出國報告(出國類別:其他)

参加「國際漁業團體聯盟(ICFA)年 會及 ICFA-FAO 會議」報告

服務機關:行政院農業委員會漁業署

姓名職稱:吳信長 主任 派赴國家:義大利羅馬

出國期間:103年9月22日至27日

報告日期:103年12月8日

參加 2014 年國際漁業團體聯盟 (ICFA) 年會及 ICFA-FAO 會議報告

摘要

2014年國際漁業團體聯盟(ICFA)年會於 9月25日全日假義 大利羅馬聯合國糧農組織(FAO)總部舉行,會議由 ICFA 會長 Patrick McGuinness (加拿大漁業協會主席)主持,參加會議之 ICFA 會員包括加拿大、日本、西班牙、法國、美國、英國、澳 洲、丹麥、紐西蘭及台灣等 10 國漁業協會或產業團體代表。其 中日本係由大日本水產會白須敏朗會長率西村雅志課長與會, 美國則由國家漁業協會執行長 John Connelly 代表。我國係由吳 信長主任以臺灣水產協會顧問名義與對外漁業合作發展協會劉 維揚秘書代表參加。

本次 ICFA 討論之議題計有:漁船編碼及其他反 IUU 措施、CITES/FAO 專家檢視進程、ICFA 對 ABNJ/GEF 計畫之承諾、生態標籤及 GSSI、可追溯性及漁獲證明之專家諮商、食物安全與漁業及漁業在營養所扮演之角色、俄羅斯市場發展、極地水域規範(Polar Code)、水產品產業工作環境與道德、2015 年聯合國大會對於遠洋漁業之決議、2011 年日本海嘯後產業復原以及申請國際食品法典委員會(CODEX)觀察員資格。

ICFA 運作議題方面,(1)對外溝通:ICFA 秘書長建議更新 ICFA 網站,作為對外溝通的管道。(2)會員資格:主席邀請會員討論建議可能加入 ICFA 的國家。(3)秘書處運作:現任秘書長(無給職) Alastair Macfarlane 表示紐西蘭漁業協會正在裁員,渠亦即將遭資遣,目前仍在與紐國協會商談兼職留任的可能性。(4) 2015 年 ICFA 活動:ICFA 秘書長表示 2015 年 FAO

沒有漁業相關的正式會議,目前可以預見的僅有 ABNJ 計畫相關諮商會議。

在 ICFA 行政事務方面,(1)無異議通過 2013 年年會紀錄。 (2) 美國報告本年 ICFA 收入共 7 萬美元,截至目前為止仍剩下 4 萬 3 千美元。主席徵詢各國意見後,通過明年每一會員會費維持為 5 千美元。(3) 無異議通過現任加拿大籍會長 Patrick McGuiness 續任一年。(4) 下次會議時間:明年年會將依照 FAO建議,於 104 年 10 月第一週於西班牙 Vigo 召開。

此外,會前進入 FAO 總部時,ICFA 秘書長向我團表示 FAO 近日修改安檢規定,相關程序變得更加嚴格及繁瑣。由於我團身份較為敏感,將由 FAO 負責與 ICFA 聯繫之官員親自「護送」(escort)進入 FAO。隨後 FAO 官員前來與人口管制人員溝通良久後,方同意我團循一般訪客的方式,以臨時通行證進入 FAO 總部(需押護照換取通行證,但其他 ICFA 成員係出示護照後,即可取得印有該員姓名及國家之通行證)。ICFA 秘書長及該FAO 官員頻對我團不便表示歉意,我團表示雖認為該程序不合理,但仍尊重 FAO 之安檢規定。(隔日前往 FAO 總部時,FAO 又變更前述安排,改發給我團與其他會員類似之通行證,差異為單位名稱由 ICFA 改為 FAO 產品、貿易及行銷處(與 ICFA 接洽之對口單位);其他會員姓名下方印有所屬國名,我團團員姓名下方則為空白)。

參加 2014 年國際漁業團體聯盟 (ICFA) 年會及 ICFA-FAO 會議報告

目 次

壹	`	目的	4
貮	`	會議過程紀要	5
參	`	心得及建議	20
肆	`	附件參考資料	21
		附件一、International Coalition of Fisheries Associations Annual Meeting- annotated agenda	
		附件二、Observations for the GSSI Steering Board	
		附件三、Background on Presidential Task Force on IUU and Potential Threats to Seafood Exports	
		附件四、Russia Market Access	
		附件五、Polar Code	

参加 2014 年國際漁業團體聯盟(ICFA)年會及 ICFA-FAO 會議報告 壹、目的

國際漁業團體聯盟(International Coalition of Fisheries Association,以下簡稱ICFA)成立於1988年,是一個由具國家代表性之國際漁業團體所組成的非政府組織,亦是加入聯合國之非政府組織(NGO)的國際漁業團體會員。ICFA 成立的目的在於維護漁業的正常營運並兼顧海洋資源的保育及生態的平衡,使海洋能為全世界人類主要的糧食來源,並鑒於國際環保組織對生態保育意識之過度擴張,已妨礙正常漁業營運,而其所牽涉問題之範圍,又已超過任何個別國家漁業團體所能涉及與解決。因此成立聯盟以擴大其影響力,以維護世界各國漁業之正常營運。

ICFA於 1988年2月由美、加、日、韓及我國於美國加州籌組會議,並於同年由美、日、加、韓及我國等五國連署為發起人, 10月在荷蘭阿姆斯特丹市正式宣布成立,並舉行第一次年會。中國水產協會(台灣水產協會之前身)理事長曲銘先生並曾當選 1994至 1995年之主席。

目前之會員計有加拿大、台灣、丹麥、冰島、日本、荷蘭、 紐西蘭、挪威、俄羅斯、西班牙、美國、越南、摩洛哥等 13 個漁 業協會及團體等參加。希望透過 ICFA 之運作,維護捕撈漁業的 正常營運,並兼顧海洋漁業資源保育及生態平衡,使海洋能成為 全世界人類主要糧食的來源。

2014 年 ICFA 年會於 9 月 24 日至 25 日在義大利羅馬召開,臺灣水產協會為善盡會員權利與義務,並維持與 ICFA 會員之交流,請本署吳信長主任以該會顧問身分參加,另對外漁業合作發展協會(同為 ICFA 會員)由該會劉維揚秘書代表參加。

貳、會議過程紀要

一、本年年會活動主要包括二部分,包括「ICFA與FAO聯席會議」與「ICFA年會」,另於9月23日下午4時半召開的ICFA內部非正式協商會議:9月24日循例安排ICFA與FAO漁業暨養殖部門官員之聯合會議;9月25日係ICFA年會。

二、ICFA 內部非正式協商會議:

- (一)本日會議由 ICFA 秘書長 Alastair Macfarlane 邀請所有本次 參加年會的會員參加,首先由與會代表彼此自我介紹後, 隨即由 M 秘書長介紹隔(24)日將與 FAO 討論的暫訂議 題,並徵詢會員對該等議題安排之意見。
- (二)現任加拿大籍會長 Patrick McGuiness 建議新增有關禁止底拖網漁業之議題,並認為此議題受到非政府組織(NGO)及媒體渲染影響,導致輿論傾向對漁業不利之立場。針對去年 ICFA 年會中討論過的歐盟擬立法禁止底拖網漁業乙案,法國代表表示雖然目前尚未通過,但預料可能會在本年底或明年上半年通過,原則上將採取先在國際水域禁止,之後再適用於歐盟各國經濟海域的方式。目前西班牙及法國業者仍在積極進行遊說,希望能夠不要成案。
- (三) 澳洲希望能討論海洋公園/保育區議題。M 會長表示根據 FAO 報告,海洋保護區(MPAs)對漁業並無幫助,可惜沒 有太多人閱讀該報告。美國表示,歐巴馬總統已宣告將擴 大海洋保育區之設立,雖然此舉對美國漁業界影響有限, 但業界普遍對此並不樂見,擔心由總統直接下達行政命 令,繞過法定之漁業管理程序,將對未來漁業管理之發展 造成不良影響。

(四)有關 FAO 與 ICFA 簽訂合作備忘錄(MOU)乙案,M 秘書 長表示之前曾收到 FAO 提供的 FAO 草案,但隨後於本年 6 月間 FAO 職員告知其內部仍在由法律顧問對草案文字進 行審查,將暫緩推動。各會員普遍認為簽訂此 MOU 對 ICFA 有所助益,應積極促成。美國並建議調查相關保育團體是 否有與 FAO 簽訂類似的 MOU。

三、ICFA 與 FAO 聯席會議:

(一) ICFA 與 FAO 漁業養殖處官員聯席會議於 9 月 24 日上午 9 時於 FAO 三樓會議室舉行, FAO 由負責漁業政策及經濟之處長 Lahsen Ababouch 出面接待,並由業務有關同仁負責相關議題之與談。會議首先由 FAO 官員及 ICFA 成員進行自我介紹,隨後即依既定議程,先由 FAO 官員或 ICFA 成員進行簡報,其後由所有與會者進行開放性討論。

(二) 全球藍色成長倡議(Blue Growth Initiatve, BGI):

- 1. FAO 官員指出,BGI 係相對於綠色經濟(Green Economy) 所提出之概念,希望透過永續漁業保障食物安全、漁民 及社區生計,並促進經濟成長。與綠色經濟相較,BGI 更強調如何在永續漁業基礎上,讓漁民獲得更多經濟利 益。
- 2. FAO 官員並表示此倡議仍在發展中,目前仍在草擬具體計畫,但已有27個開發中國家表達參與意願。ICFA 會員對此倡議均表支持,認為將有助於改善漁業剝削自然資源的形象,而在食物安全及經濟成長方面扮演更重要的角色。
- (三) 打擊非法、未報告、不受規範(IUU)漁業之國際文書:

- 1. FAO 官員說明近年所通過有關打擊 IUU 漁業國際文書 之進展,包括港口國措施協定(PSMA)及「船旗國表 現志願準則」等。其中,PSMA 會在 25 個國家批准後 生效,目前已有 11 個國家批准,預計將於 2015 年底生 效。FAO 在挪威政府資助下,已針對開發中國家舉辦 多場研討會。
- 2. 「船旗國表現志願準則」為 FAO 於本年所召開第 31 屆 漁業委員會中所通過文件,其中並未創造新元素,僅將 既有對船旗國之要求加以整合。
- 3. 紐西蘭指出許多太平洋國家缺乏實施 PSMA 的能力,認為應先加強能力建構,才會有助於該協定及早生效並確實實施。日本認為關閉 IUU 漁獲市場為打擊 IUU 最有效之措施,但認為應在區域性漁業管理組織(RFMO)架構下實施,反對單方面的措施。
- 4. 針對 IUU 漁業是否應視為組織性犯罪,FAO 官員認為答案是肯定的,並表示 FAO 有與國際刑警組織(INTERPOL)合作打擊此等犯罪。然加拿大認為家計型漁業「未報告」情形嚴重,但不應被視為 IUU。紐西蘭亦表示「IUU」三字所代表之意義不同,不應一概而論,且不同國家應有不同的標準,例如紐西蘭並無類似國際海豚養護計畫公約(AIDCP)的規範,然美國政府卻將該國漁船未依據 AIDCP 公約所捕撈漁獲視為 IUU漁獲,並不合理。

(四) 全球漁船名單:

1. FAO 官員表示全球漁船名單之實施依據船舶大小分為

- 三個階段,但目前仍停留在針對一百噸以上漁船的第一階段。由於取得漁船統一識別碼(UVI)為建置全球漁船名單之前提,但一百噸以下漁船無法取得國際海事組織(IMO)號碼,目前尚未能解決該等漁船 UVI 的問題。
- 2. FAO 官員並表示, FAO 為全球漁船名單所建置之系統 將於 2016 年底完成, 但 FAO 本身無法取得漁船相關資 訊, 需由船旗國或 RFMO 主動提供。因此,全球漁船 名單的實施期程,將有賴於船旗國及 RFMO 的配合。
- 3. 日本指出許多 RFMO 已通過具有拘束力之規範,要求 一百噸以上漁船取得 IMO 號碼,然而,面對一百噸以 下漁船數量持續增加,認為 FAO 應儘速處理小船的問 題。
- 4. 我團表示我國鮪延繩釣漁船船隊規模龐大,但在印度洋即因為政治問題,導致漁船無法列入 FAO 體系下印度 洋鮪類委員會(IOTC)之漁船白名單。FAO 希望由船 旗國提交漁船資訊,但即使我政府有意提供漁船資訊, 在現有機制下我國漁船可能亦無法被列入全球漁船名 單,導致我國漁船權益受到影響,詢問 FAO 官員對於 此問題有否解決之道。
- 5. FAO 官員表示如我團指出,即使我國現在提交漁船資訊,FAO 也將因為政治問題無法處理,但 FAO 已注意到臺灣漁船的問題,亦在考量可能的解決方案(例如由我國以「flag administration」,而非「flag state」身份提交漁船名單。按:FAO 官員並未闡述該二者之差異為何),希望在名單正式運作前,能尋得務實的解決之道。

(五) 華盛頓公約組織(CITES)會議:

- 1. FAO 官員詢問 ICFA 會員對 CITES 會議的看法。紐西蘭表示在 PSMA 討論過程中,開發中國家的執行困難未被充分聽到,導致 PSMA 通過後難以執行。希望 CITES不要犯同樣的錯誤,在過程中能與利益相關者充分諮商,而不是在通過之後,導致各國被迫將本來應該合法的漁業貿易宣告為非法。
- 2. 日本亦表示一旦列入 CITES 名單,就幾乎不可能拿下, 這對藍色經濟與食物安全將造成傷害,因此,希望是由 FAO 而非 CITES 處理相關魚種的問題。

(六) 可追溯性及漁獲文件計畫(CDS):

- 1. FAO 官員表示已針對可追溯性發展志願性方針。美國 指出可追溯性的目的分為食品安全及永續性二種,但兩 者的認證各自為政,重複做一樣的工作,建議應進行分 析予以合併。
- 2. 紐西蘭表示,目前在討論統一標準時,歐盟往往要求考量並納入現有機制(EUCC),導致本案的發展更為複雜。FAO 官員表示,將與全球環境基金(Global Environmental Facility,GEF)合作進行差異分析(gap analysis)。

(七) 全球永續水產品倡議(GSSI):

1. 美國表示由於現有生態標籤眾多,在各自規模有限的情況下,難以被市場接受。因此希望透過 GSSI 進行相互認證,擴大其市場規模。

- 2. FAO官員表示GSSI最新發展已超過FAO當初所設定的 範圍,目前仍難以接受,內部還在研商FAO對此的政 策。
- 3. 美國建議先由 GSSI 發展第一步,並希望 FAO 在技術方面提供支援。加拿大亦表示業界需要獲得 FAO 認可的標準(benchmark),希望 FAO 能對此提出聲明。

(八) 國家管轄水域以外區域(ABNJ)/GEF 計畫:

FAO 官員簡報該計畫之進展,並點出計畫中 ICFA 可能可以參與的部分(例如資助及參加相關研討會),但仍需視 ICFA 的意願而定。加拿大表示希望涉及業界之研討會能分區域召開。

(九) 2015 漁業權研討會:

- 1. FAO 官員表示明(104)年將在柬埔寨舉辦以權利為基礎(right-based)進行漁業管理的研討會,希望 ICFA 能參加並考慮提供資助或協助募款。加拿大指出世界銀行是 right-based 漁業的積極倡議者,建議 FAO 與世界銀行聯繫。
- 2. 西班牙指出柬埔寨遭許多國家或組織認定為是不合作的 IUU 國家。FAO 官員表示有針對此節與柬國官員討論過,希望藉由此研討會為該國引進漁業管理的概念。

(十) 小型漁業志願性指導方針:

1. FAO 官員指出,此為第一份針對小型漁業的國際文書, 且其內容除漁業本身外,亦延伸到其他相關議題(如社 會發展、性別平等)。

- 2. 西班牙詢問小型漁業的定義。FAO 官員表示由於各國的情況不同,難以針對小型做出單一定義。加拿大指出許多小型漁業其實獲利甚多,但卻希望被歸納為小型漁業藉以規避管理。
- 3. FAO 官員表示,此方針的規模為全球性的,但主要是 針對開發中國家,然部分已開發國家的一些漁業亦能適 用。

(十一) 氣候變遷與漁業及養殖:

- 1. FAO 官員表示已針對氣候變遷對漁業的影響進行一系列研究,並對漁業如何因應氣候變遷,提出若干建議, 希望能加強漁業面臨氣候變遷之耐受度。
- 2. 英國、加拿大、日本及澳洲均表示該國漁業有受氣候變遷影響的案例,日本認為改變漁民心態適應新的氣候,才是最重要的調整。加拿大指出有些 NGO 以氣候變遷為由要求設立海洋保育區,對此無法接受。
- 3. FAO 官員指出,設立海洋保育區對氣候變遷的確有一 些影響(例如海洋保育區內的海草增加,將有助於中和 海洋酸化問題),但兩者間的關連性有限。

(十二) 生態系統服務付費制度工作小組:

- 1. FAO 官員表示生態系統服務付費制度為正在發展的新 興概念,希望藉此機會瞭解業界的看法。其理論為任何 人類行為均會對生態系統造成影響,應由獲益者付費給 受影響者,以取得繼續經營之權利。
- 2. 澳洲指出此概念與目前澳洲已實施之碳足跡稅相近。美

國則認為「獲益者」與「受影響者」不易界定,且不見得是一對一的關係,實務上難以執行。英國及丹麥均認為因此增加的成本將難以轉嫁予零售商或消費者,會對漁業造成重大衝擊。

(十三) 經濟合作暨發展組織(OECD)與FAO對農業之展望:

- 1. FAO 官員表示 OECD 與 FAO 每年均會合作提出農業未來展望的報告,其中亦有對漁業未來可能發展的評估。 以今年提出的報告為例,認為未來對水產品的需求將持續成長,但成長速度緩慢;捕撈漁業產量將維持現有水準,養殖漁業產量會持續增加,但相對收益會減少;魚粉供應量會減少(轉為供人類食用),且主要來源為漁獲廢棄物。
- 2. FAO 官員表示該報告每年均會更新,希望能從業者的 角度獲得改進建議。美國質疑該簡報資料中,養殖水產 品的歷史價格均高於捕撈漁業,認為並不合理。澳洲指 出該報告並未將海藻列入計算,但使用海藻作為飼料的 養殖業持續成長,應列入考量。

(十四) 食物安全與漁業及漁業在營養所扮演之角色:

- 1. ICFA 指出 FAO 食物安全次委員會會議及第二屆部長級 營養論壇將分別在本年 10 月及 11 月召開,美國籍 John Connelly 將代表 ICFA 於會中進行簡報,徵詢 FAO 漁業 官員對前述會議的看法。
- 2. FAO 官員表示 FAO 漁業部門有提供相關資訊予前述會議,希望能彰顯漁業對食物安全及營養之貢獻,並建議業者鼓勵各國主管漁業的部長參加會議,對於達到此目

標將更有助益。

(十五) 其他議題:

日本對 FAO 會員對 2011 年日本海嘯所提供的協助表示感謝,指出目前日本漁業已回復八成,但由於基礎建設所需費用上漲,仍需要時間才會回復海嘯前的漁業狀況。日本目前仍被日本水產品遭輻射污染之謠言所困擾,但情況已有好轉(如歐盟於本年解除日本水產品進口的禁令),。日本將會舉辦水產品展覽會,希望未來能擴大日式水產品的出口。

最後 ICFA 及 FAO 官員均表示本日對話對於相互瞭解有所幫助,希望未來持續進行。FAO 官員並指出明年為「負責任漁業行為準則」(Code of Conduct)通過的二十週年,FAO 將在西班牙 Vigo 舉辦活動,建議明年與 ICFA 會議可於屆時在 Vigo 舉辦。

四、ICFA 年會:

- (一)ICFA 年會於 25 日於 FAO 總部 India 會議室舉行,會議由 ICFA 會長 Patrick McGuinness (加拿大漁業協會主席)主持,參加會議之 ICFA 會員包括加拿大、日本、西班牙、法國、美國、英國、澳洲、丹麥、紐西蘭及台灣等 10 國漁業協會或產業團體代表。其中日本係由大日本水產會白須敏朗會長率西村雅志課長與會,美國則由國家漁業協會執行長 John Connelly 代表。
- (二)檢討與 FAO 聯席會議: 秘書長表示 FAO 官員昨日向渠表 示可能會針對雙方會議發佈新聞稿。主席及美國均認為與 FAO 的會議應低調處理,以免其他 NGO 要求 FAO 比照辦

理,將對ICFA不利。

(三)政策議題:

- 1. 漁船編碼及其他反 IUU 措施:
 - 1) 美國表示該國業界已決定,未來若符合取得 IMO 號 碼資格但未能提供該號碼的漁船,將不購買該船之 漁獲。日本認為依據 RFMO 規定,僅在經濟海域作 業之漁船應毋須取得 IMO 號碼。
 - 2) 日本表示已在中西太平洋漁業委員會(WCPFC)北 方委員會提案減少捕撈 50%黑鮪幼魚,並獲通過。 此外,日本對於鯊魚漁獲係全魚利用,認為不應被 環保團體將捕撈鯊魚污名化。
 - 3) 我團表示支持日本對太平洋黑鮪的管理提案,並表示我國鯊魚也是全魚利用,支持日本看法。
 - 4) 西班牙表示歐盟實施鯊魚鰭不離身後,由於該措施 導致漁船成本增加,已有許多漁船經營困難。
 - 5) 紐西蘭表示亦支持日本對於黑鮪的提案。對於鯊魚 議題,紐西蘭今年重新修訂鯊魚國家行動計畫,經 過激烈爭辯後,紐國最後還是同意實施鰭不離身措 施。
 - 6) 日本指出西太平洋圍網漁撈能力持續增加,希望各國注意。西班牙表示該國僅增加四艘圍網船,且該國已與 ISSF 合作,發展更具有選擇性的集魚器 (FAD),希望能減少大目鮪混獲。

2. CITES/FAO 專家檢視進程:

紐西蘭建議 ICFA 應去函 FAO, 要求 FAO 維持對漁業資源的權威。日本亦認為商業魚種應由 FAO 而非 CITES 進行管理。

3. ICFA 對 ABNJ/GEF 計畫之承諾:

ICFA 會長要求秘書長整理會員相關活動中,可被列入該計畫的事項,以實現對該計畫的承諾並維持與 FAO 的良好關係。

4. 生態標籤及 GSSI:

美國表示 FAO 近日有去函 GSSI 指導委員會(steering Committee),表達不希望 GSSI 發展的內容超過 FAO 的指導方針。美國認為 FAO 希望 GSSI 能協助開發中國家,但當 GSSI 可能成為開發中國家進入市場的障礙時,就出面限縮其範圍。英國認為 GSSI 已被 NGO 影響。日本則提議先成立國家或區域層級的生態標籤標準。

5. 可追溯性及漁獲證明之專家諮商:

- 1) 紐西蘭表示 FAO 在 2012 年召開的漁業委員會中, 被要求發展適用所有漁業的可追溯性程序,包括整 合食品安全及永續利用兩種不同目的的可追溯性流 程,因此將舉辦專家諮商會議。
- 2) ICFA 會員對如何參與均未提出意見,僅丹麥及西班 牙表示目前歐盟所實施的可追溯性規定程序繁瑣, 造成漁民困擾及成本增加。

6. 食物安全與漁業及漁業在營養所扮演之角色:

美國表示將由 John Connelly 代表 ICFA 參加 FAO 食物安全次委員會及第二屆部長級營養論壇會議,會將擬於會中報告的重點提供 ICFA 會員,希望各會員能協助補充相關內容。

7. 俄羅斯市場發展:

ICFA 會長表示本案去年曾討論,但除了加拿大帶殼蝦及太平洋鱈成功進入俄羅斯市場外,並未取得其他進展。在烏克蘭/克里米亞事件後,俄國為反制歐盟國家的經濟制裁,已禁止歐盟水產品(魚子醬、甲殼類、軟體動物及其他無脊椎動物除外)進口,目前僅能等待政治問題解決後,再尋求解決之道。

8. 極地水域規範(Polar Code):

ICFA 會長表示本案去年亦曾討論,原本顧慮該規範可能增加漁船造船成本,但後來通過的規範已無此問題。對漁船有影響的部分,僅剩要求在極地水域內不得丟棄垃圾及漁獲物。

9. 水產品產業工作環境與道德:

- 英國表示該國因有漁船被報導奴役外(菲律賓)籍 漁工,在媒體關注下,英國海洋漁業主管單位因此 成立道德工作小組,討論水產品產業工作環境應有 的限制及相關人道問題,並發展行動計畫加以改善。

量,但反對 NGO 將此議題與 IUU 議題做連結。

3) 法國詢問日本及台灣是否有類似問題。日本表示日本漁船工作時間確實很長,但由於多數日本人工作都是這樣,因此並未在日本社會引起關注。我團表示我國漁船情形與日本類似,亦曾有漁船進入外國港口時遭人道團體指控奴役漁工,但此為漁船作業型態的問題,並未因為本籍漁工或外籍漁工而有所差異。

10.2015 年聯合國大會對於遠洋漁業之決議:

ICFA 秘書長表示,聯合國大會將在 2015 年討論通過針 對非漁業生物資源之新國際文件的可能性。ICFA 會長 表示應關注其發展。

11.2011年日本海嘯後產業復原:

日本重申其水產品遭輻射污染的謠言並無科學根據,雖 然情況已有好轉,但仍有部分國家(韓國)禁止以此理 由禁止日本水產品進口。

12.申請國際食品法典委員會(CODEX)觀察員資格:

美國表示依據 CODEX 規定,任何在聯合國所屬機構取得觀察員資格的 NGO,均有取得 CODEX 觀察員的資格,建議 ICFA 應向 CODEX 提出申請,獲各會員支持。

(四)ICFA 運作議題:

1. 對外溝通:

ICFA 秘書長建議更新 ICFA 網站,作為對外溝通的管

道。美國詢問更新網站所希望達成之目的為何?英國亦表示參加 ICFA,是希望與其他共同利益者交換意見,不認為 ICFA 應作為獨立的對外主體。ICFA 會長表示,網站更新可使外界更瞭解 ICFA 成立的宗旨,並可針對會員有共識的特定議題,發表聲明說明 ICFA 的立場。 隨後各會員均原則同意 ICFA 會長所提建議。

2. 會員資格:

主席邀請會員討論建議可能加入 ICFA 的國家,其後各國決定由美國負責與挪威、摩洛哥及南非等國漁業團體接洽,徵詢渠等加入 ICFA 的意願。

3. 秘書處運作:

現任秘書長(無給職) Alastair Macfarlane 表示紐西蘭漁 業協會正在裁員, 渠亦即將遭資遣, 目前仍在與紐國協 會商談兼職留任的可能性。若談判未果, 渠將於本 10 月底離職, 無法再擔任 ICFA 秘書長。

4. 2015年ICFA活動:

ICFA 秘書長表示 2015 年 FAO 沒有漁業相關的正式會議,目前可以預見的僅有 ABNJ 計畫相關諮商會議。主席裁示請秘書長整理至 2015 年底可能與 ICFA 相關的活動清單。

(五)行政議題:

- 1.無異議通過 2013 年年會紀錄。
- 2. 美國報告本年 ICFA 收入共 7 萬美元,截至目前為止仍剩

下 4 萬 3 千美元。主席徵詢各國意見後,通過明年每一會員會費維持為 5 千美元。

- 3.無異議通過現任加拿大籍會長 Patrick McGuiness 續任一年。
- 4. 下次會議時間:明年年會將依照 FAO 建議,於 104 年 10 月第一週於西班牙 Vigo 召開。

(六)臨時動議:

澳洲表示該國業界最近相當關切油氣探測及耐震測試 (seismic-testing)對漁業的影響,但要證明前述活動對漁業的影 響程度並不容易,徵詢其他國家是否有類似經驗。丹麥表示該國 漁業亦有類似經驗,但最後並未成功求償。加拿大亦表示有該國 有類似經驗及研究,將提供澳國代表參考。

參、心得及建議

鑒於聯合國糧食與農業組織(FAO)之漁業委員會(COFI)為 管轄漁業之全球性政府間國際機構,其所產出之政策係眾多會員 國間所形成之共識,因此常為各區域性漁業管理組織(RFMOs)及 主要國家所引用。

爰此,我國實有必要積極參與FAO COFI相關會議,使我國之 漁業政策能夠符合國際漁業規範,並與國際現勢與時俱進。惟我 國國際地位特殊,且非聯合國會員,若欲出席FAO COFI相關會議 則必須透過非政府組織成員身分始能參與,而ICFA具聯合國(UN) 及FAO之非政府組織觀察員身分,為我國參與聯合國相關會議之 重要管道,往年我國亦多以ICFA身分出席FAO相關會議。因此, 參加本屆ICFA年會除了表達我方感謝之意,亦可維持我國與ICFA 之良好互動聯繫,以利未來我國能持續透過ICFA參與相關國際會 議。另鑒於與會各國代表多為具產業界背景人員,除可持續透過 ICFA參與有關之國際漁業會議外,亦可與各國產業代表就漁業相 關議題建立實質連繫,以維護我國漁業利益。

對於遠洋漁業實力雄厚的我國而言,有必要持續派員參加並維持與 ICFA 之良好關係。此外,考量議題之延續性且其他國家漁業團體皆由專人持續負責參與該組織有關會議,建議未來參與該組織有關會議時亦應有專責人員持續關注及推動有關工作。

肆、附件參考資料

附件一、International Coalition of Fisheries Associations Annual Meeting- annotated agenda

附件二、Observations for the GSSI Steering Board

附件三、Background on Presidential Task Force on IUU and Potential Threats to Seafood Exports

附件四、CFS Policy Round table on Fisheries and Aquaculture and Food Security and Nutrition

附件五、Russia Market Access

附件六、Polar Code

附件一

ICFA Annual Meeting - annotated agenda

1. Welcome and opening of meeting

2. Review of meeting with FAO – additional agenda items for discussion

This is an opportunity to review the agenda for the meeting following our meeting with FAO the previous day.

3. Policy Issues – all potentially topics for Resolutions:

a. Vessel numbering and other anti-IUU measures

i. Tuna fisheries issues

On Wednesday(9/24) we will have been briefed on the latest developments in measures to eliminate IUU fishing, including the use of IMO vessel numbers as a basis for a unique record of larger fishing vessels. ICFA has already stated its support for this initiative.

In the context of promoting responsible fishing, this would be an appropriate item to discuss tuna fisheries issues and comment is invited from members with an interest.

A briefing note is attached reporting on North American initiatives on IUU fishing.

b. CITES - FAO expert review process

The CITES Conference of Parties met in March 2013 and agreed to list a number of shark and ray species on Appendix II. Those listings entered into force this month. We will have reviewed the CITES/FAO relationship in the meeting with FAO. This item is an opportunity to make a policy resolution arising from that discussion should members wish.

c. ICFA commitment to high seas deep sea ABNJ FAO/GEF project

We will have received a briefing on the latest developments in this project, now that it has been fully approved. At last year's meeting, members resolved to become a co-funding partner in this project with a commitment in kind over five years of US\$5 million, leveraging existing commitments to developments in improving knowledge and practices in high seas deepsea

fishing. Members are invited to discuss a process for turning that in-kind commitment into action. A copy of the project document is attached.

d. Ecolabelling and GSSI developments

We will have discussed the development of the Global Seafood Sustainability Initiative with FAO the previous day. GSSI is undertaking a consultation on its proposals. The attached documents provide an update on that process.

This item is also an opportunity to discuss other eco-labelling and certification initiatives.

e. Role of fisheries in global nutrition

FAO is holding the 2nd Conference on Nutrition in November.

http://www.fao.org/about/meetings/icn2/en/ refers. US has proposed we discuss representation at it, noting that FDA is revising its seafood nutrition advice.

f. ICFA participation in Food Security meeting

ICFA has undertaken to participate with IFFO in hosting a side event at the upcoming Committee on Food Security meeting in October. The committee has published its first investigation of the role of seafood in global food security. http://www.fao.org/cfs/cfs-home/cfs41/en/ is link to the conference and http://www.fao.org/3/a-ml201e.pdf is link to the paper to the conference on A Policy Roundtable on Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture for Food Security and Nutrition. John Connelly has undertaken to represent ICFA at the conference and side event.

g. Expert Consultations on Traceability and Catch Certification

The FAO COFI meeting in June agreed to holding two expert consultations, subject to funding on gaps in traceability requirements and on Catch Certification. We will be discussing these with FAO. This item is an opportunity to discuss how ICFA might best engage with the consultations. A copy of my report on the COFI meeting is attached.

h. Russia market access developments

Since last year's meeting, market access to Russia has become impossible due to Russian counter-sanctions. This is an opportunity to discuss how industry is now faring in light of these recent developments. A briefing note is attached.

i. Polar Code development

IMO has developed a code for vessel construction for vessels that are intended to operate in polar conditions. Patrick McGuiness has prepared a briefing note for this discussion.

j. Working conditions and ethics in the seafood industry

Seafish Authority has formed an ethics committee in regard to operations of the industry in the UK. Paul Williams will brief the members. This is an opportunity to discuss a possible ICFA resolution on working conditions in our industry.

k. Review of UN resolutions on deep sea fisheries in 2015

The UN General Assembly is scheduled to review its resolution on bottom contacting high seas deep sea fishing in 2015. The UN has an active agenda reviewing the possibility of a new negotiated instrument regarding non-fisheries biological resources in areas beyond national jurisdiction. This an opportunity to discuss how ICFA should engage with processes under the direction of the UN GA and the Office of the Law of the Sea.

I. Restoration of Japanese industry – post earthquake and Tsunami in 2011 Japan Fisheries representatives will brief members on on-going industry recovery efforts.

m. Fisheries related agendas of other international organisations – CBD, IUCN etc

An opportunity for members to discuss fisheries related interests of other international organisations.

4. Operational Matters

a. Formation of a MOU with FAO

Some months ago, Auden Lem from FAO informally proposed that FAO and ICFA should discuss a possible MOU between the two entities. FAO

proposed supplying a potential example, but FAO's administration is currently reviewing the documentation. We will have discussed the possibility with FAO, this item is an opportunity to decide how members wish to proceed.

- b. ICFA communications
- c. Membership
- d. ICFA activities for 2015
- e. Review of Secretariat function

5. Governance

- a. Minutes of 2013 Meeting
- b. Financial Report and draft Budget Election of President

附件二

From: Participants of the Consultation Workshop on the draft GSSI Fisheries

Benchmark Framework

To: GSSI Steering Board

Subject: Observations for the GSSI Steering Board

GSSI should clarify the purpose of each tier.

Potential options for the GSSI Tiers

Option A

Tier 1 – Strict interpretation of FAO Guidelines

Tier 2 – Tier 1 and negotiated (explicitly approved) FAO Instruments and FAO Technical Guidelines (implicitly approved)

If GSSI desires to identify ways to recognize certification systems that go beyond Tier 2 in the Benchmark it needs to clearly define what the benefits of a scheme going beyond Tier 2 are.

GSSI needs to determine carefully whether a Tier 3 is appropriate at this point and define what the normative standards would be. It should be noted GSSI would become a new standard setting organization, not a Benchmark. For example a Tier 3 could be developed to reflect "best practice" applied in fisheries management systems already or its ability to fulfill GSSI's environmental objectives. However GSSI needs to remain conscious of the implications that tier 3 might have for the seafood trade and perceptions of the erecting of new trade barriers. Export of management settings to other jurisdictions has been subject of WTO action by states excluded from markets (e.g.: tuna/ dolphin).

Option B

Tier 1 – FAO Guidelines, negotiated (explicitly approved) FAO Instruments and FAO Technical Guidelines (implicitly approved)

If GSSI desires to identify ways to recognize certification systems that go beyond Tier 1 in the Benchmark it needs to clearly define what the benefits of a scheme going beyond Tier 1 are.

GSSI needs to determine carefully whether a tier 2 and 3 are appropriate at this point and define what the normative standards would be. It should be noted GSSI would become a new standard setting organization, not a Benchmark. Tier 2 and 3 could be developed to reflect "best practice" applied in fisheries management systems already or its ability to fulfill GSSI's environmental objectives. However GSSI needs to remain conscious of the implications that tier 2 and 3 might have for the seafood trade and perceptions of the erecting of new trade barriers. It should be noted GSSI would become a new standard setting organization, not a Benchmark. Export of management settings to other jurisdictions has been subject of WTO action by states excluded from markets (e.g.: tuna/ dolphin).

附件三

US Presidential Task Force on Illegal, Unregulated, and Unreported Fishing and Seafood Fraud

31 July 2014 Embassies Meeting to Discuss Impact on Seafood Exporters

On 31 July 2014, the Canadian Embassy hosted a meeting of 13 interested embassies representing countries with significant seafood exports to the United States. The meeting purpose was to discuss the potential impact on the recently announced Presidential Task Force on Illegal, Unreported, and Illegal Fishing and Seafood Fraud on countries exporting seafood to the U.S.

Background: On 17 June 2014, President Obama announced at the Department of State "Our Oceans" conference a Task Force to combat IUU and seafood fraud.² The task force will include representatives from 13 federal agencies and be led by the State Department and Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). The task force will hold several public meetings to hear interested stakeholders' views on the issue. It will report its recommendations to the President's National Ocean's Council by 17 December 2014. The President at that point will determine what steps he will take through Executive Order and what additional legislative authority he will seek from Congress.

It is presumed the Obama Administration was urged to form this task force by several NGOs, including WWF and Oceana. Both organizations have made claims or supported research making claims that seafood imported into the U.S. is from illegal sources or cannot be adequately traced to its origins. Secretary Kerry is personally interested in oceans issues and regularly refers to IUU as an issue he wants to eliminate. The State Department is seen as being responsive to NGO interests on this issue.

President Obama has expressed increasing frustration that Congress has failed to enact his

The meeting participants represented about 80% of the \$18,387,996,083 of fish exported to the U.S.

 $\underline{http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2014/06/17/presidential-memorandum-comprehensive-framework-combat-illegal-unreporte}\\$

¹ Participants included Embassies of Canada, Chile, China, Ecuador, Iceland, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Norway, Philippines, Spain, Thailand, and Vietnam. Private sector representatives from the United States (National Fisheries Institute) and Canada (Fisheries Council of Canada) also participated.

legislative priorities. He has repeatedly threatened to act through "Executive Order."

The United States imports about 90% of the seafood Americans consume. Much of the imported seafood is from farmed sources, so incapable of being classified at IUU. The remaining seafood is alleged by some NGOs to be from IUU sources. A recent paper in *Marine Policy*⁴, claimed that between 20-32% of wild seafood imported to the U.S. is from IUU sources, an allegation industry and NOAA dispute. Specific allegations include percentages of IUU from the following countries:

China		Canada		Chile		Ecuador
29-44%		3-7%		6-10%		12-19%
India		Indonesia	20-38%	Mexico	20-33%	Philippines
21-36%						19-32%
Thailand	24-39%	Vietnam				
		22-31%				

The *Marine Policy* paper relies heavily on "anonymous and unnamed sources" to formulate its IUU estimates. The authors use extrapolation methods to calculate IUU percentages. The paper is expected to be used in the IUU Task Force as evidence of a problem that needs attention, even if solely through Executive Orders. Finally, the United States already has a range of options for combatting IUU, including the Magnuson Stevens Act (federal fisheries law), Magnuson designations (requires NOAA to designate countries as complying or failing to comply with IUU laws), Lacey Act (prohibits trade in goods caught illegally in another country), Country of Origin Labeling (requires seafood to identify its country of origin and method of production), Bioterrorism Act (requires further tracing of food), Food Safety Modernization Act (requires food to be traced to its source), and Ports States Agreement (recently passed Food and Agriculture agreement on requirements of ports to eliminate IUU opportunities).

<u>Task Force Options</u>: The task force is expected to consider a range of options for President Obama's consideration, many driven by NGOs. The following are options that task force <u>could</u> consider (because the group is just beginning its work it is uncertain if

http://assets.worldwildlife.org/publications/675/files/original/Marine_Policy_Article_Illegal_and_Unre

4

ported Fishing US.pdf?1396892662

³ Executive Orders are actions the President can take in organizing and managing the federal bureaucracy, its nearly trillion budget and its 2,697,000 employees. Executive Orders do not require Congressional approval and have the force of law, but can be overturned by future Presidents.

they would go this far):

- 1. Require a separate sustainability traceability system for all seafood, beyond what is required already for food safety, as many NGOs are demanding
- 2. Require each shipment of seafood to the U.S. to be certified by vessel captains and exporting nation government officials as being free of IUU (a la EU catch certificates), as called for in the *Marine Policy* paper
- Require labeling of seafood for its country of capture <u>and</u> its country of processing
- 4. Extend import restrictions to aquaculture products if the U.S, does not believe a country is responding to IUU allegations in their wild capture products
- 5. Require documentation that no IUU fish was used as fish meal in feed used in fish farms, prior to farmed fish being allowed entry to the U.S.
- 6. Require special documentation of U.S.-caught fish processed in another country (e.g., China)
- 7. Develop some system of fees on imports to pay for greater border controls inspections to determine the legality of seafood being imported

Any or all of these would significantly impact seafood exports to the United States.

Options for Embassies Engagement: The Embassies discussed a range of issues and clarified a number of questions. They agreed to:

- 1. Communicate the formation of the Task Force to the capitols, indicating the potential threat to seafood exports to the U.S.
- Consider communicating, individually and/or jointly, to U.S. Trade
 Representative the concerns about the U.S. taking trade-related measures in a manner inconsistent with U.S.' World Trade Organization obligations
- 3. Consider communicating, individually and/or jointly, to Department of State regarding the countries interests in the issues, with an expectation that the State Department-led Task Force not recommend programs or requirements that will disadvantage their seafood exports.
- 4. Consider communicating, individually and/or jointly, to the Department of Commerce
- Consider communicating any concerns or suggestions in bilateral meetings with U.S. trade, fisheries or agriculture officials (most U.S. Embassies would not have fisheries attachés and fisheries-related issues would fall to the Agriculture Attaché).

6. Consider inviting Task Force Co Chairs (Cathy Novelli, State⁵ and Katheryn Sullivan, NOAA⁶) to meet with Embassies to be able to directly express the countries' interests or concerns and expectations of full consultation with impacted countries' seafood sectors.

⁵ http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/biog/223070.htm

⁶ http://www.noaa.gov/sullivan.html

附件四

Russia Market Access

Following the discussion at ICFA's 2013 meeting regarding developments in the expanding seafood market in Russia wherein Russia is increasingly using out-dated technical standards and arbitrary imposition of restrictions to impede and prevent seafood imports from a growing list of countries, ICFA organized a meeting of like-minded industry and governments in Brussels on the margins of the Seafood Expo Global, May 2014.

Industry representatives from Canada, Denmark/Greenland, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, UK, and USA participated. Government officials from Canada, New Zealand, Spain and the USA also participated. Industry and governments reported on their market access issues and their lack of success in getting normalized market access. The situation facing Canada, Denmark/Greenland, and Norway appeared the most truncated. New Zealand has come to the conclusion that to get market access they have to do business with the "favoured" import companies. Spain was hopeful that the recent inspection by the Russian food safety authorities of the Spanish processing vessels currently banned or under enhanced import inspection will bring positive movement. The USA salmon roe issue was a recent development and the USA government was relatively confident that following face-to-face meetings they will obtain some improvement; noting that (i) the USA-Russia fisheries trade agreement refers to the WTO, SPS technical standards as the reference rule in assessing technical disputes; and (ii) Russia's seafood exports to the USA are significantly larger than USA's exports to Russia.

In conclusion, the group felt that in view of the current political climate regarding Russia & western countries, it was not the right time to move to a collaborative WTO/SPS complaint. As well, Spain and the USA were hopeful that their current track will soon bear positive results.

Update

Russia's FSVPS Inspection officials inspected the Spanish fishing vessels that
are on the import ban/heightened inspection list. FSVPS reported that the
vessels needed further improvements and then be furthered inspected by
the Spanish authorities. This creates a problem as most of the vessels on
the list do not normally enter Spanish ports – years can lapses between visits.
With the Russia - Crimea/Ukraine issue and the sanctions imposed by the EU,
Russia has imposed a 1-year ban on the import of fresh, frozen, salted,

smoked fish and seafood from the EU. **Note**: highly processed & preserved fish products in HS code 1604 & 1605 are not banned.

- With the developments in Crimea/Ukraine, the US government cancelled any formal contact between US & Russian Officials. As such, NOAA's planned meeting with FSVPS was cancelled. With the import ban in place, the US is trying to get it rescinded, particularly for salmon roe sector which has sales of about \$60 million to the Russian market.
- Discussions continued between Canada and Russia regarding the Canadian shrimp processing vessels. Progress was being made with indications that 3 vessels would be removed from the list. With the development of the Crimean/Ukraine issue and the introduction of sanctions by Canada, seafood imports from Canada are banned. Efforts are in place to try and get exemptions for shell-on shrimp and Pacific hake; two sectors highly dependent on the Russian market.

In addition to, the EU, USA, and Canada, Norway and Australian seafood imports are also banned.

附件五

Polar Code

An international initiative to develop a harmonized package of measures aimed at ensuring safety of life and protection of the environment in the world's polar waters is moving towards completion. The initiative involves the International Marine Organization (IMO), the International Association of Classification Societies (IACS), and circumpolar nations. A Draft International Code for Ships Operating in Polar Waters has been completed. It now moves into the International Marine Organization (IMO) adoption and approval process leading to the Polar Code coming into force probably in January 2017.

Part I (Safety) of the Code applies to vessels which have a SOLAS certificate (cargo and passenger ships) while the vessel is operating in polar waters. As such, fishing vessels are not affected. Part II (Pollution Protection) of the Code will impact fishing vessels as it proposes amendments to Annexes I, IV, and V of MARPOL:

- -Annex I: no discharge of oil or oily mixtures will apply to fishing vessels more than 400 GT.
- -Annex IV: sewage discharge requirements will apply to fishing vessels of 400GT and above; and those vessels certified to carry more than 15 persons. The requirements are:
 - Discharges of sewage that is comminuted and disinfected shall be at a distance of more than 3 nautical miles from any ice shelf or land-fast ice and shall be as far as possible from areas of ice concentration exceeding 1/10.
 - Discharges of sewage that is not comminuted and disinfected shall be at a distance of more than 12 nautical miles from any ice shelf or land-fast ice and shall be as far as practicable from areas of ice concentration exceeding 1/10.
- Annex V: garbage discharge requirements will apply to all vessels.
 - Discharge of food waste is only permitted when the vessel is en route and as far as practical from the nearest land, but in any case not less than 12nm from the nearest land, nearest ice shelf, or nearest land-fast ice and shall be as far as practicable

from areas of ice concentration exceeding 1/10;

- Food waste shall be comminuted or ground and shall be capable of passing through a screen with openings no greater than 25mm. Food wastes shall not be contaminated by any other garbage type;
- Food waste shall not be discharges onto the ice;
- Discharge of animal carcasses within Arctic waters is prohibited.

The proposed MARPOL draft amendments are scheduled for discussion/adoption at IMO's Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC) meeting in May 2015.