

**CCSBT-CC/1910/SBT Fisheries-Taiwan (Rev.2)**  
**(CC agenda item 2.2)**

**Template for the Annual Report**  
**to the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission**

*(Revised at the Twenty-Fifth Annual Meeting: 18 October 2018)*

*If there are multiple SBT fisheries, with different rules and procedures applying to the different fisheries, it may be easier to complete this template separately for each fishery. Alternatively, please ensure that the information for each fishery is clearly differentiated within the single template.*

*This template sometimes seeks information on a quota year basis. Those Members/CNMs that have not specified a quota year to the CCSBT (i.e. the EU), should provide the information on a calendar year basis. Within this template, the quota year (or calendar year for those without a quota year) is referred to as the “fishing season”. Unless otherwise specified, information should be provided for the most recently completed fishing season. Members and CNMs are encouraged to also provide preliminary information for the current fishing season where the fishing for that season is complete or close to complete.*

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## I. Summary of MCS Improvements

### **(1) Improvements achieved in the current fishing season**

*Provide details of MCS improvements achieved for the current fishing season.*

Taiwan has commissioned third parties in Japan to conduct examination of its SBT transhipped at sea and then directly exported to Japan. Starting 2014 fishing season and based on the examination report from Japan, the officials of Fisheries Agency of Taiwan shall validate Catch Monitoring Form (CMF). Such arrangement has improved the shortcoming that regional observers dispatched by regional fisheries management organizations on board cannot accurately estimate the amount of the weight and number of SBT transshipment at sea. Besides, all fishing vessels authorized to fish for SBT shall daily report catch and effort, and individual length and weight of SBT through e-logbook system since 2016.

In order to reinforce our fisheries management, the Taiwan Government has adopted the Act for Distant Water Fisheries (DWFA) and 15 implementing regulations which entered into force on the 20th Jan., 2017. The scope of the new Act covers all Taiwan flagged fishing vessels operating in the area beyond our national jurisdiction, as well as all of our nationals who engage in distant water fisheries and related activities. Any fishing vessel or our nationals violate the Act will be subject to more severe punishment, including huge amount of fine, suspension or revocation of fishing license, or confiscation of catches, fishing gears or even fishing vessels.

Starting from 30th June 2016, all Taiwan-flagged distant water fishing vessels shall land or tranship their catch in 32 designated foreign ports. The inspection is at least 5% vessels and carried out by on-site authorized inspector, missioned inspector, the independent third party commissioned by the Taiwan authority and inspector of the port States.

For the purpose of preventing, deterring and eliminating illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing activities, as well as to set principles and standards for the development and implementation of MCS policies and measures for fisheries, the Taiwan authority, through the cross-ministerial Combating IUU Task force, adopted the National Plan of Control and Inspection for Fisheries (NPCI) on 25 October 2016 and renewed the NPCI in 2018. The NPCI includes the principles and standards for developing MCS policies and measures, as well as the utilization of limited resources more effectively through the risk evaluation and control, so the aim of the NPCI is to strengthen the capacity of fisheries control of the fisheries authority and the competent authorities concerned. Since the NPCI became effective, the Fisheries authority of Taiwan has already put efforts to carry out the goal set forth in the plan.

After being engaged in formal dialogue with the European Commission for possible non-cooperating third countries (the so called “yellow card”) since October 2015, Taiwan has put great efforts to strengthen its fisheries management on four (4) aspects, specifically the legal framework, monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS), traceability, and international cooperation. With years of hard work and constructive dialogues with the European Commission, yellow cards was lifted by the European Commission on 27 June 2019.

### **(2) Future planned improvements**

*Describe any MCS improvements that are being planned for future fishing seasons and the expected implementation date for such improvements.*

N/A

## II. SBT Fishing and MCS Arrangements

### **(1) Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna**

*(a) Specify the number of vessels that caught SBT in each sector (e.g. authorised commercial longline, authorised commercial purse seine, authorised commercial charter fleet, authorised domestic fleet) during the previous 3 fishing seasons.*

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<b>Fishing Season</b> <i>(e.g. 2011/12)</i>	<b>Sector 1 (Authorized commercial longline)</b>	<b>Sector 2 (please name)</b>	<b>Sector 3 (please name)</b>
	Number of vessels	Number of vessels	Number of vessels
2016/17	60		
2017/18	75		
2018/19	76		

*(b) Specify the Effective Catch Limit, together with any carry-forward of quota, and the total SBT mortalities counted against the national allowance for each sector (e.g. commercial longline, commercial purse seine, commercial charter fleet, commercial domestic fleet, recreational fishing, customary and/or traditional fishing, and artisanal fishing, including any releases and/or discards) in the following 2 tables. All figures should be provided in tonnes. :-*

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Fishing Season	Effective Catch Limit <sup>1</sup>	Quota Carried Forward to this Fishing Season	Total Available Catch	Total of all mortalities attributed to the Member	Total amount of unfished quota Member will carry forward to next season <sup>2</sup>	Utilisation of Allocation <sup>3</sup>
2016/17	1,140	--	1,140	1,050.72	89.28	1,050.72
2017/18	1,140	89.28	1,229.28	1,184.923	33.2	1,184.923
2018/19	1,240.5	33.2	1,273.7	1,223.829	34.726	1,223.829

<sup>1</sup> This is the Member's allocation plus any adjustments for agreed short term changes to the National Allocation. For example, see column 3 of Table 1 at paragraph 87 of the Report of CCSBT 24.

<sup>2</sup> This amount shall not exceed 20% of that Member's Effective Catch Limit for the year from which the quota is being carried forward.

<sup>3</sup> A Member's allocation is fully utilised if the figure in this column (G) is the same as the Total Available Catch in column D. It's under-utilised if this column (G) is less than the Total Available Catch, and over-utilised if greater than the Total Available Catch.

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Sector 1: <b>(Authorized commercial longline)</b>		Sector 2: <b>(please name)</b>		Sector 3: <b>(please name)</b>		Sector 4: Discards	
National allowance	Mortalities (tonnes)	National allowance	Mortalities (tonnes)	National allowance	Mortalities (tonnes)	National allowance	Mortalities (tonnes)
1,140	1,040.72					10	10
1,229.28	1,174.923					10	10
1,273.7	1,213.829					10	10

(c) Describe the system used for controlling the level of SBT catch. For ITQ and IQ systems, this should include details on how the catch was allocated to individual companies and/or vessels. For competitive catch systems this should include details of the process for authorising vessels to catch SBT and how the fishery was monitored for determining when to close the fishery. The description provided here should include any operational constraints on effort (both regulatory and voluntary):-

Taiwan's southern bluefin tuna (SBT) fishery is managed through output controls in the form of individual quotas (IQ) system. For the purpose of managing and controlling its quota, fishing vessels have been separated as seasonal target vessel and by-catch vessel. Each vessel whether seasonal target or by-catch vessel, shall be permitted by the government in advance of fishing season every year. Individual quota has been allocated to each of seasonal target vessels, and partial quota has been reserved for by-catch vessels. By-catch vessels are allowed to have a maximum of 1.15 ton SBT by-catch per vessel.

The dynamic quota balancing mechanism has been established since 2002. Any unused quota for which seasonal target vessels changed their fishing schedule and failed to get to fishing ground in time as our regulation required or cannot use up their quota, would be reviewed and the quota would be reallocated to those vessels which still fished in the fishing ground and needed more quota.

(d) Provide details of the methods used to monitor catching in the fishery by completing the table below. Details should also be provided of monitoring conducted of fishing vessels when steaming away from the fishing grounds (this does not include towing vessels that are reported in Section 2).

Monitoring Methods	Description
Daily log book	<p><i>Specify:</i></p> <p>i. Whether this was mandatory. If not, specify the % of SBT fishing that was covered:- Completion daily log book is mandatory.</p> <p>ii. The level of detail recorded (shot by shot, daily aggregate etc):- The detailed information recorded in the log book is on a shot by shot basis.</p> <p>iii. Whether the effort and catch information collected complied with that specified in the "Characterisation of the SBT Catch" section of the CCSBT Scientific Research Plan (Attachment D of the SC5 report), including both retained and discarded catch. If not, describe the non-compliance:- The effort and catch information collected complies with that specified in the "Characterisation of the SBT Catch" section of the CCSBT Scientific Research Plan, including both retained and discarded catch. Noting that sex, gonad, otolith and other biological information is primarily collected by scientific observers.</p> <p>iv. What information on ERS was recorded in logbooks:- Information on interactions with ERS, such as seabirds, sea turtles, whale and dolphin, and sharks shall be recorded in logbooks for each trip.</p>

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	<p>v. <i>Who were the log books submitted to</i><sup>4</sup>:- Information shall be submitted to Fisheries Agency of Taiwan (FA).</p> <p>vi. <i>What was the timeframe and method</i><sup>5</sup> <i>for submission</i>:- Fishers shall submit log books to FA within 60 days after fishing vessels enter port, but the catch and effort report including each SBT length, weight and tag information shall be sent back to FA daily through e-logbook system.</p> <p>vii. <i>The type of checking and verification that was routinely conducted for this information</i>:- Verification of e-logbook data is carried out by comparison with VMS data, observer data (if any), landing declaration and port inspection data since 2016.</p> <p>viii. <i>Reference to applicable legislation and penalties</i>:- The applicable legislations are the DWFA: paragraph 2(5) Article 10, paragraph 1(12) Article 13, Article 36, and paragraph 1(1), Article 41, and Regulations for Fishing Vessels Conducting Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery: Article 27-30. Penalties: (1) General infringement (except for those belonging to the serious infringement): ■ For fisheries operator: a fine between NT \$ 500 thousand and 2.5 million and the fishing license may be suspended for 2 years and under, or be revoked. In case of committing the same violation as stipulated in the preceding paragraph for 2 times within 1 year or commits different violations as stipulated in the preceding paragraph for 3 times within 1 year, the amount of the fine shall be imposed up to 1.5 times and the fishing license of the distant water fisheries operator may be suspended for 2 years and under, or be revoked. ■ For master of fishing vessel: a fine between NT \$ 100 thousand and 500 thousand and the Fishing Crew Identification and the Certificate of Fishing Vessel Officers may be suspended for 2 years and under, or be revoked. In case of committing the same violation, the amount of the fine shall be imposed up to 1.5 times and the Fishing Crew Identification and the Certificate of Fishing Vessel Officers may be suspended for 2 years and under, or be revoked. (2) Serious infringement: ■ For fisheries operator: a fine between NT 1 million to 30 million depends on vessel's size and the fishing license may be suspended for 2 years and under, or be revoked. In case of committing the same provision of serious infringement as stipulated in Article 13, paragraph 1, for 2 times within 3 years, or different serious infringements as stipulated in Article 13, paragraph 1 for 3 times within 3 years, the amount of the fine shall be imposed up to 1.5 times and the fishing license shall be suspended between 2 and 3 years, or be revoked. ■ For master of fishing vessel: a fine between NT \$ 200 thousand to 6 million depend on vessel's size and the Fishing Crew Identifications and the Certificate of Fishing Vessel Officers may be suspended for 2 years and under, or be revoked. Also, in case of committing the same provision, the amount of the fine shall be imposed up to 1.5 times</p>
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<sup>4</sup> If the reports are not to be submitted to the Member's or CNM's government fisheries authority, then also specify whether the information will later be sent to the fisheries authority, including how and when that occurs.

<sup>5</sup> In particular, whether the information is submitted electronically from the vessel.

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	<p>and the Fishing Crew Identifications and the Certificate of Fishing Vessel Officers shall be revoked.</p> <p>ix. <i>Other relevant information</i><sup>6</sup>:- N/A</p>																																														
<p><i>Additional reporting methods (such as real time monitoring programs)</i></p>	<p><i>If multiple reporting methods exists (e.g. daily, weekly and/or month SBT catch reporting, reporting of tags and SBT measurements, reporting of ERS interactions etc), create a separate row of in this table for each method. Then, for each method, specify:</i></p> <p>i. <i>Whether this was mandatory. If not, specify the % of SBT fishing that was covered:-</i> In addition to logbook, reporting e-logbook daily is also mandatory.</p> <p>ii. <i>The information that was recorded (including whether it relates to SBT or ERS):-</i> Date of catch, vessel position, date and time of set, number of hooks set, target species, the related species including ERS (e.g. sharks, seabirds, sea turtles, etc.) , individual measurements of SBT (length, weight, and product type), and discards/release by species.</p> <p>iii. <i>Who the reports were submitted to and by whom (e.g. Vessel Master, the Fishing Company etc)</i><sup>4</sup>:- Vessel master shall report e-logbook to FA, Overseas Fisheries Development Council (OFDC) and vessel operators.</p> <p>iv. <i>What was the timeframe and method</i><sup>5</sup> <i>for submission:-</i> E-logbook shall be sent by satellite communication on a daily basis.</p> <p>v. <i>The type of checking and verification that was routinely conducted for this information:-</i> Verification of e-logbook data is carried out by comparison with transshipment declaration when catch is transhipped at sea, inspection of transshipment or landing at foreign port or landing inspection at domestic port by FA officials. Staffs of FA also verify the location of SBT fishing vessels via VMS routinely.</p> <p>vi. <i>Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-</i> The applicable legislation and penalties are the same as the above mentioned logbook.</p> <p>vii. <i>Other relevant information</i><sup>6</sup>:- N/A</p>																																														
<p><i>Scientific Observers</i></p>	<p><i>Specify:</i></p> <p>i. <i>The percentage of the SBT catch and effort observed and the total number of days that observers were actually deployed for in the three previous seasons for each sector (e.g. longline, purse seine, commercial charter fleet, domestic fleet). The unit of effort should be hooks, sets and tows for longline, purse seine and towing respectively:-</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Fishing Season (e.g. 2011/12)</th> <th colspan="2">Sector 1</th> <th rowspan="2">Obs. days deployed</th> <th colspan="2">Sector 2</th> <th rowspan="2">Obs. days deployed</th> <th colspan="2">Sector 3</th> <th rowspan="2">Obs. days deployed</th> </tr> <tr> <th>% effort obs.</th> <th>% catch obs.</th> <th>% effort obs.</th> <th>% catch obs.</th> <th>% effort obs.</th> <th>% catch obs.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>16.55%</td> <td>16.25%</td> <td>1,845</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td>10.2%</td> <td>11.6%</td> <td>2,342</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td>14.4%</td> <td>10.2%</td> <td>2531</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>ii. <i>The system used for comparisons between observer data and other catch monitoring data in order to verify the catch data:-</i> Discrepancy analysis between observer data and information reported by commercial fishers is done routinely. Senior observer conducts observer debriefing after observed trip is completed.</p>	Fishing Season (e.g. 2011/12)	Sector 1		Obs. days deployed	Sector 2		Obs. days deployed	Sector 3		Obs. days deployed	% effort obs.	% catch obs.	% effort obs.	% catch obs.	% effort obs.	% catch obs.	2016/17	16.55%	16.25%	1,845							2017/18	10.2%	11.6%	2,342							2018/19	14.4%	10.2%	2531						
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<sup>6</sup> Including information on ERS, and comments on the effectiveness of the controls or monitoring tools and any plans for further improvement.

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	<p>iii. <i>Excluding the coverage, specify whether the observer program complied with the CCSBT Scientific Observer Program Standards. If not, describe the non-compliance. Also indicate whether there was any exchange of observers between countries:-</i></p> <p>Taiwan's observer program has complied with the CCSBT Scientific Observer Program Standards. There has been no exchange of observers between Taiwan and other countries.</p> <p>iv. <i>What information on ERS was recorded by observers:-</i></p> <p>ERS information including sharks, seabirds, sea turtles, and marine mammals are required to be collected and recorded by observers. That information includes length, weight, sex, life status, photo and biological sampling as well as information on the mitigation methods in use and sighting information such as on the presence of seabirds.</p> <p>v. <i>Who were the observer reports submitted to:-</i></p> <p>Observer reports shall be submitted to FA.</p> <p>vi. <i>Timeframe for submission of observer reports:-</i></p> <p>Observer reports are submitted to FA every week during observation on board. The complete observer reports are required to be submitted to FA within one week after completion of observed trip.</p> <p>vii. <i>Other relevant information (including plans for further improvement – in particular to reach coverage of 10% of the effort):-</i></p> <p>N/A</p>
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<p><i>VMS</i></p> <p><i>The items of "ii" are required in association with the Resolution on establishing the CCSBT Vessel Monitoring System</i></p>	<p><i>For Member-flagged authorised carrier vessels and fishing vessels fishing for or taking SBT specify:</i></p> <p><i>i. Whether a mandatory VMS that complies with CCSBT's VMS resolution was in operation. If not, provide details of non-compliance and plans for further improvement:-</i></p> <p>VMS for SBT vessels that complies with CCSBT's VMS resolution is mandatory.</p> <p><i>ii. For the most recently completed fishing season, specify:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The number of its flag 1) fishing vessels (FVs) and 2) carrier vessels (CVs) that were required to report to a National VMS system:-</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) <i>FVs: 91 vessels</i></li> <li>2) <i>CVs: 14 vessels</i></li> </ol> </li> <li>• <i>The number of its flag 1) fishing vessels (FVs) and 2) carrier vessels (CVs) that actually reported to a National VMS system:-</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) <i>FVs: 91 vessels</i></li> <li>2) <i>CVs: 14 vessels</i></li> </ol> </li> <li>• <i>Reasons for any non-compliance with VMS requirements and action taken by the Member:-</i> There is no non-compliance vessel.</li> <li>• <i>In the event of a technical failure of a vessel's VMS, the vessel's geographical position (latitude and longitude) at the time of failure and the length of time the VMS was inactive should be reported:-</i> Not found any technical failure.</li> <li>• <i>The procedures used for manual reporting in the event of a VMS failure (e.g. "manual position reporting on a 4 hourly basis"):-</i> In the event that the VMS on board is signal-lost or mal-functional, the vessel's operator or the captain shall immediately send information related to vessel positions by facsimile to the commissioned professional institution and the vessel positions shall be recorded by automatic recording satellite navigator for examination. The transmit of vessel positions as referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be every four hours.</li> <li>• <i>A description of any investigations initiated in accordance with paragraph 3(b) of the CCSBT VMS resolution including progress to date and any actions taken:-</i> There have been no investigations initiated in accordance with paragraph 3(b) of the CCSBT VMS resolution.</li> </ul> <p><i>iii. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-</i></p> <p>The applicable legislations are the DWFA: Article 9, paragraph 2(6) Article 10, paragraph 1(2), paragraph 1(6) Article 13, Article 36, and Article 41, and Regulations for Tuna Longline Fishing Vessels Proceeding to the Indian Ocean for Fishing Operation: Article 33-37, Regulations for Tuna Longline Fishing Vessels Proceeding to the Atlantic Ocean for Fishing Operation: Article 33-37, Regulations for Tuna Longline or Purse Seine Fishing Vessels Proceeding to the Pacific Ocean for Fishing Operation: Article 43-48.</p> <p>Penalties are the same as II (1) (d) viii.</p>
<p><i>At-Sea Inspections</i></p>	<p><i>Specify:</i></p> <p><i>i. The coverage level of at sea inspections (e.g. % of SBT trips inspected):-</i></p> <p>Taiwan dispatched patrol boats to inspect Taiwanese fishing vessels operating in three oceans. In 2009, 5 SBT vessels were boarded and inspected. It accounts for 7.5% of Taiwanese SBT fishing vessels. Since 2010, due to the threat of Somalia piracy, for safety consideration, we have stopped dispatching Taiwanese patrol boats to Indian Ocean for inspection.</p>

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	ii. <i>Other relevant information</i> <sup>6</sup> :- N/A
<i>Other (use of masthead cameras etc.)</i>	N/A

*(e) Report on the review of internal actions and measures taken in relation to the authorised vessel requirements provided at Attachment A, including any punitive and sanction actions taken.*

All SBT fishing vessels shall be permitted by government every year. Fisheries Agency of Taiwan (FA) ensures that our fishing vessels comply with all relevant CCSBT conservation and management measures in accordance with the DWFA and the related fisheries regulations. Individual quota has been allocated to each of seasonal target SBT vessels, and partial quota has been reserved for by-catch vessels. The dynamic quota balancing mechanism has been established since 2002. FA has undertaken intensive efforts to monitor the fishery-related mortality of SBT through following measures. Vessels authorized to fish for SBT are required to install vessel monitoring system (VMS) to report the geographical position of the vessel since April, 2002. Fishers shall report e-logbook to FA and OFDC. Vessels transshipping STB at sea shall have the regional observer dispatched by IOTC or ICCAT on board the carrier vessel to monitor the transshipment since April, 2009. Fishing or carrier vessels can only use designated domestic fishing port of Chien-Chen in Kaohsiung for landing SBT since September, 2009. Fishing vessels can only use designated foreign ports (Port Cape Town in South Africa and Port Louis in Mauritius), and are not allowed to use other foreign ports for transshipping or landing SBT since March, 2010. FA has dispatched officials at designated ports to supervise all SBT landing and transshipment with about 5% sampling inspection.

**(2) SBT Towing and transfer to and between farms (farms only)**

*(b) Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring towing of SBT from the fishing ground to the farming area. This should include details of:*

- i. *Observation required for towing of SBT (include % coverage):-*  
N/A
- ii. *Monitoring systems for recording losses of SBT (in particular, SBT mortality):-*  
N/A

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(c) Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring transferring of SBT from tow cages into farms. This should include details of:

- i. Inspection/Observation required for transfer of SBT (include % coverage):-  
N/A
- ii. Monitoring system used for recording the quantity of SBT transferred:-  
N/A
- iii. Plans to allow adoption of the stereo video systems for ongoing monitoring:-  
N/A

(d) For “b” and “c” above, describe the process used for completing, validating<sup>7</sup> and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Farm Stocking Form, Farm Transfer Form):-

N/A

(e) Other relevant information<sup>6</sup>

N/A

**(3) SBT Transshipment (in port and at sea)**

(a) In accordance with the Resolution on Establishing a Program for Transshipment by Large-Scale Fishing Vessels, report:

- i. The quantities of SBT transhipped at sea and in port during the previous fishing season:-

Fishing Season <i>(e.g. 2011/12)</i>	Percentage of the annual SBT catch transhipped at sea	Percentage of the annual SBT catch transhipped in port
2018/19	62.6%	37.4%

- ii. The list of the LSTLVs registered in the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List which have transhipped at sea and in port during the previous fishing season:-

Vessel list of transshipment at sea	Vessel list of transshipment in port
1 SHIN SHUEN FAR NO.16	1 JOHO
2 SIN HUA FONG	2 FENG KUO NO.888
3 SHIN SHUEN FAR NO.668	3 MAN AN
4 SHIN SHUEN FAR NO.688	4 SIN HUA FONG NO.16
5 MAN AN	5 HWA HUNG NO.202
6 SIN HUA FONG NO.16	6 HONG DA NO.1
7 HO HSIN HSING NO.601	7 FULL ALWAYS
8 MENG FA NO.312	8 SHANG FENG NO.3
9 JUI DER NO.16	9 LIEN CHING YU NO.127
10 HWA HUNG NO.202	10 HO YUNG
11 YUAN TAI	11 CHARNG LUEN NO.22
12 SHANG FENG NO.3	12 HUNG JUNG NO.68
13 LIEN CHING YU NO.127	13 YING YONG HSIANG
14 FULL LI HSIANG	14 YI FENG
15 YING YONG HSIANG	15 YI JEN CHUN NO.668
16 JO WEN	16 SHUN FENG NO.18
17 SHUN FENG NO.18	17 SIN HUA FONG NO.168
18 SHUN FENG NO.12	18 SHIN SHUEN FAR NO.388

<sup>7</sup> Including the class of person who conducts this work (e.g. government official, authorised third party)

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19 SHIN SHUEN FAR NO.889	19 CHARNG FU YING
20 JIN YUAN	20 FARN SHUEN NO.1
21 JUBILEE	21 WEN HAO
22 JUI DER NO.112	22 CHEN HSING NO.188
23 LI HSIANG	23 YING FA HSIANG NO.368
24 FENG KUO NO.669	24 FULL KUO SHENG
25 JAIN LIH NO.212	
26 SHIN SHUEN FAR NO.699	
27 YI LONG	
28 FENG KUO NO.616	
29 SHENG FAN NO.699	
30 YUAN TAI NO.216	
31 FENG KUO NO.636	
32 SHENG FAN NO.399	
33 JIN RUEI YI	
34 SHENG FAN NO.126	
35 SHENG FAN NO.119	
36 YU HSING HSIANG NO.168	
37 CHEN HSING NO.888	
38 YING FA HSIANG NO.368	

iii. *A comprehensive report assessing the content and conclusions of the reports of the observers assigned to carrier vessels which have received at-sea transhipments from their LSTLVs during the previous fishing season:-*

There were 50 cases of transhipments at sea during 2018/19 fishing season by 38 Taiwanese LSTLVs. All such transhipped products were inspected by government officials / the third party when the products were landed at domestic / foreign ports.

(b) *Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring transhipments in port. This should include details of:*

i. *Flag State rules for and names of:*

- *designated foreign ports where SBT may be transhipped, and*

- *foreign ports where in-port transhipments of SBT are prohibited:-*

According to "Regulations for Fishing Vessels Conducting Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery," two foreign ports (Port Louis in Mauritius and Port Cape Town in South Africa) have been designated by FA for SBT landing or transhipment for Taiwanese fishing vessels since March, 2010.

ii. *Flag State inspection requirements for in-port transhipments of SBT (include % coverage):-*  
All SBT catch shall be 100% supervised and inspected for at least 5% by the officials of FA.

iii. *Information sharing with designated Port States:-*

Mauritius (Port Louis): fishing vessel's information and records of the catch by species and quantities on board.

South Africa(Cape Town): fishing vessel's information and catch monitoring form (CMF) /catch tagging form (CTF).

iv. *Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT transhipped:-*

Fishers are required prior approval by FA in advance of 7 days before transhipment in port. When fishers apply for permission, they shall submit the record of SBT to be transhipped to FA. FA will check the record consistent with e-logbook data of the vessel. If record is correct, FA would approve the transhipment in port. FA officials

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stationed at Port Louis and Cape Town are responsible for supervising all SBT transshipment/landing and sampling inspection of the catch.

- v. *Process for validating<sup>7</sup> and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form, Catch Tagging Form):-*

After supervision and sampling inspection, FA officials will validate CMF/CTF.

- vi. *Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-*

The applicable legislations are the DWFA: paragraph 2(8) Article 10, Article 11, paragraph 1(3) Article 13, Article 36, and paragraph 1(2), paragraph 2-4 Article 41, and Regulations for Fishing Vessels Conducting Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery: Article 31-33.

Penalties are the same as II (1) (d) viii.

- vii. *Other relevant information<sup>6</sup>:-*

N/A

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(c) Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring transshipments at sea. This should include details of:

- i. *The rules and processes for authorising transshipments of SBT at sea and methods (in addition to the presence of CCSBT transshipment observers) for checking and verifying the quantities of SBT transhipped:-*  
For any carrier vessel intending to tranship at sea, the fisheries operator shall submit the transshipment plan and relevant information and apply to FA prior to 30 days before the at-sea transshipment for approval. The carrier vessel shall pick up the regional observer, who inspects the SBT transshipping at sea. Fishing vessels and carrier vessels shall submit the Transshipment Notification to FA to apply respectively for the approval in advance of 3 days before the estimated date of transshipment. Carrier vessels are not allowed to receive transshipments from fishing vessels that are not registered in the RFMO (CCSBT) list. Fishing vessels transshipping SBT at sea shall cooperate with the observers assigned by IOTC or ICCAT. For vessels that tranship SBT at sea, the masters of fishing vessels and carrier vessels, and the observer, shall sign jointly in the required field of the catch monitoring form (CMF) for certifying the transshipment. Within 24 hours after the completion of transshipment by the carrier vessel, the Transshipment Declaration of ICCAT or IOTC that contains SBT catch shall be submitted to the Secretariat of CCSBT and FA.
- ii. *Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT transhipped:-*  
When SBT are transhipped at sea and then directly exported to Japan, third parties in Japan commissioned by Taiwan shall conduct landing examination. The official of FA shall validate CMF based on the examination report made by the third party. When SBT are sent back to Taiwan for domestic market, FA shall dispatch its staff to conduct landing inspection.
- iii. *Process for collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form, Catch Tagging Form):-*  
Whether SBT transhipped at sea/ in port, any SBT landing at domestic port/ foreign port, or export, fishers shall submit CTF and CMF to FA for validation. The FA shall cross check all information including transshipment reports. After all supervision and sampling inspection, FA officials shall validate CMF/CTF.
- iv. *Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-*  
The applicable legislations are the DWFA: Article 11, paragraph 1(3) Article 13, Article 36, and paragraph 1(2), paragraph 2-4 Article 41, and Regulations for Fishing Vessels Conducting Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery: Article 31-33, and Regulations for Tuna Longline Fishing Vessels Proceeding to the Indian Ocean for Fishing Operation: Article 52-60, Regulations for Tuna Longline Fishing Vessels Proceeding to the Atlantic Ocean for Fishing Operation: Article 51-61.  
Penalties are the same as II (1) (d) viii.
- v. *Other relevant information<sup>6</sup>:-*  
N/A

**(4) Port Inspections of Foreign FVs/CVs with SBT/ SBT Products on Board**

*This section provides for reporting with respect to the CCSBT's Scheme for Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port. It should be filled out by Port State Members that have authorised foreign Fishing Vessels/Carrier Vessels carrying SBT or SBT products to enter their designated ports for the purpose of landing and/or transshipment. Only information for landings/transshipments of SBT or SBT products that have NOT been previously landed or transhipped at port should be included in the table below.*

- i. *Provide a list of designated ports into which foreign FVs/ CVs carrying SBT or SBT product may request entry:-*  
According to "Regulations on the Management and Approval of Foreign Flag Fishing Vessels Entering into Ports of the Republic of China," port entry of any foreign flag fishing vessel (including carrier vessel) into Taiwan shall be limited to Keelung Port, Kaohsiung Port, Chen-Pin Fishing Harbor and Chien-Chen Fishing Harbor.
- ii. *Provide the minimum number of hours of notice required for foreign FVs/CVs carrying SBT or SBT product to request authorisation to enter these designated ports:-*

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According to “Regulations on the Management and Approval of Foreign Flag Fishing Vessels Entering into Ports of the Republic of China”: for any foreign flag fishing vessel intending to enter into a port of Taiwan, the agent of such vessel shall apply, five working days prior to port arrival, to the competent authority with the submission of the following documents for the port entry approval, which will be granted after examining the documents; for any foreign flag fishing vessel whose last port of departure is less than 1,600 nautical miles from the port applying for entry, and that navigates in direct route for port entry after port departure, the application may be filed three working days prior to port arrival.

- iii. *For the most recent whole calendar year, provide information about the number of landing/transshipment operations that foreign FVs/CVs carrying SBT or SBT product made in port, the number of those landing/transshipment operations that were inspected, and the number of inspections where infringements of CCSBT’s measures were detected:-*

Calendar Year	Foreign Flag	No. of Landing/ Transshipment Operations (that occurred)	No. of Landing/ Transshipment Operations Inspected	No. of Landing/ Transshipment Operations where an Infringement of CCSBT’s Measures was Detected
2018	SINGAPORE	1	1	0
	TOTAL NUMBER	1	1	0

**(5) Landings of Domestic Product (from both fishing vessels and farms)**

(a) *Specify the approximate percentage of the annual SBT catch that was landed as domestic product.* In the 2018/19 fishing year, Taiwan SBT catch was 1,213.83 tons, among which landings of domestic product was 237.82 tons (about 19.6%).

(b) *Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring domestic landings of SBT. This should include details of:*

- i. *Rules for designated ports of landing of SBT:-*  
Chien-Chen fishing port in Kaohsiung is the only designated domestic landing port of SBT. In 2018/19 fishing year, 100% domestic landing SBT vessels landed in the Chien-Chen fishing port.
- ii. *Inspections required for landings of SBT (including % coverage):-*  
All SBT catch landings shall be supervised and at least 5% inspected by officials of FA.
- iii. *Details of genetic testing conducted and any other techniques that are used to verify that SBT are not being landed as a different species:-*  
Taiwanese inspectors have no difficulty to distinguish SBT from other species.
- iv. *Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT landed:-*  
Fisheries operators shall provide its SBT landing notification to FA in advance of 7 days before landing. Officials of FA shall supervise all SBT landing and cross-check the number of SBT and the weight in consistent with its e-logbook records.
- v. *Process for validating<sup>7</sup> and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form, and depending on circumstances, Catch Tagging Form):-*  
Whether SBT transhipped at sea/in port, any SBT landing at domestic port, fisheries operators shall apply for approval to FA in advance of 7 days before arrival in port. FA shall dispatch its staffs to supervise/inspect the catch. After verification, FA shall validate CMF/CTF.
- vi. *Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-*  
The applicable legislations are the DWFA: paragraph 2(8) Article 10, Article 11, paragraph 1(3) Article 13, Article 36, and paragraph 1(2), paragraph 2-4 Article 41, and Regulations for Fishing Vessels Conducting Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery: Article 34-36.

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Penalties are the same as II (1) (d) viii.

vii. *Other relevant information*<sup>6</sup>:-

N/A

**(6) SBT Exports**

(a)

i. *Specify the quantity of the domestic catch that was exported and provide an estimate of the total quantity of the domestic SBT catch (weight in tonnes to 1 decimal place) that was retained within the country/fishing entity (i.e. the quantity can be estimated by subtracting the total export from domestic catch) during each of the last 3 full calendar years to each country/fishing entity. All weights provided in this table should be net weights, not whole weights.*

Calendar Year <sup>8</sup>	Estimate of retained within the country/fishing entity (Domestic catch-Export)	SBT Exported to							
		JAPAN	SOUTH AFRICA	:	:	:	:	:	:
2016	212.1	804.4	6.2						
2017	230.678	823.623	8.772						
2018	125.069	660.101	--						

ii. *Specify the quantity of imported catch that was re-exported*

iii.

Calendar Year <sup>8</sup>	Country / Fishing Entity 1	SBT Re-exported to						
		:	:	:	:	:	:	:
N/A								

(b) *Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring exports of SBT (including of landings directly from the vessel to the foreign importing port). This should include details of:*

i. *Inspections required for export of SBT (including % coverage):-*

For SBT export after transshipment/landing in foreign port, the inspections required are described as above II(3) (b)ii, and the percentage of inspection with all supervision is at least 5%.

For SBT export after transshipment at sea, the inspections required are described as above II(3) (c)ii, and the percentage of examination for those product exported to Japan is 100%.

For SBT export after landing at domestic port, the inspections required are described as above II(5) (b)ii, and the percentage of inspection with all supervision is at least 5%.

ii. *Details of genetic testing conducted and any other techniques that are used to verify that SBT are not being exported as a different species:-*

N/A

iii. *Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT exported:-*

As described as II(3)(b)iv, II(3)(c)ii, and II(5)(b)iv.

<sup>8</sup> "Calendar year" refers to the calendar year of the (re-)export date

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- iv. *Process for validating<sup>7</sup> and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form and depending on circumstances, Catch Tagging Form or Re-export/Export after landing of domestic product Form):-*

As described as II(3)(b)v, II(3)(c)iii, and II(5)(b)v.

Transshipment at sea and then export: When SBT export to Japan through transshipment at sea, the CMF shall be signed by the master of the fishing vessel, the master of the carrier and the observer of RFMO. After landing inspection by independent third party, the FA official shall validate the CDS. Transshipment in port and then export: In case of landing / transshipment at designated port Louis / Cape Town, it shall be inspected and then validated by FA official.

After exportation / distribution of catches or fisheries products is completed, fisheries operator shall submit relevant document on customs clearance and copies of sales information to FA.

- v. *Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-*  
According to Act for Distant Water Fisheries and Regulations for Fishing Vessels Conducting Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery, any violation, FA shall not validate CMF/CTF unless penalty has been imposed.
- vi. *Other relevant information<sup>6</sup>:-*  
N/A

**(7) SBT Imports**

(a) *Specify the total quantity of SBT (weight in tonnes to 1 decimal place) imported during each of the last 3 full calendar years from each country/fishing entity. All weights provided in this table should be net weights, not whole weights.*

Calendar Year <sup>8</sup>	SBT Imported from								
	JAPAN	AUSTRALIA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2016	0.28								
2017	0.07	0.1							
2018	0.94	0.006							

(b) *Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring imports of SBT. This should include details of:*

- i. *Rules for designating specific ports for the import of SBT:-*  
According to “Directions on Application of Southern Bluefin Tuna Exports and Re-exports,” when importing SBT from other countries, a prior permit is required as well as provide CMF and the related documents.
- ii. *Inspections required for imports of SBT (including % coverage):-*  
On a case by case basis if necessary.
- iii. *Details of genetic testing conducted and any other techniques that are used to verify that SBT are not being imported as a different species:-*  
N/A
- iv. *Process for checking and collecting CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form and depending on circumstances, Re-export/Export after landing of domestic product Form):-*  
The SBT or its products shall be accompanied by the CMF. The importer is required to provide the CMF validated by exporting countries, or copy of the documentation validated by the country of last re-export if the catch or product is not imported from country of origin.
- v. *Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-*  
According to the paragraph 1(6) Article 65 of Fisheries Act, any violation shall be liable to a fine of between NT 30 thousand and 150 thousand.

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vi. *Other relevant information*<sup>6</sup>:-  
N/A

**(8) SBT Markets**

*(a) Describe any activities targeted at points in the supply chain between landing and the market:-*  
In compliance with the CCSBT CDS resolution, the receiver or buyer of the first point of sale on domestic or export markets shall sign and record the amount of SBT trade on the CDS document.

*(b) Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring of SBT at markets (e.g. voluntary or mandatory requirements for certain documentation and/or presence of tags, and monitoring or audit of compliance with such requirements):-*

Considering cost effectiveness, all measures adopted for SBT catch monitoring are focused on catching to the first point of sale on domestic or export markets. Due to the constraint of current human resources, controlling and monitoring of SBT at market after the first sale has not yet established.

*(c) Other relevant information*<sup>6</sup>  
N/A

**(9) Other**

*Description of any other MCS systems of relevance.*  
N/A

### III. Additional Reporting Requirements

#### **(1) Coverage and Type of CDS Audit undertaken**

*As per paragraph 5.9 of the CDS Resolution, specify details on the level of coverage and type of audit undertaken, in accordance with 5.8<sup>9</sup> of the Resolution, and the level of compliance.*

FA has checked each CDS document for whether information is complete or not at least on a quarterly basis.

#### **(2) Ecologically Related Species**

*(a) Reporting requirements in relation to implementation of the 2008 ERS Recommendation:*

- i. *Specify whether each of the following plans/guidelines have been implemented, and if not, specify the action that has been taken towards implementing each of these plans/guidelines:-*
  - *International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catches of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries:*  
In line with “International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries” of FAO, Taiwan has adopted “National Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries (NPOA-Seabirds)” which came into force in October 2006 to act as a basis for establishing seabird conservation policy. Besides, the NPOA-Seabird has been revised in 2014.
  - *International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks:*  
In line with “International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks” of FAO, Taiwan has adopted NPOA-sharks which entered into force in May 2006, not only for the guidance to encourage full usage of shark caught, but also for avoidance of waste.
  - *FAO Guidelines to reduce sea turtle mortality in fishing operations:*  
Taiwan has been taking actions in accordance with the FAO Guidelines on sea turtle by-catch.
- ii. *Specify whether all current binding and recommendatory measures<sup>10</sup> aimed at the protection of ecologically related species<sup>11</sup> from fishing of the following tuna RFMOs are being complied with. If not, specify which measures are not being complied with and the progress that is being made towards compliance:-*
  - *IOTC, when fishing within IOTC’s Convention Area:*  
Taiwanese SBT fishing vessels (including seasonal targeting SBT and SBT bycatch vessels) mainly operate in the IOTC area, and partial SBT bycatch vessels operate in the ICCAT and WCPFC area. It is mandatory that fishers shall comply with the resolutions / recommendations adopted by these organizations.
  - *WCPFC, when fishing within WCPFC’s Convention Area:*  
As described above.
  - *ICCAT, when fishing within ICCAT’s Convention Area:*  
As described above.
- iii. *Specify whether data is being collected and reported on ecologically related species in accordance with the requirements of the following tuna RFMOs. If data are not being collected and reported in accordance with these requirements, specify which measures are not being complied with and the progress that is being made towards compliance:-*
  - *CCSBT<sup>12</sup>:*

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<sup>9</sup> Paragraph 5.8 of the CDS Resolution specifies that “Members and Cooperating Non-Members shall undertake an appropriate level of audit, including inspections of vessels, landings, and where possible markets, to the extent necessary to validate the information contained in the CDS documentation.”

<sup>10</sup> Relevant measures of these RFMOs can be found at: [http://www.ccsbt.org/site/bycatch\\_mitigation.php](http://www.ccsbt.org/site/bycatch_mitigation.php).

<sup>11</sup> Including seabirds, sea turtles and sharks.

<sup>12</sup> Current CCSBT requirements are those in the Scientific Observer Program Standards and those necessary for completing the template for the annual report to the ERSWG.

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Taiwan collected and reported on data on interactions with ERS according to the Recommendation to mitigate the Impact on Ecologically Related Species of Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna and Resolution to Align CCSBT's Ecologically Related Species measures with those of other tuna RFMOs.

- *IOTC, for fishing within IOTC's Convention Area:*  
Taiwanese SBT fishing vessels (including seasonal targeting SBT and SBT bycatch vessels) mainly operate in the IOTC area, and partial SBT bycatch vessels operate in the ICCAT and WCPFC area. It is mandatory that fishers shall collect and report ecologically related species data in accordance with the resolutions / recommendations adopted by these organizations.
- *WCPFC, for fishing within WCPFC's Convention Area:*  
As described above.
- *ICCAT, for fishing within ICCAT's Convention Area:*  
As described above.

(b) Specify the number of observed ERS interactions including mortalities, and describe the methods of scaling used to produce estimates of total mortality (information should be provided by species – including the scientific name – wherever possible<sup>13</sup>):

	<b>Sector 1</b> <i>(Commercial longline)</i>	<b>Sector 2</b> <i>(please name)</i>	
<b>2018</b>			
<i>Total number of hooks (shots for PS)</i>	17,475,206		
<i>Percentage of hooks (shots) observed</i>	12.7%		
	<i>Total number of observed interactions/mortality</i>		
	<i>Interactions</i>	<i>Mortality</i>	<i>Interactions</i>
<i>Seabirds</i>	15	15	
<i>Sharks</i>	1,105	232	
<i>Sea Turtles</i>	0	0	
<b>2017</b>			
<i>Total number of hooks (shots for PS)</i>	18,409,124		
<i>Percentage of hooks (shots) observed</i>	10.0%		
	<i>Total number of observed interactions/mortality</i>		
	<i>Interactions</i>	<i>Mortality</i>	<i>Interactions</i>
<i>Seabirds</i>	11	9	
<i>Sharks</i>	1,403	445	
<i>Sea Turtles</i>	0	0	

(c) Mitigation – describe the current mitigation requirements:

➤ **Sea birds**

All Taiwan's seasonal SBT targeting vessels operate in the southern Indian Ocean and SBT may be caught incidentally for those vessels which target albacore in the Pacific, Indian or Atlantic Ocean. In accordance with the *Resolution to Align CCSBT's Ecologically Related Species measures with those of other tuna RFMOs*, all Taiwanese SBT fishing vessels shall comply with the relevant regional fisheries management organizations for seabird mitigation measures as follows:

Since July 1st, 2014, according to IOTC resolution 12/06 on reducing the incidental bycatch of seabirds in longline fisheries, Taiwan imposed regulation requiring all Taiwanese longline vessels fishing south of 25°S in Indian ocean shall use at least two different mitigation measures among tori lines, night setting with minimum deck lighting and line weighting. Government officials stationed in Port Louis and Cape Town shall examine the tori lines by random and request fishers to make rectification if necessary.

Besides, in accordance with ICCAT's recommendation 2011-09, Taiwan imposed regulation requiring all Taiwanese longline vessels fishing south of 25°S in the Atlantic Ocean have to use

<sup>13</sup> Where species specific information is available, insert additional line(s) for each species below the relevant Seabird, Sharks, and/or Sea Turtles sub headings.

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tori lines and line weighting as the mitigation measure, with between 20°S to 25°S that tori lines as compulsory.

In accordance with WCPFC CMM 2012-07, Conservation and Management Measure to mitigate the impact of fishing for highly migratory fish stocks on seabirds. Furthermore, according to domestic regulations, since July 1st 2014, Taiwanese longline vessels fishing south of 30°S in Pacific Ocean shall use at least two different mitigation measures among tori lines, night setting with minimum deck lighting and line weighting. The tori lines is compulsory. Incidentally caught seabirds are encouraged to release alive.

➤ **Sharks**

According to the Resolution adopted by ICCAT and IOTC, Taiwan has applied mandatory regulations to require its authorized vessels fishing in the Atlantic Ocean and the Indian Ocean not to have onboard fins that total more than 5% of the weight of sharks onboard, up to the first point of landing since 2005. The regulation has subsequently applied to the fleets operating in the Pacific Ocean since 2006. Besides, Taiwan has imposed regulation to prohibit *Rhincodon typus* (whale shark) to be captured, possessed and sold since 2008.

In line with IOTC resolution 12/09, Taiwan has required that fishers operating in the Indian Ocean are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping, landing, storing, selling or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of thresher sharks of all the species of the family Alopiidae since 2011. In addition, according to the IOTC resolution 13/06, Taiwan has prohibited that fishers to retain onboard, transship, land or store any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks since 2013. Besides, based on the ICCAT recommendations 2009-07, 2010-07, 2010-08 and 2011-08 on sharks, we have enacted and revised periodically various domestic regulations, including prohibiting our vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean prohibiting from thresher sharks (family Alopiidae), hammerhead sharks (family Sphyrnidae), oceanic whitetip sharks, silky sharks. Also, in accordance with WCPFC resolution 11/04 and IATTC resolution 11/10, Taiwan has required that fishers prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in the Pacific Ocean. Besides, in compliance with WCPFC resolution 13/08, fishers are prohibited retaining on board, transshipping, storing on a fishing vessel, or landing any silky shark caught in the WCPFC Convention Area, in whole or in part, in the fisheries covered by the WCPFC Convention.

To further ensure the sustainable use of shark resources, Taiwan promulgated the Regulations on the Disposal of the Fins of the Shark Catches of Fishing Vessels in 2012, for implementation of the implementing the measure of shark fins naturally attached.

➤ **Sea turtles**

To conserve sea turtles, Taiwan has publicized domestic management regulations since 2006, requiring fishing vessels to carry necessary devices on board, such as dip nets, de-hookers and line cutters, during voyage or operation periods, for appropriate release of incidentally caught sea turtles. The incidental catch individuals shall be released alive or discarded dead, and the captains shall record in their logbooks all incidents involving marine turtles during fishing operations.

In addition to the above mentioned regulations, Taiwan government has imposed “Wild Life Protection Act”, forbidding fishers to capture or possess the following kinds of sea turtles, which include green turtle, loggerhead turtle, olive ridley turtle, leatherback turtle and hawksbill turtle.

*(d) Monitoring usage of bycatch mitigation measures:*

- i. *Describe the methods being used to monitor compliance with bycatch mitigation measures (e.g. types of port inspections conducted and other monitoring and surveillance programs used to monitor compliance). Include details of the level of coverage (e.g. proportion of vessels inspected each year):*

We dispatch observer to monitor compliance with bycatch mitigation measures. The observer coverage rate is about 10.2% (efforts) by vessel in 2017/2018 fishing season. Besides, all SBT authorized vessels operating at south of 25°S shall report the usage of bycatch mitigation measures by fishers by logbook and e-logbook since 2017/18 fishing season. For alternative way, fishers shall report their seabirds-mitigation measure (copies shown as Attachment C) every week through Taiwan Tuna

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Association (TTA). Any conditions for not compliance identified during review by FA officials shall trigger further investigations and enforcement of sanctions.

- ii. Describe the type of information that is collected on mitigation measures as part of compliance programmes for SBT vessels:

Fishers shall report the measures adopted by its vessels to FA every week. Besides, observers shall record the mitigation measures adopted by the vessel on the observer’s logbook since 2014.

**(3) Historical SBT Catch (retained and non-retained)**

Specify the best estimate (weight and number as available) of the historical fishing amounts of SBT for each sector (e.g. commercial longline, commercial purse seine, commercial charter fleet, commercial domestic fleet, recreational fishing, customary and/or traditional fishing and artisanal fishing) in the table below. The table should include the most recently completed fishing season. Figures should be provided for both retained SBT and non-retained SBT. For all non-farming sectors, “Retained SBT” includes SBT retained on vessel and “Non-Retained SBT” includes those returned to the water. For farming, “Retained SBT” includes SBT stocked to farming cages and “Non-Retained SBT” includes towing mortalities. If possible, provide both the weight in tonnes and the number of individuals in square brackets (e.g. [250]) for each sector. Table cells should not be left empty. If the value is zero, enter “0”. It is recognised that for some sectors, the information requested in this table may not be available. If this is the case enter “?”, however, estimates are preferred over unknown entries wherever possible. Cells containing estimates with a high degree of uncertainty should be shaded in light grey. A description of any estimation methods should be provided below the table.

Fishing Season (e.g. 2011/12)	Retained and Non-Retained SBT					
	Sector 1 <i>(Commercial longline)</i>		Sector 2 <i>(please name)</i>		Sector 3 <i>(please name)</i>	
	Retained SBT	Non-Retained SBT	Retained SBT	Non-Retained SBT	Retained SBT	Non-Retained SBT
2016/17	1,026	[87]				
2017/18	1175	[268]				
2018/19	1214	[283]				

### CCSBT Authorised Vessel Resolution

The flag Members and Co-operating Non-members of the vessels on the record shall:

- a) authorize their FVs to fish for SBT only if they are able to fulfil in respect of these vessels the requirements and responsibilities under the CCSBT Convention and its conservation and management measures;
- b) take necessary measures to ensure that their FVs comply with all the relevant CCSBT conservation and management measures;
- c) take necessary measures to ensure that their FVs on the CCSBT Record keep on board valid certificates of vessel registration and valid authorization to fish and/or tranship;
- d) affirm that if those vessels have record of IUU fishing activities, the owners have provided sufficient evidence demonstrating that they will not conduct such activities any more;
- e) ensure, to the extent possible under domestic law, that the owners and operators of their FVs on the CCSBT Record are not engaged in or associated with fishing activities for SBT conducted by FVs not entered into the CCSBT Record;
- f) take necessary measures to ensure, to the extent possible under domestic law, that the owners of the FVs on the CCSBT Record are citizens or legal entities within the flag Members and Co-operating Non-members so that any control or punitive actions can be effectively taken against them.

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Attachment B

**Weekly Report of Seabirds Mitigation Measures Employed by SBT Fishing Vessel for 2017**

Name of Vessel : \_\_\_\_\_ Registration No : CT - \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name of Fisheries Operator : \_\_\_\_\_ Reporting Date : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Phone No : \_\_\_\_\_ Fax : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Target Species :  SBT  ABL

Operating Date	Area	Type of Seabirds Mitigation Measures			
		Bird-scaring lines (Tori lines)	Night setting with minimum deck lighting	Line weighting	others
yy/mm/dd	Latitude & Longitude	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> a total of ___ g attached within ___ m of the hook	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> a total of ___ g attached within ___ m of the hook	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> a total of ___ g attached within ___ m of the hook	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> a total of ___ g attached within ___ m of the hook	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> a total of ___ g attached within ___ m of the hook	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> a total of ___ g attached within ___ m of the hook	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> a total of ___ g attached within ___ m of the hook	

**Note**

Any southern bluefin tuna fishing vessel proceeds to operate in area south of 25°S shall employ at least two seabird mitigation measures, one of which shall be tori lines, the other shall be either the night setting with minimum deck lights or weighted branch lines. Specifications are as shown in Appendix 4 of Regulation.

本會電話：07-8419606 傳真：07-8133304或8313304  
 本表請於傳真後再以電話向業務承辦人員確認是否收到。  
 另可以EMAIL方式傳送電子檔到simon@tuna.org.tw或nana@tuna.org.tw  
 業務承辦人：李冠廷（分機21）、陳孝儀（分機20）