

Annual Report of Implementation of IATTC Resolution C-23-07 for 2024

**Chinese Taipei
2025/06/30**

We summarily illustrate the measures taken to implement the Resolution C-23-07 in 2024 as follows.

1. The National Plan of Action on Sharks (NPOA – Sharks)

In line with the request of the FAO IPOA-Sharks, we drafted the framework of our NPOA-Sharks earlier back in 2002. After deliberation with scholars and experts, the NPOA was proclaimed on 5 May 2006. In the NPOA-Sharks, finning activity is strictly prohibited, and the ratio between the weight of fins and the weight of carcasses shall not be over 5% in order to comply with relevant conservation and management measures of international RFMOs. It requests the fully utilization of sharks, including the meat, skin, fin and vertebra. The NPOA-Sharks has been used as the guidance for our conservation measures on sharks, and the NPOA-Sharks will be renewed if necessary.

2. The regulations on sharks conservation and management:

In accordance with the Resolution C-23-07, we have enacted regulations to manage shark fishery since 2006. We have further revised these regulations timely, and a dramatic change regarding the handling of shark fins had been made in 2024 following the adoption of WCPFC the new shark measure (WCPFC CMM 2024-05). The latest revision requires fishing vessels to comply with the following measures:

- (1) In accordance with C-11-10, fishing vessels are prohibited from targeting, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, selling of oceanic whitetip sharks.
- (2) We adopted the regulation to require our fishing vessels to fully utilize the shark catch, which shall not be discarded except the head, guts and skins.
- (3) To comply with Conservation and Management Measure of WCPFC, except for fishing vessels of seasonal sharks group, any tuna longline fishing vessel shall not use shark lines.
- (4) With regard to the handling of shark fins,
 - A. For any tuna longline fishing vessel employing ice chilling method to preserve its sharks catches, shark fins shall not be fully cut off and shall be naturally attached to the carcasses.

B. For any tuna longline vessel, shark fins shall be naturally attached or tied to carcasses. The fins and carcass that are tied together shall be of the same shark. Notwithstanding such a provision, small scale longliners may alternatively process shark catches by attaching identical numbered tags to each shark carcass and its corresponding fins and binding all the fins from the same carcass together

(5) In order to strengthen the management and conservation of shark resources, we have adopted Regulations on Import of Shark Fins since June 2012. Under this regulation, shark-fin import will be allowed only if those shark-fin was caught by vessel listed on RFMOs’ authorized lists and also the flag state of fishing vessels was not been imposed sanction by RFMOs.

3. The Research on Sharks:

In 2024, we have supported scholars to conduct research on sharks. Those studies focused on studies of the stock status of sharks in the three major Oceans.

4. Data Collection and Submission

(1) Catch of sharks by species in the Eastern Pacific Ocean(EPO) during 2024:

Species	Blue shark	Silky shark	Shortfin mako shark	Longfin mako shark	Oceanic whitetip shark**	Pelagic thresher shark
Catch	804	104	86	0	-	-
Species	Bigeye thresher shark	Smooth hammerhead shark	Scalloped hammerhead shark	Other sharks	Total	
Catch	11	3	1	48	1057	

unit: M.T.

* Please be advised that the data of 2024 we provided are still preliminary.

**All catches of Oceanic whitetip shark had been discarded or released.

(2) Effort by gear type:

Only one of our seasonal shark fishing vessels is authorized to operate in the EPO.

(3) Trade of sharks during 2024:

We imported 1,544 metric tons of sharks and shark products, and exported 317 metric tons of sharks and shark products.

(4) The number and status (dead/alive) of all sharks caught:

Based on the longline vessel observer data collected and processed to date for 2024, the status of sharks upon release, categorized by species, is summarized

in the table below.

Species	Alive	Dead	Unknown	Total
BSH	69	6	12	87
BTH	1	1	8	10
FAL	20	5	4	29
PSK	86	51		137
PTH	2			2
SMA	2			2
SSQ	20	27	6	53
Total	200	90	30	320



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April 30, 2024

Ref: IA-24-04

Dr. Arnulfo Franco
Director
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission
8901 La Jolla Shores Drive, La Jolla, CA 92037-1508
USA

Dear Dr. Franco,

I hope this email finds you well.

In accordance with Paragraph 11 of Resolution C-05-03, I am writing to submit the annual report of Chinese Taipei for 2023.

Best regards,

Ding-Rong Lin
Chinese Taipei Commissioner to the IATTC

Encl.

Annual Report of Implementation of IATTC Resolution C-05-03 in 2023

Chinese Taipei

2024/04/30

We summarily illustrate the measures taken to implement the Resolution C-05-03 in 2023 as follows.

I. The National Plan of Action on Sharks (NPOA – Sharks)

In line with the request of the FAO IPOA-Sharks, we drafted the framework of our NPOA-Sharks earlier back in 2002. After deliberation with scholars and experts, the NPOA was proclaimed on 5 May 2006. In the NPOA-Sharks, finning activity is strictly prohibited, and the ratio between the weight of fins and the weight of carcasses shall not be over 5% in order to comply with relevant conservation and management measures of international RFMOs. It requests the fully utilization of sharks, including the meat, skin, fin and vertebra. The NPOA-Sharks has been used as the guidance for our conservation measures on sharks. Furthermore, scholars and experts continued to deliberate the NPOA-Sharks, and it will be renewed if necessary.

II. The regulations on sharks conservation and management:

In accordance with the Resolution C-05-03, we have enacted regulations to manage shark fishery since 2006. We have further revised these regulations timely, and a dramatic change regarding the handling of shark fins had been made in 2020 following the adoption of WCPFC the new shark measure (WCPFC CMM2019-04). The latest revision requires fishing vessels to comply with the following measures:

- (1) In accordance with C-11-10, fishing vessels are prohibited from targeting, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, selling of oceanic whitetip sharks.
- (2) In accordance with C-16-06, for longline vessel fishing in the IATTC Convention Area, the catch amount of silky sharks shall not exceed 20% of its total catch amount of the same fishing trip. Furthermore, for those using hooks at a depth shallower than 100 meters, the number of silky sharks which are less than 100 centimeters in length shall not exceed 20% of the total number of silky sharks caught during the same trip.
- (3) We adopted the Regulation to require our fishing vessels to fully utilize the shark catch, which shall not be discarded except the head, guts and skins.
- (4) To comply with Conservation and Management Measure of WCPFC, except for fishing vessels of seasonal sharks group, any tuna longline fishing vessel shall not use shark lines.

- (5) With regard to the handling of shark fins,
- A. For any tuna longline fishing vessel employing ice chilling method to preserve its sharks catches, shark fins shall not be fully cut off and shall be naturally attached to the carcasses.
 - B. For any tuna longline or tuna purse seine fishing vessel, shark fins shall be naturally attached or tied to carcasses. The fins and carcass that are tied together shall be of the same shark. Notwithstanding such a provision, small scale longliners may alternatively process shark catches by:
 - (1) Storing shark carcass and its corresponding fins in the same bag, or
 - (2) Attaching identical numbered tags to each shark carcass and its corresponding fins and binding all the fins from the same carcass together or storing them in the same bag. Both the carcasses and fins shall be stored in the same hold.
- (6) In order to strengthen the management and conservation of shark resources, we have adopted Regulations on Import of Shark Fins since June 2012. Under this regulation, shark-fin import will be allowed only if those shark-fin was caught by vessel listed on RFMOs' authorized lists and also the flag state of fishing vessels was not been imposed sanction by RFMOs.

III. The Research on Sharks:

In 2023, we have supported scholars to conduct research on sharks. Those studies focused on studies of the stock status of sharks in the three major Oceans.

IV. Data Collection and Submission

(1) Catch of sharks by species in the EPO during 2023:

Species	Blue shark	Silky shark	Shortfin mako shark	Longfin mako shark	Oceanic whitetip shark**	Pelagic thresher shark
Catch	769	55	78	0	0	19
Species	Bigeye thresher shark	Smooth hammerhead shark	Scalloped hammerhead shark	Other sharks	Total	
Catch	90	17	40	3	1,071	

unit: M.T.

* Please be advised that the data of 2023 we provided are still preliminary.

**All catches of Oceanic whitetip shark had been discarded or released.

(2) Effort by gear type:

Please note that all sharks catch in EPO of Chinese Taipei flagged fishing vessel are

by-catch.

(3) Trade of sharks during 2023:

We imported 3,268 metric tons of sharks and exported 5,813 metric tons of sharks during 2023.



行政院農業委員會漁業署

FISHERIES AGENCY

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April 28, 2023

Ref.: IA-23-06

Dr. Arnulfo Franco
Director
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission
8901 La Jolla Shores Drive
La Jolla, CA 92037-1508
USA

Dear Dr. Franco,

In accordance with Paragraph 11 of Resolution C-05-03, I am writing to submit you the annual report of Chinese Taipei for 2022.

Sincerely yours,

Chi-Chao Liu

Chi-Chao Liu
Chinese Taipei Commissioner to the IATTC

Encl.

Annual Report of Implementation of IATTC Resolution C-05-03 in 2022

**Chinese Taipei
2023/04/28**

We summarily illustrate the measures taken to implement the Resolution C-05-03 in 2022 as follows.

I. The National Plan of Action on Sharks (NPOA – Sharks)

In line with the request of the FAO IPOA-Sharks, we drafted the framework of our NPOA-Sharks earlier back in 2002. After deliberation with scholars and experts, the NPOA was proclaimed on 5 May 2006. In the NPOA-Sharks, finning activity is strictly prohibited, and the ratio between the weight of fins and the weight of carcasses shall not be over 5% in order to comply with relevant conservation and management measures of international RFMOs. It requests the fully utilization of sharks, including the meat, skin, fin and vertebra. The NPOA-Sharks has been used as the guidance for our conservation measures on sharks. Furthermore, scholars and experts continued to deliberate the NPOA-Sharks, and it will be renewed if necessary.

II. The regulations on sharks conservation and management:

In accordance with the Resolution C-05-03, we have enacted regulations to manage shark fishery since 2006. We have further revised these regulations timely, and a dramatic change regarding the handling of shark fins had been made in 2020 following the adoption of WCPFC the new shark measure (WCPFC CMM2019-04). The latest revision requires fishing vessels to comply with the following measures:

- (1) In accordance with C-11-10, fishing vessels are prohibited from targeting, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, selling of oceanic whitetip sharks.
- (2) In accordance with C-16-06, for longline vessel fishing in the IATTC Convention Area, the catch amount of silky sharks shall not exceed 20% of its total catch amount of the same fishing trip. Furthermore, for those using hooks at a depth shallower than 100 meters, the number of silky sharks which are less than 100 centimeters in length shall not exceed 20% of the total number of silky sharks caught during the same trip.
- (3) We adopted the Regulation to require our fishing vessels to fully utilize the shark catch, which shall not be discarded except the head, guts and skins.
- (4) To comply with Conservation and Management Measure of WCPFC, except for fishing vessels of seasonal sharks group, any tuna longline fishing vessel shall not use shark lines.

- (5) With regard to the handling of shark fins,
- A. For any tuna longline fishing vessel employing ice chilling method to preserve its sharks catches, shark fins shall not be fully cut off and shall be naturally attached to the carcasses.
 - B. For any tuna longline or tuna purse seine fishing vessel, shark fins shall be naturally attached or tied to carcasses. The fins and carcass that are tied together shall be of the same shark. Notwithstanding such a provision, small scale longliners may alternatively process shark catches by:
 - (1) Storing shark carcass and its corresponding fins in the same bag, or
 - (2) Attaching identical numbered tags to each shark carcass and its corresponding fins and binding all the fins from the same carcass together or storing them in the same bag. Both the carcasses and fins shall be stored in the same hold.
- (6) In order to strengthen the management and conservation of shark resources, we have adopted Regulations on Import of Shark Fins since June 2012. Under this regulation, shark-fin import will be allowed only if those shark-fin was caught by vessel listed on RFMOs' authorized lists and also the flag state of fishing vessels was not been imposed sanction by RFMOs.

III. The Research on Sharks:

In 2022, we have supported scholars to conduct research on sharks. Those studies focused on studies of the stock status of sharks in the three Oceans.

IV. Data Collection and Submission

(1) Catch of sharks by species in the EPO during 2021:

Species	Blue shark	Silky shark	Shortfin mako shark	Longfin mako shark	Oceanic whitetip shark**	Pelagic thresher shark
Catch	712	37	91	19.5	0	4
Species	Bigeye thresher shark	Smooth hammerhead shark	Scalloped hammerhead shark	Other sharks	Total	
Catch	86	7	0	1	957.5	

unit: M.T.

* Please be advised that the data of 2022 we provided are still preliminary.

**All catches of Oceanic whitetip shark had been discarded or released.

(2) Effort by gear type:

Please note that all sharks catch in EPO of Chinese Taipei flagged fishing vessel are

by-catch.

(3) Trade of sharks during 2022:

We imported 4,780 metric tons of sharks and exported 10,144 metric tons of sharks during 2022.



行政院農業委員會漁業署

FISHERIES AGENCY

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April 28, 2022

Ref.: IA-22-06

Ambassador Jean-Francois Pulvenis
Acting Director
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission
8901 La Jolla Shores Drive
La Jolla, CA 92037-1508
USA

Dear Mr. Pulvenis,

In accordance with Paragraph 11 of Resolution C-05-03, I am writing to submit you the annual report of Chinese Taipei for 2021.

Sincerely yours,

Chi-Chao Liu
Chinese Taipei Commissioner to the IATTC

Encl.

Annual Report of Implementation of IATTC Resolution C-05-03 in 2021

**Chinese Taipei
2022/04/28**

We summarily illustrate the measures taken to implement the Resolution C-05-03 in 2021 as follows.

I. The National Plan of Action on Sharks (NPOA – Sharks)

In line with the request of the FAO IPOA-Sharks, we drafted the framework of our NPOA-Sharks earlier back in 2002. After deliberation with scholars and experts, the NPOA was proclaimed on 5 May 2006. In the NPOA-Sharks, finning activity is strictly prohibited, and the ratio between the weight of fins and the weight of carcasses shall not be over 5% in order to comply with relevant conservation and management measures of international RFMOs. It requests the fully utilization of sharks, including the meat, skin, fin and vertebra. The NPOA-Sharks has been used as the guidance for our conservation measures on sharks. Furthermore, scholars and experts continued to deliberate the NPOA-Sharks, and it will be renewed if necessary.

II. The regulations on sharks conservation and management:

In accordance with the Resolution C-05-03, we have enacted regulations to manage shark fishery since 2006. We have further revised these regulations timely, and a dramatic change regarding the handling of shark fins had been made in 2020 following the adoption of WCPFC the new shark measure (WCPFC CMM2019-04). The latest revision requires fishing vessels to comply with the following measures:

- (1) In accordance with C-11-10, fishing vessels are prohibited from targeting, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, selling of oceanic whitetip sharks.
- (2) In accordance with C-16-06, for longline vessel fishing in the IATTC Convention Area, the catch amount of silky sharks shall not exceed 20% of its total catch amount of the same fishing trip. Furthermore, for those using hooks at a depth shallower than 100 meters, the number of silky sharks which are less than 100 centimeters in length shall not exceed 20% of the total number of silky sharks caught during the same trip.
- (3) We adopted the Regulation to require our fishing vessels to fully utilize the shark catch, which shall not be discarded except the head, guts and skins.
- (4) To comply with Conservation and Management Measure of WCPFC, except for fishing vessels of seasonal sharks group, any tuna longline fishing vessel shall not use shark lines.

- (5) With regard to the handling of shark fins,
- A. For any tuna longline fishing vessel employing ice chilling method to preserve its sharks catches, shark fins shall not be fully cut off and shall be naturally attached to the carcasses.
 - B. For any tuna longline or tuna purse seine fishing vessel, shark fins shall be naturally attached or tied to carcasses. The fins and carcass that are tied together shall be of the same shark. Notwithstanding such a provision, small scale longliners may alternatively process shark catches by:
 - (1) Storing shark carcass and its corresponding fins in the same bag, or
 - (2) Attaching identical numbered tags to each shark carcass and its corresponding fins and binding all the fins from the same carcass together or storing them in the same bag. Both the carcasses and fins shall be stored in the same hold.
- (6) In order to strengthen the management and conservation of shark resources, we have adopted Regulations on Import of Shark Fins since June 2012. Under this regulation, shark-fin import will be allowed only if those shark-fin was caught by vessel listed on RFMOs' authorized lists and also the flag state of fishing vessels was not been imposed sanction by RFMOs.

III. The Research on Sharks:

In 2021, we have supported scholars to conduct research on sharks. Those studies focused on studies of the stock status of sharks in the three Oceans.

IV. Data Collection and Submission

(1) Catch of sharks by species in the EPO during 2021:

Species	Blue shark	Silky shark	Shortfin mako shark	Longfin mako shark	Oceanic whitetip shark**	Pelagic thresher shark
Catch	581	12	67	1	0	1
Species	Bigeye thresher shark	Smooth hammerhead shark	Scalloped hammerhead shark	Other sharks	Total	
Catch	2	38	0	1	703	

unit: M.T.

* Please be advised that the data of 2021 we provided are still preliminary.

**All catches of Oceanic whitetip shark had been discarded or released.

(2) Effort by gear type:

Please note that all sharks catch in EPO of Chinese Taipei flagged fishing vessel are

by-catch.

(3) Trade of sharks during 2021:

We imported 6,614 metric tons of sharks and exported 11,561 metric tons of sharks during 2021.

Annual Report of Implementation of IATTC Resolution C-05-03 in 2020

**Chinese Taipei
2021/04/30**

We summarily illustrate the measures taken to implement the Resolution C-05-03 in 2020 as follows.

I. The National Plan of Action on Sharks (NPOA – Sharks)

In line with the request of the FAO IPOA-Sharks, we drafted the framework of our NPOA-Sharks earlier back in 2002. After deliberation with scholars and experts, the NPOA was proclaimed on 5 May 2006. In the NPOA-Sharks, finning activity is strictly prohibited, and the ratio between the weight of fins and the weight of carcasses shall not be over 5% in order to comply with relevant conservation and management measures of international RFMOs. It requests the fully utilization of sharks, including the meat, skin, fin and vertebra. The NPOA-Sharks has been used as the guidance for our conservation measures on sharks. Furthermore, scholars and experts continued to deliberate the NPOA-Sharks, and it will be renewed if necessary.

II. The regulations on sharks conservation and management:

In accordance with the Resolution C-05-03, we have enacted regulations to manage shark fishery since 2006. We have further revised these regulations timely, and a dramatic change regarding the handling of shark fins had been made last year following the adoption of WCPFC the new shark measure (WCPFC CMM2019-04). The latest revision of 2020 requires fishing vessels to comply with the following measures:

- (1) In accordance with C-11-10, fishing vessels are prohibited from targeting, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, selling of oceanic whitetip sharks.
- (2) In accordance with C-16-06, for longline vessel fishing in the IATTC Convention Area, the catch amount of silky sharks shall not exceed 20% of its total catch amount of the same fishing trip. Furthermore, for those using hooks at a depth shallower than 100 meters, the number of silky sharks which are less than 100 centimeters in length shall not exceed 20% of the total number of silky sharks caught during the same trip.
- (3) We adopted the Regulation to require our fishing vessels to fully utilize the shark catch, which shall not be discarded except the head, guts and skins.
- (4) To comply with Conservation and Management Measure of WCPFC, except for fishing vessels of seasonal sharks group, any tuna longline fishing vessel shall not use shark lines.

- (5) With regard to the handling of shark fins,
- A. For any tuna longline fishing vessel employing ice chilling method to preserve its sharks catches, shark fins shall not be fully cut off and shall be naturally attached to the carcasses.
 - B. For any tuna longline or tuna purse seine fishing vessel, shark fins shall be naturally attached or tied to carcasses. The fins and carcass that are tied together shall be of the same shark. Notwithstanding such a provision, small scale longliners may alternatively process shark catches by:
 - (1) Storing shark carcass and its corresponding fins in the same bag, or
 - (2) Attaching identical numbered tags to each shark carcass and its corresponding fins and binding all the fins from the same carcass together or storing them in the same bag. Both the carcasses and fins shall be stored in the same hold.
- (6) In order to strengthen the management and conservation of shark resources, we have adopted Regulations on Import of Shark Fins since June 2012. Under this regulation, shark-fin import will be allowed only if those shark-fin was caught by vessel listed on RFMOs’ authorized lists and also the flag state of fishing vessels was not been imposed sanction by RFMOs.

III. The Research on Sharks:

In 2020, we have supported scholars to conduct research on sharks. Those studies focused on (1) Studies of the stock status of sharks in the Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean (2) Stock status, fishery resources and non-detriment findings (NDFs) assessment of sharks in the Indian Ocean.

IV. Data Collection and Submission

(1) Catch of sharks by species in the EPO during 2020:

Species	Blue shark	Silky shark	Shortfin mako shark	Longfin mako shark	Oceanic whitetip shark**	Pelagic thresher shark
Catch	1,366	26	115	4	0	1
Species	Bigeye thresher shark	Smooth hammerhead shark	Scalloped hammerhead shark	Other sharks	Total	
Catch	17	35	1	3	1,568	

unit: M.T.

* Please be advised that the data of 2020 we provided are still preliminary.

**All catches of Oceanic whitetip shark had been discarded or released.

(2) Effort by gear type:

Please note that all sharks catch in EPO of Chinese Taipei flagged fishing vessel are by-catch.

(3) Trade of sharks during 2020:

We imported 7,969 metric tons of sharks and exported 9,566 metric tons of sharks during 2020.



行政院農業委員會漁業署

FISHERIES AGENCY

Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan

No.2, Chao-chow St. TAIPEI, TAIWAN

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May 1, 2020
Ref.: IA-20-10

Dr. Guillermo A. Compeán
Director
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission
Scripps Institute of Oceanography
8901 La Jolla Shore Drive
La Jolla, CA 92037-1508

Dear Dr. Compeán,

In accordance with Paragraph 11 of Resolution C-05-03, I am writing to submit you the annual report of Chinese Taipei in 2019.

Sincerely yours,

Ding-Rong Lin
Director
Deep Sea Fisheries Division

Encl.

Annual Report of Implementation of IATTC Resolution C-05-03 in 2019

**Chinese Taipei
2020/04/30**

We summarily illustrate the measures taken to implement the Resolution C-05-03 in 2019 as follows.

I. The National Plan of Action on Sharks (NPOA – Sharks)

In line with the request of the FAO IPOA-Sharks, we drafted the framework of our NPOA-Sharks earlier back in 2002. After deliberation with scholars and experts, the NPOA was proclaimed on 5 May 2006. In the NPOA-Sharks, finning activity is strictly prohibited, and the ratio between the weight of fins and the weight of carcasses shall not be over 5% in order to comply with relevant conservation and management measures of international RFMOs. It requests the fully utilization of sharks, including the meat, skin, fin and vertebra. The NPOA-Sharks has been used as the guidance for our conservation measures on sharks. Furthermore, scholars and experts continued to deliberate the NPOA-Sharks, and it will be renewed if necessary.

II. The regulations on sharks conservation and management:

In accordance with the Resolution C-05-03, we have enacted regulations to manage shark fishery since 2006. We have further revised these regulations timely, and the latest revision of 2019 requires fishing vessels to comply with the following measures:

- (1) Vessels shall transship and unload shark fin and carcasses together. Up to the first point of landing, the ratio of fin-to-whole body weight of sharks shall be not over 5%.
- (2) In accordance with C-11-10, fishing vessels are prohibited from targeting, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, selling of oceanic whitetip sharks.
- (3) In accordance with C-16-06, for longline vessel fishing in the IATTC Convention Area, the catch amount of silky sharks shall not exceed 20% of its total catch amount of the same fishing trip. Furthermore, for those using hooks at a depth shallower than 100 meters, the number of silky sharks which are less than 100 centimeters in length shall not exceed 20% of the total number of silky sharks caught during the same trip.

- (4) We adopted the Regulation to require our fishing vessels to fully utilize the shark catch, which shall not be discarded except the head, guts and skins.
- (5) To comply with Conservation and Management Measure of WCPFC, except for fishing vessels of seasonal sharks group, any tuna longline fishing vessel shall not use shark lines.
- (6) To further conserve shark resources, we adopted the Regulation as follows:
 - A. For any longline fishing vessel of 100 GT and above employing freezing method to preserve its sharks catches and transporting such sharks catches to land in a domestic port, shark fins shall be naturally attached.
 - B. For any longline fishing vessel less than 100 GT employing freezing method to preserve its sharks catches and transporting such sharks catches to land in a domestic port, the fins shall be naturally attached or alternatively the dorsal fins and pectoral fins shall be tied to the corresponding carcass, while the caudal fins may be stored separately. The caudal fins and carcasses shall be transshipped or landed concurrently in the same shipment, and the number of caudal fins shall be consistent with that of carcasses.
- (7) In order to strengthen the management and conservation of shark resources, we have adopted Regulations on Import of Shark Fins since June 2012. Under this regulation, shark-fin import will be allowed only if those shark-fin was caught by vessel listed on RFMOs' authorized lists and also the flag state of fishing vessels was not been imposed sanction by RFMOs.

III. The Research on Sharks:

In 2019, we have supported scholars to conduct research on sharks. Those studies focused on (1) Investigation the stock status of sharks in the Atlantic Ocean and temperate tuna in North Atlantic Ocean (2) Studies of shark by-catch, abundance index and non-detriment findings (NDFs) in the Indian Ocean (3) Stock status and NDF assessment of sharks in the Pacific Ocean.

IV. Data Collection and Submission

(1) Catch of sharks by species in the EPO during 2018:

Species	Blue shark	Silky shark	Shortfin mako shark	Longfin mako shark	Oceanic whitetip shark**	Pelagic thresher shark
Catch	1,051	16	113	3	0	1
Species	Bigeye thresher shark	Smooth hammerhead shark	Scalloped hammerhead shark	Other sharks	Total	
Catch	17	22	0	3	1,226	

unit: M.T.

* Please be advised that the data of 2019 we provided are still preliminary.

**All catches of Oceanic whitetip shark had been discarded or released.

(2) Effort by gear type:

Please note that all sharks catch in EPO of Chinese Taipei flagged fishing vessel are by-catch.

(3) Trade of sharks during 2018:

We imported 7,726 metric tons of sharks and exported 12,025 metric tons of sharks during 2019.



行政院農業委員會漁業署

FISHERIES AGENCY

Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan

No.2, Chao-chow St. TAIPEI, TAIWAN

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April 30, 2019

Ref.: IA-19-06

Dr. Guillermo A. Compeán
Director
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission
Scripps Institute of Oceanography
8901 La Jolla Shore Drive
La Jolla, CA 92037-1508

Dear Dr. Compeán,

In accordance with Paragraph 11 of Resolution C-05-03, I am writing to submit you the annual report of Chinese Taipei in 2018.

Sincerely yours,

Wang mao-chen

for

Ding-Rong Lin
Director
Deep Sea Fisheries Division

Encl. ...

Annual Report of Implementation of IATTC Resolution C-05-03 in 2018

**Chinese Taipei
2019/04/30**

We summarily illustrate the measures taken to implement the Resolution C-05-03 in 2018 as follows.

I. The National Plan of Action on Sharks (NPOA – Sharks)

In line with the request of the FAO IPOA-Sharks, we drafted the framework of our NPOA-Sharks earlier back in 2002. After deliberation with scholars and experts, the NPOA was proclaimed on 5 May 2006. In the NPOA-Sharks, finning activity is strictly prohibited, and the ratio between the weight of fins and the weight of carcasses shall not be over 5% in order to comply with relevant conservation and management measures of international RFMOs. It requests the fully utilization of sharks, including the meat, skin, fin and vertebra. The NPOA-Sharks has been used as the guidance for our conservation measures on sharks. Furthermore, scholars and experts continued to deliberate the NPOA-Sharks, and it will be renewed if necessary.

II. The regulations on sharks conservation and management:

In accordance with the Resolution C-05-03, we have enacted regulations to manage shark fishery since 2006. We have further revised these regulations timely, and the latest revision of 2018 requires fishing vessels to comply with the following measures:

- (1) Vessels shall transship and unload shark fin and carcasses together. Up to the first point of landing, the ratio of fin-to-whole body weight of sharks shall be not over 5%.
- (2) In accordance with C-11-10, fishing vessels are prohibited from targeting, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, selling of oceanic whitetip sharks.
- (3) In accordance with C-16-06, for longline vessel fishing in the IATTC Convention Area, the catch amount of silky sharks shall not exceed 20% of its total catch amount of the same fishing trip. Furthermore, for those using hooks at a depth shallower than 100 meters, the number of silky sharks which are less than 100 centimeters in length shall not exceed 20% of the total number of silky sharks caught during the same trip.

- (4) We adopted the Regulation to require our fishing vessels to fully utilize the shark catch, which shall not be discarded except the head, guts and skins.
- (5) To comply with Conservation and Management Measure of WCPFC, except for fishing vessels of seasonal sharks group, any tuna longline fishing vessel shall not use shark lines.
- (6) To further conserve shark resources, we adopted the Regulation as follows:
 - A. For any longline fishing vessel of 100 GT and above employing freezing method to preserve its sharks catches and transporting such sharks catches to land in a domestic port, shark fins shall be naturally attached.
 - B. For any longline fishing vessel less than 100 GT employing freezing method to preserve its sharks catches and transporting such sharks catches to land in a domestic port, the fins shall be naturally attached or alternatively the dorsal fins and pectoral fins shall be tied to the corresponding carcass, while the caudal fins may be stored separately. The caudal fins and carcasses shall be transshipped or landed concurrently in the same shipment, and the number of caudal fins shall be consistent with that of carcasses.
- (7) In order to strengthen the management and conservation of shark resources, we have adopted Regulations on Import of Shark Fins since June 2012. Under this regulation, shark-fin import will be allowed only if those shark-fin was caught by vessel listed on RFMOs' authorized lists and also the flag state of fishing vessels was not been imposed sanction by RFMOs.

III. The Research on Sharks:

In 2018, we have supported scholars to conduct research on sharks. Those studies focused on (1) Investigation the stock status of sharks in the Atlantic Ocean and temperate tuna in North Atlantic Ocean (2) Studies of shark by-catch, abundance index and non-detriment findings (NDFs) in the Indian Ocean (3) Investigation of shark species and resources in the Pacific Ocean.

IV. Data Collection and Submission

(1) Catch of sharks by species in the EPO during 2018:

Species	Blue shark	Silky shark	Shortfin mako shark	Longfin mako shark	Oceanic whitetip shark**	Pelagic thresher shark
Catch	964	0	82	7	0	4
Species	Bigeye thresher shark	Smooth hammerhead shark	Scalloped hammerhead shark	Other sharks	Total	
Catch	32	6	0	2	1097	

unit: M.T.

* Please be advised that the data of 2018 we provided are still preliminary.

**All catches of Oceanic whitetip shark had been discarded or released.

(2) Effort by gear type:

Please note that all sharks catch in EPO of Chinese Taipei flagged fishing vessel are by-catch.

(3) Trade of sharks during 2018:

We imported 7,437 metric tons of sharks and exported 10,722 metric tons of sharks during 2018.



行政院農業委員會漁業署

FISHERIES AGENCY

Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan

No.2, Chao-chow St. TAIPEI, TAIWAN

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May 1, 2018

Ref.: IA-18-07

Dr. Guillermo A. Compeán
Director
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission
Scripps Institute of Oceanography
8901 La Jolla Shore Drive
La Jolla, CA 92037-1508

Dear Dr. Compeán,

In accordance with Paragraph 11 of Resolution C-05-03, I am writing to submit you the annual report of Chinese Taipei in 2017.

Sincerely yours,

Wang mao-chen
for

Ding-Rong Lin
Director
Deep Sea Fisheries Division

Encl.

Annual Report of Implementation of IATTC Resolution C-05-03 in 2017

**Chinese Taipei
2018/05/01**

We summarily illustrate the measures taken to implement the Resolution C-05-03 in 2017 as follows.

I. The National Plan of Action on Sharks (NPOA – Sharks)

In line with the request of the FAO IPOA-Sharks, we drafted the framework of our NPOA-Sharks earlier back in 2002. After deliberation with scholars and experts, the NPOA was proclaimed on 5 May 2006. In the NPOA-Sharks, finning activity is strictly prohibited, and the ratio between the weight of fins and the weight of carcasses shall not be over 5% in order to comply with relevant conservation and management measures of international RFMOs. It requests the fully utilization of sharks, including the meat, skin, fin and vertebra. The NPOA-Sharks has been used as the guidance for our conservation measures on sharks. Furthermore, scholars and experts continued to deliberate the NPOA-Sharks, and it will be renewed if necessary.

II. The regulations on sharks conservation and management:

In accordance with the Resolution C-05-03, we have enacted regulations to manage shark fishery since 2006. We have further revised these regulations timely, and the latest revision of 2017 requires fishing vessels to comply with the following measures:

- (1) Vessels shall transship and unload shark fin and carcasses together. Up to the first point of landing, the ratio of fin-to-whole body weight of sharks shall be not over 5%.
- (2) In accordance with C-11-10, fishing vessels are prohibited from targeting, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, selling of oceanic whitetip sharks.
- (3) In accordance with C-16-06, for longline vessel fishing in the IATTC Convention Area, the catch amount of silky sharks shall not exceed 20% of its total catch amount of the same fishing trip. Furthermore, for those using hooks at a depth shallower than 100 meters, the number of silky sharks which are less than 100 centimeters in length shall not exceed 20% of the total number of silky sharks caught during the same trip.

- (4) We adopted the Regulation to require our fishing vessels to fully utilize the shark catch, which shall not be discarded except the head, guts and skins.
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- (7) In order to strengthen the management and conservation of shark resources, we have adopted Regulations on Import of Shark Fins since June 2012. Under this regulation, shark-fin import will allowed only if those shark-fin was caught by vessel listed on RFMOs' authorized lists and also the flag state of fishing vessels was not been imposed sanction by RFMOs.

III. The Research on Sharks:

In 2017, we have supported scholars to conduct research on sharks. Those studies focused on (1) Studies of shark by-catch, abundance index and non-detriment findings in the Atlantic and Indian oceans (2) Studies of shark by-catch, abundance index and non-detriment findings in the Pacific Ocean (3) Rapid and on-site identification of shark species by insulated isothermal PCR.

IV. Data Collection and Submission

(1) Catch of sharks by species in the EPO during 2017:

Year	Blue shark	Silky shark	Shortfin mako shark	Longfin mako shark	Oceanic whitetip shark**	Pelagic thresher shark
2017*	1088	9	82	14	0	7
Year	Bigeye	Smooth	Scalloped	Other	Total	

	thresher shark	hammerhead shark	hammerhead shark	sharks	
2016*	64	20	0	71	1355

unit: M.T.

* Please be advised that the data of 2017 we provided are still preliminary.

**All catches of Oceanic whitetip shark had been discarded or released.

(2) Effort by gear type:

Please note that all sharks catch in EPO of Chinese Taipei flagged fishing vessel are by-catch.

(3) Trade of sharks during 2017:

We imported 6,829 metric tons of sharks and exported 12,147 metric tons of sharks during 2017.