

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

(Agreed at the 7th meeting of the Compliance Committee, adopted at CCSBT 19 and revised following CCSBT 20)

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.

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I. Summary of MCS Improvements

(1) Improvements achieved in the current fishing season

Provided 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, the officials of Fisheries Agency of Taiwan shall validate Catch Monitoring Form (CMF). Such arrangement has improved 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.

In addition, Taiwan undertook Quality Assurance Review (QAR) Phase 1 in 2014, the outcome of QAR states that “Taiwan’s SBT fishery management systems meet the CCSBT minimum performance requirements. There is a clearly established fisheries legislation and documentation system for allocation of SBT. The CCSBT CDS is implemented with a strong fisheries management regulatory system and established fisheries reporting and sanctions, which appears to be functioning according to the requirements.” Therefore, Taiwan’s SBT fishery management is robust.

(2) Future planned improvements

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

(3) Implementation of the common CCSBT definition for the “Attributable SBT Catch”

CCSBT 20 agreed that the Compliance Committee would develop a common definition of the Attributable SBT Catch by 2014, taking into account the importance of including all sources of mortality. Members have been asked to consider and commit to a timetable for implementation commencing in 2015 with annual reporting to the Extended Commission. Details of the implementation timetable and implementation progress should be provided here (this is unlikely to be possible prior to CCSBT 21).

CCSBT has not reached consensus on a common definition for the “Attributable SBT Catch.”

Taiwan’s current practice for “Attributable SBT Catch” is the amount of SBT put into fish hold of the vessel.

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 <i>(e.g. 2011/12)</i>	Authorized commercial longline Number of vessels
2011	56
2012	36
2013	74

(b) Specify the historic national SBT allocation, together with any carry-forward of unfisher 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:-

	National SBT	Unfisher allocation	SBT catch counted against the national allocation (t)

			<i>Authorized commercial longline</i>		<i>Drift Net</i>	
			Domestic allocation	Actual Catch Against Allocation	Domestic allocation	Actual Catch Against Allocation
2011	859		692	502		
2012	911		911	496		
2013	948	182.2	1130.2	1032		

(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>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, including both retained and discarded catch. 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 and dolphin, and sharks shall be recorded in logbooks for each trip.</p>

	<p>v. <i>Who were the log books submitted to</i>¹:- Information shall be submitted to Fisheries Agency of Taiwan (FA).</p> <p>vi. <i>What was the timeframe and method</i>² for submission:- Fishers shall submit log books to FA within 60 days after fishing vessels enter port, but the report recorded each SBT catch and effort daily shall be sent back to FA weekly.</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 VMS data, observer data 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.</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>³:-</p>
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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.

³ 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> Completion weekly report is mandatory.</p> <p><i>ii. The information that was recorded (including whether it relates to SBT or ERS):-</i> 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).</p> <p><i>iii. Who the reports were submitted to and by whom (e.g. Vessel Master, the Fishing Company etc)¹:-</i> Vessel master shall report the above SBT catch and effort records to its company on a daily basis.</p> <p><i>iv. What was the timeframe and method² for submission:-</i> 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 was routinely conducted for this information:-</i> 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> Late or failing submission of weekly report or any discrepancy is detected beyond the range of allowed deviation from each vessel’s reported catch and allocated quota 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>vii. Other relevant information³:-</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>

Fishing Season (e.g. 2011/12)	longline		Obs. days deployed
	% effort obs.	% catch obs.	
2011	4.19%	0.02%	135
2012	31.34%	34.89%	717
2013	17.42%	16.70%	1,564

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 has complied 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 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.

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:-*
Seventy four vessels

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The number of its flag vessels on the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List that actually reported to a National VMS system:-</i> All 74 vessels reported to a National VMS system. • <i>Reasons for any non-compliance with VMS requirements and action taken by the Member:-</i> There is no non-compliance vessel. • <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. • <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 of a VMS failure of a vessel’s VMS, FA shall inform the owner of the vessel, and the master of the vessel shall be required to fax its geographical position, and report the cause and date of the failure. The master shall report manually on a daily basis, and is requested to renovate the VMS system as soon as possible. • <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. <p><i>iii. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-</i> 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 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><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> 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.</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)

(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, validating⁴ and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Farm Stocking Form, Farm Transfer Form):-*
Not applicable.

(e) *Other relevant information³*
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 transhipped at sea 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
2013	46.87%	53.13%

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

1. SHIN SHUEN FAR NO.69
2. SHYANG CHYANG NO.8
3. SHYANG MAAN NO.11
4. HWA SHAN NO.212
5. HO FU MEI
6. SHYANG CHYANG NO.88
7. YI LONG NO.202
8. SIN HUA FONG NO.16
9. HUNG SHENG
10. YING CHIA HSIANG
11. SHIN SHUEN FAR NO.688
12. CHUN I NO.217
13. JOHO

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

14. YI JEN CHUN NO.668
15. CHUN I NO.236
16. SHIN SHUEN FAR NO.668
17. MAN AN
18. SHUU CHANG NO.6
19. HWA HUNG NO.202
20. HWA CHIN NO.112
21. YING FA HSIANG
22. DAR LONG CHERNG NO.378
23. SHIN SHUEN FAR NO.16
24. KAO FENG NO.101
25. CHIN CHANG HORNG
26. HWA CHIN NO.222
27. HWA SHAN NO.301
28. HO FU MEI NO.6

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 2013 fishing season, there were 8 cases of transshipment at sea by 28 Taiwanese SBT vessels. For the 8 cases of transshipment, one was conducted in the ICCAT 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 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 port and transmit the vessel's SBT catch record to its official stationed at Port Louis of Mauritius or Cape Town of South Africa 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 Port Louis and Cape Town who are responsible for supervising all SBT transhipment/landing and sampling inspection of the catch.

v. *Process for validating⁴ 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 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 the weekly report of the vessel. If record is correct, FA would approve the transhipment in port and transmit the vessel's SBT catch record to its officials 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 information³:-*

(d) *Describe the system 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:-*

Fishers are required 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 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 transhipment 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. With exception of domestic consumption Japan is the main market of Taiwanese SBT. Since 2014 fishing season FA has commissioned third parties in Japan to conduct landing examination for its SBT transhipped at sea. After confirmation of the records of the weight and number of SBT transhipped made by the third party, the official of FA then validates the CMF.

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 Taiwanese officials when it is landed in domestic port.

- As described above II (3) (d) i.

- 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 information³:-*
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 29.5% of the annual SBT catch sent back for domestic consumption in 2013 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 2013 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 supervised and about 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:-*
Fishers shall report its domestic landing SBT product 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 CMF.
- v. *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 7 days before arrival at 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:-*
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 information³:-*
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	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
2011	103.3	394.7	4.7						
2012	134.3	357.5	3.4						
2013*	295.5	700.7	5.3						

*Note: For 2013, one SBT targeting fishing vessel, named “CHIN SHANG MEI” sank while the vessel returned to its homeport. All catch was sunk with the fishing vessel, which includes about 30.95 tons of SBT.

(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)(c)i, and the percentage accounting for all SBT export is about 37%.

For SBT export after transshipment at sea, the inspections required are described as above II(3)(d)i, and the percentage accounting for all SBT export is about 52% .

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 11% .

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:-

Taiwanese inspectors have no difficulty to distinguish SBT from other species.

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

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

iv. 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 as II(3)(c)i, II(3)(d)i, and II(4)(b)i, ii.

v. 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.

vi. Other relevant information³:-

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	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2011	N/A								
2012	N/A								
2013	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. Details of genetic testing conducted and any other techniques that are used to verify that SBT are not being imported as a different species:-

Taiwan does not import SBT from other countries for many years.

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):-

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.

v. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-

Guidelines for SBT import/export and re-export.

vi. Other relevant information³:-

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 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 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 information³

(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 5.8⁵ 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. 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 measures⁶ aimed at the protection of ecologically related species⁷ 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 dot 1 of III (2) (a) ii.
 - *ICCAT, when fishing within ICCAT’s Convention Area:*

⁵ 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.”.

⁶ Relevant measures of these RFMOs can be found at: http://www.ccsbt.org/site/bycatch_mitigation.php.

⁷ Including seabirds, sea turtles and sharks.

As described above dot 1 of 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:-

- CCSBT⁸:

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

- 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 possible⁹):

	Commercial longline		Sector 2 (please name)	
2013 (Calendar Year)				
Total number of hooks (shots for PS)	21753678			
Percentage of hooks (shots) observed	11.3%			
	Total number of observed interactions/mortality			
	Interactions	Mortality	Interactions	Mortality
Seabirds	78	67		
ALZ	36	31		
DIC	1	0		
DIX	2	2		
MAH	2	2		
PHU	8	8		
PRO	7	7		
PTZ	14	10		
SEB	4	3		
TQH	2	2		
TWD	2	2		
Sharks	2399	2093		
BSH	2162	1906		
BTH	2	1		
FAL	1	1		
ISB	1	0		

⁸ 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.

⁹ 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 (please name)</i>	
LMA	117	98		
PSK	21	0		
SMA	77	71		
WSH	18	16		
Sea Turtles	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 *Recommendation to mitigate the Impact on Ecologically Related Species of Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna* of CCSBT, 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. 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 lines by random and request fishers to make rectification if necessary 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. 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.. 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 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. In addition, according to the IOTC resolution 13/06, Taiwan has prohibited that fishers to retain onboard, tranship, 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 line 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 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	
	Commercial longline	
	Retained SBT	Non-Retained SBT
2008	913	0
2009	921	0
2010	1,208	0
2011	502	[143]
2012	496	[232]
2013	1032	[141]