



ENDANGERED SHARKS FOR SALE

TAIWAN'S DIRTY SECRET



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary	3
Table 1. Endangered species found by Shark Guardian researchers in Taiwan shark fin processing and trade	6
Methodology	6
Findings	6
Figure 1. Overall mapping of the Taiwanese shark fin industry	8
1. Supply chain types for shark fin business operations in Taiwan	10
Frozen shark fins imported from abroad	11
Frozen shark fins supplied by Taiwanese longline vessels and reefers	11
Whole sharks purchased from fishing vessels and sold without the services of a broker	12
'Mini Three Links' scheme	12
2. Taiwanese Shark Fin Processing and Trading Companies Selling Endangered Sharks	14
Company A	16
Donggang harbour	17
Company B	24
Company C / Company D	25
Company E	27
Company F	29
Company G / Company H / Company I	32
Company J	32
Company K	33
3. Survey of Shark Fins from CITES-listed Species Sold Online	34
4. Conclusion and Recommendations	40
Appendix 1: Company details chart	43
Appendix 2: CITES definitions and identifications	44
Appendix 3: Taiwanese shark fin policy	44
Taiwan shark fin policy summary	44
Introduction	44
Shark finning	45
Transshipping	46
Full utilisation of sharks	47
Tools	47
Other general rules	48
List of Acronyms	48
Notes	49

COVER PHOTO: ALEX HOFFORD

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Around two million sharks are killed every week, mostly for their fins. An estimated three quarters of these fins are sold for soup.

The illegal wildlife trade is a highly lucrative business. Although international trading in some shark species is currently legal, companies that trade in shark products often make little distinction between legal and illegal species. While all shark species are under pressure, 13 species are currently listed as ‘threatened with extinction’ or ‘at-risk’ under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Trade in these species is either prohibited or strictly controlled,^[1] yet many are routinely caught, processed and traded in a global racket worth millions of dollars.



A field investigation into Taiwan's shark fin industry was conducted by Shark Guardian between December 2020 and March 2021. The investigation uncovered large quantities of fins from CITES-listed sharks processed by Taiwanese companies.

Researchers identified, and had actively pointed out to them by Taiwanese company staff, the fins of CITES-listed species, including: silky shark,^[2] oceanic whitetip shark,^[3] mako shark,^[4] thresher shark^[5] and great white shark.^[6]

Of the 13 shark fin processing and trading companies visited, more than half were found to be trading CITES-listed fins, and seven had shark fins from CITES Appendix II-listed species as part of their product range. One company said there was no difference in selling protected or unprotected species. “Protected sharks’ products usually create a problem for international shipping only.” ^[7]

The primary purpose of Shark Guardian's research was to gain an understanding of the chain of custody of Taiwan's shark fin industry by investigating shark fin processors. Research produced a detailed mapping of the industry and associated companies, identifying 17 companies as key operators, who work together in close coordination. Some are owned and operated by the same owners. After initial telephone contact, researchers visited 13 of the companies. To protect our field researchers, we have anonymised the companies in this report and will refer to them as Company A, Company B, Company C and so forth.

The three biggest shark fin processors sourced the bulk of their frozen shark fins from Taiwanese fishing vessels.

The surveyed shark fin processors indicated that the primary supplier of imported, frozen shark fins to Taiwan is Spain. This is consistent with official trade data, which indicates that Spain has indeed been the main supplier of frozen shark fins to Taiwan in the past three years. ^{[68], [69]} Shark fin processors further told researchers that most shark fins pass through Singapore. Several of the companies interviewed owned vessels that are part of Taiwan's distant water fishing fleet.

For both import and export, researchers found the common practice of Taiwanese shark fin processors is to dry frozen shark fins in the sun, sometimes with skin and sometimes skinned. Dried shark fins ^[8] are then (re-)exported from Taiwan, mainly to China via Hong Kong, with some quantities exported to Japan and Singapore. Overseas clients/receivers (currently unidentified) then send the shark fins to processors for further processing, which can include bleaching, the removal of skins and further drying.

Shark fin processors in Taiwan generally operate under one of two licences. Most shark fin processors hold the 'Aquatic Products Processor' licence because it is easier to obtain, and conceals the processing of shark fins from the Taiwanese public who, according to Shark Guardian researchers, often perceive the practice of shark finning and shark fin products negatively. Seafood processors with this licence are banned from exporting skinned shark fins and are only allowed to export 'dried shark fins', ^[9] which require further processing in factories upon arrival.



The 'Shark Fin Processor' licence is an additional licence that permits companies to export skinned shark fins, but they must provide certificates of origin. Shark fin companies interviewed for this report claimed that to date, only one company has been issued this licence. ^[10] Shark Guardian calls on the Taiwanese government to halt the renewal or future issuance of any such licences.

Claiming challenges and the bureaucratic hurdles required to obtain licences, several Taiwanese shark fin processors are not registered as shark fin processors, instead they operate under the 'Aquatic Products Processor Licence', despite most focusing exclusively on the processing and production of shark fins.

The Taiwanese shark fin industry is tight-knit and private. People know each other and remember each other's names or nicknames rather than their company names. According to researchers' observations, and statements made by industry insiders, company names change frequently but ownership revolves around the same group of people.

In Donggang harbour, the industry lacks sufficient oversight which enables operators to launder and mix shark fins attached to bodies with shark fins arriving unattached or separated from bodies. Researchers observed unlabelled shark fins without bodies being unloaded from fishing vessels and then mixed and sorted with other fins on the ground. As a result, it would be nearly impossible to distinguish fins that came attached to shark bodies from those that didn't, and shark fin processors further down the supply chain would be unable to distinguish between shark fins that arrived attached and unattached. Given that Taiwan adheres to a strict Fins Naturally Attached (FNA) policy ^[11] and requires certificates of origin for all shark fins, this is significant. It is worth noting that Taiwan altered its FNA policy in December 2020, allowing for shark fins and bodies to be stored in the same cabin on board if they are in separate identically labelled bags. ^[12] This is a loophole that fishers and port workers are likely exploiting.

Article 58 of the Pacific Ocean Regulation, Paragraph 2, potentially allows shark fins to be unloaded separately from shark bodies, stating that shark catches should "remain in the status as prescribed before off-loading the fish". ^[12] While the enforcement mechanisms of that law remain unclear, a review of Taiwanese shark fin policies is attached to this report (Appendix 4).

The owner of Companies G, H and I described the way their companies smuggled shark fins from China via Hong Kong, using Chinese tourists as mules, to avoid certification and FNA policy requirements.

A survey of CITES-listed species sold online produced further evidence of the slack enforcement of shark protection guidelines. Companies are openly selling the shark fins of CITES-listed endangered species.

The following is an overview of all endangered species found by Shark Guardian researchers in Taiwan shark fin processing and trade (Table 1).

Table 1. Endangered species found by Shark Guardian researchers in Taiwan shark fin processing and trade

Shark species name	Chinese name (names commonly used in trade)	IUCN Red List Status	Cites Appendix II
Mako shark (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>)	台灣 青連翅 / 大白鯊/馬加鯊	Endangered (EN) ^[13]	YES
Great white shark (<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>)	台灣 大白鯊翅	Vulnerable (VU) ^[14]	YES
Thresher shark (<i>Alopias</i>)	台灣 密骨翅	EN, VU ^[15]	YES
Silky shark (<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>)	台灣 五羊翅 / 黑鯊	VU ^[16]	YES
Oceanic whitetip shark (<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>)	台灣 琉球翅 / 花鯊	Critically Endangered (CR) ^[17]	YES
Hammerhead shark (<i>Sphyrnidae</i>)	台灣 春翅	EN, CR, VU ^[18]	YES
Tiger shark (<i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i>)	真鯊科	Near Threatened (NT) ^[19]	NO
Striped catfish (<i>Pangasianodon hypophthalmus</i>)		EN ^[20]	NO

METHODOLOGY

The findings are the result of desk and field research conducted in Taiwan between December 2020 and March 2021 in Donggang and Qianzhen.

FINDINGS

Figure 1. This mapping of the Taiwanese shark fin industry provides a non-exhaustive map of the Taiwan shark fin chain of custody.

Figure 1. Overall mapping of the Taiwanese shark fin industry

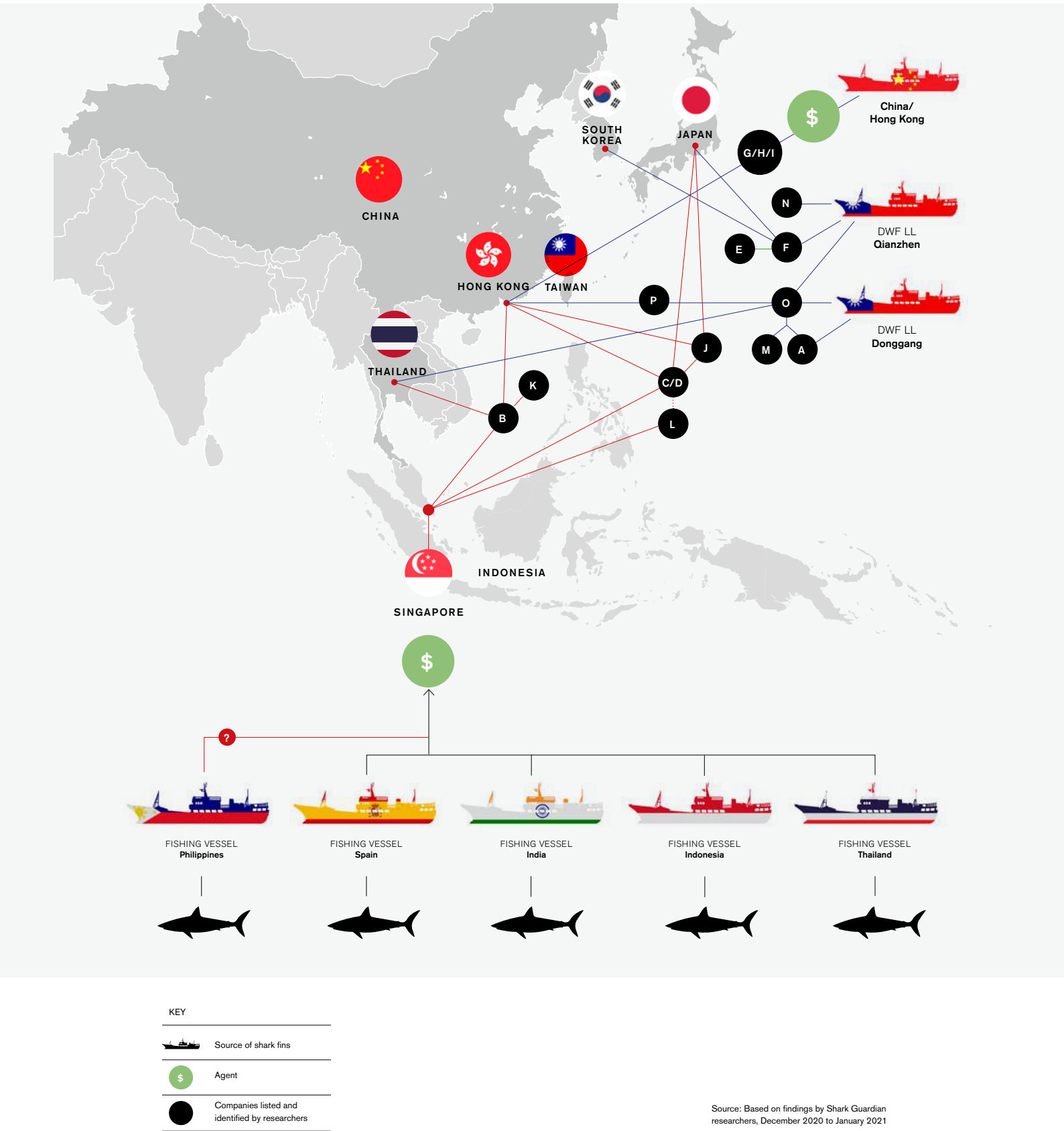




PHOTO: ALEX HOFFORD



1.

Supply chain types for shark fin business operations in Taiwan

SHARK GUARDIAN IDENTIFIED FOUR SUPPLY CHAIN MODELS FOR SHARK FIN BUSINESS OPERATIONS IN TAIWAN

1. Frozen shark fins imported from abroad

The surveyed shark fin processors indicated that frozen shark fins are imported from countries such as the Philippines, Spain, Indonesia, India and Thailand. However, this is inconsistent with official trade data, which indicates Spain, Portugal, Panama, Seychelles and Belize as main suppliers of frozen shark fins. For 'edible offal – shark fins' (dried shark fins), the 2020 trade data indicates Spain, Indonesia, Ecuador, Thailand and China as main suppliers, while Portugal and Belize were additional dried shark fin suppliers in 2019. ^[68], ^[70] India is missing from the official trade data for all shark fin products imported by Taiwan in the past three years, while the Philippines is a supplier of dried shark fins in 2017 (1 metric ton).

According to Taiwan's shark fin import regulations, all shark fin importers and exporters are required to provide a certificate of origin, proving the fishing vessels that caught the sharks (and where the shark fins originated) were registered with Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs) and are not involved in Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing activities. ^[21] Researchers found that Spain is the main source for imports of frozen shark fins (which is consistent with official trade data).

2. Frozen shark fins supplied by Taiwanese longline vessels and reefers

According to information collected by our researchers, frozen shark fins are supplied by small Taiwanese longline vessels from Donggang or big longline vessels from Qianzhen. Those vessels operate mainly in the Pacific and the Indian Ocean. When researchers visited Donggang, they discovered broker companies purchasing all catches from fishing vessels and coordinating with various buyers with different needs. Processors obtain shark fins from brokers rather than directly from fishing vessels. The owner of shark fin processor Company A for example receives shark fins from a broker, and the remainder of the catches (including shark bodies, stomach, belly meat and other fish) are sent to other unknown companies. Researchers observed a small longliner MIN FA YU supplying Company A. ^[22], ^[71] Researchers noted that shark fins unloaded from MIN FA YU were delivered both without bodies attached and some with bodies attached.

The researchers found that the situation in Qianzhen (approx. 30km northeast of Donggang) was similar to Donggang. Shark fin brokers operated in Qianzhen, but their shark fins were brought into Taiwan by reefers instead of fishing vessels. Large longline vessels do not frequently return to Taiwan and many companies obtain transhipped marine products such as tuna and shark through large fish-transporting vessels called reefers. Companies E, F, O and N purchase shark fins from both Donggang and Qianzhen.

3. Whole sharks purchased from fishing vessels and sold without the services of a broker

Company M purchases whole sharks from fishing vessels and sells the sharks' bodies without the services of a broker.

4. 'Mini Three Links' scheme

Company G imports dried shark fins from Hong Kong via China through a scheme called the 'Mini Three Links' policy. The policy, also referred to as 'Little Three Links' or 'Three Small Links' (小三通), allows limited postal, transportation and trade links between China's Fujian province cities of Xiamen, Mawei and Quanzhou, and the Taiwan administered islands of Kinmen and Matsu. Under this scheme, Taiwan's government allows people and products to enter Taiwan more quickly than the standard immigration/customs route allows. Available routes pass through Xiamen, Kinmen and Matsu. It remains uncertain whether shark fins can be officially transferred via the 'Mini Three Link' policy. Transferring shark fins through this scheme may constitute parallel trading or illegal smuggling under Taiwanese law. ^[23]

PHOTO: ALEX HOFFORD





2.

**Taiwanese Shark Fin Processing
and Trading Companies Selling
Endangered Sharks**



RESEARCHER:

**“Is it possible to buy
protected sharks?”**

COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE:

**“There is no
difference for us.”**

COMPANY A

Company A is a shark fin processing company that receives fins through a Donggang broker, who in turn is supplied by longline vessels in Donggang. Although the owner of Company A may know which fishing vessel Company A's shark fins originated from, they do not receive shark fins directly from the vessel and claim they do not have a choice whether the shark fins they buy were originally 'fins naturally attached'. Company A buys shark fins from longliners MIN FA YU (CT4-2765) and JIN MAAN SHYANY No. 12 ^[24] (via a broker). According to the Taiwan Fisheries Agency's 'List of fishing vessels approved to operate in the Pacific', ^[25] MIN FA YU (CT4-2765) ^[22] targets sharks, and JIN MAAN SHYANY No.12 targets tuna. ^[26]

Along with being a casual supplier of Company O, Company A sells to a range of clientele, from walk-in consumers ^[27] to restaurants, wholesalers, hotels and other shark fin companies or related persons, such as Companies F, N and P. Many of the fins are then exported to China and Thailand. Shark Guardian researchers identified the fins of blue sharks and endangered Mako sharks being processed by Company A. (The fins and tails of Mako Sharks are very different from other species' shark fins and easily identifiable. Shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) and longfin mako shark (*Isurus paucus*) have been listed on CITES Appendix II since 2019.) ^[4]

Below: Mako shark fin at Company A's factory.



Donggang harbour

At Donggang harbour, fins are unloaded from fishing vessels, sometimes with and sometimes without bodies. Different fins are then sorted on the ground into various coloured bags (tail fins in different bags than dorsal or pelvic fins). These are then delivered to buyers. ^[31] Unlabelled fins without bodies are unloaded in bags, then mixed and sorted with all other fins, so there is no way of knowing which fins came attached with bodies and which ones without.

COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE:

“Three caudal fins of great white (sharks).” ^[32]

A

COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE:

“Some say the price for great white shark fins are higher, because they are bigger and thicker.”

A

RESEARCHER:

**“Can these great white shark fins ^[33] be exported?
“Where would they go? Japan?”**

COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE:

“For export to China, not to Japan.”

A

RESEARCHER:

“When fishermen sell you the fins of great white sharks, do they cost more than blue shark?”

COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE:

“The price range is similar.” ^[35]

A



Above: Donggang, December 2020. Frozen mako shark tails before delivery to Company A.



Above: Donggang, December 2020. Workers emptying shark fins from plastic bags and sorting them into new bags with other fins.



Above, top: Donggang, December 2020. MIN FA YU (CT4-2765), vessel supplying Company A.

Above, bottom: Donggang, December 2020. MIN FA YU (CT4-2765). Unloading slide for unloading of shark and tuna catches.



Above, bottom: Donggang, December 2020. MIN FA YU (CT4-2765).
Unloading shark and tuna catches. The bags (plastic wrappings)
contain frozen shark fins.



Above: Donggang, December 2020. MIN FA YU (CT4-2765).
Unloading of shark fins in plastic bags and delivery to the sorting
area. Fins and bodies are offloaded separately.



Above: Donggang, December 2020. MIN FA YU (CT4-2765). Many plastic bags with frozen shark fins. Workers unpacking and sorting them. Fins are not attached to the bodies.

COMPANY B

Company B is a shark fin processing and trading company that imports the bulk of its shark fins from Spain, India, Indonesia and Thailand via a Singaporean agent. This agent can provide certificates of origin in compliance with Taiwanese regulations. ^[36] Company B receives shark fins from both distant water and coastal water fishing vessels. Company B delivers dried shark fins to its clientele in China via Hong Kong and supplies its skinned dried shark fins to downstream companies such as Company K, and to traditional grocery stores in Ürümqi (formerly Dihua). The company's main product is blue shark shark fin, mostly prepared for export. The company buys 'special' species like tiger sharks and mako sharks from fishing vessels, and says it only sells those products to Taiwanese customers.

RESEARCHER:

"Is there any price difference between the size or species of shark?"

COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE:

"Usually it's blue shark, which is not protected. What I just showed you is not on the conservation list. Usually shark fin exports to Hong Kong are all not on the conservation list. Striped catfish (*Pangasianodon hypophthalmus*) is under protection (IUCN: ENDANGERED). There is regulation for this type of shark, but this kind of shark will commonly be sold in Taiwan." ^[37]



Company B in Hunei, December 2020. Shark fins drying, after having been washed and their skin removed.

COMPANY C / COMPANY D

Company D is a shark fin processing company registered as a trading company, but all its trading is done by Company C. The company sources shark fins from Philippine and Spanish flagged fishing vessels. According to sources, the company receives Spanish shark fins through Singapore. Its skinned dried shark fins are then largely sold to downstream companies and wholesalers, including the restaurant, 'Xing'.^[38] Shark bones are exported to Japan and dried shark fins to China via Hong Kong. The companies' main products are dried shark bones, dried shark fins and skinned dried shark fins from blue sharks and other unidentified shark species. The owner did not want to disclose what the other shark species were, which may indicate that protected species are also being processed.^[39]



Above: Company C / Company D Qianzhen, December 2020. Showing the size of different shark fins. On the left the white half is part of a skinned shark tail and the black half is the still attached skin. On the right are small shark fins.



Above: Company C / Company D processing area.

COMPANY E

Company E is a shark fin processing company registered as a seafood processor, not a shark fin processor. Company E sources its shark fins from longliners in Donggang and Qianzhen via Company F. Both businesses work closely together. The brother-in-law of Company E is the owner of Company F who runs a brokerage company and has relationships with many fishing companies in Qianzhen. Company E's clientele are wholesalers, restaurants and 'Tsóng-phòò-sai' street food stalls in Taiwan. Company E exports to China via Hong Kong, Japan and in lesser amounts to South Korea via air freight. Researchers saw fins of blue sharks, silky sharks, oceanic whitetip sharks and mako sharks, identified by the colour of the oceanic whitetip sharks and the shape of the tails of mako sharks, at Company E's facility.

Shark fins were reported to have been transferred from a longliner to a reefer and then delivered to Company E in Qianzhen port.



Above: The processing area. Washing on the ground floor and drying on the rooftop. Company E Qianzhen, December 2020
"Pectoral fin of silky shark," said the owner.



Above, top: Company E Qianzhen, December 2020. Any location can be used for shark fin processing (washing and removing skins).

Above, left: Company E Qianzhen, December 2020. Part of the process is washing the shark fins and removing skins.

Above, right: Company E Qianzhen, December 2020. The shape of the end of these tails looks very similar to the top part of endangered silky shark tails.

COMPANY F

Company F is a broker and fishing company in Qianzhen harbour. It sources shark fins from its own vessel. The company has relationships with many fishing companies in Qianzhen, including Company E. At the time of writing, Company F's fishing vessel was operating in the Indian Ocean, where it had recently transferred sharks to an unknown reefer, according to the owner, who showed his vessel and its GPS position to researchers on a mobile tracking app on his phone. According to the owner, the company/vessel sells its tuna directly from Port Louis, Mauritius to Japan via FCF Co., Ltd. ^[40] and transfers its bycatch, to be sent to Taiwan. It remains unclear whether the shark fins come from the same vessel that distributes tuna to FCF.

According to Company F's owner, its vessel has been supplying Company E in Qianzhen port. Judging by its last recorded position on marinetraffic.com the vessel had been fishing off the East African coast in August 2020, after disembarking from Port Louis, Mauritius. It is questionable whether the vessel had even been fishing at all.

Based on the vessel's movements from December 2020 until February 2021, drawn from the Automatic Identification System (AIS) data from exactEarth, ^[41] a few observations can be made:

The vessel of Company F often had its AIS turned off, including for periods of 18 days, 14 days, nine days, four days and two days. The lack of satellite coverage makes it hard to identify if and where the vessel was fishing, and, if it was fishing, for how long. The vessel was inside Seychelles' EEZ on 18 January 2021, but its next recorded AIS signal located it in the Indian Ocean high seas on 28 January 2021. On 3 February 2021 the vessel could be seen in Somali waters. Then its AIS signal was turned off again until 5 February 2021. When the vessel's AIS showed up on 5 February 2021, the vessel was back in the Indian Ocean high seas. The vessel has not recorded any port call since December 2020. This is not uncommon behaviour for tuna fishing vessels and makes it almost impossible to monitor fishing and/or transshipping.



Above: Company F, QianZhen, December 2020. Shark fins: blue shark, silky shark, oceanic whitetip and mako shark.

COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE:

**“What you saw downstairs were fins of great white sharks,
the rest were wings and skin.” [42]**

F



Above: Company F, Qianzhen, December 2020.
Shark tails with skin partly removed.

Right: The bottom part of shark tails generates
expensive fins.





Above: Company F's processing area.

Right: Company F, Qianzhen, December 2020. The spots and white colourations on this shark fin tip allowed researchers to morphologically identify the species as oceanic whitetip shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*, CITES Appendix II).



COMPANY G / COMPANY H / COMPANY I

Company G / Company H / Company I are all shark fin trading companies owned by the same person. The owner smuggles skinned shark fins from China via Hong Kong. The owner stated that their products had been mainly hand-carried (smuggled) to Taiwan by Chinese tourists in recent years, following an import ban on Chinese shark fin imports by the Taiwanese government due to a lack of compliance with certificate of origin requirements.

After implementing a Fins Naturally Attached (FNA) policy in 2012, Taiwan mandated that shark fins must come from fishing vessels authorised and operating under an RFMO scheme. The policy mandated that fishing vessels must have import licences for shark fins and be able to trace their shark fin origins by providing a fully documented chain of custody. ^[43]

COMPANY J

Company J is a shark fin trading company that sources its dried shark fins from other processors, including Company C, Company D and traders in Shanghai, China. The company claims to sell different kinds of shark fins received from different companies, including thresher shark (CITES II listed) and shortfin mako products (CITES II listed).



Above: Company J's supposed processing area. This photo provided by Company J's owner was in fact taken at Company C/Company D.

COMPANY K

Company K serves as a middleman in the industry, selling a variety of different seafood products including shark fins. Their skinned dried shark fins come mainly from Company B, which in turn has been found to be selling CITES-listed shark products. Company K's main products are ready-to-eat shark fins and a variety of different seafood products, sold to consumers.

RESEARCHER:

"Is it possible to buy protected sharks?"

COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE:

"There is no difference for us. Protected sharks' products usually create a problem for international shipping only."

K

RESEARCHER:

"Is it possible to do smuggling?"

COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE:

"Processed shark fins can be exported without having to deal with government regulations. Shark fins that have just been caught and have not been processed, on the other hand, need to follow government regulations to be exported."

K

RESEARCHER:

"Is there any regulation you need to comply with for you to be able to process shark fin?"

COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE:

"Hurdles can now be overcome for processing shark fins. However, if shark fins are to be exported, the shipment would require proof of origin by foreign flagged vessels that provided the shark fins. If the shark fins are used domestically in Taiwan, it won't be necessary to have the proof of origin." [45]

K

3.

**Survey of Shark Fins
from CITES-listed
Species Sold Online**



Shark Guardian researchers also reviewed online sales of shark fin products on Taiwanese commercial online platforms and company websites. We found online offers of shark fins from several CITES-listed species by the companies All-easy-go Frozen Seafood Co., Ltd, Ocean Treasure Co., Ltd., Tsai Chang Yen and Chun Success International Co., Ltd.

1. **ALL-EASY-GO FROZEN SEAFOOD CO., LTD.** offering shortfin mako/*Isurus oxyrinchus*, CITES Appendix II [46], [47]

taiwantrade.com/product/frozen-blue-shark-shark-%20back-bone-shark-cartilage-chondroitin-sulfate-prionace-gla...

Home > Agricultural & Foods > Health Supplement > Other Health Supplement > Frozen blue shark,shark back bone,shark cartilage,CHONDROITIN SULFATE,PRIONACE GLAUCA

Frozen blue shark,shark back bone,shark cartilage,CHONDROITIN SULFATE,PRIONACE GLAUCA

Made in: Taiwan

Supplier: ALL-EASY-GO FROZEN SEAFOOD CO., LTD.

Request for Quotation

Contact Supplier

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Product Detail Company Profile

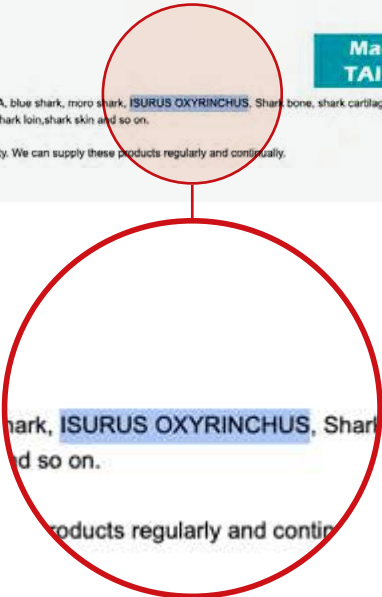
Best blue shark supplier

Key Features

Processing a series frozen seafood products of shark, PRIONACE GLAUCA, blue shark, mono shark, **ISURUS OXYRINCHUS**, Shark bone, shark cartilage, shark fin, CHONDROITIN SULFATE,shark biotech material, shark steak, shark fillet,shark loin,shark skin and so on.

We specialize in processing shark products like above items in large quantity. We can supply these products regularly and continually.

Made in TAIWAN



1.1. **ALL-EASY-GO FROZEN SEAFOOD CO., LTD.** offering shortfin mako/*Isurus oxyrinchus*, CITES Appendix II ^{[46], [48]}

asia-manufacturer.com/manufacturers/001/introduction_corpcode_43035.html

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DIAMOND MEMBER RANK 1

ALL EASY GO FROZEN SEAFOOD CO.,LTD
 Manufacturer, Supplier, Exporter of [Blue Shark](#), [Shark Bones](#), [Sharks Cartilage](#), [Shark Fins](#), [Frozen Shark Steak](#), [Shark Fillet](#), [Shark Powder](#), [Chondroitin Sulfate](#).

Company Introduction

Processing a series frozen seafood products of shark, blue shark, moro shark, shark bone, shark cartilage, shark fin, shark steak, shark fillet, shark loin, shark skin, shark oil, shark meat, shark teeth, shark jaw, shark head bone, shark ribs, shark back bone, shark marrow, shark tail, shark biotech material, glucosamino, CHONDROITIN SULFATE, PRIONACE GLAUCA, ISURUS OXYRINCHUS and so on.

We specialize in processing shark products like above items in large quantity. We can supply shark products regularly and continually.

Our Company All-easy-go frozen seafood Co.,Ltd are very happy to have a new buyer to be my new market. Our shark items have processed in high standard of hygiene and sanitation. For more detail please contact us.

It would be pleased to serve and get business with you regularly and continually.

Trade partners are also welcome if you have any shark products like to offer.

Enquire Now

Company Name	ALL EASY GO FROZEN SEAFOOD CO.,LTD
Country/Region	Taiwan
City	NEW TAIPEI
Address	NO.9 ALLEY 6 LANE 314 HWA-CHENG RD. HSIN-CHUANG AREA,NEW TAIPEI TAIWAN R.O.C.
Telephone	+886-2-22779677
Fax	+886 2 81926803
Contact Person	
Website	www.shark-cartilage.com

Catagones: [Blue Shark](#), [Shark Fillet](#), [Shark Bones](#), [Sharks Cartilage](#)
 Related Keywords: [Shark Cartilage](#), [Shark Fin](#), [Shark Cartilage Powder](#)
[\[Shark Cartilage \]](#) [\[Shark Fin \]](#) [\[Shark Cartilage Powder \]](#) [\[Blue Shark \]](#) [\[Shark Bones \]](#) [\[Sharks Cartilage \]](#)

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shark, shark bone, shark
 oil, shark meat, shark teeth,
 w, shark tail, shark biotech
 CA, ISURUS OXYRINCHUS and
 ity. We can supply shark

shark-cartilage.com/pectoral-fin-shark.html

ALL EASY GO FROZEN SEAFOOD CO.,LTD

Pectoral Fin Shark

Pectoral Fin Shark

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Trade partners are also welcome if you have any shark products like to offer.

Products Catalog

Blue Shark

Shark Bones

Sharks Cartilage

Shark Fins

Frozen Shark Steak

Shark Fillet

Shark Powder

Chondroitin Sulfate

You are here: Home-> Products -> Sharks Cartilage -> **Pectoral Fin Shark**

ALL EASY GO FROZEN SEAFOOD CO.,LTD specialized in manufacturing wide range of **Pectoral Fin Shark** to meet the demands of the international market, the entire production process is conducted under rigid quality control, beside of our normal products, OEM projects are welcome.

Pectoral Fin Shark

Pectoral Fin Shark

Model: 3-1

shark cartilage / shark bones

Pectoral fin bones of shark

carcharhinus falciformis

packing: woven bag

processing time: 30 days for 40'ctn

loading quantity: 20-23mt/40' fcl

Pectoral Fin Shark

Model: 3-1

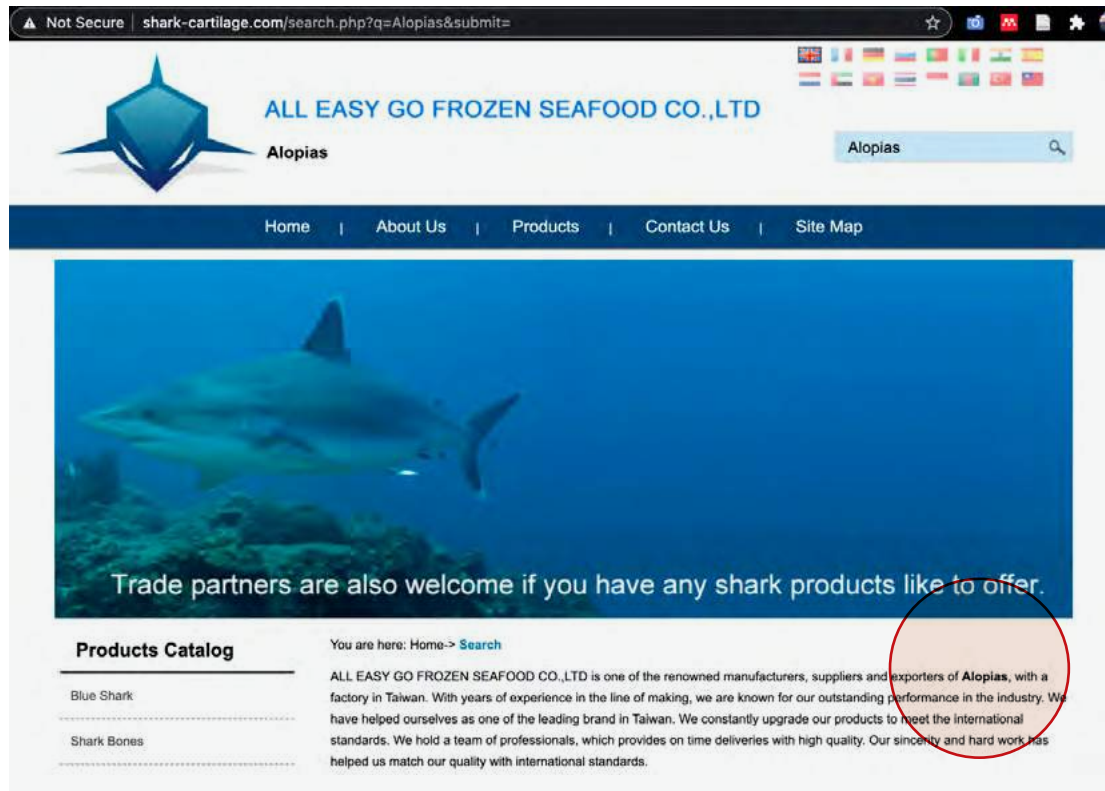
shark cartilage / sh

Pectoral fin bones

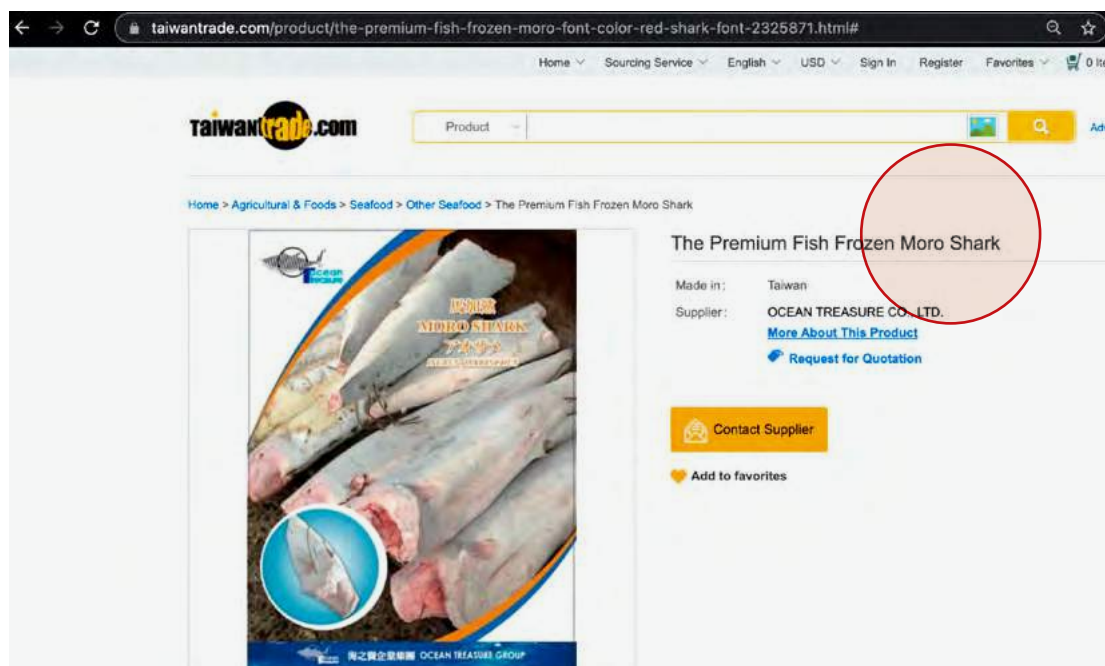
carcharhinus falcifo

packing: woven bag

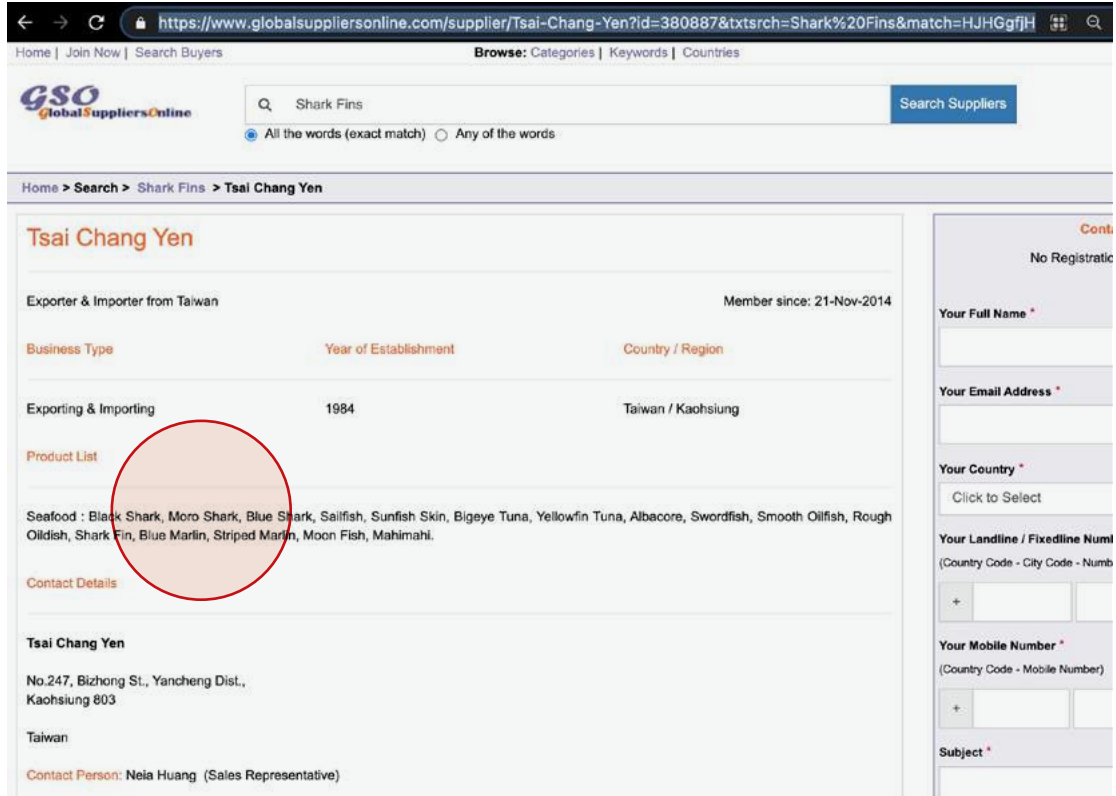
1.3. **ALL-EASY-GO FROZEN SEAFOOD CO., LTD.** offering thresher shark/*Alopias*, CITES Appendix II ^{[51], [52]}



2. **Ocean Treasure Co., Ltd.** offering Shortfin mako/*Isurus oxyrinchus* CITES Appendix II ^{[46], [53]}



3. **Tsai Chang Yen** offering shortfin mako/*Isurus oxyrinchus* CITES Appendix II ^[46] (advertised by its other name 'Moro Shark') ^[54]



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Search: Shark Fins

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Home > Search > Shark Fins > Tsai Chang Yen

Tsai Chang Yen

Exporter & Importer from Taiwan Member since: 21-Nov-2014

Business Type	Year of Establishment	Country / Region
Exporting & Importing	1984	Taiwan / Kaohsiung

Product List

Seafood : Black Shark, Moro Shark, Blue Shark, Sailfish, Sunfish Skin, Bigeye Tuna, Yellowfin Tuna, Albacore, Swordfish, Smooth Oilfish, Rough Oldish, Shark Fin, Blue Marlin, Striped Marlin, Moon Fish, Mahimahi.

Contact Details

Tsai Chang Yen

No.247, Bizhong St., Yancheng Dist., Kaohsiung 803

Taiwan

Contact Person: Neia Huang (Sales Representative)

Your Full Name *

Your Email Address *

Your Country *

Click to Select

Your Landline / Fixedline Number *

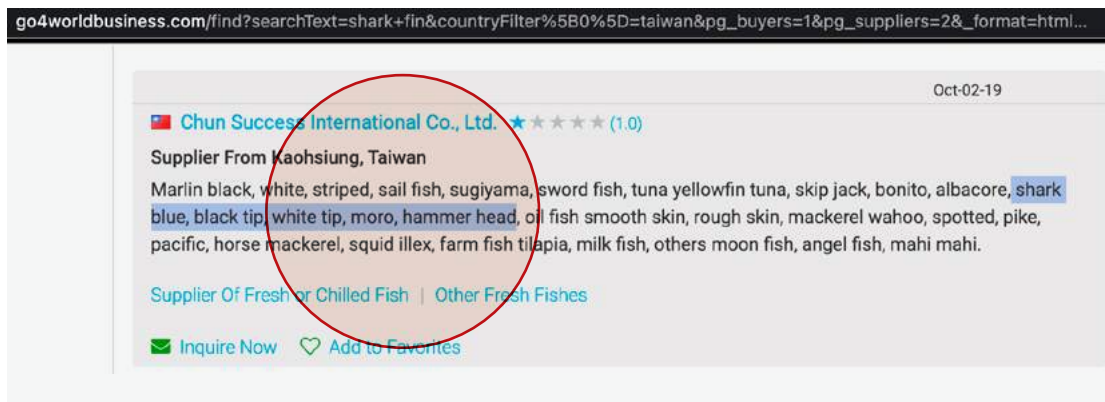
(Country Code - City Code - Number)

Your Mobile Number *

(Country Code - Mobile Number)

Subject *

4. **Chun Success International Co., Ltd.** offering "white tip"/*Carcharhinus longimanus* CITES II Appendix, "moro"/shortfin mako/*Isurus oxyrinchus* (advertised by its other name 'Moro Shark') / CITES II Appendix ^[46], and "hammerhead"/*Sphyrnidae* CITES II Appendix ^[55], ^[56]



go4worldbusiness.com/find?searchText=shark+fin&countryFilter%5B0%5D=taiwan&pg_buyers=1&pg_suppliers=2&_format=html...

Oct-02-19

Chun Success International Co., Ltd. ★★★★★ (1.0)

Supplier From Kaohsiung, Taiwan

Marlin black, white, striped, sail fish, sugiyama, sword fish, tuna yellowfin tuna, skip jack, bonito, albacore, shark blue, black tip, white tip, moro, hammer head, oil fish smooth skin, rough skin, mackerel wahoo, spotted, pike, pacific, horse mackerel, squid illex, farm fish tilapia, milk fish, others moon fish, angel fish, mahi mahi.

Supplier Of Fresh or Chilled Fish | Other Fresh Fishes

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4.

Conclusion and Recommendations

It is clear that products made from protected shark fins can easily be found in the Taiwanese market. Taiwan's 'Fins Naturally Attached' (FNA) policy is undermined by a gross lack of oversight, and weak enforcement in ports where shark fins from multiple species are mixed and shark fins without bodies are laundered. Shark fins without bodies are unloaded in Donggang without labels, which contravenes Taiwan's FNA policy, including the recent change under Article 58 (2), which allows for fins and bodies to be put into separate bags if they are identically labelled and stored in the same cabin on board (see Appendix 3). Taiwan's law enforcement mechanisms remain unclear, in particular, at what point it is allowed to separate identically labelled shark fin bags from those containing sharks' carcasses and if, when and how accurate labelling is ensured of fins and of corresponding shark parts. On-board labelling protocols are unclear.

Shark fin processors are aware of the protection status of 'special' sharks, but this does not discourage them from processing and selling these fins. It is possible to avoid the legally required certificates of origin, and researchers observed the overt smuggling of shark fins.

Critically, this report finds that more than half of the shark fin processing and trading companies visited by researchers are trading CITES-listed shark fins from endangered species. Given that several of these companies are related through family ties and operated by the same owners or relatives, there may be an even higher prevalence.

Further highlighting Taiwanese shortcomings around the protection of endangered shark species is the discovery that protected shark species are openly sold online.

In conclusion more needs to be done to ensure:

- **the enforcement of Taiwan's FNA policy;**
- **2020's shark fin policy changes need revision as they provide for a loophole abused by fishers and traders;**
- **Taiwan's commitment to the protection of CITES species needs stronger support through improved law enforcement.**

With regards to the current Licencing practice Shark Guardian recommends that the Taiwanese government should immediately stop issuing all new 'Aquatic Products Processor' and 'Shark Fin Processor' licences and should not renew any such licences upon their expiry. This would ensure an orderly phase out of Taiwan's shady shark fin trade, which is a dark stain on Taiwan's international reputation.



Appendix I: Company details chart

Company name	Company type	Capital (TWD)	Species	CITES listing
Company A	Shark fin processing company.	200,000	Blue shark, mako shark	Shortfin Mako (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>) listed on CITES Appendix II since 2019 [46]
Company B	Shark fin processing and trading company.	500,000	Blue shark, tiger shark, mako shark	Shortfin Mako (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>) listed on CITES Appendix II since 2019 [46]
Company C	Company D is a shark fin processing company without registration, while trading is done by Company C.	2,000,000	Blue shark, unidentified sharks (probably protected)	
Company D	Shark fin processing company without registration (not registered as shark fin processor, but seafood processor).	5,000,000	Blue shark, silky shark, oceanic whitetip shark and mako shark.	Silky shark was listed in Appendix II of CITES on 02/01/2017 (Entry into effect delayed by 12 months, i.e. until 4 October 2017). [57] Oceanic whitetip listed on Appendix II, since 2013. [3] Shortfin mako (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>) listed on CITES Appendix II, since 2019. [46]
Company E	A broker and fishing company in the Qianzhen harbour.	5,000,000	Blue shark, silky shark, oceanic whitetip shark and mako shark.	Silky shark was listed in Appendix II of CITES on 02/01/2017 (Entry into effect delayed by 12 months, i.e. until 4 October 2017). [57] Oceanic whitetip listed on Appendix II, since 2013. [3] Shortfin mako (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>) listed on CITES Appendix II, since 2019. [46]
Company F	Shark fin trading company.	Company G: 1,000,000 Company H: 1,000,000 Company I: 1,000,000	Blue shark, mako shark	Shortfin mako (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>) listed on CITES Appendix II, since 2019. [46]
Company G	Shark fin trading company.	9,500,000	Blue shark, thresher shark	All three species of thresher sharks were listed in Appendix II on 02/01/2017 (Entry into effect delayed by 12 months, i.e. until 4 October 2017). [57]
Company H	Trader of a variety of different seafood products, among them shark fins.	5,000	Blue shark	

Appendix 2: CITES definitions and identifications

APPENDIX I – International commercial trade is prohibited except in exceptional circumstances. Includes species threatened with extinction.

APPENDIX II – Trade is controlled under specific conditions. Species are not necessarily threatened with extinction at this time.

APPENDIX III – A certificate of origin is required to trade. Species are protected in at least one country, which has asked other CITES Parties for help in controlling trade. ^[58]

Appendix 3: Taiwanese shark fin policy

Taiwan shark fin policy summary

Introduction

Taiwan is a party to several regional fisheries management organisations (RFMOs), including the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) and Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC). All four RFMOs stipulate shark retention policies stating that all parts of the shark except the head, guts and skin must be retained and that fins must not exceed 5% of the total catch. ^[59]

There are three main regulations in Taiwan that govern the fishing operations of tuna longline or purse seine fishing vessels, namely:

- Regulations for Tuna Longline or Purse Seine Fishing Vessels Proceeding to the Pacific Ocean for Fishing Operation (Latest version: 24/11/2020) ^{[60], [72]}
- Regulations for Tuna Longline Fishing Vessels Proceeding to the Indian Ocean for Fishing Operation (Latest version: 19/3/2020) ^{[61], [73]}
- Regulations for Tuna Longline Fishing Vessels Proceeding to the Atlantic Ocean for Fishing Operation (Latest version: 12/4/2019) ^{[62], [74]}

Taiwan banned shark finning in 2011, and implemented an 'all fish ashore' policy, meaning no finning of sharks at sea, which is commonly referred to as the Fins Naturally Attached Rules (the 'FNA rule'). In Taiwanese regulations, the FNA rule is defined as "shark fins shall not be fully cut off and shall be naturally attached to the carcasses".

In response to the Conservation and Management Measure for Sharks passed by the WCPFC in the 2019 Annual Meeting, which became effective on 1 November 2020, ^[63] Taiwan amended its provisions relating to shark fin management in the Pacific Ocean Regulation. With effect from 24 November 2020, the 5% rule has been abandoned and replaced by a more stringent rule

for vessels operating in the Pacific Ocean, requiring shark fins to be either naturally attached to the shark body, tied to the carcasses, put in the same bag of the carcasses, or labelled with identification numbers that can be linked back to the carcasses (see below).^[64] The 5% rule still applies to shark catches from vessels operating in the Indian Ocean and Atlantic Ocean in certain circumstances (see below).

The following rules are retrieved from the three Taiwanese regulations mentioned above:

Shark finning

Taiwan revised and changed its FNA policy in December 2020. Article 58 of the Pacific Ocean Regulation^[12] now stipulates that for shark catches from small-scale longliners, one of the following processing methods shall be adopted:

1. Regulations for Tuna Longline or Purse Seine Fishing Vessels Proceeding to the Pacific Ocean for Fishing Operation, Article 58:

For any tuna longline fishing vessel employing ice chilling method to preserve its sharks catches, shark fins shall not be fully cut off and shall be naturally attached to the carcasses (hereinafter referred to as “fins naturally attached”).

For any tuna longline or tuna purse seine fishing vessel, shark fins shall be naturally attached or tied to carcasses. The fins and carcass that are tied together shall be of the same shark. Notwithstanding such a provision, small scale longliners may alternatively process shark catches by:

- (1) Storing shark carcass and its corresponding fins in the same bag, or
- (2) Attaching identical numbered tags to each shark carcass and its corresponding fins and binding all the fins from the same carcass together or storing them in the same bag. Both the carcasses and fins shall be stored in the same hold.

Shark catches of any tuna longline or tuna purse seine fishing vessel being processed in accordance with the preceding paragraph shall remain the same processed status until landing.

Numbers of the tag as referred to in subparagraph (2) of paragraph 2 shall include 5-digit CT Number and 6-digit catches number. The 6-digit catches number shall be sequentially numbered starting from Arabic numeral 1, and shall be clear, identifiable, and not prone to be worn. Tag numbers of different sharks shall not be the same.^[72]

2. Regulations for Tuna Longline Fishing Vessels Proceeding to the Indian Ocean for Fishing Operation, Chapter VIII Management of Shark Catch, Article 46:

For any tuna longline fishing vessel employing ice chilling method to preserve its sharks catches, shark fins shall not be fully cut off and shall be naturally attached to the carcasses (hereinafter referred to as “fins naturally attached”), and such vessels shall not retain onboard, carry, transship, and land shark catches whose fins are not naturally attached .

For any large scale longliner employing freezing method to preserve its sharks catches and transporting such sharks catches to land in a domestic port,, shark fins shall be naturally attached.

For any small scale longliner employing freezing method to preserve its sharks catches and transporting such sharks catches to land in a domestic port, shark fins shall be naturally attached or alternatively the dorsal fins and pectoral fins shall be tied to the corresponding carcass, while the caudal fins may be stored separately. The caudal fins and carcasses shall be transshipped or landed concurrently in the same shipment, and the number of caudal fins shall be consistent with that of carcasses. ^[73]

3. Regulations for Tuna Longline Fishing Vessels Proceeding to the Atlantic Ocean for Fishing Operation, Chapter VIII Management of Shark Catch, Article 48:

For any tuna longline fishing vessel employing freezing method to preserve its sharks catches and transporting such sharks catches to land in a domestic port, shark fins shall not be fully cut off and shall be naturally attached to the carcasses. ^[74]

Transshipping

1. Regulations for Tuna Longline or Purse Seine Fishing Vessels Proceeding to the Pacific Ocean for Fishing Operation, Article 59:

Shark carcasses and corresponding fins shall be transshipped or landed concurrently in the same shipment. ^[72]

2. Regulations for Tuna Longline Fishing Vessels Proceeding to the Indian Ocean for Fishing Operation, Article 47:

Any fishing vessel employing freezing method to preserve shark catches shall transship or land shark carcasses and fins concurrently in the same shipment in case of at-sea transshipment.

When sharks catches of the fishing vessels as referred to in the preceding paragraph arrive at the first foreign port of landing, the weight of fins shall not be more than 5% of the weight of the shark catches. ^[73]

3. Regulations for Tuna Longline Fishing Vessels Proceeding to the Atlantic Ocean for Fishing Operation, Chapter VIII Management of Shark Catch, Article 49:

In case of at-sea transshipment of shark catches, shark carcasses and fins shall be transshipped or landed concurrently in the same shipment.

When sharks catches arrive at the first foreign port of landing, the weight of fins shall not be more than 5% of the weight of the shark catches. ^[74]

Full utilisation of sharks

1. Regulations for Tuna Longline or Purse Seine Fishing Vessels Proceeding to the Pacific Ocean for Fishing Operation, Article 59-1:

Catching vessels shall fully utilize the shark catch, which shall not be discarded except the head, guts and skins. ^[72]

2. Regulations for Tuna Longline Fishing Vessels Proceeding to the Indian Ocean for Fishing Operation, Article 47-1:

Tuna longline fishing vessels shall fully utilize the shark catch, which shall not be discarded except the head, guts and skins. ^[73]

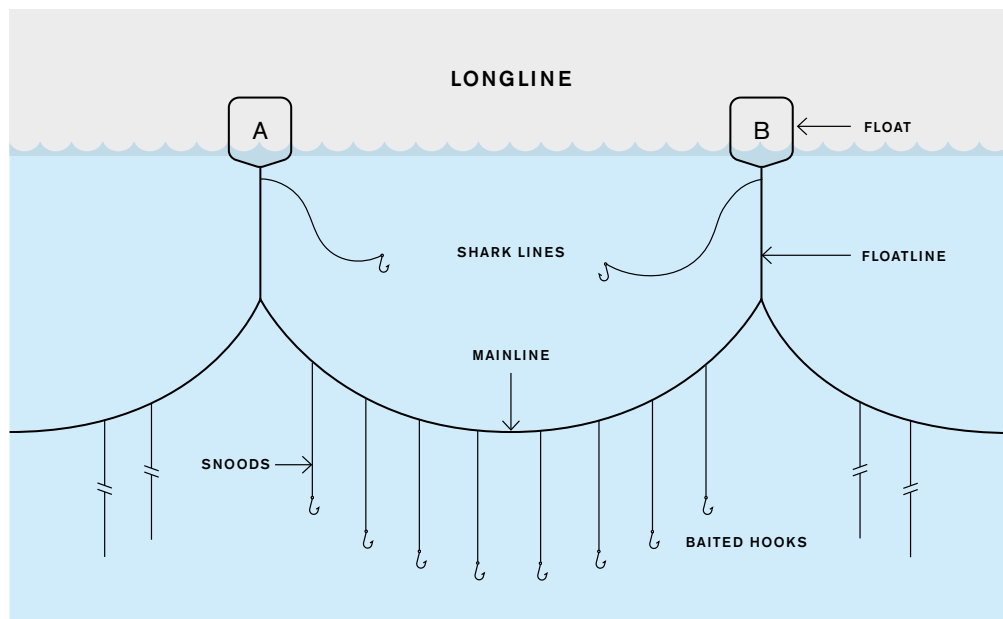
3. Regulations for Tuna Longline Fishing Vessels Proceeding to the Atlantic Ocean for Fishing Operation, Chapter VIII Management of Shark Catch, Article 49-1:

Tuna longline fishing vessels shall fully utilize the shark catch, which shall not be discarded except the head, guts and skins. ^[74]

Tools

1. Regulations for Tuna Longline or Purse Seine Fishing Vessels Proceeding to the Pacific Ocean for Fishing Operation, Article 26, Appendix 11:

Except for fishing vessels of seasonal sharks group, any tuna longlining fishing vessel shall not use shark lines as shown in Appendix 11 ^[72] [extracted as follows].



Other general rules

1. Regulations for Tuna Longline or Purse Seine Fishing Vessels Proceeding to the Pacific Ocean for Fishing Operation, Article 41:

Except for fishing vessels of seasonal sharks group, any tuna longline fishing vessel fishing in the WCPFC Convention Area shall not target sharks.

The targeting of sharks as referred to in the preceding paragraph means the catch amount of sharks during six months exceeds 50% of the total catch amount of the same period. ^[72]

2. Regulations for Tuna Longline or Purse Seine Fishing Vessels Proceeding to the Pacific Ocean for Fishing Operation, Article 42:

For any tuna longline fishing vessel fishing in the IATTC Convention Area, its catch amount of silky sharks in one fishing trip shall not exceed 20% of its total catch amount of the same fishing trip.

In case that the fishing vessel as referred to in the preceding paragraph fishes with hooks at a depth shallower than 100 meters, the catch of silky sharks of less than 100 centimeters total length shall not exceed 20% of the total number of silky sharks caught during one fishing trip. ^[72]

3. Regulations for Tuna Longline or Purse Seine Fishing Vessels Proceeding to the Pacific Ocean for Fishing Operation, Article 57:

Any fishing vessel of the seasonal sharks group shall not catch or retain on board any shark of less than 100 centimeters total length.

Any fishing vessel of the seasonal sharks group shall not catch sharks in the area north of 35°N, and between 165°E to 175°E from June 1 to October 31 of each year. ^[72]

List of Acronyms

AIS	Automatic Identification System
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora - is an international agreement between governments with the aim to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival ^[67]
FNA policy	Fins Naturally Attached policy
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated
RFMO	Regional Fisheries Management Organisation

Notes

- [1] CITES, "History of CITES listing of sharks (Elasmobranchii) | CITES," CITES, 2017. <https://cites.org/eng/prog/shark/history.php> (accessed Aug. 25, 2021).
- [2] CITES, "Factsheet for the 17th Conference of the Parties (CoP17) to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) Silky shark (*Carcharhinus falciformis*)," 2016. Accessed: Feb. 25, 2021. [Online]. Available: www.iucnredlist.org.
- [3] CITES, "Other shark species included in the CITES Appendices | CITES," CITES.org, 2017. https://cites.org/eng/prog/shark/other_sharks.php (accessed Feb. 17, 2021).
- [4] UNEP, "Checklist of CITES species," Checklist. CITES. <https://checklist.cites.org/#/search> (accessed Feb. 17, 2021).
- [5] Cites, "WHICH SHARKS & RAYS ARE LISTED ON CITES?," Sharktrust. <https://www.sharktrust.org/cites> (accessed Feb. 25, 2021).
- [6] CITES, "Checklist of CITES species *Carcharodon carcharias*," <https://checklist.cites.org/>, 2021. https://checklist.cites.org/#/en/search/output_layout=alphabetical&level_of_listing=0&show_synonyms=1&show_author=1&show_english=1&show_spanish=1&show_french=1&scientific_name=Lamnidae&page=1&per_page=20 (accessed Sep. 09, 2021).
- [7] From an interview with the company representative of Company K, conducted by Shark Guardian researchers.
- [8] According to our field researchers, 'dried shark fins' means fresh shark fins dried with skin for exporting. Upon arrival at their foreign destination, they would be soaked again and processed by washing, removal of skins and drying.
- [9] Laws & Regulations Database of The Republic of China, "Regulations for the Approval and Management of the Exporters of Catches or Fisheries Products of Distant Water Fisheries – Article Content – Laws & Regulations Database of The Republic of China," Law.moj.gov.tw, 2019. <https://law.moj.gov.tw/ENG/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?pcode=M0050055> (accessed Mar. 05, 2021).
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- [11] Taiwan has banned shark finning in 2011, and implemented an 'all fish ashore' policy, meaning no finning of sharks at sea. It consequently introduced a 'Fins Naturally Attached' (FNA) policy in 2012. See: Taiwan Fisheries Agency, "Special Section on Shark's Fins Naturally Attached – shark fins Naturally Attached to Bodies – Conservation and Management – Fisheries Agency, Council of Agriculture," TFA, 2015, <https://www.fa.gov.tw/en/SharkFins/content.aspx?id=1&chk=88af80f9-206b-4c5c-87ff-84b9a02f-8b0a¶m=prn%3D1>.
- [12] Taiwan Fisheries Agency, "Measures for the Administration of Longline and Seine Fishing Vessels Going to the Pacific Ocean-Update 2020-12-25 鮪延繩釣或鰹鮪圍網漁船赴太平洋作業管理辦法 - 遠洋目 - 中央法規 - 行政院農委會漁業署," TFA, 2020. <https://www.fa.gov.tw/cht/LawsCentralDeepSea/content.aspx?id=10&chk=f85908ca-fd9f-4f2d-8bb6-559454920c15¶m=> (accessed Mar. 04, 2021).
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- [14] IUCN, "*Carcharodon carcharias* (White Shark)," iucnredlist.org, 2019. <https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/3855/2878674> (accessed Sep. 09, 2021).
- [15] IUCN, "*Alopias*," iucnredlist.org, 2021. <https://www.iucnredlist.org/search?query=alopias&searchType=species> (accessed Sep. 10, 2021).
- [16] IUCN, "*Carcharhinus falciformis* (Silky Shark)," iucnredlist.org, 2017. <https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/39370/11721799> (accessed Sep. 09, 2021).
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- [18] IUCN, "*Sphyrnidae* (Hammerhead)," iucnredlist.org, 2021. <https://www.iucnredlist.org/search?taxonomies=100622&searchType=species> (accessed Sep. 10, 2021).
- [19] IUCN, "*Galeocerdo cuvier* (Tiger Shark)," iucnredlist.org, 2019. <https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/39378/2913541> (accessed Sep. 09, 2021).
- [20] IUCN, "*Pangasianodon hypophthalmus* (Striped Catfish)," iucnredlist.org, 2011. <https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/180689/7649971> (accessed Sep. 09, 2021).
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- [22] WCPFC, "MIN FA YU | WCPFC Record of Fishing Vessels," WCPFC, 2019. <https://www.wcpfc.int/node/15369> (accessed Feb. 26, 2021).
- [23] For a general discussion on Taiwan strait marine smuggling with regards to the Mini Three Links Policy see: Rui-Hsin Kao et al, "A Study on Taiwan Strait Marine Smuggling: A Comparison Before and After Mini Three – Links of Kinmen, Taiwan and Xiamen, China," International Journal of Innovative Social Sciences & Humanities Research 4, no. 1 (2016), <https://seahipaj.org/journals-ci/mar-2016/IJISSHR/full/IJISSHR-M-6-2016.pdf>.
- [24] WCPFC, "JIN MAAN SHYANG NO.12 | WCPFC Record of Fishing Vessels," WCPFC, 2021. <https://www.wcpfc.int/node/15178> (accessed Feb. 27, 2021).
- [25] Taiwanese Fisheries Agency, "110年太平洋核准作業漁船名單-20210209 (List of fishing vessels approved to operate in the Pacific - 20210209)," Taiwanese Fisheries Agency, 2021. <https://www.fa.gov.tw/cht/includes/GetFile.ashx?mID=421&id=428&chk=b4d94183-de09-433e-9492-1401de11bb6f> (accessed Feb. 23, 2021).
- [26] The fact that JIN MAAN SHYANY is authorised to target tuna, but sells sharks is not necessarily illegal, since the vessel could sell bycatch shark (fins), as long as it doesn't exceed a certain percentage of the total catch and it adheres to Taiwan's FNA.

[27] Cchess.pixnet.net, "National Day Kaohsiung Flash Mob Slow Tour 3-Shark Fin Factories + Jiaxian Taro Ice 國慶高雄快閃慢遊 3-魚翅工廠+甲仙芋冰 @ 青蛙的綠色池塘 :: 痞客邦 ::," Cchess.pixnet.net, 2020. <https://cchess.pixnet.net/blog/post/47245368> (accessed Feb. 27, 2021).

[28] *Isurus oxyrinchus*.

[29] Quote from conversation with Company A company representative, December 2020.

[30] Translated from Chinese: RESEARCHER: "這是什麼魚翅," COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE: "這是馬加鯊, 也就是俗稱的大白鯊," RESEARCHER: "請問有穩定貨量可以提供嗎?" COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE: "大白鯊這類的保育鯊魚比較難穩定提供貨源, 因為量比較少, 水鯊才能正常量提供"

[31] When researchers visited, they observed deliveries to Company A.

[32] Editor's note: Company A's company representative pointing to shark fins being sorted on the ground. Translated from Chinese: COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE: "大白鯊尾巴三條"

[33] Editor's note: There is no reference to 'fins' in the Chinese transcript, but it may be implied.

[34] Translated from Chinese: COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE: "人家說大白鯊的鈎價錢比較高,他的魚數比較厚,比較大," RESEARCHER: "所以這個大白鯊可以外銷嗎?會外銷到哪?會去日本嗎," COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE: "會外銷到中國,不會外銷去日本"

[35] RESEARCHER: "魚販給你大白鯊的價錢會比水鯊鈎較貴嗎?" COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE: "價錢差不多"

[36] See Introduction on the topic of licences and required certificates of origin.

[37] Quote from a conversation with Company B's company representative. Translated from Chinese: RESEARCHER: "會根據鯊魚的大小或是種類有不一樣的價格嗎?" COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE: "那個正常都是水鯊, 是沒有保育的, 剛剛給你看的都沒有保育的, 進香港都沒有保育的鯊魚, 虎頭鯊有保育的問題, 現在都有一些限制, 限制的話正常的話都會在台灣消化掉, 台灣漁船有抓到保育的鯊魚都會在台灣消化掉"

[38] Xing, "Xing, Kaohsiung Shark Fin Restaurant 興興魚翅餐飲有限公司-高雄魚翅年菜,高雄魚翅餐廳,高雄魚翅燕窩餐廳," Xingxing.com.tw, 2021. <http://www.xingxing.com.tw/> (accessed Feb. 27, 2021).

[39] The owner told researchers: "I sell blue shark shark fins and some shark fins of which I won't tell you the species."

[40] FCF, "Fong Chun Formosa – FCF Co., Ltd.," fcf.com.tw, 2021. <https://fcf.com.tw/> (accessed Sep. 10, 2021).

[41] exactEarth, "exactEarth | AIS Vessel Tracking | Maritime Ship Monitoring | Home," exactearth.com, 2021. <https://www.exactearth.com/> (accessed Sep. 10, 2021).

[42] Quote from conversation with company representative. Translated from Chinese: COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE: "這就像剛剛在樓下看到的大白鯊的尾鈎,另一部分是翅,還有皮"

[43] See an article on the certification of origin requirements: Liao Jinghui, "The Department of Fisheries Takes Another Step in the Conservation of Sharks: shark fin Imports Must Come from Legal Fishing Vessels 漁業署保育鯊魚再跨一步: 魚翅進口需來自合法漁船 | 環境資訊中心," e-info.org.tw, 2012, <https://e-info.org.tw/node/77312>. and the relevant regulations as mentioned above: Taiwan Fisheries Agency, "Taiwan shark fin Regulations", TFA, 2019, <https://www.faa.gov.tw/cht/LawsAnnounceFisheries/content.aspx?id=10&chk=4c0501ce-8cf5-40af-badb-ac09958a7ed1>.

[44] Editor's note: 'Piracy' might also indicate illegally caught sharks here.

[45] Quote from conversation with Company K's company representative. Translated from Chinese: RESEARCHER: "如果要進一些保育的鯊魚可以嗎?" COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE: "我們目前沒又什麼差別, 保育類的都是國際間運送的問題," RESEARCHER: "如果是走私可以嗎?" COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE: "加工好的魚翅不需要管政府法規問題就可以出口, 反而像是剛捕回來還沒加工的魚翅如果需要出口才需要通過政府法規才能有機會出口," RESEARCHER: "需要通過政府法規才能加工魚翅嗎?" COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE: "目前不用這麼麻煩就可以加工, 如果要出口到國外, 需要國外船公司的文件, 如果魚翅是內銷, 是不需要國外船公司文件, 不過有一個狀況可能需要來源證明文件, 早期有海盜的問題, 在台灣要買國外魚翅貨, 有時候會需要來源證明文件, 就是為了避免貨源來自海盜的贗貨."

[46] CITES, "*Isurus Oxyrinchus*," checklist.cites.org, 2021. https://checklist.cites.org/#/en/search/output_layout=alphabetical&level_of_listing=0&show_synonyms=1&show_author=1&show_english=1&show_spanish=1&show_french=1&scientific_name=Isurus+oxyrinchus&page=1&per_page=20 (accessed Sep. 10, 2021).

[47] Captured as screenshot on 20 April 2021, from www.taiwantrade.com, URL: <https://www.taiwantrade.com/product/frozen-blue-shark-shark-%20back-bone-shark-cartilage-chondroitin-sulfate-prionace-glauc-792195.html>.

[48] Captured as screenshot on 06 May 2021, from www.asia-manufacturer.com, URL: https://www.asia-manufacturer.com/manufacturers/001/introduction_corpcode_43035.html.

[49] CITES, "*Carcharhinus Falciformis*," checklist.cites.org, 2021. https://checklist.cites.org/#/en/search/output_layout=alphabetical&level_of_listing=0&show_synonyms=1&show_author=1&show_english=1&show_spanish=1&show_french=1&scientific_name=Carcharhinus+falciformis&page=1&per_page=20 (accessed Sep. 10, 2021).

[50] Captured as screenshot on 20 April 2021, from www.shark-cartilage.com, URL: <http://www.shark-cartilage.com/pectoral-fin-shark.html>.

[51] CITES, "*Alopias*," checklist.cites.org, 2021. https://checklist.cites.org/#/en/search/output_layout=alphabetical&level_of_listing=0&show_synonyms=1&show_author=1&show_english=1&show_spanish=1&show_french=1&scientific_name=Alopias&page=1&per_page=20 (accessed Sep. 10, 2021).

[52] Captured as screenshot on 20 April 2021, from www.shark-cartilage.com, URL: <http://www.shark-cartilage.com/search.php?q=Alopias&submit=>.

[53] Captured as screenshot on 10 May 2021, from www.taiwantrade.com, URL: <https://www.taiwantrade.com/product/the-premium-fish-frozen-moro-font-color-red-shark-font-2325871.html>.

[54] Captured as screenshot on 01 July 2021, from www.globalsuppliersonline.com, URL: <https://www.globalsuppliersonline.com/supplier/Tsai-Chang-Yen?id=380887&txsrch=Shark%20Fins&match=HJHGgfjHKJhjt>.

[55] CITES, "Sphyrnidae," [checklist.cites.org](http://checklist.cites.org/#/en/search/output_layout=alphabetical&level_of_listing=0&show_synonyms=1&show_author=1&show_english=1&show_spanish=1&show_french=1&scientific_name=Sphyrnidae&page=1&per_page=20), 2021. https://checklist.cites.org/#/en/search/output_layout=alphabetical&level_of_listing=0&show_synonyms=1&show_author=1&show_english=1&show_spanish=1&show_french=1&scientific_name=Sphyrnidae&page=1&per_page=20 (accessed Sep. 10, 2021).

[56] Captured as screenshot on 13 July 2021, from www.go4worldbusiness.com, URL: https://www.go4worldbusiness.com/find?searchText=shark+fin&countryFilter%5B0%5D=taiwan&pg_buyers=1&pg_suppliers=2&format=html&BuyersOrSuppliers=suppliers.

[57] CITES, "Which sharks and rays were listed at CoP17? | CITES," <https://cites.org/eng/prog/shark/sharks.php> (accessed Feb. 17, 2021).

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[62] Taiwan Fisheries Agency, "Regulations for Tuna Longline Fishing Vessels Proceeding to the Atlantic Ocean for Fishing Operation, 12 April 2019," TFA, 2019. <https://www.fa.gov.tw/en/LegalsRegulation/content.aspx?id=34&chk=a986cd86-516a-454a-9ffa-d9aa779c373a¶m=> (accessed Feb. 27, 2021).

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