



Policy on Bycatch Mitigation of Vulnerable Species of Marine Turtles, Seabirds, Marine Mammals, Sharks, Rays and other Fishes – Including a Ban on Shark Finning

关于减轻兼捕海龟、海鸟、海洋哺乳动物、鲨鱼、鳐鱼和其他鱼类等濒危物种伤害及禁止割鲨鱼鳍的规定

For Pelagic Longline Vessels Owned and Managed by the LianCheng Overseas Fishery (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd. and subsidiary and agent companies, including: China Southern Fishery Shenzhen Co. Ltd., Liancheng Overseas Fishery (FSM) Co. Ltd., and Marshall Islands Fishing Venture, and Owners of Vessels of the *Pacific Ocean Tuna Longline Liancheng FIP*

本规定适用于深圳市联成远洋渔业有限公司和其附属公司及合作公司(包括深圳市华南渔业有限公司、联成远洋(密克罗尼西亚)有限公司、马绍尔群岛渔业公司及加入联成太平洋金枪鱼延绳钓船渔业提升计划-FIP 的船东)自有或管理的金枪鱼延绳钓渔船。

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Recognizing that fisheries that target relatively fecund species, such as tuna and tuna-like species and billfishes, can have large impacts on incidentally caught species that, due to their lower reproduction rates and other life history traits, are relatively vulnerable to increased mortality.

鉴于金枪鱼延绳钓捕捞以繁殖力较强的金枪鱼和类金枪鱼及旗鱼为主要捕捞对象，捕捞作业过程中可能会兼捕到一些物种，由于这些物种具有繁殖力低和其它生活史特征，物种种群相对脆弱，兼捕可能导致其死亡率升高并对该物种的可持续发展产生较大的影响。

Further recalling that populations of these relatively vulnerable groups, which include seabirds, marine turtles, marine mammals, elasmobranchs and some teleosts, can decline quickly due to human mortality sources, including bycatch fishing mortality, and are slow to recover once depleted.

忆及这些相对脆弱的种群包括海鸟、海龟、海洋哺乳动物、鲨鱼、属板鳃亚纲的鱼和其他鱼类等，由于人类影响这些物种的死亡率，包括捕捞活动兼捕渔获物导致的死亡率，其种群数量会迅速下降，而且种群数量一旦降低到一定程度，恢复的速度也会很慢。

Noting that numerous methods are now available that effectively reduce pelagic longline catch rates and fishing mortality of vulnerable species that are also economically viable, practical, safe and enable compliance monitoring.

注意到目前有许多方法可以有效降低远洋延绳钓作业对以上濒危物种的渔获率和死亡率，这些方法在经济上也是可行的、实际的、安全的和能够合规监测的。

The companies listed above hereby adopt the following commitments for pelagic longline vessels that they own and manage:

上述公司在此对其拥有或管理的远洋延绳钓船作出以下承诺:

1. Handling and release: Fishers will handle and release all captured species of marine turtles, seabirds, marine mammals, elasmobranchs (sharks, rays, skates and sawfishes) and other non-retained fish species in a manner that maximizes the probability of survival following release, by following best practice techniques for handling and release, such as the techniques outlined in the ISSF *Skipper Guidebook to Sustainable Longline Fishing Practices*, and the WCPFC *Guidelines for the Handling of Sea Turtles*, WCPFC *Best Handling Practices for the Safe Release of Sharks*, and WCPFC *Safe Handling and Release Guidelines for Seabirds*. Vessels will have onboard and fishers will use when appropriate the equipment identified in these guidance materials for handling and release.

1.处理和释放：渔民将按照处理和释放的最佳实践技术，以最大限度地提高释放后的存活概率的方式，处理和释放所有捕获的海龟、海鸟、海洋哺乳动物、属板鳃亚纲的鱼类（鲨鱼、鳐鱼和锯齿鱼）和其他非留舱鱼类物种。如 ISSF 船长的《可持续延绳捕鱼实践指南》、WCPFC《海龟处理指南》、WCPFC《安全释放鲨鱼的最佳处理方法》和 WCPFC《海鸟安全处理和释放指南》中所述的技术。渔船将配备有关设备，船员依据这些指引使用有关设备对上述物种进行适当操作和释放。

2a. Retention ban (including shark fins): No species of turtle, seabird, marine mammal, nor elasmobranch will be retained, including no retention of parts of these species, including shark fins. This policy therefore prohibits the practice of 'shark finning' where shark fins are retained and the remaining carcass is discarded. [To clarify, by prohibiting the retention of *any* sharks, this policy is more restrictive than policies that require retained sharks to have fins naturally attached]. However, to meet a MRAG Americas audit of this policy (personal communication, Mr. Jonah van Beijnen, MRAG Americas, 24 June 2023) against the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation Proactive Vessel Register, despite the ban on the retention of sharks, the policy further includes the following requirement: Sharks must be landed with fins naturally attached if retained – however no sharks are permitted to be retained, and so we clarify that the yellow highlighted text is included to meet MRAG Americas' requirement.

2a. 禁止留存（包括鲨鱼鳍）：不保留任何种类的海龟、海鸟、海洋哺乳动物或属板鳃亚纲的鱼，包括不保留这些物种的部分，也包括鲨鱼鳍。因此，这项政策禁止“割鲨鱼鳍”的做法，即保留鲨鱼鳍而丢弃剩余的鲨鱼尸体。[澄清一下，通过禁止保留任何鲨鱼，这项政策比要求保留鲨鱼且有自然附着的鱼鳍的政策更加严格]。然而，为了满足 MRAG Americas 对国际海产品可持续发展基金会主动船舶登记的政策审计(个人沟通，Jonah van Beijnen 先生，MRAG Americas, 2023 年 6 月 24 日)，尽管禁止保留鲨鱼，该政策还包括以下要求：如果保留，鲨鱼必须在着陆时自然附着鳍-但是不允许保留鲨鱼，因此我们澄清黄色突出显示的文字是为了满足 MRAG Americas 的要求。

2b. Prohibition on transactions with companies that carried out shark finning, that do not land retained sharks with fins naturally attached, and that lack a public policy prohibiting shark finning: No transactions shall be made with vessels that carried out shark finning within the past two years, that do not land all retained sharks with fins naturally attached, and no transactions will be made with companies that do not have a public policy prohibiting shark finning and requiring sharks be landed with fins naturally attached if any are retained.

2b. 禁止与进行割取鲨鱼鳍的，上岸的鲨鱼未自然附着鱼鳍，以及缺乏禁止割取鲨鱼鳍公开政策的公司进行交易：不得与在过去两年内进行过割取鲨鱼鳍的船只进行交易，不得与没有将所有保留的鲨鱼带着鳍自然上岸的船只进行交易，也不得与没有禁止割取鲨鱼鳍并要求在保留鲨鱼时将其鳍自然附着上岸的公开政策的公司进行交易。

3. **Ban on shark lines:** No use of 'shark lines', which are branchlines attached directly to floats or float lines, to reduce catch risk of marine turtles, and epipelagic species of sharks and other fishes.

3. **禁止使用鲨鱼线:** 禁止使用 "鲨鱼线", 即禁止直接将支线连接在浮子或浮线上, 以减少对海龟、上层鲨鱼及其他鱼类的捕获风险。

4. **Monofilament leaders:** Only monofilament nylon shall be used for leaders on branchlines (the section of branchlines adjacent to hooks). Wire and multifilament line will not be used for leaders, so that sharks can sever branchlines and escape.

4. **尼龙单丝鱼线:** 仅尼龙单丝可以作为支线上的引线(支线与钓钩连接的部分), 金属丝和复丝线不得用于引线, 以减少鲨鱼的接触, 使得鲨鱼能切断支线逃跑。

5. **Wide hooks:** Use as wide a hook as economically viable, that maintains acceptable catch rates of market species, to reduce the catch risk of hard-shelled marine turtles.

5. **宽钩:** 在保持市场上鱼类可接受捕获率的同时并在经济上可行的情况下尽量使用宽的鱼钩, 以减小捕捞硬壳海龟的风险。

6. **Circle shaped hooks:** Use only circle hooks with an offset not to exceed 10 degrees, to reduce the catch risk of leatherback sea turtles, and to reduce the fishing mortality of non-retained catch, including hard-shelled sea turtles and sharks. Circle hooks are generally circular or oval in shape with the point turned perpendicularly back to the shank. We recognize that the use of circle hooks increases the catch rates of some species of pelagic sharks compared to using similarly sized J-shaped hooks and adopt this requirement with the understanding that the conservation benefits to exposed populations of marine turtles exceeds the cost to sharks.

6. **圆型钩子:** 仅使用钩尖端偏移钩柄端不超过10度的圆形钩, 以减少棱皮海龟的捕获风险, 并减少非留存渔获物的捕捞死亡率, 包括硬壳海龟和鲨鱼。圆钩一般为圆形或椭圆形, 钩尖向后垂直于钩柄。我们认识到, 与使用同样大小的J形钩相比, 使用圆形钩可提高某些远洋鲨鱼的捕捞率, 我们采用这一要求是基于对暴露的海龟种群的保护效益超过鲨鱼的成本的理解。

7. **Bait type:** Use only whole finfish for bait, or otherwise artificial bait. No use of squid nor pieces of large catch shall be used for bait. Furthermore, for vessels fishing in areas where a tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organization requires the employment of seabird bycatch mitigation measures, the use of live bait is prohibited.

7. **诱饵类型:** 仅使用带鳍的鱼类饵料, 或其它人工诱饵。不应该使用鱿鱼或大型渔获物的碎片作为诱饵。此外, 对于在金枪鱼区域渔业管理组织要求采取减少兼捕海鸟措施的地区捕鱼的船只, 禁止使用活饵。

8. **Data recording:** Comply with all government requirements for recording captures of marine turtles, seabirds, marine mammals, elasmobranchs and other non-retained fish species in logsheets.

8. **数据记录:** 遵守政府关于在记录表中记录捕获的海龟、海鸟、海洋哺乳动物、属板鳃亚纲的鱼和其他非留舱鱼种的所有要求。

9. **Training:** When notified, participate in training courses that provide guidance on best practices for mitigating the capture and maximizing the probability of survival of vulnerable species.

9. **培训:** 在接到通知时, 参加培训课程, 为减轻捕获和最大限度地提高脆弱物种的生存概率提供最佳实践指导。

No transactions are to be made with companies that do not also comply with these provisions. These measures apply in all areas, both when fishing in domestic waters and on the high seas. 不得与不遵守这些规定的公司进行交易。这些措施适用于所有地区，无论是在国内水域还是在公海捕鱼时。