

Progress Report on the Implementation of VMS under IATTC Resolution C-23-11

Chinese Taipei

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Introduction

In accordance with Resolution C-23-11 on the establishment of a vessel monitoring system (VMS), Chinese Taipei has established a robust legal framework governing the installation, operation, and maintenance of Automatic Location Communicators (ALCs) on its distant water fishing vessels. This report is prepared pursuant to the said Resolution.

Implementation of VMS

1. Installation of VMS on Vessels (Resolution Paragraph 1)

In accordance with the requirements of IATTC Resolution C-23-11, our regulations stipulate that any fishing vessel of distant water fisheries shall be installed with a vessel monitoring system before leaving ports.

2. VMS Data Requirements (Resolution Paragraph 2a & 2b)

In accordance with our regulation, the Automatic Location Communicator (ALC) must automatically transmit vessel ID, vessel position, the date and time of the vessel position, speed and course at least once every hour. This frequency exceeds the minimum requirement of the resolution.

3. VMS Equipment Functionality (Resolution Paragraph 2c)

In accordance with our regulation, once the ALC is installed and operational, it must not be removed except with approval for repair or replacement. This ensures continuous operation and prevents tampering.

4. Failure and Manual Reporting (Resolution Paragraphs 3 & 4)

The following provisions have been stipulated in our regulations to comply with the relevant requirements:

- a. The ALC is deemed as signal-lost in the event that the commissioned professional institution has not received positions automatically transmitted by the ALC four times consecutively for any tuna longline fishing vessel or carrier vessel. In the event that the ALC is signal-lost for three consecutive days, it is deemed as mal-function. In the event that the ALC on board is signal-lost or mal-functional, the distant water fisheries operator or the captain shall immediately send information related to vessel positions by facsimile to the commissioned professional institution. The vessel positions shall be recorded by automatic recording satellite navigator for perusal in later days. The malfunctioning ALC shall be repaired no later than 30 days.
- b. Any fishing vessel of 100 GT and above shall carry at least one spare set of ALC on board. For any fishing vessel with spare set of ALC on board, it shall report to the competent authority of using the spare set during the mal-function of the ALC. In case that the spare set is also mal-functional, the spare set from other fishing vessel may be deployed after obtaining the competent authority's approval.
- c. In the event that the ALC onboard is deemed as signal lost for an accumulative period of 15 days and above during one fishing trip, the competent authority may order such fishing vessel to stop fishing immediately and directly navigate to a designated port within the required timeframe for repair and inspections conducted by personnel dispatched by the competent authority, and the vessel shall not leave the port until the commissioned professional institution has confirmed that such ALC can regularly and normally transmit vessel positions.
- d. During malfunction, vessel positions must be manually reported every six hours via facsimile for any tuna longline fishing vessel.