



## Public Shark Finning Policy 鯊魚翅處理政策

Prepared by Key Traceability/ Key Traceability 公司執筆

### Introduction 簡介

Globally, pelagic longlining has the highest rate of shark catch (as a target and nontarget species) of any fishery. Most shark species are quite vulnerable to this practice, since several aspects of their biology make them highly susceptible to overfishing.

遠洋延繩釣捕撈鯊魚(不論是當作主要漁獲或是混獲比例)在全球漁業當中佔有最高的比例。許多鯊魚種類也因此受到相當大的影響。因為生物學的不同層面特性，導致牠們容易被過度捕撈。

Shark finning is the practice of retaining shark fins and discarding the remaining carcass while at sea. The practice is against the [FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries](#) and its International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks, as well as the resolutions of a number of other international marine bodies, all of which call for minimizing waste and discards. There are major uncertainties about the total quantity and species of sharks caught, and shark finning has added to this problem.

基本上割鯊魚翅即保留鯊魚翅而丟棄魚體回海洋。這樣的做法違反 FAO\*的負責任漁業行為守則以及其鯊魚養護和管理國際行動計劃以及許多國際組織的做法。這些做法都再再的希望可以減少浪費以及丟棄。傳統割鯊魚翅的做法增加了國際間對於鯊魚被捕撈的物種以及數量的不確定性。(FAO\*全名為 Food and Agriculture Organization，中文翻譯為聯合國糧食及農業組織。)

The fishery complies with all national and regional legislation including IOTC Resolution on the conservation of sharks caught in association with fisheries managed by IOTC. This prohibits vessels landing fresh sharks to remove shark fins on-board. More precisely, vessels landing fresh sharks shall prohibit the landing, retention on-board, transshipment and carrying of shark fins, which are not naturally attached to the shark carcass until the first point of landing. The fishery adopts the “fins naturally attached” rule for sharks. For the purpose of this measure the following fins naturally attached definition from the MSC 3.0 standard will be used: “all retained sharks to be landed with their fins still attached to the carcass by prohibiting the removal of shark fins on board vessels as well as the prohibition of retaining onboard, transshipping or landing removed shark fins.” In order to facilitate on-board storage, shark fins may be partially sliced through and folded against the shark carcass but shall not be removed from the carcass. Also, this fishery does not have transactions with the companies without a Public Policy prohibiting shark finning.

此漁業應當符合國家與國際間的規範。此包含了 IOTC 針對其相關管理區域針對鯊魚捕撈的決議。此決議嚴禁漁船漁船上割離鯊魚翅。更精確地來說，漁船在卸魚時禁止出現卸魚翅、保留魚翅於船上、轉載魚翅或帶走魚翅的狀況。此包含了在船隻卸魚之前，不得發生「非」鯊魚翅自然且完好的在鯊魚身上的情勢。此漁業採用「自然附著鯊魚鰭」政策以規範鯊魚的捕撈。此政策的規範將使用 MSC3.0 標準中針對自然附著鯊魚鰭的定義：「禁止在船上割取鯊魚鰭，以及在船上保留、轉載或上岸割鯊魚鰭的作為，所有保留的鯊魚都必須將鯊魚鰭保留在其身上。」但為便於在船上的儲存，可將鯊魚鰭部份地切開並彎曲摺疊在鯊魚身上。此外，該漁業亦不得與任何沒有採用禁止鯊魚鰭處理政策的公司進行交易。

The Fishing company takes advice from the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF), which has called on industry to adopt policies against finning. All shark handling and release will be carried out by trained crewmen as per the [International Seafood Sustainability Foundation’s Guidebook for Longliners](#). This includes how to dehook, disentangle, handle and most importantly crew safety.

此漁業公司採納 ISSF\*的建議。該組織呼籲產業導入禁割鯊魚翅的政策。所有處理、釋放鯊魚的過程都是由已經接受訓練的船員來操作。訓練的內容來自於 ISSF 延繩釣指導手冊，內容囊括除鉤、鬆脫、處理，以及最重要的，處理過程中的人為安全。(ISSF\*全名為 International Seafood Sustainability Foundation 中文翻譯為國際水產永續基金會。)



## Turtle Bycatch Policy 海龜混獲處理政策

Prepared by Key Traceability/ Key Traceability 公司執筆

### Introduction 簡介

The capture of sea turtles in pelagic longline fisheries, although only one of the threats faced by these species, is one of the most serious to some sea turtle populations. Loggerhead (*Caretta caretta*) and leatherback (*Dermochelys coriacea*) turtles are the primary species caught in the pelagic longline gear. Olive ridley (*Lepidochelys olivacea*), green (*Chelonia mydas*), hawksbill (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) and Kemp's ridley (*Lepidochelys kempii*) turtles are also captured (Ramirez and Ania 2000; Polovina et al. 2003).

遠洋延繩釣對海龜來說是一種巨大的威脅。赤蠐龜、革龜是遠洋捕撈中最常被混獲的；而太平洋麗龜、綠蠐龜、玳瑁以及肯普氏麗龜也常常被捕撈到。

The fishery recognises this and adopts the following practices, among others, to reduce turtle and other bycatch including cetaceans, birds and sharks:

此漁業認知這樣的問題並且導入以下措施以避免海龜、鯨豚類、海鳥以及鯊魚等的混獲：

- Only uses fish as bait, avoiding squid
- Only use circle hooks
- Use of tori lines
- Use of weighted branchlines
- Skippers communicate when encountering cetaceans or other bycatch “hotspots”
- Crew be fully trained in bycatch handling and release
- Record any interactions as designated in the logbook
- Comply with all RFMO and Flag state authorities laws and legislation regarding these species
- 盡量使用魚當作餌料避免使用魷魚
- 只使用 C 型鉤
- 使用避鳥繩
- 使用支繩加重裝置
- 船長之間應該要有良好的溝通以避免容易混獲區。
- 船員應受到完整的訓練，以確保他們知道如何處理混獲以及野放混獲生物。
- 紀錄完整的混獲情形
- 符合所有區域管理組織以及船籍國針對這些物種的法律或規定

The Fishing company takes advice from the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF), on best practices on handling and release of turtles as well as adopting best practices for mitigation techniques. All turtle handling and release will be carried out by trained crewmen as per the [International Seafood Sustainability Foundation's Guidebook for Longliners](#). This includes how to dehook, disentangle, handle and most importantly crew safety.

此漁業採用來自 ISSF 的建議針對處理海龜導入最佳措施，所有被誤捕的海龜會經由訓練過的船員釋放到海中，訓練的素材是使用 ISSF 的延繩釣指導書為主，包括除鉤、排除纏繞、並要注意船員的人身安全。



## Indian Ocean Longline Tuna Fishery – Shark Finning and Turtle bycatch mitigation Policy

### 印度洋鮪延繩釣鯊魚翅與海龜混獲政策

As a responsible member of the fishing community we recognise most shark and turtle species are highly susceptible to overfishing, and many are considered threatened or endangered. Furthermore, we understand the wasteful practice of shark finning (the removal and retention of shark fins and discarding at sea of the carcass) contravenes many international rules and regulations, including those of all major tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs)

身為漁業團體裡負責任的一員，我們知曉鯊魚物種、海龜極可能過度捕撈，有許多受到鯊魚品種已面臨威脅或瀕臨滅絕。此外，據我們了解處理魚翅浪費的做法（去除只保留鯊魚翅，並丟棄魚體入海）違反許多國際規則和規章，包括那些所有主要的鮪魚區域漁業管理組織（區域漁業管理組織）

To better protect sharks and turtles, our company and/or vessel(s) 為了有效保護鯊魚以及海龜，我們的公司和/或漁船：

1. Does not actively target sharks/ 不針對鯊魚捕漁作業
2. Does not set shark lines on buoys/ 不設置鯊魚釣線在浮標上
3. Only uses circle hooks and monofilament lines/ 只允許用C型釣鉤以及單絲纖維線
4. Promotes best practices for bycatch handling and release of sharks, turtles, cetaceans and birds/ 主張以最佳方式處理混獲的鯊魚、海龜、鯨豚類以及海鳥。
5. Prohibits the use of wire traces (shark lines)/ 禁止使用鋼絲線
6. Prohibits the practice of shark finning/ 禁止割取魚翅
7. Promotes the release of sharks that are caught alive/ 倡導釋放捕獲的活鯊魚
8. Does not retain oceanic whitetip or silky sharks/ 不持有遠洋白鰭鯊或黑鯊
9. For other sharks that are landed, the carcass is retained with fins attached/ 對於那些已卸貨上岸的鯊魚，需鯊魚鰭不離身
10. Records the shark species in the fishing logbook for all sharks that are landed/ 捕撈日誌須記載卸出的所有鯊魚物種
11. Does not engage in trading with the fishing companies which do not observe the above clauses/ 不與未遵守上述的條款的漁業公司從事交易

Company Name (s) 公司名稱	KHA YANG MARINE SDN.BHD.
Fishing Vessel Name 船隻名稱	KHA YANG 969
Fishing Vessel Flag 船籍國	MALAYSIA
RFMO of Fishing area 區域漁業管理組織作業漁區	INDIAN OCEAN
Name of Vessel owner and / or Captain 船東和/或船長名稱	OOI WEE SEONG
Signature of Vessel Owner and / or Captain 船東和/或船長簽名	
Date 日期	19.06.2024