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NATIONAL REPORT ON CHINESE TAIPEI (TAIWANESE TUNA AND TUNA-LIKE FISHERIES IN THE NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN IN 2025)

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Summary

There are two tuna fisheries of Chinese Taipei operating in the North Pacific Ocean, namely tuna longline fishery and distant water tuna purse seine fishery; other offshore and coastal fisheries including harpoon, set net and gillnet fisheries account for a small proportion of overall tuna and tuna-like species catch. The catches of longline and purse seine fisheries account for 92.5% of the total tuna and tuna-like species catches in the North Pacific Ocean of Chinese-Taipei. Longline fisheries are comprised of the large-scale tuna longline (LTLL, vessels larger than 100 gross registered tons, GRT) and small-scale tuna longline (STLL, vessels less than 100 GRT) fleets. The total catch of tunas and billfish (including SWO, MLS, BUM, BLM, and SFA) for these 2 longline fisheries in the North Pacific Ocean was 34,172 tons for 2025. For the purse seine fishery, the total catch is 32,594 tons in the North Pacific Ocean for 2025.

In recent years, for tuna longline fisheries, Category I data is estimated on electronic logbook data and unloading data from individual fishing vessels, and Categories II and III data are all compiled from electronic logbook data with additional sampling data collected at domestic fishing ports for STLL fishery. For purse seine fishery, Category I and II data are compiled from logbooks.

An observer program on the LTLL fleet has been implemented in the Pacific Ocean since 2002. The program has gradually expanded in recent years with the increase of observers recruited. The observers started deploying on STLL fleet in 2012. 59 observers were deployed on longline vessels in 2018 in total, including 25 observers for LTLL vessels, and 39 observers for STLL vessels, and 5 of them deployed on LTLL and STLL in the same year.

Tuna Fisheries of Chinese Taipei in the North Pacific Ocean

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Introduction

In the past, gross tonnage was the only criteria to specify large-scale longliner and small-scale longliner in Taiwan. The large-scale longliner (LTLL) refers to fishing vessels with tonnage greater or equal to 100, while small-scale longliner (STLL) refers to fishing vessels with tonnage less than 100. In recent years, to protect human rights of vessel crews and their safety, Taiwan Fisheries Agency has amended several domestic regulations. Under these developments, some original STLL had increased their tonnage by installing bulbous bow, bow planes, rear fins or improving conditions on accommodation of crew members. However, the operation of those vessels remains the same as in the past regardless of their increased tonnage.

As in the past, Taiwan tuna longline fisheries including LTLL and STLL, and distant water tuna purse seine (DWPS) are the tuna and tuna-like species targeting fisheries of Chinese Taipei operating in the Pacific Ocean, and the catch of these 2 fisheries accounts for the most major tuna and tuna-like catch of Chinese Taipei in the North Pacific Ocean. The catch of tuna and tuna-like species of tuna longline fishery and distant water tuna purse seine fishery in the North Pacific Ocean were 34,172 tons and 32,594 tons in 2025, respectively. There were around 5,000 tons of tuna and tuna-like species, mainly skipjack, which are taken by offshore and coastal fisheries, namely gillnet, harpoon, setnet, longline fisheries and others. The number of active fishing vessels of LTLL, STLL and DWPS were 60, 869 and 18 in 2025.

1. Fisheries Monitoring

1.1 Tuna Longline fishery

1.1.1 Large-scale tuna longline fleet

The mean of active LTLL fishing vessels in the period of 2021 to 2025 is around 71, and the number of fishing vessels decreased to 60 in 2025 (Table 1).

Table 2 shows the catch of LTLL fishery in the North Pacific Ocean during 1997-2025. The mean of LTLL fishery catch in the period of 2021 to 2025 is around 6,000 tons, and it is noted that lower catches of 2020 and 2021 were mainly affected by the COVID, and of 2023 is due to relatively low number of active vessels. The tropical tuna catches in 2024 and 2025 were generally higher than that of previous years. Bigeye tuna is the most dominant species of the catch which accounts for more than 39.5% of the mean catch from 2021 to 2025, followed by albacore, 34.4%, and yellowfin tuna, 15.4%.

Table 3 shows the shark catch by species of LTLL fishery in the North Pacific Ocean during 2009-2025. The average catch of shark in the period of 2021 to 2025 is around 2,024 tons, blue shark is the most dominant species of the catch which accounts for more than 87.4% of the mean catch, followed by shortfin mako, 9.6%.

The effort distributions of LTLL fishing vessels in the Pacific Ocean during 2023-2025 is shown in Figure 1. The weight frequency distributions of albacore and swordfish are shown in Figure 2 and 3

separately.

1.1.2 Small-scale tuna longline fleet

The mean of STLL fishing vessels in the period of 2021 to 2025 is around 779, and the number of fishing vessels increased to 869 in 2025 (Table 1).

Table 4 shows the catch of the STLL fishery in the North Pacific Ocean during 1997-2025. The mean of STLL fishery catch in the period of 2021 to 2025 is around 22,500 tons, and it is noted that the catch of 2021 and 2022 were lower than the average catch of recent 5 years. Yellowfin tuna is the most dominant species of catch which accounts for more than 32.8% of the mean catch, followed by albacore, 23.3%, and bigeye tuna, 12.7%.

Table 5 shows the shark catch by species of the STLL fishery in the North Pacific Ocean during 2009-2025. The average catch of shark in the period of 2021 to 2025 is around 24,700 tons and the catch of 2025 is lower than the average catch of the recent 5 years. Blue shark is the most dominant species of the catch which accounts for more than 70.6% of the mean catch, followed by shortfin mako, 5.5%.

The effort distributions of STLL fishing vessels in the Pacific Ocean during 2023-2025 is shown in Figure 4. The weight frequency distribution of Pacific bluefin tuna is shown in Figure 5.

1.2 Distant water tuna purse seine (DWPS) fishery

The mean of active DWPS fishing vessels in the period of 2021 to 2025 is 24 and 18 were active in 2025 (Table 1). The catch in Pacific Ocean is shown in Table 6, and Table 7 shows the catch in the North Pacific Ocean.

Fishing operations of the fleet moved along the equator under a seasonal pattern, mainly concentrating in the exclusive economic zones of Papua New Guinea, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Marshall Islands, and Solomon Islands, as well as the neighboring high seas. The effort distributions of this fishery in recent three years shows in Figure 6.

1.3 Other fisheries

There are around 5,000 tons of tuna and tuna-like species, mainly skipjack, are taken by offshore and coastal fisheries, namely gillnet, harpoon, setnet, longline fisheries and others. Table 8 shows the catch of coastal and offshore fisheries of Taiwan in 2025.

2. DATA COLLECTION

2.1 Tuna fisheries

All tuna longliners operating outside the EEZ of Taiwan are reporting their fishery data through e-logbook, and the catch and effort data is compiled from e-logbook data. The size data, length and weight of individual catch, of all species is also compiled from the first 30 fish caught for each setting recorded on e-logbook. A port-sampling program conducted in domestic ports aims at collecting the size data of tuna and tuna-like species.

The iFIMS e-logbook data is compiled into catch and effort data of DWPS fleet. The sizing data of Thai canneries has been collected for estimating the catch composition of skipjack, bigeye tuna and yellowfin tuna. Length data was collected from fishing vessels' reporting.

The operator or the captain of any fishing vessel intending to land or transship has been

mandatory to fill in the Landing/Transshipment Notice and submit it to the competent authority for approval. Moreover, after the completion of landing or transshipment, the operator or the captain are mandatory to submit the Landing/Transshipment Declaration to the competent authority so that the competent authority can verify the catches with e-logbook data and other relevant data, to ensure the catches are legal and traceable.

2.2 Other fisheries

The annual catch data of small-scale coastal and offshore fisheries are collected and compiled by local governments.

2.3 Observer program

To better understand the fishing activities of the longline fishery, including target and non-target species and to be in line with the international requirements for conserving marine resources, Fisheries Agency has launched a pilot observer program since 2001 in the Indian Ocean. Further, the observer program has been carried out in the Pacific Ocean since 2002. Table 9 showed the number of observers deployed on board annually during 2016-2025. In accordance with the government's policy of establishing an observer program and availability of budgets to support the increase of observers, the number of observers gradually increased annually, besides, it has been extended to the STLL fleets since 2012. The number of observers deployed on longline vessels in 2025 was 59 in total, including 25 on LTLL vessels and 39 on STLL vessels, respectively, and 5 of them deployed on LTLL and STLL in the same year. The observer coverage rates of LTLL and STLL fisheries are above 5%.

2.4 VMS monitoring

Since 2005, Taiwanese tuna fishing vessels with GT over 20 tonnages fishing for highly migratory fish stocks are required to install ALC and transmit one vessel position every 4 hours. In 2018, the measure further required the vessels operating in the area beyond national jurisdiction to transmit their positions every hour. Afterwards, vessels with GT over 20 tons fishing for highly migratory fish stocks operating within national jurisdiction shall also install ALC and transmit one vessel position every 4 hours from 2020 February and further required to transmit their positions every hour since 2023 July. Through the above-mentioned measures, more information was provided regarding the distribution of the fishing operation.

Furthermore, considering the importance of monitoring the fishing activities on the Pacific bluefin tuna, since 2018, the requirements of installing ALCs and transmitting vessel positions are extended from longline vessels over 20 GT to vessels of all sizes that intend to fish for the Pacific bluefin tuna. The data is used to monitor fishing activities as well as to verify the fishing location been recorded in logbooks.

3. RESEARCH

To improve the understanding of tuna and tuna-like stock status in the North Pacific Ocean, the government of Taiwan has commissioned scientists to conduct a series of research in 2025 as follows:

- (1) Study on the stock assessment of WCPO tropical tunas and the management strategy developments of the Pacific bluefin tuna.
- (2) A study on the management strategy developments of the Pacific albacore and swordfish.

- (3) Study on the stock assessment of North Pacific shortfin mako shark and stock status and NDF assessment of sharks in the Pacific Ocean.
- (4) The impacts of mitigation measures on the bycatch species in Taiwanese distant water vessels.

Besides, the scientific papers presented at recent ISC meetings during 2024 to 2025 were as follows:

- (1) Mako Age and Growth, Meta-analysis Revisited. (ISC/24/SHARKWG-1/1)
- (2) Relationships between fleet-specific spawning potential ratios and measures of catch and effort for North Pacific albacore tuna. (ISC/24/ALBWG-1/07)
- (3) Horizontal and vertical movements of striped marlin (*Kajikia audax*) in the northwestern Pacific Ocean. (ISC/24/BILLWG-01/04)
- (4) Re-evaluation of coefficient of variance (CV) in growth curve using the latest otolith data. (ISC/24/PBFWG-1/01)
- (5) Updated standardized CPUE and catch estimation of the blue shark caught by the Taiwanese large scale tuna longline fishery in the North Pacific Ocean. (ISC/25/SHARKWG-1/04)
- (6) Inferring vertical and horizontal movements of shortfin mako sharks *Isurus oxyrinchus* in the northwestern North Pacific Ocean from electronic tags. (ISC/25/SHARKWG-1/06)
- (7) Spatiotemporal modelling for size-specific CPUE standardization of albacore tuna in the north Pacific Ocean caught by Taiwanese longline fisheries. (ISC/25/ALBWG-01/04)
- (8) Spatiotemporal modelling for size-specific CPUE standardization of albacore tuna in the north Pacific Ocean caught by Taiwanese longline fisheries. (ISC/25/ALBWG-01/08)
- (9) Movement patterns of striped marlin (*Kajikia audax*) and swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) in the northwestern Pacific Ocean. (ISC/25/BILLWG-01/06)
- (10) Preliminary Joint CPUE standardization of Pacific stripe marlin in the Western and Central North Ocean by using the spatio-temporal modelling approach. (ISC/25/BILLWG-01/07)
- (11) Progress on Taiwan's Biological Sampling of three Billfish Species caught in the Pacific. (ISC/25/BILLWG-01/08)

Regarding international cooperation in research, NRISF of Japan, sponsored by Ajinomoto Group Corporate, had conducted skipjack tagging project in the waters off Japan since 2009 to study the migration route of skipjack. As it is believed that some tagged skipjack off Yonaguni were harvested by Taiwanese fishermen, NRISF proposed to work with Taiwanese scientists to recover tags on skipjack. In 2016, Taiwan began to assist the cooperation program on tag recovery. There was no tag recovered in 2025.

Table 1. The number of active tuna fishing vessels in the Pacific Ocean by fishery and by fleet

| Year | Fishery | Longline Fishery | | DWPS |
|-------|---------|------------------|-------|------|
| | | LTL | STLL | |
| 2009 | | 75 | 1,220 | 34 |
| 2010 | | 90 | 1,236 | 34 |
| 2011 | | 95 | 1,376 | 34 |
| 2012 | | 87 | 1,326 | 34 |
| 2013 | | 82 | 1,296 | 34 |
| 2014 | | 73 | 1,275 | 34 |
| 2015 | | 76 | 1,306 | 34 |
| 2016 | | 79 | 1,303 | 34 |
| 2017 | | 82 | 1,079 | 28 |
| 2018 | | 75 | 843 | 27 |
| 2019 | | 75 | 723 | 30 |
| 2020 | | 82 | 710 | 28 |
| 2021 | | 85 | 787 | 29 |
| 2022 | | 74 | 642 | 26 |
| 2023 | | 66 | 743 | 24 |
| 2024 | | 69 | 852 | 24 |
| 2025* | | 60 | 869 | 18 |

LTL: large-scale tuna longline vessel, STLL: small-scale tuna longline vessel, DWPS: distant water tuna purse seine fishery

* The figures for 2025 are still preliminary

Table 2. The catch by species of LTL fishery in the North Pacific Ocean

Unit: ton

| Year | ALB | PBF | BET | YFT | SWO | MLS | BUM | BLM | SFA | SKJ | TOTAL |
|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| 1997 | 9,119 | 0 | 112 | 41 | 15 | 59 | 20 | 1 | 13 | 72 | 9,452 |
| 1998 | 8,617 | 0 | 156 | 39 | 20 | 90 | 21 | 5 | 34 | 444 | 9,426 |
| 1999 | 8,186 | 0 | 360 | 122 | 70 | 66 | 53 | 8 | 5 | 114 | 8,984 |
| 2000 | 7,898 | 0 | 1,450 | 584 | 325 | 153 | 75 | 19 | 49 | 195 | 10,748 |
| 2001 | 7,852 | 0 | 4,569 | 1,882 | 1,039 | 121 | 209 | 4 | 4 | 243 | 15,923 |
| 2002 | 7,055 | 0 | 7,257 | 2,689 | 1,633 | 251 | 138 | 5 | 1 | 16 | 19,045 |
| 2003 | 6,454 | 0 | 2,936 | 1,105 | 1,084 | 241 | 218 | 4 | 7 | 40 | 12,089 |
| 2004 | 4,061 | 0 | 4,939 | 1,230 | 884 | 261 | 372 | 2 | 11 | 191 | 11,951 |
| 2005 | 3,990 | 0 | 3,963 | 1,552 | 392 | 199 | 376 | 15 | 63 | 175 | 10,725 |
| 2006 | 3,848 | 1 | 2,756 | 1,035 | 438 | 204 | 363 | 5 | 11 | 8 | 8,669 |
| 2007 | 2,465 | 0 | 2,965 | 657 | 345 | 102 | 275 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6,815 |
| 2008 | 2,490 | + | 2,840 | 484 | 338 | 78 | 255 | 1 | 20 | 129 | 6,635 |
| 2009 | 1,866 | 0 | 2,302 | 303 | 373 | 37 | 225 | 0 | 8 | 175 | 5,289 |
| 2010 | 2,281 | 0 | 3,139 | 467 | 531 | 53 | 409 | 32 | 4 | 44 | 6,960 |
| 2011 | 2,972 | 0 | 3,318 | 448 | 502 | 74 | 675 | 16 | 40 | 85 | 8,130 |
| 2012 | 2,055 | 0 | 2,653 | 285 | 350 | 91 | 287 | 5 | 29 | 82 | 5,837 |
| 2013 | 3,836 | 0 | 1,814 | 281 | 291 | 87 | 253 | + | 23 | 102 | 6,687 |
| 2014 | 2,302 | 0 | 1,349 | 221 | 225 | 25 | 146 | 1 | 0 | 47 | 4,316 |
| 2015 | 2,629 | 0 | 2,745 | 730 | 724 | 47 | 468 | 1 | 40 | 90 | 7,474 |
| 2016 | 2,395 | 0 | 2,681 | 1,043 | 692 | 79 | 600 | 1 | 20 | 74 | 7,585 |
| 2017 | 1,986 | + | 2,224 | 1,649 | 632 | 98 | 498 | 8 | 21 | 133 | 7,249 |
| 2018 | 1,863 | 0 | 2,095 | 1,314 | 636 | 71 | 325 | 1 | 18 | 47 | 6,370 |
| 2019 | 1,694 | 0 | 2,868 | 1,460 | 525 | 59 | 280 | 1 | 28 | 74 | 6,989 |
| 2020 | 1,565 | 0 | 1,867 | 946 | 495 | 46 | 163 | 1 | 6 | 26 | 5,115 |
| 2021 | 2,266 | 0 | 1,529 | 923 | 328 | 55 | 159 | 1 | 7 | 128 | 5,396 |
| 2022 | 2,889 | 0 | 2,077 | 648 | 322 | 47 | 168 | 1 | 9 | 29 | 6,190 |
| 2023 | 1,826 | 0 | 1,886 | 524 | 376 | 30 | 127 | 1 | 8 | 30 | 4,808 |
| 2024 | 1,690 | 0 | 2,963 | 1,303 | 274 | 50 | 306 | 1 | 19 | 177 | 6,783 |
| 2025* | 1,663 | 0 | 3,401 | 1,213 | 291 | 23 | 133 | 1 | 19 | 105 | 6,849 |

Species -- Albacore (ALB), Pacific bluefin tuna (PBF), bigeye tuna (BET), yellowfin tuna (YFT), swordfish (SWO), striped marlin (MLS), blue marlin (BUM), black marlin (BLM), sailfish (SFA), skipjack tuna (SKJ)

* The figures for 2025 are still preliminary.

+:below 499kg.

Table 3. The catch by shark species of LTLL fishery in the North Pacific Ocean

Unit: ton

| Year | BSH | FAL** | SMA | OCS | THR | SPN | POR | SKX | TOTAL |
|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| 2009 | 417 | 155 | 78 | 32 | 10 | - | 0 | 29 | 721 |
| 2010 | 238 | 109 | 54 | 21 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 11 | 445 |
| 2011 | 670 | 289 | 208 | 53 | 43 | 9 | 0 | 29 | 1,301 |
| 2012 | 401 | 197 | 74 | 11 | 6 | + | 0 | 3 | 692 |
| 2013 | 453 | 173 | 107 | 0 | 3 | + | 0 | 13 | 749 |
| 2014 | 481 | 68 | 119 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 675 |
| 2015 | 943 | 13 | 322 | 0 | 50 | 6 | 0 | 49 | 1,383 |
| 2016 | 783 | 7 | 220 | 0 | 59 | 5 | 0 | 30 | 1,104 |
| 2017 | 1,642 | 0 | 187 | 0 | 23 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 1,865 |
| 2018 | 2,255 | 0 | 265 | 0 | 58 | 15 | 0 | 12 | 2,605 |
| 2019 | 2,985 | 2 | 273 | 0 | 12 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 3,281 |
| 2020 | 2,118 | 2 | 247 | 0 | 15 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 2,391 |
| 2021 | 1,295 | 1 | 196 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 1,504 |
| 2022 | 1,074 | 0 | 161 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 61 | 1,298 |
| 2023 | 1,693 | 5 | 205 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 1,929 |
| 2024 | 2,288 | 28 | 193 | 0 | 47 | 1 | 1 | 66 | 2,624 |
| 2025* | 2,501 | 18 | 212 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 28 | 2,767 |

Species -- blue shark (BSH), silky shark (FAL), shortfin mako sharks (SMA), oceanic whitetip (OCS), thresher sharks (THR), hammerhead sharks (SPN), porbeagle shark (POR), other sharks & rays (SKX)..

* The figures for 2024 are still preliminary

** The catch during 2016-2024 were made in EPO

+:bellow 499kg

-: no clear information

Table 4. The catch by species of STLL fishery in the North Pacific Ocean

Unit: ton

| Year | ALB | PBF | BET | YFT | SKJ | SWO | MLS | BUM | BLM | SFA | TOTAL |
|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1997 | 337 | 1,814 | 3,506 | 9,419 | 59 | 1,358 | 290 | 3,625 | 611 | 527 | 21,546 |
| 1998 | 193 | 1,910 | 3,520 | 8,955 | 32 | 1,178 | 205 | 3,603 | 469 | 868 | 20,933 |
| 1999 | 207 | 3,089 | 2,578 | 8,961 | 27 | 1,385 | 128 | 3,362 | 563 | 402 | 20,702 |
| 2000 | 944 | 2,780 | 2,041 | 7,848 | 31 | 3,390 | 161 | 4,056 | 453 | 499 | 22,203 |
| 2001 | 832 | 1,839 | 1,898 | 8,166 | 26 | 3,813 | 129 | 4,524 | 428 | 640 | 22,295 |
| 2002 | 910 | 1,523 | 2,150 | 9,145 | 67 | 3,766 | 226 | 4,310 | 173 | 504 | 22,774 |
| 2003 | 712 | 1,863 | 6,136 | 15,689 | 14 | 3,687 | 681 | 7,467 | 1,110 | 2,079 | 39,438 |
| 2004 | 927 | 1,714 | 4,067 | 12,617 | 32 | 3,364 | 261 | 6,300 | 1,506 | 2,081 | 32,869 |
| 2005 | 482 | 1,368 | 5,314 | 12,181 | 33 | 3,572 | 584 | 7,254 | 1,144 | 1,333 | 33,265 |
| 2006 | 469 | 1,148 | 6,204 | 13,116 | 24 | 3,944 | 537 | 5,366 | 961 | 488 | 32,257 |
| 2007 | 451 | 1,401 | 5,075 | 11,885 | 17 | 3,754 | 199 | 4,842 | 259 | 1,059 | 28,942 |
| 2008 | 579 | 979 | 6,055 | 12,567 | 15 | 3,407 | 192 | 5,222 | 249 | 918 | 30,183 |
| 2009 | 512 | 877 | 3,807 | 13,122 | 66 | 3,177 | 225 | 4,413 | 298 | 372 | 26,869 |
| 2010 | 537 | 373 | 1,967 | 13,692 | 169 | 2,313 | 200 | 4,550 | 383 | 960 | 25,144 |
| 2011 | 462 | 292 | 2,769 | 11,382 | 235 | 3,075 | 269 | 3,950 | 335 | 876 | 23,645 |
| 2012 | 588 | 210 | 4,240 | 11,237 | 190 | 3,396 | 352 | 3,803 | 240 | 740 | 24,996 |
| 2013 | 591 | 331 | 3,493 | 9,928 | 265 | 2,555 | 285 | 4,354 | 444 | 665 | 22,911 |
| 2014 | 315 | 483 | 2,687 | 6,964 | 122 | 2,592 | 115 | 4,715 | 441 | 443 | 18,877 |
| 2015 | 391 | 552 | 2,504 | 6,679 | 70 | 2,475 | 181 | 3,838 | 386 | 472 | 17,548 |
| 2016 | 1,011 | 454 | 2,650 | 6,920 | 126 | 1,362 | 135 | 2,798 | 177 | 553 | 16,186 |
| 2017 | 2,347 | 415 | 3,140 | 12,004 | 194 | 1,562 | 291 | 3,479 | 196 | 367 | 23,998 |
| 2018 | 2,651 | 381 | 3,316 | 10,498 | 251 | 1,488 | 259 | 3,176 | 239 | 364 | 22,623 |
| 2019 | 3,760 | 486 | 2,567 | 10,155 | 580 | 1,588 | 314 | 3,079 | 250 | 551 | 23,330 |
| 2020 | 2,244 | 1,149 | 1,996 | 5,479 | 380 | 1,373 | 307 | 1,792 | 233 | 144 | 15,096 |
| 2021 | 3,687 | 1,478 | 2,528 | 6,243 | 368 | 739 | 215 | 1,939 | 183 | 159 | 17,539 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-----|--------|
| 2022 | 1,971 | 1,490 | 2,482 | 7,643 | 262 | 786 | 251 | 2,078 | 199 | 244 | 17,406 |
| 2023 | 4,825 | 2,116 | 2,121 | 6,441 | 277 | 1,188 | 453 | 2,171 | 317 | 405 | 20,314 |
| 2024 | 7,541 | 2,259 | 3,082 | 6,285 | 560 | 1,030 | 547 | 3,039 | 261 | 703 | 25,307 |
| 2025* | 7,104 | 2,337 | 3,506 | 8,746 | 529 | 1,274 | 480 | 2,754 | 266 | 327 | 27,323 |

Species -- Pacific bluefin tuna (PBF), albacore (ALB), bigeye tuna (BET), yellowfin tuna (YFT), skipjack tuna (SKJ), swordfish (SWO), striped marlin (MLS), blue marlin (BUM), black marlin (BLM), sailfish (SFA).

* The figures for 2025 are still preliminary

Table 5. The catch by shark species of STLL fishery in the North Pacific Ocean

Unit: ton

| Year | BSH | FAL** | MAK | OCS | THR | SPN | POR | SKX | TOTAL |
|-------|--------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|--------|
| 2009 | 11,124 | 390 | 477 | 15 | 628 | 552 | 0 | 3,217 | 16,403 |
| 2010 | 7,432 | 146 | 620 | 7 | 498 | 320 | 0 | 1,925 | 10,948 |
| 2011 | 12,447 | 216 | 976 | 2 | 788 | 388 | 0 | 3,087 | 17,904 |
| 2012 | 10,205 | 94 | 686 | 2 | 579 | 349 | 0 | 3,051 | 14,966 |
| 2013 | 5,868 | 55 | 518 | 0 | 717 | 316 | 0 | 2,644 | 10,118 |
| 2014 | 7,670 | 35 | 391 | 0 | 531 | 218 | 0 | 1,403 | 10,248 |
| 2015 | 7,608 | 19 | 571 | 0 | 459 | 245 | 0 | 1,298 | 10,200 |
| 2016 | 7,780 | 26 | 470 | 0 | 430 | 172 | 0 | 1,321 | 10,199 |
| 2017 | 9,479 | 6 | 568 | 0 | 530 | 237 | 0 | 2,639 | 13,459 |
| 2018 | 9,506 | 1 | 585 | 0 | 533 | 290 | 0 | 2,785 | 13,700 |
| 2019 | 15,180 | + | 1,084 | 0 | 579 | 326 | 0 | 2,744 | 19,913 |
| 2020 | 13,448 | 4 | 1,090 | 0 | 449 | 350 | 5 | 602 | 15,948 |
| 2021 | 7,540 | 2 | 370 | 0 | 539 | 284 | 0 | 688 | 9,423 |
| 2022 | 11,797 | 0 | 581 | 0 | 642 | 312 | 0 | 551 | 13,883 |
| 2023 | 20,613 | 22 | 1,467 | 0 | 862 | 540 | 0 | 551 | 24,055 |
| 2024 | 24,174 | 0 | 1,673 | 0 | 614 | 555 | 0 | 640 | 27,656 |
| 2025* | 23,119 | 0 | 1,714 | 0 | 574 | 524 | 1 | 281 | 26,213 |

Species -- blue shark (BSH), silky shark (FAL), mako sharks (MAK), -- oceanic whitetip (OCS), thresher sharks (THR), hammerhead sharks (SPN), porbeagle shark (POR), other sharks & rays (SKX).

* The figures for 2025 are still preliminary

** The catch during 2016-2025 were made in EPO

+:below 499kg

Table 6. The catch by species of DWPS fishery in the Pacific Ocean

Unit: ton

| Year | SKJ | YFT | BET | Total |
|-------|---------|--------|--------|---------|
| 2007 | 209,002 | 21,147 | 2,386 | 232,535 |
| 2008 | 165,007 | 35,770 | 3,196 | 203,973 |
| 2009 | 173,725 | 16,237 | 2,113 | 192,075 |
| 2010 | 166,211 | 29,203 | 3,437 | 198,851 |
| 2011 | 155,641 | 18,143 | 2,151 | 175,935 |
| 2012 | 172,664 | 25,750 | 2,239 | 200,653 |
| 2013 | 186,330 | 22,659 | 3,491 | 212,480 |
| 2014 | 213,154 | 20,548 | 3,418 | 237,120 |
| 2015 | 160,597 | 28,593 | 5,059 | 194,249 |
| 2016 | 146,204 | 34,494 | 4,994 | 185,692 |
| 2017 | 126,960 | 35,345 | 4,934 | 167,239 |
| 2018 | 160,599 | 28,427 | 4,656 | 193,682 |
| 2019 | 201,731 | 33,761 | 3,584 | 239,076 |
| 2020 | 123,154 | 23,533 | 3,684 | 150,371 |
| 2021 | 179,187 | 25,110 | 11,057 | 215,354 |
| 2022 | 176,368 | 26,703 | 7,807 | 210,878 |
| 2023 | 137,560 | 27,131 | 3,946 | 168,637 |
| 2024 | 201,939 | 23,514 | 3,503 | 228,956 |
| 2025* | 71,046 | 23,462 | 5,247 | 99,755 |

DWPS: distant water purse seine

* The figures for 2025 are still preliminary

Table 7. The catch by species of DWPS fishery in the North Pacific Ocean

Unit: ton

| Year | ALB | PBF | BET | YFT | SWO | MLS | BUM | BLM | SFA | SKJ | TOTAL |
|-------|-----|-----|-------|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|---------|
| 2007 | - | - | 564 | 8,037 | - | - | - | - | - | 87,232 | 95,833 |
| 2008 | - | - | 1,243 | 9,994 | - | - | - | - | - | 50,587 | 61,824 |
| 2009 | - | - | 568 | 6,319 | - | - | - | - | - | 69,026 | 75,913 |
| 2010 | - | - | 121 | 1,215 | - | - | - | - | - | 42,397 | 43,733 |
| 2011 | - | - | 724 | 4,037 | + | - | 2 | 3 | + | 42,796 | 47,562 |
| 2012 | - | - | 764 | 7,517 | - | + | 12 | 2 | + | 71,482 | 79,777 |
| 2013 | - | - | 1,749 | 8,714 | - | + | 9 | 3 | + | 66,694 | 77,170 |
| 2014 | - | - | 1,248 | 8,700 | + | 1 | 7 | 4 | + | 95,091 | 105,051 |
| 2015 | - | - | 2,082 | 17,873 | - | - | 3 | 2 | + | 59,274 | 79,234 |
| 2016 | - | - | 2,196 | 12,586 | - | 1 | 4 | 2 | + | 57,384 | 72,443 |
| 2017 | - | - | 1,095 | 12,231 | + | - | 6 | 5 | + | 41,945 | 55,282 |
| 2018 | - | - | 1,141 | 9,437 | - | + | 10 | 5 | + | 82,292 | 92,886 |
| 2019 | 1 | - | 659 | 12,040 | - | + | 4 | 1 | - | 56,110 | 68,810 |
| 2020 | - | - | 1,357 | 8,304 | - | - | - | + | - | 32,274 | 41,935 |
| 2021 | - | - | 2,881 | 10,020 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 43,696 | 56,599 |
| 2022 | - | - | 2,277 | 10,532 | - | + | + | 2 | - | 57,229 | 70,041 |
| 2023 | - | - | 1,183 | 13,525 | + | + | 2 | 2 | + | 63,597 | 78,309 |
| 2024 | - | - | 1,858 | 3,864 | + | - | 3 | 1 | + | 87,994 | 93,720 |
| 2025* | - | - | 2,040 | 6,808 | + | + | 3 | + | + | 23,742 | 32,594 |

Species -- Albacore (ALB), Pacific bluefin tuna (PBF), bigeye tuna (BET), yellowfin tuna (YFT), swordfish (SWO), striped marlin (MLS), blue marlin (BUM), black marlin (BLM), sailfish (SFA), skipjack tuna (SKJ).

* The figures for 2025 are still preliminary

+:bellow 499kg

-: no clear information

Table 8. The catch by species of Taiwanese coastal and offshore fisheries in the North Pacific Ocean, 2025 (preliminary)

Unit: ton

| Fisheries | PBF | ALB | BET | YFT | SKJ | SWO | MLS | BUM | BLM | SFA | SSP | SKX | TOTAL |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Offshore Gillnet | + | + | 0 | 13 | 72 | 4 | 86 | 244 | 260 | 61 | - | 706 | 1,446 |
| Offshore Others | 0 | + | 1 | 1,061 | 1,553 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 69 | - | 158 | 2,859 |
| Coastal Gillnet | 0 | + | 0 | 10 | 51 | 0 | 8 | 22 | 53 | 82 | - | 259 | 484 |
| Coastal Setnet | 3 | 0 | 24 | 42 | 749 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 79 | - | 9 | 911 |
| Coastal Harpoon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 77 | 92 | 196 | - | 1 | 401 |
| Costal Longline | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 28 | 0 | + | 0 | 0 | 6 | - | 19 | 64 |
| Coastal Others | 0 | 0 | + | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 6 | 6 |

Species -- Pacific bluefin tuna (PBF), albacore (ALB), bigeye tuna (BET), yellowfin tuna (YFT), skipjack tuna (SKJ), swordfish (SWO), striped marlin (MLS), blue marlin (BUM), black marlin (BLM), sailfish (SFA), shortbill spearfish (SSP), other sharks & rays (SKX).

+:bellow 499kg

-: no clear information

Table 9. The number of observers deployed on tuna longliners in the Pacific Ocean during 2016-2025

| Year | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Number of observers | 28 | 66 | 76 | 46 | 55 | 53 | 40 | 44 | 49 | 59 |

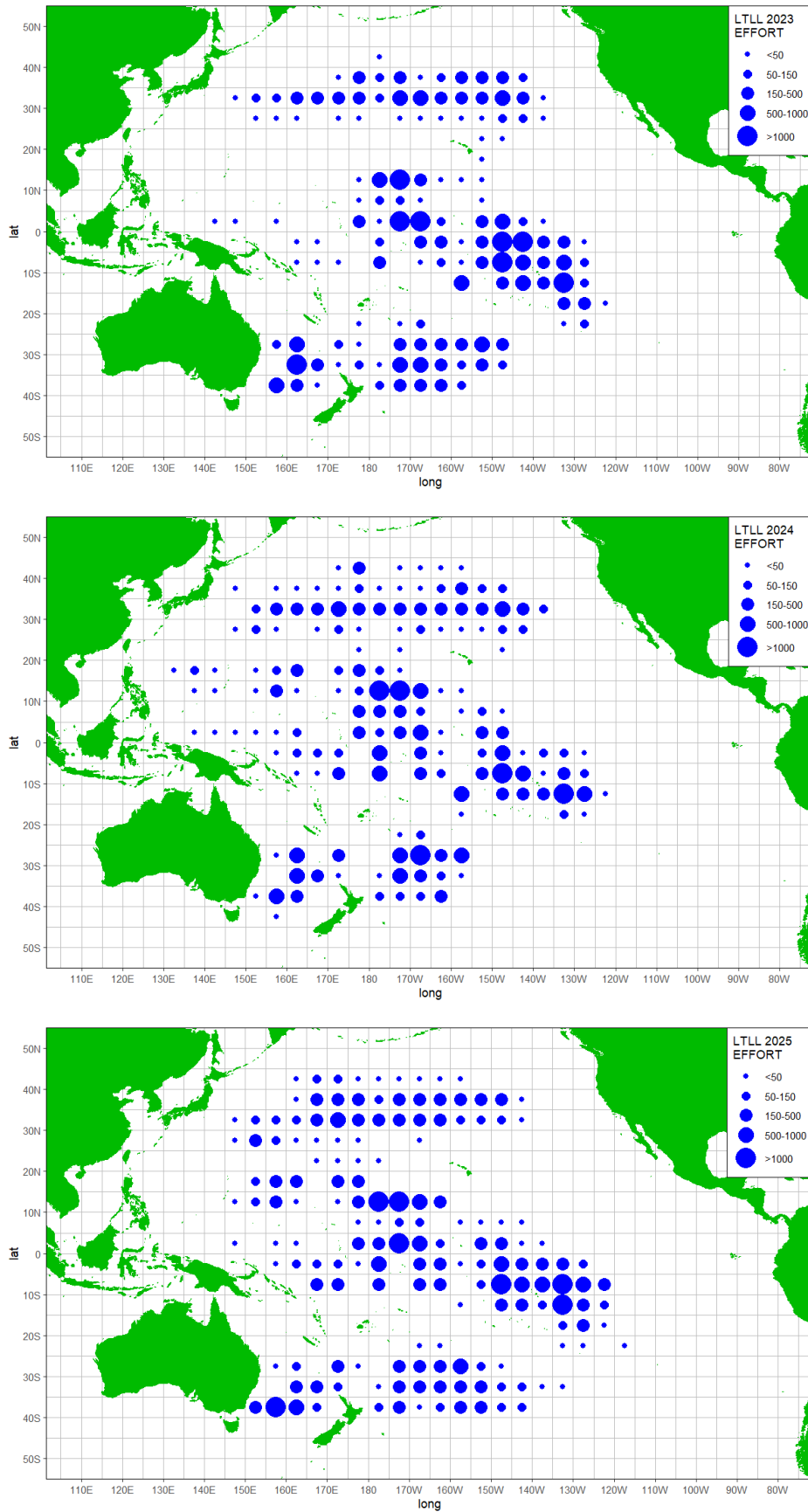


Figure 1. Effort distributions of Taiwanese LTL fleet in the Pacific Ocean during 2023-2025. (Note: The fishery data for 2025 is still preliminary.)

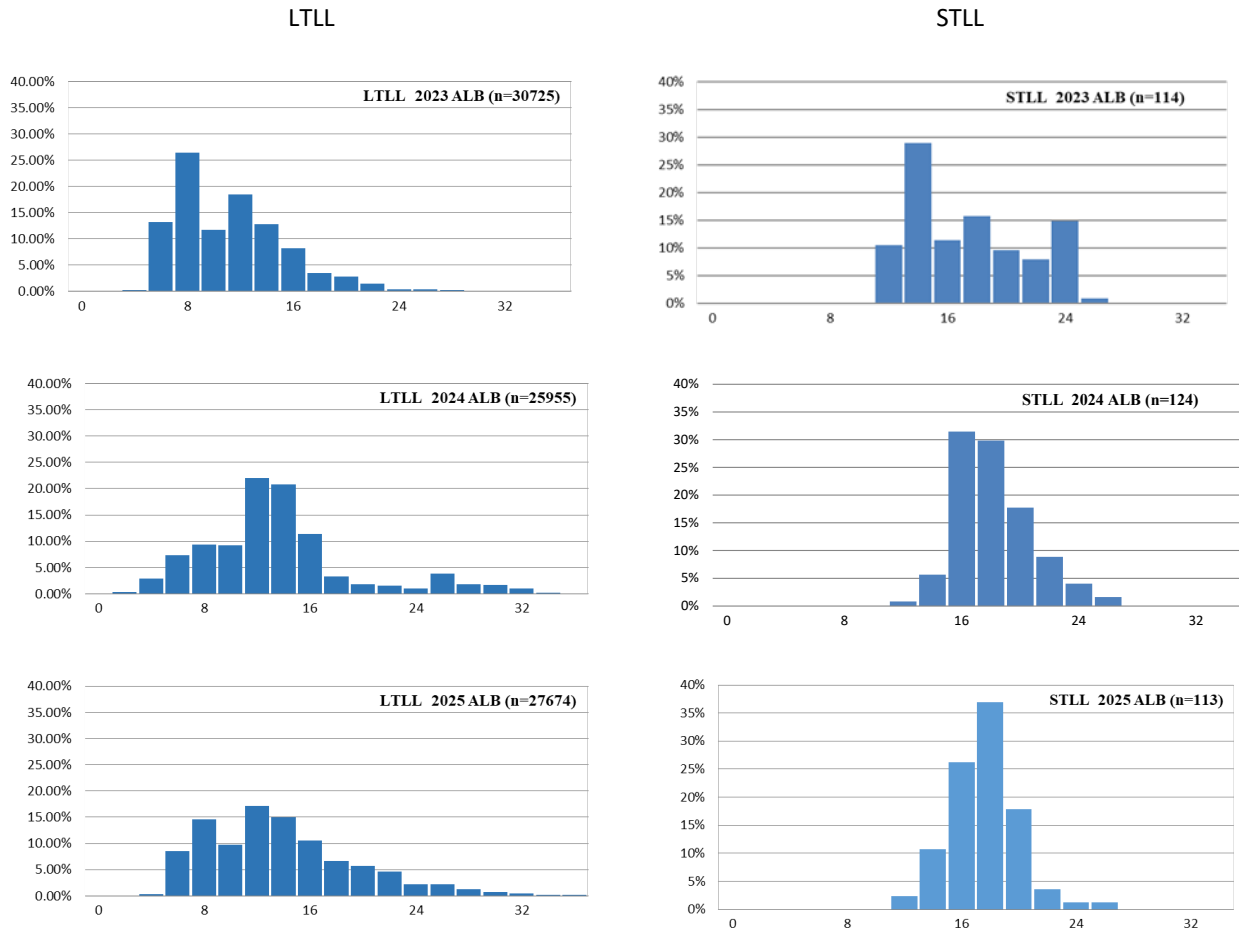


Figure 2. Albacore weight frequency distributions by fleet during 2023-2025.

* The size data of STLL fishery is collected through port samplings.

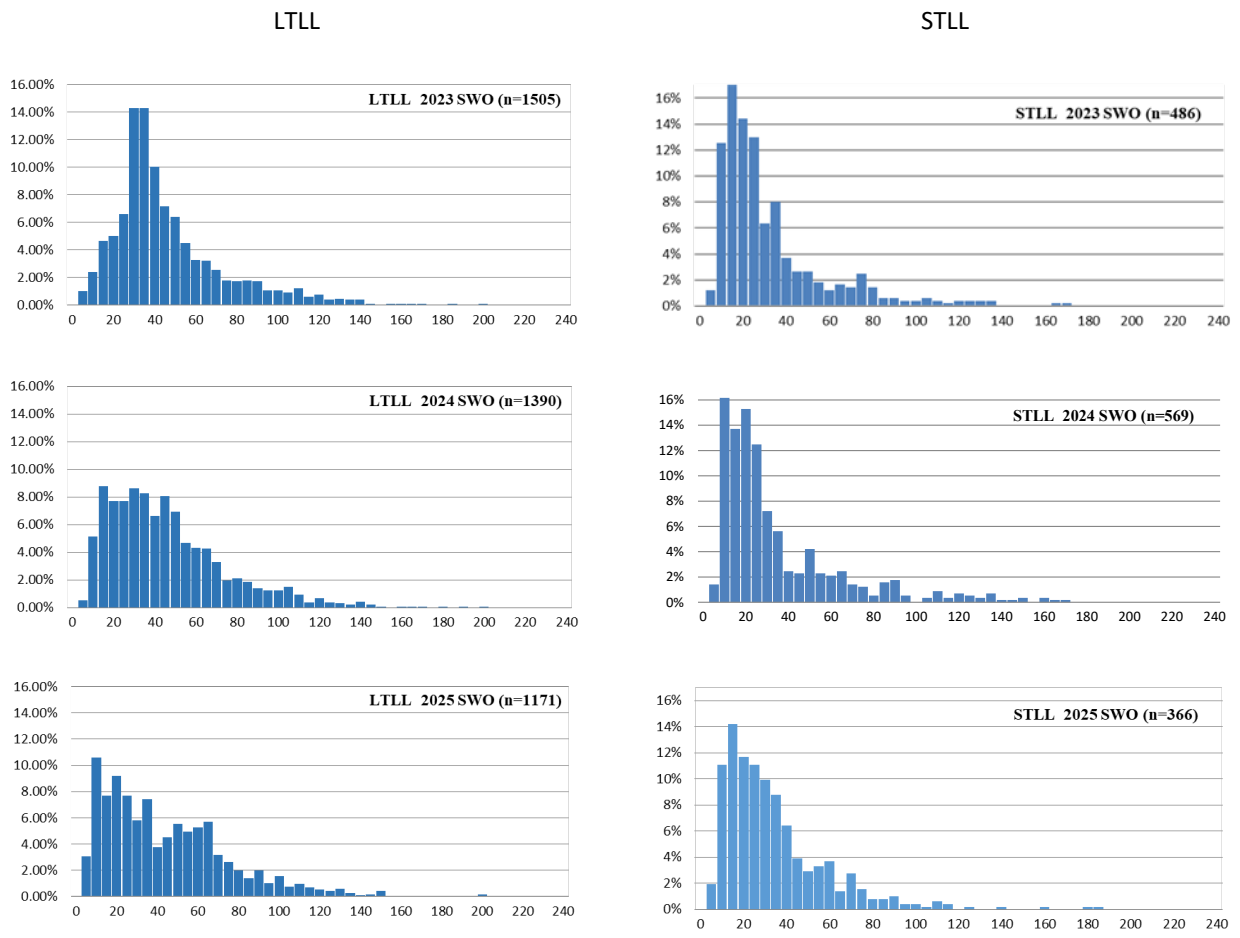


Figure 3. Swordfish weight frequency distributions by fleet during 2023-2025.

* The size data of STLL fishery is collected through port samplings.

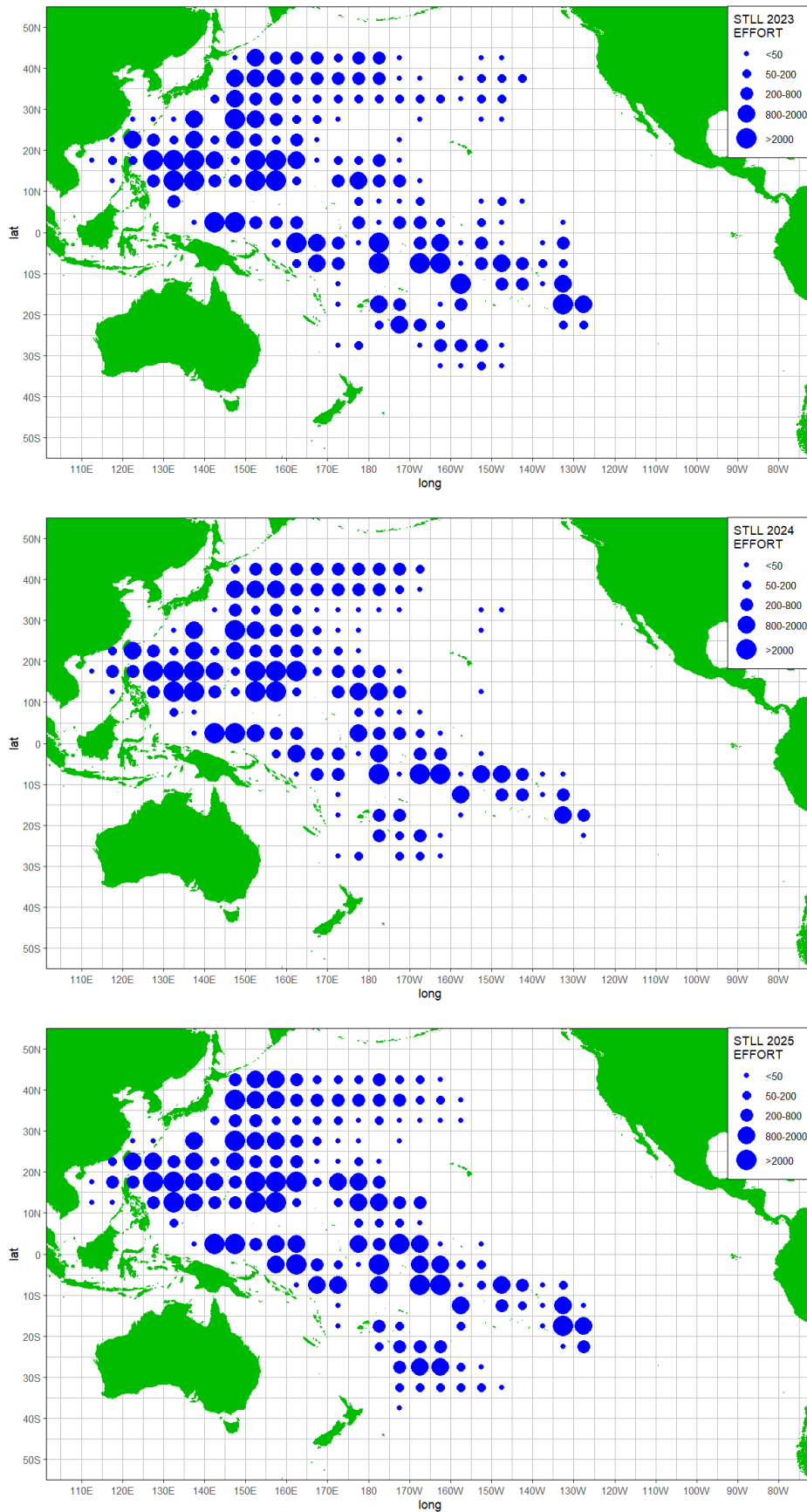


Figure 4. Effort distributions of Taiwanese STLL fleet in the Pacific Ocean during 2023-2025. (Note: The fishery data for 2025 is still preliminary.)

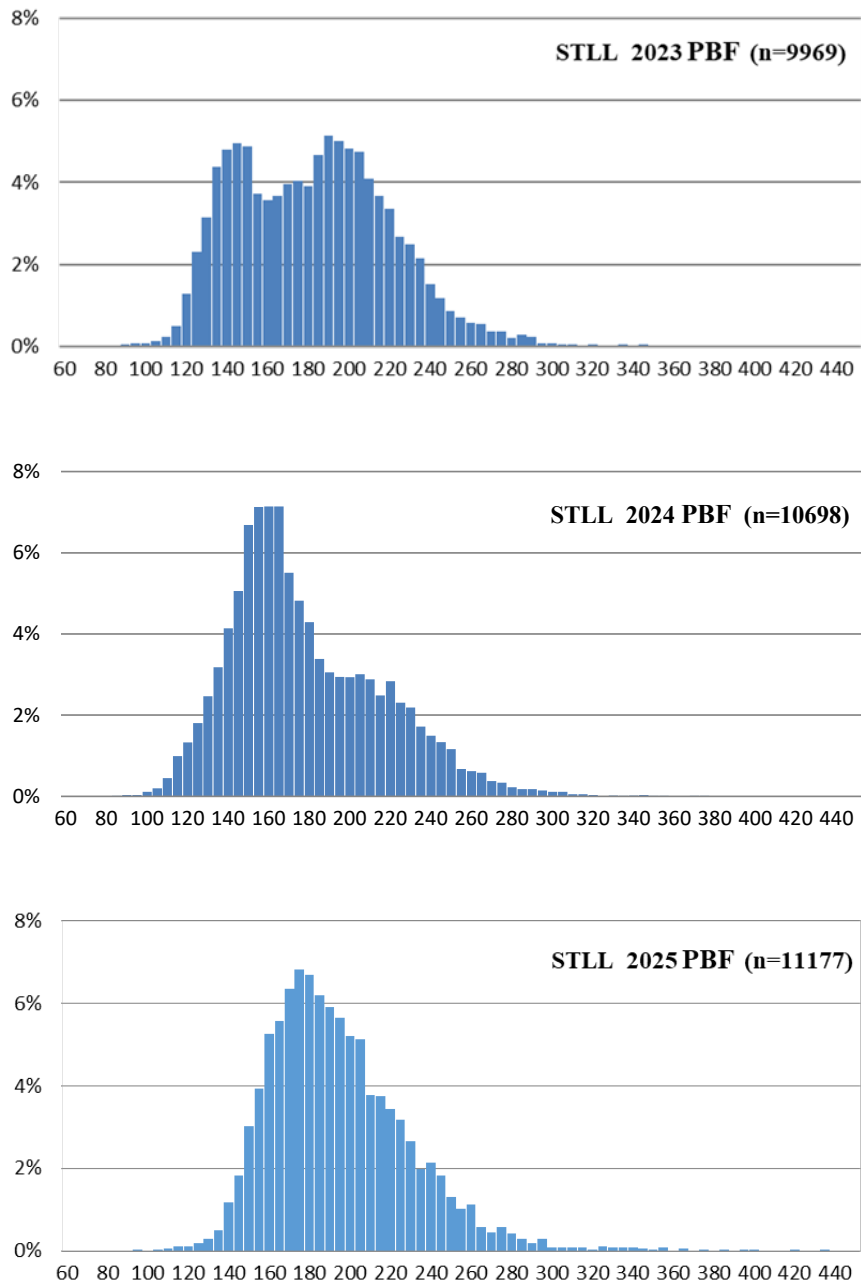


Figure 5. Pacific bluefin tuna weight frequency distributions during 2023-2025.

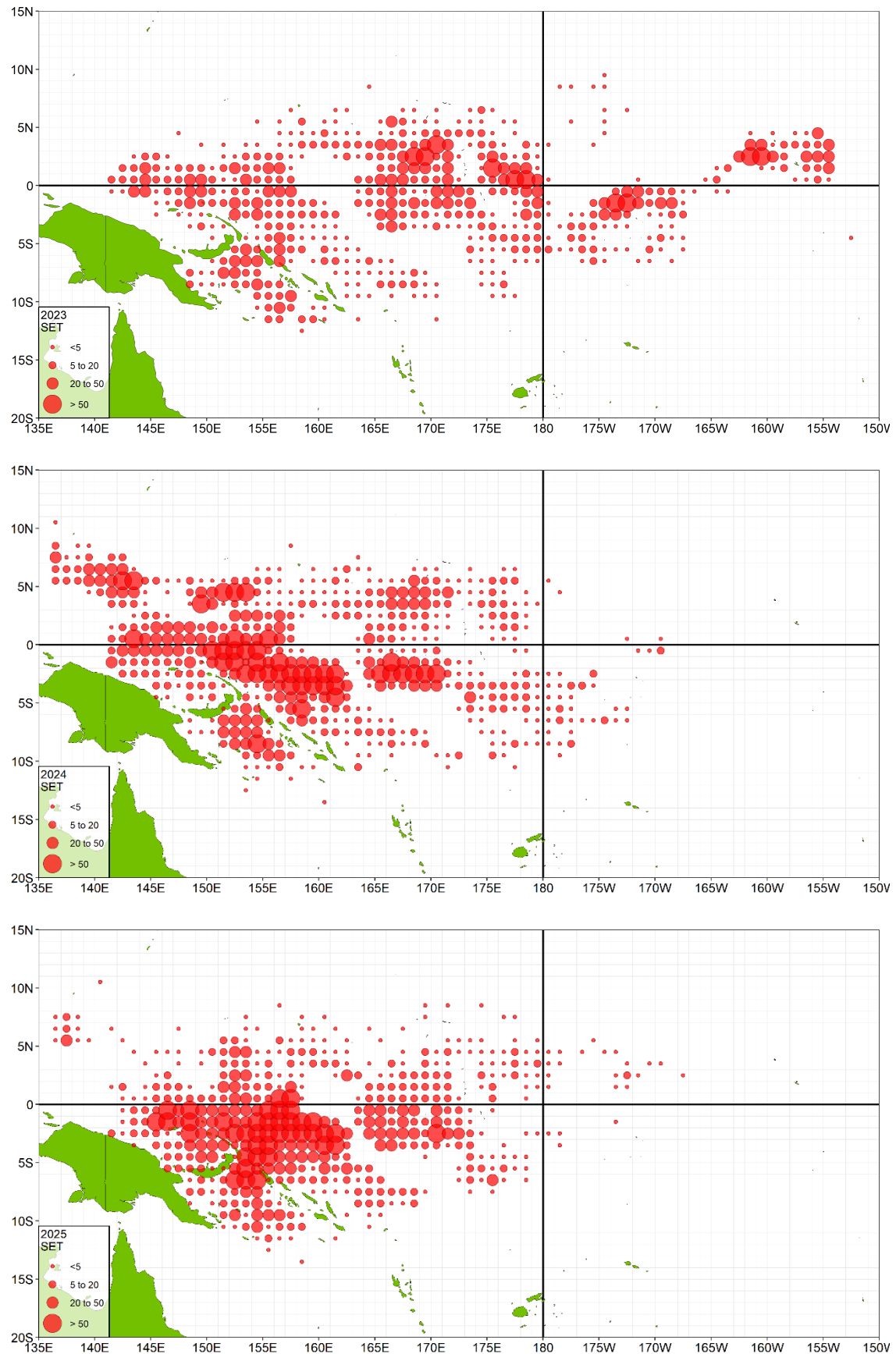


Figure 6. Effort distributions of Taiwanese DWPS fleet in the Pacific Ocean during 2023-2025. (Note: The fishery data for 2025 is still preliminary.)