Content

Title：	Regulations for Tuna Longline Fishing Vessels Proceeding to the Indian Ocean for Fishing Operation Ch
Date：	2026.05.12
Legislative：	The full text of 73 articles promulgated on 20 January 2017 by the Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan under Order No. Nung-yu-tzu 1061332058. Part of these Regulations, Appendix 10 of Article 21, and Appendix 11 of Article 22 amended on 30 January 2018 by the Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan under Order No. Nung-yu-tzu 1061339855. Part of these Regulations, Appendix 13 of Article 48, Appendix 16 of Article 60, and Appendix 17 of Article 61 and 62 amended on 18 April 2019 by the Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan under Order No. Nung-yu-tzu 1081333642. Article 2 to 4, 7, 8, 11, 25 to 27, 29 to 31, 39, and 54 amended; Article 24-1, 67-1 to 67-4 added; and Chapter X-1 added on 19 March 2020 by the Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan under Order No. Nung-yu-tzu 1091333111. Part of these Regulations and Appendix 12 of Article 36 amended and promulgated on 12 April 2022 by the Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan under Order No. Nung-yu-tzu 1111333119. Part of these Regulations amended and promulgated on 22 September 2022 by the Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan under Order No. Nung-yu-tzu 1111336319. Article 13, 30, and 31 amended as well as Article 22-1 and 72-2 added on 11 July 2023 by the Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan under Order No. Nung-yu-tzu 1120229384. Part of these Regulations and Appendix 16 of Article 30 amended and promulgated on 12 November 2025 by the Ministry of Agriculture under Order No. Nung-yu-tzu 1141535461. Part of these Regulations, Appendix 11 of Article 22, Appendix 13 of Article 48, and Appendix 15 of Article 56 amended and promulgated on 12 May 2026 by the Ministry of Agriculture under Order No. Nung-yu-tzu 1151533237.
Content：	Chapter I General Principles Article 1 These Regulations are hereby established pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 2; Article 10, paragraph 2; Article 11, paragraph 3; and Article 24, paragraph 2 of the Act for Distant Water Fisheries (hereinafter referred to as “the Act”). Article 2 Terms used in these Regulations are defined as follows: (1) “Tuna longline fishing vessel” means any fishing vessel targeting highly migratory fish species such as tunas, billfishes, sharks, skipjack, or mahi mahi with longline fishing gears. (2) “Indian Ocean” means the waters of the Indian Ocean bounded by the following line: from the south coast of South Africa due south along the 20°E to its intersection with the 45°S; thence due east along the 45°S to its intersection with the 80°E; thence due south along the 80°E to its

intersection with the 55°S; thence due east along the 55°S to its intersection with the 150°E; thence due north along the 150°E to its intersection with the coast of Australia; thence in a westerly direction round the south, the west and the northwest coasts of Australia to a point at 129°E; thence due north along the 129°E to its intersection with 8°S; thence due west along the 8°S to its intersection with 113°28'E; thence due north alone with the 113°28'E to the south coast of Java at 8°23'S; thence in a westerly direction along the coasts of Java and Sumatra; thence round the coast of Sumatra running south in the Strait of Malacca; thence across the Strait at 2°30'N to meet the coast of Malay Peninsula; thence due north along the 2°30'N of the west coast of Malay Peninsula; thence along the coasts to the intersection between the south coast of South Africa and 20°E. The area is as shown in Appendix 1.

(3) "Area of the Southern Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement" (hereinafter referred to as the "Agreement Area") means the area bounded by a line joining the following points, excluding waters under national jurisdictions: commencing at the landfall on the continent of Africa of the parallel of 10°N; from there east along that parallel to its intersection with meridian of 65°E; from there south along that meridian to its intersection with the equator; from there east along the equator to its intersection with the meridian of 80°E; from there south along that meridian to its intersection with the parallel of 20°S; from there east along that parallel to its landfall on the continent of Australia; from there south and then east along the coast of Australia to its intersection with the meridian of 120°E; from there south along that meridian to its intersection with the parallel of 55°S; from there west along that parallel to its intersection with the meridian of 80°E; from there north along that meridian to its intersection with the parallel of 45°S; from there west along that parallel to its intersection with the meridian of 30°E; from there north along that meridian to its landfall on the continent of Africa. The area is as shown in Appendix 1-1.

(4) "Independent third party" means any of the following institutions recognized by the competent authority:

i. For Japan:

(i) Shinken Corporation.

(ii) Nippon Kaiji Kentei Kyokai, Incorporated Association.

ii. For areas excluding Japan: the verifying institution which obtains the accreditation for management system certification from the Taiwan Accreditation Foundation (TAF).

(5) "Carrier vessel" means any of the following vessels that transships catch from tuna longline fishing vessel(s) to itself and transports to ports:

i. 'Carrier vessel of the Republic of China' refers to a carrier vessel which has the fishing license of the Republic of China.

ii. 'Foreign carrier vessel' refers to a carrier vessel, excluding container vessel, which has the valid nationality certificate of the flag State of a foreign country.

Article 3

Fishing vessels proceeding to the Indian Ocean to catch highly migratory species such as, tunas, billfishes, sharks, skipjack, or mahi mahi shall be limited to tuna longline fishing vessels of 20 Gross Tonnage (GT) or above.

"Regulations for Fishing Vessels Conducting Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery" shall also be applied to any tuna longline fishing vessel catching southern bluefin tuna.

Fishing vessels shall not target oilfish in the Agreement Area without the authorization of the competent authority.

The targeting of oilfish as referred to in the preceding paragraph means that, for a fishing vessel, its oil fish catch amount during the current fishing trip exceeds 50% of its total catch amount during the same period.

Article 4

Tuna longling fishing vessels proceeding to the Indian Ocean for fishing operations are categorized, in accordance with the catch species and operation patterns, into the following groups:

(1) Large scale longliners:

i. Bigeye tuna group: targeting bigeye tuna.

ii. Albacore tuna group: targeting albacore tuna.

(2) Small scale longliners:

i. Frozen yellowfin tuna group: a fishing vessel is equipped with freezing facilities and has more individual vessel quota of bigeye tuna than a fishing vessel of the general group.

ii. General group: no specific target species.

Fishing areas in the Indian Ocean for large scale longliners are divided as follows:
(1) Bigeye tuna fishing area: the Indian Ocean north of 30°S, excluding the high risk area of piracy which is bounded by the following lines: from the east coast of Kenya due east along the 4°S to its intersection with 44°E; thence due northeast to the intersection between the equator and the 49°E; thence to the intersection between the 15°N and the 61°E; thence due west along the 15°N to the west off the east coast of Yemen. The area is as shown in Appendix 2.
(2) Oil fish fishing area: the Indian Ocean south of 30°S and west of 65°E. The area is as shown in Appendix 3.
(3) Albacore tuna fishing area: the Indian Ocean west of 75°E and south of 15°S; and east of 75°E and south of 10°S. The area is as shown in Appendix 4.

The fishing area in the Indian Ocean for small scale longliners is the Indian Ocean except for the high risk area of piracy. The area is as shown in Appendix 5.

Any small scale longliner shall not fish in the area south of 28°S and east of 65°E from April to September every year.

Tuna longline fishing vessels shall fish only within the fishing area(s) permitted by the competent authority.

Article 5
(Deleted)

Article 6
Limits on the number of tuna longline fishing vessels fishing in the Indian Ocean are as follows:
(1) For large scale longliners:
i. Bigeye tuna group: the number of fishing vessels is limited to 153.
ii. Albacore tuna group: the number of fishing vessels is limited to 37.
(2) For small scale longliners:
i. Frozen yellowfin tuna group: the number is limited to 50.
ii. General group: the number is limited to 350.

Article 6-1
Any tuna longline fishing vessel shall not stay at sea for more than ten consecutive months. The duration may be extended for two months with the consent of the competent authority, provided that there is a cause of force majeure or insufficient berths in port that leads to failing to enter port within the required timeframe. Such extension shall be permitted for one time only.

Chapter II Application and Issuance of the Distant Water Fisheries Permit
Article 7
Any distant water fisheries operator applying for distant water fisheries permit(s) for his/her fishing vessel(s) to fish in the Indian Ocean (hereinafter referred to as the "Indian Ocean Permit") in the following year shall complete application form(s), formats of which are as shown in Appendix 6 to 8, in accordance with types of fishing vessels and groups, with the enclosure of the following documents:
(1) A copy of the valid fishing license(s) which shall contain the International Maritime Organization (IMO) ship identification number.
(2) The following color photographs of the fishing vessel(s) no older than three years and the electronic files thereof. The photographs shall clearly and legibly display the Chinese and English vessel name and international radio call sign (IRCS); and be of a size of 6 by 8 inches:
i. Two photos that each of which shows the complete length and structural characteristics of the starboard side and portside of the vessel; and
ii. Two photos that are taken form bow to stern and stern to bow.
(3) A document certified by the commissioned professional institution that the automatic location communicator (ALC) on board the fishing vessel(s) can regularly and normally transmit vessel positions.
(4) A document certified by the commissioned professional institution that the electronic logbook (E-logbook) system on board the fishing vessel(s) can normally transmit catch data.
(5) A document proving the last port entry or departure of the fishing vessel(s).
(6) A document proving enrollment in the wage arrears payment mechanism, or a wage-payment guarantee letter issued by a financial institution and within the validity period.
(7) Where, in the year of application, the fishing vessel(s) falls under any of the following

circumstances, documentary proof certifying that all catch has been removed from fish hold(s) shall also be submitted:
i. The concerned distant water fisheries operator(s) has changed.
ii. The CT number of the fishing vessel(s) has changed.

Article 8
Any fishing vessel that applies for an Indian Ocean Permit for the following year shall meet Article 6-1 and the following conditions:
(1) Large scale longliners:
i. For bigeye tuna group:
(i) It has obtained from the competent authority a bigeye tuna group permit for the current year.
(ii) It is a newly built fishing vessel which has received the replacement qualification from a loss fishing vessel belonging to the bigeye tuna group or the bigeye tuna group concurrently conducting part-time fishing for albacore or yellowfin tuna.
ii. For albacore tuna group:
(i) It has obtained from the competent authority an albacore tuna group permit for the current year.
(ii) It is a newly built fishing vessel which has received the replacement qualification from a loss fishing vessel belonging to the albacore tuna group.
(iii) It was a fishing vessel originally authorized to operate in the Indian Ocean with a longline fishery fishing license and approved to operate non-tuna longline fishery under fisheries cooperation with any foreign country.
(2) Small scale longliners:
i. For frozen yellowfin tuna group:
(i) It has obtained from the competent authority an frozen yellowfin tuna group permit for the current year.
(ii) It is a newly built fishing vessel which has received the replacement qualification from a loss fishing vessel belonging to the frozen yellowfin tuna group.
ii. For general group:
(i) It has previously obtained a frozen yellowfin tuna group or general group permit.

(ii) It is a newly built fishing vessel which has received the replacement qualification from a loss fishing vessel belonging to the frozen yellowfin tuna group or general group.

Any part-time carrier vessel authorized by the competent authority to operate in the Pacific Ocean shall not apply for any of the distant water fisheries permits as referred to in the preceding paragraph, and revocation shall be made if the permit has been granted.

Article 9
Any distant water fisheries operator applying for Indian Ocean Permit(s) of the following year for his/her fishing vessel(s) shall submit the documents as prescribed in Article 7 in accordance with the following procedures and deadlines:
(1) Where the distant water fisheries operator of large scale longliner(s) is a member of the Taiwan Deep Sea Tuna Boat-owners and Exporters Association (hereinafter referred to as "Tuna Association"), he/she shall apply to the Tuna Association before 15 September of the current year, and the Tuna Association shall compile the applications in accordance with the groups for delivery to the competent authority before 30 September of the current year.
(2) Where the distant water fisheries operator of large scale longliner(s) is not a member of the Tuna Association, he/she shall apply to the competent authority before 30 September of the current year.
(3) Where the distant water fisheries operator of small scale longliner(s) is a member of the Taiwan Tuna Longline Association (hereinafter referred to as "Longline Association"), he/she shall apply to the Longline Association before 15 September of the current year. The Longline Association shall compile the applications in accordance with the groups and deliver to the competent authority before 30 September of the current year.
(4) Where the distant water fisheries operator of small scale longliner(s) is not a member of the Longline Association, he/she shall apply to the competent authority before 30 September of the current year.
(5) For the distant water fisheries operator of carrier vessel(s) of the Republic of China, he/she shall apply to the competent authority before 30 September of the current year.

Article 10
In the event that the number of fishing vessels applying for the distant water fisheries permits of the bigeye tuna or albacore tuna group exceeds the limit of respective group, the Tuna Association shall

draw lots to decide the priority in an equitable and impartial manner.

In the event that the number of fishing vessels applying for the distant water fisheries permits of the general group exceeds the limit, the competent authority shall draw lots to decide the priority in an equitable and impartial manner.

Article 11

For any fishing vessel applying for a distant water fisheries permit of the frozen yellowfin tuna group, the competent authority shall decide the priority in accordance with the following provisions:

(1) First priority: fishing vessels that were previously authorized by the competent authority as the frozen yellowfin tuna group in the Indian Ocean and have not lost such qualification; or fishing vessels that are newly built and receive the replacement qualification from fishing vessels belonging to the frozen yellowfin tuna group in the Indian Ocean.

(2) Second priority: fishing vessels that were previously authorized by the competent authority as the frozen yellowfin tuan group in the Pacific Ocean and have not lost such qualification.

(3) Third priority: fishing vessels that are authorized as small scale longliners of the general group in the Indian Ocean in the current year.

In the event that the number of fishing vessels applying in accordance with the preceding paragraph exceeds the limit, the competent authority shall draw lots to decide the priority in an equitable and impartial manner.

In the event that the number of fishing vessels obtaining distant water fisheries permits of the frozen yellowfin tuna group does not reach the limit of the current year, in addition to filling vacancies in accordance with the priority prescribed in the preceding two paragraphs, the competent authority may announce in due course to accept applications, notwithstanding the application deadline prescribed in Article 9.

Where a distant water fisheries operator of a fishing vessel belonging to the general group has obtained documentary proof of waiving the replacement qualification of a fishing vessel belonging to the frozen yellowfin tuna group, he/she may be given priority in obtaining operating qualification as a fishing vessel of the frozen yellowfin tuna group, not subject to the priority stipulated in paragraph 1, and shall retain the quota originally obtained pursuant to Article 24, paragraph 7.

Article 12

Where a fishing vessel has obtained an Indian Ocean Permit of the current year proceeds to the Agreement Area for fishing operations and targets oil fish, an oil fish distant water fisheries permit (hereinafter referred to as the "Oil Fish Permit" shall be applied in accordance with the following procedures and deadlines, and the application format is as shown in Appendix 8-1:

(1) Where the concerned distant water fisheries operator of large scale longliner(s) is a member of the Tuna Association, he/she shall apply to the Tuna Association before 10 February of the current year, and the Tuna Association shall compile and deliver the applications to the competent authority before 20 February of the current year.

(2) Where the concerned distant water fisheries operator of large scale longliner(s) is not a member of the Tuna Association, he/she shall apply to the competent authority before 20 February of the current year.

(3) Where the concerned distant water fisheries operator of small scale longliner(s) is a member of the Longline Association, he/she shall apply to the Longline Association before 10 February of the current year. The Longline Association shall compile and deliver the applications to the competent authority before 20 February of the current year.

(4) Where the concerned distant water fisheries operator of small scale longliner(s) is not a member of the Longline Association, he/she shall apply to the competent authority before 20 February of the current year

When the vessel(s) as referred to in the preceding paragraph applies for Oil Fish Permit(s), the fishing period shall be specified, and once approved by the competent authority, such period shall not change.

Where a vessel, in accordance with Article 13, obtains an Indian Ocean Permit of the current year after 21 February of the same year, it may apply to the competent authority for an Oil Fish Permit for the same year, not subject to the application procedures and deadlines as prescribed in paragraph 1.

Where the vessel as referred to in the paragraph 1 belongs to the bigeye tuna group or the albacore

tuna group, it shall only operate within the oil fish fishing area.

Article 13
In case of any of the following conditions, the concerned distant water fisheries operator may submit the documents prescribed in Article 7 and apply for an Indian Ocean Permit from the competent authority, notwithstanding the application procedures and deadline prescribed in Article 9:
(1) The distant water fisheries operator of a fishing vessel has changed.
(2) The distant water fisheries operator has obtained the fishing license for a chartered fishing vessel.
(3) The distant water fisheries operator has obtained the fishing license for a newly-built fishing vessel;
(4) The distant water fisheries operator resumes the operation, after the suspension of the operation which was authorized pursuant to Article 11 of the Fisheries Act has expired. Notwithstanding, applications for operation suspension made after 1 November of the current year with the suspension duration less than three months shall be excluded.
(5) The distant water fisheries operator applies for the renewal of the fishing license.
(6) The suspension of the fishing license has been executed completely or the fine imposed has been paid up.
(7) Addition of fishing area(s) for a carrier vessel which has obtained a distant water fisheries permit of the current year.
(8) Other legitimate reason(s) approved by the competent authority, which shall be submitted in writing to the competent authority no later than 30 November of the current year.

Article 14
A certificate of distant water fisheries permit will be issued to an application approved by the competent authority. The maximum validity period of a permit shall be one year, and shall not exceed that of the fishing license.

The certificate of distant water fisheries permit shall record, both in Chinese and English, the following:
(1) The number of the certificate.
(2) The name, CT number, GT, length overall (LOA) and fisheries type of the fishing vessel.
(3) Name of the distant water fisheries operator.
(4) The authorized fishing Ocean, group, fishing area(s), and fishing period.
(5) The IRCS.
(6) The IMO ship identification number.

Distant water fisheries operators shall place onboard fishing vessels carbon copies of valid distant water fisheries permits for inspection.

Article 15
Tuna longline fishing vessels that wish to switch their fishing Oceans or groups shall apply for approval from the competent authority.

In the event that a large scale longliner intends to change the group or fishing Ocean with other fishing vessel, the following provisions shall be met:
(1) Distant water fisheries operators of both vessels are members of the Tuna Association.
(2) Both vessels have the valid certificates of distant water fisheries permits.
(3) The fishing vessel intending to change to the bigeye tuna group shall be equipped with ultra-low temperature devices, and its distant water fisheries operator has made a guarantee letter to assume the duty from the original fishing vessel of the bigeye tuna group to pay the reimbursement of the vessel reduction program.
(4) The penalty of suspending the fishing license has been completely executed.

In the event that a small scale longliner wishes to change the group or fishing Ocean with other fishing vessel, the following provisions shall be met:
(1) It is an interchange between a fishing vessel of the frozen yellowfin tuna group of the Pacific Ocean and that of the frozen yellowfin tuna group of the Indian Ocean.
(2) It is an interchange between a fishing vessel of the general group or seasonal sharks group of the Pacific Ocean and that of the general group of the Indian Ocean.

For any tuna longline fishing vessel approved to change the group or fishing Ocean, documents shall

be provided to prove that fish holds have been emptied and the certificate of the distant water fisheries permit originally issued shall be returned for the issuance of a new certificate of distant water fisheries permit after the change of fishing Ocean or group.

Chapter III Fishing Vessel and Fishing Gear Markings

Article 16

Fishing vessels shall be marked with vessel markings, including, at least, the Chinese and English vessel name, name of registry port, CT numbers and IRCS. The characters and the edges of characters shall maintain clear and identifiable at all times.

Where fishing vessels are fishing or berthing at ports, the IRCS shall be displayed clearly identifiable for sighting by other vessels from the water surface or airplanes from the air.

Article 17

The IRCS of a fishing vessel is its radio call sign.

Vessel markings shall be painted with marine coating. Characters of the Chinese vessel name shall be block letters, and the numbers may be Arabic numerals. Characters of the English vessel name, CT numbers and the IRCS shall be capital letters and Arabic numerals. The height, width, and colors of characters shall meet the specifications as shown in Appendix 9.

Article 18

Vessel markings shall be placed in accordance with the following:

(1) The Chinese vessel name shall be placed on the port bow and the starboard bow, and the center of stern or port quarter or starboard quarter, where the vessel name is clearly visible.

(2) The English vessel name shall be placed on the port bow and the starboard bow, and the center of stern or port quarter or starboard quarter, under the Chinese vessel name.

(3) The CT numbers shall be placed on the port bow and the starboard bow, under the English vessel name.

(4) The IRCS shall be placed above the waterline on both sides of any fishing vessels and on a deck where the IRCS is not obscured by fishing gear(s), and shall be clear of the bow, stern, discharge or areas which might be prone to damage or discoloration. In case that the lowest edge of characters is under the waterline when the fish holds are full, the IRCS shall be placed on the fishing vessel's superstructure.

Article 19

Fishing gear(s) of any tuna longline fishing vessel shall be equipped with signal flags, radar reflector buoys, or other similar devices so as to identify position(s) and fishing area(s).

The devices as referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be marked with the same CT number or IRCS as the tuna longline fishing vessel concerned.

Chapter IV Fishing Gears and Methods, and Mitigation Measures for Incidental Catch

Article 20

For any tuna longline fishing vessel navigating through waters under national jurisdiction of any other country, all fishing equipment on board shall be stowed and secured, and such vessel shall not conduct activities such as arrangement of fishing gears or fishing, unless it has engaged in fisheries cooperation with that other country concerned.

Article 20-1

For any tuna longline fishing vessel fishing in the Indian Ocean with the majority of hooks at a depth shallower than 100 meters, one of the following mitigations measures shall be used:

(1) Large circle hooks; or

(2) Fishes except for Cephalopods species to be used as baits.

The large circle hooks as referred to in the preceding paragraph are hooks that are above 3 inches and are circular or oval in shape. The point is turned perpendicularly back to the shank. These hooks shall have an offset not to exceed 10 degrees.

Article 21

Any tuna longline fishing vessel shall carry on board the line cutter, de-hooker and scoop/dip net, specifications of which are as shown in Appendix 10, to release incidentally caught seabirds and sea turtles.

Article 22
Any tuna longline fishing vessel fishing in the Indian Ocean south of 25°S shall employ at least two of the following three seabird bycatch mitigation measures, the specifications of which are as shown in Appendix 11, and shall record the mitigation measures taken during each fishing operation on the E-logbook and logbooks:
(1) Night setting with minimum deck lighting.
(2) Tori lines.
(3) Weighted branch lines.

Article 22-1
Fishing vessels shall not use or install surface or submerged artificial lights for the purpose of aggregating fish, and shall not intentionally conduct fishing activities around any drifting fish aggregating device or vessel equipped with artificial lights for the purpose of attracting fish.

Fishing vessels shall not use aircrafts or unmanned aerial vehicles as fishing aids.

Article 22-2
Any tuna longline fishing vessel shall not use shark lines as shown in Appendix 11-1.
Chapter V Catch Limits or Quotas

Article 23
For the purpose of these Regulations, the species with catch limit (hereinafter referred to as "fish species with catch limit") as referred to in subparagraph (7) of Article 13, paragraph 1 of the Act means bigeye tuna and yellowfin tuna.

Article 24
The annual total catch quota (unprocessed round weight, hereinafter the same when referring to "quota" in the following provisions) of the Republic of China in the Indian Ocean and the quota for individual tuna longline fishing vessel shall be announced by the competent authority in accordance with the conservation and management measures.

The annual total catch quota of the species with catch limit shall be allocated to large scale longliners and small scale longliners in accordance with the following percentages; however, the additional bigeye tuna or yellowfin tuna quota announced by the competent authority pursuant to Article 31, paragraph 1 is not subject to this provision:
(1) Bigeye tuna: 85.7% for large scale longliner fleet, and 14.3% for small scale longliner fleet.
(2) Yellowfin tuna: 43% for large scale longliner fleet, and 57% for small scale longliner fleet.

In the event that the total catch amount of a species with catch limit has reached 95% of the annual total catch quota as referred to in paragraph 1, the competent authority may order the whole tuna longline fishing fleet to stop catching the concerned species by a deadline.

In the event that the total catch amount has reached 95% of the quota allocated to large or small scale longliner fleet as referred to in paragraph 2, the competent authority may order the large or small scale longliner fleet to stop catching the concerned species by a deadline.

The period for using the quota as referred to in paragraph 1 shall be from 1 January to 31 December of the current year.

The total remaining quota of the current year in the Indian Ocean may be arranged by the competent authority.

With the approval from the competent authority, a small scale longliner may obtain the individual vessel quota of maximum two small scale longliners that have waived their replacement qualification. Where such small scale longliner is lost, a fishing vessel built by obtaining the replacement qualification of such small scale longliner in accordance with the Regulations for the Issuance of Building Permit and Fishing License of Fishing Vessel shall succeed to the individual vessel quota originally obtained by the small scale longliner.

Article 24-1
The allowed annual individual vessel quota of a tuna longline fishing vessel shall not exceed the limitations set out as follows, except for the quota as obtained pursuant to Article 24, paragraph 7:

(1) Bigeye tuna:
i. For a fishing vessel of the bigeye tuna group: 400 metric tons.
ii. For a fishing vessel of the albacore tuna group: 40 metric tons.
iii. For a fishing vessel of the frozen yellowfin tuna group: 100 metric tons.
iv. For a fishing vessel of the general group: 60 metric tons.
(2) Yellowfin tuna:
i. For a fishing vessel of the bigeye tuna group: 240 metric tons.
ii. For a fishing vessel of the albacore tuna group: 120 metric tons.
iii. For a fishing vessel of the frozen yellowfin tuna group: 160 metric tons.
iv. For a fishing vessel of the general group: 160 metric tons.

The allowed individual vessel quota as referred to in the preceding paragraph means the sum of the individual vessel quota granted by the competent authority pursuant to these Regulations, the quota received from other vessel(s), the additional quota applied for, and the premium quota, after deducting the quota transferred, reduced, and retrieved.

Article 25
Quota for the current year shall be allocated only to tuna longline fishing vessels that have obtained distant water fisheries permits of the current year.

For any tuna longline fishing vessel that has not obtained a distant water fisheries permit of the entire year, the quota shall be granted in accordance with the percentage that the number of month(s) approved accounts for the whole year. Notwithstanding such provision, in the event that the ownership of any tuna longline fishing vessel transfers and the quota used by the original distant water fisheries operator exceeds the percentage that the number of month(s) approved accounts for the whole year, the unused individual vessel quota allowed for such a vessel in the current year shall be granted to the new distant water fisheries operator.

In case of any of the following circumstances, the competent authority shall retrieve the unused individual vessel quota allowed for the tuna longline fishing vessel concerned in the current year:
(1) Loss of the vessel, or the damage of the vessel that renders the fishing operation impossible for the current year. However, the quota received from other vessel(s) will not be retrieved.
(2) Revocation or withdrawal of the fishing license imposed by the competent authority.
(3) Revocation or withdrawal of the distant water fisheries permit imposed by the competent authority.

Article 26
Catch amount of the fish species with catch limit for any tuna longline fishing vessel shall not exceed the allowed individual vessel quota for the current year. In case of excess, the allowed annual quota of such fishing vessel for the following year(s) shall be deducted accordingly until the amount exceeded is fully deducted.

In the event that the catch amount of the fish species with catch limit of a tuna longline fishing vessel has reached 90% of the allowed individual vessel quota, the competent authority may order such vessel to stop catching the concerned species by a deadline.

Article 27
In case that a tuna longline fishing vessel is under any of the following circumstances, the competent authority shall grant quota of the current year in accordance with the percentage that the number of month(s) the concerned fishing vessel actual fishes accounts for the whole year; shall retrieve the quota on a pro-rata basis from the concerned fishing vessel which has been granted the quota; or shall deduct the quota allocated for the following year in the event that the quota of the current year is unable to be retrieved from the concerned fishing vessel:
(1) The competent authority suspends its fishing license for one month or above.
(2) It is detained in port by any foreign government.

For any fishing vessel approved to engage in fisheries cooperation by means of chartering, quota shall not be granted to such vessel during the period of chartering. In case that quota has been granted, the competent authority shall retrieve the quota of the current year in accordance with the percentage that the number of month(s) for chartering accounts for the whole year. In case that it is unable to retrieve the quota of the current year, the competent authority shall deduct the annual quota allocated for such vessel in the following year.

Article 28
Any small scale longliner shall not target bigeye tuna.

The targeting of bigeye tuna as referred to in the preceding paragraph means that the bigeye tuna catch amount of a fishing vessel during six months accounts 50% or more of its total catch amount of the same period.

Article 29
For any tuna longline fishing vessel which changes its fishing Ocean or group with other vessel pursuant to Article 15, its individual vessel quota for the remaining period of its permit shall be the remaining allowed individual vessel quota of that other vessel, and shall not exceed the limits as stipulated in Article 24-1, paragraph 1.

Article 30
In the event that the following requirements are met, bigeye tuna or yellowfin tuna quota of a tuna longline fishing vessel may be transferred to other tuna longline fishing vessel(s), through the coordination of the Tuna Association in the case of large scale longliner, or the Longline Association in the case of small scale longliner, which reports to the competent authority for approval:
(1) The bigeye tuna or yellowfin tuna quota of the receiving fishing vessel shall not exceed the limits as stipulated in Article 24-1 after the transfer.
(2) Any punishment pursuant to Article 35, 36, or 40 of the Act has not been imposed on both the transferring and receiving fishing vessels in the current year.
(3) In case that a fine or the suspension of the fishing license has been imposed in the current year on the transferring or receiving fishing vessel pursuant to Article 41 of the Act, such punishment has been paid or executed completely.

The quota transfer as referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be limited to transfers among large scale longliners or among small scale longliners.

Article 31
Depending on the quota utilization in the current year, the competent authority may announce the additional bigeye tuna or yellowfin tuna quota that can be applied for.

Any tuna longline fishing vessel that meets the following requirements may apply for the bigeye tuna quota as referred to in the preceding paragraph:
(1) Its allowed individual vessel quota of bigeye tuna shall be 70% of the quota as announced pursuant to Article 24, paragraph 1. For a small scale tuna longliner as referred to in Article 24, paragraph 7, its allowed individual vessel quota of bigeye tuna shall be 70% of the combined individual vessel quota.
(2) Its bigeye tuna catch amount has reached 70% of its allowed individual vessel quota but does not exceed.

Any tuna longline fishing vessel that meets the following requirements may apply for the yellowfin tuna quota as referred to in paragraph 1:
(1) Its allowed individual vessel quota of yellowfin tuna shall be 80% of the quota as announced pursuant to Article 24, paragraph 1. For a small scale tuna longliner as referred to in Article 24, paragraph 7, it allowed individual vessel quota of yellowfin tuna shall be 80% of the combined individual vessel quota.
(2) Its yellowfin tuna catch amount has reached 80% of its allowed individual vessel quota but does not exceed.

In case that, with the additional quota applied pursuant to the preceding two paragraphs, the allowed individual vessel quota exceeds the limits as stipulated in Article 24-1, paragraph 1, the competent authority will not grant the part of the quota that exceeds the limit.

The additional quota acquired in accordance with paragraph 1 shall not be transferred.

Article 32
The competent authority may grant premium quota to a tuna longline fishing vessel which cooperates with the competent authority to carry out relevant experiments, researches, or management measures.

The premium quota as referred to in the preceding paragraph shall not be transferred.

Chapter VI Management of Vessel Position Reporting

Article 33

The ALC on board shall be maintained functional at all time, whether at sea or in port.

The ALC on board any fishing vessel shall automatically transmit at least one vessel position in every hour.

Fees for ALC services and communications shall be borne by distant water fisheries operators. The competent authority may grant subsidy depending on the financial situation of the government.

Except for the purpose of repair or replacement approved by the competent authority, any ALC which has been installed on board and has transmitted a vessel position shall not be removed from any fishing vessel.

Article 34

In case that a fishing vessel needs to stay in a domestic port for three days or above; or in a foreign port for repair; or in a foreign port for seven days or above, its distant water fisheries operator may apply to the competent authority with documentary proof for switching off its ALC, which may only be switched off after obtaining approval.

In the case of a fishing vessel applying for switching off its ALC during its stay in a foreign port for purposes other than repair, a photograph showing the berthing of such fishing vessel shall be provided weekly. The competent authority may order the concerned vessel to switch on the ALC in case of failing to provide the photograph in due course.

The period of switching off the ALC as approved in accordance with paragraph 1 shall not exceed six months for each application. Extension may be applied by the distant water fisheries operator concerned in accordance with paragraph 1 before the period is expired.

Fishing vessels shall not leave port during the period of ALC switching- off.

In the event that the ALC onboard is rebooted, the concerned fishing vessel may only leave port after the commissioned professional institution has confirmed that such ALC can regularly and normally transmit vessel positions.

Article 35

Any fishing vessel of 100 GT or above shall carry at least one spare set of ALC on board.

In case that the identification number of ALC on board has been changed, the concerned distant water fisheries operator shall notify the competent authority or the commissioned professional institution in writing.

Article 36

An 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 fishing vessel. In the event that the ALC is signal-lost for three consecutive days, it is deemed as mal-function.

The malfunctioning ALC shall be repaired no later than 30 days.

In the event that the ALC on board is signal-lost or mal-functional, the concerned distant water fisheries operator or captain shall immediately send information related to vessel positions by facsimile to the commissioned professional institution and the vessel positions shall be recorded by automatic recording satellite navigator for perusal in later days. The format of the facsimile is as shown in Appendix 12.

The transmit of vessel positions as referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be every four hours for any fishing vessel.

For any fishing vessel with a spare set of ALC on board, it shall report to the competent authority for using the spare set during the malfunction of the ALC. In case that the spare set is also mal-functional, a spare set from other fishing vessel may be deployed after obtaining the competent authority’s approval.

Article 37
In the event that an ALC onboard is deemed as signal lost for an accumulative period of 15 days or 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 inspection 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.

Any expense incurred from port return, port entry and confirmation of transmitting position as referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be borne by the concerned distant water fisheries operator.

Article 37-1
For any fishing vessel that is not within the waters under the national jurisdiction of the Republic of China and without a valid distant water fisheries permit, it shall still maintain its ALC operational year-round, and Article 33 to 37 shall apply to such vessel.

Chapter VII Logbooks and Catch Reports
Article 38
In the event that a tuna longline fishing vessel leaves a port, its captain shall daily report catch data through the E-logbook system designated by the competent authority, and shall also fill in the logbooks designated by the competent authority. Catch reports shall be filled in completely and accurately, and where the catch amount is zero, catch reports shall be filled in as well.

In case that there is any discrepancy between any datum recorded in the E-logbook system and the logbook, the datum recorded in the E-logbook system shall prevail.

In case that the E-logbook system fails to report catch data on the day, the concerned distant water fisheries operator or captain shall transmit catch data via facsimile to the competent authority or the commissioned professional institution next day. Such catch data shall be signed by the distant water fisheries operator or captain.

In the event that the E-logbook system fails to report catch data for five consecutive days, it is deemed as mal-function. The malfunctioning E-logbook system shall be repaired no later than 30 days.

In the event that the E-logbook system onboard is deemed as mal-functional for an accumulative period of 15 days or 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 inspection 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 E-logbook system can normally transmit data.

Any expense incurred from port return, port entry and confirmation of E-logbook system as referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be borne by the concerned distant water fisheries operator.

Article 39
Any tuna longline fishing vessel shall not catch southern bluefin tuna without permission. Any southern bluefin tuna caught shall be immediately discarded, and the discard amount shall be recorded in the logbooks and E-logbook system.

In the event that the allowed individual vessel quota of the fish species with catch limit is exhausted, the concerned tuna longline fishing vessel shall immediately discard any subsequent catch of such species and shall record the discard amount on the logbooks and the E-logbook system.

Any tuna longline fishing vessel shall not catch or retain the following species. Where any of such species is caught, the vessel shall release or discard such catch and record the number(s) released or discarded on the logbooks and the E-logbook system:
(1) Sharks less than 100 centimeters fork length.
(2) Striped marlin, blue marlin, black marlin, or Indo-Pacific sailfish smaller than 60 centimeters Lower Jaw Fork Length (LJFL).
(3) Shortfin mako shark and longfin mako shark. However, retention may be allowed where the

fish is dead at haulback and the vessel has an onboard observer to verify the condition of the sharks.

Article 40
In case that any tuna longline fishing vessel finds any sea turtle during fishing operation, such vessel shall, where practicable, bring aboard any comatose or inactive sea turtle as soon as possible, and foster its recovery and return it to the sea at once after recovery.

Any seabird, sea turtle, whale shark, cetacean, penguin or prohibited species as announced by the competent authority and caught by any tuna longline fishing vessel shall be released when caught alive or discarded when dead, and harpoons or sharp objects shall not be used.

When a tuna longline fishing vessel releases or discards any species as referred to in the preceding paragraph, the number(s) released or discarded shall be duly recorded on the logbooks and the E-logbook system.

Article 41
The number(s) of any fish species of no economic value or no utilizing value caught by any tuna longline fishing vessel shall be discarded immediately, and number(s) discarded shall be duly recorded on the logbooks and the E-logbook system.

For any tuna longline fishing vessel to discard any spoiled catch, it shall notify the competent authority, in advance of the discard, of the species, amount, and fishing period, and provide proving documents for examination after the discard.

In case that the catch discarded pursuant to the preceding paragraph is fish species with catch limit, the amount discarded shall be counted against the amount of the quota used.

Article 42
The datum reported through the E-logbook system shall not be altered or amended, unless there is apparent error with the content and the competent authority has approved.

Article 43
The complete logbooks shall be maintained on board any tuna longline fishing vessel for at least one year.

Article 44
The discrepancy between the catch amount recorded in the E-logbook during one fishing trip of any tuna longline fishing vessel and its actual landing amount shall not exceed the following margins:
(1) For species with catch limit: 10% of the actual landing amount.
(2) For albacore tuna, oil fish, swordfish, or blue marlin: 20% of the actual landing amount.
(3) For species except for those referred to in the preceding two subparagraphs: 25% of the actual landing amount.

In case that the discrepancy exceeds the ratio as referred to in the preceding paragraph, whereas the following provisions are met, the competent authority, at its discretion, may deem such situation as non-misreporting:
(1) For species with catch limit, the discrepancy is less than two metric tons.
(2) For albacore tuna, oil fish, swordfish, or blue marlin, the discrepancy is less than four metric tons.
(3) For species except for those referred to in the preceding two subparagraphs, the discrepancy is less than six metric tons.

The discrepancy as referred to in subparagraphs (1) and (2) of the preceding two paragraphs shall be calculated by each species. The discrepancy as referred to in subparagraph (3) of the preceding two paragraphs shall be calculated by sharks and other species respectively.

Article 45
Any of the following conditions shall be defined as “seriously misreporting” as referred to in subparagraph (12) of Article 13, paragraph 1 of the Act:
(1) For species with catch limit, the discrepancy between the catch amount recorded in the E-logbook and the actual landing amount exceeds two metric tons as well as 20% of the actual landing amount.
(2) For albacore tuna, oil fish, swordfish, or blue marlin, the discrepancy between the catch

amount recorded in the E-logbook and the actual landing amount exceeds four metric tons as well as 50% of the actual landing amount.
(3) For species except for those referred to in the preceding two subparagraphs, the discrepancy between the catch amount recorded in the E-logbook and the actual landing amount exceeds six metric tons as well as 50% of the actual landing amount.

The discrepancy as referred to in subparagraphs (1) and (2) of the preceding paragraph shall be calculated by each species. The discrepancy as referred to in subparagraph (3) of the preceding paragraph shall be calculated by sharks and other species respectively.

Chapter VIII Management of Shark Catch
Article 46
With respect to shark catch taken by tuna longline fishing vessels, fins shall be processed under one of the following preservation methods:
(1) For tuna longline fishing vessels employing ice chilling method to preserve shark catch, shark fins shall not be fully cut off and shall be naturally attached to carcasses (hereinafter referred to as "fins naturally attached"), and such vessels shall not retain onboard, carry, transship, or land shark catch with fins not naturally attached.
(2) For any tuna longline fishing vessels employing freezing method to preserve shark catch, shark fins shall be naturally attached or tied to carcasses. Fins and carcass that are tied together shall be originated from the same individual shark.

Article 46-1
Shortfin mako shark and longfin mako shark retained on board pursuant to the proviso of subparagraph (3) of Article 39, paragraph 3 shall not be transshipped.

Article 47
(Deleted)

Article 47-1
Tuna longline fishing vessels shall fully utilize shark catch, which shall not be discarded except heads, guts, and skins.

Chapter IX The Designation and Management of Ports for Transshipment or Landing
Article 48
Any tuna longline fishing vessel intending to conduct transshipment or landing in a domestic port or a foreign port located in the Indian Ocean shall be limited to the ports stipulated in Appendix 13.

Any fishing vessel with a distant water fisheries permit to fish in the Atlantic or Pacific Ocean applying for landing or transshipping in the ports as referred to in the preceding paragraph shall apply for the authorization from the competent authority 14 days before the fishing vessel enters into the port.

For any landing or in-port transshipment approved by the competent authority to be conducted in Chienchen Fishing Harbor, Siaogang Linhai New Residential Quarter Fishing Harbor, Donggang Yanpu Fishing Harbor, Cijin Fishing Harbor, or Wharf No. 41 of Kaohsiung Port, the landing or in-port transshipment may be conducted at any of these ports within the timeframe approved.

Article 49
Any carrier vessel intending to transship catch from tuna longline fishing vessel(s) shall meet one of the following requirements:
(1) It is a carrier vessel of the Republic of China and has obtained a distant water fisheries permit.
(2) It is a foreign carrier vessel permitted by the competent authority and meets the following conditions:
i. Its flag State is a Contracting Party or a Cooperating Non-Contracting Party (hereinafter referred to as "CPC") of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (hereinafter referred to as the "IOTC"). However, this requirement shall not apply to a foreign carrier vessel that was already listed on the IOTC Record of Carrier Vessels as of 1 April 2025.
ii. It has installed the ALC which meets the standards specified by the competent authority. At least one position shall be sent hourly to the commissioned professional institution.
iii. In case of transshipping southern bluefin tuna, it shall also obtain the authorization from its flag State to do so.

For an operator of a foreign carrier vessel to apply for the permission as referred to in subparagraph (2) of the preceding paragraph, he/she shall complete and submit an application form. Where the flag State of the vessel falls under the proviso as stipulated in item i of subparagraph (2) of the preceding paragraph, a copy of the authorization issued by the flag State permitting operations in the Indian Ocean shall also be submitted. Where the application is filed through an agent of the Republic of China, a letter of authorization and the agent's identity document shall also be submitted.

The letter of authorization as referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be in Chinese or English, and shall at least specify the following:
(1) Scope of authorized services and period of authorization.
(2) Name, address, and phone number of the operator of the foreign carrier vessel and the agent authorized; and the name, phone number, email address of the contact person.

In case of obtaining the permission as referred to in paragraph 1, subparagraph (2), the permission period starts from the permitted date to 31 December of the current year. Notwithstanding, in case that the flag State stipulates otherwise, the permission period ends on the expiry date stipulated by the flag State.

Article 49-1
Carrier vessels of the Republic of China shall stow catch by fishing vessels transshipped, and shall develop a stowage plan for inspection which truthfully indicates name of each fishing vessel as well as the location and weight of bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna, albacore tuna, and oil fish catch.

Article 50
Any carrier vessel of the Republic of China shall not transship with, refuel or supply any fishing vessel not listed in the authorized fishing vessel list of IOTC, or any fishing vessel that has altered its name or registration number.

Article 51
In case of any of the following circumstances, the competent authority shall list the foreign carrier vessel concerned which transships catch from tuna longline fishing vessel(s) on the non-cooperative carriers list:
(1) The foreign carrier vessel has violated any provision regarding vessel position reporting.
(2) The foreign carrier vessel has violated any provision regarding transshipment or landing.

Article 52
Any tuna longline fishing vessel under 24 meters shall not conduct transshipment at sea.

Article 53
Any carrier vessel intending to conduct transshipment at sea shall receive an observer in accordance with the IOTC regional observer program to conduct observation mission on board. For any carrier vessel intending to conduct transshipment in port, it shall receive an observer assigned by the competent authority to conduct observation mission on board.

Any distant water fisheries operator whose tuna longline fishing vessel(s) conducts transshipment at sea in the Indian Ocean shall share the cost for the implementation of the IOTC regional observer program.

Article 54
For any carrier vessel intending to transship at sea, its (distant water fisheries) operator shall submit a transshipment plan and the relevant information (as shown in Appendix 14) and apply to the competent authority 15 days before the at-sea transshipment for approval. In case that the last day for filing the application is a day-off, the application shall be made on the working day before the day-off.

Any foreign carrier vessel shall, with the enclosure of the relevant information as shown in Appendix 14, apply to the competent authority for approval before conducting a transshipment in port with any tuna longline fishing vessel for the first time in the current year.

In case of any addition to the list of tuna longline fishing vessel(s) in the transshipment plan as approved by the competent authority, the application shall be submitted, three working days before making such change, to the competent authority for approval. The transshipment with the concerned

tuna longline fishing vessel(s) may only be conducted after the approval has been granted. Any application submitted after the prescribed deadline shall be denied.

Article 55
In case of any of the following circumstances, the application of in-port transshipment or the transshipment plan as referred to in Article 54 shall be denied:
(1) The carrier vessel concerned does not meet the requirements stipulated in Article 49.
(2) Three years have not passed since the carrier vessel concerned was listed on the non-cooperative carriers list, or one year has not passed since the carrier vessel was listed on the non-cooperative carriers list for not submitting the Transshipment Declaration to the competent authority within the required timeframe, in violation of Article 60, or Article 67-3, paragraph 3.
(3) The fine for violating the Act imposed on the concerned carrier vessel has not been paid completely.

Article 56
Any tuna longline fishing vessel and carrier vessel that intends to conduct transshipment shall respectively apply for approval from the competent authority before the transshipment.

Any (distant water fisheries) operator or captain applying for the approval as referred to in the preceding paragraph shall complete the Transshipment Notification (format as shown in Appendix 15) and submit it to the competent authority in accordance with the following prescribed timeframe:
(1) For at sea transshipment: no later than three working days before the estimated date for transshipment.
(2) For in port transshipment: no later than three days before the estimated date for transshipment.
In case that the last day for filing the application is a day-off, the application shall be made on the working day before the day-off.

Fishing vessels and carrier vessels approved by the competent authority to conduct transshipment may transship the catch within seven days starting from the date approved to conduct transshipment. Notwithstanding this provision, in case of any of the following circumstances, the transshipment may be conducted within 11 days:
(1) For at-sea transshipment: an observer of the IOTC regional observer program is onboard the carrier vessel to observe the operation.
(2) For in-port transshipment: the activity takes place in Chienchen Fishing Harbor, Siaogang Linhai New Residential Quarter Fishing Harbor, Donggang Yanpu Fishing Harbor, Cijin Fishing Harbor, or Wharf No. 41 of Kaohsiung Por.

For any transshipment not being able to be conducted within the timeframe as referred to in the preceding paragraph, the (distant water fisheries) operator or the captain concerned may apply for changing the transshipment date before the end of the timeframe, and the transshipment may only be conducted after obtaining the approval from the competent authority. Any application made after the timeframe shall be denied.

For any fishing vessel with an Oil Fish Permit and operating in the Agreement Area, its at-sea transshipment shall be conducted in accordance with paragraph 2, subparagraph (1); paragraph 3, subparagraph (1); and Article 67-3.

Article 57
For any tuna longline fishing vessel or carrier vessel that is under any of the following circumstances during the current fishing trip, the competent authority shall not authorize such vessel to transship at sea:
(1) The ALC on board is mal-functional and has not been repaired.
(2) There is concrete evidence to identify such vessel has involved in any serious infringement as prescribed in subparagraph (4) to (14) or (18) of Article 13, paragraph 1 of the Act.
(3) For species with catch limit, the amount to be transshipped exceeds 110% of the catch amount reported through the E-logbook system.
(4) For albacore tuna, oil fish, swordfish, or blue marlin, the amount to be transshipped exceeds 120% of the catch amount reported through the E-logbook system.
(5) For sharks and other species, the amount to be transshipped exceeds 125% of the catch amount reported through the E-logbook system.

For any tuna longline fishing vessel or carrier vessel that is under any of the following circumstances during the current fishing trip, the competent authority may not authorize such vessel to transship at

sea:
(6) For the catch to be transshipped, it is suspected that the vessel applying for the transshipment has operated within the water under the jurisdiction of any other country without valid authorization.
(7) Any of the following infractions found by the competent authority or the independent third party or reported by observers of IOTC regional observer program have not been improved:
i. No valid fishing license on board.
ii. No fishing logbook as designated by the competent authority on board.
iii. Any vessel marking that is not marked in accordance with Article 16 to 18.
(8) The Transshipment Notification as referred to in Article 56, paragraph 2 is not filled in completely.

The amount to be transshipped as referred to in subparagraphs (3) and (4) of paragraph 1 shall be calculated by each species. The amount to be transshipped as referred to in subparagraph (5) of paragraph 1 shall be calculated by sharks and other species respectively.

Article 58
In the event that catch of any tuna longline fishing vessel has been landed in a port and is subsequently transported by a carrier vessel for port departure, it shall be deemed as transshipment, and Article 56 shall apply.

Article 59
Any tuna longline fishing vessel or carrier vessel which obtains the approval to transship pursuant to Article 56 shall not conduct the transshipment in the event that the ALC on board is signal-lost and has not been repaired.

Article 60
Carrier vessels shall, within 24 hours after the completion of transshipment, transmit the IOTC Transshipment Declaration to the IOTC and the competent authority. The format of the IOTC Transshipment Declaration is as shown in Appendix 16.

Distant water fisheries operators or captains of tuna longline fishing vessels shall, within five working days after the completion of transshipment, submit the Transshipment Declaration to the competent authority. The format of the Transshipment Declaration is as shown in Appendix 16.

Article 60-1
Where a carrier vessel of the Republic of China provides supply services at sea to any other vessel, it shall complete a supply declaration (format as shown in Appendix 16-1) and submit it to the IOTC and the competent authority 24 hours in advance of the activity. A separate supply declaration is not required when the supply activity is conducted in association with a transshipment that is monitored by an observer from the IOTC regional observer program.

Article 61
For any tuna longline fishing vessel landing its catch in a domestic or foreign port, the following person(s) shall complete an Advance Notice of Landing (format as shown in Appendix 17) and submit it to the competent authority for approval by the following deadline; and in case that the last day for filing the application is a day-off, the application shall be made on the working day before the day-off:
(1) For the landing conducted by a tuna longline fishing vessel, its distant water fisheries operator or captain shall submit it no later than three days before the estimated date for landing.
(2) For the landing conducted by a tuna longline fishing vessel with the catch subsequently being transported by commissioning a container vessel, the distant water fisheries operator or the captain of such longline vessel shall submit it no later than three days before the estimated date for landing.
(3) For the landing conducted by a carrier vessel, the distant water fisheries operator of a tuna longline fishing vessel shall submit it no later than three days before the estimated date for landing.

Notwithstanding the provision stipulated in the preceding paragraph, for any tuna longline fishing vessel that employs ice-chilling method to preserve its catch and lands in a port of a foreign country with which the fisheries cooperation is engaged, its distant water fisheries operator or captain shall submit the Advance Notice of Landing no later than one day before the estimated date for landing. In case that the last day for filing the application is a day-off, the application shall be made on the working day before the day-off.

Fishing vessels approved by the competent authority to conduct landing may land the catch within

seven days starting from the date approved to conduct landing. For any fishing vessel that is under the circumstances as stipulated in Article 48, paragraph 3, the landing may be conducted within 11 days.

For any landing not being able to be conducted within the timeframe as referred to in the preceding paragraph, the distant water fisheries operator or the captain concerned may apply changing the landing date before the end of the timeframe, and the landing may only be conducted after obtaining the approval from the competent authority. Any application made after the timeframe shall be denied.

Article 66-1
For any tuna longline fishing vessel whose catch is landed at a foreign port and transported to a domestic port by a container vessel, the distant water fisheries operator of such tuna longline vessel shall, no later than three days before the container vessel's port entry, notify the competent authority of the time for port entry and the name of the port.

Article 62
Upon the completion of landing by any tuna longline fishing vessel, the following person(s) shall complete and submit to the competent authority a Landing Declaration, format of which is as shown in Appendix 17, by the prescribed deadline:
(1) For the landing conducted by a tuna longline fishing vessel, its distant water fisheries operator or captain shall submit the Declaration within ten working days after the completion of landing.
(2) For the landing conducted by a tuna longline fishing vessel with the catch subsequently being transported by commissioning a container vessel, the distant water fisheries operator of such longline vessel shall submit the Declaration within ten working days after the container(s) containing such catch unloads and completes customs clearance.
(3) For the landing conducted by a carrier vessel, the distant water fisheries operator of the concerned tuna longline fishing vessel shall submit the Declaration within ten working days after the completion of landing by the carrier vessel.

The term "completion of landing" as referred to in these Regulations means the whole weighing process has been completed for the catch landed at a port.

Article 63
Distant water fisheries operators and captains of fishing vessels shall accept port inspections conducted by the competent authority or the independent third party for verification of the catch landed or transshipped.

For any fishing vessel designated by the competent authority to be inspected, the concerned distant water fisheries operator or captain shall comply with the following:
(1) For inspections conducted by the competent authority, the landing or transshipment shall start only after the person(s) of the competent authority has arrived.
(2) For inspections conducted by the independent third party, the contact with the independent third party shall be made, and the landing and transshipment shall start only after the person(s) of the independent third party has arrived.

Any fishing vessel landing or transshipping in a foreign port shall comply with the laws and regulations of the concerned port State, and shall not refuse, evade, or obstruct inspections of the port State.

Article 64
A distant water fisheries operator of any tuna longline fishing vessel shall, within 60 days after the completion of landing, submit sales or inventory information to the competent authority. The sales information shall at least include buyer(s), fish species, and quantities.

Article 64-1
Any of the following circumstances shall be imposed with punishment(s) in accordance with Article 36 of the Act:
(1) Any carrier vessel engaging in transshipment evades, obstructs, or refuses to have an observer onboard; or refuses to receive an observer assigned by the competent authority to conduct observation mission on board, in violation of Article 53, paragraph 1.
(2) Any transshipment being conducted without approval, in violation of Article 56, paragraph 1.
(3) Any transshipment being conducted outside of the approved timeframe, in violation of Article 56, paragraph 3. Notwithstanding this provision, the circumstances as stipulated in paragraph 2, subparagraph (2) of this Article are not subject to this provision.

(4) Any landing being conducted without approval, in violation of Article 61, paragraph1. Notwithstanding this provision, the circumstances as stipulated in paragraph 2, subparagraph (5) are not subject to this provision.
(5) Any landing being conducted outside of the approved timeframe, in violation of Article 61, paragraph 3. Notwithstanding this provision, the circumstances as stipulated in paragraph 2, subparagraph (6) of this Article are not subject to this provision.
(6) Evading, obstructing, or refusing any inspection for catch verification or inspection conducted by the concerned port State, in violation of Article 63, paragraph 1 or 3; or the requirements as stipulated in Article 63, paragraph 2 are not complied with.

Any of the following circumstances shall be imposed with punishment(s) in accordance with Article 41 of the Act:
(1) Any carrier vessel of the Republic of China transships with, refuels, or supplies any fishing vessel not listed in the authorized fishing vessel list of IOTC or any fishing vessel that has altered its name or registration number, in violation of Article 50.
(2) In the event of the following situations for any fishing vessel or carrier vessel that is under the circumstances stipulated in the proviso clause of Article 56, paragraph 3:
i. Conducting at-sea transshipment outside of the timeframe approved; or
ii. Conducting in-port transshipment in Chienchen Fishing Harbor, Siaogang Linhai New Residential Quarter Fishing Harbor, Donggang Yanpu Fishing Harbor, Cijin Fishing Harbor, or Wharf No. 41 of Kaohsiung Port after the timeframe approved.
(3) Any transshipment being conducted when the ALC on board is signal-lost and has not been repaired, in violation of Article 59.
(4) The Transshipment Declaration not being submitted before the deadline, in violation of Article 60.
(5) For any landing approved pursuant to subparagraph (3) of Article 61, paragraph 1, the landing is not conducted in the permitted port during the approved timeframe, but is conducted in Chienchen Fishing Harbor, Siaogang Linhai New Residential Quarter Fishing Harbor, Donggang Yanpu Fishing Harbor, Cijin Fishing Harbor, or Wharf No. 41 of Kaohsiung Port.
(6) In the event of the following situations for any fishing vessel that is under the circumstances stipulated in the proviso clause of Article 61, paragraph 3:
i. Conducting landing in port Shimizu of Japan outside of the timeframe approved; or
ii. Conducting landing in Chienchen Fishing Harbor, Siaogang Linhai New Residential Quarter Fishing Harbor, Donggang Yanpu Fishing Harbor, Cijin Fishing Harbor, or Wharf No. 41 of Kaohsiung Port, after the timeframe approved.
(7) Failing to submit the Landing Declaration within the deadline, in violation of Article 62.
(8) Failing to submit the Transshipment Notification within the deadline, in violation of Article 67-3, paragraph 2.
(9) Failing to submit the Transshipment Declaration within the deadline, in violation of Article 67-3, paragraph 3.

Chapter X Observation and Inspection during Fishing Operations

Article 65

For any fishing vessel that receives any observer assigned by the competent authority, any foreign country with which the fisheries cooperation is engaged, or any international fisheries organization, the concerned distant water fisheries operator shall comply with the following:
(1) To notify the competent authority in writing seven working days before the date of intended port entry or departure.
(2) To embark and disembark the observer at the time and place informed by the competent authority.
(3) To provide the observer, while onboard the vessel, with food, accommodation, adequate sanitary amenities, and medical facilities of a reasonable standard equivalent to those normally available to an officer onboard the vessel.
(4) To instruct the captain and crew of the vessel matters related to the cooperation with or assisting the observer in carrying out the duties, and to ensure the observer's safety.

In case that the fishing vessel as referred to in the preceding paragraph does not hire privately-contracted armed security pursuant to the Regulations on Hiring Privately-Contracted Armed Security by Fishery Operators, such a fishing vessel shall not enter or transit through the Indian Ocean north of 5° S and west of 60° E.

Article 66

For any fishing vessel that receives any observer assigned by the competent authority, any foreign

country with which the fisheries cooperation is engaged, or any international fisheries organization, the concerned captain shall comply with the following:
(1) The captain shall attend the pre-sail training course given by the competent authority.
(2) When the observer is on board the fishing vessel, the captain shall inform the observer of the daily routine, personal safety and vessel equipment.
(3) The captain shall cooperate with and assist the observer in carrying out duties, and shall not evade, obstruct or refuse to answer the inquiry related to the observation mission.
(4) The captain shall not interfere with, assault, intimidate, or bribe the observer.
(5) The captain shall provide the observer with adequate space, facilities, equipment and information on the vessel necessary for his daily living and for carrying out his/her duties.
(6) The captain shall request the crew to comply with the provision stipulated in the preceding three subparagraphs.
(7) The captain shall sign on the record(s) of observation written by the observer. In case there are different views on the record(s) of the observer, captain's opinions may be added.
(8) The captain shall ensure the safety of the observer. In case of emergency or distress, special care and refuge shall be provided to the observer.

Article 66-1
In the event that an observer dies or the search and rescue are ceased for a missing observer fallen overboard, the concerned fishing vessel shall immediately cease fishing operations, and the competent authority shall order such vessel to navigate directly to the port designated by the competent authority for investigation.

In the event that an observer suffers from a serious illness or injury that threatens his or her health or safety, the concerned fishing vessel shall immediately cease fishing operations and facilitate the disembarkation of the observer for appropriate medical treatment.

In the event that an observer is assaulted, intimidated, threatened, or harassed, the competent authority may order the concerned fishing vessel to immediately cease fishing operations and navigate to the designated port within the required timeframe.

Article 67
In the event of boarding and inspection conducted by inspector(s) assigned by the competent authority, any captain and crew of the inspected vessel shall cooperate with, facilitate the safe boarding and disembarkation of the inspector(s), and provide the inspector(s) with adequate space, facilities and equipment for carrying out duties.

Chapter X-I Fishing Vessels Operating in the Agreement Area
Article 67-1
(Deleted)

Article 67-2
For any fishing vessel with an Oil Fish Permit operating in the Agreement Area, the FAO Identification Guide to the Deep-Sea Cartilaginous Fishes of the Indian Ocean shall be placed onboard, and the deep sea sharks species shall not be targeted. The list of deep sea sharks species is as Appendix 17-1.

Article 67-3
Fishing vessels with Oil Fish Permits operating in the Agreement Area and carrier vessels that transship with such fishing vessels shall be listed on the Record of Authorized Vessels of the Southern Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement (SIOFA) in order for transshipment.

For any carrier vessel as referred to in the preceding paragraph to conduct at-sea transshipment of oil fish, its (distant water fisheries) operator shall submit a SIOFA At-Sea Transshipment Prior Notification to the competent authority seven days before the estimated transshipment date, and shall submit the Notification again 24 hours before the estimated transshipment date. The format of the SIOFA At-Sea Transshipment Prior Notification is as shown in Appendix17-2.

Within 24 hours after completion of the transshipment, the carrier vessel as referred to in paragraph 1 shall submit to the competent authority a SIOFA Transshipment Declaration containing the oil fish catch. The format of the SIOFA Transshipment Declaration is as shown in Appendix 17-3.

For fishing vessels as referred to in paragraph 1, weight of oil fish shall be marked at an appropriate

location in fish hold(s) or container(s) during fishing, transshipping, or landing oil fish.

Article 67-4
Any fishing vessel with an Oil Fish Permit operating in the Agreement area shall comply with the following requirements:
(1) Its distant water fisheries operator or captain shall, within 24 hours, complete and submit a notification form, format of which is as shown in Appendix 17-4, for each entry to and exit from the Agreement Area.
(2) Its distant water fisheries operator or captain shall submit a Transfer At-Sea Notification to the competent authority 24 hours before any transfer of bait, fuel, or supplies, and shall submit a Transfer At-Sea Declaration to the competent authority within 24 hours after the completion of the transfer. The formats of Notification and Declaration are as shown in Appendix 17-5 and 17-6.
(3) During fishing operations, in case of sighting any presumed fishing by a fishing vessel flying the flag other than a Member to SIOFA, information such as the vessel name, registration number, IRCS, flag State, date, time, and position shall be reported to the competent authority.

Chapter XI Special Management Measures for High Risk Fishing Vessels
Article 68
Matters related to the management of high risk fishing vessels categorized by the competent authority shall be governed by this Chapter. Matters not stipulated in this Chapter shall be governed by these Regulations.

Article 69
High risk fishing vessels shall, starting from the date that the competent authority informs the concerned distant water fisheries operators, comply with the special management measures as follows:
(1) Such vessels shall not engage in fisheries cooperation by means of being chartered to any foreigner.
(2) For each fishing trip, such vessels shall carry on board observers assigned by the competent authority, or a functional electronic monitoring equipment, before port departure. For such vessel that has carried on board an observer who meets the requirement of the international fisheries organization(s), it shall be exempted.
(3) Vessel positions shall be transmitted in accordance with Chapter VI.
(4) Catch reports shall be conducted in accordance with provisions stipulated in Chapter VII.
(5) Such vessels shall not conduct at-sea transshipment.
(6) For transshipment in port, the Transshipment Notification shall be completed to apply for the approval of the competent authority, no later than seven days before the estimated date for transshipment.
(7) For landing in port, the Advance Notice of Landing shall be completed to apply for the approval of the competent authority, no later than seven days before the estimated date for landing.
(8) In case of transshipment or landing in port, inspections shall be conducted by the competent authority or the independent third party.

Article 70
In the event that any high risk fishing vessel does not violate any regulation for one year starting from the date of being listed as high risk fishing vessel, such vessel shall be de-listed and exempted from the special management measures.

Chapter XII Supplemental Provisions
Article 71
Any tuna longline fishing vessel shall not fish within one nautical mile off a data buoy, or take on board, possess or cause damage to the data buoy.

In case that the fishing gear becomes entangled with the data buoy, the entangled fishing gear shall be removed with as little damage to the data buoy as possible.

In case of finding any data buoy that is damaged or non-functional, the captain shall report to the competent authority the date, location, and the identifying information on the data buoy.

Article 72
Any fishing vessel operates in the Indian Ocean shall comply with the following provisions:
(1) It shall not dispose any type of plastic trash or discharge any oil on the sea, so as to prevent harming marine living species.

(2) It shall not discard nor abandon any fishing gear at sea, except for safety reason(s). In case of loss of fishing gear, all reasonable efforts shall be made to retrieve it as soon as practicable.
(3) Where fishing gear is lost or discarded/abandoned due to safety reason(s), its distant water fisheries operator shall, within three days from the date of discovery, complete and submit a notification from to the competent authority. The format of the notification form is as shown in Appendix 17-7.

Article 72-1
For the purpose of these Regulations, the catch amount is the unprocessed round weight.

The conversion factors between the weights of processed fish and round fish are as shown in Appendix 18.

Article 72-2
For any fishing vessel stranded or damaged on the high seas or in the EEZ of other country and thus affecting navigation or berthing of other vessels or at the risk of ocean pollution, the concerned distant water fisheries operator shall take necessary action(s). The competent authority may require he/she who fails to do so to take action(s) within a timeframe

Article 73
These Regulations shall become effective on January 20, 2017.

Amendments to these Regulations shall become effective on the date of promulgation.

Files：	Regulations for Tuna Longline Fishing Vessels Proceeding to the Indian Ocean for Fishing Operation.odt
Attachments：	Appendix.odt

Data Source：MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE Laws and Regulations Retrieving System