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**Implementation by the WCPFC of Article 30 of the Convention on the Special Requirements
of Developing States**

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Submitted by the Secretariat

Purpose

1. The purpose of this paper is to summarise the Commission's implementation of Article 30 of the WCPF Convention since its entry into force in 2001. It provides a consolidated inventory of financial, procedural, and substantive mechanisms that operationalise Article 30 for developing States, particularly small island development States (SIDS) and Participating Territories. This paper is provided for the Commission's information at WCPFC22.

Legal Basis - Article 30 of the WCPF Convention

2. Article 30 of the WCPF Convention provides the legal basis for recognition of the special requirements of developing States and particularly SIDS and Participating Territories.
 - a. **Article 30(1)** requires the Commission to give full recognition to the special requirements of developing States Parties to the Convention, in particular small island developing States, and of territories and possessions, in relation to conservation and management of highly migratory fish stocks in the Convention Area and development of fisheries for such stocks.
 - b. **Article 30(2)** provides that the Commission shall take into account the vulnerability of developing States and in particular SIDS that are dependent on the exploitation of marine living resources; the need to avoid adverse impacts on subsistence, small-scale and artisanal fishers and fishworkers, as well as indigenous people in developing States, particularly SIDS and Territories; and the need to ensure that such measures do not result in transferring, directly or indirectly, a disproportionate burden of conservation action onto developing States and Territories.
 - c. **Article 30(3)** requires the Commission to establish a fund to facilitate the effective participation of developing States Parties, particularly SIDS and Territories, in the work of the Commission, including its meetings and those of its subsidiary bodies.

- d. **Article 30(4)** provides that cooperation with developing States and Territories may include the provision of financial assistance, assistance relating to human resources development, technical assistance, transfer of technology, and advisory and consultative services which are directed towards collection, reporting, verification, exchange and analysis of fisheries data, stock assessment and scientific research, and MCS, including capacity building and funding observer programmes.

Institutional and Funding Mechanisms for Capacity Building

Special Requirements Fund (SRF)

3. The Special Requirements Fund (SRF) is required by Article 30(3) of the Convention. Regulation 7 of the Financial Regulations sets out the purposes of the Special Requirements Fund which are in line with Article 30(3) and Article 30(4) of the Convention and target assistance towards human resources development, technical assistance and transfer of technology as well as building capacity for activities in key areas. The SRF is financed from voluntary contributions and other sources identified by the Commission.
4. In 2018, following a [Report of the Chair](#) of the SRF-IWG, [FAC12 agreed](#) to keep the Special Requirements Fund at a target base level of \$150,000, to enable one participant from each SIDS to participate at Commission, SC, and TCC meetings and support the Strategic Investment Plan (SIP). However, it proved difficult to main sufficient voluntary commitments to fund the SRF. For some years CCMs had underscored the need to prioritize securing a sustainable funding mechanism for the SRF to ensure the effective implementation of Article 30 and to enable sufficient funds to cover an extra SIDS participant at meetings as well as broader capacity-building initiatives.
5. The SRF also funds specific project proposals. Projects of over \$10,000 are identified on the [WCPFC website page dedicated to the implementation of Article 30](#).

Strategic Investment Plan

6. At WCPFC15 in 2018, the Commission approved the [2018 Strategic Investment Plan](#) as a means to target investment to address priority needs as identified by developing States, including effective participation through attendance at Commission and subsidiary body meetings. 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 SIP each year.
7. The objectives of the SIP are to support:
 - effective input and participation of member developing states and territories in the meetings of the Commission; and
 - the development of management and technical capability and capacity in developing states and territories to enable them to implement obligations under the WCPFC Convention and Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs).
8. The [2024 Strategic Investment Plan](#) is the most recent SIP that was adopted by the Commission. It provides general as well as specific information on sources of donor funding. It provides a compilation

of Capacity Assistance Needs recommended by TCC in the Compliance Monitoring Report and areas of capacity assistance that were identified by CCMs in their Annual Report Part 2. The 2024 Plan includes a list of capacity assistance needs, arranged thematically, as well as available donor funding programmes. The broad conclusion of the SIP was that nearly all capacity needs have an associated funding stream. The main gap identified was an explicit mechanism to support effective participation by SIDS and Territories in meetings of the WCPFC Commission and subsidiary bodies.

9. An updated 2025 Strategic Investment Plan for consideration by the Commission at WCPFC22 is contained in WCPFC22-2025-03.

Funding to offset SIDS membership contributions

10. Regulation 5.2(b)(ii) of the WCPFC Financial Regulations provides for an offset for the assessed contributions of SIDS where that assessed contribution exceeds USD .05 per capita, with the excess amount offset from the Fees and Charges Fund held by the Commission. In the 2025 budget, \$138,498 was offset under this regulation.
11. At WCPFC21, the Commission agreed to include \$300,000 in the budget for a second participant from each developing State Party to the Convention and, where appropriate, territories and possessions, to each meeting of the Commission and to meetings of relevant subsidiary bodies of the Commission. The additional \$300,000 included in the budget was offset for SIDS through an additional \$46,090 applied to non-SIDS and a \$50,000 offset from the Fees and Charges Fund. The offset for SIDS is to be revisited at WCPFC22.

Secretariat capacity building initiatives, including meeting attendance

12. The Secretariat undertakes a range of capacity building initiatives relating to the use of WCPFC databases managed by the Secretariat. Initiatives can include specific support and delivery of training to CCMs both online and in person, as well as CCM staff attachments at Commission Headquarters which enable fisheries officials from SIDS and Territories to gain familiarity with WCPFC's reporting processes and online systems. The [2025 Annual Report of the Executive Director](#) contains additional information on this support that the Secretariat provides to CCMs.
13. The proposed [Indicative 2026 Budget](#) contains a line item for 'CCM/Staff Training Guidance and Learning Aids' with a proposed budget in 2026 of \$25,000, as well as Regional Capacity Building Workshops with a proposed budget in 2026 of \$130,000.

Trust Funds

14. Two Trust Funds have been established to support capacity building projects in SIDS: the Japan Trust Fund (JTF) and the Chinese Taipei Trust Fund (CTTF). Further information is provided in Attachment A and Attachment B.
15. The Japan Trust Fund (JTF) is a multi-year programme supported by the Government of Japan to strengthen the capacity of developing States and Participating Territories within the WCPFC. The JTF's initial phase ran from 2008 to 2011, followed by a second phase from 2012 to 2016, which was extended for two more years. The third phase covered 2019 to 2023, and the ongoing fourth phase

continues to focus on capacity building among SIDS within the WCPFC. For 2026, the JTF has secured a budget of US\$145,082. Japan has advised that project selection will be more selective, with priority given to proposals that align closely with the Fund's objectives and demonstrate clear, measurable benefits to developing States and Territories. While the primary focus remains on SIDS, attention will also be given to the participation of other developing States to ensure they are not unduly excluded from WCPFC-related activities, particularly in fisheries statistics, regulation, and enforcement. Refer to the summary for Projects funded under the JTF from 2012 in Attachment A.

16. The CTTF was established in 2016. Funding was initially approved for the first five years of the project, which was extended by one year. It had an annual funding allocation of \$400,000. The CTTF has been under review over the last few years, as the terms and conditions of the CTTF are being considered.

Other donor funding

17. As referenced in the SIP, CCMs provide donor funds through programmes which support capacity building in SIDS. CCMs provide information annually in their Annual Report Part 2 on the implementation of [CMM 2013-07](#) (see [WCPFC-TCC21-2025-12 rev1](#)). CCMs do not provide the information in a standardized manner but indicate the programmes and range of assistance that are available to build the capacity of SIDS and Territories. The European Union also details its contributions under the PEUMP program, inviting SIDS to make use of ongoing and future opportunities referenced in their own paper ([WCPFC21-2024-DP17](#)). Other donors highlight the assistance they provide in their statements to the annual Commission meeting.

West Pacific East Asia

18. The West Pacific East Asia (WPEA) projects were first initiated in 2005 and have included the Indonesia and Philippines Data Collection Project (IPDCP), the West Pacific East Asia Oceanic Fisheries Management Project (WPEA-OFM), the Sustainable Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the West Pacific and East Asian Seas Project (WPEA-SM), and the West Pacific East Asia Improved Tuna Monitoring Project (WPEA-ITM project), which concluded at the end of June 2024 with the submission of the [Activity Completion Report](#). The West Pacific East Asia Sustainable Pacific Fisheries Activity Project (WPEA-SPF) commenced on 1 July 2024 and will run until 30 June 2027.
19. The Government of New Zealand is providing NZD 4.5 million over the period 2024-2027 for the WPEA-SPF project. The goal of the WPEA-SPF is to increase prosperity, self-reliance and inclusivity across the Pacific region through a sustainably managed Pacific Ocean fisheries. [WCPFC-2025-SC21-RP-WPEA-01](#) provides an update on activities under the (WPEA-SPF project) over the past 12 months.

Decision Making and Compliance Processes that Operationalise Article 30

20. WCPFC has several decision-making and compliance processes that operationalise Article 30. Rule 2 of the WCPFC [Rules of Procedure](#) provides that Article 30 must be a standing agenda item for each session of the Commission. Commission discussions on the implementation of Article 30 led to the adoption in 2008 of [Resolution 2008-01](#) on Aspirations of Small Island Developing States and Territories. This Resolution provides that when adopting CMMs, the following principles should be taken into account: i) CCMs shall ensure that measures do not result in transferring, directly or

indirectly, a disproportionate burden of conservation action onto SIDS and Territories; and (ii) CCMs shall implement measures, including through direct cooperation with SIDS and Territories that enhances the ability of developing States, particularly the least developed SIDS to develop their own fisheries for highly migratory fish stocks. Specifically on the burden of CMMs on SIDS, WCPFC7 agreed to a template that was attached to the WCPFC Strategic Plan 2011-2013 ([WCPFC7-2010-FAC4/15 Rev5](#)) for use by CCMs when nominating measures or activities for consideration at the Commission or subsidiary bodies, which included reference to the benefit to/impact on SIDS.

21. Discussions began in earnest on “disproportionate burden” in 2012 in the context of the tropical tuna measure. In 2013, FFA CCMs submitted delegation paper [WCPFC10-2013-DP01](#) on avoiding disproportionate burden and delegation paper [WCPFC10-2013-DP02](#) on the special requirements of SIDS. The ensuing discussion led to the Commission’s adoption of [CMM 2013-06](#) and [CMM 2013-07](#). An [Implementation of CMM 2013-06 and Disproportionate Burden Workshop](#) was held back-to-back with WCPFC11 in Apia in 2014, which attempted to quantify disproportionate burden such that appropriate responses and mitigation measures could be developed. The workshop did not produce agreed outcomes that could be carried forward, and no subsequent workshops of this nature have been convened by the Commission since 2014. FFA CCMs have regularly submitted their views on the implementation of Article 30 and [CMM 2013-06](#), including at [WCPFC14](#), [WCPFC15](#), [WCPFC20](#), and [WCPFC21](#).

CMM 2013-06 – Criteria for Considering CMM Proposals

22. In December 2013, the Commission agreed to [CMM 2013-06](#) on the criteria for consideration of conservation and management proposals. [CMM 2013-06](#) sets out a list of questions that the Commission is to apply when considering any new proposal, to determine the nature and extent of the impact of a proposal on SIDS and Territories in the Convention Area.
23. The Commission, as part of the Compliance Monitoring System, has agreed audit points for the assessment of compliance with [CMM 2013-06](#) through the provision of information in Annual Report Part 2. The Secretariat has compiled copies of past [CMM 2013-06](#) template assessments submitted with draft CMM proposals from 2014 until 2020 [here](#).

CMM 2013-07 – Special Requirements of SIDS & Territories

24. The audit points for [CMM 2013-07](#) require the submission of information in Annual Report Part 2 on CCM’s implementation of the various paragraphs of the CMM. TCC21 recommended that the Commission task the Secretariat to develop a template to support more uniform reporting against [CMM 2013-07](#), and this will be considered further at WCPFC22.

Compliance Monitoring Scheme — Capacity Development Plans

25. The Compliance Monitoring Scheme (CMS) assesses compliance of CCMs for an agreed list of obligations and according to agreed audit points. Where SIDS, Territories, Indonesia, and the Philippines are having difficulty implementing an obligation, the TCC, and then the Commission may assign a “Capacity Assistance Needed” to that obligation for that CCM, and a Capacity Development Plan must be submitted which identifies what is needed to implement that obligation and the timeframe for expected implementation. The Compliance Monitoring Report that is agreed at the

annual Commission meeting also includes information from Annual Report Part 2 that identifies additional capacity building and training that CCMs assess they require.

Incorporation of Article 30 across WCPFC CMMs

26. Various CMMs have been drafted in a manner which recognises the special requirements of developing States, particularly SIDS and Territories. These have been negotiated against the background of Article 30 and [CMM 2013-06](#). There are several examples of key WCPFC CMMs that indicate how Article 30 is reflected and mainstreamed in CMMs (see **Attachment B** for the specific provisions).

Port State Minimum Standards (CMM 2017-02)

27. The Preamble and operative provisions explicitly recognise Article 30 and require assistance to SIDS to develop the legal basis and capacity for the development of port State measures, including training for port managers, inspectors, enforcement, and legal personnel. CCMs are also to cooperate to identify mechanisms to mitigate the burden of implementation and adopt those mechanisms.

Marine Pollution (CMM 2017-04)

28. The marine pollution CMM specifically refers to the requirement of CCMs to cooperate to actively support SIDS and Territories through the provision of adequate port facilities for receiving and appropriately disposing of waste from fishing vessels.

Sea Turtles (CMM 2018-04)

29. The CMM authorises the Secretariat to obligate resources available to the SRF to assist developing State Members and Territories in implementing the FAO Guidelines to Reduce Sea Turtle Mortality and urges CCMs to contribute to the SRF to support the implementation of the measure.

Cooperating Non-Members (CMM 2019-01)

30. With respect to the participatory rights of cooperating non-Members, the Commission is to take into account the special requirements of developing States, in particular SIDS and Territories.

Harvest Strategies (CMM 2022-03)

31. In recognition of the special requirements of developing State Parties, in particular SIDS and Territories, the Commission is to ensure the effective participation of these States and Territories in the harvest strategy work. Further, harvest strategies shall not result in transferring, directly or indirectly, a disproportionate burden of conservation action onto developing States Parties, and Territories.

Management Procedure for Skipjack (CMM 2022-01)

32. The elements of the Management Procedure for skipjack include Special Circumstances set out in Annex V. This provides that the application of the MP shall not result in transferring, directly or indirectly, a disproportionate burden of conservation action onto developing States Parties, and Territories.

Tropical Tuna Measure (CMM 2023-01)

33. This measure is intended and designed to support fisheries for skipjack tuna, bigeye tuna, and yellowfin tuna in the Convention Area that benefit CCMs and their communities, and to do so in a way that is fair to all Members and addresses the special requirements of developing States and Participating Territories. With the exception of certain paragraphs on the management and monitoring of the purse seine fishery, other commercial fisheries and data provisions, the CMM does not prejudice the rights and obligations of those SIDS and Territories seeking to develop their domestic fisheries in the Convention Area. The measure also applies certain provisions to CCMs that are not SIDS, including on capacity limits for purse seine vessels, capacity limits for longline vessels with freezing capacity and limits on ice-chilled longline vessels landing fresh fish. The measure also states that it does not restrict the ability of SIDS or Territories to construct or purchase vessels from other CCMs for their domestic fleets. These provisions have essentially remained the same since [CMM 2013-01](#). Operational catch and effort data is also provided “for the purpose of cooperation to SIDS under Article 30”.

Pacific Bluefin Tuna (CMM 2024-01)

34. The Pacific bluefin tuna (PBF) CMM sets limits for the catch of PBF and goes on to provide that the relevant provisions shall not prejudice the legitimate rights and obligations under international law of those SIDS and Territories whose current fishing activity for PBF is limited, but that have a real interest in fishing for the species, that may wish to develop their own fisheries for PBF in the future. Further, this provision shall not provide a basis for an increase in fishing effort by fishing vessels owned or operated by interests outside such SIDS and Territories unless such fishing is conducted in support of efforts by those SIDS and Territories to develop their own domestic fisheries.

Compliance Monitoring Scheme (CMM 2024-03)

35. The Preamble and operative provisions are designed to facilitate the implementation of Article 30. The Preamble specifically recognizes Article 30 of the Convention and the implementation of [CMM 2013-07](#) to give operational effect to the special requirements of SIDS and Territories. Section V provides for SIDS, Territories, Indonesia, and the Philippines to identify what is preventing them from implementing an obligation and the capacity assistance that is needed to implement that obligation. According to paragraph 23, in recognition of the special requirements of developing State CCMs, particularly SIDS and Participating Territories, the Commission shall seek to actively engage and cooperate with these CCMs and facilitate their effective participation in the implementation of the CMS, including by providing targeted assistance to improve compliance with obligations.

Crew Labour Standards (CMM 2024-04)

36. To implement the measure, developed CCMs are encouraged to make efforts to assist developing CCMs, including working with local industries (which includes crew providers) to help them meet the standards in the measure.

Participation & Transparency

Article 30 webpage on WCPFC website

37. In order to recognise the importance of Article 30 to the work of the Commission and to enhance transparency, WCPFC15 agreed that the WCPFC website should have a [webpage](#) which is dedicated to Implementation of Article 30.

Budget accommodation to support meeting attendance

38. Effective participation in WCPFC has been an essential component of the recognition of the special requirements of developing States and in particular SIDS and Territories. The Commission includes roughly \$300,000 per annum in the meetings costs for the annual TCC, SC, and Commission meetings to enable participation in those meetings by developing States and Territories. At WCPFC21, it was agreed to support meeting attendance for a second participant. The additional budget of \$300,000 and proposed method to offset the additional costs for SIDS are included in the proposed [2026 WCPFC budget](#) (Annex 7b).

Attachment A: Inventory of funding instruments

Funding source	Budget	Process and links	Call dates	Information
Special Requirements Fund (SRF)	\$150,000 plus	Principles, Guidelines and Operating Procedures	30 June seeking voluntary contributions	
Japan Trust Fund (JTF)	2026: \$145,082 2025: \$156,566 2024: \$168,474 2023: \$217,787 2022: \$232,821 2021: \$232,821 2020: \$232,821	Process for applications: Template project proposal	Usually Nov/Dec. Advised and updated via WCPFC circular	Summary of Projects 2012 to July 2025
Chinese Taipei Trust Fund (CTTF)	2017-2022: \$400,000 per annum	Project proposal template Reporting template	Usually Feb/March. Advised and updated via WCPFC circular	CCTF Trust Fund Reports CCTF 2017 CCTF 2018
External Partners	various	SIP	various	SIP

Attachment B: CMMs with explicit Article 30/SIDS clauses (commencing with the most recent CMMs)

CMM	SECTION	PROVISION
1. CMM 2024-04: Conservation and Management Measure for Crew Labour Standards	Special Requirements of Developing States	16. To implement this Measure, developed CCMs are encouraged to make efforts and consider options to assist developing CCMs, both flag CCMs and coastal CCMs, including working with local industries (which includes crew providers) to help them meet the standards in this Measure.
2. CMM 2023-04: Conservation and Management Measure for Compliance Monitoring Scheme	Preamble	<p>Committed to Article 30 of the Convention which requires the Commission to give full recognition to the special requirements of developing States, in particular SIDS and territories, which may include the provision of financial, technical and capacity development assistance,</p> <p>Committed to the implementation of Conservation and Management Measure 2013-07 to give operational effect to the full recognition of the special requirements of SIDS and territories in the Convention Area, in particular such assistance as may be needed to implement their obligations,</p> <p>Further committed to the implementation of Conservation and Management Measure 2013-06 by applying the criteria to determine the nature and extent of the impact of a proposal on SIDS and territories in the Convention Area, in order to ensure that they can meet their obligations, and to ensure that any measure does not result in transferring, directly or indirectly, a disproportionate burden of conservation action onto SIDS and territories,</p>
	Purpose	2. The CMS is designed to: ... (ii) identify areas in which technical assistance or capacity building may be needed to assist CCMs to attain compliance;
	Special Requirements of Developing States [paragraphs 16-23 provide for Capacity Development Plans to meet the Capacity Needs of developing	23. The Commission recognises the special requirements of developing State CCMs, particularly SIDS and Participating Territories, and shall seek to actively engage and cooperate with these CCMs and facilitate their effective participation in the implementation of the CMS including by:

	State CMMs, particularly SIDS and Territories.]	<p>(i) ensuring that inter-governmental sub-regional agencies which provide advice and assistance to these CCMs, are able to participate in the processes established under the CMS, including by attending any working groups as observers and participating in accordance with Rule 36 of the Commission's Rules of Procedure, and having access to all relevant information, and</p> <p>(ii) providing appropriately targeted assistance to improve implementation of, and compliance with, obligations arising under the Convention and CMMs adopted by the Commission, including through consideration of the options for capacity building and technical assistance.</p>
3.	CMM 2023-01: Conservation and Management Measure for Bigeye, Yellowfin and Skipjack in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean	<p>Preamble</p> <p><i>Noting that Article 30(1) of the Convention requires the Commission to give full recognition to the special requirements of developing States that are Parties to the Convention, in particular small island developing States and Territories and possessions, in relation to the conservation and management of highly migratory fish stocks in the Convention Area and development of fisheries on such stocks, including the provision of financial, scientific, and technological assistance;</i></p> <p><i>Noting further that Article 30(2) of the Convention requires the Commission to take into account the special requirements of developing States, in particular Small Island developing States and Territories. This includes ensuring that conservation and management measures adopted by it do not result in transferring, directly or indirectly, a disproportionate burden of conservation action onto developing States, Parties, and Territories;</i></p> <hr/> <p>PURPOSE</p> <p>1. This measure is intended and designed to support fisheries for skipjack tuna, bigeye tuna, and yellowfin tuna in the Convention Area that benefit CCMs and their communities, and to do so in a way that is fair to all Members and addresses the special requirements of developing States and Participating Territories. The measure's provisions are based on the interim stock specific objectives below, the interim management procedure for WCPO skipjack tuna established in CMM 2022-01 as well as other relevant provisions of the Convention and decisions of the Commission. As</p>

	the harvest strategies for the tropical tuna stocks and/or their associated fisheries are developed, the objectives and provisions of the Measure will be amended accordingly.
Compatibility	2. Conservation and management measures established for the high seas and those adopted for areas under national jurisdiction shall be compatible in order to ensure conservation and management of bigeye, skipjack, and yellowfin tuna stocks in their entirety. Measures shall ensure, at a minimum, that stocks are maintained at levels capable of producing maximum sustainable yield, pending agreement on target reference points as part of the harvest strategy approach, as qualified by relevant environmental and economic factors including the special requirements of developing States in the Convention Area as expressed by Article 5 of the Convention.
Small Island Developing States	5. With the exception of paragraphs 13-24, 30, 32-37 and 48-51, nothing in this Measure shall prejudice the rights and obligations of those small island developing State Members and Participating Territories in the Convention Area seeking to develop their domestic fisheries .
Purse seine vessel limits	43. CCMs, other than Small Island Developing States and Indonesia ⁴ , shall keep the number of purse seine vessels flying their flag larger than 24m with freezing capacity operating between 20oN and 20oS (hereinafter "LSPSVs") to the applicable level under CMM 2013-01. 44. The concerned CCMs shall ensure that any new LSPSV constructed or purchased to replace a previous vessel or vessels, shall have a carrying capacity or well volume no larger than the vessel(s) being replaced, or shall not increase the catch or effort in the Convention Area from the level of the vessels being replaced. In such case, the authorization to fish in the Convention Area of the replaced vessel shall be immediately revoked by the flag CCM.
Limits on Longline Vessels with Freezing Capacity	45. CCMs, other than Small Island Developing States and Indonesia ⁵ , shall not increase the number of their longline vessels with freezing capacity targeting bigeye tuna above the applicable level under CMM 2013-01.

	<p>Limits on ice-chilled longline vessels landing fresh fish</p>	<p>46. CCMs, other than Small Island Developing States and Indonesia⁷ shall not increase the number of their ice-chilled longline vessels targeting bigeye tuna and landing exclusively fresh fish above the applicable level under CMM 2013-01, or above the number of licenses under established limited entry programmes applying during the operation of CMM 2013-01.</p> <p>47. Nothing in this measure shall restrict the ability of SIDS or Participating Territories to construct or purchase vessels from other CCMs for their domestic fleets.</p> <p>⁷ This paragraph shall not create a precedent with respect to application of exemptions to non-SIDS CCMs.</p>
	<p>Data provision requirements</p>	<p>49. Operational level catch and effort data in accordance with the Standards for the Provision of Operational Level Catch and Effort Data attached to the Rules for Scientific Data to be Provided to the Commission relating to all fishing in EEZs and high seas south of 20N subject to this CMM except for artisanal small-scale vessels shall be provided to the Commission not only for the purpose of stocks management but also for the purpose of cooperation to SIDS under Article 30 of the Convention. (footnotes omitted)</p>
<p>4. CMM 2024-01: Conservation and Management Measure for Pacific Bluefin Tuna</p>	<p>Management Measures</p>	<p>18. The provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 [which set catch limits] shall not prejudice the legitimate rights and obligations under international law of those small island developing State Members and participating territories in the Convention Area whose current fishing activity for Pacific bluefin tuna is limited, but that have a real interest in fishing for the species, that may wish to develop their own fisheries for Pacific bluefin tuna in the future.</p> <p>19. The provisions of paragraph 18 shall not provide a basis for an increase in fishing effort by fishing vessels owned or operated by interests outside such developing coastal State, particularly Small Island Developing State Members or participating territories, unless such fishing is conducted in support of efforts by such Members and territories to develop their own domestic fisheries.</p>

5. CMM 2022-03: Conservation and Management Measure on Establishing a Harvest Strategy for Key Fisheries and Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean	Special requirements of Developing States	<p>11. In recognition of the special requirements of Developing States Parties to this Convention, in particular Small Island Developing States and of Territories and Possessions, in relation to conservation and management of highly migratory fish stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean, the Commission will facilitate the effective participation of these States, Territories and Possessions in Commission meetings and those of its subsidiary bodies undertaking work on harvest strategies, and will apply the provisions of Article 30(2) of the Convention in the development of CMMs resulting from that work.</p> <p>12. Harvest strategies shall not result in transferring, directly or indirectly, a disproportionate burden of conservation action onto developing States Parties, and territories and possessions.</p>
6. CMM 2022-01: Conservation and Management Measure on a Management Procedure for WCPO Skipjack Tuna	Elements of the MP	<p>5. The MP includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The Harvest Control Rule set out in Annex I; b) The Estimation Model using the settings set out in Annex II; c) Data Requirements and the Monitoring Strategy set out in Annex III; d) The procedure for Exceptional Circumstances set out in Annex IV; and e) The provision for Special Circumstances set out in Annex V.
	ANNEX V: SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS OF DEVELOPING STATES	<p>1. The application of the MP shall not result in transferring, directly or indirectly, a disproportionate burden of conservation action onto developing States Parties, and territories and possessions.</p>
7. CMM 2019-01: Cooperating Non-Members	Preamble	<p>REAFFIRMING that the Commission shall give full recognition to the special requirements of developing States Parties to this Convention, in particular small island developing States, and of territories and possessions, in relation to conservation and management of highly migratory fish stocks in the Convention Area and development of fisheries for such stocks;</p>
	(Main text)	<p>12. [With respect to participatory rights] In giving effect to this paragraph, the Commission shall take into account <i>inter alia</i> ...</p>

		<p>b. the special requirements of developing States in the Convention Area, in particular small island developing States, and of territories and possessions, in relation to conservation and management of highly migratory fish stocks in the Convention Area and development of fisheries for such stocks;</p>
<p>8. CMM 2018-04: Conservation and Management of Sea Turtles</p>	<p>(Main text)</p>	<p>10. This measure authorizes the Secretariat to obligate resources available to the Special Requirements Fund to be used to assist developing State Members and Territories in implementing the FAO Guidelines to Reduce Sea Turtle Mortality. These funds can be used to train and encourage fishers to adopt appropriate methods and technologies to reduce interactions with sea turtles and to mitigate their adverse effects.</p> <p>11. The Commission urges CCMs to contribute to the Special Requirements Fund to support eligible members in their efforts to implement this measure, or to provide such support through bilateral arrangements.</p>
<p>9. CMM 2017-04: Conservation and Management Measure on Marine Pollution</p>	<p>Preamble</p>	<p><i>Recognising</i> that Article 30(1) of the Convention requires the Commission to give full recognition to the special requirements of developing States that are Parties to the Convention, in particular the small island developing States (SIDS) and Territories, in relation to the conservation and management of highly migratory fish stocks in the Convention Area and development of fisheries for such stocks;</p> <p><i>Recognising further</i> that Article 30(2) of the Convention requires the Commission to take into account the special requirements of developing States, in particular SIDS and Territories. This includes ensuring that conservation and management measures adopted by it do not result in transferring, directly or indirectly, a disproportionate burden of conservation action onto developing States Parties, and Territories;</p> <p><i>Recalling</i> the adoption of CMM 2013-07 which also recognises the special requirements of SIDS and territories;</p>
	<p>(Main text)</p>	<p>6. CCMs are requested to ensure adequate port reception facilities are provided to receive waste from fishing vessels. SIDS CCMs are</p>

		<p>requested to utilise, as appropriate, regional port reception facilities in accordance with international standards.</p> <p>8. CCMs shall cooperate, consistent with national laws and regulations, directly or through the Commission, and in accordance with their capabilities, to actively support SIDS and Territories through the provision of adequate port facilities for receiving and appropriately disposing of waste from fishing vessels.</p>
10. CMM 2017-02: Conservation and Management Measure on Minimum Standards for Port State Measures	Preamble	<p><i>Recognizing</i> the special requirements of developing countries, in particular SIDS provided for in Article 30 of the WCPFC Convention, including the importance of port operations in the domestic economies of many SIDS, the need to ensure that port State measures do not result in transferring a disproportionate burden of conservation action onto developing CCMs, and the need for assistance to developing countries, in particular SIDS to adopt and implement port State measures;</p>
	Special Requirements of Small Island Developing States and Participating Territories	<p>22. CCMs shall give full recognition to the Special Requirements of Developing States, in particular SIDS, in relation to the implementation of this CMM. To this end, WCPFC shall provide assistance to CCM SIDS in order to, inter alia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. enhance their ability to develop a legal basis and capacity for the implementation of effective port State measures; b. facilitate their participation in any international organizations that promote the effective development and implementation of port State measures; and c. facilitate technical assistance to strengthen the development and implementation of port State measures by them, in coordination with relevant international mechanisms. <p>23. CCMs shall cooperate to establish appropriate mechanisms to assist Developing CCMs, in particular SIDS in the implementation of this CMM, which may include the provision of technical and/or financial assistance through bilateral, multilateral, and regional cooperation channels</p> <p>24. These mechanisms shall, inter alia, be directed specifically towards:</p>

- developing national and international port State measures;
- developing and enhancing capacity, including for monitoring, control and surveillance and for training at the national and regional levels of port managers, inspectors, and enforcement and legal personnel;
- monitoring, control, surveillance and compliance activities relevant to port State measures, including access to technology and equipment; and
- assisting SIDS CCMs with the costs involved in any proceedings for the settlement of disputes that result from actions they have taken pursuant to this CMM.

25. Starting in 2018, the Commission shall commence development of a mechanism, including through cost recovery, to provide funding support to SIDS CCMs that undertake inspections of foreign fishing vessels in accordance with this measure. The Commission shall use best endeavors to finalize and agree this mechanism by WCPFC16, noting that it will be critical in SIDS' decision making processes about whether to designate their ports under this CMM.

26. CCMs shall, to the extent practicable, encourage the use of ports of SIDS in order to increase the opportunity to undertake inspections, and participation of SIDS in fisheries for WCPO tuna stocks.

27. In implementing any obligation of this CMM, where the transfer of a disproportionate burden has been demonstrated by a SIDS despite measures in this section, CCMs shall cooperate to identify mechanisms required to mitigate the burden of implementation, which may include key capacity or resource assistance and those mechanisms set out in paragraph 4 of CMM 2013-06. CCMs shall cooperate with that SIDS to adopt or obtain those mechanisms in order to assist that SIDS to implement that obligation.