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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Blue shark</th>
<th>Silky shark</th>
<th>Shortfin mako shark</th>
<th>Longfin mako shark</th>
<th>Oceanic whitetip shark**</th>
<th>Pelagic thresher shark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Catch</td>
<td>1,366</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Bigeye thresher shark</th>
<th>Smooth hammerhead shark</th>
<th>Scalloped hammerhead shark</th>
<th>Other sharks</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Catch</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,568</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Blue shark</th>
<th>Silky shark</th>
<th>Shortfin mako shark</th>
<th>Longfin mako shark</th>
<th>Oceanic whitetip shark**</th>
<th>Pelagic thresher shark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Catch</td>
<td>1,051</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Bigeye thresher shark</td>
<td>Smooth hammerhead shark</td>
<td>Scalloped hammerhead shark</td>
<td>Other sharks</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catch</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,226</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 shark 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.
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,

[Signature]

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.
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.

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.

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.

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Blue shark</th>
<th>Silky shark</th>
<th>Shortfin mako shark</th>
<th>Longfin mako shark</th>
<th>Oceanic whitetip shark**</th>
<th>Pelagic thresher shark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Catch</td>
<td>964</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Bigeye thresher shark</td>
<td>Smooth hammerhead shark</td>
<td>Scalloped hammerhead shark</td>
<td>Other sharks</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catch</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1097</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 shark 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.
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-chon

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.

(5) 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.

(6) To comply with Conservation and Management Measure of WCPFC, tuna longline fishing vessel shall not use shark lines.

(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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Blue shark</th>
<th>Silky shark</th>
<th>Shortfin mako shark</th>
<th>Longfin mako shark</th>
<th>Oceanic whitetip shark**</th>
<th>Pelagic thresher shark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>1088</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Bigeye</td>
<td>Smooth</td>
<td>Scalloped</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Blue shark</th>
<th>Silky shark</th>
<th>Shortfin mako shark</th>
<th>Longfin mako shark</th>
<th>Oceanic whitetip shark**</th>
<th>Pelagic thresher shark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>1088</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Bigeye</td>
<td>Smooth</td>
<td>Scalloped</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>thresher shark</th>
<th>hammerhead shark</th>
<th>hammerhead shark</th>
<th>sharks</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016*</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>1355</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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.