

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

*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 seeks information on a quota year basis. Those Members/CNMs that have not specified a quota year to the CCSBT (i.e. Indonesia, EU, South Africa and the Philippines), 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.*

**Table of Contents**

I. Summary of MCS Improvements .....	2
(1) Improvements achieved in the current fishing season .....	2
(2) Future planned improvements .....	2
II. SBT Fishing and MCS Arrangements .....	2
(1) Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna .....	2
(2) SBT Towing and transfer to and between farms (farms only).....	7
(3) SBT Transshipment (in port and at sea) .....	8
(4) Landings of Domestic Product (from both fishing vessels and farms) .....	10
(5) SBT Exports .....	11
(6) SBT Imports .....	12
(7) SBT Markets .....	13
(8) Other .....	13
III. Additional Reporting Requirements .....	14
(1) Coverage and Type of CDS Audit undertaken .....	14
(2) Ecologically Related Species .....	14
(3) Historical SBT Catch (retained and non-retained) .....	17

## I. Summary of MCS Improvements

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

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

#### Observer coverage rate has improved

In 2011, because of increasing threat of Somalia piracy, considering the safety of observer, we stopped dispatching observer on board in the Indian Ocean until at the end of December. For 2011 fishing season (from 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011), scientific observer coverage rate was 3.56% by effort and 0.05% by catch.

In 2012, the threat of Somalia piracy still existed in the tropical Indian Ocean. For the safety of observer, most of our observers deployed in the southern Indian Ocean, so that the observer coverage rate for SBT fishing vessels increased significantly. In 2012 fishing season, 8 observers were deployed on 8 fishing vessels authorized to target SBT seasonally. There were 717 fishing days and 1,462,845 hooks observed by observers. The observer coverage rates were about 31.34% by hooks, and 34.89% by catch respectively.

### (2) Future planned improvements

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

For our SBT catch transhipped at-sea and direct export to Japan, FA will, starting from the next fishing year (April 1, 2014), commission the third parties to conduct examination when SBT are landed in Japan; and based on the examination report, the official of FA will then validate CMF and CTF. Such arrangement may improve the regional observer's capability to exactly count the number and quantity of transhipped SBT.

## 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.*

Fishing Season (e.g. 2011/12)	Authorized commercial longline
	Number of vessels
2010	82
2011	56
2012	36

*(b) Specify the historic national SBT allocation, together with any carry-forward of unfished allocation and the total SBT catch counted against the national allocation (Attributable Catch) during the 3 previous fishing seasons. All figures should be provided in tonnes. Some CCSBT Members use slightly different definitions for the catch that is counted against the allocation, so in the space below the table, clearly define the catch that has been counted against the national allocation:-*

Fishing Season (e.g. 2011/12)	National SBT allocation (t) (excluding carryforward)	Unfished allocation carried forward to this fishing season (t)	SBT catch counted against the national allocation (t)				
			Authorized commercial longline		Drift Net		
			Domestic allocation	Actual Catch Against Allocation	Domestic allocation	Actual Catch Against Allocation	

Fishing Season (e.g. 2011/12)	National SBT allocation (t) (excluding carryforward)	Unfished allocation carried forward to this fishing season (t)	SBT catch counted against the national allocation (t)			
			Authorized commercial longline		Drift Net	
			Domestic allocation	Actual Catch Against Allocation	Domestic allocation	Actual Catch Against Allocation
2010	859		1026	1140		
2011	859		692	502		
2012	911		911	505		

(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). For the purpose of managing and controlling its quota, fishing vessels have been separated as seasonal target vessel and by-catch vessel. Every vessel whether seasonal target or by-catch vessel, shall be permitted by 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.

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. By-catch vessels are allowed to have a maximum of 1 ton SBT bycatch per vessel.

(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>Specify:</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 detail 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 noting that sex, 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</p>

	<p>and dolphin, and sharks shall be recorded in logbooks for each trip.</p> <p>v. <i>Who were the log books submitted to</i><sup>1</sup>:- Information shall be submitted to Fisheries Agency of Taiwan (FA).</p> <p>vi. <i>What was the timeframe and method</i><sup>2</sup> for submission:- Fishers shall submit log books to FA within 60 days after fishing vessels enter port.</p> <p>vii. <i>The type of checking and verification that was routinely conducted for this information</i>:- Verification of log books is carried out by comparison with weekly report and trading information collected through the subscription of certified weight reports of Shin Nippon Kentai Kaisha from 1994 to 2003, and through OPRT since 2004. The fishing location recorded on log books is also verified by VMS.</p> <p>viii. <i>Reference to applicable legislation and penalties</i>:- Late or failing submission of log books or misreporting shall be suspended master's license or fishing vessel's license for a maximum of one year. The most serious offences could include cancellation of master's license or fishing vessel's license.- Fisheries act and the related fisheries regulations.</p> <p>ix. <i>Other relevant information</i><sup>3</sup>:-</p>
--	---

<sup>1</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>2</sup> In particular, whether the information is submitted electronically from the vessel.

<sup>3</sup> Including information on ERS, and comments on the effectiveness of the controls or monitoring tools and any plans for further improvement.

<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>  <b>Completion weekly report is mandatory.</b></p> <p><i>ii. The information that was recorded (including whether it relates to SBT or ERS):-</i>  <b>Date of catch, vessel position, date and time of set and haul, number of hooks set, individual measurements of SBT (length, weight, and product type).</b></p> <p><i>iii. Who the reports were submitted to and by whom (e.g. Vessel Master, the Fishing Company etc)<sup>1</sup>:-</i>  <b>Vessel master shall report the above SBT catch and effort records to its company on a daily basis.</b></p> <p><i>iv. What was the timeframe and method<sup>2</sup> for submission:-</i>  <b>The fishing company shall submit the report to FA through Taiwan Tuna Association (TTA) on weekly basis.</b></p> <p><i>v. The type of checking and verification that was routinely conducted for this information:-</i>  <b>Verification of weekly report is carried out by comparison with transshipment declaration when catch is transhipped at sea, inspection of transshipment at foreign port or landing inspection at domestic port by FA officials.</b></p> <p><b>Staffs of FA also verify the location of SBT fishing vessels via VMS routinely.</b></p> <p><i>vi. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-</i>  <b>Late or failing submission of weekly report or any discrepancy is detected beyond the range of allowed deviation from weekly report may be dealt with a fine or suspending master’s license or fishing vessel’s license for a maximum of one year depending on the degree of offense. The most serious offences could include cancellation of master’s license or fishing vessel’s license. - Fisheries act and the related fisheries regulations.</b></p> <p><b>In case of catch exceeding the individual quota of authorized seasonal target vessel within 5%, the amount of over-catch shall be deducted from the following year’s quota of the vessel but no penalty. If over-catch exceeds 10%, the amount of over-catch shall be double payed back and penalty shall be imposed from suspending fishing license for a maximum of one year depending on the amount of over-catch; in addition, a penalty of prohibition to fish for SBT within the next subsequent 3 years shall be imposed. - Fisheries act and the related fisheries regulations.</b></p> <p><i>vii. Other relevant information<sup>3</sup>:-</i></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 seing, charter fleet, domestic fleet etc.). The unit of effort should be hooks, sets and tows for longline, purse seine and towing respectively:-</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="395 1989 882 2020"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center;"><b>longline</b></td> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> </tr> </table> <p><b>Fishing</b></p>		<b>longline</b>			
	<b>longline</b>					

Season (e.g. 2011/12)	% effort obs.	% catch obs.	Obs. days deployed
2010	11.95%	8.5%	927
2011	4.19%	0.02%	135
2012	31.34%	34.89%	717

ii. *The system used for comparisons between observer data and other catch monitoring data in order to verify the catch data:-*  
Discrepancy analysis between observer data and information reported by commercial fishers is done routinely.

Staffs of FA and the related scientists conduct observer debriefs after observed trips are completed.

iii. *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:-*  
Taiwan's observer program will continue to comply with the CCSBT Scientific Observer Program Standards.

There has been no exchange of observers between Taiwan and other countries.

iv. *What information on ERS was recorded by observers:-*  
ERS information including seabirds, sea turtles, marine mammals and sharks 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.

v. *Who were the observer reports submitted to:-*  
Observer reports shall be submitted to FA.

vi. *Timeframe for submission of observer reports:-*  
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.

vii. *Other relevant information (including plans for further improvement – in particular to reach coverage of 10% of the effort):-*

VMS

*The items of "ii" are required in association with the Resolution on establishing the CCSBT Vessel Monitoring System*

*Specify:*

i. *Whether a mandatory VMS for SBT vessels that complies with CCSBT's VMS resolution was in operation. If not, provide details of non-compliance and plans for further improvement:-*  
VMS for SBT vessels that complies with CCSBT's VMS resolution is mandatory.

ii. *For the most recently completed fishing season, specify:*

- *The number of its flag vessels on the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List that were required to report to a National VMS system:-*  
Thirty six vessels
- *The number of its flag vessels on the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List that actually*

	<p><i>reported to a National VMS system:-</i></p> <p><b>All 36 vessels reported to a National VMS system.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Reasons for any non-compliance with VMS requirements and action taken by the Member:-</i></li> </ul> <p><b>There is no non-compliance vessel.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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></li> </ul> <p><b>Not found any technical failure.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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></li> </ul> <p><b>In the event of a VMS failure of a vessel's VMS, FA shall inform the owner of the vessel, and the vessel shall be required to fax its geographical position, and report the cause and date of the failure. The vessel shall report manually on a daily basis, and is requested to renovate the VMS system as soon as possible.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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></li> </ul> <p><b>There have been no investigations initiated in accordance with paragraph 3(b) of the CCSBT VMS resolution.</b></p> <p><i>iii. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-</i></p> <p><b>Failure to send automatic location to national Fisheries Monitoring Center (FMC) for more than 15 days, FA may instruct fishing vessel stop fishing to enter a designated port for repairing VMS. - Fisheries regulation</b></p> <p><b>Those for failure to send automatic location to FMC for more than 30 days, may lead to suspend master's license or fishing vessel's license for a maximum of one year. The most serious offences could include cancellation of master's license or fishing vessel's license. - Fisheries act and the related fisheries regulations.</b></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><b>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.</b></p> <p><i>ii. Other relevant information<sup>3</sup>:-</i></p>
<p><i>Other (use of masthead cameras etc.)</i></p>	

## **(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):-*

Not applicable.

- ii. *Monitoring systems for recording losses of SBT (in particular, SBT mortality):-*  
Not applicable.

(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):-*  
Not applicable.
- ii. *Monitoring system used for recording the quantity of SBT transferred:-*  
Not applicable.
- iii. *Plans to allow adoption of the stereo video systems for ongoing monitoring:-*  
Not applicable.

(d) *For “b” and “c” above, describe the process used for completing, validating<sup>4</sup> and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Farm Stocking Form, Farm Transfer Form):-*  
Not applicable.

(e) *Other relevant information<sup>3</sup>*  
Not applicable.

### **(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 transshipped at sea during the previous fishing season:-*

<b>Fishing Season</b> (e.g. 2011/12)	Percentage of the annual SBT catch transshipped at sea	Percentage of the annual SBT catch transshipped in port
2012	42.7%	57.3%

- ii. *The list of the LSTLVs registered in the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List which have transshipped at sea during the previous fishing season:-*
1. TIAN ZHI XIANG
  2. LONG THE NO.6
  3. HO FU MEI
  4. YING HSIN HSIANG
  5. KAO FONG NO.101
  6. HO HSIN HSING NO.6
  7. JUI DER NO.16
  8. JOHO
  9. HUNG SHENG
  10. CHIN CHANG HORNG
- iii. *A comprehensive report assessing the content and conclusions of the reports of the observers assigned to carrier vessels which have received transshipment from their LSTLVs:-*  
In 2012 fishing season, there were 12 cases of transshipment at sea by 10 Taiwanese SBT vessels. For the 12 cases of transshipment, one was conducted in the ICCAT

<sup>4</sup> Including the class of person who conducts this work (e.g. government official, authorised third party)



convention area and the others were conducted in the IOTC convention area. The observer reports contain the actual transshipment time, location of transshipment, species, weight and relevant verified information. Such information is useful for us to cross-check the records made by the fishing vessels and enhance management efficiency.

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

- i. Rules for designated foreign ports of transshipment for SBT and for prohibition of transshipment at other foreign ports:-

Fishers are required prior approval by FA in advance of 7 days before transshipment at port. When fishers apply for permission, they shall submit the record of SBT transhipped to FA. FA will check the record consistent with the weekly report of the vessel. If record is correct, FA would approve the transshipment at port and transmit the vessel's SBT catch record to its official stationed at Port Louis or Cape Town for conducting supervision and sampling inspection. After confirmation, its official stationed at Port Louis or Cape Town will validate CMF/CTF.

- ii. Port State inspections required for transshipments of SBT (include % coverage):-

Port Louis: For SBT or any catch landed/transhipped at port, fishers are required to apply for permit in advance of 2 days of landing/transshipment. When fishers apply for the permit of entering port, log books and records of the catch species and quantities on board shall be submitted to the authority of Mauritius for inspection.

Cape Town: For SBT catch landed/transhipped at port, catch monitoring form (CMF) and catch tagging form (CTF) are required to be provided before vessel enters port. The authority of South Africa will inspect the quantity of catch recorded in CMF and CTF consistent with log books, and the associated equipments/fishing documents, such as VMS and fisheries license etc.

- iii. Information sharing with designated port states:-

Port Louis: fishing vessel's information and records of the catch species and quantities on board

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:-

FA's officials are stationed at Prot Louis and Cape Town who are responsible for supervising all SBT transshipment/landing and sampling inspection of the catch.

- v. Process for validating<sup>4</sup> and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form, Catch Tagging Form):-

Fishers are required prior approval by FA in advance of 7 days before transshipment 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 the weekly report of the vessel. If record is correct, FA would approve the transshipment in port and transmit the vessel's SBT catch record to its official stationed at Port Louis or Cape Town for conducting supervision and sampling inspection. After confirmation, its official stationed at Port Louis or Cape Town will validate CMF/CTF.

- vi. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-

Any violation, fishers may lead to suspend master's license or fishing vessel's license for a maximum of one year. The most serious offences could include cancellation of master's license or fishing vessel's license. –Fisheries act and the related fisheries regulations.

vii. *Other relevant information*<sup>3</sup>:-

(d) 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:-*

Fishers are required prior approval by FA in advance of 7 days before transshipment at sea. When fishers apply for permission, they shall submit the record of SBT to be transhipped to FA. FA will check the record consistent with the weekly report of the vessel. If record is correct, FA would approve the transshipment at sea. When SBT landed at domestic port or exported, fishers shall submit CTF and CMF signed by regional observer, master of fishing vessel and master of carrier vessel to FA for validation.

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

- For SBT transhipped at-sea and sold to domestic, the product shall be inspected by our official when it is landed in domestic port.

- For SBT transhipped at-sea and directly export to foreign market, the product is verified and signed by regional observer, master of fishing vessel and master of carrier vessel and our official will then based on this verification to conduct validation. Besides, when the product landed in foreign port, the third party will examine the actual weight and such information shall be sent back to FA for confirmation.

iii. *Process for collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form, Catch Tagging Form):-*

Whether SBT transhipped at sea/ at port, any SBT landing at domestic port/ foreign port, or export, fishers shall submit CTF and CMF to FA for validation.

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

As described above II (3) (c) vi.

v. *Other relevant information*<sup>3</sup>:-

None.

#### **(4) 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.*

It is approximately 27.12% of the annual SBT catch sent back for domestic consumption in 2012 fishing season.

(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:-  
Cianjhen fishing port in Kaohsiung is the only designated domestic landing port of SBT. In 2011 fishing season, 100% domestic landing SBT vessels landed in the Cianjhen fishing port.
- ii. Inspections required for landings of SBT (including % coverage):-  
All SBT catch return by carrier vessels, containers and fishing vessels shall be 100% supervised and about 5% inspected by officials of FA.
- iii. Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT landed:-  
Fishers shall report its domestic landing SBT product in advance of 7 days before actual landing date. Officials of FA shall supervise all SBT landing and cross-check the number of SBT and the weight in consistent with CTF.
- iv. Process for validating<sup>4</sup> and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form, and depending on circumstances, Catch Tagging Form):-  
Whether SBT transshipped at sea/at port, any SBT landing at domestic port, fishers shall inform FA in advance of 7 days before arrival at port. FA shall dispatch its staffs to supervise/inspect the catch. After verification, FA will validate CMF/CTF.
- v. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-  
Any violation, fishers may lead to suspend master's license or fishing vessel's license for a maximum of one year. The most serious offences could include cancellation of master's license or fishing vessel's license. –Fisheries act and the related fisheries regulations.
- vi. Other relevant information<sup>3</sup>:-  
None.

### **(5) SBT Exports**

(a) Specify the quantity of the domestic catch that was exported and provide an estimate of the total quantity of the domestic SBT catch (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 fishing seasons to each country/fishing entity.

Fishing Season (e.g. 2011/12)	Retained for Domestic Consumption	SBT Exported to							
		JAPAN	SOUTH AFRICA...	MAURITIUS	:	:	:	:	:
2010	222.8	911.0	3.0	3.3					
2011	103.3	394.7	4.7						
2012	134.3	357.5	3.4						

(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 directly transhipped in foreign port, the inspections required are described as above II(3)(c)i, and the percentage accounting for all SBT export is about 21.7% .

For SBT export directly transhipped at sea, the inspections required are described as above dot 2 of II(3)(d)ii, and the percentage accounting for all SBT export is about 53.3% .

For SBT export after landing at domestic port, the inspections required are described as above II(4)(b)i, ii, and the percentage accounting for all SBT export is about 25% ..

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

As described as II(3)(c)i, dot 2 of II(3)(d)ii, and II(4)(b)i, ii.

iii. *Process for validating<sup>4</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)(c)i, dot 2 of II(3)(d)ii, and II(4)(b)i, ii.

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

Any violation, FA would not validate CMF/CTF unless penalty has been imposed. – Regulation for validation of CCSBT CDS, Guidelines for SBT import, export and re-export.

v. *Other relevant information<sup>3</sup>:-*

None.

## **(6) SBT Imports**

(a) *Specify the total quantity of SBT(in tonnes to 1 decimal place ) imported during each of the last 3 fishing seasons from each country/fishing entity.*

Fishing Season (e.g. 2011/12)	SBT Imported from								
	Country 1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2010	N/A								
2011	N/A								
2012	N/A								

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

i. *Rules for designated ports for import of SBT:-*

Taiwan has not imported any SBT in recent years. Taiwan has stipulated guidelines for SBT import, export and re-export.

No specific designated ports for import of SBT.

ii. *Inspections required for import of SBT (including % coverage):-*

On a case by case basis if necessary.

iii. *Process for checking and collecting CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form and depending on circumstances, Re-export/Export after landing of domestic product Form):-*

Any SBT import shall provide CMF, CTF and related CCSBT CDS documents (depending on circumstances, Re-export/Export after landing of domestic product Form) to FA for prior permission.

- iv. *Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-*  
Guidelines for SBT import/export and re-export.
- v. *Other relevant information<sup>3</sup>:-*  
None.

### **(7) 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 first 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 is focused on catching to the first point of sale on domestic or export markets. Constraint the current human resources, controlling and monitoring of SBT at market after the first sale has not yet established.

*(c) Other relevant information<sup>3</sup>*

### **(8) Other**

*Description of any other MCS systems of relevance.*

### 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>5</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. The NPOA-Seabirds is currently under review and revision.
  - *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, we have 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. The NPOA- Sharks is currently under review and revision.
  - *FAO Guidelines to reduce sea turtle mortality in fishing operations:*  
In addition, 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>6</sup> aimed at the protection of ecologically related species<sup>7</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 III (2) (a) ii.
  - *ICCAT, when fishing within ICCAT’s Convention Area:*

<sup>5</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>6</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>7</sup> Including seabirds, sea turtles and sharks.

As described above III (2) (a) ii.

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>8</sup>:**

Taiwan collected and reported on data on interactions with ERS through scientific observer program and fisher reporting.

- **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 ecological related species data in accordance with the resolutions / recommendations adopted by these organizations.

- **WCPFC, for fishing within WCPFC's Convention Area:**

As described above dot 2 of III (2) (a) iii.

- **ICCAT, for fishing within ICCAT's Convention Area:**

As described above dot 2 of III (2) (a) iii.

➤ (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>9</sup>):

	Commercial longline	Sector 2 (please name)		
<b>2012 (Calendar Year)</b>				
Total number of hooks (shots for PS)	4839075			
Percentage of hooks (shots) observed	35.85%			
	<b>Total number of observed interactions/mortality</b>			
	<b>Interactions</b>	<b>Mortality</b>	<b>Interactions</b>	<b>Mortality</b>
ALZ	5	5		
DCU	8	7		
TQH	17	15		
DIM	1	0		
DIX	2	1		
PRO	7	7		
PTZ	2	1		
BSH	3625	2613		
SMA	84	49		
BTH	4	0		
FAL	3	0		
LMA	2	1		

<sup>8</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.

<sup>9</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.

	<i>Commercial longline</i>		<i>Sector 2</i> <i>(please name)</i>	
<i>PSK</i>	4	2		
<i>SPL</i>	1	0		
<i>SPZ</i>	1	0		
<i>Sea Turtles</i>	0	0		

(c) *Mitigation – describe the current mitigation requirements:*

➤ **Sea birds**

The government of Taiwan has introduced a regulation which requires vessels fishing at the areas of southern than 30°S to deploy a tori line to reduce seabird incidental catch since 2004. Besides, in line with the IOTC resolution 08/03 on reducing the incidental bycatch of seabirds in longline fisheries, all Taiwanese longline vessels fishing south of 30°S shall use at least two of mitigation measures in consistence with the resolution since 2009.

Since 2011, according to IOTC resolution 10/06 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 including tori line and one other measure, such as night setting, weighted branch lines, offal discharge control or line shooting device. Fishers shall fill out the specified form regarding the measures adopted by its vessels with photos of tori line and inform the Fisheries Agency of Taiwan in advance of one month the vessel fishing south of 25°S in the Indian Ocean. Government officials stationed at Port Louis and Cape Town shall examine the tori line by random and request fishers to make rectification so as to be consistent with the resolution.

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 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. We have required our fishers and industries to take appropriate measures in accordance with the NPOA-seabird to mitigate incidental catch of seabirds. Furthermore, according to domestic regulations, fishing vessels are required to employ at least two seabird mitigation measures, one should be tori lines, the other should be one of those including, tori line, weighted branch lines, night setting with minimum deck lighting. Incidentally caught seabirds are encouraged to release alive. For this purpose, fishing vessels are required to carry de-hookers and line cutters on board.

➤ **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 10/12, 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.

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.

To further ensure the sustainable use of shark resources, Taiwan has imposed the regulation of “fins naturally attached” on January 19, 2012 on a step by step basis. According to the regulation, the measure applies to Taiwanese fishing vessels operating within in its coastal and inshore waters at the first stage and then gradually expands its application to the rest of fishing vessels operating outside its EEZ.

➤ **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 dig 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, and the operators 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. The incidentally caught sea turtles must be released and the fishers are required to record this event in the logbook.

### **(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, domestic fleet, recreational) 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 longline and recreational, “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 the number of individuals is known but the value in tonnes is unknown, enter the number of individuals in square brackets (e.g. [250]). 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 yet be available. Therefore, if the value is unknown, enter “?”. However, estimates are preferred over unknown entries. 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	
	<i>Commercial longline</i>	
	Retained SBT	Non-Retained SBT
2008	913	0
2009	921	0
2010	1,208	0
2011	502	[143]
2012	505	[227]