

TAIWAN COMPLIANCE ACTION PLAN TEMPLATE 2010

I. Summary of Improvements Implemented in the Compliance Action Plan

Compliance action plans are intended to ensure compliance with the CCSBT's conservation and management measures by requiring improvement in certain areas. This section of the template is intended to provide a brief summary of the improvements achieved in the current Compliance Action Plan (which is the plan described in this document) as well as summarising improvements that are planned for the future.

(1) Current improvements

Briefly list improvements achieved in this action plan, such as: designated foreign port of transshipment, 10% observer coverage, 10% monitoring of SBT transfer to farm cages by stereo video etc. There is no need to provide detailed descriptions of the improvements here because details of measures should be provided in the actual plan itself.

1. designated foreign ports for SBT transshipment:

Taiwan has designated two foreign ports, Port Louis and Cape Town for SBT transshipment of its flagged vessels since March 2010. Its officials stationed at Port Louis and Cape Town are responsible for inspecting all of SBT catch.

2. observer coverage rate:

In 2009 fishing season (from 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010), scientific observer coverage rate was 15.01% by effort and 12.75% by catch.

(2) Future planned improvements

Describe any improvements that are being planned for the future (i.e. beyond the current Compliance Action Plan) and the expected implementation date for such improvements.

II. Compliance Action Plan

(1) Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna

(a) Specify the number of vessels expected to be in the SBT fishery together with the number that are expected to target SBT and the number that are expected to take SBT as a bycatch.

In 2010 fishing season, 65 fishing vessels are expected to target SBT seasonally and 33 are expected to take SBT as a bycatch.

(b) Describe the system for controlling the level of SBT catch. For ITQ and IQ systems, this should include details on how the catch will be 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 will be monitored for determining when to close the fishery.:-

Taiwan's Southern Bluefin tuna Fishery is managed through output controls in the form of individually quotas (IQ) for both target fishing vessels and bycatch vessels. Individual quota has been allocated to each of seasonal target SBT vessel, and the dynamic quota balancing mechanism is established. Any vessel which changed their fishing schedule fails to get to the SBT fishing ground in time as our regulation demand or which cannot use up their quota, would be reviewed and reallocated to those vessels fishing in the fishing ground which needed more quotas. By-catch SBT vessels are allowed to have a maximum of 1 ton SBT bycaught per vessel.

(c) 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. <i>Whether this is mandatory. If not, specify the % of SBT fishing to be covered:-</i></p> <p>Completion daily log book is mandatory.</p> <p>ii. <i>The level of detail recorded (shot by shot, daily aggregate etc):-</i></p> <p>The detail information recorded in the log book is on a shot by shot basis.</p> <p>iii. <i>Whether the effort and catch information collected complies 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:-</i></p> <p>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. <i>What information on ERS will be recorded in logbooks:-</i></p> <p>Information on interactions with ERS, such as seabirds, sea turtles, whale and dolphin, and sharks shall be recorded in logbooks for each trip.</p> <p>v. <i>Who the log books will be submitted to¹:-</i></p> <p>Information shall be submitted to Fisheries Agency of Taiwan (FA).</p> <p>vi. <i>What is the timeframe and method² for submission:-</i></p> <p>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 will routinely be conducted for this information:-</i></p> <p>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></p> <p>Late or failing submission of log books or misreporting shall be suspended master’s license or fishing vessel’s license for not exceeding one year. The</p>

¹ 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.

² In particular, whether the information is submitted electronically from the vessel.

	<p>most serious offences could include cancellation of master’s license or fishing vessel’s license.- Fisheries Act and the related fisheries Regulation</p> <p><i>ix. Other relevant information³:-</i></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 is mandatory. If not, specify the % of SBT fishing to be covered:-</i></p> <p>Completion weekly report is mandatory.</p> <p><i>ii. The information that will be recorded (including whether it relates to SBT or ERS):-</i></p> <p>When fishers catch SBT, they shall record the effort and catch information, including hooks, individual weight and length of SBT caught.</p> <p><i>iii. Who the reports will be submitted to and by whom (e.g. Vessel Master, the Fishing Company etc)¹:-</i></p> <p>Vessel master shall report the above SBT catch and effort records to its company on a daily basis.</p> <p><i>iv. What is the timeframe and method² for submission:-</i></p> <p>The fishing company shall submit the report to FA through Taiwan Tuna Association (TTA) on weekly basis.</p> <p><i>v. The type of checking and verification that will routinely be conducted for this information:-</i></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Staffs of FA also verify the location of SBT fishing vessels via VMS routinely.</p> <p><i>vi. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-</i></p> <p>Late or failing submission of weekly report or any discrepancy is detected from weekly report may be dealt with a fine or suspending master’s license or fishing vessel’s license for not exceeding 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 Regulation</p> <p>In case of catch exceeding the individual quota of vessel within 10%, 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-</p>

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

	<p>catch shall be double payed back and penalty shall be imposed from suspending fishing license for one month but not exceeding one year depending on the amount of over-catch. - Fisheries Act and the related fisheries Regulation</p> <p>vii. <i>Other relevant information</i>³:-</p>
<p><i>Scientific Observers</i></p>	<p><i>Specify:</i></p> <p>i. <i>The % of the SBT catch and effort to be observed:-</i></p> <p>In 2009 fishing season, observer coverage rate for catch observed was 12.75%, and for effort observed was 15.01%.</p> <p>ii. <i>The system to be used for comparisons between observer data and other catch monitoring data in order to verify the catch data:-</i></p> <p>Discrepancy analysis between observer data and information reported by commercial fishers is done routinely.</p> <p>Staffs of FA conduct debriefs after trips are completed.</p> <p>iii. <i>Excluding the coverage, specify whether the observer program will comply with the CCSBT Scientific Observer Program Standards. If not, describe the non-compliance. Also indicate whether there has been any exchange of observers between countries:-</i></p> <p>Taiwan’s observer program will continue to comply with the CCSBT Scientific Observer Program Standards.</p> <p>There has been no exchange of observers between Taiwan and other countries.</p> <p>iv. <i>What information on ERS will be recorded by observers:-</i></p> <p>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.</p> <p>v. <i>Who the observer reports will be 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><i>VMS</i></p>	<p><i>Specify:</i></p> <p>i. <i>whether a mandatory VMS for SBT vessels that complies with CCSBT’s VMS resolution</i></p>

	<p><i>will be 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. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-</i></p> <p>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</p> <p>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 not exceeding one year. The most serious offences could include cancellation of master's license or fishing vessel's license. - Fisheries Act and the related fisheries Regulation</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>In 2009 fishing season, There were 66 SBT vessels (including 33 target vessels and 33 bycatch vessels) actively fishing for SBT. FA has sent patrol vessel conducting at sea inspection. Five SBT vessels (including 1 target vessels and 4 bycatch vessels) were inspected and the inspection coverage rate is about 7.6%.</p> <p><i>ii. Other relevant information³:-</i></p>
<p><i>Other (use of masthead cameras etc.)</i></p>	

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

(a) Specify the approximate percentage of the annual SBT catch that is expected to be caught for farming.

Taiwan does not have SBT farming fishery.

(b) Describe the system to be 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 to be 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 to be used for recording the quantity of SBT transferred:-*

Not applicable.

- iii. *Process to be implemented for commercial trials of stereo video systems for monitoring 10% of SBT transfers in the 2011 fishing season:-*

Not applicable.

- iv. *Plans to allow adoption of the stereo video systems for ongoing monitoring in the following season if they prove successful:-*

Not applicable.

(d) For “b” and “c” above, describe the process to be used for completing, validating⁴ and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Farm Stocking Form, Farm Transfer Form):-

Not applicable.

(e) Other relevant information³

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

(a) Specify the approximate percentage of the annual SBT catch expected to be involved in transshipments each year. Provide separate figures for transshipments in port and at sea.

In 2009 fishing season, SBT catch is about 65% for transshipment at port, about 25% for transshipment at sea, and about 10% for landing at port.

(b) Describe the system to be 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:-*

According to Taiwan’s Fisheries Regulation for fishing vessels fishing for southern bluefin tuna in three oceans (2010), FA has designated two foreign ports (Port Louis and Cape Town) for SBT in-port transshipment.

- 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

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

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 Port Louis and Cape Town who are responsible for inspecting all of SBT catch.

v. *Process for validating⁴ and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form, Catch Tagging Form):-*

Transhipment at sea

Fishers require prior approval by FA in advance of 7 days before transhipment at sea. 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 transhipment at sea. When SBT land at domestic port or export, fishers shall submit CTF and CMF signed by regional observer, master of fishing vessel and master of carrier vessel to FA for validation.

Transhipment at port

Fishers require prior approval by FA in advance of 7 days before transhipment 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 transhipment at port and transmit the vessel's SBT catch record to its official stationed at Port Louis or Cape Town for inspection. After inspection, its official stationed at Port Louis or Cape Town will validate CMF/CTF.

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

Any violation, FA would not validate CMF/CTF. Besides, fishers may lead to suspend master's license or fishing vessel's license for not exceeding one year. The most serious offences could include cancellation of master's license or fishing vessel's license. –Fisheries Act and the related fisheries Regulation

vii. *Other relevant information³:-*

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

i. *The rules and processes for authorising transhipments of SBT at sea and methods (in addition to the presence of CCSBT transhipment observers) for checking and verifying the quantities of SBT transhipped:-*

As described above II(3)(b)v.

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

As described above II(3)(b)v.

- 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 or export, fishers shall submit CTF and CMF to FA for validation.

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

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

- v. *Other relevant information³:-*

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

(a) Specify the approximate percentage of the annual SBT catch that is expected to be landed as domestic product each year.

It is approximately 7.56% of the annual SBT catch to be landed as domestic product in 2009 fishing season.

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

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

There is no specific designated port of domestic landing of SBT. In 2009 fishing season, 100% domestic landing SBT vessels land in the Kaohsiung fishing port.

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

Any SBT vessel return for domestic sales shall be inspected by officials of FA. The inspected rate is 100%.

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

Fishers shall report its domestic landed SBT product in advance of one week before actual landed date. For domestic consumption, all SBT catch return by carrier vessels, containers and fishing vessels shall be inspected by officials of FA.

- iv. *Process for validating⁴ and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form, and depending on circumstances, Catch Tagging Form):-*

Whether SBT transhipped at sea/at port, any SBT landing at domestic port, fishers shall inform FA in advance of one week before arrival at port. FA will dispatch its staffs to inspect the catch. After verification of the record is correct, FA will validate CMF/CTF.

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

Any violation, FA would not validate CMF/CTF. Besides, fishers may lead to suspend master's license or fishing vessel's license for not exceeding one year. The most serious offences could include cancellation of master's license or fishing vessel's license. –Fisheries Act and the related fisheries Regulation

vi. *Other relevant information*³:-

(5) SBT Exports

(a) *Specify the approximate percentage of the annual catch that is expected to be exported each year.*

It is approximately 79% of the annual SBT catch to be exported in 2009 fishing season.

(b) *Describe the system to be 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):-*

In 2009 fishing season, most Taiwanese SBT export by transshipment at port/ at sea. The process of controlling and monitoring described as above. There were 2.64% (24 ton) of SBT catch landings directly from the vessel to Japan. Fishers shall comply with the inspection requirements of importing country.

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

SBT export shall accompany with CMF and CTF validated by official of FA. FA monitors the quantity of SBT exported by checking with the vessel's weekly report.

iii. *Process for validating⁴ 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 above II(3)(b)v.

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

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

v. *Other relevant information*³:-

(6) SBT Imports

(a) *Specify the approximate tonnage of SBT that is expected to be imported each year.*

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

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

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

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.

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

Guidelines for SBT import/export and re-export.

- v. *Other relevant information³:-*

(7) SBT Markets

- (a) Describe any activities targeted at points in the supply chain between landing and the market:-*

According to the CCSBT CDS resolution, the receiver or buyer of first sale on domestic or export markets shall be recorded on the CDS document.

- (b) Describe the system to be 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 point of first sale on domestic or export markets. Constraint the current manpower, controlling and monitoring of SBT at market after the first sale has not yet established.

- (c) Other relevant information³*

(8) Other

Description of any other systems of relevance to the Action Plan.

III. Additional Reporting Requirements for the Compliance Committee

The following reports are required to be provided to the Compliance Committee or Secretariat on an annual basis. It is suggested that for 2010, these reports be included in this section of the Compliance Action Plan template.

(1) Annual VMS Summary Report

The Resolution on establishing the CCSBT Vessel Monitoring System requires the following information to be reported by each Member and CNM. However, depending on the information provided in the Compliance Action Plan (chapter II), it may be possible to satisfy the requirements of item “a” by referencing the VMS part of Section “1c” of the Compliance Action Plan.

- a. A description of the progress and implementation of its VMS program in accordance with the CCSBT VMS resolution.

All Taiwanese vessels authorized to fish for SBT have installed VMS and report automatic location to national Fisheries Monitoring Center (FMC) in the Overseas Fisheries Development Council (OFDC) in accordance with the Resolution on establishing the CCSBT Vessel Monitoring System, adopted at the fifteenth annual meeting of CCSBT.

- b. The number of its flag vessels on the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List that were required to report to a National VMS system.

In 2009 fishing season, the active vessels fishing for SBT was 66.

The number of its flag vessels on the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List that actually reported to a National VMS system.

All 66 vessels reported to a National VMS system.

- c. Reasons for any non-compliance with VMS requirements and action taken by the Member.

There is no non-compliance vessel.

- d. 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.

Not found any technical failure

- e. Describe the procedures used for manual reporting in the event of a VMS failure (e.g. "manual position reporting on a 4 hourly basis").

In the event of a technical failure of a vessel's VMS, OFDC 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.

- f. 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.

There have been no investigations initiated in accordance with paragraph 3(b) of the CCSBT VMS resolution.

(2) Annual Transshipment Summary Report

The CCSBT's resolution on Establishing a Program for Transshipment by Large-Scale Fishing Vessels requires the following information to be reported to the Secretariat by each Member and CNM six weeks prior to the Annual meeting of the Commission. It would be appropriate for the same information to be provided in this report to the Compliance Committee.

- a. The quantities of SBT transhipped during the previous year.

From 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010, the quantities of SBT transhipped at sea are 225.789 tonnes.

- b. The list of the LSTLVs registered in the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List which have transhipped during the previous year.

In 2009 fishing season, there were 23 SBT vessels authorized to conduct transshipment at sea as follows:

1. HSIN CHAN CHUN (CT4-1633)
2. GUAN WANG (CT4-2782)
3. YING JUI HSIANG NO.3 (CT7-0451)
4. YING TA HSIANG (CT7-0482)
5. SHYANG MAAN NO.11 (CT6-1268)
6. SHIUH JINN NO.1 (CT6-1006)
7. CHIN HORNG NO.3 (CT7-0316)
8. CHIN HUNG YUN NO.37 (CT7-0317)
9. CHUN I NO.236 (CT7-0441)
10. YUNG CHUAN NO.2 (CT6-0963)
11. MENG FA NO.312 (CT6-1038)
12. MENG FA NO.322 (CT6-1039)
13. SHYANG CHYANG NO.88 (CT6-0983)
14. WOEN YU CHANG NO.6 (CT6-0942)
15. HUNG YU NO.122 (CT7-0172)
16. JIANG SHENG NO.18 (CT7-0405)
17. HSIANG MAN SHING (CT7-0515)
18. YU CHEN HSIANG NO.7 (CT7-0473)
19. HSIANG MING NO. 6 (CT6-1321)
20. HSIANG FUH NO.6 (CT6-1320)
21. CHUN FA (CT6-1358)
22. YU SHIN NO.1 (CT7-0417)
23. HUNG HUI NO.112 (CT6-1035)

- c. 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.

For SBT transshipment, the content of observer reports provided by IOTC Secretariat is all correct. Such information is useful for Flag States to cross check the record provided by fishers.

(3) Annual Report on Implementation of the 2008 ERS Recommendation

The CCSBT's Recommendation to Mitigate the Impact on Ecologically Related Species of Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna includes an annual reporting requirement to the Compliance Committee.

Members and CNMs are required to report on the action they have taken pursuant to the following paragraphs of the 2008 ERS Recommendation:

1. Members and Cooperating Non-Members will, to the extent possible, implement the International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catches of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries (IPOA-Seabirds), the International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks (IPOA-Sharks), and the FAO Guidelines to reduce sea turtle mortality in fishing operations (FAO-Sea turtles), if they have not already done so.

Taiwan adopted a NPOA-sharks in May 2006 and a NPOA-seabirds in October 2006. Besides, Taiwan has implemented the FAO guidelines on sea turtles.

2. Members and Cooperating Non-Members will comply with all current binding and recommendatory measures aimed at the protection of ecologically related species, including seabirds, sea turtles and sharks, from fishing, which are adopted from time to time:
 - a) by the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, when fishing in its Convention area, and
 - b) by the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission, when fishing in its Convention area,irrespective of whether the Member or Cooperating Non-Member concerned is a member of the relevant Commission or otherwise cooperates with it.

In accordance with resolutions regarding ERS mitigation measures adopted by CCSBT, ICCAT, WCPFC and IOTC, Taiwan has regulated its SBT vessels which fishing in the area south of 28°S shall use at least two seabird mitigation measures since 1 October 2007. Besides, Taiwan also imposes shark bycatch regulation as follows:

1. Vessels shall tranship and offload fin and carcasses together.
2. Up to the first point of landing, the ratio of fin-to-whole body weight of sharks shall be not over 5%.
3. Fishing vessels should report to the competent authorities of the port states about the body and fin weights of sharks on board while entering and leaving ports as well as the weights of shark fin and carcass offloaded in port.
4. The relevant documents issued by the authorities of the port state should be kept on board for at least one year.
5. Sharks incidentally caught are encouraged to be released alive, and recorded in the catch logbook.

In addition, Taiwan has required fishing vessels operating on the high seas shall have necessary devices on board, such as scoop net, de-hooker and line cutters, during the voyage or operation period, for appropriate release of incidentally caught sea turtles. The by-catch individuals shall be released in alive. Moreover, any type of plastic trash disposed at sea is prohibited to prevent it from being mis-eaten by sea turtle. In addition, Taiwan has adopted measures to encourage fishermen to use circle hooks for mitigating by-catch of sea turtles.

3. Members and Cooperating Non-Members will collect and report data on ecologically related species to the Extended Commission and/or its subsidiary bodies as appropriate, including the Ecologically Related Species Working Group. Further, the undertaking described in paragraph 2 will include a commitment to comply with measures adopted by the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission and the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission on the collection and reporting of data in relation to ecologically related species. Data confidentiality shall be protected under the rules that apply in those Commissions.

Taiwan collects data on interactions with ERS through scientific observer and fisher reporting. Summary information of observed interactions with ERS was included in Taiwan's national report to the Compliance Committee in 2010.