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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE COMMISSION VESSEL MONITORING SYSTEM (VMS)

WCPFC-TCC21-2025-RP01
29 August 2025

Submitted by the Secretariat

Purpose

1. The purpose of this paper is to present the Annual Report on the Commission Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) for the consideration of TCC21.

Background

2. The purpose of the Commission VMS as agreed at WCPFC9 can be summarised as to cost-effectively monitor authorized fishing vessels beyond flag State jurisdiction, using securely stored VMS data to support compliance, scientific analysis, and informed fisheries management in the Convention Area.

3. The VMS requirements are set out in the Convention, and are implemented through CMM 2014-02 Conservation and Management Measure for the Commission Vessel Monitoring System, a set of SSPs and the VMS Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).[1]

4. As a mandatory requirement in the WCPO, all fishing vessels that fish for highly migratory fish stocks beyond their national waters in the WCPFC Convention Area are required to carry a fully operational MTU or ALC which sends information to communication satellites. The MTU and ALC must comply with the full range of minimum standards set out in Annex 1 of CMM 2014-02.

Overview of vessels reporting to the Commission VMS

5. The MTU register within the Record of Fishing Vessels (RFV) indicates approximately 57-60% of the active vessels on the RFV are activated to report to the Commission VMS (see total number of vessels by reporting type in Figure 1, and by vessel type in Table 1). In 2024, the Commission's budget for the Commission VMS was $435,000.[2]

6. The Commission VMS primarily covers high seas waters in the Convention Area. The Commission at WCPFC9 in 2012 agreed to the "Flick the Switch" decision, which facilitates the additional application of the Commission VMS to waters under the jurisdiction of Members, and to complement and support Members' own national VMS arrangements. Since 2012, 17 CCMs have provided letters of notification for the Commission VMS to cover their EEZs.[3]

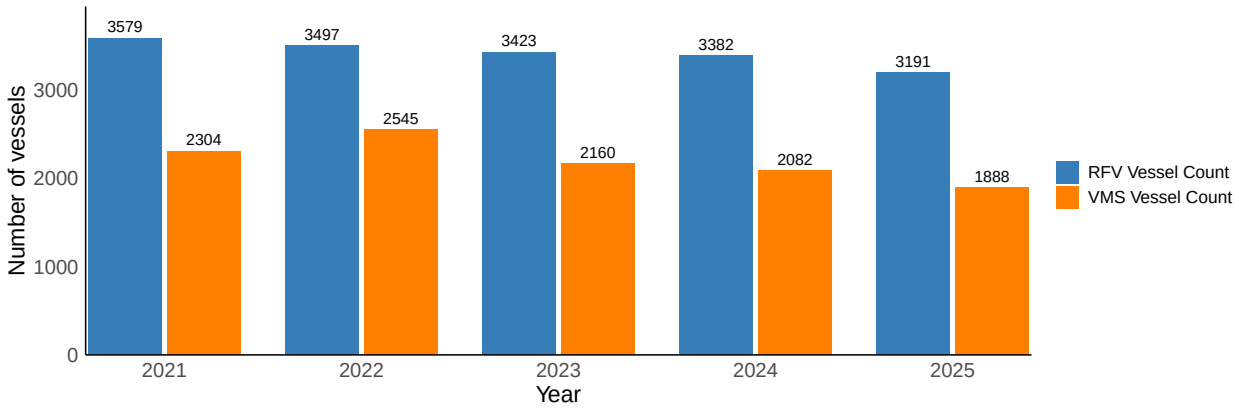

Figure 1: Total number of "Active" vessels on RFV (authorised to fish in the Convention Area) compared with total number of vessels reporting to the Commission VMS in the Convention Area. Data are for the period 2021 to 2025.

[1] Article 24(8)
[2] VMS Capital costs $20,000, VMS Service Level Agreement with FFA $200,000, and VMS Airtime Costs $215,000.
[3] The list of CCMs who have the Commission VMS covering their EEZs is provided at this page on the WCPFC website. Also refer to the Annual Report on the Administration of the WCPFC Data Access Rules and Procedures.

Table 1: Count of vessels on the RFV by vessel type that reported directly to the Commission VMS or through the FFA VMS. Data are for the period from 2021 to 2025.

Vessel type	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Direct	FFA	Direct	FFA	Direct	FFA	Direct	FFA	Direct	FFA
Bunker	20	38	74	34	15	32	19	33	11	26
Fish carrier	203	145	379	131	204	129	180	133	149	125
Longliner	1 266	707	1 734	533	1 228	538	1 220	481	1 010	394
Others	41	2	97		183		53		42	
Pole and line	59	22	63	23	45	21	43	20	32	20
Purse seiner	91	255	285	254	95	254	81	249	57	237
Support vessel	114	2	221	1	107	1	122	5	141	5
Total	1 794	1 171	2 853	976	1 877	975	1 718	921	1 442	807

7. Paragraph 7.3.3 of the VMS SSPs requires, in part, the Secretariat to develop and manage a service level agreement (SLA) with the FFA for provision of VMS services. This SLA was signed by the Secretariats of the WCPFC and FFA in early December 2008, and the Pacific VMS became operational in April 2009. The Pacific VMS ensures that the FFA VMS and Commission VMS operate as two separate and distinct entities to protect the integrity of WCPFC VMS data. Since 30 June 2016, the service provider to the Pacific VMS has been TrackWell. The Secretariat presently has no matters of note to raise for TCC's attention with respect to the SLA with the FFA; however, initial discussions held in 2025 have explored options to streamline the way data are exchanged between the Secretariat's, without seeking the exchange of any new information beyond what is already available to the Commission.

Commission VMS database

8. The required details relating to vessels reporting to the Commission VMS are found on the RFV.[4] As of 03 July 2025, there were 2,082 vessels reporting to the Commission VMS (see Figure 1 and Table 1).

9. The approved structure of the Commission VMS allows vessels to report to the WCPFC in two ways:

   a) to the WCPFC through the FFA VMS, or

   b) directly to the Commission VMS.

10. As of 3 July 2025, more than 70% of all vessels reporting directly to the Commission VMS are longline vessels. By comparison, around 50% of vessels reporting through the FFA VMS are longliners (see Table 1).

11. In practice, some vessels may shift how they report to the Commission VMS during the year. For this reason, the annual total counts in Table 1 will not exactly match the annual VMS Vessel Count totals shown in Figure 1. In addition, some vessels that are active on the RFV may not be involved in fishing in the Convention Area in some years.

12. The Pacific VMS facilitates the transfer of FFA VMS data into the Commission VMS. Since early 2020, the FFA Secretariat has enabled an application programming interface (API) technical solution so that the WCPFC Secretariat has automated access to the current list of FFA Good Standing vessels for cross-checking purposes, and for use in current WCPFC online tools.

[4]Paragraph 2.8 of the VMS SSPs requires the Secretariat to administer a Commission VMS database.

13. Currently, the Pacific VMS specifications transfer FFA VMS data into the Commission VMS for the high seas areas of the Convention Area, including the overlap area between WCPFC and IATTC, and for the CCMs who have elected to receive VMS data from the Commission VMS for vessels in their EEZ waters covered by the Commission VMS. Currently, FFA VMS data are not transferred to the Commission VMS when vessels are operating in the IATTC Convention Area. This non-transfer is an identified monitoring gap that limits the Secretariat's ability to use WCPFC VMS data for monitoring and verifying reports of at-sea transhipments of WCPFC-caught fish when they occur in the IATTC Convention Area. Current taskings to the WCPFC Secretariat to establish reciprocal data exchanges of transhipment reporting with IATTC will consider this gap which may necessitate the Secretariat's further review of data quality.[5]

Registration of MTUs

14. The online submission of necessary vessel tracking data for each fishing vessel required to report directly to the Commission is through the RFV. CCMs no longer need to complete the Vessel Tracking Agreement Forms (VTAF)(see Figure 2).

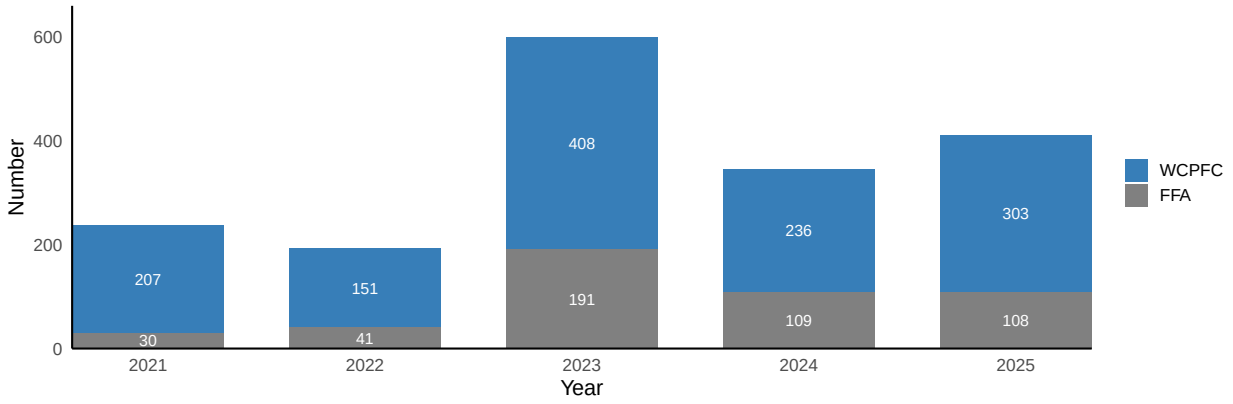

Figure 2: MTU activations for vessels reporting directly to the Commission VMS (WCPFC) or through the FFA VMS. Data are for the period 2021 to 2025.

WCPFC-approved MTUs/ALCs and gateways for VMS reporting

15. The complete list of approved MTUs is found in Appendix A, Table A-1.

16. At WCPFC14, the Commission agreed that vessels would not purchase, install, or transfer the following four Argos VMS units, which would be removed from the WCPFC Approved ALC/MTU list: FVT, MAR GE, MAR GE V2 and MAR GE V3. They agreed these existing Argos units would be phased out over a period of five years - until 1 January 2023 - except for Philippines Support vessels operating in High Seas Pocket 1 (HSP1) who were given a limited extension which expired on 1 January 2024. There are no active MTUs and there was no reporting from these types after their expiry dates.

17. There are several contracts that the Secretariat maintains in accord with paragraph 7.3.5 of the VMS SSPs to facilitate the necessary arrangements for provision of position (and other) data from the MTUs/ALCs that are activated to report directly to the Commission VMS. Currently, the Secretariat has contracts with the following Mobile Communications Service Providers (MCSPs):

    a) SpeedCast (formerly Satcomms Australia): for Inmarsat C, D+ and Faria watchdog Iridium services;

[5] WCPFC18 Summary Report paragraphs 280 to 281. Refer to WCPFC-TCC21-2025-RP03 Annual Report on Transhipment Reporting

b) Collecte Localisation Satellites (CLS): for Argos and Halios/Iridium services which includes Faria Watchdog MTUs;

c) Vizada: an operational agreement for Inmarsat C DNID management; and

d) Addvalue: for Inmarsat BGAN MTUs.

18. Some MCSPs provide direct/simultaneous reporting to their primary client (the flag CCM) and the Commission VMS. This aspect means that technically VMS transmissions can be received by the Commission VMS, and the Secretariat is not charged for VMS airtime services from the relevant WCPFC-approved MTU/ALCs. In practice, this aspect also means any relevant charges for VMS activation and airtime from these MTU/ALCs have been covered by the relevant flag CCMs. For this reason, to date the Secretariat has not needed to establish Contracts with the following six Mobile Communications Service Providers:

a) MetOcean: for iTrac10101B (I Trac II) services;

b) PTSOG Chinese Taipei;

c) Rom Communications: for RomTrax Wifi services;

d) SASCO: for BB3 and BB5 services;

e) SkyMate Inc.: for SkyMate I1500 and m1600 services; and

f) Orbcomm (Australia): for ST1600.

19. Over 70% of vessels reported via FFA or Halios channels, and 21% of vessels reported via Inmarsat StdC channel (see Figure 3).

20. The Secretariat intends to discuss with MCSPs new Secretariat arrangements arising from the Compliance and MCS team realignment, in order to clarify the procedures in place, and how these procedures are managed to align with existing contracts. There are also some service-related matters that could further enhance the quality of service.

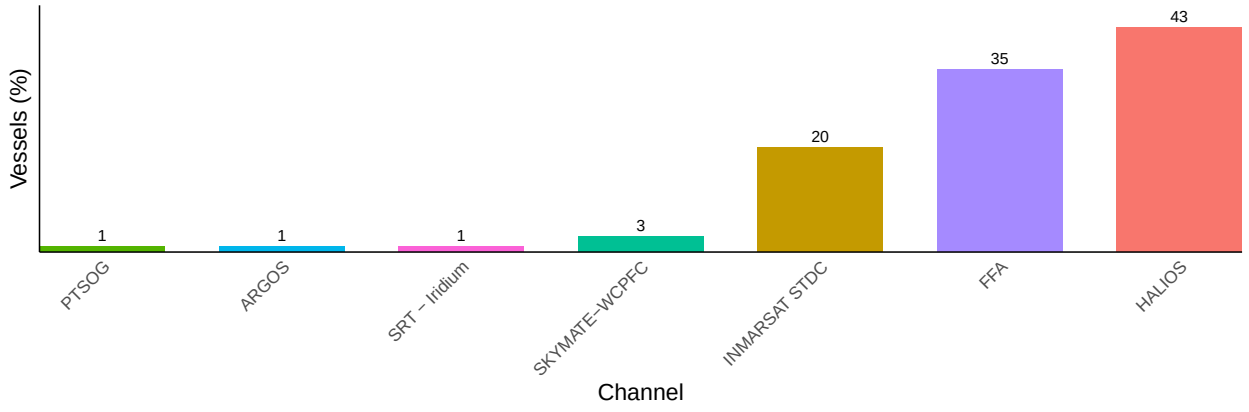

Figure 3: Percentage of vessels currently reporting on the Commission VMS by channel as at 03 July 2025.

21. Table 2 below summarises information for 2024 that compares each flag CCM by the number of:

- vessels on the RFV (*Vessel count*);
- annual Fished and Did Not Fish reporting counts (*AFA Received Count*)
- MTU activation details received (*VTAF Recorded Count*) for vessels to report directly to the Commission VMS;
- vessels of FFA good standing status (*FFA Good Standing Count*) that potentially have reported via FFA VMS;
- vessels that the flag CCM reported as fished beyond its national jurisdiction (*Fished Count*);
- vessels tracked through VMS (*VMS Tracking Count*);
- vessels in 2024 that were reported to have "fished" (*Fished Count*) or "not fished" (*Did not fish count*).

22. There can be differences between the anticipated counts due to a number of factors. These factors include advice from CCMs that the Fished Count report should not be applicable, and the number of reports received (column *AFA Received Count*) will be lower than the *Vessel Count*. In addition, often numbers in the column *VMS Tracked Count* are not a sum of the numbers in the columns *FFA Good Standing Count* and *VTAF Recorded Count*, because some vessels may change how they report to the Commission VMS throughout the year. Where numbers in the column *Fished Count* do not match numbers in the column *VMS Tracked Count*, the discrepancy may be indicative of VMS reporting gaps, or it may be due to the Commission VMS covering some but not all EEZ waters.

Protection, Access to, and Dissemination of WCPFC VMS data

23. Authorized CCM users access WCPFC VMS data by logging into the WCPFC TrackWell VMS system. Since late 2023, the Secretariat has provided a Single-Sign-On (SSO) facility to WCPFC's online systems, which includes WCPFC's TrackWell VMS.[6]

24. CCMs access to WCPFC VMS data through the WCPFC TrackWell VMS allows:

a) Flag CCMs to view their flagged vessels;

b) Coastal CCMs:

i) to view vessels in their national waters where this coverage by the Commission VMS has been requested;[7] and

ii) access to WCPFC VMS for an up to 100 nautical mile high seas buffer zone around their EEZ.[8]

c) Authorised Members to request access to certain WCPFC VMS data through non-public domain data requests.

[6] Access to WCPFC VMS related systems is visible and managed by Party Administrators who may grant permissions to users through assigning one of the following roles: VMS Viewer or VMS Editor.

[7] Under Article 24(8) of the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean and decision of WCPFC9 reflected in the Summary Report.

[8] In accordance with the "*Rules and Procedures for the Protection, Access to, and Dissemination of High Seas Non-Public Domain Data and Information Compiled by the Commission for the Purpose of Monitoring, Control or Surveillance (MCS) Activities and the Access to and Dissemination of High Seas VMS Data for Scientific Purposes*" in Section IV relating to High Seas VMS Data which includes provisions enabling the receipt of near real-time VMS data for the "*high seas areas adjacent to and not more than 100 nautical miles from their exclusive economic zones (EEZs)*" *(MCS RaP).*

Table 2: Summary of the number of vessels by flag for which the Secretariat has MTU activation data (VTAF recorded Count) and received position reports in areas covered by the Commission VMS (VMS Tracked Count) for the 2024 year.

CCM	2024						
	Vessel count	AFA received count	VTAF recorded count	FFA good standing count	VMS tracking count	Fished count	Did not fish count
AUS	48	48	33		24	8	40
CAN	6	6	5				6
CHN	600	600	189	332	376	358	242
COK	10	10	2	9	7	5	5
CUW	3	3		1	1	1	2
EC0	31	31	9	5	14	12	19
ECU	7	7	2	5	5	5	2
FJI	71	71	3	51	17	20	51
FSM	44	44		39	32	38	6
IDN	94	94			4		94
JPN	634	474	363	93	338	381	93
KIR	16	16		15	15	15	1
KOR	182	182	99	58	145	145	37
LBR	6						
MHL	12	12	1	12	12	12	
NCL	16	16	1		5		16
NIC	1						
NRU	23	23		23	22	22	1
NZL	3	3	3		3	2	1
PAN	133	131	25	90	93	79	52
PHL	415	415	317	43	213	254	161
PNG	17	17		13	14	12	5
PYF	93	93			6		93
SLB	9	9		9	9	4	5
SLV	4	4		2	2	2	2
THA	6	6	1				6
TON	4	4		1	1		4
TUV	6	6		6	6	6	
TWN	620	620	448	116	453	498	122
USA	196	196	181	15	172	159	37
VUT	80	80	31	42	59	56	24
Total	3 390	3 221	1 713	980	2 048	2 094	1 127

25. Where requested by a CCM, the Secretariat can arrange for the WCPFC TrackWell VMS to send regular VMS data files to approved e-mail addresses. These data match what the CCM's authorised users can see in the system. The Secretariat accesses the data through an Application Programming Interface (API), and some CCMs also use an API to receive data in support of their MCS activities in the Convention Area.

26. The Secretariat also provides some reports through the secure CCM portal on the WCPFC website to assist flag CCM's to address any disparity between CCM-held and Secretariat-held VMS data.[9]

27. The integrity of the Secretariat's VMS data is to be verified annually by qualified personnel that are not WCPFC Secretariat staff.[10] A report on this review for 2024 is included in the Secretariat's report on the information and network security framework in WCPFC-TCC21-2025-26.

Status of Ongoing Monitoring and Compliance with WCPFC VMS Reporting

Performance of Approved MTU types

28. The Commission VMS requires that VMS positions must be received within 90 minutes of being generated by the ALC.[11]

29. An analysis was carried out using CCMs' preferred approach of reviewing *Normal* position reports from each MTU type on the WCPFC-approved MTU List (see Appendix A, Table A-3). On average, all MTU types reported at rates above 80%.

Results of reported MTU/ALCs Audits

30. The VMS SSPs require CCMs to carry out a periodic audit of a representative sample of installed ALCs. The audit results are to be reported in Annual Report Part 2, and details of the audits entered directly into the MTU Audit section of individual vessel records on the RFV.[12]

31. Annual counts of MTU audit inspections by Approved MTU type that have been reported to WCPFC are provided in Appendix A, Table A-2 for the period from 2021 to 2025.

32. In 2024, there were 2094 vessels that were reported to have fished beyond their national waters in the Convention Area (see Table 2). Seven hundred and fifty-two (752) of these vessels have not had an MTU Audit Report submitted to WCPFC since 2011 (see Appendix A, Table A-4 for a summary of vessel with no MTU Audit Inspection reported to WCPFC).

33. Of the vessels that have provided manual reports, 25 of the vessels' MTU have not been audited since 2016 (see Table A-5).

34. All CCMs that have vessels that were reported to have fished beyond their national jurisdiction in the Convention Area (*fished*) have carried out and reported MTU/ALC audit inspections for some of their flag vessels (see Table A-6).

Processes and tools to support flag CCMs

[9] WCPFC18 Summary Report paragraphs 280 to 281. Refer to WCPFC-TCC21-2025-RP08 Annual Report on the administration of the WCPFC data access rules and procedures.
[10] VMS SSP 6.10
[11] CMM 2014-02 Annex 1 paragraph 4.
[12] VMS SSPs Paragraphs 2.9 and 2.13 and Section 7.2.2

Vessel Reporting Status Tool

35. The VMS Reporting Status Tool (VRST) is available to all authorized CCM users at this link: https://vrst.reports.wcpfc.int. New processes and an upgrade to the VRST have been released and are outlined in more detail below.

36. The VRST provides the authorized CCM user with a daily snapshot of whether each CCM vessel on the RFV is meeting its Commission VMS requirements, including whether each vessel is reporting directly to WCPFC VMS. The VRST is updated each day at 1 am UTC. There are currently five parts to the VRST (see Figure 4):

    a) The "information" tab provides explanatory information about the VRST.

    b) The "All Vessels" tab is in response to the WCPFC12 task, and provides the latest WCPFC VMS reporting status for every vessel on the Record of Fishing Vessels (RFV).

    c) The "CCM Vessels" tab lists only RFV vessels flagged to the CCM, viewable only by the CCM's authorized contact. It provides CCMs with a daily snapshot of information whether each of their vessels on the RFV is meeting its Commission VMS requirements. If a vessel is not on the FFA Good Standing List, the VRST provides an indication of whether WCPFC has completed the necessary steps to activate the vessels MTU to report to the Commission VMS; if so, the VRST provides a generic current vessel status (e.g., 'OK' or 'STOP') for each of their vessels, and a daily VMS-reporting status (how many position reports are transmitted by each vessel each day for the preceding 31 days).

    d) The "Non-Reporting Vessels" tab is a subset of the CCM Vessels tab list, providing a list of vessels from which the expected VMS data are not being received. For each vessel that is not reporting to the WCPFC VMS, authorized CCM users are able to update the status to 'In Port' or 'Outside the Convention Area' or 'Within flag CCM EEZ', and the date the status took effect. When VMS data are received by the WCPFC VMS, the status is automatically reset to 'OK'.

    e) The "Manual Reports" tab provides a report on the number of manual reports by vessel submitted and processed by VMS.

    f) A new "Upload Manual Positions" tab allowing flag CCMs to include up to 300 rows of NAF strings that will be validated. Once any identified errors are addressed and the data successfully validated, the data can be saved and will then be uploaded directly into Trackwell. The data will be accessible on Trackwell shortly after. This facility allows CCMs to identify and routinely provide missing reports or manual reports for vessels not automatically reporting.

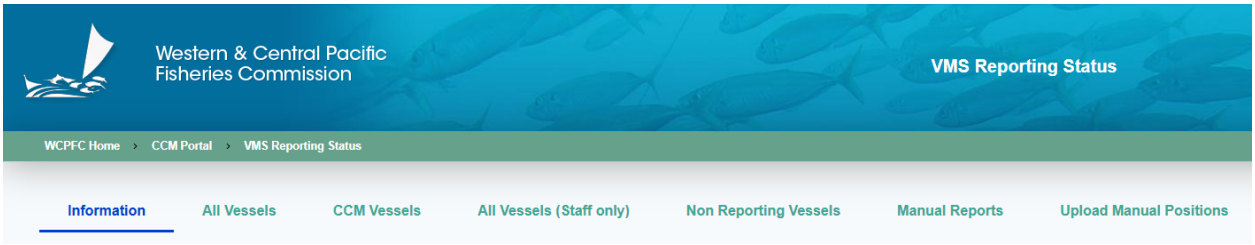

Figure 4: Screenshot of the VRST page on the WCPFC website https://vrst.reports.wcpfc.int.

Secretariat workflows

37. In addition to the VRST tool, the Secretariat is in the process of implementing new procedures for handling VRST and VMS issues. Consequently, the workflow that tracks where the Secretariat has identified and has resolved issues related to a vessel's VMS reporting status is being refined.[13]

38. The source of these issues may be:

    a) **CCM query**: follow up on a query raised by a CCM about a vessel's VMS reporting status.

    b) **FFA vs WCPFC MTU**: If a vessel that has its MTU activated to report directly to WCPFC VMS is subsequently listed on the FFA Good Standing List, or if a vessel that was on the FFA Good Standing List is de-listed, WCPFC VMS staff will take necessary steps to update the MTU Register accordingly. This process is to avoid duplicate reporting by a vessel.

    c) **HSBI**: a notification is received that a vessel has been inspected through the High Seas Boarding and Inspection (HBSI) Scheme and/or a VMS-related issue is raised by a member conducting HSBI.

    d) **Transhipment Advice (TSER)**: a high seas transhipment notification is received by the Secretariat, but the vessel is not reporting to WCPFC VMS.

    e) **Vessel Not Reporting**: a vessel has stopped reporting.

    f) **Vessel Reporting Status (VRST)**: if there is another MTU-related issue identified from VRST, that is not related to non-reporting.

    g) **WCPFC Vessel on MTU Register (channel)**: there is a difference between the WCPFC MTU Register active MTU and the channel that TrackWell has recorded the receipt of the WCPFC VMS data.

39. New processes for handling VRST and VMS issues are being introduced.[14]

40. Since June 2025, a daily e-mail has been sent to users with VMS Editor access. This e-mail lists vessels that have stopped reporting for two consecutive reports, based on VRST data. No e-mail is sent if all vessels from a flag CCM are reporting normally. The purpose of this approach is to support routine checks and the timely resolution of reporting issues, whether by confirming why a vessel is not reporting, or by uploading missing position reports. For CCMs reporting directly to the VRST, the status of non-reporting vessels can be updated. For all CCMs, missing or manual reports may be uploaded, provided the upload occurs within 31 days of the missing report.

41. In addition, once the review and resolution of missing VMS transmission gaps have been completed in support of annual reporting for RY2024, the Secretariat will transition to monthly reporting of VMS transmission gaps to supplement flag CCM's use of VRST and the daily e-mail of vessels that have stopped reporting.

Summary of Members' MCS and inspection activities, including in the high seas

42. Summary information of the aerial surveillance, High Seas Boarding and Inspection (HSBI), and other remote MCS activities are provided in Figures 5 and 6. This information relates to where one Member has requested an Article 25 (2) investigation by a flag CCM due to alleged VMS violations, between 1 January 2019 and 03 July 2025. Most requests for Article 25 (2) investigations had indicated the VMS-related issue was related to VMS reporting (CMM 2014-02 9a) and was resolved through bilaterial discussions (see Figure 5).

[13] Notifications were provided in Circular 2025/16 and Circular 2025/32.
[14] Notifications were provided in Circular 2025/16 and Circular 2025/32.

43. Alleged violations of Commission VMS reporting may involve vessels not on the RFV, active vessels on the RFV that have no active MTU, or active vessels on the RFV that are not reporting to the Commission VMS as required.

44. In most investigations, flag CCMs reported no infraction, with only a few cases resulting in warnings or sanctions.

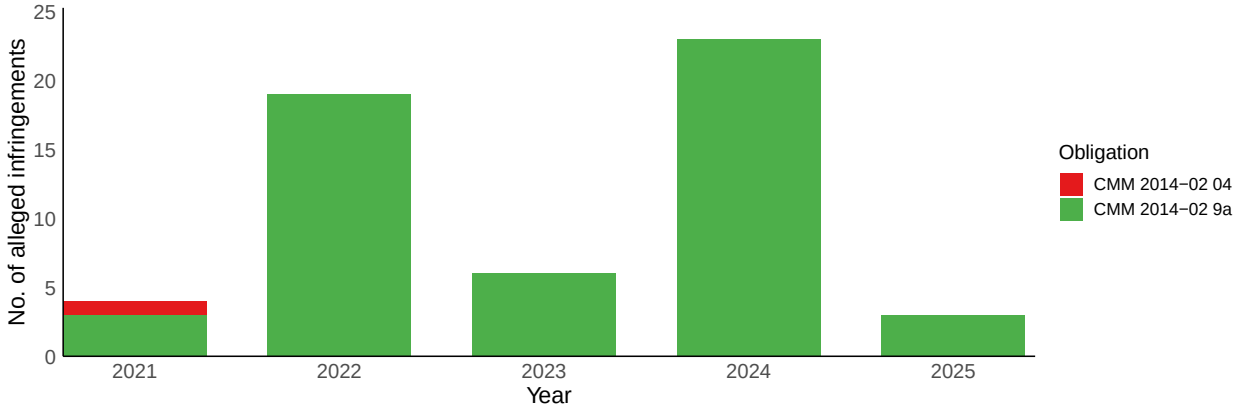

Figure 5: Number of VMS-related alleged infringement cases by event year by VMS obligation. Distinguished are: CMM 2014-02 04, related to VMS-reporting in the northern part of the Convention Area; CMM 2014-02 9a, a VMS-reporting issue. Data are for the period 2021 to 2025.

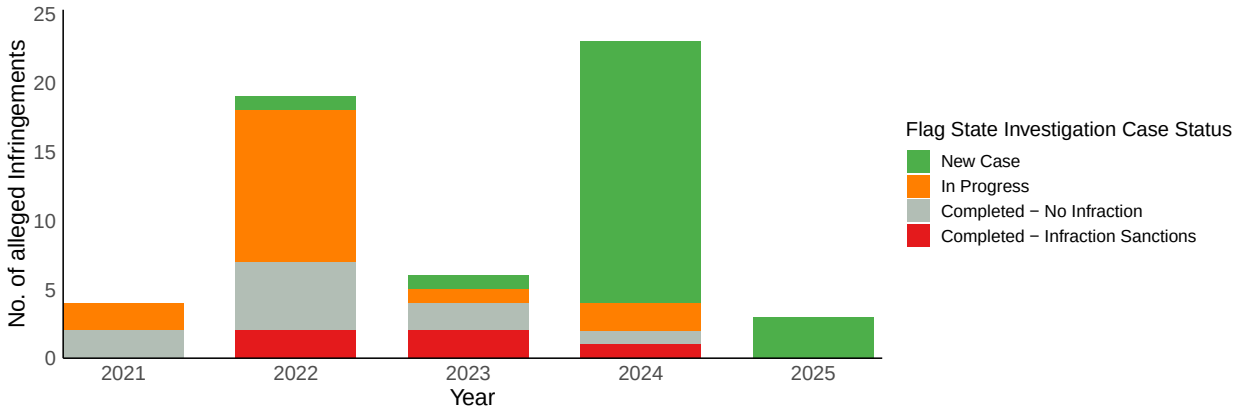

Figure 6: Current case status by event year for Article 25(2) CCFS cases that identified VMS-related alleged infringements. Data are for the period 2021 to 2025.

Summary of Manual Position reporting

45. At WCPFC18, the Commission supported the Secretariat's continued work with interested CCMs on a trial to better address data gaps from VMS failure. The aim was to facilitate automatic integration of VMS manual reports into the Commission VMS (WCPFC18 Summary Report paragraph 282). The Secretariat initially set up a mailbox arrangement with TrackWell that facilitates automatic integration of VMS manual reports based on the common North Atlantic Format (NAF).

46. In April 2025, the process was enhanced to allow direct uploads without needing Secretariat involvement. As outlined in the "Processes and tools to support flag CCMs" section, a new tab in the VRST now allows Members to submit their NAF strings. These strings are automatically validated by

the system before being uploaded directly into TrackWell. Information on this new process is available through the VMS Support.

47. Each upload is limited to 300 rows, which is expected to be sufficient for most CCMs to provide routine manual reports or routine uploads of missing positions. This update reflects the anticipation that CCMs can regularly review their vessels' reporting status on VRST, based on information in the new daily e-mails listing vessels that have stopped reporting that day, and in the monthly VMS transmission gap reports to be provided later in 2025. The Secretariat is cautious as to the volumes of data involved in these uploads. Larger row volumes pose additional data management issues. There are significant data quality benefits of this new process which is part of new Secretariat workflows.

48. The uploads continue to require the use of NAF-formatted data strings for position reports.

The text in the box below provides a sample of a manual report in NAF format:

$$//TM//POS//SQ/nn//ID/vvvv//NA/vsl_name//LT/yy.yyyy//LG/xxx.xxxx//DA/yyyymmdd//TI/hhmm//ER//$$

49. More details on the elements in this NAF format are provided in the VMS SOP and through web-based VMS support documents.

50. A summary of the number of vessels by flag that have recorded manual position reports to the Commission VMS is provided in Table 3. The total number (81) of vessels over the reporting period represented approximately 4% of all vessels reporting to the Commission VMS.

Table 3: Number of vessels by flag that provided manual position reports, and the total distinct number of vessels over the period. Data are for the period 2024 to 2025.

Flag CCM	2024												2025							Vessels
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	
Australia	3	3	3	3	3	3	3													3
China	13	14	15	13	12	15	9	10	7	18	8	6	1				11	11	2	45
Chinese Taipei										5	5		1			1	2	2		10
Japan										4	4									5
Korea (Republic of)	1	1	1	1				1												2
Panama										2	3									3
Philippines		2	2					1	2	3	3		1		1					9
Spain										2										2
United States of America															1	1				2

Secretariat Observations

51. The Secretariat observes that WCPFC VMS reporting gaps are commonly associated with the use of DNID-based MTUs. DNIDs can only be programmed for the Ocean Region where the MTU is logged in (in some cases, vessels at the time of activations are logged into other Ocean Regions). Some MTUs can have up to 64 DNID slots, but only a few of the first (top) slots can be programmed to send reports automatically. If the WCPFC DNID that is successfully downloaded is placed in a lower slot that cannot be programmed for automatic reporting, then the vessel will not transmit its positions at the required interval, and can only be polled for positions. Access to DNID in the MTUs should be restricted to service technicians only, so as not to tamper with the DNID settings or disable activated DNIDs. This setup should be checked during boarding and inspection or when conducting MTU audits.

52. The Secretariat has continued to see a number of reporting anomalies from CLS-approved MTU reporting through the HALIOS channel. VMS data from CLS is "pulled" rather than "pushed" as is the case with other MCSPs. When fetching large amounts of data, timeouts may occur, which result in loss of data. TrackWell continues to explore the limitations of the CLS API by changing the frequency of data requests as well as creating batches of vessels to fetch. In addition to how the data are transferred,

the Secretariat and TrackWell are exploring the possibility of introducing some proactive alerts on data feeds, similar to what the Secretariat has implemented for other data feeds. However, this approach does mean that TrackWell will, at times, show a vessel as not reporting as the data has not been pulled to TrackWell.

53. In July 2025, the Secretariat was notified of an issue significantly limiting the view of vessels via TrackWell. This limitation affected CCMs' and the Secretariat's views for around 24 hours. TrackWell investigations identified an issue that affected the processing of data through manual uploads that was resolved, and also identified the need to increase the speed of data processing. There were no issues with data itself, although it became apparent some data had been uploaded more than once, necessitating the removal of duplicate positions.

Administrative Notes

a) CCMs should check reporting status of their flag vessels on the VRST and provide updates directly into the VRST system as frequently as possible.

b) To assist the Secretariat with keeping track of VMS-related correspondence and reporting, please send VMS-related e-mails to the VMS Helpdesk at VMS@wcpfc.int.

Appendix A: Reporting on Approved MTUs and MTU Inspection Audit

Table A-1: WCPFC list of approved ALC/MTU. (Note that this list is directly applicable to MTUs of vessels that report directly to WCPFC VMS. FFA requirements determine which MTU units can be used for FFA VMS reporting.)[15]

Model	Manufacturer	Comm. system	Service provider
750VMS	Faria - Watchdog	HALIOS	CLS
750VMS SB	Faria - Watchdog	HALIOS	CLS
750VMS W/VTerm	Faria - Watchdog	HALIOS	CLS
BB3	SASCO	Iridium (mini LEO)	SASCO
BB5	SASCO	Iridium (mini LEO)	SASCO
CLS TRITON	CLS OROLIA	HALIOS	CLS
CLS TRITON ADV	CLS OROLIA	HALIOS	CLS
ELB 2000	SATLINK	INMARSAT STDC	Speedcast
ELB2004	SATLINK	INMARSAT STDC	Speedcast
ELB2020	SATLINK	INMARSAT ISATDATA PRO	Speedcast
FELCOM10	Furuno	INMARSAT STDC	Speedcast
FELCOM12	Furuno	INMARSAT STDC	Speedcast
FELCOM15	Furuno	INMARSAT STDC	Speedcast
FELCOM16	Furuno	INMARSAT STDC	Speedcast
FELCOM18	Furuno	INMARSAT STDC	Speedcast
FELCOM19	Furuno	INMARSAT STDC	Speedcast
H1622D	Sailor	INMARSAT STDC	Speedcast
Insight X2 EMTU	Nautic Alert	IRIDIUM	Nautic Alert
JUE-75C	JRC	INMARSAT STDC	Speedcast
JUE-75C-FFA	JRC	INMARSAT STDC	Speedcast
JUE-85	JRC	INMARSAT STDC	Speedcast
JUE-87	JRC	INMARSAT STDC	Speedcast
JUE-95C	JRC	INMARSAT STDC	Speedcast
JUE-95VM	JRC	INMARSAT STDC	Speedcast
LEO	CLS ELTA	HALIOS	CLS
NERA MINI-C	SATLINK	INMARSAT STDC	Speedcast
ORBCOMM ST6100	ORBCOMM/Skywave	INMARSAT ISATDATA PRO	Skywave
RSS405A	Anritsu	INMARSAT STDC	Speedcast
RomTrax Wifi	Rom Communications	Iridium SBD	Rom Communications
SKYMATE I1500 VMS	SkyMate Inc.	SKYMATE-WCPFC	SkyMate Inc.
SKYMATE m1600	SkyMate Inc.	SKYMATE-WCPFC	SkyMate Inc.
SRT VMS-100Si	SRT Marine Systems	SRT - Iridium	SRT
Sailor 3027D	Thrane & Thrane	INMARSAT STDC	Speedcast
Sailor 6140	Thrane & Thrane	INMARSAT STDC	Speedcast
Sailor 6150	Thrane & Thrane	INMARSAT STDC	Speedcast
Skywave IDP-690	ORBCOMM/Skywave	PTSOG	Skywave
TNL 7001	Trimble	INMARSAT STDC	Speedcast
TNL 7002	Trimble	INMARSAT STDC	Speedcast
TNL 8001	Trimble	INMARSAT STDC	Speedcast
TNL7005	Trimble	INMARSAT STDC	Speedcast
TT-3020C	Thrane & Thrane	INMARSAT STDC	Speedcast
TT-3022D	Thrane & Thrane	INMARSAT STDC	Speedcast
TT-3026	Thrane & Thrane	INMARSAT STDC	Speedcast

Continued on next page

[15]The Commission agreed at WCPFC19 to the request from the Philippines for a limited extension of no longer than 12 months (until 1 January 2024) for the replacement of Argos MTUs (FVT, MAR GE, MAR GE V2, and MAR GE V3) covering only the support vessels that are operating in the High Seas Pocket 1.

Table A-1: WCPFC list of approved ALC/MTU. (Note that this list is directly applicable to MTUs of vessels that report directly to WCPFC VMS. FFA requirements determine which MTU units can be used for FFA VMS reporting.) (Continued).

Model	Manufacturer	Comm. system	Service provider
TT-3026D	Thrane & Thrane	INMARSAT STDC	Speedcast
TT-3026S	Thrane & Thrane	INMARSAT STDC	Speedcast
TT-3027M	Thrane & Thrane	INMARSAT STDC	Speedcast
TT-3027S	Thrane & Thrane	INMARSAT STDC	Speedcast
TT-3062D	Thrane & Thrane	INMARSAT STDC	Speedcast
Thorium TST-100	CLS KENWOOD	HALIOS	CLS
iFleetONE	Addvalue	INMARSAT BGAN	Addvalue
iTrac101B (i Trac II)	MetOcean Telematics	Iridium SBD	MetOcean Telematics

Table A-2: Number of MTU audits by Approved MTU type by year for the period from 2021 to 2025.

MTU Type	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
750VMS	4	1	2	9	2
750VMS SB	4	1	2	18	2
CLS TRITON	48	20	33	29	18
CLS TRITON ADV	84	96	207	225	48
ELB 2000	1				
ELB2020		3	8	8	
FELCOM10			1		
FELCOM12	4	2			1
FELCOM16	42	26	48	26	
FELCOM18			1		
FELCOM19	2	2	2	9	
JUE-310B			1		
JUE-75C		1	1		
JUE-75C-FFA		1			
JUE-95VM	7	6	15	10	1
LEO	31	33	49	30	8
NERA MINI-C				1	
ORBCOMM ST6100			1	1	1
SKYMATE I1500 VMS	9	1			
SKYMATE m1600	5	13	34	38	3
SRT VMS-100Si				24	5
Sailor 3027D	1		2	3	
Sailor 6140	33	32	30	37	3
Sailor 6150	3	8	10	13	
Skywave IDP-690	6	8	8	2	
TNL 7001	3	1	1		
TT-3020C		2		1	
TT-3022D	9	4	6	6	1
TT-3026	6	3			
TT-3026D			2		
TT-3026S	11	5	5	6	
TT-3027M	2	1			
TT-3027S	2	2			
Thorium TST-100	56	39	51	80	5
iFleetONE	1	1	1		

Table A-3: Average reporting rate (%) for WCPFC Approved MTU type for 2021, and 1 Jan to 31 July 2025. (Note this updated analysis indicates the timing performance of transmission reporting with 100% being the positive side of the scale.)

Approved MTU type	2025							2021												Total
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
MAR GE V3	100	99	100	96	92	91	84	94	94	95	91	87	86	79	84	87	89	91	97	91
iFleetONE	100	99	100	100	100	100	73	98	95	95	98	95	95	97	96	94	100	100	99	95
750VMS	100	99	100	100	100	100	72	98	99	98	97	99	99	99	100	98	98	99	96	97
FELCOM18	100	99	100	100	100	100	68	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	97	98
Grand Total	100	99	100	98	97	96	72	97	97	97	95	93	93	92	93	93	95	96	97	95

Table A-4: Summaries and trends of MTU Inspection Audit reporting. Number of vessels that Fished in 2021 that have not had an MTU Audit Report submitted to the Secretariat through the MTU Audit Inspections list.

Approved MTU type	AUS	CAN	CHN	COK	ECU	EU	FJI	JPN	KOR	NCL	NZL	PAN	PHL	THA	TWN	USA	VUT	Total
750VMS																2		2
750VMS SB													1					1
CLS TRITON	6		7			1						1	4		10	22	1	52
CLS TRITON ADV	1		48			1		18	11			3	22		182	11	19	316
ELB2020								2										2
FELCOM15								4										4
FELCOM16								155										155
FELCOM18						2		7										9
FELCOM19								26										26
JUE-75C								3										3
JUE-85								3										3
JUE-87						1		12										13
JUE-95VM								34										34
LEO									2				1		8	3	2	16
ORBCOMM ST6100			1												1			2
SKYMATE I1500 VMS																2		2
SKYMATE m1600													6			6		12
SRT VMS-100Si													5					5
Sailor 3027D			1															1
Sailor 6140			3			1									49			53
Sailor 6150															6			6
Skywave IDP-690															14			14
TNL 8001								1										1
TT-3022D															3			3
Thorium TST-100			11						3			1	1		1			17
Total Fished MTU Not Audited	7		71			6		265	16			5	40		274	46	22	752
Total Active MTUs that fished	33	5	188	1	2	10	3	371	100	1	3	25	347	1	453	182	31	1756
percent	79	100	62	100	100	40	100	29	84	100	100	80	88	100	40	75	29	57

Table A-5: Number of vessels by Approved MTU type that provided manual reports to WCPFC, but with outstanding MTU audit inspection report to the Secretariat for the vessel.

MTU Type	AUS	CHN	ESP	JPN	KOR	TWN	VUT	Total
CLS TRITON	2							2
CLS TRITON ADV		4				1	1	6
		1				4	1	6
FELCOM16				1	1			2
FELCOM19				2				2
JUE-95VM				1				1
LEO						1		1
ORBCOMM ST6100	1							1
Sailor 3027D	1		1					2
Sailor 6140		3	1			1		5
TT-3026D	1							1
TT-3026S		1						1
Total	3	9	2	4	1	5	1	25

Table A-6: List of flag CCMs and number of MTU audits undertaken, compared with the number of vessels that fished in the Convention Area beyond their flag CCM's jurisdiction, as advised by the flag CCM.

Flag CCM	Active	Fished	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Australia	48	8					
Canada	6		1				
China	600	358	281	284	243	258	1
Cook Islands	10	5	17	8	2	2	
Curacao	3	1			1	1	
Ecuador	7	5	3	2	8		
El Salvador	4	2	2	2	2	2	
European Union	35	24	6		6	8	
Federated States of Micronesia	44	38	41	54	26	33	
Fiji	71	20	5	2		1	
French Polynesia	93						
Indonesia	94						
Japan	635	381	98	79	79	83	7
Kiribati	16	15		6	11	14	
Korea (Republic of)	182	145	123	83	114	136	4
Liberia	6		5	3			
Marshall Islands	12	12	12	13	10	11	
Nauru	23	22	21	20	25	1	
New Caledonia	16						
New Zealand	3	2	2		3		3
Nicaragua	1						
Panama	133	79	7	23	113	51	20
Papua New Guinea	17	12	3	3		2	1
Philippines	416	255	247	202	214	286	23
Solomon Islands	9	4	8	8	9	9	
Chinese Taipei	620	498	134	91	72	219	
Thailand	6						
Tonga	4						
Tuvalu	6	6	5		6	4	3
United States of America	196	159	38	31	142	117	47
Vanuatu	80	56	26	25	28	1	