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Annual Report on the Performance of E-Reporting and E-Monitoring Standards

WCPFC-TCC22-2026-RP09

1 July 2026

Submitted by the Secretariat and SPC-OFP

Purpose

1. This paper provides an update on CCM's use of electronic reporting (E-reporting) technology to submit data to WCPFC for 2025 data submissions to WCPFC, and on the extent to which their reporting aligns to the WCPFC's voluntary E-reporting standards, specifications, and procedures (E-reporting SSPs). This year's update also reports on the continuing development of E-monitoring reporting standards by the Electronic Reporting and Electronic Monitoring Intersessional Working Group (ERandEM IWG).

Key Messages

- a. Uptake of electronic reporting (E-reporting) across WCPFC fisheries continues to expand, particularly through the use of SPC-developed and regionally supported systems such as the OnBoard application and PNA iFIMS eLOG systems.
- b. Alignment with WCPFC E-reporting SSPs remains strongest among purse seine fisheries operating in PNA waters, where electronic logbook reporting is widely implemented and aligned to WCPFC standards. Longline implementation continues to increase gradually, particularly among Small Island Developing States (SIDS) CCMs supported through SPC technical assistance and training programmes.
- c. The implementation of CMM 2022-06 on Daily Catch and Effort Reporting, which entered into force on 1 January 2024, represents an important step toward broader operational use of electronic reporting across fleets and fisheries. Initial implementation outcomes indicate broad compliance across the obligations assessed under the measure, with limited instances of non-compliance identified.
- d. Observer data submissions continue to demonstrate high levels of alignment with WCPFC E-reporting SSPs. All purse seine observer data held in the WCPFC Regional Observer Programme (ROP) database aligns with the standards, while approximately 93% of longline observer data for 2024 was submitted in alignment with the E-reporting SSPs.
- e. The WCPFC Transshipment Electronic Reporting System (TSER) continues to support increasing levels of direct electronic reporting of high seas transshipment notifications and declarations. More than 70% of transshipment reports are now received directly through TSER, including through automated interfaces with national systems.

- f. Work on electronic monitoring (EM) standards remains a significant priority for the Commission. Following the adoption of Interim EM Minimum Standards at WCPFC21, the ERandEM-IWG has continued work on harmonisation, audit processes, carrier vessel monitoring, and refining EM data requirements to support compliance and scientific objectives.
- g. Electronic monitoring programmes continue to expand in the region, with several CCMs implementing EM systems and submitting EM-derived data aligned to existing WCPFC observer E-reporting standards. Regional EM implementation continues to provide valuable operational experience to support future standardisation and integration into WCPFC monitoring frameworks.

Background

2. The Secretariat is required to report annually on the performance and application of the E-reporting SSPs and to recommend any improvements or modifications.
3. In 2016, WCPFC adopted general E-reporting SSPs that, at the time, included catch and effort data and observer data E-reporting standards. Other forms of E-reporting standards were expected to be included over time. In 2018, the Commission agreed to an administrative process allowing the Secretariat to make minor changes to the E-reporting SSPs that reflect the Commission's decisions.
4. To date, E-reporting SSPs have been adopted for:
 - a. [Operational catch and effort data](#) (2016);
 - b. [Observer data](#) (2017);
 - c. [Transshipment notifications and declarations](#) (2018).

Reporting on the voluntary uptake and performance of the E-reporting standards

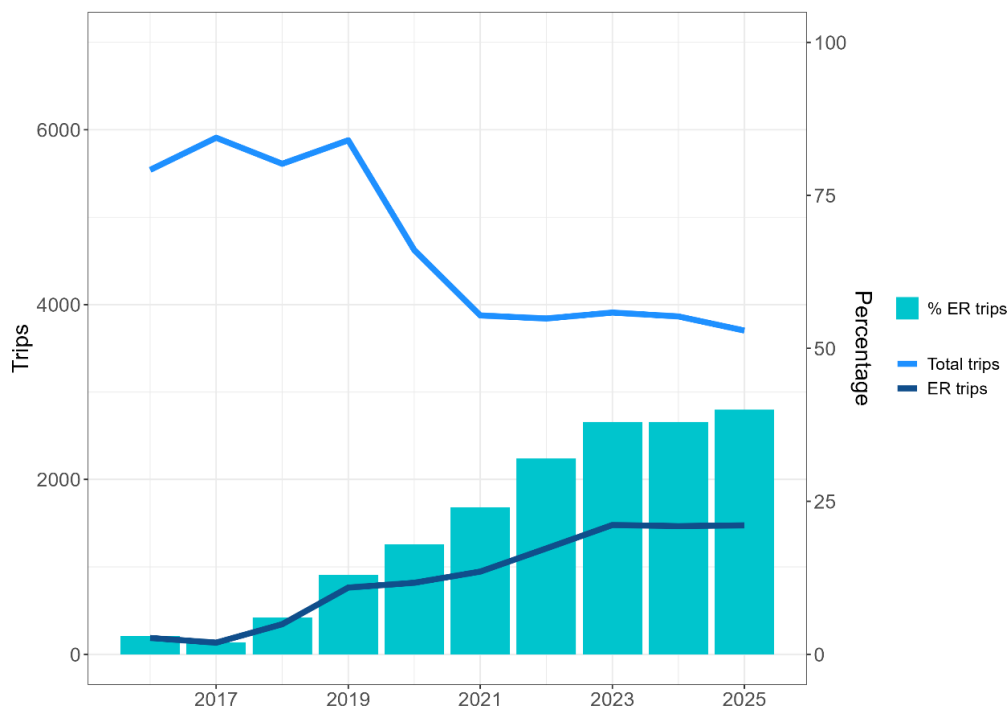
E-reporting Standards for operational level catch and effort data

5. Voluntary WCPFC E-reporting of operational catch and effort data has increased since 2018 via SPC's OnBoard application¹, although coverage has plateaued recently. The application meets E-reporting SSPs by using the JSON standard to transfer data into SPC's TUFMAN2. Alignment to these E-reporting standards is already mandatory for purse seine fleets licensed in PNA waters, which supply logsheet data from the PNA FIMS/iFIMS system to SPC.
5. Table 1 in Annex 1 shows the status of implementation of E-reporting for each CCM and whether it aligns to the standards. Table 2 in Annex 1 shows the number of individual vessels for each of the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) that have submitted data via the *OnBoard* application since 2019, and the number of trips during that time.
6. Figures 1 and 2 demonstrate the continued expansion of E-reporting across Pacific Islands fisheries over the past decade. In the longline fishery, the number and proportion of trips reported electronically increased steadily before stabilising in recent years. In the purse seine fishery, E-reporting uptake increased markedly over the period and remained at a high level. While Figure 2 shows a reduction in the number and proportion of purse seine trips reported electronically in 2025 compared with 2024, further review is required to determine whether this reflects a reduction in E-reporting activity, or incomplete data for 2025 at the time the data were extracted for this report.

¹An E-reporting tool that allows longline vessels to collect operational catch and effort data and send this directly to SPC's TUFMAN2 database.

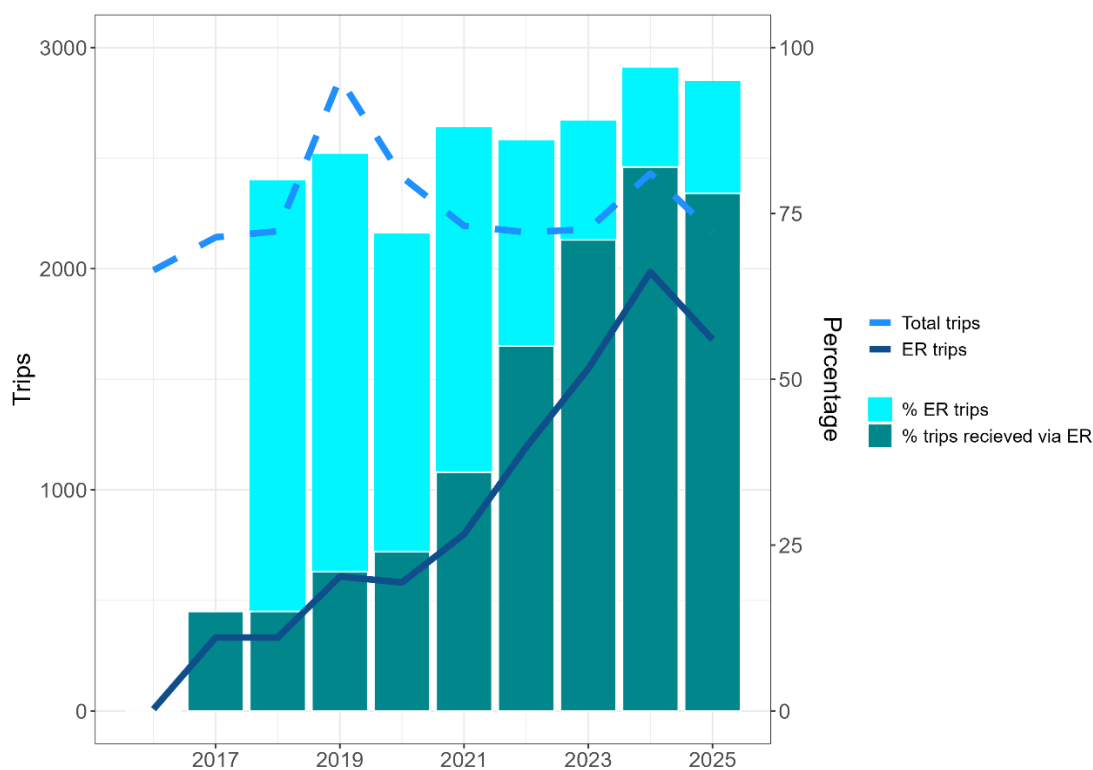
7. SPC continues to promote the use of E-reporting (and alignment to the ER SSPs) through regular training workshops for masters of SIDS CCM vessels on installing and using the *OnBoard* application. SPC has been collaborating extensively with the PNA iFIMS development team since last year to improve the reception of their longline data following the *JSON* E-reporting SSPs.
8. [CMM 2022-06](#) relating to Daily Catch and Effort Reporting took effect on 1 January 2024 and requires that flag CCMs ensure vessel masters keep daily electronic logs of catch and effort data and provide this electronically to their relevant authority unless exempt². In turn, this information is to be submitted to WCPFC, and, where possible, in accordance with the relevant E-reporting SSPs. The obligations in CMM 2022-06 were assessed as part of the Compliance Monitoring Report for Reporting Year 2024. The assessment found a generally high level of compliance across the four implementation obligations and one reporting obligation assessed under the measure, with limited instances of non-compliance identified.

Figure 1: Number and percentage of trips in the Pacific Islands longline fishery that use E-reporting to submit catch and effort data (Source: SPC-OFP, May 2026)



² Paragraph 1 of [CMM 2022-06](#)

Figure 2: Number and percentage of trips in the Pacific Islands purse seine fishery that use E-reporting to submit catch and effort data (Source: SPC-OFP, May 2026)



Uptake of E-reporting Standards for data from the Regional Observer Programme

10. All national observer programmes from SIDS CCMs, the PNA-managed FSM Arrangement observer programme, and US Treaty observer programme have their observer data entered into the SPC-managed TUFMAN2 system. This system produces data for the WCPFC ROP database that is aligned to the WCPFC E-reporting SSPs for observer data.
11. All submissions of purse seine observer data held in the WCPFC ROP database continue to align with the WCPFC E-reporting standards for observer data. Several CCMs continue to ensure their longline observer data submissions aligns with the WCPFC E-reporting SSPs for observer data, including Japan, Korea, Chinese Taipei, and USA. Overall, 93% of 2024 longline observer data held in the WCPFC ROP database aligns to the WCPFC E-reporting standard. At the time of writing, not all 2025 longline observer data was available.

E-reporting Standards for high seas transshipment declarations and notices

12. The Secretariat's Transshipment Electronic Reporting system (TSER) is used for E-reporting of WCPFC high seas transshipment notifications and declarations and meets the WCPFC E-reporting standards. Korea and Chinese Taipei have been voluntarily entering their own high seas transshipment reports directly into TSER or with automatic interface transfer into TSER from a national reporting system since February 2020 and September 2019, respectively. More than 70% of transshipment reports from all CCMs are received directly by WCPFC via the TSER system. For the remaining reports, the Secretariat enters them into TSER from submissions received via email from CCMs.

13. A consultancy undertaken in 2024 confirmed the status and needs of those CCMs not currently reporting directly into the WCPFC TSER system. Most remaining CCMs involved in high seas transshipments that are not already directly entering their data are continuing to progress internal work on this. For some CCMs, their internal work includes the development of an Application Programming Interface (API) that will potentially support their transition to E-reporting. As resources allow, the Secretariat will use this work as the basis for continuing to work with CCMs to increase the level of direct electronic reporting.

Commission activities that may result in changes to E-reporting standards

Update on the development of E-monitoring reporting standards by the ERandEM-IWG

14. In 2014, WCPFC established the Electronic Reporting and Electronic Monitoring Working Group (ERandEM-IWG) to facilitate the development of SSPs for electronic reporting and electronic monitoring technologies in WCPFC fisheries as a priority task.
15. In 2024, WCPFC21 adopted [Interim Electronic Monitoring \(EM\) Minimum Standards, covering Technical, Data, and Reporting Requirements](#).
16. The Commission then tasked the ERandEM-IWG with several key activities for 2025 including:
- work closely with the ROP IWG to further review EM data requirements based on relevant CMM requirements not already covered in the ROP minimum data fields;
 - develop advice on potential changes to the interim EM standards to improve harmonisation across RFMOs;
 - develop an assurance/audit process for EM standards based on the existing ROP audit model;
 - initiate work on EM standards for carrier vessels conducting transshipment with longline vessels.
 - develop advice on an amendment to the CMM 2022-05 Standards, specifications and procedures for the WCPFC RFV, noting this would be required to support implementation.
17. Additionally, WCPFC21 tasked the Scientific Committee (SC22) and the Technical and Compliance Committee (TCC22) to provide recommendations to WCPFC23 in 2026 regarding any necessary changes to the interim EM standards, informed by the ERandEM-IWG's work and other relevant inputs.
18. On 11 June 2025, WCPFC Secretariat issued a call for nominations for a new Chair of the ERandEM-IWG, following notification from the Federated States of Micronesia that Mr. Dan Gilmete was no longer available to continue in this role. On 13 August 2025, Ms Lesley Hawn (USA) was appointed on an interim basis as ERandEM IWG Chair and this appointment was confirmed at WCPFC22.³ Work in the second half of 2025 and first half of 2026 has focused on the development of an audit and assurance framework with future priorities to include a review of EM data requirements, including for transshipments.⁴ As EM data fields and standards are progressed, consideration will need to be given to the parallel development of E-reporting standards.
19. While this broader work continues, a range of E-monitoring initiatives are already underway through the region. The current system used in some SIDS CCMs (provided by the Technical Service Provider SATLINK) exports data that aligns to the WCPFC E-reporting Observer Standards. Table 3 below shows the number of E-monitoring data reviews of longline sets by national EM programmes from 2015 – 2025. The high variability

³ Notification of interim Chair ERandEM IWG Chair in [Circular 2025/51](#) and appointment [WCPFC22 Summary Report](#), paragraph 676

⁴ [Circular 2025/66](#);

in the number of reviews can largely be attributed to activity and data generated during E-monitoring trials (years of high review) compared to data generated from EM implementation.

Table 3: Annual longline E-Monitoring (EM) data reviews (sets), by national EM programme, 2015– 2025
(Source: SPC-OFP, May 2026)

	E-MONITORING DATA (Sets reviewed)										
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Australia	56	420	528	489	525	418	403	344	294	444	393
Fiji	222	621	2170	1510	484		93	114			
French Polynesia								171	1		
FSM		311	314	21	30	210	10		63		
Marshall Islands			810	629	310						
Palau		102	159	56							
Solomon Islands			74	25							
Vanuatu			41	43	23						

NOTES: According to data submitted to SPC, 2025 values are provisional

Implementation of observer transshipment reporting

20. In 2022, the Commission adopted interim data fields and standards for observer transshipment reporting with effect from 1 April 2023. SPC continues to facilitate the interim implementation of this reporting through FFA CCM Regional Observer Programmes, and other CCM national observer programmes are also moving towards implementing this requirement. The Secretariat and SPC are receiving some transshipment observer reports (refer to the Annual Report on Transshipment Reporting **WCPFC-TCC22-2026-RP03**).
21. Commission decisions are required to determine the data needed to support new transshipment requirements, which are being reviewed by the Regional Observer Programme Intersessional Working Group (ROP-IWG). Once the data requirements are established, additional WCPFC E-reporting observer data SSPs specific to transshipment observer monitoring can be developed.

Summary of potential improvements to data

22. The Commission periodically identifies improvements to data and how that data is collected, potentially necessitating updates or the development of new WCPFC E-reporting SSPs.
23. Current areas for potential change include:
 - a. Taskings from WCPFC21 and WCPFC22 to the ROP-IWG focused on streamlining and enhancing observer data fields, to support monitoring the implementation of new or amended CMMs, including potential infringements.
 - b. WCPFC21 also tasked SC22 and TCC22 in 2026 to recommend to WCPFC23 any necessary changes to the interim EM Standards, based on the work of the ERandEM IWG and any other relevant information.
 - c. Possible outcomes from SC21 and TCC21, include those stemming from current work on:
 - i. Sea turtle data reporting requirements for longline and purse seine vessels.
 - ii. Species-based management plans and associated monitoring strategies.
 - iii. Minimum FAD data fields from the FADMO-IWG, and feedback to the IWG to finalise FAD logbook data fields.

- iv. Appropriate requirements for effective reporting of cetacean interactions in tuna and associated species fisheries. This work may include consideration of data types, collection methods, reporting formats, and alignment with SciData provisions to ensure robust and consistent monitoring across gear types, particularly in support of implementing CMM 2024-07 (CMM for Protection of Cetaceans from Purse Seine and Longline Fishing Operations) and enhancing cetacean interaction data from both longline and purse seine operations.
- d. Review and addressing of reporting gaps and data needs to enhance the monitoring and verification of vessel-related data and activities through the Compliance Monitoring Scheme (CMS).
- e. Enhancements to data collection systems specifically targeting environmental and climate-related impacts on fisheries.

Table 1: Status of E-reporting implementation and CCM alignment to WCPFC E-reporting standards in 2025
(Source: SPC-OFP, May 2026)

Flag CCM	Gear(s)	Status of ER Implementation	Submitted to SPC via ER ⁵	Aligns to ER Standards (non-binding)	Notes
Australia	LL	100%	NO	NO	“as of 2021, all reporting in the [Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery] (ETBF) is done via electronic logbooks”
China	LL	13%	See Table 2 of Annex 1	NO	
	PS	100%		YES	Obligation to use PNA iFIMS eLOG system
Cook Islands	LL	4%	See Table 2 of Annex 1	YES	Logbook data are entered directly into SPC Tufman 2 system or submitted via OnBoard
	PS	100%		YES	Logbook data are entered directly into SPC Tufman 2 system
Ecuador	PS	None identified		NO	
El Salvador	PS	None identified		NO	
European Union	LL	100%	NO	NO	“The data hereby included have been obtained from mandatory electronic logbooks for 2022 activity.” SC19 EU Annual Report Part 1
	PS	None identified			
Federated States of Micronesia	LL	1%	See Table 2 of Annex 1	YES	
	PS	100%		YES	Obligation to use PNA iFIMS eLOG system
Fiji Islands	LL	7%	See Table 2 of Annex 1	YES	SPC-developed E-Reporting OnBoard system
French Polynesia	LL	97%	See Table 2 of Annex 1	YES	SPC-developed E-Reporting OnBoard system
Indonesia	LL	Partial	NO	NO	E-PIT system developed for logbook
	PS	Partial	NO	NO	E-PIT system developed for logbook

⁵ Submitted to the SSP via integrated data exchange without requirements for manual data entry.

Flag CCM	Gear(s)	Status of ER Implementation	Submitted to SPC via ER	Aligns to ER Standards (non-binding)	Notes
Japan	LL	None identified	NO	NO	
	PS	Partial		NO	Obligation to use PNA iFIMS eLOG system in PNA EEZs and adjacent high seas. ER not used elsewhere
Kiribati	LL	8%	See Table 2 of Annex 1	YES	
	PS	100%		YES	Obligation to use PNA iFIMS eLOG system
Republic of Korea	LL	100%	NO	NO	Full E-Reporting system in place since 2018
	PS	100%		YES	Obligation to use PNA iFIMS eLOG system
Marshall Islands	LL	None identified	NO	YES	
	PS	100%		YES	Obligation to use PNA iFIMS eLOG system
Nauru	PS	100%		YES	Obligation to use PNA iFIMS eLOG system
New Caledonia	LL	23%	See Table 2 of Annex 1	YES	SPC-developed E-Reporting OnBoard system
New Zealand	LL	100%	NO	NO	"... in 2017-2019 catch/effort reporting system was incrementally replaced by Electronic Reporting (ER)..."
	PS (domestic)	100%	NO	NO	
	PS (tropical)	100%	NO	YES	Logbook data are entered directly into SPC Tufman 2 system
Niue	LL	(inactive)		YES	
Palau	LL	None identified	NO	YES	

Flag CCM	Gear(s)	Status of ER Implementation	Submitted to SPC via ER9	Aligns to ER Standards (non-binding)	Notes
Papua New Guinea	LL	None identified	NO	YES	
	PS	100%		YES	Obligation to use PNA iFIMS eLOG system
Philippines	PS (domestic)	Partial	NO	YES	Some vessels in this fleet use MARLIN an E-Reporting system which is currently being replaced.
	PS (DWFN)	100%		YES	Obligation to use PNA iFIMS eLOG system
Samoa	LL	87%	See Table 2 of Annex 1	YES	SPC-developed E-Reporting OnBoard system
Solomon Islands	LL	None identified	NO	YES	
	PS	100%		YES	Obligation to use PNA iFIMS eLOG system
Chinese Taipei	LL	100%	See Table 2 of Annex 1	YES	"All tuna longliners have been reporting their fishery data through e-logbook, and the catch and effort data is compiled from e-logbook data." SC19 Chinese Taipei Annual Report Part 1
	PS	100%		YES	Obligation to use PNA iFIMS eLOG system
Tonga	LL	84%	See Table 2 of Annex 1	YES	SPC-developed E-Reporting OnBoard system
Tuvalu	LL	None identified	NO	YES	
	PS	100%		YES	Obligation to use PNA iFIMS eLOG system
United States	LL	100%	NO	NO	"Electronic reporting of daily fishing logbooks began testing and implementation in 2019 and was mandated for use in the entire Hawaii longline fleet from 2021 onwards"
	PS	100%		YES	Obligation to use PNA iFIMS eLOG system

Flag CCM	Gear(s)	Status of ER Implementation	Submitted to SPC via ER9	Aligns to ER Standards (non-binding)	Notes
Vanuatu	LL	25%	See Table 2 of Annex 1	YES	SPC-developed E-Reporting OnBoard system and fishing company ER system
	PS	100%		YES	Obligation to use PNA iFIMS eLOG system
Vietnam	LL/HL	NO	NO	YES	Logbook data are entered directly into SPC Tufman 2 system
	PS	NO	NO	YES	Logbook data are entered directly into SPC Tufman 2 system
Wallis and Futuna	LL	(inactive)		Wallis and Futuna	

Table 2: The number of longline trips and vessels by flag CCM that have submitted data using OnBoard E-reporting application 2019-2025 (Source: SPC-OFP, May 2026)⁶

Flag CCM	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Trips	Vessels	Trips	Vessels	Trips	Vessels	Trips	Vessels	Trips	Vessels	Trips	Vessels	Trips	Vessels
Cook Islands	38	11	21	6	15	5	22	2			4	1	1	1
China	17	11	24	11	6	6			19	10	16	8	13	4
Fiji	25	5	9	1	19	5	1	1	19	10	50	11	32	6
Federated States of Micronesia	20	10	9	6	9	7								
French Polynesia	308	28	336	35	469	56	828	73	1044	77	1036	82	1101	82
Kiribati											2	1	10	3
New Caledonia	47	3	50	3	59	5	115	15	167	14	108	9	59	9
Samoa	31	3	5	1							6	1	41	4
Tonga	27	3	15	2	60	3	92	5	120	5	101	4	82	4
Chinese Taipei			1	1	9	3	7	2	21	4	8	2	7	2
Vanuatu	3	1	10	1	1	1								

⁶ In future iterations of this paper, this table will show the most recent 5 years for readability, unless CCMs request a longer time series.