritime regulatory system and smart-shipping monitoring technologies, supporting subsequent application within their own flag- and port-State enforcement frameworks. The programme was delivered as part of implementation of the Initiative on Strengthening Practical Cooperation between China and Pacific Island Countries in the Maritime Sector. Sustainable aquaculture and offshore fisheries cooperation Pursuant to the agriculture and fisheries cooperation deliverable of the Third China-Pacific Island Countries Foreign Ministers Meeting, China continued in 2025 to support offshore and coastal aquaculture cooperation in PIC partner States, contributing to the diversification of SIDS marine-resource use, the reduction of pressure on wild fishery stocks including highly migratory species, and the implementation of broader fisheries conservation and management objectives. International Conference on Ocean Governance and Blue Economy Development (Nadi, Fiji) In November 2025, the International Conference on Ocean Governance and Blue Economy Development was convened in Nadi, Fiji, hosted by the Fiji Ministry of Fisheries and Forestry and co-organised by the Ministry of Natural Resources of China, Fiji National University, the South Pacific Asia Research Institute, and the China-Australia Joint Research Centre on Coastal Zone Management. The conference brought together over one hundred officials, scientists and community practitioners from Fiji, Solomon Islands, China and other partner States. China's delegation was led by Mr Tan Jun, Deputy Director of the Island Research Centre of the Ministry of Natural Resources of China. In direct support of paragraph 9 of CMM 2013-07, the conference delivered a dedicated two-day Marine Resource Utilisation Training Programme, supported jointly by the Island Research Centre of China and the China Ocean Development Foundation, attended by approximately 50 technical officers of the Fiji Ministry of Fisheries, researchers from Fiji National University, and community-level practitioners. The training, delivered through a combined in-person and on-line modality by Chinese experts from the Island Research Centre, the Second Institute of Oceanography, the National Marine Hazard Mitigation Service, the Ocean University of China, the Shanghai Ocean University, the Shandong Provincial Institute of Marine Resources and Environment, and the Fujian Fisheries Research Institute, addressed: marine resource management methodologies; coastal-zone remote sensing technology and applications (directly applicable to fisheries monitoring, EEZ surveillance and verification of fisheries activity); and practical aquaculture techniques. Joint scientific research and academic cooperation China continues to support SIDS in fisheries data and information work through joint scientific research between Chinese fisheries research institutions and Pacific counterparts, expert exchange under bilateral arrangements, and degree and non-degree academic placements at Chinese universities specialising in fisheries and marine science. During 2025, this network of cooperation was further institutionalised through the establishment of the Guangdong-Pacific Island Countries Academic Alliance. China supports SIDS' implementation of WCPFC obligations and improvement of HMS conservation and management through a network of long-term institutional platforms, of which the most relevant during 2025 are the China-

CCM	Source	CCM response statement
		Pacific Island Countries Marine Disaster Reduction and Mitigation Sub-Centre; the China-Pacific Island Countries Centre for Poverty Reduction and Development Cooperation (which co-hosted the 2025 Pacific Island Countries Marine Fisheries Technology Training Programme reported in China's AR Pt 2 submission under CMM 2013-07 paragraphs 4-5 and 6-7); the China-Pacific Island Countries Disaster Management Cooperation Mechanism established at the Third Foreign Ministers Meeting (see section 3); the China-Pacific Island Countries Agricultural Cooperation Demonstration Centre administered by the Jiangsu Academy of Agricultural Sciences; and the Guangdong-Pacific Island Countries Academic Alliance, formally launched on 21 November 2025 at Guangdong University of Foreign Studies. The Alliance was co-founded with the National University of Samoa, the University of the South Pacific affiliates, the National University of Tonga, the National University of Vanuatu, the University of Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands National University and a group of universities and think tanks based in Guangdong and the Greater Bay Area, and is the first provincial-level academic alliance of its kind, providing a sustained mechanism for joint research, policy dialogue and institutional cooperation directly relevant to SIDS' implementation of WCPFC obligations. All assistance reported above was delivered bilaterally or through Chinese-supported regional institutional platforms, was funded entirely by the Government of the People's Republic of China, the relevant Chinese ministries and provincial authorities, and Chinese non-governmental funding partners (notably the China Ocean Development Foundation). SIDS and Territory participants were not required to contribute to the costs of training, expert deployment, technology demonstration or institutional cooperation reported in this section.
Curacao	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 08-09	Statement in response to the Audit Point definition: Curacao is an associate member of the UN(SIDS) and is willing to exchange as much experience with other SIDS to improve Fisheries among SIDS countries. Curacao is part of the Dutch Kingdom and in this regards not an independent country, but receives funding and technical assistance from the Dutch Kingdom as an OCT(Overseas Country and Territories). As Cooperating Non-Member Party Curacao is willing to provide if possible assistance to SIDS if needed, until now Curacao did not receive any request to provide assistance to other SIDS.
El Salvador	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 08-09	By paying the financial contribution established by the Commission, El Salvador hopes with this effort to assist SIDS and territories in creating a fund to level costs of compliance.
European Union	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 08-09	The EU provides support to the Pacific Region in various sectors such as Oceans' Governance; Climate change and Disaster Risk; Trade; Energy; Health, Gender; Public Finance Management (PFM) and Governance. The activities and initiatives funded by the EU to support pacific SIDS are designed in consultation with SIDS and FFA, and included support to implement CMMs, support for research and analysis to expand knowledge on tuna stocks, bycatch and the wider Pacific marine ecosystem, as well as support to improve tools and methods for tuna stock assessments, and training in coastal monitoring and data collection. Details can be found in the latest EU report on implementation of Article 30 of the Convention and Resolution 2008-01 of WCPFC, that was published as a delegation paper to WCPFC22 (ref. WCPFC22-2025-DP10). https://meetings.wcpfc.int/node/28127
France	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 08-09	Cooperation and capacity programs exist but are not directly and specifically related to fisheries.
Japan	2026 Reporting Template – Section 2	Project: Invitation of fisheries trainees(Training Course on Stock Assessment and Management) Country: Indonesia Date: 41 days (12th of January to 21st of February, 2026) Outcome: Knowledge and technical skills related to resource management were enhanced.

CCM	Source	CCM response statement
Liberia	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 08-09	Liberia is not in the position to provide such assistance
New Zealand	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 08-09	Refer CMM 2013-06 01 for a broad response to this obligation.
Panama	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 08-09	During 2025, the participation of the Republic of Panama in the WCPFC Convention Area was limited to activities related to support vessels, refrigerated carrier vessels, and bunkering operations, without involvement in direct harvesting activities of highly migratory fish stocks. In this context, Panama did not implement specific programs or activities aimed at providing assistance to Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Territories in the areas of fisheries conservation and management pursuant to paragraphs 8 and 9 of CMM 2013-07. Consequently, Panama considers these provisions not applicable for the reporting period.
Republic of Korea	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 08-09	Korea is providing assistance to certain SIDS CCM to improve its fisheries resources management system for sustainability and to produce fishery products of higher added value. The assistance has been provided through FAO and the duration of the assistance is from 2020 to 2025.
Chinese Taipei	2026 Reporting Template – Section 2	Our ability to support specific CDPs may vary from year to year and depend on whether, and by which, SIDS members' requests for assistance are submitted due to the limited available mechanism. However, pursuant to paragraphs 8 and 9 of CMM 2013-07, the obligation to support SIDS members in fulfilling their obligations to the Commission is not limited to the implementation of specific CDPs. Furthermore, the absence of identified capacity development needs may also indicate that such needs have already been addressed through assistance provided by other Commission members or development partners. Accordingly, we have provided both long-term and direct forms of support to assist SIDS members in fulfilling their obligations to the Commission. · With regard to long-term support, CTTF, bilateral cooperation initiatives, technical missions, and scholarship programs have been established and maintained to strengthen the institutional and human resource capacities of SIDS members and to support their effective implementation of the Commission's requirements. · In addition, we have been providing direct assistance to certain SIDS members through bilateral agreements and cooperative arrangements. Such assistance includes data exchange, institutional capacity-building, and support for the development and operation of fisheries data collection systems. Based on our observations, the SIDS members benefiting from these initiatives have demonstrated continued capacity to meet the obligations targeted by these programs. We remain committed to maintaining and strengthening its bilateral cooperation and capacity-building efforts to support the long-term implementation of Commission obligations by SIDS members.
Thailand	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 08-09	Thailand did not provide direct assistance to SIDS or territories under CMM 2013-07 paragraph 19 during the reporting year. However, Thailand supports the objectives of the measure and remains open to contributing to regional initiatives to support SIDS, including through Commission-led programs.
United States of America	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 08-09	The United States provided \$50,000 to the Pacific Community (SPC) in 2025 to convene a workshop involving the Pacific Community and national scientists from WCPFC member countries to advance development of tuna stock assessment in the Western Central Pacific.

CCM	Source	CCM response statement
		The United States provided \$120 million to support economic development in SIDS under an Economic Assistance Agreement with the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA). The funds support a range of sustainable fisheries development, economic development, and capacity building activities.
Vietnam	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 08-09	Viet Nam did not provide assistance to SIDS and Territories in the areas of fisheries conservation and management in 2025. However, Viet Nam remains ready to support SIDS and Territories through Commission-led programs

4. Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (CMM 2013-07, paragraphs 10-11)

Table 5d. CCM responses

CCM	Source	CCM response statement
Australia	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 10-11	Australia provides core funding to the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) (AUD5 million per year) to support effective and strengthened cooperative management of the region's tuna resources, including fisheries management and development, and monitoring, control and surveillance. Australia is providing an additional AUD5 million per annum to support strengthened FFA and regional MCS activities, including capacity development of personnel of SIDS and Territories. Australia provides direct fisheries capacity building for SIDS to support national MCS capacity including supporting the annual FFA and SPC MCS Officers Foundation course. Australia continues to implement the Pacific Maritime Security Program (PMSP) as a centrepiece of our defence engagement in the Pacific. The PMSP provides Australian Government funded capabilities to Pacific nations as sovereign assets to enhance their capacity to provide protection and surveillance of their own resources. The PMSP includes gifting 21 Guardian-class Patrol Boats, long-term commitment to sustainment and training, and contracted civilian aerial surveillance at an overall program cost of AUD2.1 billion over 30 years. The aerial surveillance program and associated regional coordination components are contributing to improving maritime domain awareness and interoperability. The implementation of the PMSP is making a significant contribution to developing the capacity of SIDS to manage and conserve fisheries resources, including through supporting the regional implementation of the Niue Treaty Subsidiary Agreement
Bahamas	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 10-11	During 2025, the participation of the Bahamas in the WCPFC Convention Area was limited to activities, including refrigerated transshipment vessels and bunkering operations, without involvement in direct harvesting activities of highly migratory fish stocks. However, the Bahamas does track and monitor its transshipment vessel with the use of LRIT data, which can be made available to coastal states upon request.
Canada	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 10-11	See response to CMM2013-06 01
China	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 10-11	As a developing State and a long-standing partner of SIDS in the Convention Area, China continues to support WCPFC SIDS Members in strengthening their participation in monitoring, control and surveillance of fisheries and broader maritime activity, consistent with national laws and regulations and with the relevant provisions of the WCPFC Convention and CMM 2013-07. The strategic framework for this assistance was substantially reinforced during the reporting period through the Third China-Pacific Island Countries Foreign Ministers Meeting, held in Xiamen, Fujian Province, on 28-29 May 2025, which adopted the Initiative on Strengthening Practical Cooperation between China and Pacific Island Countries in the Maritime Sector. Paragraph 8 of the Initiative commits China to convene at least one annual maritime officials training programme in China for Pacific Island Country participants, to support PICs in the development of maritime compliance technical standards and associated legal frameworks under the IMO Member State Audit Scheme, and to deepen joint research on the formulation of international rules and standards. Paragraph 6 commits China to support PICs in establishing seafarer career-

CCM	Source	CCM response statement
		cycle management systems compliant with the STCW Convention and other international standards, and to explore mutual recognition of bilateral seafarer certificates. The Foreign Ministers Meeting further committed to convene during 2025 the Fourth China-Pacific Island Countries Law Enforcement Capacity and Police Cooperation Ministerial Dialogue, providing a dedicated high-level framework for ongoing enforcement-cooperation engagement between China and PIC partners. In direct support of SIDS' operational MCS and broader maritime law-enforcement capacity, the Embassy of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Vanuatu held in Port Vila on 26 August 2025 a formal handover ceremony for seven patrol vessels donated by China to Vanuatu under bilateral cooperation. The ceremony was attended by H.E. Mr Li Minggang, Ambassador of China to Vanuatu, and by H.E. Mr Jotham Napuat, Prime Minister of Vanuatu, together with the Ministers of Infrastructure, Internal Affairs, and Justice and Youth and Sports, members of the Parliament of Vanuatu, and provincial governors. The seven patrol vessels are deployed at the provincial level across Vanuatu and substantially expand Vanuatu's distributed maritime presence, supporting Vanuatu's national and provincial authorities in disaster response, emergency search and rescue at sea, and broader provincial maritime domain awareness, which collectively underpin Vanuatu's capacity to contribute to monitoring, control and surveillance objectives in its coastal and archipelagic waters. Prime Minister Napuat formally acknowledged the contribution of the donated vessels to the deepening of the China-Vanuatu Comprehensive Strategic Partnership and to Vanuatu's social and economic development. Subsequent operational deployment of the vessels was inspected by Chinese and Vanuatu officials at the conclusion of the ceremony, with positive evaluation of vessel quality, performance and operational suitability. In implementation of paragraph 8 of the Initiative on Strengthening Practical Cooperation between China and Pacific Island Countries in the Maritime Sector, China delivered during 2025 the 2025 Pacific Island Countries Maritime Officials "Chinese Maritime Administration" Training Programme, hosted by Quanzhou Maritime Safety Administration in cooperation with Quanzhou Normal University, in Fujian Province. The three-week programme received 15 maritime officials from nine WCPFC SIDS Members: Fiji, Samoa, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu, Tonga, the Federated States of Micronesia and Nauru. The curriculum addressed subjects of direct relevance to SIDS' MCS obligations and broader maritime enforcement responsibilities under the WCPF Convention, applicable CMMs and related international instruments, including flag-State and port-State control procedures, maritime search and rescue coordination, IMO Member State compliance audit methodology, enforcement of green- and low-carbon-shipping requirements, and the integration of women into maritime governance and enforcement institutions. Field-based training at Chinese maritime operational bases in Ningde and Xiamen provided participants with direct exposure to China's modern maritime regulatory and surveillance systems and to smart-shipping monitoring technologies, supporting subsequent application within their own flag- and port-State enforcement frameworks. All costs of training, accommodation, in-country travel, expert fees and certification were borne by the Government of the People's Republic of China.
Curacao	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 10-11	Statement in response to the Audit Point definition: Curacao is also a SIDS , in this regard Curacao is willing to work together with all other SIDS as much as possible and also assist them if necessary to develop national fisheries .
El Salvador	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 10-11	El Salvador is available to cooperate with SIDS and developing coastal States in regards of any VMS issues or important matters, including exchange of information to validate our compliance, for instance a close work with the authorities in Kiribati.
European Union	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 10-11	The EU provides support to the Pacific Region in various sectors such as Ocean Governance, Climate change and Disaster Risk, Trade, Energy, Health, Gender, Public Finance Management (PFM) and Governance. The activities and initiatives funded by the EU to support Pacific SIDS are designed in consultation with SIDS and FFA, and includes support for strengthening national legislation and IUU action plans, training of Pacific SIDS' personnel and compliance officers in areas such as port state controls, prosecution and sanctioning, digital catch reconciliation, and the use of new MCS tools (e.g., e-PSM, e-Port). Details can be found in the latest EU report on implementation of Article 30 of the Convention and Resolution 2008-01 of WCPFC that was published as a delegation paper to WCPFC22 (ref. WCPFC22-2025-DP10).

CCM	Source	CCM response statement
		https://meetings.wcpfc.int/node/28127
France	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 10-11	Cooperation and capacity programs exist as training in fisheries police, control plan, fisheries monitoring and control state center to help the Territory to control and protect its EEZ.
Japan	2026 Reporting Template – Section 2	Project: Acceptance of trainees on policies and measures to combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing Country: Marshal Islands, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Samoa Date: 13th of January to 6th of February, 2026 Outcome: Knowledge regarding policies and measures to combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing has been enhanced.
Liberia	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 10-11	Is not in the position to provide such assistance
New Zealand	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 10-11	The New Zealand Government funds the Pacific-wide capacity-building program, Te Pātui, to support monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) and sustainable Pacific fisheries. Training includes in-port inspection procedures, high seas boarding and inspection, and Coastal Authorised Officer training. Te Pātui supports request-based fisheries management and MCS capacity development to countries; request-based IUU investigations and prosecution support to countries; and analytical support and capacity building to FFA Regional Fisheries Surveillance Centre. New Zealand also supports SIDS' MCS/IUU through participation in regional surveillance operations and deployments to the FFA's Regional Fisheries Surveillance Centre (RFSC). Refer CMM 2013-06 01 for a broad response to this obligation.
Panama	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 10-11	During 2025, the participation of the Republic of Panama in the WCPFC Convention Area was limited to activities related to support vessels, refrigerated carrier vessels, and bunkering operations, without involvement in direct harvesting activities of highly migratory fish stocks. In this context, Panama did not implement specific programs or activities aimed at providing assistance to Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Territories in the areas of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) pursuant to paragraphs 10 and 11 of CMM 2013-07. Consequently, Panama considers these provisions not applicable for the reporting period.
Republic of Korea	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 10-11	In 2025, Korea provided assistance to certain SIDS CCMs to strengthen their capacity to improve their information and communication technology related to MCS by dispatching Korean volunteers with IT expertise through KOICA.
Chinese Taipei	2026 Reporting Template – Section 2	Financial support and technical cooperation have been provided to strengthen the participation of SIDS members in regional monitoring, control, and surveillance and enforcement activities. · In particular, a dedicated trust fund has been established to support SIDS members in conducting observer and patrol officer training, as well as enhancing fisheries monitoring capabilities and related technologies. · In addition, several bilateral agreements and memorandums of understanding have been concluded with certain SIDS members to strengthen their capacity to prevent, deter, and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. These initiatives include technical assistance, information exchange, and institutional capacity-building aimed at improving fisheries compliance and enforcement.
Thailand	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 10-11	Thailand did not provide direct assistance to SIDS or territories under CMM 2013-07 paragraph 19 during the reporting year. However, Thailand supports the objectives of the measure and remains open to contributing to regional initiatives to support SIDS, including through Commission-led programs.

CCM	Source	CCM response statement
United States of America	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 10-11	The U.S. Coast Guard worked closely with territories and partner nations including American Samoa, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), Guam, Cook Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), Fiji, Palau, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Australia, France, and New Zealand to deter IUU fishing through patrols and monitoring, control, and surveillance efforts. In 2025, U.S. Coast Guard supported three Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) Operations including Rai Balang, Island Chief and Tui Moana with surface maritime security presence and/or analyst support to counter IUU fishing. The U.S. Coast Guard supported Operation Nasse 2025, an annual multilateral monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) activity, focused on combatting IUU fishing in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO) by detecting, boarding, and inspecting fishing vessels to verify compliance by the vessel and flag state with relevant Conventions, and Conservation and Management Measures that have been adopted by Regional Fisheries Management Organizations. The U.S. hosted the Nasse Joint Coordination Center in Honolulu, Hawaii which included participants from the FFA, Cook Islands, Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Vanuatu. Aerial and surface assets were deployed by Australia, New Zealand, France, and the United States. The U.S. supported Operation North Pacific Guard 2025, an annual multi-mission effort among international partners to collectively provide patrols and intelligence sharing to guide assets to detect and intercept illicit fishing activity. In 2025, U.S. Coast Guard cutters strengthened maritime security and regional sovereignty by executing bilateral agreements with ten Pacific Island nations. These operations facilitated the patrolling of Pacific Island nation Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) and resulted in 65 total bilateral shiprider boardings, primarily focused on the oversight of fishing fleets. The U.S. Coast Guard coordinated Operation Rematau 2025 with multiple cutter patrols focused on maritime law enforcement and domain awareness, and humanitarian aid, to foster maritime good governance and security with the Freely Associated States partners including Palau, FSM, and the Republic of Marshall Islands. U.S. Coast Guard law enforcement officers utilized the Oceania Maritime Security Initiative (OMSI), an interagency effort that improves the capacity to conduct high seas inspections and detect IUU fishing. This initiative increases the visibility of maritime activity across Oceania, directly supporting the protection of regional marine resources and the sustainability of global fisheries. Overall, The United States dedicated approximately 5682.5 surface and 257.1 aerial hours on surveillance activities in areas beyond our national jurisdiction in support of countering IUU fishing activities during 2025. This effort equates to over 236 sea patrol days and 37 individual aerial surveillance flights.
Vietnam	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 10-11	Viet Nam did not provide assistance to SIDS and Territories in the areas of Monitoring, Control and surveillance in 2025. However, Viet Nam remains ready to support SIDS and Territories through Commission-led programs

5. Support for the Domestic Fisheries Sector and Tuna-Fisheries Related Businesses and Market Access (CMM 2013-07, paragraphs 12-18)

Table 5e. CCM responses

CCM	Source	CCM response statement
Australia	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 12-18	Australia provides core funding to the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) (AUD5 million per year) to help Pacific Island countries strengthen national capacity and regional solidarity for the sustainability, control and development of offshore fisheries in the Pacific and improve access to export markets. The Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) is implementing the third phase of a Community Based Fisheries Management initiative to promote the

CCM	Source	CCM response statement
		sustainable use of coastal resources. This is a DFAT-funded AUD10 million (including AUD2 million from ACIAR) project over four years (2021-25) with the aim of scaling up community-based fisheries management, aligned with implementation of the Pacific's New Song for Coastal Fisheries. Australia has provided approximately AUD1 million to the Solomon Islands National University and the Australian National Centre for Ocean Resources and Security (ANCORS) at the University of Wollongong, to co-develop and deliver a Graduate Certificate in Pacific Fisheries Governance that provides a foundation qualification for Pacific fisheries managers and officials and build expertise and knowledge in fisheries management, development and governance.
Bahamas	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 12-18	During 2025, the Bahamas' participation in the WCPFC Convention Area was limited to activities related to refrigerated carrier operations, without involvement in direct fishing of highly migratory fish stocks. In this context, the Bahamas did not implement specific programs or activities aimed at providing assistance to Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Territories in the areas of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) pursuant to paragraphs 10 and 11 of CMM 2013-07. Consequently, Bahamas considers these provisions not applicable for the reporting period.
Canada	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 12-18	See response to CMM2013-06 01
China	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 12-18	As a developing State, a major fishing partner of WCPFC SIDS Members, and one of the largest single markets globally for tuna and tuna-related products, China continues to attach high priority to supporting SIDS in deriving maximum economic and social benefit from their fisheries resources for highly migratory fish stocks, in accordance with paragraphs 12-18 of CMM 2013-07 and the corresponding provisions of the WCPF Convention. China's cooperation in this area is delivered through high-level bilateral institutional frameworks, expanded market-access arrangements for SIDS seafood exports, sustained Chinese commercial investment in SIDS-based fisheries and processing infrastructure, support for SIDS-flagged fleets and SIDS-based ancillary services, and active avoidance of any measure that would constrain SIDS processing, transshipment, port-of-landing or investment opportunities. China has taken substantive new steps in each of these areas during the 2025 reporting period. Third China-Pacific Island Countries Foreign Ministers Meeting (May 2025) The Third China-Pacific Island Countries Foreign Ministers Meeting was convened in Xiamen, Fujian Province, on 28-29 May 2025, under the co-chairmanship of Mr Wang Yi, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Minister of Foreign Affairs of China, and H.E. Mr Taneti Maamau, President and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kiribati. Foreign Ministers and senior government representatives of Niue, Tonga, the Federated States of Micronesia, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea, the Cook Islands, Nauru, Fiji and Samoa attended, together with the Deputy Secretary-General of the Pacific Islands Forum. Under the principle of "development first" articulated by the Chinese co-chair, the Meeting endorsed a set of commitments of direct relevance to CMM 2013-07, the acceleration of bilateral free-trade agreement negotiations between China and interested PIC partners; the deepening of agriculture and fisheries technical demonstration and training cooperation; the expansion of bilateral tourism cooperation, with tangible spillovers for SIDS coastal- and fisheries-dependent communities; and continued China-PIC police and law-enforcement capacity cooperation supporting the integrity of SIDS' domestic fisheries enforcement environments. Framework Agreements on the Upgrading of Economic Partnership (November 2025) On 4 November 2025, the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China and five WCPFC SIDS Members, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of Kiribati, the Republic of Nauru, the Republic of Vanuatu, and the Republic of Fiji, signed Framework Agreements on the Upgrading of Economic Partnership. The signing ceremony was hosted by Minister of Commerce Wang Wentao with senior representatives of the five States. The Framework Agreements provide for flexible and pragmatic negotiations on trade in goods, trade in services, investment, rules and practical cooperation, with the explicit objectives of expanding bilateral trade, supporting PIC partners in attracting investment, accelerating their industrialisation and agricultural modernisation, and enabling deeper PIC participation in global industrial and supply chains. Each Framework Agreement contains preamble, objectives, principles, scope of negotiations, contact points, institutional

CCM	Source	CCM response statement
		arrangements, future development, entry into force, amendments and termination clauses, providing a long-term and predictable institutional architecture for further cooperation. Three of the five signatory States, the Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati and Nauru. The Framework Agreements thereby establish a substantive new institutional foundation for the further development of SIDS' tuna-fisheries-related businesses and for the corresponding expansion of market access for SIDS tuna and seafood products into China. The signing represents a structural shift in China-PIC cooperation from previously fragmented project- and aid-based modalities toward a long-term and institutionalised partnership. Bilateral Investment and Operational Presence Supporting SIDS Domestic Fisheries Sector China's distant-water fishing companies have continued during 2025 to support the domestic fisheries sector and tuna-fisheries-related businesses of WCPFC SIDS Members through a sustained, multi-channel commercial presence, in full compliance with the regulatory frameworks of host SIDS and with the relevant CMMs of the Commission. In particular, Chinese operators have continued to lease and to purchase fishing access under bilateral access arrangements concluded with Pacific SIDS partners, generating predictable access-fee revenue that directly supports recipient States' fisheries-development budgets and broader public finances. Chinese-invested onshore tuna processing plants and port-side facilities in several Pacific SIDS have been maintained in continuous operation throughout the reporting period, sustaining local employment, value-addition, technology spillover and government revenue from the highly migratory species value chain in those host SIDS. Chinese shipyards have provided domestic refit, repair and maintenance services to SIDS-flagged tuna vessels on preferential commercial terms, reducing the operating cost burden on SIDS-based operators and supporting the operational availability of SIDS-flagged fleets fishing in the WCPF Convention Area. Chinese partners have further supported the expansion and operational viability of SIDS-flagged purse seine and longline fleets through joint-venture investment, vessel chartering arrangements, technology and equipment transfer, and crew and officer training, all of which directly contribute to the growth of SIDS domestic fishing and related industries. Market Access for SIDS Tuna and Fisheries Products into China China is one of the largest single markets globally for tuna and tuna-related products and continues to take substantive measures to expand market access for SIDS-origin seafood. Building on the Framework Agreements on the Upgrading of Economic Partnership concluded on 4 November 2025, and on the priorities articulated at the Third China-Pacific Island Countries Foreign Ministers Meeting, China has during 2025 supported PIC partners in the development of three complementary market-access channels: e-commerce platforms enabling direct PIC-to-China access for tuna and other seafood products, reducing dependence on intermediated supply chains and increasing the share of export value retained by PIC producers; cold-chain logistics infrastructure supporting the maintenance of product quality and food-safety integrity from PIC port of origin to Chinese consumer markets; and digital payment systems enabling efficient, low-cost commercial settlement between SIDS-based exporters and Chinese importers. These complementary channels reduce friction in PIC seafood exports to China, including in particular for tuna and tuna-related products, and contribute directly to the development of SIDS' domestic tuna fisheries and tuna-related businesses, in line with the substantive objectives of CMM 2013-07. Awareness of Chinese Market and Import Requirements Through Chinese diplomatic missions in PIC partner States, the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, the China Overseas Fisheries Association and other relevant industry associations, China provides PIC seafood exporters with information on Chinese import inspection and quarantine requirements, customs procedures, applicable food-safety standards and labelling requirements, and supports PIC participation in major Chinese seafood and international trade exhibitions. In implementation of the Framework Agreements on the Upgrading of Economic Partnership concluded in November 2025, China stands ready to deepen and structure its support for PIC understanding of Chinese market-access requirements through targeted training, technical guidance, exporter-importer matching activities and dedicated trade-facilitation cooperation. Chinese authorities and industry associations remain available to address, in close consultation with PIC counterparts, any unnecessary barriers to trade in tuna and tuna-related products that may be identified by SIDS exporters or governments.

CCM	Source	CCM response statement
Curacao	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 12-18	Statement in response to the Audit Point definition: Curacao is an associate member of the UN(SIDS) and is willing to exchange as much experience with other SIDS to improve Fisheries among SIDS countries.
El Salvador	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 12-18	El Salvador has its own needs as developing country, but is taking steps towards private sector involvement and investment in capacity building to improve value chain schemes that benefit small fisheries, now more than ever as part of its initiating strategy to rise as a blue economy referant. Up to now, through the financial contribution every year, El Salvador makes his efforts to support SIDS needs.
European Union	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 12-18	SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS OF DEVELOPING STATES Obligation Theme / Sub Theme Response Status + CMM 2013-06 01 Requirement to cooperate, either directly or through the Commission, to enhance the ability of developing States, particularly the least developed among them and SIDS and Territories, to develop their own fisheries for hmfs View all CCM Responses Overarching requirements / Special requirements of developing States Completed + CMM 2013-07 01-03 General provisions of CMM on SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS OF SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES AND TERRITORIES View all CCM Responses Overarching requirements / Special requirements of developing States Completed + CMM 2013-07 04-05 Requirements to assist with Capacity Development of Personnel of SIDS and Territories View all CCM Responses Overarching requirements / Special requirements of developing States Completed + CMM 2013-07 06-07 Requirements to assist with technology transfers to SIDS and Territories View all CCM Responses Overarching requirements / Special requirements of developing States Completed + CMM 2013-07 08-09 Requirements to assist SIDS and Territories in the areas of fisheries conservation and management View all CCM Responses Overarching requirements / Special requirements of developing States Completed - CMM 2013-07 10-11 Requirements to assist SIDS and Territories in the areas of Monitoring, Control and surveillance View all CCM Responses Overarching requirements / Special requirements of developing States Completed

CCM	Source	CCM response statement
		Response: Implemented: Yes The EU provides support to the Pacific Region in various sectors such as Ocean Governance, Climate change and Disaster Risk, Trade, Energy, Health, Gender, Public Finance Management (PFM) and Governance. The activities and initiatives funded by the EU to support Pacific SIDS are designed in consultation with SIDS and FFA, and includes support for the sustainable management of coastal fisheries resources, regional coordination and policy development, engagement with the fishing industry (associations, SMEs), the development of advanced community-based ecosystem approaches to fisheries management (CEAFM), gender in fisheries analyses and fisheries value chain assessments, capacity building for persons interested in starting or improving fisheries and seafood businesses, and the development of practical tools and guidance for meeting sanitary and market access requirements. Details can be found in the latest EU report on implementation of Article 30 of the Convention and Resolution 2008-01 of WCPFC that was published as a delegation paper to WCPFC22 (ref. WCPFC22-2025-DP10). https://meetings.wcpfc.int/node/28127
France	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 12-18	France-OT assists and supports its territories in developping local products market, conducting trainings for fishermen, or by setting up national tax exemption.
Japan	2026 Reporting Template – Section 2	Project: Project for Effective Utilization of Fisheries Products in Coastal Areas Country: Papua New Guinea Date: August,2025 to March, 2026 Outcome: The project contributed to improving the livelihoods of fishers through technical support on processing and preservation methods utilizing underutilized and low-value fish. Budget: approx. \$82,000 Project: Project for Set Net Trial Fishing Country: Papua New Guinea Date: June,2025 to March, 2026 Outcome: Based on data obtained from Set Net Trial Fishing, the project contributed to the enhancement of fishers' technical capacity for nationwide expansion. Budget: approx. \$251,000 Project: Project for Promotion of Giant Clam Aquaculture Country: Palau Date: April,2025 to December, 2025 Outcome: Provided technical support on seed production and distribution planning, contributing to the stable domestic supply of protein sources and the earning of foreign exchange. Budget: approx. \$95,000
Liberia	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 12-18	Liberia is not in the position to provide such assistance
New Zealand	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 12-18	New Zealand has no trade restrictions or barriers on tuna imports from the Pacific. NZ\$5.3 million for the Increasing Employment and Economic Benefits from Tuna Fisheries (IEEBTF) Activity (Phase III). This activity helps FFA members to support their small and medium sized enterprises, facilitate investment, and maintain market access.

CCM	Source	CCM response statement
Panama	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 12-18	During 2025, the participation of the Republic of Panama in the WCPFC Convention Area remained limited to activities related to support vessels, refrigerated carrier vessels, and bunkering operations, without involvement in direct harvesting activities of highly migratory fish stocks or domestic tuna fisheries within the Convention Area. Accordingly, Panama did not implement specific programs or initiatives aimed at supporting the domestic fisheries sector, tuna-fisheries related businesses, technical or economic development, investment, employment, trade, or market access for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Territories pursuant to paragraphs 12-18 of CMM 2013-07. Given the limited scope of Panama’s participation as a Cooperating Non-Member (CNM) within the WCPFC Convention Area, no direct or indirect assistance, including bilateral cooperation, funding, training, joint ventures, or infrastructure initiatives, was provided during the reporting period. Consequently, Panama considers these provisions not applicable.
Republic of Korea	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 12-18	In 2025, Korea provided assistance to certain SIDS CCM to improve their overall fisheries infrastructure and strengthen market access through "Fishing Community Development Project".
Chinese Taipei	2026 Reporting Template – Section 2	Pursuant to paragraphs 12 to 18 of CMM 2013-07, we have undertaken a range of efforts, in conjunction with the above-mentioned channels, to support SIDS and Territories in developing tuna fisheries-related business opportunities and improving market access. · To maximize the economic benefits derived by SIDS and Territories from their fisheries resources, we have encouraged its private sector to participate in access agreements and chartering arrangements within the EEZs of SIDS, including through the promotion of bilateral agreements and MOUs. · To enhance the contribution of SIDS and Territories to the total catch and value within the Convention Area, we have also supported shipbuilding and related industrial capacity, including through relevant provisions under its domestic regulatory framework, with a view to strengthening the ability of SIDS and Territories to sustainably harvest highly migratory fish stocks within the Convention Area. · To increase the utilization of ports in SIDS and Territories, as well as their capacity and incentives to serve fishing vessels, multiple initiatives have been implemented. These include regulatory measures requiring port entry of our-flagged fishing vessels under domestic regulations, as well as the dispatch of inspectors to support monitoring and compliance efforts in coastal States. Recognizing that infrastructure is essential to incentivize port utilization, We have also supported capacity-building and training programs in areas such as medical services, bait aquaculture, food supply chains, and agriculture. In addition, investment by the private sector in local processing facilities, including canneries, has been encouraged. · To promote the employment of SIDS nationals in relevant industries, we have established a regulatory framework permitting fishing vessels to employ foreign crew in overseas ports. In practice, some of our private sector operators have employed crew members from SIDS and Territories, and a portion of the fleet has also sourced observers from SIDS observer programs, thereby contributing to local employment and capacity development. · Recognizing that We are not a major market State, we have adopted a differentiated approach to assist SIDS and Territories in addressing trade-related barriers, including through bilateral agreements and MOUs aimed at supporting compliance with market State requirements. Regular communication and virtual consultations have been conducted to address technical issues arising in the implementation of such requirements.
Thailand	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 12-18	Thailand did not provide direct assistance to SIDS or territories under CMM 2013-07 paragraph 19 during the reporting year. However, Thailand supports the objectives of the measure and remains open to contributing to regional initiatives to support SIDS, including through Commission-led programs.
United States of America	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 12-18	The United States is still reviewing assistance provided in 2025 accordance with 2013-07.

CCM	Source	CCM response statement
Vietnam	ARPt2 (RY2025) – CMM 2013-07 12-18	Viet Nam did not provide assistance to SIDS and Participating Territories in the area of Domestic Fisheries Sector and Tuna-fisheries related businesses and market access in 2025. However, Viet Nam remains ready to support SIDS and Participating Territories through the Commission led programs

Note: Ecuador is recorded as pending in the supplied ARPt2 response report and is therefore not included in the verbatim response tables above.

SECTION 3 – REPORTING BY SIDS AND TERRITORY CCMS IN RESPONSE TO SECTION 2:

No Section 3 responses are included for 2026. Section 3 asks SIDS and Territories to provide feedback on assistance reported by non-SIDS CCMS against development needs identified in Section 1 from the previous reporting year. As 2026 is the first reporting cycle using the template, there is no previous template reporting year against which this feedback can be provided.