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

Dear Dr. Franco,

As per Resolution C-19-04 “Resolution to Mitigate Impacts on Sea Turtles”, I am writing to submit the annual report of sea turtles of Chinese Taipei in 2022.

With regard to paragraph 4.a. i and iii of the said Resolution, we would like to report that there is no change to Taiwan’s laws, regulations, and other instruments in place in that regard. The domestic regulation has been promulgated to require that any tuna longline fishing vessel operating in the Pacific Ocean and fishing with the majority of hooks at a depth shallower than 100 meters, should use the following mitigations measures:

1. Large circle hooks shall be used; or
2. Fishes except for Cephalopods species shall be used as baits.

As for the paragraph 4.a. ii of the said Resolution, the required minimum data of the observed sea turtle interactions will be covered in the observer data that we’re going to submit to the Secretariat this year.

Kind regards,

Chi-Chiao Liu
Chinese Taipei Commissioner to the IATTC
June 30, 2022
Ref.: IA-22-10

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,

As per Resolution C-19-04 “Resolution to Mitigate Impacts on Sea Turtles”, I am writing to submit the annual report of sea turtles of Chinese Taipei in 2021.

With regard to paragraph 4.a. i and iii of the said Resolution, we would like to report that there hasn’t been many changes to laws, regulations, and other instruments in place in that regard. The only changes that had been made comparing to what we have reported before is that, domestic regulation has been promulgated to require that any tuna longline fishing vessel operating in the Pacific Ocean and fishing with the majority of hooks at a depth shallower than 100 meters, should use the following mitigations measures:

1. Large circle hooks shall be used; or
2. Fishes except for Cephalopods species shall be used as baits.

As for the paragraph 4.a. ii of the said Resolution, the required minimum data of the observed sea turtle interactions have all been covered in the observer data that we submitted to the Secretariat every year.

Kind regards,

Ming-Fen Wu
for Chi-Chao Liu
Chinese Taipei Commissioner to the IATTC
Introduction

IATTC adopted the Resolution C-19-04 “Resolution to Mitigate Impacts on Sea Turtles” on the occasion of its 94th Meeting, which replaced the Resolution C-07-03 “Resolution to Mitigate the Impact of Tuna Fishing Vessels on Sea Turtles” on the date of January 1st, 2021 when it entered into force.

It is stipulated in paragraph 4 of C-19-04 that CPCs shall report to the Director annually, by June 30 (beginning in 2022), the information in that paragraph in a standardized format, which we understand as the provision of relevant information in a new format will begin in 2022. In this regard, the Chinese Taipei is submitting the information relevant to the progress of implementation of the FAO Guidelines, and interactions with sea turtles in accordance with C-07-03.

Implementation of the IPOA-Sea turtles

1. Fishermen of fishing vessels are required to bring aboard, if practicable, any captured sea turtle that is comatose or inactive as soon as possible and foster recovery, including resuscitation, before returning it to the sea.
2. Fishing vessels are required to have sea turtle release devices on board, such as dip net, de-hooker and line cutters, during the fishing trips, for appropriate release of incidentally caught sea turtles.
3. Any sea turtle incidentally caught by any catching vessel shall be released or discarded and duly recorded on logbooks. Furthermore, we also collect by-catch information of sea turtle through the observer programme.
4. Since 2010, tuna longline fishing vessels that target for swordfish in a shallowest manner (the proportion of swordfish to total catches is over 40% per month) have been required to use circle hooks for reducing bycatch rate of sea turtle.
5. To prevent harming sea turtles, any fishing vessel shall not dispose any type of plastic trash at sea.

Interactions with sea turtles
It is estimated that observer coverage rate in 2020 for our longline fleets operating in IATTC Convention area is 8.30% of effective days fishing. However, due to the impact of COVID-19 pandemic this year, the retrieval of the complete observer data for 2020 has been delayed. The current observer coverage rate in terms of data retrieved is 3.61% with 543 fishing days being observered. According to those observer records, the bycatch number and the status of those turtles are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Bycatch number</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Green turtle</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>alive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green turtle</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>dead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leatherback turtle</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>alive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leatherback turtle</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine turtles nei</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>alive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olive ridley turtle</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>dead</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Please be advised these data are still preliminary.

Attachment: Sea turtles bycatch distribution in EPO in 2020
Introduction

IATTC adopted the Resolution C-19-04 “Resolution to Mitigate Impacts on Sea Turtles” on the occasion of its 94th Meeting, which replaced the Resolution C-07-03 “Resolution to Mitigate the Impact of Tuna Fishing Vessels on Sea Turtles” on the date of January 1st, 2021 when it entered into force.

It is stipulated in paragraph 4 of C-19-04 that CPCs shall report to the Director annually, by June 30 (beginning in 2022), the information in that paragraph in a standardized format, which we understand as the provision of relevant information in a new format will begin in 2022. In this regard, the Chinese Taipei is submitting the information relevant to the progress of implementation of the FAO Guidelines, and interactions with sea turtles in accordance with C-07-03.

Implementation of the IPOA-Sea turtles

1. Fishermen of fishing vessels are required to bring aboard, if practicable, any captured sea turtle that is comatose or inactive as soon as possible and foster recovery, including resuscitation, before returning it to the sea.
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3. Any sea turtle incidentally caught by any catching vessel shall be released or discarded and duly recorded on logbooks. Furthermore, we also collect by-catch information of sea turtle through the observer programme.
4. Since 2010, tuna longline fishing vessels that target for swordfish in a shallowest manner (the proportion of swordfish to total catches is over 40% per month) have been required to use circle hooks for reducing bycatch rate of sea turtle.
5. To prevent harming sea turtles, any fishing vessel shall not dispose any type of plastic trash at sea.

Interactions with sea turtles
It is estimated that observer coverage rate in 2020 for our longline fleets operating in IATTC Convention area is 8.30% of effective days fishing. However, due to the impact of COVID-19 pandemic this year, the retrieval of the complete observer data for 2020 has been delayed. The current observer coverage rate in terms of data retrieved is 3.61% with 543 fishing days being observered. According to those observer records, the bycatch number and the status of those turtles are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Bycatch number</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Green turtle</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>alive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green turtle</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>dead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leatherback turtle</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>alive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine turtles nei</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olive ridley turtle</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>alive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>dead</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Please be advised these data are still preliminary.

Attachment: Sea turtles bycatch distribution in EPO in 2020

Chinese Taipei
June 2020

Introduction

This report is written in accordance with paragraph 2 of the Resolution C-07-03 “The Resolution to Mitigate the Impact of Tuna Fishing Vessels on Sea Turtles”, which stipulates that “Beginning in 2008, report to the IATTC annually by 30 June on the progress of implementation of the FAO Guidelines, including information collected on interactions with sea turtles in fisheries managed under the Convention.”

Implementation of the IPOA-Sea turtles

1. Fishermen of fishing vessels are required to bring aboard, if practicable, any captured sea turtle that is comatose or inactive as soon as possible and foster recovery, including resuscitation, before returning it to the sea.
2. Fishing vessels are required to have sea turtle release devices on board, including dip net, de-hooker and line cutters, during the fishing trips, for appropriate release of incidentally caught sea turtles.
3. Any sea turtle incidentally caught by any fishing vessel shall be released or discarded, and the number(s) shall be duly recorded on the E-logbook system. Furthermore, we also collect bycatch information of sea turtle through the observer program.
4. Tuna longline fishing vessels fishing in a shallowest manner (those in which the majority of hooks fish at depth shallower than 100 meters) have been required to use circle hooks or whole fin-fish baits to reduce bycatch rate of sea turtle.
5. To prevent harming sea turtles, any fishing vessel shall not dispose any type of plastic trash at sea.

Interactions with sea turtles

It is estimated that observer coverage rate in 2019 for our longline fleets operating in IATTC Convention area is 13.24% of effective days fishing. However, due to the impact of COVID-19 pandemic this year, the retrieval of the complete observer data for 2019 has been delayed. The current observer coverage rate in terms of data retrieved is 4.26% with 509 fishing days being observed. According to those observer records, the bycatch number and the status of those turtles are as follows:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Bycatch number</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leatherback turtles</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>alive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kemp’s ridley turtle</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>dead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine turtle nei</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>alive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Please be advised these data are still preliminary.

Attachment: Sea turtles bycatch distribution in EPO in 2019
Implementation of the IPOA-Sea turtles

1. Fishermen of fishing vessels are required to bring aboard, if practicable, any captured sea turtle that is comatose or inactive as soon as possible and foster recovery, including resuscitation, before returning it to the sea.
2. Fishing vessels are required to have sea turtle release devices on board, including dip net, de-hooker and line cutters, during the fishing trips, for appropriate release of incidentally caught sea turtles.
3. Any sea turtle incidentally caught by any fishing vessel shall be released or discarded, and the number(s) shall be duly recorded on the logbooks and E-logbook system. Furthermore, we also collect by-catch information of sea turtle through the observer program.
4. Tuna longline fishing vessels that target for swordfish in a shallowest manner (the proportion of swordfish to total catches is over 40% per month) have been required to use circle hooks or whole fin-fish baits for reducing bycatch rate of sea turtle.
5. To prevent harming sea turtles, any fishing vessel shall not dispose any type of plastic trash at sea.

Interactions with sea turtles

During 2018, our observers had observed for 1,251 days in the EPO and the observer coverage rate is approximately 11.2%. According to the observer records, the bycatch number and the status of those turtles are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Bycatch number</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leatherback turtles</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3 alive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olive ridley turtles</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 dead</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Please be advised these data are still preliminary.
Attachment: Sea turtles bycatch distribution in EPO in 2018
Implementation of the IPOA-Sea turtles

1. Fishermen of fishing vessels are required to bring aboard, if practicable, any captured sea turtle that is comatose or inactive as soon as possible and foster recovery, including resuscitation, before returning it to the sea.
2. Fishing vessels are required to have sea turtle release devices on board, including dip net, de-hooker and line cutters, during the fishing trips, for appropriate release of incidentally caught sea turtles.
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4. Tuna longline fishing vessels that target for swordfish in a shallowest manner (the proportion of swordfish to total catches is over 40% per month) have been required to use circle hooks or whole fin-fish baits for reducing bycatch rate of sea turtle.
5. To prevent harming sea turtles, any fishing vessel shall not dispose any type of plastic trash at sea.

Interactions with sea turtles

During 2017, our observers had observed for 1,484 days in the EPO and the observer coverage rate is approximately 10.41%. According to the observer records, 2 Leatherback turtles, 3 Olive Ridley turtles, 1 Loggerhead turtle and 1 Marine turtles nei were caught incidentally (as attachment), and all of them were released or discarded, and the status of those turtles are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Bycatch number</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leatherback turtles</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1 alive and 1 dead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olive ridley turtles</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1 alive and 2 dead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loggerhead turtle</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 alive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine turtles nei</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 dead</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Attachment: Sea turtles bycatch distribution in EPO in 2017