



**2023 FINAL COMPLIANCE MONITORING REPORT
(COVERING 2021 and 2022 ACTIVITIES)**

Executive Summary

I. INTRODUCTION

1. WCPFC20 undertook its annual review of compliance by CCMs in accordance with the Compliance Monitoring Scheme (CMS) adopted at WCPFC19 – CMM 2021-03, which amended and extended CMM 2019-06 and based on the updated Provisional CMR provided by TCC19.¹ In 2023 TCC19 and WCPFC20 assessed CCMs' compliance over the previous 2-year reporting period (RY2021 and RY2022) against a list of Commission obligations agreed to at WCPFC18. The CMS provides for TCC to identify a compliance assessment for each specific obligation that is assessed. Where audit points have been agreed, the review of the dCMR, updated pCMR and application of a compliance score was undertaken based on these for RY2022.
2. In accordance with paragraph 7 and Annex I of CMM 2019-06, the following statuses were considered in making the assessments: Compliant, Non-Compliant, Priority Non-Compliant, Capacity Assistance Needed, and CMM Review.

II. DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROVISIONAL COMPLIANCE MONITORING REPORT BY TCC19

3. TCC19 reviewed the draft Compliance Monitoring Report (dCMR for RY2021 and RY2022) for thirty-eight (38) CCMs and for one obligation for one (1) collective group of Members in a closed working group session. The USA acknowledged that the draft and Provisional CMR are classified as non-public domain data and expressed the hope that a way forward could be found to allow the participation of Observers in TCC's consideration of the CMS in open session in future. Some other CCMs stated that the process and requirements for release of non-public domain data had not been met. The decision was therefore taken to close the meeting.

III. COMPLIANCE REVIEW PROCESS

4. TCC19 considered the CMR Review Process in advance of conducting its review (**WCPFC-TCC19-2023-08**).
5. TCC19 agreed that it would prioritize consideration to the 316 potential compliance issues identified by the Secretariat in the full draft Compliance Monitoring Report (dCMR) (115 for RY2021, 201 for RY2022). In line with the approach taken in previous CMR reviews, it was agreed that CCMs may raise additional potential issues not identified in the dCMR.
6. TCC19 agreed that the review of the dCMR would be undertaken obligation by obligation, assessing compliance issues for the two reporting years consecutively for each CCM. The dCMR had been prepared based on the list of obligations for assessment agreed by WCPFC18. Where audit points

¹ For clarity, references to operational provisions of the CMS CMM refer to CMM 2019-06.

had been agreed, the review of the dCMR and the application of a compliance score would be undertaken based on these.

7. Where a status of “Non-Compliant” or “Priority Non-Compliant” was assigned, TCC19 determined in accordance with CMM 2019-06, paragraph 40, CCMs may provide additional information up to 21 days after TCC19, noting that additional information is limited to filling an information gap (CMM 2019-06 paragraph 40).
8. The CMR SWG met in the margins of WCPFC20 to consider additional information CCMs’ provided up to 21 days after TCC19 and whether this additional information warranted a change in CCMs’ compliance status. The CMR SWG noted that in 2023 there were improvements in the efficiency of the Secretariat’s verification process, which in many cases, supported changes to CCMs’ compliance status where relevant additional information was provided prior to TCC and within 21 days of TCC19. The CMR SWG noted that addressing VMS data gaps remained a challenge for CCMs as it often required close and ongoing engagement with the Secretariat. In one such instance, additional information provided after the 21 day deadline was considered. CCMs are encouraged to routinely utilize available WCPFC tools for monitoring VMS reporting gaps and resolving them prior to TCC’s or the Commission’s review of the CMR.
9. Consistent with the CMR process of past years, TCC19 agreed to limit the practice of allowing CCMs to provide additional information verbally to situations of clarification only. The provision of any new or additional information that went beyond clarification had to be in writing. As this was the first time the audit points had been applied, TCC19 agreed that some flexibility was warranted to allow CCMs to provide written information during TCC19 so that compliance scores could be progressed at TCC19, and not held over to the margins of WCPFC20. TCC noted that in many instances it has been challenging to analyse properly the substantial information provided through the CMR review session and recommended that this practice be considered under exceptional circumstances.
10. With respect to the review of the Aggregated Tables, TCC19 followed the approach that was endorsed by WCPFC19 and set out in [WCPFC-TCC19-2023-08](#). In line with the Commission’s existing approach regarding the dCMR, outstanding cases related to ROP pre-notifications (PAI) (excluding Observer Obstruction and Marine Pollution) and cetaceans and whale shark interactions (CWS) were excluded from the review of the Aggregated Tables.
11. TCC19 agreed to first review the outstanding cases (>104 weeks) in the Online Compliance Case File System on a CCM-by-CCM basis. In line with paragraph 34 of CMM 2019-06, CCMs with cases identified in this document would be asked to articulate to TCC19 information in line with paragraph 34(a) and paragraph 34(b), namely:
 - a) Identify what is needed to progress or resolve these cases;
 - b) Determine a timeframe for resolution of the cases.
12. TCC19 agreed that CCMs could provide information pertaining to these cases at a level they determined appropriate, but TCC19 would not consider the details of individual cases. The information provided by CCMs was recorded in the pCMR in line with the obligation to report to the Commission how identified implementation challenges are to be resolved.
13. In line with the process agreed by WCPFC19, the identification of potential anomalies with CCMs’ implementation of obligations under paragraph 33 of CMM 2019-06 was a member-led process.

TCC19 agreed that where an anomaly was identified, TCC19 may seek information in line with paragraph 33(a) and paragraph 33(b), namely:

- a) Identify any targeted assistance that might be required to address the challenge;
- b) Determine a timeframe for the resolution of the challenge.

- 14. TCC19 agreed that recommendations related to identified anomalies may be included in the pCMR.
- 15. TCC19 accepted the Chair’s suggestion that the review of the Aggregated Tables would not affect the application of a CCM’s compliance score for 2021 and 2022. Although the possibility was left open for TCC19 to revise this process following consideration and discussion of the Aggregated Tables, it did not do so.
- 16. The review of the Aggregated Tables took place after the dCMR review. The Chair oversaw this process in line with the Principles articulated in Section II of CMM 2019-06 and guided by the Purpose of the CMS as articulated in Section I of CMM 2019-06.

IV. SUMMARY OF COMPLIANCE REVIEW ASSESSMENTS

a. Capacity Assistance Needs

- 17. TCC19 received reports from CCMs on the progress of capacity development plans covering activities in 2020, 2021 and 2022 (**WCPFC-TCC19-2023-20**). The outcomes of the discussions are in the table and information set out below.

Obligation	Capacity Assistance Needed Ongoing	Capacity Assistance Needed Completed
Scientific data provision (SciData 03)	Indonesia (RY2016, RY 2017, RY 2018, RY2019, RY2020, RY2021, RY2022)	
Annual report on estimated number of releases and status upon release of oceanic whitetip sharks (CMM 2011-04 paragraph 3)	Indonesia (RY2019, RY2020, RY2021, RY2022)	
Annual report on estimated number of releases and status upon release of silky sharks (CMM 2013-08 paragraph 3)	Indonesia (RY2019, RY2020, RY2021, RY2022)	
100% purse seine observer coverage for vessels fishing exclusively in areas under national jurisdiction (CMM 2018-01 paragraph 35/CMM 2021-01 33)	Philippines (RY2018, RY2019, RY2020, RY2021, RY2022)	

Obligation	Capacity Assistance Needed Ongoing	Capacity Assistance Needed Completed
100% purse seine coverage: specific rules for vessels fishing exclusively in areas under its national jurisdiction (CMM 2018-01 paragraph 35 / CMM 2021-01 33)	Indonesia (RY2020, RY2021, RY2022)	
CCMs to require longline vessels to carry and use line cutters and de-hookers to handle and promptly release sea turtles, as well as dip-nets where appropriate (CMM 2018-04 paragraph 06)	French Polynesia (RY2020, RY2021, RY2022)	
Sea Turtle mitigation requirements for shallow-set longline vessels, including incident reporting requirements (CMM 2018-04 paragraph 7a)	French Polynesia (RY2020 RY2021)	French Polynesia (RY2022)

a. **Indonesia** (SciData 03): Indonesia reported that there were some continuing delays in the anticipated timeframe and assistance delivery set out in the Capacity Development Plan (CDP). TCC19 noted that implementation of the capacity needs in the CDP is still open and requested Indonesia to report back following TCC with more specificity on the dates when the necessary technical assistance can take place. TCC noted that for RY 2020 Indonesia's capacity assistance needs in their Capacity Development Plan were not yet met and maintained the CAN status.

b. **Indonesia** (CMM 2011-04 paragraph 3): Indonesia reported that assistance and funding was being sought from SPC to hold dedicated workshops on sharks but there were ongoing delays in holding these workshops. TCC19 noted the continuing delays in implementation of the capacity needs in the CDP and requested Indonesia to report back following TCC with more specificity on the dates when the necessary technical assistance can take place. TCC noted that for RY 2020 Indonesia's capacity assistance needs in their CDP were not yet met and maintained the CAN status.

c. **Indonesia** (CMM 2013-08 paragraph 3): Indonesia reported that assistance and funding was being sought from SPC to hold dedicated workshops on sharks but there were ongoing delays in holding these workshops. TCC19 noted the continuing delays in implementation of the capacity needs in the CDP and requested Indonesia to report back following TCC with more specificity on the dates when the necessary technical assistance can take place. TCC noted that for RY 2020 Indonesia's capacity assistance needs in their Capacity Development Plan were not yet met and maintained the CAN status.

d. **Philippines**: (CMM 2018-01 paragraph 35) The Philippines reported slow progress in implementing 100% observer coverage in its national waters. TCC19 expressed its hope that substantial progress would be made in meeting the CDP and requested the Philippines to report back following TCC with

more specificity on the dates when the obligation can be met. TCC19 noted that for RY 2020 Philippine's capacity assistance needs in their CDP were not yet met and maintained the CAN status.

e) **Indonesia** (CMM 2018-01 paragraph 35) Indonesia reported ongoing issues with regard to human resources and the number of available observers to meet the 100% observer coverage in national waters. TCC19 noted its expectation that this obligation would be able to be met in 2022 requested Indonesia to report back following TCC with more specificity on the dates when the obligation can be met. TCC19 noted that for RY 2020 Indonesia's capacity assistance needs in their CDP were not yet met and maintained the CAN status.

f) **French Polynesia** (CMM 2018-04 paragraph 6) French Polynesia reported that new regulations and best practices on sea turtles have been adopted in 2022 and it expected the obligation will be met at the end of 2022. TCC19 noted with pleasure that French Polynesia's capacity assistance needs in their CDP would be met in 2022 and maintained the CAN status until then.

g) **French Polynesia** (CMM 2018-04 paragraph 7a) French Polynesia reported that new regulations and best practices on sea turtles have been adopted in 2022 and French Polynesia has had no shallow set fishing since 2021. TCC19 noted with pleasure that French Polynesia's capacity assistance needs in their CDP would be met in 2022 and maintained the CAN status until then.

18. TCC19 also agreed that Vanuatu would be assessed as CAN for a number of obligations for RY2021 and RY2022 and submitted capacity assistance needs plans as required by CMM 2019-06. The obligations for which capacity assistance needs for Vanuatu have been identified are set out in Section VII below.

b. Consideration of dCMR

i) Audit points

19. TCC19 noted that this was the first time that the agreed audit points were applied. TCC19 agreed that the audit points had made the dCMR process more efficient. However, not surprisingly, there were some teething issues with the implementation of the audit points. In some instances, the applicable audit point had multiple elements and some CCMs did not provide all the requisite information for all the various elements. For pragmatic reasons, and to avoid considerable further work at WCPFC20 to resolve outstanding issues, TCC19 accepted additional written information submitted during TCC to fill reporting gaps and determine a compliance score. It was accepted that this was done on an exceptional basis. In future the process set out in CMM 2019-06 would be followed and expectation that process for submission of additional information in response to the dCMR (paragraph 27 of CMM 2019-06) would be adhered to. TCC would also revert to the previous practice at TCC17 that verbal information provided at TCC would be limited to clarification only, and that provision of written information up to 21 days after TCC would also be restricted to that which only requires administrative consideration to fill an information gap, and not substantive information (paragraph 40 of CMM 2019-06).
20. A further complication in the application of audit points for obligations assessed in RY2022 was that they were not used in the assessments for RY2021. In some instances, this created an inconsistency in that a different standard of information was required. This meant that a CCM could be non-compliant for RY2022 but compliant for RY2021 even though the same situation existed in both Reporting Years. For reasons of fairness, due process, and efficiency, TCC19 agreed to not relitigate assessments. At the same time TCC19 considered that there should be a degree of consistency across obligations that

were assessed in RY2021 and RY2022 so that if, for example, there was a lack of implementing regulations in RY2022, leading to a non-compliant status, this same status applied to RY2021 if the regulations were lacking at that time.

21. TCC19 noted that the audit points require the submission of certain information and also in some instances specify the place where the information is to be found, such as in AR Pt 1. It is on this basis that the Secretariat undertakes the assessment in the dCMR. Allowing flexibility for CCMs to submit information in a different report than that specified in the audit point would require additional resources of the Secretariat to cross-check a variety of reports. Under the agreed CMR process, the dCMR was prepared on the basis that the audit points would be applied. Until such time as the audit points were amended, the preferable approach was to retain the approach adopted by the Secretariat.
22. There were some obligations where TCC19 considered that the relevant audit point needed to be reviewed to determine whether it remained appropriate (though this did not preclude taking an assessment for these obligations for the reporting years). TCC19 passed these to the Audit Point WG for its consideration. This applied to the following obligations:
- **CMM 2006-04 04 (RP)** *Annual catches of MLS (bycatch), and annual numbers of vessels fishing for MLS south of 15°S and their catch levels.*
 - **CMM 2019-04 07-10 (IM)** *Take measures necessary to require all sharks retained on board their vessels are fully utilized and ensure the prohibition of finning (provide in Part 2 Annual Report) - including consideration of paragraph 10 endorsed alternative measures.*
 - **CMM 2019-04 11 (RP)** *Report annually on shark fins attached/alternative measures.*
 - **CMM 2021-01 14 (IM)** *Three-month FAD closure (with respect to carrier vessels – currently not applicable).*
 - **CMM 2021-01 15 (IM)** *Two additional months high seas FAD closure (with respect to carrier vessels – currently not applicable).*
23. The EU indicated that the notifications required under **CMM 2021-01 14 footnote 1** and **CMM 2021-01 24** were not included in the current Audit Point for these paragraphs and suggested that they be sent to the Audit Point WG for consideration. Many CCMs consider this an interpretation issue which is more appropriate for the Commission to consider.

i) Obligations Not Assessed

24. The following obligations were not assessed for all CCMs:
- **CMM 2019-04 23 (RP):** It was noted that there were 8 elements in the audit point for this obligation, but the substantive issues included in these 8 elements were considered (and in many cases reporting gaps had been addressed) in assessments for other obligations in this CMM. If one of the elements was not met, the dCMR had identified a potential compliance issue. TCC19 therefore agreed that this obligation should not be assessed this year, but noted that this would be a useful obligation to assess in future years where the substantive obligations in this CMM were not assessed.
 - **CMM 2019-04 23 (DL):** In line with the above, TCC19 did not take an assessment for the deadline for this same obligation.
 - **Sci Data 05 (RP):** There were some potential compliance issues due largely to the lack of observer coverage in 2021 as a result of COVID-19 and the difficulty of obtaining alternative size data. The audit point did not give the Secretariat an ability to take extenuating circumstances into account. TCC19 agreed that while the standard in the audit point was appropriate in normal circumstances, it did not allow extenuating circumstances to be taken into account. The obligation was therefore not assessed.

25. In accordance with CMM 2019-06, paragraph 35, where there were majority/minority views on the correct assessment, TCC19's provisional assessment reflects the majority view and records the minority view. There were no assessments on which consensus could not be reached at TCC19.
26. There were no obligations that TCC19 assessed as CMM Review. However, TCC19 recommends to WCPFC20 that certain CMMs and obligations would benefit from further consideration by the Commission to assist in assessing compliance. These together with some other matters are considered in Section V below.
27. The RY2021 and RY2022 assessments are set out in Appendices 1 and 2. Consistent with the Final Compliance Monitoring Reports for 2012 – 2021, CCMs evaluated as “Non-Compliant” or “Priority Non-Compliant” for obligations are strongly encouraged to address their implementation issues.

V. ISSUES RELATED TO SPECIFIC CMMs OR OTHER OBLIGATIONS

28. TCC19 noted that the development of agreed audit points had assisted in addressing previous issues encountered at TCC where there were different interpretations of the obligations and different views on how implementation of the obligation was to be assessed. Nevertheless, there were some issues identified by CCMs which require further consideration by the Commission.
29. Some CCMs raised the incidents of discrepancies between Commission VMS data and national VMS data, which was an ongoing issue. These CCMs considered that this should be reviewed in the context of discussion on the VMS Annual Report ([WCPFC-TCC19-2023-RP01](#)), so that **CMM 2014-02** can be effectively implemented. There were also questions over the standard to be applied in assessing **CMM 2014-02 paragraph 9a** including the audit point, which is yet to be developed.
30. A question was raised over the implementation of the Charter notification CMM (**CMM 2021-04**). In the case of paragraph 4 of the measure, the audit point was clear, and was able to be verified by the Secretariat. However, TCC19 agreed that the language in the CMM was not clear and may need clarification by the Commission. There was also an issue identified by TCC19 concerning paragraph 7 of CMM 2021-04, and the clear requirement for the provision of chartering catch data. Some CCMs considered that this could be discussed in the context of the compliance verification paper.
31. CCMs raised a number of issues with the consolidated shark measure (**CMM 2019-04**):
 - **CMM 2019-04 05 (RP)**: It was suggested that clarification is required on what is meant by “alternative measures not contained in the CMM” that the CCM is applying in waters under its national jurisdiction, as compared with “additional measures” that a CMM may apply, and what is required to meet this obligation. TCC19 concurred that the obligation was not being understood by CCMs in the same way and agreed that there needed to be further clarification of what is an “alternative measure” and its applicability to a CCM.
 - **CMM 2019-04 07-10 (IM)**: There is a lack of clarity over the application of these obligations to carrier vessels, and in particular, how the retention requirements or alternative measures are applicable to carrier vessels.
 - **CMM 2019-04 07-10 (IM)**: The EU noted that paragraphs 7-10 meant that a choice was required to be made between paragraph 8 (retention fins naturally attached) and paragraph 9 (alternative measures). Without a choice being made, no clear directions could be given to fishers. This suggested that more work needed to be done on the audit point for paragraphs 7-10. There was also a difference

of interpretation between some CCMs on the relationship between paragraph 7 on non-retention and paragraphs 8 and 9, and if there was a ban on retention, the choice needed to be made.

- **CMM 2019-04 11 (RP):** Some CCMs noted that the purpose of paragraph 11 was to gather information to determine whether the alternative measures in paragraph 9 were effective and required TCC to consider compliance with the alternative measures. A question was raised as to whether this was an obligation that had to be assessed at the CCM level or whether it could be assessed at the vessel level. In response it was suggested that it was an obligation for a CCM to report, but the approach adopted by the CCM may lead to their flag vessels choosing an alternative measure. TCC19 agree that this and other issues related to paragraph 11 warranted further clarification.
- **CMM 2019-04 18 (IM):** The obligation only applies where there is an observer present. This suggests that the obligation does not apply where there is no observer or EM present. This should be considered further.

32. A number of issues were also raised by CCMs in relation to the tropical tuna measure (**CMM 2021-01**). TCC19 considered these should be considered by the Commission in the context of the revision of CMM 2021-01, which will take place at WCPFC20.

- **CMM 2021-01 14 (IM):** A question was raised over the relationship between paragraph 14 and footnote 1. The audit point only addressed paragraph 14. The EU noted that a flag CCM had provided a notification under footnote 1, whereas the chartering CCM should provide the relevant notification. TCC19 agreed that there was a conflation of paragraph 14 requirements and footnote 1 which posed some difficulties. In response to a request for clarification, the Secretariat advised that a late TCC19 paper ([WCPFC-TCC19-2023-IP07](#)) will include the list of notifications as per footnote 1.
- **CMM 2021-01 24 (QL):** TCC19 discussed the implementation of paragraph 24 of CMM 2021-01. The audit point for paragraph 24 makes it a quantitative limit, but the audit point also contains a notification requirement. This conflation created difficulties and was a matter for the Commission in revising the TTM. Furthermore, the deadline in paragraph 24 for notification of EEZ purse seine effort limits kept being revised forward by the Commission. TCC19 agreed that there was a **need for resolution** of the outstanding EEZ purse seine effort limits in the context of the ongoing work in revising the TTM, particularly in relation to EEZs where purse seining is not currently taking place but may do so in the future.

33. TCC19 discussed the relationship between the compliance assessments under CMM 2019-06 and the draft IUU vessel list. TCC19 agreed that the revised CMM on CMS was clear that compliance of individual vessels was not to be considered in the CMS process and that there was a need to separate these two processes. Some CCMs noted that there was a distinction between reporting that all the necessary legislative mechanisms are in place to implement an obligation, and the actual implementation of the obligation. For some obligations, the actual implementation was currently not assessed in the CMS. TCC19 agreed that discussion in the context of compliance verification (**TCC19 Agenda Item 7**) would be useful to capture other data sources that could be used to verify compliance. There was also the potential to raise such issues when discussing the aggregated tables.

VI. AGGREGATED SUMMARY TABLES

34. Aggregated Summary Tables of cases in the online compliance case file (CCFS) system which are based on the templates in Annex II of CMM 2019-06 were considered by TCC19 in accordance with paragraphs 33 and 34 of CMM 2019-06. Aggregate Summary Tables of cases in the online compliance case file system which are based on the templates in Annex III of CMM 2019-06 are attached as Appendix 3. The process was also supported by the work in the Secretariat, supported by two analytical consultancies, to develop a comprehensive set of aggregated tables based on CCFS data.

a) Addressing outstanding cases (> 24 months) in the Online Compliance Case File System

35. With respect to paragraph 34 of CMM 2019-06, and consistent with the process outlined in [WCPFC-TCC19-2023-08](#), each relevant CCM in turn was asked to provide to TCC19 information pertaining to these cases at a level that they determined appropriate and in line with **CMM 2019-06 paragraph 34a and b**, namely:
- a) Identify what is needed to progress or resolve these cases;
 - b) Determine a timeframe for resolution of the cases.
36. A summary of this information is included in tabular form in Appendix 3.
37. TCC19 agreed, consistent with the approach taken in TCC17, that tables relating to ROP pre-notifications (PAI) (excluding Observer Obstruction and Marine Pollution) and cetaceans and whale shark interactions (CWS) were not considered during the discussion of the Aggregated Tables.
38. TCC19 noted the significant work by the Secretariat in preparing the Aggregated Tables. TCC19 went through the Aggregated Tables CCM-by-CCM, which provided the opportunity for CCMs to note any issues with respect to the resolution of outstanding cases in the CCFS. The Executive Summary includes the common themes that came out of this discussion and some recommendations from TCC19 to the Commission.
39. As at TCC17, some CCMs highlighted the non-receipt of observer reports which had hindered their investigations. Observer reports were often crucial evidence if the alleged violation was disputed. Some CCMs noted the delays in receipt of observer reports, which sometimes meant that they were not entered into the CCFS for up to 18 months after the alleged infringement. This delayed investigations and was compounded if other data sources – such as electronic monitoring – were not available.
40. TCC19 acknowledged that there had been an increase in the number of observer reports received by some CCMs. However, the lack of resolution of outstanding cases was not a good reflection on the Commission. TCC19 agreed that efforts needed to be made to find a solution to this issue. TCC19 noted that previous discussions by the Commission and its subsidiary bodies have highlighted the difference between the provision of the full observer workbook/reports vs. the relevant data as identified by the observer provider for progressing an investigation and this issue also be considered in future discussions on this matter.
41. Many CCMs noted that these issues also highlighted the imbalance between the purse seine fishery (which requires 100% observer coverage) and the longline fishery (which requires 5% observer coverage). In the future, once electronic monitoring was adopted, the situation may improve as there would be an alternative data source to verify compliance.
42. CCMs considered that the provision of information on tracking of observer reports was a good initiative. However, TCC19 agreed that it was important to have information on the number of observer reports requested by CCMs and the number of observer reports received by these CCMs.
43. The delay in receiving observer reports also led to other issues in that vessel may be scrapped, entities may go out of business and the master and crew may move out of the tuna fishing industry. It was therefore difficult to identify those responsible for an alleged violation and difficult to investigate the alleged violation. This, together with issues relating to the investigative and prosecutorial resources, especially in small island developing States, may also cause delays in investigations and prosecutions.

44. Some CCMs noted challenges in resolving outstanding cases due to the domestic statute of limitations. TCC19 agreed that it would be useful for TCC to have information on the domestic statute of limitations for various types of cases: fisheries offences and criminal offences.
45. TCC19 discussed whether there should be a process for closing off cases in the CCFS where no progress could be made. TCC19 agreed that it was not appropriate to have a generic rule, or an automatic cut-off date for the closing of cases, especially given the differences between CCMs and their national investigative and prosecutorial processes. Some CCMs considered that national statutes of limitations were only one factor in deciding whether to close off old cases. TCC19 agreed that CCMs should provide an explanation as to why the case needs to be closed before completing the investigation.
46. Some CCMs noted that that they placed priority on resolving recent cases, due to the difficulty of prosecuting old cases. TCC19 agreed that the issue of old cases in the CCFS be addressed by the Commission in a systematic way, but not in a way that undermined the requirement for flag CCMs to take action in response to alleged violations.
47. TCC acknowledged that when the concept of Aggregated Tables was raised, it was seen as a mechanism to facilitate general discussion on lingering cases in the CCFS, without going into detail of a case-by-case discussion on individual vessels cases. The process had helped to move the investigations along, assisted by the comprehensive information provided by the Secretariat. TCC19 agreed that there would be value in rationalizing and streamlining data flows so that only genuine cases were included in the CCFS. Another CCM noted the need to further rationalize data flows when ER&EM came online. TCC19 agreed that this was a useful process and should be continued and refined further.
48. TCC19 thanked the Secretariat for the comprehensive information in the Aggregated Tables, TCC19 recommended to WCPFC20 that:
- an additional column be included in the Aggregated Tables to indicate whether the observer report had been requested, and whether it had been received.
 - the Commission request CCMs to provide to the Secretariat information on the domestic statute of limitations, the allowable period to bring a prosecution, for various types of cases: fisheries offences and criminal offences.
 - the Secretariat include the following information about Article 25(2) cases when developing the aggregated tables for TCC20 a) whether the infringement occurred in the high seas or in zone; and b) a breakdown of case subcategories by type of infringement.
 - the issue of cases older than 24 months in the CCFS be addressed by the Commission in a systematic way, not through automatic close-out of old cases, but with CCMs providing explanation as to why the case needs to be closed before completing the investigation, noting the requirement for flag CCMs to take action in response to alleged violations.
 - it consider ways in which to rationalize and streamline data flows so that only genuine cases were included in the CCFS.

b) Implementation challenges

49. With respect to paragraph 33 of CMM 2019-06 and in line with the process outlined in [WCPFC-TCC19-2023-08](#), CCMs were provided the opportunity to raise for TCC19 consideration implementation

challenges pertaining to either themselves, or other CCMs. TCC19 notes that no issues were raised in advance by CCMs by the deadline (of fifteen days prior to TCC19) nor prior to TCC19.

50. TCC19 noted that there was an issue in terms of the balance between purse seine and longline fisheries which needed to be taken into account in the overall assessment.
51. One CCM raised a potential anomaly from the floor with respect to a CCM’s compliance with its flag State duties, which it considered was apparent from the static and dynamic aggregated table.
52. As this issue was raised during the process on the spot, TCC19 considered that for reasons of fairness and due process, the relevant CCM needed to be provided with an opportunity to respond to the alleged anomaly, focusing on whether there was an implementation challenge that needed to be addressed.
53. TCC19 agreed that while the identification of anomalies was a member-led process, this was a learning experience and further discussion was required on how to make the information in the Aggregated Tables useful. TCC19 agreed to finalize the issue raised during the CMR process at WCPFC20.

VII. REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING

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

Obligation	CMR section	CCM	Capacity Assistance Needed Score
CMM 2011-03 02 <i>Requirements in the event of unintentional encircling of cetaceans in the purse seine net, including incident reporting requirements</i>	Implementation	Vanuatu	Capacity Assistance Needed (RY2022)
CMM 2019-04 05 <i>Report to describe, where applicable, any alternative measures from those in CMM 2019-04 SHARKS which are applied by CCMs in areas under national jurisdiction (provide in Part 2 Annual Report)</i>	Report	Vanuatu	Capacity Assistance Needed (RY2021, RY2022)
CMM 2019-04 07-10 <i>Take measures necessary to require all sharks retained on board their vessels are fully utilized and ensure the prohibition of finning (provide in Part 2 Annual Report) - including consideration of</i>	Implementation	Vanuatu	Capacity Assistance Needed (RY2021, RY2022)

Obligation	CMR section	CCM	Capacity Assistance Needed Score
<i>paragraph 10 endorsed alternative measures</i>			
CMM 2019-04 11 <i>Report annually on shark fins attached/alternative measures</i>	Report Report Deadline	Vanuatu	Capacity Assistance Needed (RY2021, RY2022)
CMM 2019-04 12 <i>Take measures necessary to prevent fishing vessels from retaining on board (including for crew consumption), transshipping and landing any fins harvested in contravention of CMM 2019-04</i>	Implementation	Vanuatu	Capacity Assistance Needed (RY2022)
CMM 2019-04 13 <i>Take measures necessary to ensure carcasses and their corresponding fins are landed or transshipped together, in a manner that allows inspectors to verify</i>	Implementation	Vanuatu	Capacity Assistance Needed (RY2021, RY2022)
CMM 2019-04 14-15 <i>Implement at least one option to minimize bycatch of sharks in longline fisheries, and notify choice and whenever the selected option is changed</i>	Implementation	Vanuatu	Capacity Assistance Needed (RY2021, RY2022)
CMM 2019-04 16 <i>CCMs shall develop and report their management plans for longline fisheries targetting sharks in their Part 2 Annual Report</i>	Report	Vanuatu	Capacity Assistance Needed (RY2021, RY2022)
CMM 2019-04 18 <i>Ensure that sharks that are caught but are not to be retained, are hauled alongside the vessel in order to facilitate species identification (only applicable where observer or EM camera is present, and where safe for crew and observers)</i>	Implementation	Vanuatu	Capacity Assistance Needed (RY2021, RY2022)

Obligation	CMR section	CCM	Capacity Assistance Needed Score
CMM 2019-04 20 (01) <i>Prohibit retaining/transshipping/storing/landing oceanic whitetip & silky sharks</i>	Implementation	Vanuatu	Capacity Assistance Needed (RY2022)
CMM 2019-04 20 (02) <i>Requirement to release oceanic whitetip & silky sharks asap</i>	Implementation	Vanuatu	Capacity Assistance Needed (RY2022)
CMM 2019-04 20 (03) <i>If oceanic whitetip & silky sharks caught, must be given to government or discarded</i>	Implementation	Vanuatu	Capacity Assistance Needed (RY2021, RY2022)
CMM 2019-04 21 (01-07) <i>Prohibit purse seine setting on whale sharks, retaining/transshipping/landing of whale sharks</i>	Implementation	Vanuatu	Capacity Assistance Needed (RY2021, RY2022)
CMM 2019-04 23 <i>Report on Implementation of CMM 2019-04 Sharks (Part 2 Annual Report)</i>	Report	Vanuatu	Capacity Assistance Needed (RY2021, RY2022)
CMM 2019-05 (04-06, 08, 10) <i>Prohibit retaining/transshipping/storing/landing mobulid rays</i>	Implementation	Vanuatu	Capacity Assistance Needed (RY2021, RY2022)
CMM 2020-02 05 <i>Pacific bluefin required report</i>	Report	Vanuatu	Capacity Assistance Needed (RY2021)
CMM 2020-02 11 <i>Pacific bluefin required report on implementation</i>	Report	Vanuatu	Capacity Assistance Needed (RY2021)

55. Some areas of capacity assistance were identified by certain CCMs in their Annual Report Part II covering RY 2021 and RY 2022 and that were outside the scope of the list of obligations to be assessed in the CMS in 2023 are listed in the table below. Some capacity assistance needs were initially reported in RY2018 and are continuing in RY 2021 and RY 2022 (#).

Obligation	Capacity assistance requested by CCMs in their Annual Report Part 2 covering 2021 and 2022 reporting year
CMM 2013-07 paragraphs 01-03	French Polynesia: FP is a developing territory. Indonesia is included in the SIDS partnership as announced at the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS Conference) was held from 1 to

Obligation	Capacity assistance requested by CCMs in their Annual Report Part 2 covering 2021 and 2022 reporting year
General Provisions	<p>4 September 2014 in Apia, Samoa. Several multi-stakeholders partnerships initiatives for SIDS where Indonesia as one of the partners have been operating in several SIDS such as Papua New Guinea and Solomon Island for Coral Triangle Initiative. http://www.sids2014.org/partnerships/countries/?country=219 http://www.sids2014.org/partnerships/countries/?country=238"</p> <p>Recently, in mid 2020, Indonesia called for mobilization of adequate resources and support for Small Island Developing States during a discussion with the premise on mobilizing international solidarity, accelerating action and embarking on new pathways to realize the 2030 agenda and the Samoa Pathway: Small Island Developing States</p> <p>Kiribati is one of the SIDS countries that depend much on assistance from regional and sub-regional agencies such as WCPFC, FFA and PNA including donor partners.</p> <p>RMI is a SIDS with limited capacity and we expect continued cooperation and assistance from non-SIDS CCMs in our ongoing capacity building needs and efforts</p> <p>Nauru is a SIDS itself and therefore supports the measure</p> <p>New Caledonia received no assistance in this category since 2017</p> <p>Samoa is considered as SIDS Country and did not utilize any assistance for this CMM however, Samoa plans to liaise with relevant organisations to seek assistance</p> <p>Tonga cooperate at regional and sub regional initiatives to support the development of SIDS Fisheries.</p> <p>Vanuatu: Request to assist with MCS and observer related work to which funds were disseminated to assist as is the case with other SIDS CCMs.</p>

Obligation	Capacity assistance requested by CCMs in their Annual Report Part 2 covering 2021 and 2022 reporting year
<p>CMM 2013-07 paragraphs 04-05</p> <p>Capacity development for personnel</p>	<p>Fiji still needs trainings and attachments in the following areas: 1) prosecution 2) Data Analysis 3) MCS</p> <p>French Polynesia: FP is a developing territory.</p> <p>Indonesia (<i>as per above response for 01-03</i>)</p> <p>Kiribati is a small island country with limited resources to manage its vast EEZ.</p> <p>RMI is a SIDS with limited capacity and we expect continued cooperation and assistance from non-SIDS CCMs in our ongoing capacity building needs and efforts</p> <p>Nauru is a SIDS itself and therefore supports the measure</p> <p>New Caledonia received no assistance in this category since 2017</p> <p>Samoa is considered as SIDS Country and did not utilize any assistance for this CMM however, Samoa plans to liaise with relevant organisations to seek assistance</p> <p>Tonga: Our current national capacity does not provide Tonga ability to assist capacity development of other SIDS. Tonga is recipient of capacity development assistance</p> <p>Vanuatu: As mentioned earlier, requests have been submitted for assistance on observer EM related training and support.</p>
<p>CMM 2013-07 paragraphs 06-07</p> <p>Assistance with technology transfers</p>	<p>FSM: National IMS Development/FIMS Development/TUFMN2 development/EM/ER initiatives. Trialing of Starboard AIS System.</p> <p>Fiji is looking towards 100% vessel coverage on E-Reporting and is working very closely with SPC on the ground to achieve this.</p> <p>French Polynesia: FP is a developing territory.</p> <p>Indonesia (<i>as per above response for 01-03</i>)</p> <p>Kiribati as small island developing states depend much on technology assistance from regional agencies and development partners.</p> <p>RMI is a SIDS with limited capacity and we expect continued cooperation and assistance from non-SIDS CCMs in our ongoing capacity building needs and efforts</p> <p>Nauru is a SIDS itself and therefore supports the measure</p> <p>New Caledonia received no assistance in this category since 2017</p> <p>Samoa is considered as SIDS Country and did not utilize any assistance for this CMM however, Samoa plans to liaise with relevant organisations to seek assistance</p> <p>Tonga: Our current national capacity does not provide Tonga ability to assist capacity development of other SIDS. Tonga is recipient of capacity development assistance</p> <p>Vanuatu: CCM is in need of adequate capacity assistance provided for by the Commission and its partners on all areas.</p>

Obligation	Capacity assistance requested by CCMs in their Annual Report Part 2 covering 2021 and 2022 reporting year
<p>CMM 2013-07 paragraphs 08-09</p> <p>Assistance in areas of fisheries conservation and management</p>	<p>FSM: Participation in Implementations of new CMM's, bilateral arrangements to implement ROP, transshipment monitoring, CDS, EM/ER, PSM,FAD Biodegradable material and sharing of MCS data when necessary.</p> <p>French Polynesia: FP is a developing territory.</p> <p>Indonesia (<i>as per above response for 01-03</i>)</p> <p>Kiribati: Kiribati is small island with limited resources, hence unable to provides further assistance while concentrating effort within national jurisdiction only.</p> <p>RMI is a SIDS with limited capacity and we expect continued cooperation and assistance from non-SIDS CCMs in our ongoing capacity building needs and efforts</p> <p>Nauru is a SIDS itself and therefore supports the measure</p> <p>New Caledonia received no assistance in this category since 2017</p> <p>PNG: Adopted CMMs that are applicable and consistent to the national obligations and existing fishery.</p> <p>Samoa is considered as SIDS Country and did not utilize any assistance for this CMM however, Samoa plans to liaise with relevant organisations to seek assistance</p> <p>Tonga cooperate at regional and sub-regional initiatives to support the development of SIDs Fisheries</p> <p>Vanuatu will require capacity assistance from the Secretariat to ensure compliance with the measure, with much focus on legislation and policy text review, incorporating principles stipulated under the Convention, CMMs and relevant commission decisions.</p>
<p>CMM 2013-07 paragraphs 10-11</p> <p>Assistance in the areas of Monitoring, Control and surveillance</p>	<p>FSM: - Bilateral or multilateral Surveillance Operation arrangements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FFA & PNA observer program, - subregional surveillance operations - FSM, RMI and Palau tri lateral operations - NTSA bilateral activities - U.S and FSM ships rider agreement <p>French Polynesia: FP is a developing territory.</p> <p>Indonesia (<i>as per above response for 01-03</i>)</p> <p>Kiribati: As small island state with only one patrol boat to monitor three separated EEZ. Kiribati greatly need assistance from developed partners to assist in both aerial and surface surveillance coverage.</p> <p>RMI is a SIDS with limited capacity and we expect continued cooperation and assistance from non-SIDS CCMs in our ongoing capacity building needs and efforts</p>

Obligation	Capacity assistance requested by CCMs in their Annual Report Part 2 covering 2021 and 2022 reporting year
	<p>Nauru is a SIDS itself and recognise SIDS fisheries development needs and assist through FSMA arrangement.</p> <p>New Caledonia received no assistance in this category since 2017</p> <p>Samoa is considered as SIDS Country and did not utilize any assistance for this CMM however, Samoa plans to liaise with relevant organisations to seek assistance</p> <p>Vanuatu will require capacity assistance from the Secretariat and relevant regional agencies and donor partners to ensure compliance with the measure.</p>
<p>CMM 2013-07 Paragraphs 12-18</p> <p>Support for the Domestic Fisheries Sector and Tuna-fisheries related businesses and market access</p>	<p>FSM: PNA market related initiatives - MSC, VDS,CDS,EM/ER,PSM processes in place</p> <p>French Polynesia: FP is a developing territory.</p> <p>Indonesia (<i>as per above response for 01-03</i>)</p> <p>RMI is a SIDS with limited capacity and we expect continued cooperation and assistance from non-SIDS CCMs in our ongoing capacity building needs and efforts</p> <p>New Caledonia received no assistance in this category since 2017</p> <p>Samoa is considered as SIDS Country and did not utilize any assistance for this CMM however, Samoa plans to liaise with relevant organisations to seek assistance.</p> <p>Vanuatu will require capacity assistance from the Secretariat and relevant regional agencies and donor partners to ensure compliance with the measure.</p>
<p>CMM 2017-03 paragraphs 03-06, 11, 12</p> <p>Observer Safety CMM</p>	<p>Cook Islands: Assistance from FFA with this and other measures that require legislation changes #</p>

Appendix 2: 2023 Final Compliance and Monitoring Report (for 2021 and 2022 activities)

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

CMM/Data Provision	Compliance or Implementation Status				2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , 5 th , 6 th , 7 th , 8 th , 9 th , Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	Capacity Assistance Needed	
CMM 2006-04: SW Striped Marlin					
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Para 1</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">QL</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Limit number of fishing vessels fishing for MLS south of 15S to 2000 – 2004 levels</i></p>	<p>21. Australia, Canada, China, European Union, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States</p>				
	<p>22. Australia, Canada, China, European Union, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States</p>				
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Para 4</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">RP</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Annual catches of MLS (bycatch), and annual numbers of vessels</i></p>	<p>21. Australia, Canada, China, European Union, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States</p>				

CMM/Data Provision	Compliance or Implementation Status				2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , 5 th , 6 th , 7 th , 8 th , 9 th , Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	Capacity Assistance Needed	
<i>fishing for MLS south of 15S and their catch levels</i>	22. Australia, Canada, China, European Union, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States				
CMM 2009-03: Swordfish					
Para 1 QL <i>Limit number of vessels fishing for SWO south of 20S to the number in any one year between 2000-2005</i>	21. Australia, China, European Union, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States				
	22. Australia, China, European Union, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States				
Para 2 QL <i>Limit the catch of SWO by its vessels in area south of 20S to the amount in any one year during 2000-2006</i>	21. Australia, China, European Union, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States				
	22. Australia, China, European Union, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States				

CMM/Data Provision	Compliance or Implementation Status				2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , 5 th , 6 th , 7 th , 8 th , 9 th , Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	Capacity Assistance Needed	
<p><i>Para 3</i></p> <p>IM</p> <p><i>CCMs shall not shift their fishing effort for SWO to the area north of 20°S</i></p>	<p>21. Australia, China, European Union, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States</p>				
	<p>22. Australia, China, European Union, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States</p>				
<p><i>Para 8</i></p> <p>RP</p> <p><i>Report annually the number of vessels that fished for SWO and total catch of SWO - in AR Pt.1</i></p>	<p>21. Australia, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Fiji, Indonesia, French Polynesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu United States, Vanuatu</p>				
	<p>22. Australia, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Fiji, Indonesia, French Polynesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu United States, Vanuatu</p>				

CMM 2009-06: Transshipment

<p align="center">Para 11 RP <i>Annual report on all transshipment activities covered by this Measure (including transshipment activities that occur in ports or EEZs) in accordance with the specified guidelines (Annex II)</i></p>	<p>21. Australia, China, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu Curacao, Liberia, Panama</p>				
	<p>22. Australia, China, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu Curacao, Liberia, Panama</p>				
<p align="center">Para 29 QL <i>Limit on purse seine vessels transshipment outside of port to vessels that have received an exemption from the Commission. Where applicable, flag CCM authorisation should be vessel-specific and address any specific</i></p>	<p>21. Australia, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu, Ecuador, El Salvador</p>				

<p><i>conditions identified by the Commission.</i></p>	<p>22. Australia, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu, Ecuador, El Salvador</p>				
<p>Para 34 QL <i>Ban on high seas transshipment, unless a CCM has determined impracticability in accordance with para 37 guidelines, and has advised the Commission of such</i></p>	<p>21. China, Japan, Korea, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu, Liberia, Panama, Thailand</p>				
	<p>22. China, Japan, Korea, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu, Liberia, Panama, Thailand</p>				
<p>Para 35 (a) (ii) RP <i>Flag CCM's notification to the Secretariat on its flag vessels that are authorised to transship on the high seas</i></p>	<p>21. China, Japan, Korea, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu, Liberia, Panama, Thailand</p>				
	<p>22. China, Japan, Korea, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu, Liberia, Panama, Thailand</p>				
<p>Para 35 (a) (iii)</p>	<p>21. China, Japan, Korea, Chinese Taipei,</p>				

<p>RP WCPFC Transshipment Advance Notification (including fields in Annex III)</p>	United States, Vanuatu Liberia, Panama,				
	<p>22. China, Japan, Korea, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu Liberia, Panama,</p>				
<p>Para 35 (a) (iv) RP WCPFC Transshipment Declaration (including information in Annex I)</p>	<p>21. China, Japan, Korea, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu Liberia, Panama,</p>				
	<p>22. China, Japan, Korea, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu Liberia, Panama,</p>				
CMM 2010-01: North Pacific Striped Marlin					
<p>Para 5 QL NP striped marlin catch limits applicable to CCMs with vessels fishing in the Convention Area north of the equator: commencing 2011</p>	<p>21. China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States</p>				
	<p>22. China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States</p>				
CMM 2011-03: Protection of Cetaceans from Purse Seine Fishing					
<p>Para 1 IM Prohibit purse seine setting on cetaceans, if animal is sighted prior to</p>	<p>21. Australia, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Indonesia, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New</p>				

<i>commencement of the set</i>	Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu Ecuador, El Salvador, Nicaragua				
	22. Australia, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu Ecuador, El Salvador, Nicaragua	Indonesia			
Para 2 IM <i>Requirements in the event of unintentional encircling of cetaceans in the purse seine net, including incident reporting requirements</i>	21. Australia, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Indonesia, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu Ecuador, El Salvador, Nicaragua				
	22. Australia, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon			Vanuatu	

	Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Ecuador, El Salvador, Nicaragua				
CMM 2014-02: Vessel Monitoring System					
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Para 9(a)</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">IM</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Fishing vessels comply with the Commission standards for WCPFC VMS including being fitted with ALC/MTU that meet Commission requirements</i></p>	<p>21. Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union Federated States of Micronesia, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Curacao, Ecuador, El Salvador</p>	<p>Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Solomon Islands, Panama</p>	<p>Japan Philippines Vanuatu</p>		<p>Japan [5] Philippines [5] Vanuatu [5]</p>
	<p>22. Australia, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Curacao, Ecuador, El Salvador, Liberia</p>	<p>Korea</p>	<p>Fiji Japan Nauru Philippines Solomon Islands Vanuatu Panama</p>		<p>Fiji [2] Japan [6], Nauru [2] Philippines [6], Solomon Islands [2] Vanuatu [6] Panama [2]</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Para 9(a) – VMS SSPs para 2.8</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">IM</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Provision of ALC/MTU 'VTAF' data</i></p>	<p>21. Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu,</p>				

	Curacao, Ecuador, El Salvador, Panama				
<i>Para 9(a) – VMS SSPs para 2.8</i> RP <i>Provision of ALC/MTU 'VTAF' data</i>	22. Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu, Curacao, Ecuador, El Salvador, Panama				
CMM 2015-02: South Pacific Albacore					
<i>Para 4</i> RP <i>SP albacore required report</i>	21. Australia, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Fiji, French Polynesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu				
	22. Australia, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Fiji, French Polynesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, United States, Vanuatu				

CMM 2018-04: Mitigation Measures for Sea Turtle					
<p>Para 6</p> <p>IM</p> <p><i>CCMs to require longline vessels to carry and use line cutters and de-hookers to handle and promptly release sea turtles, as well as dip-nets where appropriate</i></p>	<p>21. Australia, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Japan, Indonesia, Kiribati, Korea, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu</p>			French Polynesia [2]	
	<p>22. Australia, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu</p>			French Polynesia [3]	
<p>Para 7(a)</p> <p>IM</p> <p><i>Sea Turtle mitigation requirements for shallow-set longline vessels</i></p>	<p>21. Australia, Federated States of Micronesia, European Union, Japan, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, United States</p>				
	<p>22. Australia, Federated States of Micronesia, European Union, Japan, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, United States</p>				
CMM 2018-06: Record of Fishing Vessels					
<p>Para 3</p> <p>IM</p>	<p>21. Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia,</p>				

<p><i>CCMs should only allow its fishing vessels to be used for fishing, if properly authorized</i></p>	<p>Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu</p> <p>Curacao, Ecuador, El Salvador, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Thailand</p>				
	<p>22. Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu,</p> <p>Curacao, Ecuador, El Salvador, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Thailand</p>				
<p>Para 9</p> <p>RP</p> <p><i>Submission by Member to ED a list of all vessels on national record in</i></p>	<p>21. Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru,</p>				

<p><i>previous year, noting "fished" or "did not fish" for each vessel</i></p>	<p>New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu</p> <p>Curacao, Ecuador, El Salvador, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Thailand</p>				
	<p>22. Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu</p> <p>Curacao, Ecuador, El Salvador, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Thailand</p>				
CMM 2019-04: Sharks					
<p>Para 5</p> <p>RP</p> <p><i>Report to describe, where applicable, any alternative measures from those in CMM 2019-04 SHARKS which</i></p>	<p>21. China, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands,</p>	Wallis and Futuna		Vanuatu	

<p><i>are applied by CCMs in areas under national jurisdiction (provide in Part 2 Annual Report)</i></p>	<p>Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, Tokelau,</p>				
	<p>22. China, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, Tokelau,</p>		Wallis and Futuna	Vanuatu [2]	Wallis and Futuna [2]
<p>Para 7-10 IM <i>Take measures necessary to require all sharks retained on board their vessels are fully utilized and ensure the prohibition of finning (provide in Part 2 Annual Report) - including consideration of para 10 endorsed alternative measures</i></p>	<p>21. Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Curacao, Ecuador, El Salvador, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Thailand</p>	Philippines		Vanuatu	
	<p>22. Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati,</p>		Philippines	Vanuatu [2]	Philippines [2]

	Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Curacao, Ecuador, El Salvador, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Thailand				
<p><i>Para 11</i></p> <p>RP</p> <p><i>Report annually on shark fins attached/alternative measures</i></p>	<p>21. Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Curacao, Ecuador, El Salvador, Liberia, Panama, Thailand</p>	Philippines		Vanuatu	
	<p>22. Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands,</p>		Philippines	Vanuatu [2]	Philippines [2]

	Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Curacao, Ecuador, El Salvador, Liberia, Panama, Thailand				
<p><i>Para 11</i></p> <p>DL</p> <p><i>Report annually on shark fins attached/alternative measures</i></p>	<p>21. Australia, China, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Ecuador, El Salvador, Thailand</p>	<p>Canada Cook Islands Liberia Panama Curacao Liberia Nicaragua</p>		Vanuatu	
	<p>22. Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Palau, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Ecuador, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Panama, Thailand</p>	<p>Papua New Guinea</p>	<p>Curacao Liberia</p>	<p>Vanuatu [2]</p>	<p>Curacao [2] Liberia [2]</p>
<p><i>Para 12</i></p>	<p>21. Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union,</p>				

<p>IM</p> <p><i>Take measures necessary to prevent fishing vessels from retaining on board (including for crew consumption), transshipping and landing any fins harvested in contravention of CMM 2019-04</i></p>	<p>Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu</p> <p>Curacao, Ecuador, El Salvador, Liberia, Panama,</p>				
	<p>22. Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States,</p> <p>Curacao, Ecuador, El Salvador, Liberia, Panama</p>	<p>Philippines</p>		<p>Vanuatu</p>	
<p>Para 13</p> <p>IM</p> <p><i>Take measures necessary to ensure carcasses and their corresponding fins are landed or</i></p>	<p>21. Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand,</p>			<p>Vanuatu</p>	

<p><i>transshipped together, in a manner that allows inspectors to verify</i></p>	<p>Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Curacao, Ecuador, El Salvador, Tokelau, Liberia, Panama</p>				
	<p>22. Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Curacao, Ecuador, El Salvador, Tokelau, Liberia, Panama</p>	<p>Philippines</p>		<p>Vanuatu [2]</p>	
<p>Para 14-15 IM <i>Implement at least one option to minimize bycatch of sharks in longline fisheries, and notify choice and whenever the selected option is changed</i></p>	<p>21. Australia, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States</p>			<p>Vanuatu</p>	
	<p>22. Australia, China, Cook Islands, European Union,</p>			<p>Vanuatu [2]</p>	

	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States				
Para 16 IM <i>CCMs shall develop and report their management plans for longline fisheries targetting sharks in their Part 2 Annual Report</i>	21. Japan, Chinese Taipei			Vanuatu	
Para 16 RP <i>CCMs shall develop and report their management plans for longline fisheries targetting sharks in their Part 2 Annual Report</i>	22. Japan, Chinese Taipei			Vanuatu [2]	
Para 18 IM <i>Ensure that sharks that are caught but are not to be retained, are hauled alongside the vessel</i>	21. Australia, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Solomon Islands,	Philippines United States			

<i>in order to facilitate species identification (only applicable where observer or EM camera is present, and where safe for crew and observers)</i>	Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu				
	22. Australia, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu		Philippines United States	Vanuatu	Philippines [2] United States [2]
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Para 20(01)</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">IM</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Prohibit retaining/transhipping/storing/landing oceanic whitetip & silky sharks</i></p>	21. Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu Curacao, Ecuador, El Salvador, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Thailand				
	22. Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand,			Vanuatu	

	Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Curacao, Ecuador, El Salvador, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Thailand				
<p><i>Para 20(02)</i></p> <p>IM</p> <p><i>Requirement to release oceanic whitetip & silky sharks asap</i></p>	<p>21. Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu</p> <p>Ecuador, El Salvador, Nicaragua</p>	Philippines			
	<p>22. Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States,</p> <p>Ecuador, El Salvador, Nicaragua</p>		Philippines	Vanuatu	Philippines [2]

<p><i>Para 20(03)</i></p> <p>IM</p> <p><i>If oceanic whitetip & silky sharks caught, must be given to government or discarded</i></p>	<p>21. Australia, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States</p> <p>Ecuador, El Salvador</p>	Nicaragua		Vanuatu	
	<p>22. China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States,</p> <p>Ecuador, El Salvador</p>	Philippines	Nicaragua	Vanuatu [2]	Nicaragua [2]
<p><i>Para 21(01 - 07)</i></p> <p>IM</p> <p><i>Prohibit purse seine setting on whale sharks, retaining/transshipping/landing of whale sharks</i></p>	<p>21. Australia, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu</p> <p>Ecuador, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Panama</p>	Indonesia			

	<p>22. Australia, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States</p> <p>Ecuador, El Salvador, Panama</p>	Nicaragua	Indonesia	Vanuatu	Indonesia [2]
<p><i>Para 21(04)</i></p> <p>RP</p> <p><i>Where applicable, describe any alternative measures for whale sharks from CMM 2019-04 21 that are applied by CCMs specifically in EEZs located N30N (provide in Part 2 Annual Report)</i></p>	<p>21. Japan</p>				
	<p>22. Japan</p>				
<p><i>Para 23</i></p> <p>RP</p> <p><i>Report on Implementation of CMM 2019-04 Sharks (Part 2 Annual Report)</i></p>	<p>21. Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tokelau,</p>	NOT ASSESSED			

	<p>Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna</p> <p>Curacao, Ecuador, El Salvador, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Thailand</p>	
	<p>22. Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna</p> <p>Curacao, Ecuador, El Salvador, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Thailand</p>	NOT ASSESSED
<p><i>Para 23</i></p> <p>DL</p> <p><i>Report on Implementation of CMM 2019-04 Sharks (Part 2 Annual Report)</i></p>	<p>21. Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tokelau,</p>	NOT ASSESSED

	Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna Curacao, Ecuador, El Salvador, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Thailand				
	22. Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna Curacao, Ecuador, El Salvador, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Thailand				NOT ASSESSED
CMM 2019-05: Mobulid Rays					
<i>Para 4-6, 8, 10</i> IM <i>Prohibit retaining/transhipping/storing/landing mobulid rays</i>	21. Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Palau, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu,	Federated States of Micronesia Marshall Islands Papua New Guinea Samoa United States Liberia		Vanuatu	

	Curacao, Ecuador, El Salvador, Panama, Thailand	Nicaragua			
	22. Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Palau, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, Curacao, Ecuador, El Salvador, Panama, Thailand	Ecuador	Federated States of Micronesia Papua New Guinea Samoa United States Liberia Nicaragua	Vanuatu [2]	Federated States of Micronesia [2] Papua New Guinea [2] Samoa [2] United States [2] Liberia [2] Nicaragua [2]
CMM 2019-08 / CMM 2021-04: Charter Notification					
<i>Para 2 RP Charter notification report</i>	21. Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Island, Samoa, Solomon Islands, United States				
	22. Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Island, Samoa, United States	Kiribati Papua New Guinea Solomon Islands			
<i>Para 7 RP Charter notification report</i>	21. Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Island, Samoa, Solomon Islands, United States				
	22. Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Island, Papua New				

	Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, United States				
CMM 2020-01 / CMM 2021-01: Tropical Tunas					
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>20-01 Para 16 / 21-01 Para 14</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">IM</p> <p><i>Purse seine 3 month FAD closure (1 July - 30 September)</i></p>	<p>21. Australia, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu, Ecuador, El Salvador</p>		Indonesia Philippines		Indonesia [4] Philippines [4]
	<p>22. Australia, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu, Ecuador, El Salvador</p>		Indonesia Philippines		Indonesia [5] Philippines [5]
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>20-01 Para 17 / 21-01 Para 15</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">IM</p> <p><i>Implementation of two additional month high seas FAD closure (April-May or Nov-Dec)</i></p>	<p>21. Australia, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federates States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu, El Salvador</p>				

	<p>22. Australia, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federates States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu, El Salvador</p>				
<p>20-01 Para 17 / 21-01 Para 15</p> <p>RP</p> <p><i>Advice on choice of two additional month high seas FAD closure (April-May or Nov-Dec)</i></p>	<p>21. China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federates States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu El Salvador</p>				
	<p>22. China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federates States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu El Salvador</p>				
<p>20-01 Para 25 / 21-01 Para 24</p> <p>QL</p>	<p>21. Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Philippines,</p>		Wallis and Futuna		Wallis and Futuna [5]

Purse seine EEZ limits (for skipjack, yellowfin and bigeye tuna) and advice from other coastal CCMs of EEZ limits to be applied	Samoa, Tonga, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu, PNA				
	22. Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Philippines, Samoa, Tonga, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu, PNA and Tokelau,		Wallis and Futuna		Wallis and Futuna [6]
20-01 Para 26 / 21-01 Para 25 QL High seas purse seine effort limits applying 20N to 20S	21. China, European Union, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States, Ecuador, El Salvador, Nicaragua				
	22. China, European Union, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States Ecuador, El, Salvador, Nicaragua				
20-01 Para 39 / 21-01 Para 37 QL Bigeye longline catch limits for 2021 and 2022, with adjustment to be made for any overage	21. China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Chinese Taipei,		United States		
	22. China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Chinese Taipei, United States				
20-01 Para 41 / 21-01 Para 38	21. China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Chinese Taipei, United States				

<p>RP <i>Bigeye longline catch required report</i></p>	<p>22. China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Chinese Taipei, United States</p>				
<p>20-01 Para 43 / 21-01 Para 40</p> <p>QL <i>Bigeye longline catch limits by flag for certain other members which caught less than 2000t in 2004</i></p>	<p>21. Australia, Canada, European Union, New Zealand, Philippines</p>				
	<p>22. Australia, Canada, European Union, New Zealand, Philippines</p>				
<p>20-01 Para 45 / 21-01 Para 42</p> <p>QL <i>Limit by flag on number of purse seine vessels >24m with freezing capacity between 20N and 20S</i></p>	<p>21.Australia, Canada, China, European Union, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States Ecuador, El Salvador, Nicaragua</p>				
	<p>22.Australia, Canada, China, European Union, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States Ecuador, El Salvador, Nicaragua</p>				
<p>20-01 Para 47 / 21-01 Para 44</p> <p>QL <i>Limit by flag on number of longline vessels with freezing capacity targeting bigeye above the current level</i></p>	<p>21. China, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States</p>				
	<p>22. China, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States</p>				

<i>(applying domestic quotas are exempt)</i>					
<p>20-01 Para 48 / 21-01 Para 45</p> <p>QL</p> <p><i>Limit by flag on number of ice-chilled longline vessels targeting bigeye and landing exclusively fresh fish above the current level or above the number of current licenses under established limited entry programmes (applying domestic quotas are exempt)</i></p>	<p>21. China, Japan, Philippines, United States</p>				
	<p>22. China, Japan, Philippines, United States</p>				
<p>Att 2 (3)</p> <p>RP</p> <p><i>Philippines vessels Entry/Exit reports for HSP1-SMA</i></p>			Philippines		Philippines [4]
			Philippines		Philippines [4]
<p>Att 2 (5-6)</p> <p>IM</p> <p><i>Specific requirements for deploying observers on Philippines vessels fishing in HSP1-SMA</i></p>	Philippines				
	Philippines				
CMM 2020-02 / CMM 2021-02: Pacific Bluefin Tuna					
	<p>21. Australia, Canada, China, Japan, Korea, New Zealand,</p>				

<p>20-02 Para 2(1) / 21-02 Para 02</p> <p>QL</p> <p>Total effort by vessels for Pacific bluefin limited to 2002 - 2004 levels in Area north of 20N</p>	<p>Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States</p>				
<p>20-02 Para 2(2) / 21-02 Para 03</p> <p>QL</p> <p>Catches of Pacific bluefin tuna less than 30kg shall be reduced to 50% of 2002-04 level. Overage or underage may be used in following year</p>	<p>21. Australia, Canada, China, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States</p>				
<p>20-02 Para 3</p> <p>IM</p> <p>Every possible measure to be taken not to increase catches of Pacific bluefin >30kg from 2002-04 levels with some exceptions</p>	<p>21. Japan, Korea, Chinese Taipei</p>				
<p>21-02 Para 04</p> <p>QL</p> <p>Pacific Bluefin tuna every possible measure to be taken not to increase catches of BFT</p>	<p>22. Australia, Canada, China, European Union, New Zealand, Philippines, United States</p>				

>30kg from 2002-04 levels					
20-02 Para 5 / 21-02 Para 8 RP <i>Pacific bluefin required report</i>	21. Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, Fiji, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States,			Vanuatu	
	22. Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Fiji, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu				
20-02 Para 11 / 21-02 14 RP <i>Pacific bluefin required report on implementation</i>	21. Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, Fiji, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States			Vanuatu	
	22. Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Fiji, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu				
Scientific Data					
Section 01 – Estimate of Annual Catches RP	21. Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea,				

	Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu Ecuador, El Salvador				
	22. Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu Ecuador, El Salvador				
<i>Section 02 – Number of Active Vessels</i> RP	21. Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon				

	Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu Ecuador, El Salvador				
	22. Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu Ecuador, El Salvador				
<i>Section 03 – Operational Level Catch and Effort Data</i> RP	21. Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu Ecuador, El Salvador			Indonesia [6]	
	22. Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Japan,			Indonesia [7]	

	Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu Ecuador, El Salvador				
<i>Section 05 – Size Composition RP</i>	21. Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu Ecuador, El Salvador	NOT ASSESSED			
	22. Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu, Ecuador, El Salvador	NOT ASSESSED			

Appendix 3 - 2023 Final Compliance Monitoring Report Aggregated tables from the WCPFC online compliance case file system

Summary tables derived from the online compliance case file system and intended to provide summaries by topic of flag CCMs responses to compliance cases in the online compliance case file system. Information is based on ROP observer data as at 18th May 2023 on Article 25(2) notifications, and CCMs updates in the WCPFC online compliance case file system as at 27th July 2023.

I. Overview of Article 25(2) and observer-initiated cases

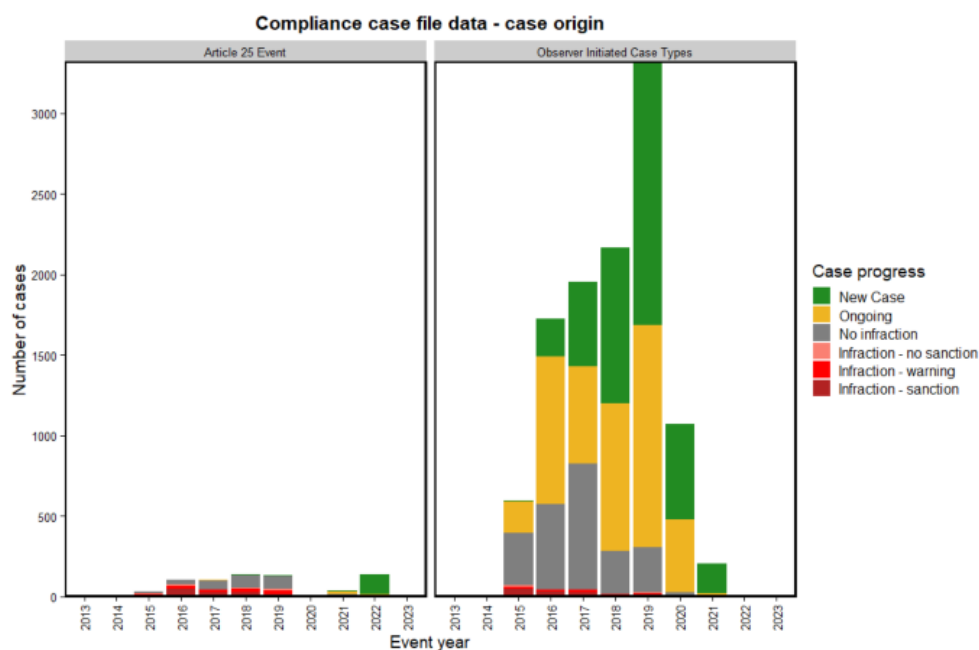


Figure 1: Summary of the Article 25(2) and observer-initiated cases between 2015 and May 2023 showing the case progress and, if completed, the outcome of the investigation.

Table 1: The breakdown in Article 25(2) and observer-initiated case number by year and with sub-total before including PAI and CWS cases.

	Case type	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Article 25 (2)	AIR	0	1	1	6	21	3	1	0	6	108	0
	HSBI	0	1	24	96	67	116	130	5	35	28	0
	PORT	0	0	3	0	6	4	0	2	0	0	3
	VMS	6	2	5	3	0	6	0	1	0	0	0
	OTH	0	0	1	3	9	8	0	4	0	1	0
	Total	6	4	34	108	103	137	131	12	41	137	3
Observer Initiated Case	FAI	0	0	255	229	646	69	197	4	7	0	0
	OAI	0	0	151	64	38	77	80	29	6	0	0
	SHK	0	0	191	44	34	72	34	11	0	0	0
	POL	0	0	0	0	0	0	415	158	18	0	0
	Sub-total	0	0	597	337	718	218	726	202	31	0	0
	CWS	0	0	0	478	561	699	1,187	378	104	0	0
	PAI	0	0	0	911	677	1,248	1,408	491	71	0	0
Sub-total	0	0	0	1,389	1,238	1,947	2,595	869	175	0	0	

II. Information about vessels that have generated CCFS cases

Table 2: Count of individual flagged vessels that have generated CCFS cases by event year and vessel type.

Vessel type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Bunker	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Fish carrier	0	1	2	0	0	0	8	2
Longliner	92	67	88	160	111	40	112	3
Others	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pole and line	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Purse seiner	118	212	255	244	252	210	241	2
Support vessel	0	0	0	0	0	1	13	0

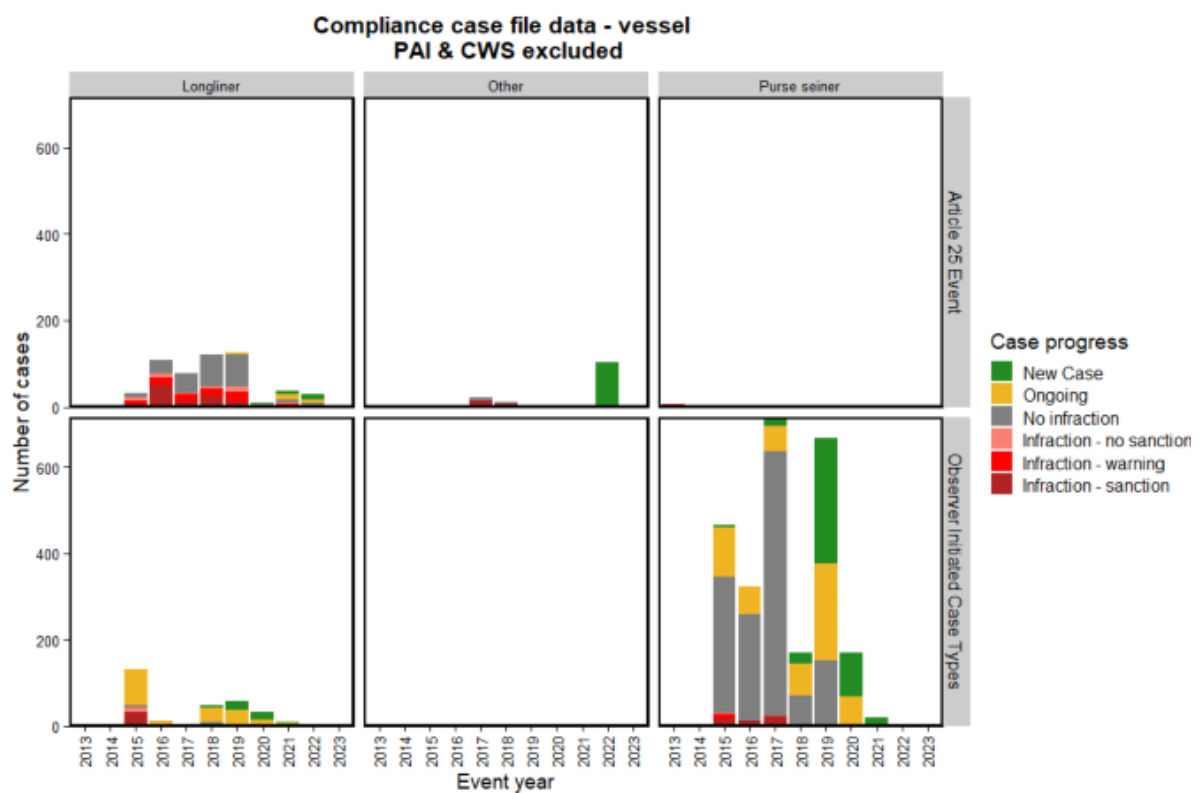


Figure 2: The number of cases by vessel type that are CCM initiated and observer-initiated, excluding PAI and CWS cases by vessel type.

III. Overview of Article 25(2) cases



Figure 3: Summary of the Article 25(2) cases between 2013 and May 2023 showing the case progress and, if completed, the outcome of the investigation.

Table 3: The breakdown in Article 25(2) cases by year.

	Case type	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Article 25 (2)	AIR	0	1	1	6	21	3	1	0	6	108	0
	HSBI	0	1	24	96	67	116	130	5	35	28	0
	PORT	0	0	3	0	6	4	0	2	0	0	3
	VMS	6	2	5	3	0	6	0	1	0	0	0
	OTH	0	0	1	3	9	8	0	4	0	1	0
	Total	6	4	34	108	103	137	131	12	41	137	3



Figure 4: The number of Article 25(2) cases in the CCFS by CMM theme type.

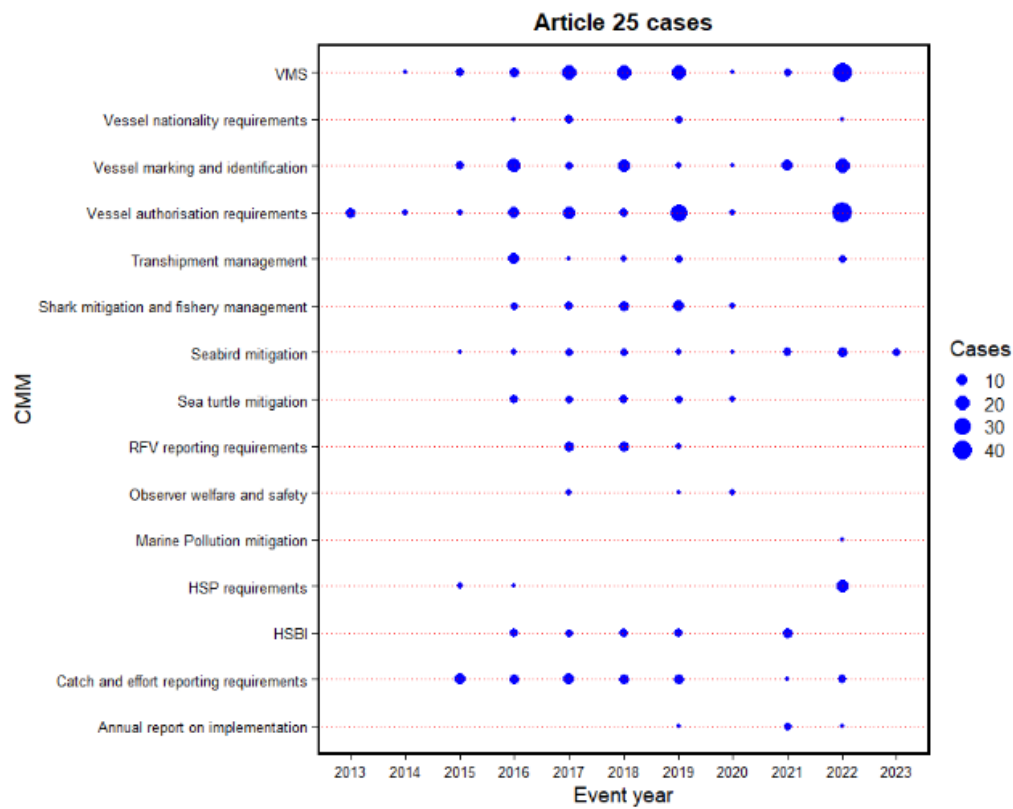


Figure 5: Article 25(2) cases by CMM theme type from 2013-2023.

IV. Overview of Observer-Initiated cases

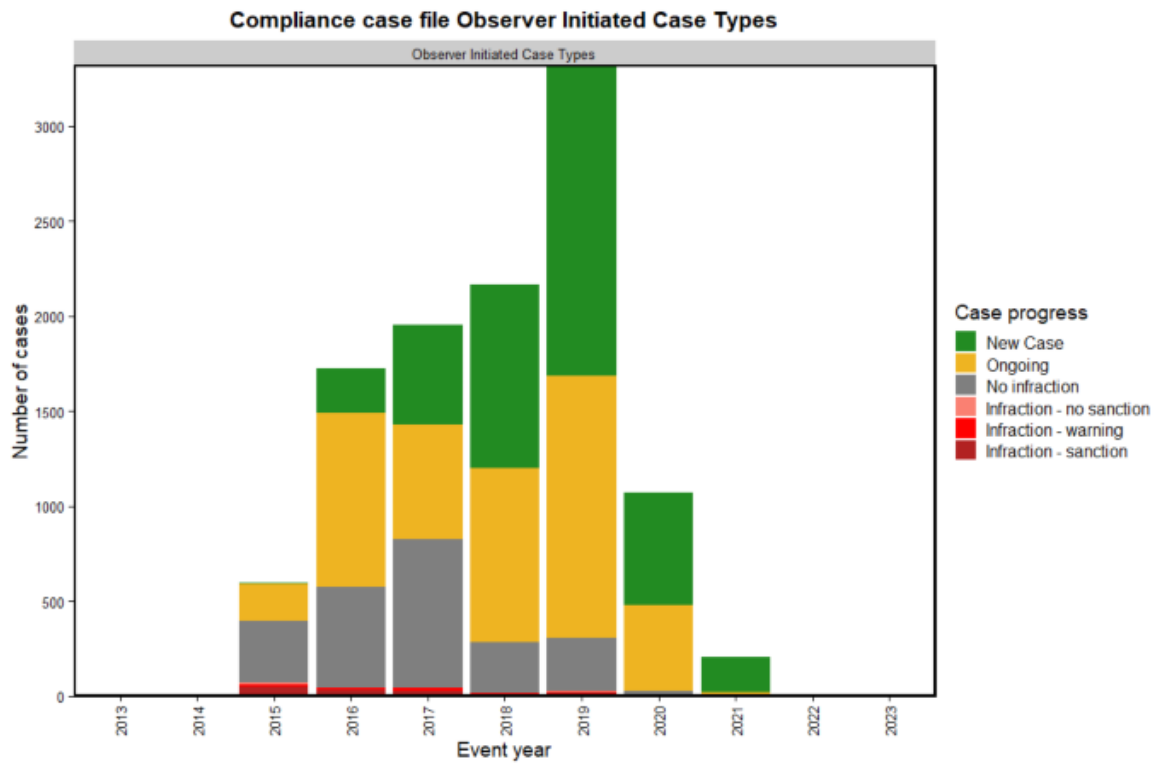


Figure 6: Summary of the observer-initiated case number between 2015 and May 2023 showing the case progress and, if completed, the outcome of the investigation.

Table 4: The breakdown in observer-initiated case numbers by year, with sub-total before including PAI and CWS cases.

	Case type	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Observer Initiated Case	FAI	0	0	255	229	646	69	197	4	7	0	0
	OAI	0	0	151	64	38	77	80	29	6	0	0
	SHK	0	0	191	44	34	72	34	11	0	0	0
	POL	0	0	0	0	0	0	415	158	18	0	0
	Sub-total	0	0	597	337	718	218	726	202	31	0	0
	CWS	0	0	0	478	561	699	1,187	378	104	0	0
	PAI	0	0	0	911	677	1,248	1,408	491	71	0	0
	Sub-total	0	0	0	1,389	1,238	1,947	2,595	869	175	0	0

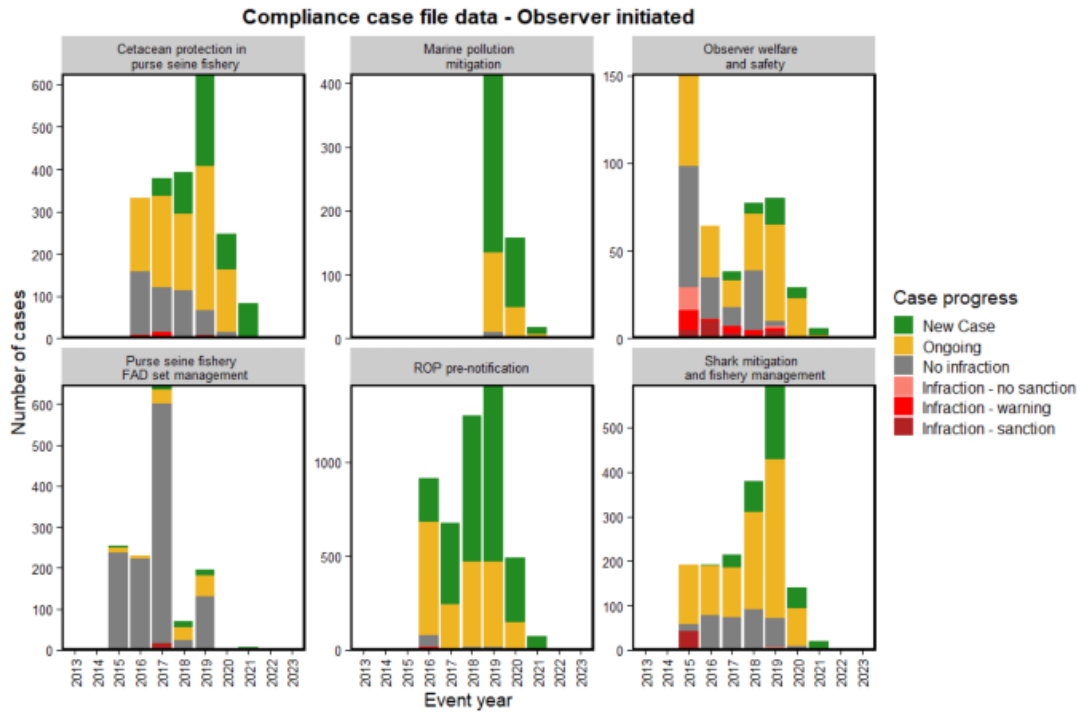


Figure 7: The number of observer-initiated cases in the CCFS by CMM theme type.

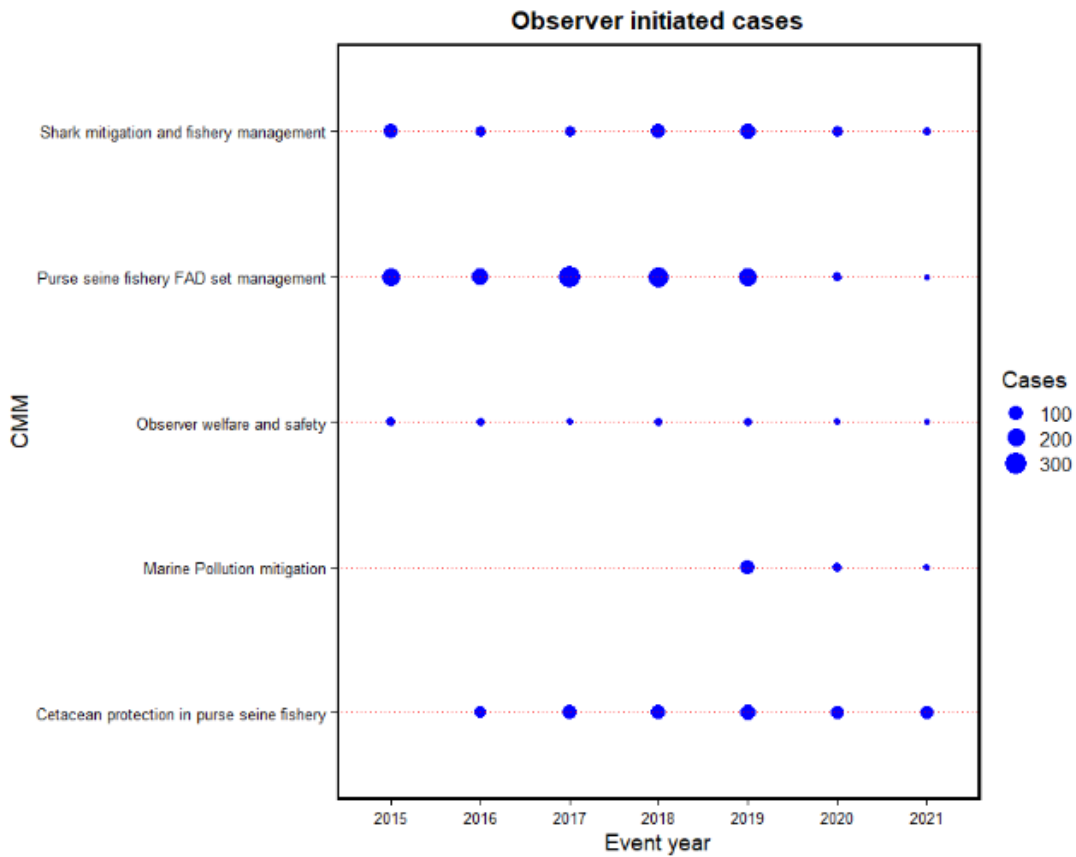


Figure 8: Observer-initiated cases by CMM theme type from 2013-2023.

FAI: Set Alleged infringement case snapshot summary

Data presented in these analyses are based on available ROP data as at 18th May 2023 and CCMs replies to CCFS cases that had been reviewed by the secretariat as at the 27th July 2023.

Cases for alleged infringements related to setting on FADs during the FAD closure period, as identified in the ROP data.

Cases were generated where a RPO observer has reported instances during a WCPFC ROP trip where purse seine vessel was observed to have made an associated set in a location and during a period when the vessel was not expected through provisions of the TT CMM to be permitted to set on FADs.

Obligation: CMM 2021-01 14,15

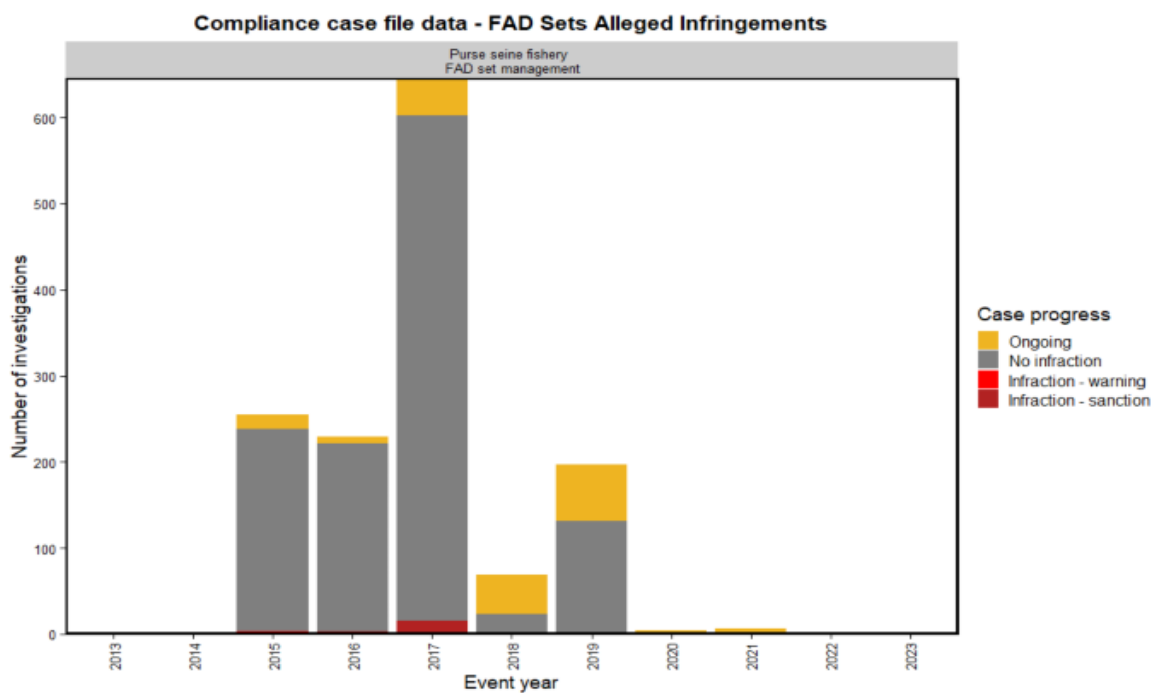


Figure 9: The number of observer-initiated FAD alleged infringement cases (FAI) and the case progress.

Table 5: The number of observer-initiated FAD alleged infringement cases (FAI) and the number of ROP observer reports received (value in parenthesis).

FAI - All											
Status	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
New Case	0	0	6 (0)	0	12 (4)	13 (1)	15 (0)	2 (0)	4 (0)	0	0
Investigation in Progress	0	0	11 (0)	7 (3)	32 (8)	33 (11)	51 (6)	2 (2)	3 (0)	0	0
No infraction	0	0	235 (24)	219 (56)	566 (84)	22 (6)	131 (8)	0	0	0	0
Infraction - no sanction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infraction - warning	0	0	1 (1)	0	0	1 (1)	0	0	0	0	0
Infraction - sanction	0	0	2 (2)	3 (3)	16 (16)	0	0	0	0	0	0

OIA: Observer Obstruction Alleged Infringements snapshot summary

Data presented in these analyses are based on available ROP data as at 18th May 2023 and CCMs replies to CCFS cases that had been reviewed by the secretariat as at the 27th July 2023.

Observer Trip Monitoring Codes

RS-A - Did the operator or any crew member assault, obstruct, resist, delay, refuse boarding to, intimidate or interfere with observer in the performance of their duties.

RS-B - Request that an event not be reported by the observer.

RS-D - Did the operator fail to provide the observer, while on board the vessel, at no expense to the observer or the observers government, with food, accommodation and medical facilities of a reasonable standard equivalent to those normally available and medical facilities of a reasonable standard equivalent to those available to an officer on board the vessel.

Obligation: CMM 2018-05 15(g)
(formally CMM 2007-01 14(vii))

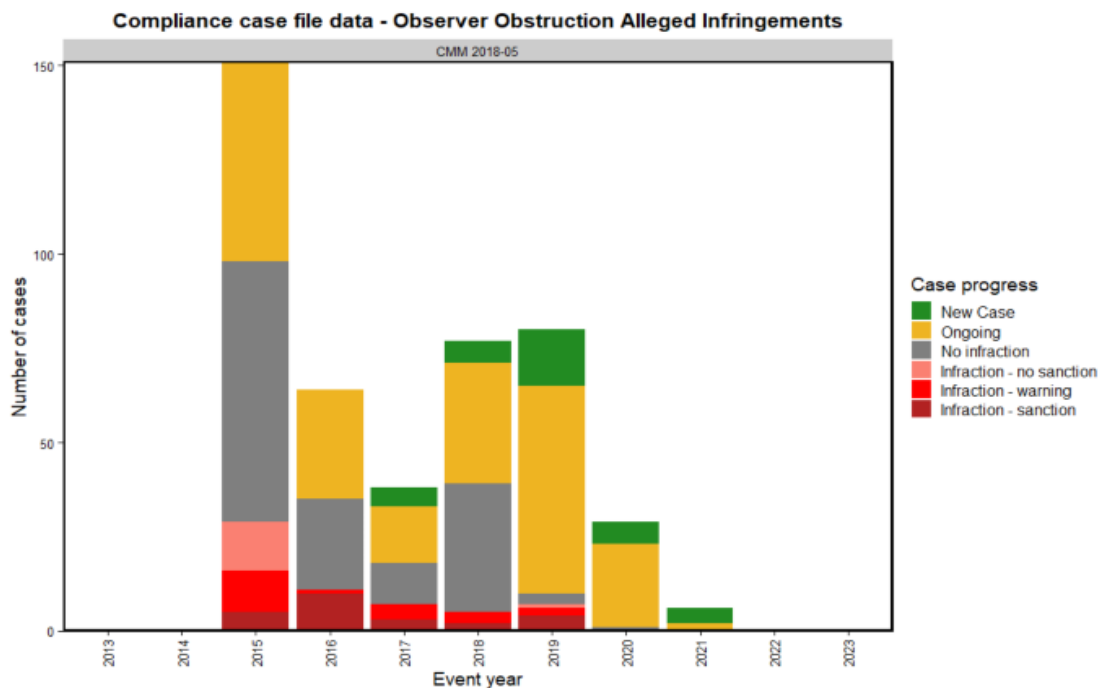


Figure 10: The number of observer-initiated observer obstruction cases (OIA) and the case progress.

Table 6: The number of observer-initiated observer obstruction cases (OAI) and the number of ROP observer reports received (value in parenthesis).

OAI - All											
Status	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
New Case	0	0	0	0	5 (2)	6 (1)	15 (0)	8 (1)	4 (0)	0	0
Investigation in Progress	0	0	53 (4)	29 (3)	15 (5)	32 (11)	55 (18)	22 (11)	2 (0)	0	0
No infraction	0	0	69 (68)	24 (21)	11 (10)	34 (34)	3 (3)	1 (1)	0	0	0
Infraction - no sanction	0	0	13 (13)	0	0	0	1 (1)	0	0	0	0
Infraction - warning	0	0	11 (11)	1 (1)	4 (4)	3 (3)	2 (1)	0	0	0	0
Infraction - sanction	0	0	5 (5)	10 (10)	3 (3)	2 (2)	4 (4)	0	0	0	0

SHK: Shark Catch Alleged Infringements snapshot summary

Data presented in these analyses are based on available ROP data as at 18th May 2023 and CCMs replies to CCFS cases that had been reviewed by the secretariat as at the 27th July 2023.

Cases for alleged infringements related to retention of oceanic white tip or silky sharks, or shark fining activity identified in ROP observer data.

Cases are generated where a ROP observer has reported instances during a WCPFC ROP trip where

- fishing vessel has caught an oceanic white tip or silky shark as identified by a specific species code (SP_code) in combination with an observed fate code (FATE_code) indicating retention is whole or in part.
- fishing vessel has caught shark as identified by a species code (SP_code) in combination with an observed fate code (FATE_code) indicating fining activity.

Obligation: CMM 2022-04

(formerly CMM 2010-07: Sharks, CMM 2011-04 Oceanic Whitetip Sharks, CMM 2013-08: Silky Sharks, and CMM 2019-04)

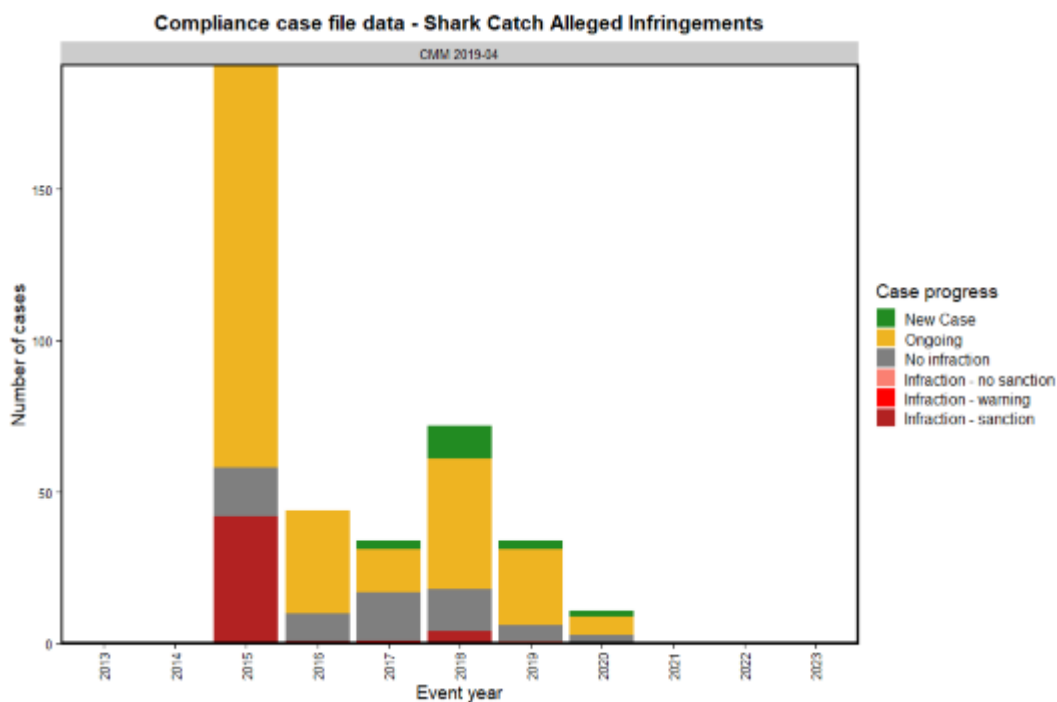


Figure 11: The number of observer-initiated shark-catch cases (SHK) and the case progress.

Table 7: The number of observer-initiated shark-catch cases (SHK) and the number of ROP observer reports received (value in parenthesis).

SHK - All											
Status	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
New Case	0	0	0	0	3 (2)	11 (5)	3 (0)	2 (0)	0	0	0
Investigation in Progress	0	0	133 (6)	34 (12)	14 (4)	43 (37)	25 (4)	6 (3)	0	0	0
No infraction	0	0	16 (16)	9 (9)	16 (16)	14 (14)	5 (5)	3 (3)	0	0	0
Infraction - no sanction	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 (1)	0	0	0	0
Infraction - warning	0	0	0	0	1 (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infraction - sanction	0	0	42 (42)	1 (1)	0	4 (4)	0	0	0	0	0

POL: Marine Pollution Infringements snapshot summary

Data presented in these analyses are based on available ROP data as at 18th May 2023 and CCMs replies to CCFS cases that had been reviewed by the secretariat as at the 27th July 2023.

Observer Trip Monitoring Codes

PN-A Dispose of any metals, plastics, chemicals or old fishing gear.

PN-B Discharge any oil.

PN-C Lose any fishing gear.

PN-D Abandon any fishing gear.

Obligation: CMM 2017-04 02, 03-07

(Cases commence in 2019, because CMM 2017-04 had an effective date of 1 January 2019.)

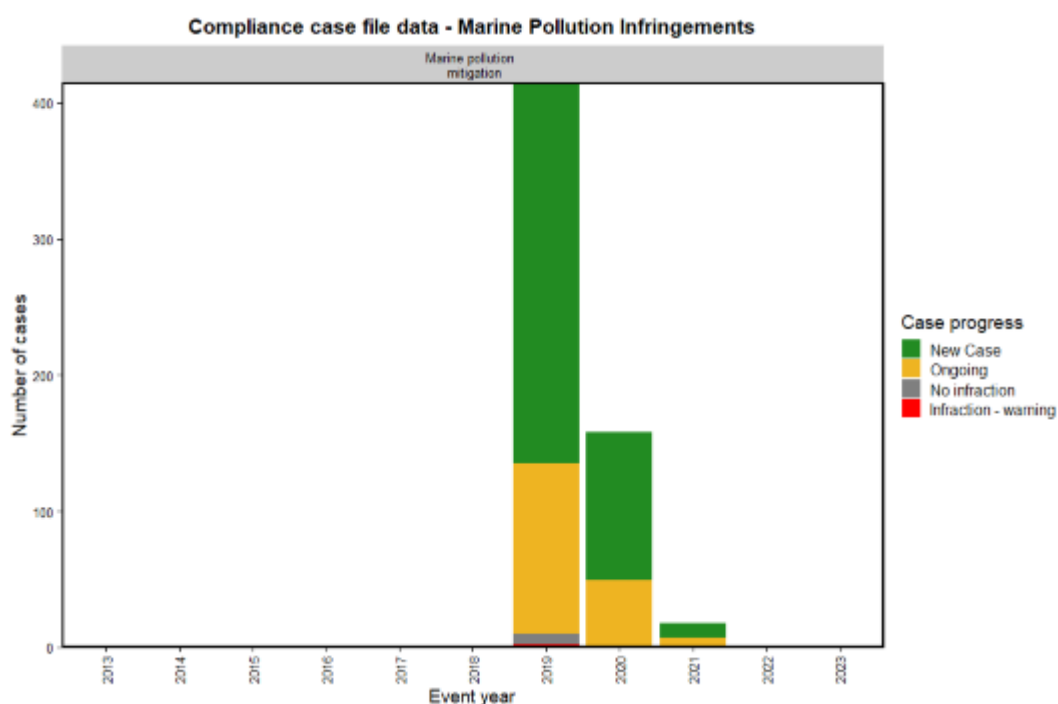


Figure 12: The number of observer-initiated pollution-related cases (POL) and the case progress.

Table 8: The number of observer-initiated pollution-related cases (POL) and the number of ROP observer reports received (value in parenthesis).

Status	POL - AI										
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
New Case	0	0	0	0	0	0	280 (35)	109 (10)	11 (0)	0	0
Investigation in Progress	0	0	0	0	0	0	125 (22)	48 (4)	7 (0)	0	0
No infraction	0	0	0	0	0	0	8 (8)	1 (1)	0	0	0
Infraction - no sanction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infraction - warning	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 (1)	0	0	0	0
Infraction - sanction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CWS: Cetacean and Whale Shark Interactions snapshot summary

Data presented in these analyses are based on available ROP data as at 18th May 2023 and CCMs replies to CCFS cases that had been reviewed by the secretariat as at the 27th July 2023.

Relevant WCPFC requirements prohibit purse seine vessels from setting if a whale shark or cetacean is sighted prior to the commencement of the set; required reporting of any incidents of unintentional encircling; and guidelines for safe release.

Cases are generated where a ROP observer has reported instances during a WCPFC ROP trip where a cetacean or whale sharks as identified by a specific species code (SP_code) in combination with an observed fate code (FATE_code) indicates an interaction with the fishing vessels activity.

Obligation: CMM 2011-03

CMM 2022-04 (formally CMM 2012-04 and CMM 2019-04.)

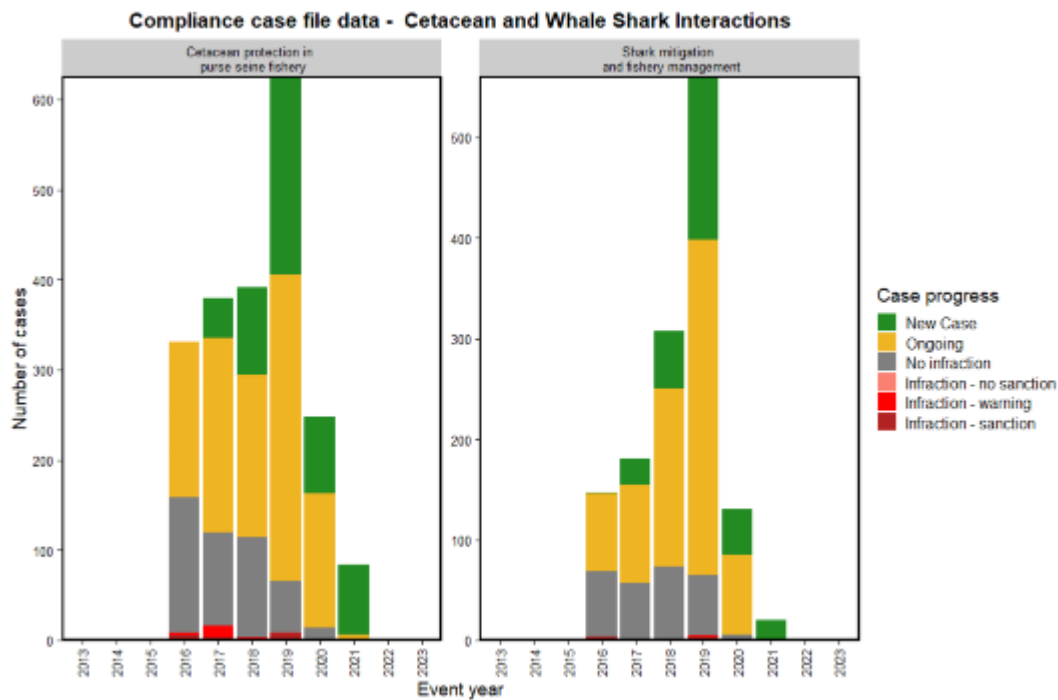


Figure 13: The number of observer-initiated cetacean and whale shark interactions in the purse seine fishery (CWS) and the case progress.

Table 9: The number of observer-initiated cetacean and whale shark interactions in the purse seine fishery (CWS) and the number of ROP observer reports received (value in parenthesis).

CWS - All											
Status	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
New Case	0	0	0	1 (0)	70 (18)	154 (5)	383 (4)	130 (11)	97 (0)	0	0
Investigation in Progress	0	0	0	250 (49)	314 (78)	368 (67)	673 (115)	228 (81)	6 (0)	0	0
No infraction	0	0	0	214 (208)	160 (160)	183 (182)	117 (115)	19 (19)	1 (0)	0	0
Infraction - no sanction	0	0	0	0	0	1 (1)	0	0	0	0	0
Infraction - warning	0	0	0	4 (4)	14 (14)	1 (1)	3 (3)	0	0	0	0
Infraction - sanction	0	0	0	9 (9)	3 (3)	2 (2)	11 (11)	1 (1)	0	0	0

PAI: ROP Pre-Notification of those data elements (other than alleged observer obstruction incidents and marine pollution incidents) snapshot summary

Data presented in these analyses are based on available ROP data as at 18th May 2023 and CCMs replies to CCFS cases that had been reviewed by the secretariat as at the 27th July 2023.

Observer Trip Monitoring Codes

LC-A Inaccurately record retained "Target Species" in the vessel logs

LC-B Inaccurately record "Target Species" discards

LC-C Record target species inaccurately (e.g. combine bigeye/yellowfin/skipjack catch)

LC-E Inaccurately record retained bycatch species

LC-F Inaccurately record discarded bycatch species

LP-A Inaccurately record vessel position on vessel logsheets for sets, hauling and catch

LP-B Fail to report vessel positions to countries where required when entering and leaving an EEZ

NR-A Fish in areas where the vessel is not permitted to fish

NR-C Use a fishing method other than the method the vessel was designed or licensed

NR-E Transfer or tranship fish from or to another vessel

NR-G Fail to stow fishing gear when entering areas where they were not authorized to fish

SI-B Interact (not land) with Species of Special Interest

SS-A Fail to monitor international safety frequencies

WC-A Fail to comply with any Commission CMMs

WC-B High-grade the catch

Obligation: []

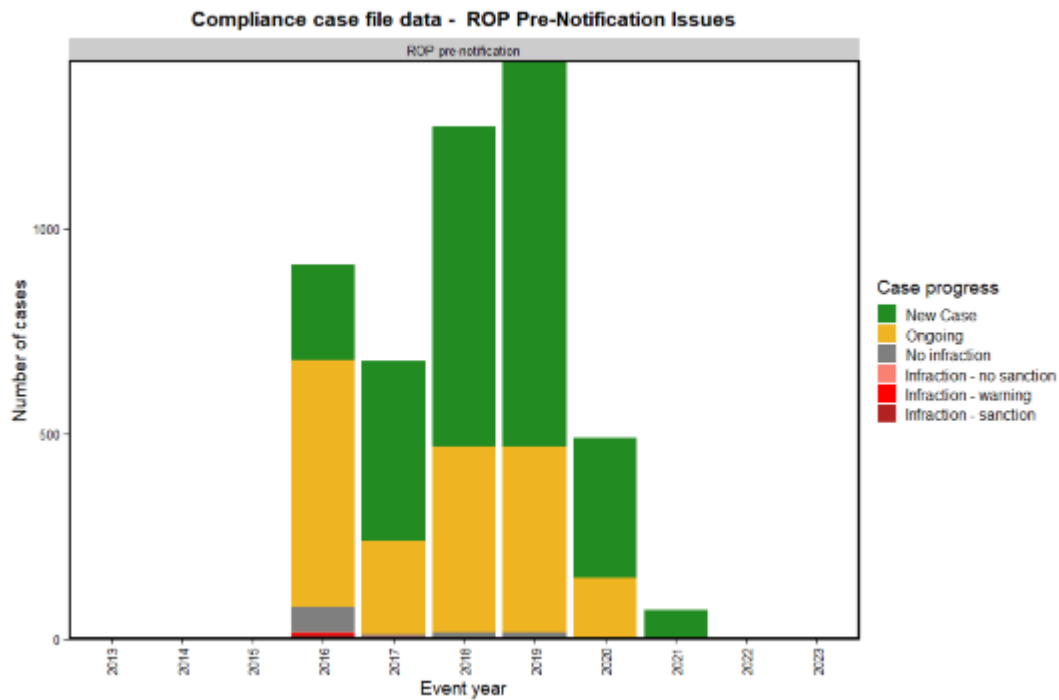


Figure 14: The number of observer-initiated pre-notification issues (PAI) and the case progress.

Table 10: The number of pre-notification issues (PAI) and the case progress.

Case progress	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
New Case	232	437	780	939	343	68
Ongoing	600	228	452	452	147	3
No infraction	62	6	11	16	1	0
Infraction - no sanction	2	1	0	0	0	0
Infraction - warning	5	2	4	1	0	0
Infraction - sanction	10	3	1	0	0	0

Table 11: The number of pre-notification issues (PAI) by case theme.

Theme	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
ROP pre-notification	911	677	1248	1408	491	71
New cases >104 weeks	232	430	610	621	127	

V. Information about Outstanding cases > 104 weeks from the Online CCFS (CMM 2019-06 34)

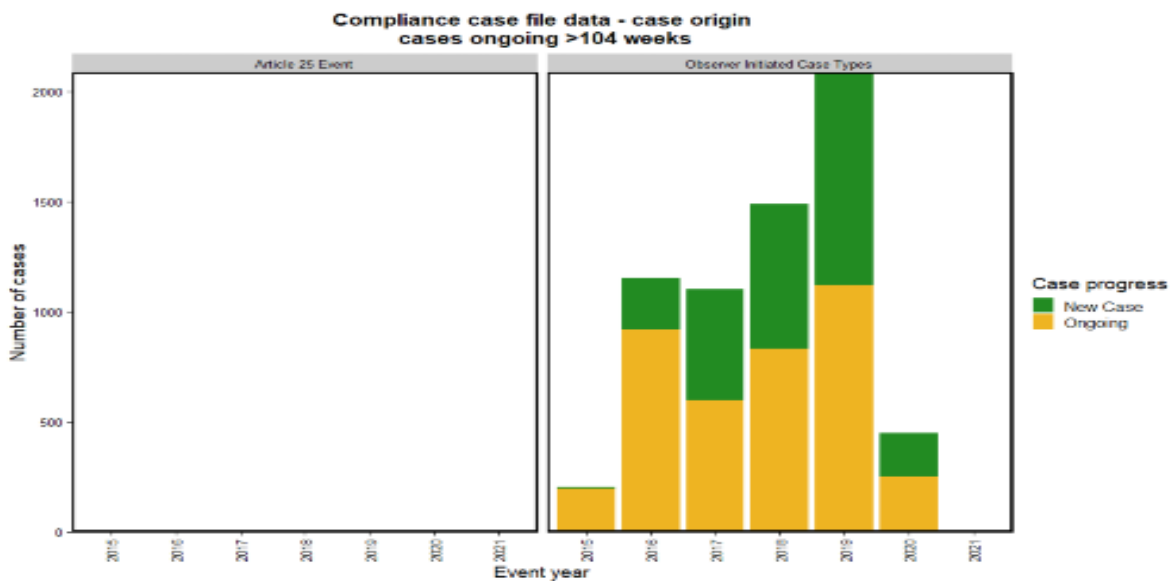


Figure 15: The number of observer-initiated cases in the compliance case file system that have not been completed and are older than 104 weeks. Data is based on available ROP data as at 18th May 2023 and CCM replies that have been reviewed by the Secretariat as of 27th July 2023.

Table 12: The breakdown in Article 25(2) and observer-initiated case number by year, with sub-total before including PAI and CWS cases.

	Case type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Article 25 (2)	AIR	0	0	0	0	0	0
	HSBI	0	1	2	4	1	0
	PORT	0	0	0	0	0	1
	VMS	0	0	1	0	0	0
	OTH	0	0	0	0	2	0
	Total	0	1	3	4	3	1
Observer Initiated Case	FAI	2	19	28	36	33	31
	OAI	39	34	17	38	55	18
	SHK	49	107	21	52	24	5
	POL	0	0	0	8	244	73
	Sub-total	90	160	66	134	356	127
	CWS	0	37	363	429	774	280
	PAI	0	644	651	1,147	954	264
	Sub-total	0	681	1,014	1,576	1,728	544