

Report on Resolution C-11-02 to mitigate the impact on seabirds of fishing for species covered by the IATTC

**Chinese Taipei
August 2018**

Introduction

In accordance with C-11-02, Resolution to mitigate the impact on seabirds of fishing for species covered by the IATTC, CPCs shall report to the Commission on their implementation of the IPOA-Seabirds, including, as appropriate, the status of their National Plans of Action for Reducing Incidental Catches of Seabirds in longline Fisheries. Furthermore, each CPC shall also include in its annual reports for subsequent years any changes it has made to its required mitigation measures or technical specifications for those measures. This report is finished in accordance with the said Resolution.

Implementation of the IPOA-Seabirds

In response to the International Plan of Action-Seabirds (IPOA-Seabirds) adopted by the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, the government announced the first edition of the National Plan of Action-Seabirds (NPOA-Seabirds) in 2006, formulated related work plans, and updated this plan in 2014 to achieve the goal of the conservation of seabirds.

The latest NPOA-Seabirds of Chinese Taipei has been reported to IATTC by the letter (Ref.: IA-14-10) dated August 12, 2014.

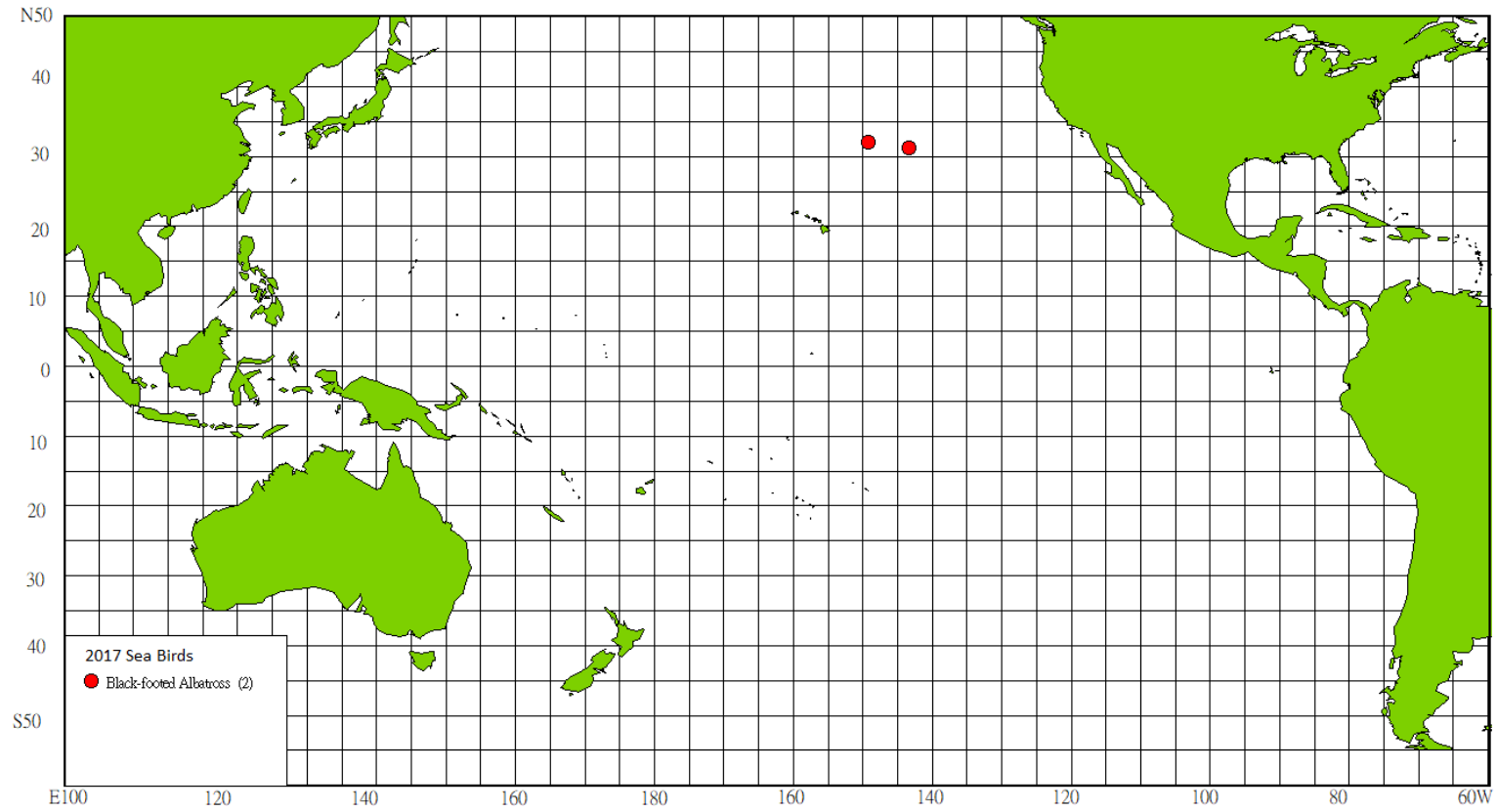
Mitigation measures taken by Chinese Taipei

In accordance with the requirements of IATTC C-11-02 and our domestic regulations, tuna longline vessels (TLVs) operating south of 30°S, north of 23°N, between 2°N and 15°S, along the shoreline west to 95°W, 15°S to 30°S, and along the shoreline west to 85°W in the IATTC Convention area should use two different mitigation techniques. One technique is the use of bird-scaring line and the other one could be night setting, branch line weighting, the management of discarded offal, or the use of line setters. These mitigation measures should be conducted in accordance with the IATTC resolutions.

Interactions with seabirds

During 2017, observers had observed for 1,484 days in the EPO, and the total fishing days is 14,254 days. The observer records show that 2 Black-footed Albatrosses were caught incidentally and were discarded dead.

Attachment: Distribution of the caught sea birds in EPO



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Interactions with seabirds

During 2016, observers had observed for 875 days in the EPO, and the total fishing days is 11,815 days. The observer records are as follows:

Date	Lon	Lat	Species Code	Common Name	Release Status
09-May-16	-148.21	-33.29	DIX	Wandering Albatross	Dead
06-Dec-16	-148.56	34.5	DKN	Black-footed Albatross	Dead
25-Nov-16	-149.43	32.55	DIZ	Laysan Albatross	Dead
26-Nov-16	-148.38	32.4	DIZ	Laysan Albatross	Dead
22-Sep-16	-131.53	-31.23	DQS	Antipodean Albatross	Dead
18-Sep-16	-130.58	-29.49	DIC	Grey Headed Albatross	Dead
17-Sep-16	-130.58	-29.3	DIM	Black-Browed Albatross	Dead
09-May-16	-148.21	-33.29	TQW	Campbell Albatross	Dead
03-Sep-16	-130.26	-29.34	PRO	White-chinned Petrel	Dead
29-Aug-16	-130.38	-29.37	PRO	White-chinned Petrel	Dead
05-Sep-16	-130.12	-29.32	PRO	White-chinned Petrel	Dead
08-Sep-16	-130.29	-29.33	PRO	White-chinned Petrel	Dead
20-Sep-16	-130.55	-29.03	PRO	White-chinned Petrel	Dead
19-Sep-16	-130.59	-29.56	PRO	White-chinned Petrel	Dead
01-Oct-16	-133.06	-31.12	PRO	White-chinned Petrel	Dead
04-Oct-16	-130.35	-30.15	PRO	White-chinned Petrel	Dead
08-Oct-16	-128.38	-31.55	PRO	White-chinned Petrel	Dead
09-Sep-16	-133.29	-29.28	PCI	Grey Petrel	Dead
17-Dec-16	-149.29	-2.51	FRM	Great Frigatebird	Dead
30-Sep-16	-146.42	-10.57	FRM	Great Frigatebird	Dead

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