

正本

檔 號：

保存年限：

台灣區遠洋鮪延繩釣漁船魚類輸出業同業公會 函

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速別：

密等及解密條件：

附件：如文

主旨：漁業署來函表示，有關大西洋鮪類保育委員會(ICCATT)之大西洋鼠鯊(Lamna nasus)養護管理建議案相關規定，詳如附件，請轉知船長務必配合辦理，請 查照。

說明：一、 依據行政院農業委員會漁業署 110 年 9 月 8 日漁三字第 1101336271 號函辦理。

二、 依 ICCAT 第 15-06 建議案第 1 點規定內容，我國於大西洋進行鮪延繩釣漁業作業之漁船應盡其可能儘速釋放有關 ICCAT 漁業所捕撈且在牽引至船舷邊拉上船時未受傷的鼠鯊。並於釋放活鼠鯊後，於電子漁獲回報系統(E-logbook)及漁撈日誌登載紀錄。

正本： 本會大西洋全體會員公司

副本： 本會大西洋營委會

理事長 林毓志

本案依照分層負責授權單位主管決行

有關 ICCAT 漁業所捕鼠鯊之建議

總起委員會通過「有關大西洋鼠鯊之決議」【文件編號第 01-11 號】、「有關 ICCAT 管理漁業所捕鼠鯊之鼠鯊保育建議」【文件編號第 04-10 號】、「修訂「有關 ICCAT 管理漁業所捕鼠鯊之鼠鯊保育建議」【文件編號第 04-10 號】」之建議」【文件編號第 05-05 號】及「有關鼠鯊之補充建議」【文件編號第 07-06 號】，包括 CPCs 每年提報鼠鯊獲 Task I 及 Task II 之義務；「有關大西洋鼠鯊 (*Lamna nasus*) 之決議」【文件編號第 08-08 號】及「遵從現行有關鼠鯊魚養或管理措施之建議」【文件編號第 12-05 號】；

進一步修訂 ICCAT 已對因過漁而視為脆弱且為有關 ICCAT 管理漁業所捕鼠鯊之鼠鯊擬通過管理措施，包括：大眼鼠鯊 (*Alopias superciliosus*) 【文件編號第 09-07 號】、污斑白眼鯨 (*Carcharhinus longimanus*) 【文件編號第 10-07 號】、Y 髯鯨 (*Sphyrnidae* 科) 【文件編號第 10-08 號】、平濟白眼鯨 (*Carcharhinus falciiformis*) 【文件編號第 11-08 號】；

注意到 SCRS 於 2009 年試圖對大西洋四個鼠鯊系群 (西北、東北、西南和東南) 進行評估，總結南半球鼠鯊系群資料太有限，致不能對系群狀態提出健全的報告及定義可持續捕撈水平；然而在無漁獲死亡率情況下，復育北半球系群至 Bmsy，西北大西洋系群將花費 15 至 34 年，東北大西洋系群需 20 至 60 年 (視系群狀況和考量之樣式)；

進一步注意到研究與統計常設委員會 (SCRS) 於 2008 和 2012 年進行之生態風險評估總結，鼠鯊 (*Lamna nasus*) 名列最脆弱鼠鯊魚種之中，使其易受過漁影響，即使漁獲死亡率處於低水平；

應及 2015 年 SCRS 會議報告估算西北大西洋和東北大西洋之鼠鯊生物量，已耗盡正好低於 Bmsy，但目前漁獲死亡率低於 Fmsy；

進一步注意到國際海洋探勘委員會 (ICES) 於 2015 年對東北大西洋系群之報告，建議基於預防作法，不應允許鼠鯊之捕撈，也不應允許鼠鯊之卸岸；

應知到東北大西洋漁業委員會 (NEAFC) 通過「有關 NEAFC 規範水域之鼠鯊保育和管理措施建議」【文件編號第 2015-7 號】，同意不應在規範水域進行鼠鯊專捕漁業，直到 2015 年底；

進一步認知到地中海一般漁業委員會 (GFCM) 也通過【文件編號第 GFCM/36/2012/3 號】建議，禁止在船上保留、轉載、卸下、轉移、貯存、販售或展示或提供出售在地中海捕撈之鼠鯊魚體；

進一步認知到鼠鯊於 2014 年被列入瀕臨絕種野生動物植物國際貿易公約 (CITES) 附錄二；

進一步注意到根據 SCRS 報告，應對具高度生物脆弱性和保育關切之鼠鯊種考量預防管理措施，該等物種稀少資料且 (或) 其評估結果不確定性較大；

認知到 SCRS 2015 年報告，建議取符合鼠鯊應予以治癒釋放，且提報所有漁獲量；

進一步認知到 SCRS 2015 年報告，也建議應維持鼠鯊漁獲死亡率在符合科學報告之水平，且漁獲量不超過目前水平；

進一步注意到 SCRS 與 ICES 合夥於 2019 年進行西北和東北大西洋鼠鯊聯合資源評估之目的；

ICCAT 建議

1. 締約方及合作非締約方、實體或捕魚實體 (以下稱為 CPCs) 應要求其所有漁船，盡其可能，修繕釋放有關 ICCAT 漁業所捕撈且在牽引至船板邊拉上船時未受傷的鼠鯊。
2. CPCs 應依據 ICCAT 資料提報規定，確保鼠鯊 Task I 和 Task II 資料之蒐集和遞交，紀錄鼠鯊之丟棄量及釋放量與其狀態 (死魚或活體)，並提報予 ICCAT。
3. 倘有關 ICCAT 漁業所捕鼠鯊之漁獲量超過 2014 年水平，委員會將考慮額外措施。
4. 鼓勵 CPCs 履行 2009 年 ICCAT 與 ICES 聯合期中會談之研究建議，特別是在公約區內以區域 (系群) 層級執行研究和監控計畫，以終結鼠鯊主要生物資料之缺口及確認重要生物史階段之高豐度區 (如繁殖、產卵和育成區)。SCRS 應持續與 ICES 有關鼠鯊漁業工作小組合作。
5. 應在下一鼠鯊系群資源評估後審視本建議，該資源評估將由 SCRS 或視適當與其他認可之科學組織合作進行。

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT ON PORBEAGLE
CAUGHT IN ASSOCIATION WITH ICCAT FISHERIES**

RECALLING that the Commission adopted the Resolution by ICCAT on Atlantic Sharks [Res. 01-11], the Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Conservation of Sharks caught in association with fisheries managed by ICCAT [Rec. 04-10], the Recommendation of ICCAT to amend the Recommendation 04-10 on the Conservation of Sharks caught in association with the fisheries managed by ICCAT [Rec. 05-05], the Supplemental Recommendation by ICCAT concerning Sharks [Rec. 07-06], including the obligation of CPCs to annually report Task I & II data for sharks; the Resolution by ICCAT on Porbeagle Shark (*Lamna nasus*) [Res. 08-08], and the Recommendation by ICCAT on Compliance with Existing Management Measures on shark Conservation and Management [Rec. 12-05];

FURTHER RECALLING that the Commission has adopted management measures for shark species considered vulnerable to overfishing and caught in association with fisheries managed by ICCAT, including Bigeye Thresher sharks (*Alopias superciliosus*) [Rec. 09-07], oceanic whitetip sharks (*Carcharhinus longimanus*) [Rec. 10-07], hammerhead sharks (family Sphyrnidae) [Rec. 10-08] and silky sharks (*Carcharhinus falciformis*) [Rec. 11-08];

NOTING that in 2009, SCRS attempted an assessment of the four porbeagle stocks in the Atlantic Ocean (northwest, northeast, southwest and southeast) and concluded that data for southern hemisphere porbeagle stocks were too limited to provide a robust indication on the status of the stocks and allow definition of sustainable harvest levels, whereas recovery of the northern hemisphere stocks to Basy under no fishing mortality could take from 15 to 34 years for the northeast Atlantic stock and from 20 to 60 years for the northwest Atlantic stock (depending on the stock and model considered);

FURTHER NOTING that the 2008 and 2012 Ecological Risk Assessments undertaken by the SCRS concluded that porbeagle (*Lamna nasus*) was among the most vulnerable shark species which makes it more susceptible to overfishing even at low fishing mortality levels;

CONSIDERING that the report of 2015 meeting of the Standing Committee for Research and Statistics (SCRS) estimates that the biomass of northwest Atlantic and northeast Atlantic porbeagle shark is depleted to well below BMSY, but recent fishing mortality is below F_{MSY};

FURTHER NOTING that ICES advice for the North-East Atlantic stock in 2015 recommended on the basis of the precautionary approach that no fishing for porbeagle should be permitted and that landings of porbeagle should not be allowed;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC) adopted Recommendation [2015-7] on Conservation and Management Measures for Porbeagle in the NEAFC Regulatory Area and agreed that no directed fishery for porbeagle shall be undertaken in the Regulatory Area until end 2015;

FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGING that the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) has adopted Recommendation GFCM/3620/2/3 prohibiting to retain on board, transship, landing, transfer, storage, selling or displaying or offering for sale porbeagle specimens caught in the Mediterranean;

FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGING that in 2014, porbeagle shark was added to Appendix 2 of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species;

FURTHER NOTING that, according to SCRS advice precautionary management measures should be considered for shark stocks where there is the greatest biological vulnerability and conservation concern and for which there are few data and/or greater uncertainty in assessment results.

ACKNOWLEDGING that the 2015 SCRS advice recommended that porbeagle shark retrieved alive should be released alive, and all catches be reported;

FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGING that the 2015 SCRS advice also recommended that porbeagle fishing mortality should be kept to levels in line with scientific advice and with catches not exceeding the current level.

FURTHER NOTING the intention of the SCRS to undertake, in partnership with International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, a joint stock assessment of northwest and northeast Atlantic porbeagle shark in 2019;

**THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:**

1. Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require their vessels to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, porbeagle sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries when brought alive alongside for taking on board the vessel.
2. CPCs shall ensure the collection of Task I and Task II data for porbeagle sharks and their submission in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. Discards and releases of porbeagle sharks shall be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.
3. In the event that catches of porbeagle caught in association with ICCAT fisheries increase beyond 2014 levels, the Commission will consider additional measures.
4. CPCs are encouraged to implement the research recommendations of the joint 2009 ICCAT-ICES inter-annual meeting. In particular, CPCs are encouraged to implement research and monitoring projects at regional (stock) level, in the Convention area, in order to close gaps on key biological data for porbeagle and identify areas of high abundance of important life-history stages (e.g. mating, pupping and nursery grounds). SCRS should continue joint work with ICES Working Group on Elasmobranch Fishes.
5. This recommendation shall be reviewed after the next stock assessment of porbeagle shark stocks that will be performed by the SCRS or in collaboration with other recognized scientific organizations, as appropriate.