

Annual Report of Implementation of IATTC Resolution C-25-08 for 2025

**Chinese Taipei
2026/06/30**

We summarily illustrate the measures taken to implement the Resolution C-25-08 in 2025 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 our scholars are currently working on updating the NPOA-Sharks.

2. The regulations on sharks conservation and management:

In accordance with the Resolution C-25-08, 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 2025 following the adoption of WCPFC the new shark measure (WCPFC CMM 2025-06). 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.

(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 2025, 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 2025:

Species	Blue shark	Silky shark	Shortfin mako shark	Longfin mako shark	Oceanic whitetip shark**	Pelagic thresher shark
Catch	657	114	65	4	-	1
Species	Bigeye thresher shark	Smooth hammerhead shark	Scalloped hammerhead shark	Other sharks	Total	
Catch	14	5	3	14	877	

unit: M.T.

* Please be advised that the data of 2025 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 2025:

We imported 1,736 metric tons of sharks and shark products, and exported 214 metric tons of sharks and shark products.

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

The required minimum data on observed sea turtle interactions have been included in the observer data we submitted to the Secretariat on June 24 this year.