

## VESSEL MONITORING SYSTEM (VMS)

### Abstract

*The full implementation of a centrally administered satellite-linked VMS system would require all CCSBT Member and cooperating Non-Member licensed vessels, engaged in fishing activity in the Indian, South Atlantic and South Pacific Oceans, to be equipped with a satellite-linked vessel monitoring device.*

### 漁船監視制度 (VMS)

中央管理による衛生でリンクされたVMS 制度を全面的に導入するためには、ミナマグロ漁業に従事するすべてのCCSBTのメンバー及び協力的ノン・メンバーの許可船が衛星でリンクされた漁船監視装置を設置することが必要とされる。

### Discussion

1. A satellite-linked vessel monitoring system (VMS) should:
  - a) require that all licensed vessels fishing in the Indian, South Atlantic and South Pacific Oceans, be equipped with a satellite-linked vessel monitoring device;
  - b) continuously and automatically report data, including details on vessel identification, geographical position, date and time, communicated simultaneously, at least every 4 hours while fishing in the Indian, South Atlantic and South Pacific Oceans ;
  - c) only have minimal exemptions, which would need to be defined, with processes and criteria for exclusion put in place by the CCSBT;
  - d) be tamper resistant and located in a sealed unit with official seals that indicate whether the unit has been accessed or tampered with;
  - e) be fully operational at all times and data should be transmitted as required. The onus for the correct operating and transmitting would be the responsibility of vessel he masters and owners; and
  - f) be active at all times however, with approval from the Secretariat, may be switched off if the vessel is in port for a period of more than one week. Appropriate sanctions should be applied if this is not complied with.
2. In the event of technical failure or non-functioning of the device, the master or owner should communicate by electronic means every 6 hours and should take steps to immediately repair or replace the device. The flag state should not permit any fishing activity by the vessel until the device is fully operational.

3. All reports and message should be sent simultaneously to a land based fisheries monitoring centre in the flag state and the CCSBT Secretariat (being the VMS central administrator).

### **Background**

#### ***CCSBT12 (2005)***

4. To improve compliance and management outcomes for its domestic fishery, and to better meet international management obligations, Australia amended its reporting arrangements, requiring daily VMS or manual reporting of catch and tow vessel locations<sup>1</sup>.
5. Taiwan wrote that from April 2002, it is mandatory for the vessels that catch SBT shall be equipped with VMS equipment in order to monitor location of the vessels<sup>2</sup>.
6. The Government of Japan (GOJ) took necessary measures to control and monitor the fishery, which include requesting to install VMS for all the SBT targeting vessels and to report their positions to GOJ on daily basis<sup>3</sup>.

#### ***CCSBT11 (2004)***

7. The GOJ took necessary measures to control and monitor the fishery including a requirement for fishing vessels to install VMS on-board and report daily positions to GOJ<sup>4</sup>.

---

<sup>1</sup> CCSBT12 Report, Att. 8-1: Australia's Annual Review of the SBT Fishery

<sup>2</sup> CCSBT12 Report, Att. 8-2: Review of Taiwan's SBT Fishery of 2003/2004

<sup>3</sup> CCSBT12 Report, Att. 8-3: Review of Japanese SBT Fisheries in the 2004 Fishing Season

<sup>4</sup> CCSBT11 Report, Att. 8-3: Review of Japanese SBT Fisheries for the 2003 Fishing Season