

**Taiwan National Report to the Scientific Committee of the Indian Ocean Tuna
Commission, 2025**

INFORMATION ON FISHERIES, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

In accordance with IOTC Resolution 15/02, provisional longline data for the previous year was provided to the IOTC Secretariat by 30 June of the current year [e.g., for a National Report submitted to the IOTC Secretariat in 2025, preliminary data for the 2024 calendar year were provided to the IOTC Secretariat by 30 June 2025). REMINDER: Final longline data for the previous year are due to the IOTC Secretariat by 30 Dec of the current year [e.g., for a National Report submitted to the IOTC Secretariat in 2025, final data for the 2024 calendar year must be provided to the Secretariat by 30 December 2025).	YES 30/06/2025
If no, please indicate the reason(s) and intended actions:	

Executive Summary

Two types of Taiwanese longline fishing fleets, the large-scale longline fleet and the small-scale longline fleet, are operating in the Indian Ocean. In 2024, the total catches were 36,083 tons for large-scale longline fleet and 27,092 tons for small-scale longline fleet, respectively. During the same year, 36 observers were deployed on longline fishing vessels operating in the Indian Ocean, observing the fishing effort of 3,435 days/7,068,693 hooks, which represented the observer coverage rate of more than 5%.

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1. BACKGROUND/GENERAL FISHERY INFORMATION

There are two types of Taiwanese fleets, consisting of large- and small-scale fleets, operating in the Indian Ocean. The large-scale tuna longline fleet mainly targeted albacore before the mid of 1970s, and after then some vessels have changed to target bigeye and yellowfin tuna since 1980s as ultra-low temperature freezers were developed and equipped in larger new-built vessels, and some fishing vessels shifted to the area south of 30°S for fishing southern bluefin tuna seasonally.

The small-scale tuna longline fleet operated in the coastal and offshore areas of Taiwan before the 1990s, and after then some vessels expanded their fishing activities outside the EEZ of Taiwan to the high sea areas of the Pacific and Indian Oceans targeting tropical tuna. Since the late 1990s, some small vessels have been operating in the Western Indian Ocean for albacore.

2. FLEET STRUCTURE

Table 1a shows the numbers of longline vessels operating in the Indian Ocean for recent five years (2020-2024). The numbers of longline vessels in 2024, categorized by

targeting species and size, are shown in Table 1b. In 2024, a total of 200 tuna longline vessels operating in the Indian Ocean. Among them, 141 vessels targeted tropical tunas, while 59 vessels targeted albacore and swordfish. However, some of the vessels switch to targeting tropical tunas and albacore/swordfish alternately within the fishing year due to their operations strategy.

Table 1a. The numbers of longline vessels operating in the Indian Ocean during 2020-2024.

Year \ Fishery	Longline Fishery
2020	259
2021	263
2022	256
2023	240
2024	200

Table 1b. The numbers of longline vessels operating in the Indian Ocean by targeting species and by size, 2024.

Target Species	Length	2024	
		Vessels	Total
Tropical Tuna	Above 24M	140	141
	Below 24M	1	
Albacore and Swordfish	Above 24M	56	59
	Below 24M	3	

3. CATCH AND EFFORT

The annual catch by species and the total number of hooks of large and small-scale longline fisheries from 2020 to 2024 are shown in Table 2a and Table 2b, respectively. The historical annual catch of major species of large and small-scale longline fleets is shown in Figure 1. The annual catch of large-scale longline vessels had increased rapidly between 2001 and 2005 but declined significantly to about 60,000-80,000 tons during 2008-2012. The annual catch has remained stable at around 40,000-50,000 tons since 2013. The catch of bigeye tuna (BET) had increased steadily from 37,000 tons in 2001 to 56,000 tons in 2003 but decreased to 20,000-30,000 tons between 2006 and 2011. In 2012, the catch of BET increased to 32,138 tons due to the resuming operation of some vessels, then it decreased rapidly between 2013 and 2018, and the catch recovered to above 10,000 tons between 2019 and 2023. In 2024, the catch of BET was around 8,400 tons, the lowest in recent 5 years. For the yellowfin tuna (YFT) capture, it reached the highest of 58,000 tons in 2005, declined afterwards to less than 10,000 tons in recent years, and decreased further to 5,927 tons in 2024. Regarding ALB catches of recent years, it slightly decreased to around 6,000 tons between 2020 and 2021 from 8,507 tons of 2019, increased to 9,782 tons in 2022 and further increased to 10,941 tons in 2023. In 2024, the catch of ALB was around 5,500 tons and reached the lowest in recent 5 years.

Regarding the catch of small-scale longline fleet, there are two sub-fleets operating in the Indian Ocean; one is ALB targeting fleet operating in the southwest Indian Ocean, and the other one is tropical tuna targeting fleet operating in the east Indian Ocean. The catches by species of recent 5 years are shown in Fig.1 and Table 2b. Some small-scale longliners started fishing albacore in the early 2000s, and the majority of small-scale longliners operating in the Indian Ocean were targeting yellowfin tuna in 2000s. The ALB catch showed an increasing trend before 2007 and then declined due to the high fuel price in 2008 and piracy in 2009. Afterward, the catch of albacore increased again and reached a historical high of 18,349 tons in 2018, while the catch of 2024 was 13,027 tons. The catch of BET fluctuated between 3,000 and 6,000 tons during 2000 to 2017, and then slightly decreased to 2,451 tons in 2019. After 2019, the catch of BET gradually increased to 3,098 tons in 2021, but decreased to 1,770 tons in 2023, which reached the lowest in recent years. In 2024, the BET catch was 2,565 tons, which represented an increase from 2023. The YFT catch peaked in 2006 at 10,992 tons. Since then, it has fluctuated, decreasing to 6,452 tons in 2012 and then increasing to 9,340 tons in 2016. Since the implementation of the IOTC yellowfin tuna management measures in 2017, the catches had fluctuated in the range between 2,800 and 4,900 tons

during 2017-2024.

Table 2a. The annual catch by species (main) and effort of large-scale longline fleets in the Indian Ocean from 2020 to 2024.

Unit: ton

Item \ Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Hooks (thousands)	80,436	82,250	88,828	88,824	62,267
ALB	6,599	6,853	9,782	10,941	5,527
BET	12,481	11,166	10,334	10,507	8,433
YFT	5,014	5,941	6,147	6,243	5,927
SBT	1,112	1,272	1,315	1,129	1,326
SWO	2,896	2,194	2,461	2,332	1,867
MLS	130	103	82	141	81
BUM	883	731	932	904	516
BLM	116	84	81	90	27
SFA	113	123	127	168	50
SKJ	47	40	57	83	48
NEI*	16,986	11,236	10,255	16,405	12,280

* NEI denotes species that are ‘not elsewhere indicated’.

Table 2b. The annual catch by species (main) and effort of small-scale longline fleets in the Indian Ocean from 2020 to 2024.

Unit: ton

Item \ Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Hooks (thousands)	81,583	71,097	69,027	55,022	65,579
ALB	14,583	11,428	12,313	12,500	13,027
BET	2,512	3,098	2,792	1,770	2,565
YFT	4,060	3,926	4,023	2,832	3,520
SBT	0	0	0	0	0
SWO	1,918	1,445	1,498	1,053	1,160
MLS	86	63	33	37	42
BUM	615	529	477	330	433
BLM	112	81	57	54	55
SFA	196	131	112	75	82
SKJ	97	97	113	91	84
NEI*	3,997	2,698	3,814	5,151	6,123

* NEI denotes species that are ‘not elsewhere indicated’.

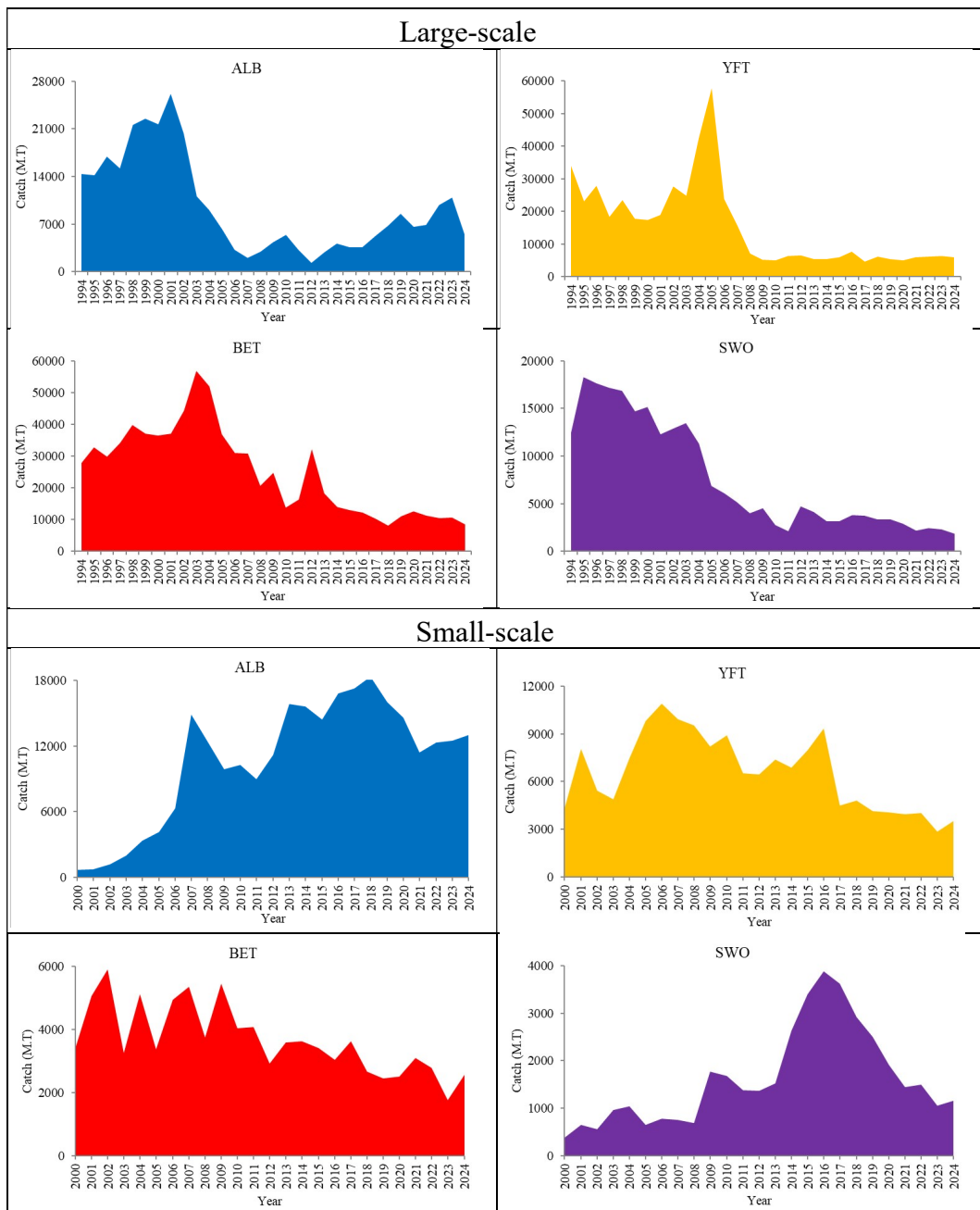


Fig. 1 The annual catch by major species of Taiwanese large and small-scale longline fisheries in the Indian Ocean.

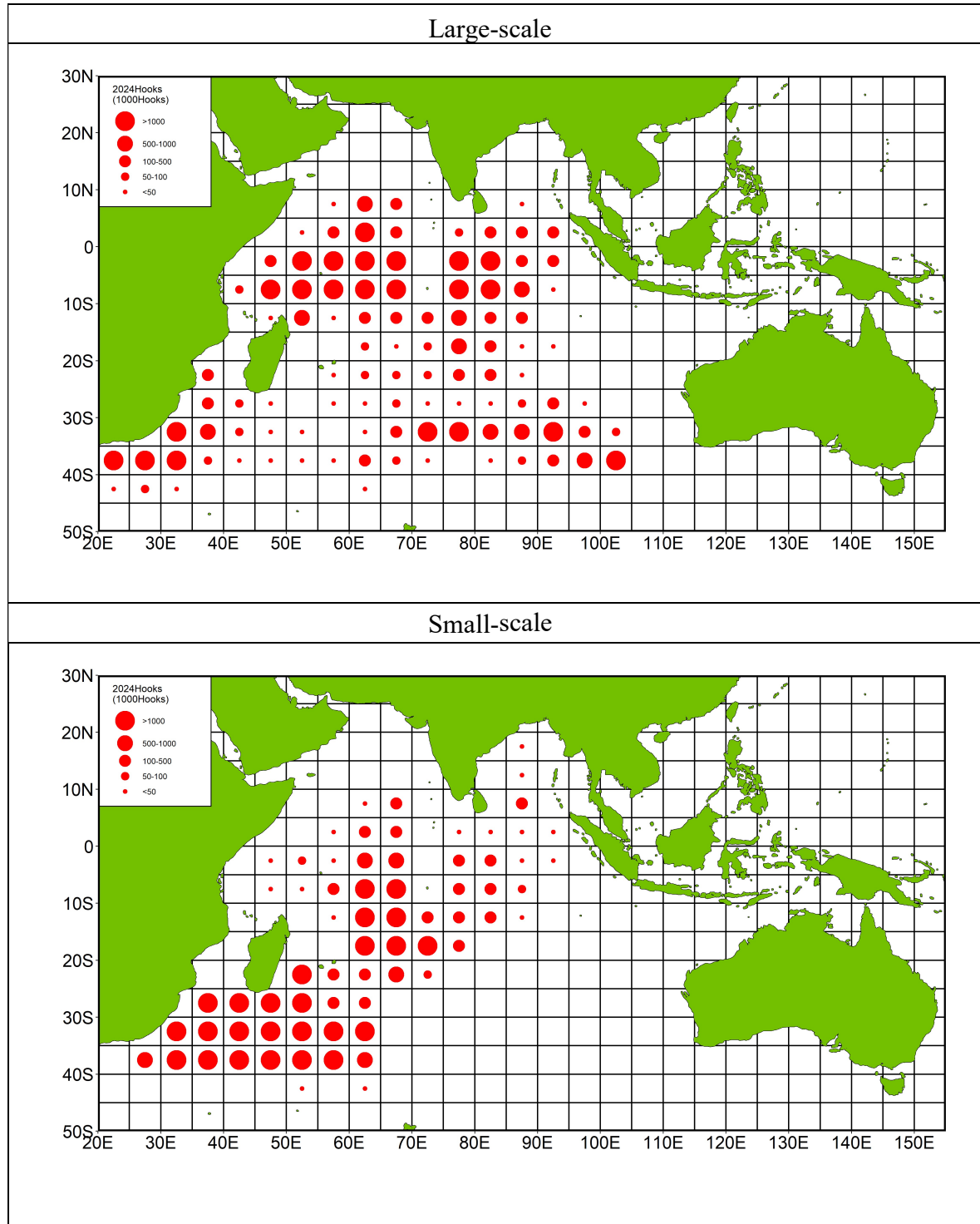


Fig. 2a Distributions of fishing efforts of Taiwanese large and small-scale longline fleets in the Indian Ocean, 2024.

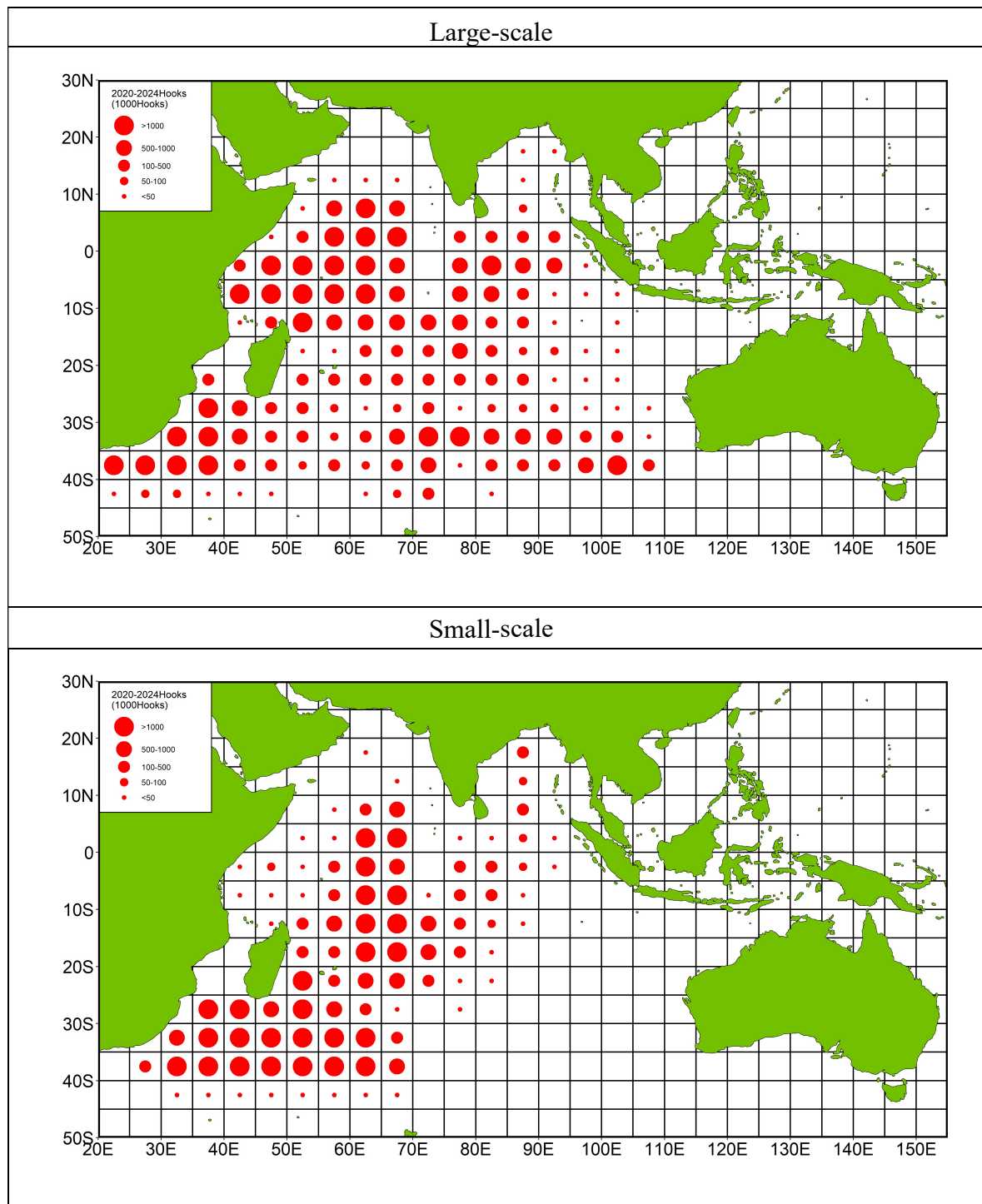


Fig. 2b Distributions of fishing effort of Taiwanese large and small-scale longline fleets in the Indian Ocean from 2020 to 2024.

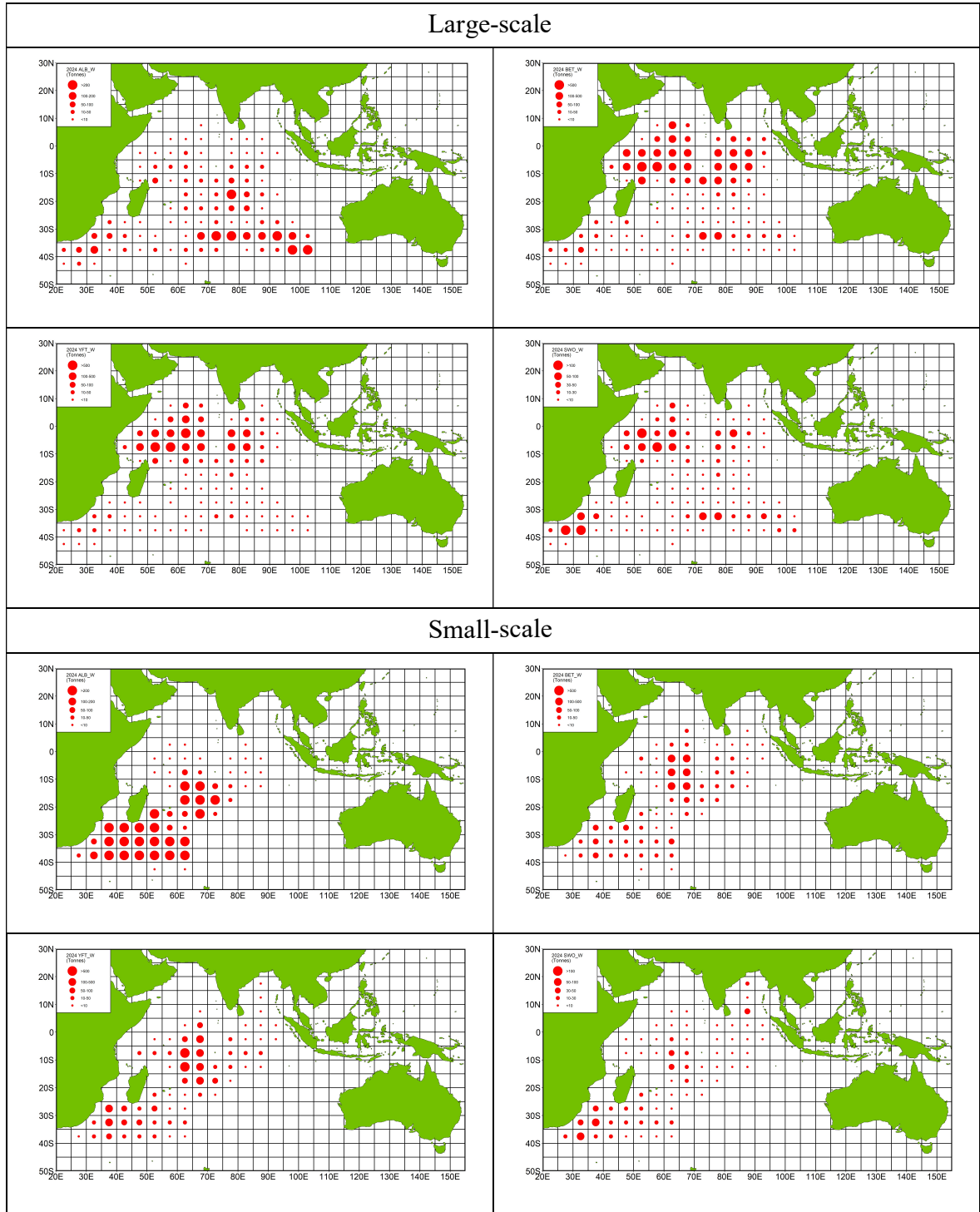


Fig. 3a Distributions of catch by major species of Taiwanese large and small-scale longline fleets in the Indian Ocean, 2024.

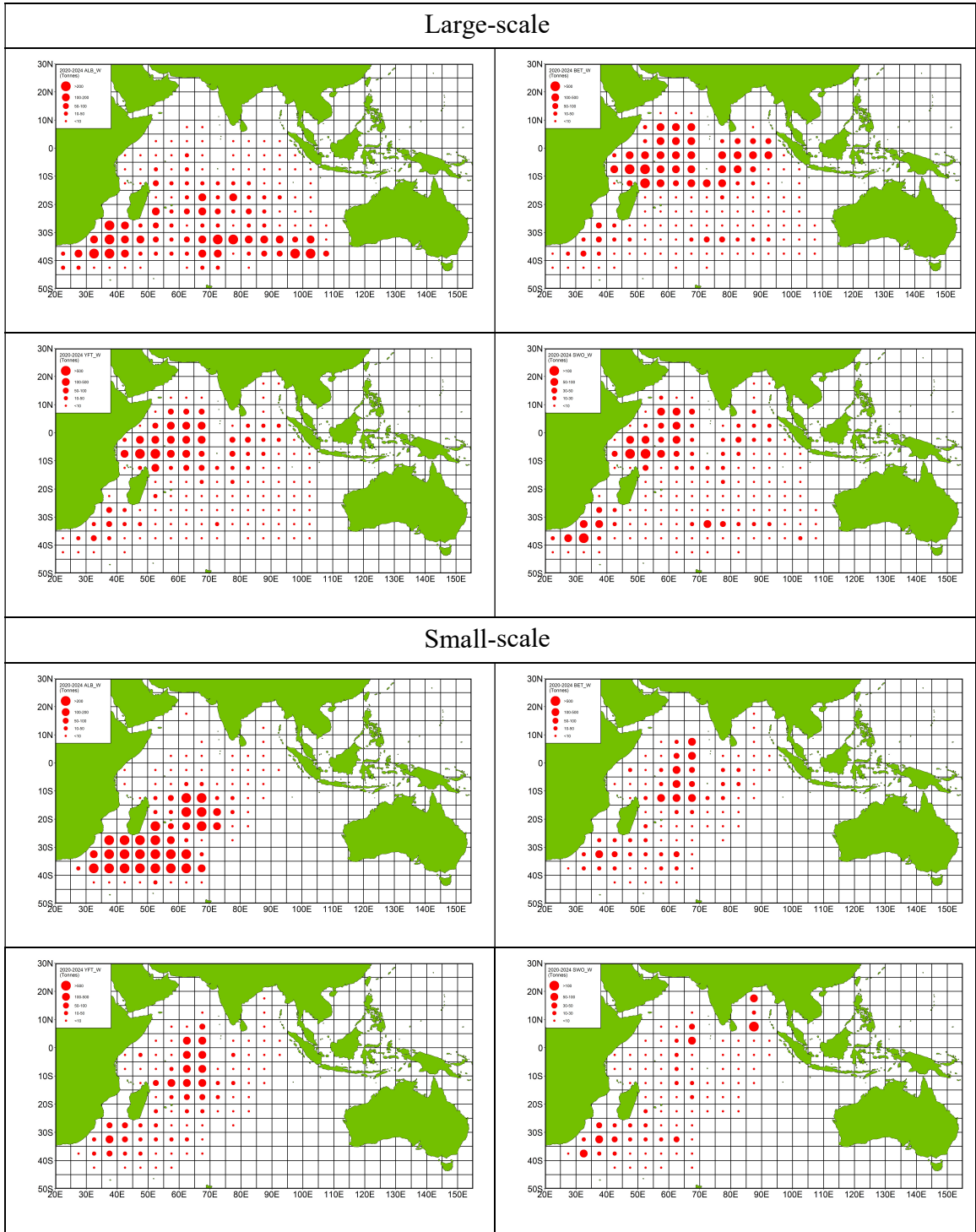


Fig. 3b Distributions of catch by major species of Taiwanese large and small-scale longline fleets in the Indian Ocean from 2020 to 2024.

4. RECREATIONAL FISHERY

There is no recreational fishery from Taiwan in the Indian Ocean.

5. ECOSYSTEM AND BYCATCH ISSUES

The fishing vessels are required to release incidental catches of seabird, marine turtle, thresher shark, oceanic whitetip shark, whale shark, mobula rays, manta rays, any specimen smaller than 60 cm of striped marlin, black marlin, blue marlin and Indo Pacific sailfish, and other conservation-reliant species alive, and shall discard instantly if the incidental catch appears dead. Meanwhile, they are required to record incidental catches whether it is alive or dead. Additionally, they are required to keep all necessary equipment on board for the release of incidental catches.

5.1 Sharks

According to FAO International Plan of Action on sharks, Taiwan began a National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks. The NPOA was released in 2006 to gather more information on sharks, promote conservation education and international collaboration, and to enact related measures to conserve and sustainably utilize shark resources.

5.1.1. NPOA sharks

Sharks are widely recognized as important fisheries resources by Taiwan and international organizations. Regarding fisheries impacts on shark stocks, Taiwan has proposed an effective and feasible National Plan of Action, which included the internationally agreed codes of conduct to implement appropriate conservation and management of sharks. The species subjected to this Action Plan are Elasmobranchii (sharks/rays) living or migrating in Taiwanese exclusive economic zone (EEZ) and Elasmobranchii caught by Taiwanese fisheries outside the EEZ. The fisheries harvesting those species are subjected to Taiwanese domestic regulations based on this Action Plan. To be consistent with global trend for the conservation and management of sharks, Taiwan will keep updating its NPOA-sharks.

5.1.2. Blue shark

Taiwanese fishing vessels have been reporting their fishery data, including shark catches through the electronic logbook. Observers on board vessels are also required to collect fisheries information. The landing declaration is implemented, which requires all catches of fish species on-board to be landed and counted for the monitoring of these fish catches. Furthermore, fisheries inspectors are randomly dispatched to monitor unloading operations. These measures are taken to ensure correct reporting of blue shark catches in

accordance with IOTC relevant measures, including Resolution 18/02. Taiwan has submitted the data of shark species to the IOTC secretariat through the data submission forms for vessels operating in the Indian ocean as per IOTC relevant Resolutions on sharks, as well as via the observer data reported through the Regional Observer Scheme.

5.2 Seabirds

Taiwan has implemented a number of measures on seabirds conservation, which include:

- 1) Providing assistance to vessels in the installation of tori lines and other mitigation equipment,
- 2) Providing assistance to vessels in the installation of automatic line shooting machine and tori line,
- 3) Disseminating the notion of seabird conservation to captains, crew members and fishing companies concerned through various channels,
- 4) Enhancement of international cooperation and scientific research.

Taiwan introduced the regulations requiring its fishing vessels to use seabird mitigation measures in compliance with the IOTC relevant Resolutions. Following the adoption of Resolution 12/06, Taiwan has accordingly amended the relevant regulations to require fishing vessels operating in the area south of 25°S in the Indian Ocean to start using at least two of these three mitigation measures, including night setting with minimum deck lighting, tori lines, or line weighting in consistence with the latest Resolution.

Incidental bycatch data are collected by onboard observers. In total, 16 seabirds were caught incidentally in 2024, the species were Wandering albatross (DIX), Black-browed albatross (DIM), White-chinned petrel (PRO), White-capped albatross (TWD), Flesh-footed shearwater (PFC) and Yellow-nosed albatross (TQH). These interactions occurred in the area of south of 25° S, where seabirds are typically abundant.

There were 24 vessels of the longline fleets with bycatch information collected by observers in 2024. Among those vessels operating in the south of 25°S, 19 deployed bird scaring lines, 24 used night setting, and 5 used branch line weighting, respectively.

5.3 Marine Turtles

For conservation of sea turtle stocks, the government of Taiwan has enacted domestic regulations, requiring fishing vessels to be equipped with necessary devices on board, such as scoop net, de-hooker and line cutters for appropriate release of incidentally caught sea turtles during the voyage or operation periods. The incidental bycatch individuals shall be released alive. Moreover, disposing of any type of plastic trash at sea is prohibited to avoid endangering sea turtles. Fishermen of longline fishing vessels are also required to bring aboard, if practicable, any comatose or inactive sea turtle as

soon as possible and foster recovery, including resuscitation, before returning it to the water. In 2024, there were a total of 2 sea turtles recorded as incidental catch through the observers in the Indian Ocean, which were Leatherback sea turtle and Olive Ridley sea turtle. The detailed information of sea turtles was reported to the Secretariat through form 1DI as per IOTC Resolutions 12/04, 15/02, as well as via the observer data reported through the Regional Observer Scheme.

5.4 Other ecologically related species

According to the “Wildlife Conservation Act” and “Regulations for Tuna Longline Fishing Vessels Proceeding to the Indian Ocean for Fishing Operation”, all marine mammals are prohibited from being fished. Furthermore, Taiwan has placed a complete ban on fishing of whale sharks and mobulid rays in accordance with “Wildlife Conservation Act”, “Regulations for Tuna Longline Fishing Vessels Proceeding to the Indian Ocean for Fishing Operation” and “Act for Distant Water Fisheries” respectively.

6. NATIONAL DATA COLLECTION AND PROCESSING SYSTEMS

6.1. Logbook data collection and verification

The logbook is the major data source of catch and effort for all species. The size data of all species mainly is from the first 30 fish caught during each fishing day recorded in the logbook. The authorized fishing vessels are required to provide catch data daily through the electronic logbook. Catch data is also required to be recorded in logbooks. The catch data reported via electronic logbook are cross-checked with landing declaration and trading information and other information available.

Additionally, Taiwan has carried out a mechanism of both advance notice of landing and landing declaration in order to strengthen monitoring and reporting of the catches harvested by its fishing vessels. Any fishing vessel intending to conduct landing at domestic and foreign ports shall submit the advance notice of landing and the landing declaration after landing is completed to the competent authority within the prescribed timeframe. The documents about landing shall at least include trip information, fish species and quantities. Besides, the competent authority also randomly conducts inspections on the fishing vessels.

6.2. Observer scheme

Taiwan has started to dispatch observers onboard its longline fishing vessels operating in the Indian Ocean since 2002. Fisheries Agency, with the assistance from Overseas Fisheries Development Council, is responsible for the implementation of the observer program. Those being recruited to be observers are required to have a diploma from a senior high school at least and pass an interview and a written exam. Following the

recruitment, they take a four-week training course and are required to pass the qualification test before working onboard as fisheries observers. The training course, updated in accordance with the latest domestic laws and regulations, includes but is not limited to introduction to the observer program, regulatory requirements, introduction to fishing operations and fisheries-related equipment, species identification, biological sampling, completion of reports, debriefing and reporting, basic safety training, and relevant administrative matters. In response to the management trend of RFMOs and for the continuous improvement of the quality of observer data, Fisheries Agency and Overseas Fisheries Development Council offer refresher courses to the observers every year. The assessment of the performance of each observer is conducted annually. Any allegation of the misconduct will be reviewed in accordance with relevant regulations and procedures of Fisheries Agency and Overseas Fisheries Development Council.

In 2024, there were 36 observers dispatched to the fishing vessels in the Indian Ocean with 3,435 fishing days/7,068,693 hooks observed. The details of the number of deployments for the scientific observer program of longline fishing between 2020 and 2024 are shown in Table 3. Distributions of the number of hooks observed vessels during 2020-2024 is shown in Figure 4.

Table 3. The annual observer coverage by vessels for tuna longline fishing from 2020 to 2024.

Year	Observers Deployed	Total Fishing days	Fishing days Observed	Fishing day-based coverage(%)	Hooks Observed	Hook-based coverage(%)
2020	39	52,96	3,259	6.15%	6,486,592	4.00%
2021	45	50,43	3,079	6.10%	6,123,332	3.99%
2022	42	52,95	3,630	6.86%	7,230,116	4.58%
2023	43	47,49	3,912	8.24%	7,896,245	5.49%
2024*	36	41,40	3,435	8.30%	7,068,693	5.53%

* Data of 2024 is preliminary.

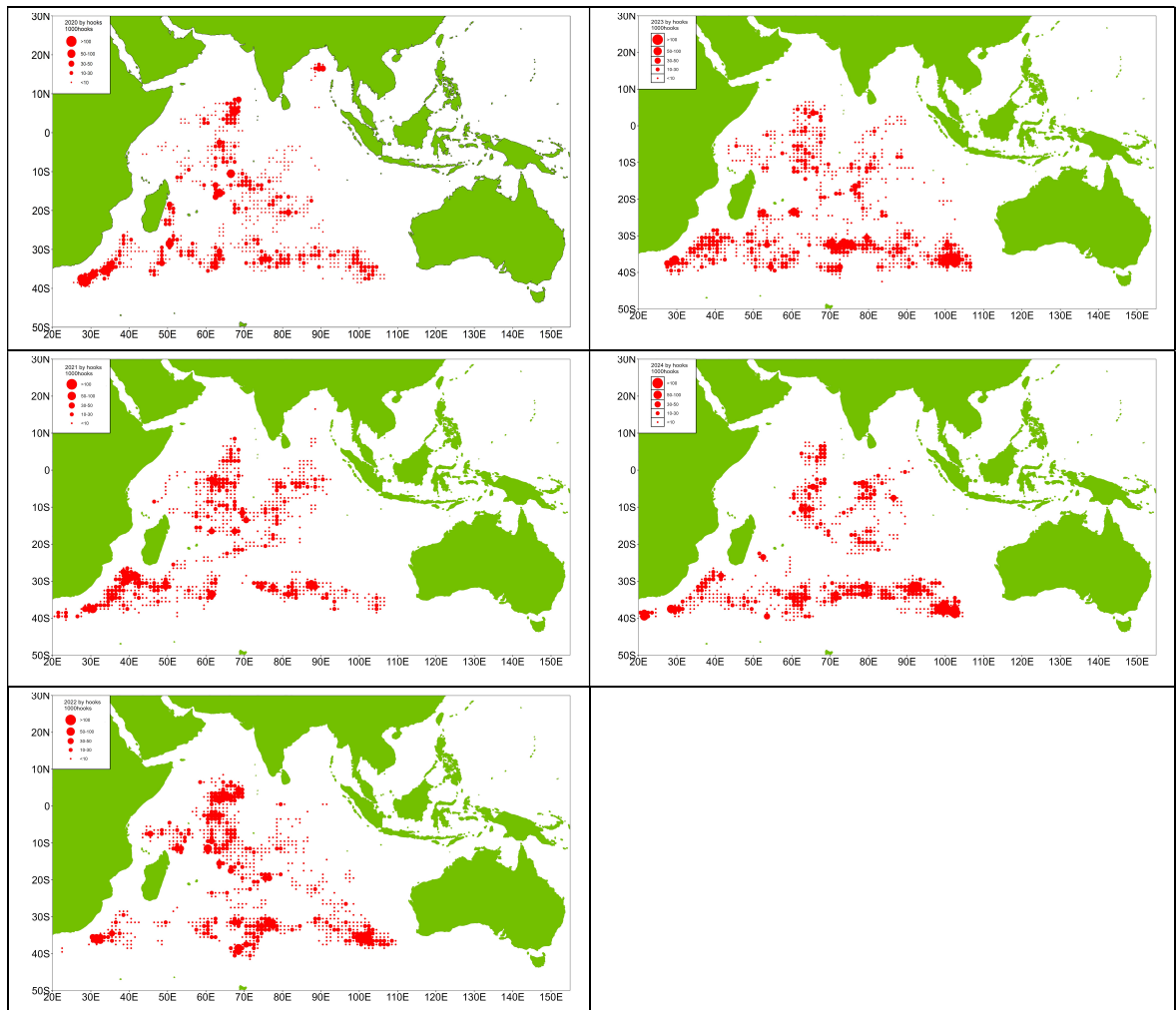


Fig. 4. Distributions of observed fishing efforts in the Indian Ocean from 2020 to 2024.

6.3. Port sampling programme

Owing to most Taiwanese large-scale tuna longliners unloading their catches at foreign ports, Taiwan has launched the port sampling program at major foreign landing ports since 2005. Three sampling trips in the three Oceans were made at three foreign ports in 2006 during fishing seasons. For the Indian Ocean, the sampling program was conducted in December 2006 in the Port of Louis and only Albacore tuna was measured. The implementation of the sampling program is shown in Tables 4 and 5a. From 2007, there had been a domestic sampling program conducted to collect the length data from the catch transported from the Indian Ocean. In 2013, there was a port sampling and unloading monitoring program launched in Port Louis, Mauritius to collect biological data. All measured samples were landed from small-scale tuna longline and the measured species were ALB as well as other species. The implementation of the sampling program is shown in Tables 4 and 5b.

Table 4. Number of vessels active monitored by gear

Gear \ Year	2007	2008	2009	2013
Large-scale tuna longline	9	9	5	-
Small-scale tuna longline	28	38	33	25

Table 5a. The number of individual albacore measured

Gear \ Year	2007	2008	2009
Large-scale tuna longline	4,802	8,450	5,478
Small-scale tuna longline	21,460	25,916	45,154
Total	26,262	34,366	50,632

Table 5b. The number of individual species measured

Year \ Species	ALB	BET	BLM	DOX	MLS	OIL	SFA	SHK	SKJ	SWO	WAH	YFT	Total
2013	5,980	21	45	82	1	45	29	6	17	26	94	436	6,782

6.4. Actions taken to monitor catches & manage fisheries for Striped Marlin, Black Marlin, Blue Marlin and Indo-Pacific Sailfish

Taiwanese fishing vessels have been reporting their fishery data, including billfish catches through the electronic logbook. The data are provided to the IOTC annually. Furthermore, landing declaration is implemented to require all catches of fish species on-board to be landed and counted for the monitoring of these fish catches. Fisheries inspectors are randomly dispatched to monitor unloading operations. Observers on board vessels are also required to collect fisheries information. These measures are taken to ensure correct reporting of billfish catches in accordance with IOTC relevant measures, including Resolution 18/05.

6.5. Gillnet observer coverage and monitoring

There is no gillnet fishery from Taiwan in the Indian Ocean.

6.6. Sampling plans for mobulid rays

Because Taiwan is not engaging in subsistence and artisanal fisheries in the Indian Ocean, there is no sampling plan for mobulid rays. However, the competent authority of Taiwan has required fishing vessels to release manta rays incidentally caught whether they are dead or alive. The observers on board have also been required to record manta rays accidentally caught by fishing vessels. In 2024, observers recorded the release of 3 mobula rays. The data have been provided to the IOTC in accordance with the Resolution 19/03.

6.7. Electronic Monitoring Standards

Taiwan has not yet implemented electronic monitoring systems on its vessels operating in the Indian Ocean.

7. NATIONAL RESEARCH PROGRAMS

Our scientists carried out a series of research programs with respect to stock assessments, standardizations of catch-per-unit-effort on tropical tuna, swordfish, albacore, southern bluefin tuna, billfish, and incidental catch of other species, such as shark and seabirds, sea turtles and cetaceans.

7.1. National research programs on blue shark

Research activity has been conducted for blue sharks in the Indian Ocean. The objectives of this program are to fulfil the requirement of the IOTC. The fishing effort, catch, and biological information of blue sharks are collected to conduct the standardization of CPUE.

7.2. National research programs on Striped Marlin, Black Marlin, Blue Marlin and Indo-pacific Sailfish

Research on stock status of billfishes in the Indian Ocean has been conducted. Based on the work plan of the IOTC Working Party on Billfish (WPB), the objectives of this program have been carried out on spatial distributions of fishing patterns, CPUE standardizations, stock assessments and biology of billfish species.

7.3. National research programs on sharks

Research activity has been conducted for sharks in the Indian Ocean. The objectives of this program are to fulfil the requirement of the IOTC. The fishing effort, catch, and biological information of sharks are collected to conduct the standardization of CPUE. In addition, the non-detriment finding of the shortfin mako shark in the Indian Ocean will also be assessed.

7.4. National research programs on oceanic whitetip sharks

There are currently no national research programs being implemented on oceanic whitetip sharks.

7.5. National research programs on marine turtles

Research activity has been conducted for bycatch species in the Indian Ocean. This program

aims to investigate the changes in the bycatch of sea birds, sea turtles, and cetaceans. The working items extend to estimate the bycatch rate and mortality of the bycatch species and examine the changes over time. In addition, the program also analyses the high-risk areas and examines the effectiveness of mitigation measures for the bycatch seabirds.

7.6. National research programs on thresher sharks

There are currently no national research programs being implemented on thresher sharks.

Table 6. Summary table of national research programs

Project title	Period	Countries involved	Budget total	Funding source	Objectives	Short description
Study on population dynamics of tunas, billfishes, sharks and tuna-like species in the Indian Ocean	2024	Taiwan	3,330,000 NTD	Fisheries Agency of TAIWAN	Conducting stock assessment of tunas, billfishes, and sharks	Aiming to make use of the fishing data and observer data to conduct spatial distributions of fishing patterns, CPUE standardizations, stock assessments and biology for tuna, billfish species and sharks
Investigate the effectiveness of bycatch mitigation measures for Taiwanese tuna longline fisheries	2024	Taiwan	600,000 NTD	Fisheries Agency of TAIWAN	Conducting studies of bycatch species	1. Using the observer data to investigate the changes in bycatch species. 2. Estimating the bycatch rate and mortality of the bycatch species and examining the changes over time. 3. Identifying the high-risk areas and examining the effectiveness of mitigation measures for the bycatch species.

8. IMPLEMENTATION OF SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE IOTC RELEVANT TO THE SC.

Table 7. Scientific requirements contained in the Resolutions of the Commission, adopted from 2012 to 2024.

Res. No.	Resolution	Scientific requirement	CPC progress
12/04	On the conservation of marine turtles	Paragraphs 3, 4, 6–10	According to the domestic management regulation of Taiwan, all fishing vessels shall be equipped with necessary devices on board, and the bycatch individuals shall be released alive. Bycatch information is provided every year.
12/09	On the conservation of thresher sharks (family <i>alopidae</i>) caught in association with fisheries in the IOTC area of competence	Paragraphs 4–8	The fishing vessel are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping, landing, storing, trading or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of thresher sharks.
13/04	On the conservation of cetaceans	Paragraphs 7–9	In accordance with “Wildlife Conservation Act”, all cetaceans are prohibited from being fished.
13/05	On the conservation of whale sharks (<i>Rhincodon typus</i>)	Paragraphs 7–9	In accordance with “Fisheries Act”, whale shark fishing is banned.
13/06	On a scientific and management framework on the conservation of shark species caught in association	Paragraph 5–6	The fishing vessel are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping, landing, storing, selling or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of

Res. No.	Resolution	Scientific requirement	CPC progress
	with IOTC managed fisheries		oceanic whitetip sharks.
15/01	On the recording of catch and effort by fishing vessels in the IOTC area of competence	Paragraphs 1–10	All authorized fishing vessels are required to report their fishery data via e-logbook.
15/02	Mandatory statistical reporting requirements for IOTC Contracting Parties and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties (CPCs)	Paragraphs 1–7	Fishery data of 2024 were provided on 30/06/2025.
17/05	On the conservation of sharks caught in association with fisheries managed by IOTC	Paragraphs 6, 9, 11	Taiwan has submitted required shark data to IOTC in accordance with IOTC resolution 15/02. In addition, Taiwan has commissioned scientists to conduct a series of shark research.
18/02	On management measures for the conservation of blue shark caught in association with IOTC fisheries	Paragraphs 2-5	Taiwan has submitted required blue shark data to IOTC in accordance with IOTC resolution 15/01 and 15/02. In addition, Taiwan has commissioned scientists to conduct a series of shark research.
18/05	On management measures for the conservation of the Billfishes: Striped marlin, black marlin, blue marlin and Indo-Pacific sailfish	Paragraphs 7 – 11	Taiwan has submitted required billfish data to IOTC in accordance with IOTC resolution 15/02. Taiwan has taken relevant management measures to monitor the billfish catches in accordance with Resolution 18/05. In addition, Taiwan has commissioned scientists to conduct a series of billfish research.
18/07	On measures applicable in case of non-fulfilment of reporting obligations in the IOTC	Paragraphs 1, 4	Taiwan has submitted required data to IOTC in accordance with IOTC resolution 15/01, 15/02 and 17/05.
19/01	On an Interim Plan for Rebuilding the Indian Ocean Yellowfin Tuna Stock in the IOTC Area of Competence	Paragraph 22	It is not applicable to Taiwan for no gillnet fishery active in the Indian Ocean.
19/03	On the Conservation of Mobulid Rays Caught in Association with Fisheries in the IOTC Area of Competence	Paragraph 11	It is not applicable to Taiwan for no subsistence and artisanal fisheries active in the Indian Ocean.
21/01	On an Interim Plan for Rebuilding the Indian Ocean Yellowfin Tuna Stock in the IOTC Area of Competence (<i>If not provided under Res 19/01 above</i>)	Paragraph 23	It is not applicable to Taiwan for no gillnet fishery active in the Indian Ocean.
23/07	On reducing the incidental bycatch of seabirds in longline fisheries.	Paragraphs 3–7	Taiwan has already amended the relevant regulations to require fishing vessels operating in the area south of 25°S in Indian Ocean to start using at least two of the three mitigation measures, night setting with minimum deck lighting, tori lines, or line weighting. Bycatch information is provided every year.
23/08	On electronic monitoring standards for IOTC fisheries	Paragraphs 3c	Taiwan has not yet implemented electronic monitoring systems on its vessels operating in the Indian Ocean.
24/04	On a regional observer scheme	Paragraph 12	Please refer to 6.2 of this report.