



行政院農業委員會漁業署

FISHERIES AGENCY

Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan

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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.
- (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:

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.