

中華民國

# 漁業簡介

Fisheries of  
the Republic of China



農業部漁業署

中華民國

# 漁業簡介

Fisheries of  
the Republic of China



農業部漁業署

# 目錄 Contents

## 4 壹 前言

- 圖1 三大漁業產量比例
- 圖2 三大漁業產值比例

## I Preface

- Figure 1: Fisheries Production Volume Share by Sector
- Figure 2: Fisheries Production Value Share by Sector

## 6 貳 漁業概況

- 7 一、遠洋漁業
- 7 二、沿近海漁業
- 7 三、養殖漁業
- 圖3 遠洋漁業產量比例
- 圖4 沿近海漁業產量比例
- 圖5 養殖漁業產量比例

## II Fisheries Overview

- 1. Distant Water Fisheries
- 2. Coastal and Offshore Fisheries
- 3. Aquaculture
- Figure 3: Distant Water Fisheries Production Volume Share by Type
- Figure 4: Coastal and Offshore Fisheries Production Volume Share by Type
- Figure 5: Aquaculture Production Volume Share by Type

## 10 參 漁政機關、相關漁業機構與組織

- 圖6 中華民國漁業行政機關
- 圖7 漁會分布圖
- 圖8 漁業試驗研究機構
- 圖9 漁業教育機構

## III Fisheries Authorities and Related Organizations

- Figure 6: Republic of China Fisheries Authorities
- Figure 7: Map of Fisheries Associations
- Figure 8: Fisheries Research Institutions
- Figure 9: Fisheries Education Institutions

## 14 肆 漁業施政與輔導措施

### ※資源永續利用

- 15 一、建立棲地保育機制，維護漁業資源永續平衡
  - (一) 推動棲地保護及漁業資源培育與養護
  - (二) 落實卸魚聲明申報，掌握資源狀況
  - (三) 強化管理制度，穩定漁獲輸銷
  - (四) 推動劃設刺網漁業禁漁區及輔導轉型措施及實名制
  - (五) 獎勵休漁及漁船筏收購

## IV Fisheries Policies and Supporting Measures

### Sustainable Resource Use

- 1. Establishment of Mechanisms for Habitat Conservation, and Ensuring Sustainable and Balanced Fisheries Resources
  - (1) Promoting Habitat Protection and the Cultivation and Maintenance of Fisheries Resources
  - (2) Implementation of Landing Declarations, and Monitoring Resource Status
  - (3) Strengthening Management Systems and Stabilizing Catch Sales
  - (4) Designation of Prohibited Areas for Gillnet Fishing, Measures to Assist Fisheries Transformation, and User Identity Verification
  - (5) Incentives for Fishing Moratoriums and Vessel Buybacks

- 18 二、強化海洋漁業管理，落實責任漁業
  - (一) 強化國際合作打擊非法漁撈
  - (二) 我國漁船監控管理措施 (MCS)
  - (三) 提升漁獲可追溯性措施
  - (四) 強化海域巡護功能，取締非法漁撈
- 19 三、推動海洋生物及混獲物種保育，維護海洋生態平衡
  - (一) 鯊魚、海龜及海鳥等物種保育
  - (二) 大白鯊、象鮫及巨口鯊等稀有大型軟骨魚類保育

- ※水產品安全
- 22 四、強化水產品安全體系，增加水產品內外銷多元通路
  - (一) 水產品溯源安全管理及輔導
  - (二) 拓展市場及強化產銷調節
  - (三) 建構水產品冷鏈物流體系
  - (四) 食魚教育
- 24 五、提升產業競爭力，引領漁業強勢出擊
  - (一) 推動養殖登錄自主管理制度
  - (二) 推動科技設施養殖及節能措施
- 26 六、積極參與國際組織，強化漁業合作
  - (一) 積極參與國際漁業組織
  - (二) 在臺主辦國際會議
  - (三) 加強推動雙邊漁業合作

- ※社會安定
- 28 七、培育漁業菁英，促進人力年輕化
  - (一) 強化漁民組織功能
  - (二) 強化漁船船員訓練
  - (三) 培育青年漁民
  - (四) 保障外籍船員福利

- ※漁業建設
- 31 八、翻轉漁港環境，推展漁港特色
  - (一) 提升漁港基礎設施與漁港環境升級
  - (二) 帶動漁港在地觀光與多元發展
  - (三) 改善養殖區生產環境，穩定產業發展
  - (四) 娛樂漁業及漁村生態旅遊推廣

- 2. Strengthening Marine Fisheries Management and Realizing Responsible Fisheries
  - (1) Strengthening International Cooperation to Combat IUU Fishing
  - (2) Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance (MCS) Measures for Domestic Fishing Vessels
  - (3) Improving Measures for Catch Traceability
  - (4) Strengthening Patrol Capabilities, and Interdicting IUU Fishing
- 3. Promoting Conservation of Marine Life and Bycatch Species, and Protecting Balance in Marine Ecosystems
  - (1) Conservation of Sharks, Sea Turtles, and Seabirds
  - (2) Conservation of Great White Sharks, Basking Sharks, and Megamouth Sharks

### Product Safety

- 4. Strengthening Seafood Product Safety Systems, and Diversifying Channels for Domestic and Foreign Sale of Seafood Products
  - (1) Seafood Traceability Safety Management and Assistance
  - (2) Market Expansion and Strengthening Production and Sales Regulation
  - (3) Construction of a Seafood Cold Chain Logistics System
  - (4) Culinary Education

- 5. Raising Competitiveness and Leveraging Industry Strengths in Promotion
  - (1) Encouraging Aquaculture Facilities to Register in Self-Management System
  - (2) Promoting Technology and Energy Saving Measures in Aquaculture Facilities

- 6. Actively Participating in International Organizations, and Strengthening Fisheries Cooperation
  - (1) Actively Participating in International Fisheries Organizations
  - (2) Hosting International Conferences in Taiwan
  - (3) Strengthening Bilateral Fisheries Cooperation

### Social Stability

- 7. Nurturing Elite Fisheries Talent, and Promoting Younger Fisheries Personnel
  - (1) Bolstering Functions of Fishermen's Organizations
  - (2) Enhancing Training for Fishing Vessel Crew
  - (3) Nurturing Young Fishermen
  - (4) Safeguarding the Welfare of Foreign Crew

### Fisheries Infrastructure

- 8. Renovating Port Environments and Promoting Ports' Unique Qualities
  - (1) Improving Port Infrastructure and Upgrading Port Environments
  - (2) Encouraging Port Tourism and Diversified Development
  - (3) Improving Aquaculture Production Environments, and Stabilizing Sector Growth
  - (4) Promoting Recreational Fisheries and Fishing Village Ecotourism

## 34 伍 結語

## V Conclusion

# 壹、前言

## I Preface



臺灣位處亞熱帶，四面環海，東有黑潮流經，西為大陸棚，有冷、暖水交會；東部海岸為岩岸地形，西部為沙岸地形，又有外海沙洲及濕地海岸等多樣化海岸自然景觀，海洋生態多樣，有利於漁業發展。我國漁業在政府積極輔導、學術及試驗研究單位研究開發及業者共同努力經營下，近 5 年平均總產量約 93 萬公噸，平均總產值超過新臺幣（以下同）817 億元（約 26 億美元），漁業從業人數約 31 萬人。

Located in the subtropics, Taiwan is surrounded by seas, with the Kuroshio Current flowing along its east, and cold and warm waters meeting over the continental shelf to its west. The rocky shores on Taiwan's eastern coast, the sandy shores on its western coast, and its offshore sandbanks and coastal wetlands together make up a diverse range of natural coastal sceneries, and this variety of marine ecosystems benefits the development of Taiwan's fisheries. With active government support, research and development by academic and research institutes, as well as the efforts of firms throughout the industry, Taiwan's fisheries industry has over the past 5 years generated an average annual production volume of around 970,000 tons and average annual production value of more than NT\$81.4 billion (approximately US\$2.6 billion), with average employment across the industry of around 320,000.

圖 1 三大漁業產量比例  
Figure 1 Fisheries Production Volume Share by Sector

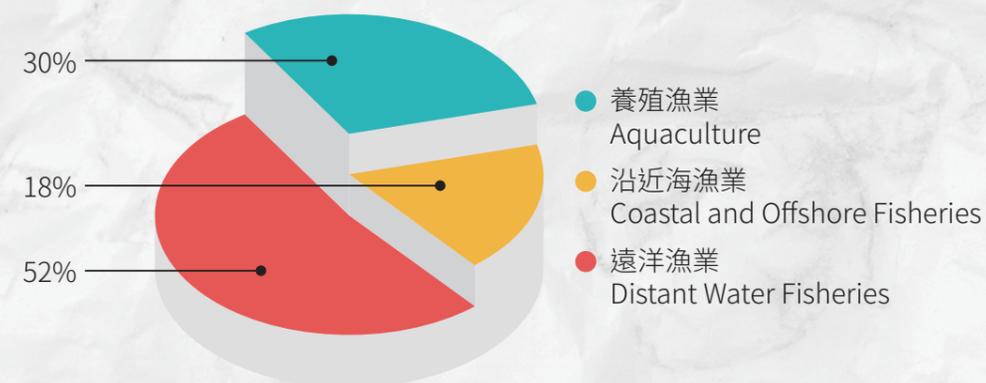
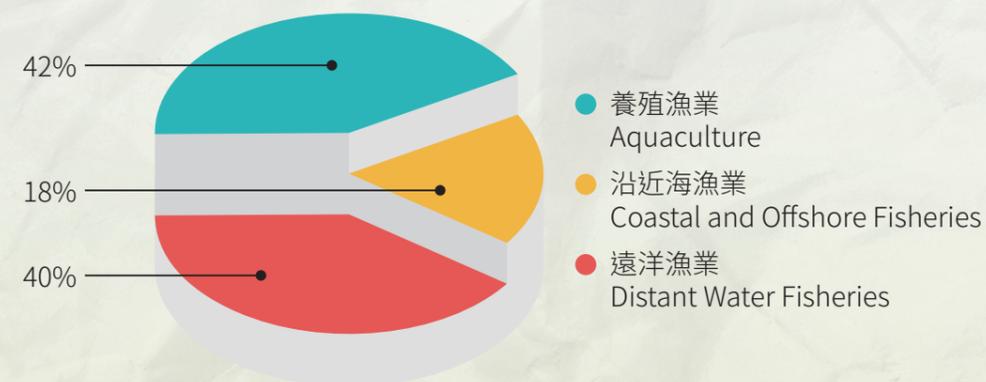


圖 2 三大漁業產值比例  
Figure 2 Fisheries Production Value Share by Sector



# 貳、漁業概況

## II Fisheries Overview



### 一、遠洋漁業

遠洋漁業係指漁船在我國 200 浬經濟海域外從事漁撈作業者，主要漁法包括鮪延繩釣、鯷鮪圍網、秋刀魚棒受網及魷釣等，近年來平均年產量約 52 萬公噸，年產值約 327 億元，其中遠洋鮪漁業及秋刀魚漁業規模在世界名列前茅。我國遠洋漁船作業海域遍佈世界三大洋，包括公海及他國經濟水域，作業船數約有 1,100 艘，其中在他國經濟水域係以入漁合作方式進入作業，目前與我國漁船有入漁合作國家約有 16 國。

為有效管理我國在三大洋海域作業之遠洋漁船，我國將相關國際漁業管理組織所通過之建議或決議案轉換為國內法，要求我漁船確實遵守，以維護漁業資源之永續利用及我國遠洋漁業之永續經營。我國已採行相關保育與管理措施，以確實掌握漁船作業之漁獲量及努力量外，並對漁船作業意外捕獲之生態相關物種採取降低混獲之忌避措施，落實責任制漁業管理。

### 二、沿近海漁業

沿近海漁業係指在我國內水、領海、專屬經濟海域內從事漁撈作業者，主要漁業種類有扒網、中小型拖網、延繩釣、棒受網、定置網等，近年來平均年產量約 17 萬公噸，年產值約 146 億元。為促進沿近海漁業資源之永續發展，以資源保育、生態復育等為施政主軸，辦理收購漁船（筏）、獎勵休漁；加強重點漁業管理，落實卸魚聲明申報，切實掌握資源及漁獲動態；劃設水產動植物繁殖保育區、實施網具實名制，保護棲地以養護漁業資源；並從事魚貝介類種苗放流，改善漁場環境，增裕漁業資源；同時亦輔導漁民從事娛樂漁業，如海釣、賞鯨豚等，多元化發展沿近海漁業。

### 三、養殖漁業

我國地處亞熱帶，加上水產種苗生產技術之研發與改良，以及養殖技術的提升，養殖種類已近百種，養殖漁業主要分為陸上養殖及海面養殖，生產面積約 4 萬公頃，近年來平均年產量約 28 萬公噸，年產值約 341 億元。為因應極端氣候影響，秉持環境友善態度，並提升水產品附加價值，輔導業者生產符合國際產銷規範與標準之品牌、標章產品，從以往單純魚塭養殖，整合種苗、飼料、養殖設施到加工儲運等周邊及上下游產業，完整呈現產業價值鏈，使國內產業得以在有限水土資源下穩定發展；此外，推廣智慧、高效現代化設施（備），提升養殖效能；建構水產品冷鏈物流體系，提供國人優質且安全之水產品。

圖 3 遠洋漁業產量比例  
Figure 3 Distant Water Fisheries Production Volume Share by Type

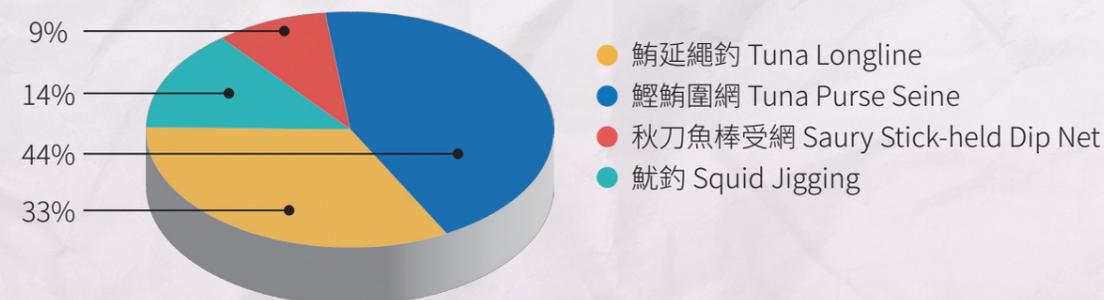


圖 4 沿近海漁業產量比例  
Figure 4 Coastal and Offshore Fisheries Production Volume Share by Type

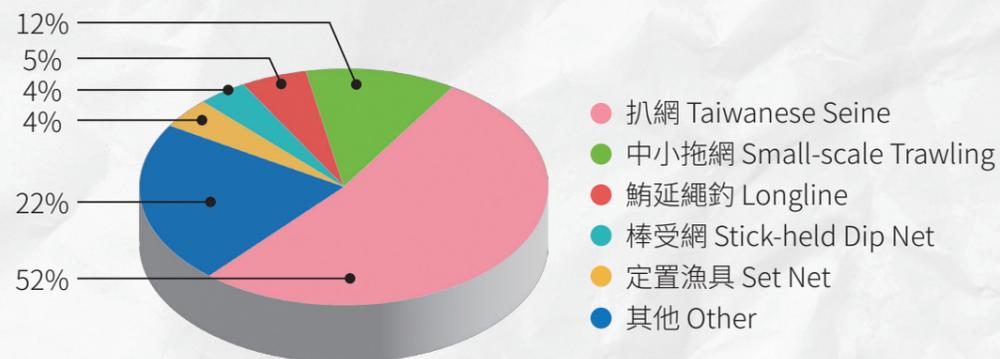
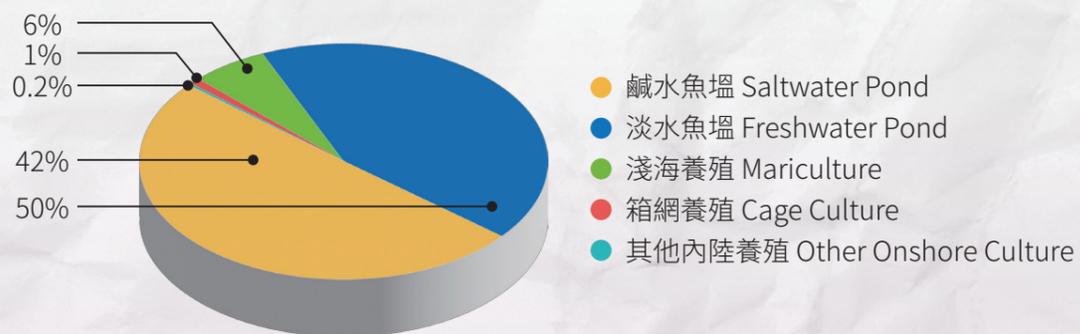


圖 5 養殖漁業產量比例  
Figure 5 Aquaculture Production Volume Share by Type



### 2.1. Distant Water Fisheries

Distant water fisheries encompass fishing activities conducted by vessels outside of the exclusive economic zone extending 200 nautical miles from the country's territorial seas. The main types of fishing methods used in these fisheries include tuna longline, tuna purse seine, saury stick-held dip net, and squid jigging. In recent years, the annual production volume and value of these fisheries have averaged approximately 520,000 tons and NT\$32.7 billion, respectively, with Taiwan's distant water tuna and saury fisheries among the world's largest. Our country's distant water fishing vessels operate across the world's three major oceans, including on the high seas and in the exclusive economic zones (EEZ) of other nations, with around 1,100 such vessels in operation. Those vessels in the EEZs of other nations operate through fishing access agreements; some 16 countries currently maintain fishing access agreements with Taiwanese vessels.

To effectively manage our country's distant water fishing vessels operating in the three major oceans, our government has incorporated the resolutions and decisions adopted by relevant international fisheries management organizations into domestic law, and requires strict compliance by vessels to ensure the sustainable use of fisheries resources and the sustainable operation of our distant water fisheries. Our country has implemented relevant conservation and management measures to accurately monitor the catches and efforts of fishing vessels, and has implemented mitigation measures to reduce incidental bycatch of other species in order to bring about responsible fisheries management.

### 2.2. Coastal and Offshore Fisheries

Coastal and offshore fisheries refer to fishing activities conducted in the internal waters, territorial seas, and exclusive economic zone of our country. The main types of fisheries in this sector include Taiwanese seine, small-scale trawling, longline, stick-held dip net, and set net. In recent years, the annual production volume and value of these fisheries have averaged approximately 170,000 tons and NT\$14.6 billion, respectively. To promote the sustainable development of coastal and offshore fisheries resources, authorities have

focused on resource conservation and ecological restoration, and are implementing vessel buybacks, offering incentives for fishing moratoriums, strengthening key fisheries management measures, implementing landing declarations, monitoring resources and catch status, designating species conservation areas, and implementing user identity verification for fishing nets, with the goal of protecting habitats to maintain fisheries resources. Authorities are also conducting releases of fish and shellfish seed, improving the environments of fishing grounds, increasing fisheries resources, and helping fishermen operate recreational fishing businesses in areas such as sea angling and whale and dolphin watching, advancing diversified development of coastal and offshore fisheries.

### 2.3. Aquaculture

With Taiwan's subtropical climate, research and development in fish seed propagation, and improvements in aquaculture technology, there are now nearly 100 species raised in domestic aquaculture facilities, which can be divided into onshore and marine facilities. Onshore aquaculture facilities (excepting those inactive) cover an area of approximately 4 thousand hectares. In recent years, the annual production volume and value of these facilities have averaged 280,000 tons and NT\$34.1 billion, respectively. To address the effects of extreme weather events, we are upholding an environmentally friendly approach and working to increase the added value of seafood products, assisting firms in developing brands and labeled products that meet international production regulations and standards. Compared to the more straightforward pond farming approach of the past, the aquaculture sector is now integrated across related upstream and downstream industries including seed, feed, equipment, processing, storage, and transportation, forming a complete industry value chain and enabling domestic firms to develop with stability despite limited water and land resources. In addition, promotion of smart and high-efficiency modern equipment has increased aquaculture productivity, and the construction of a seafood cold chain logistics system helps provide safe and high-quality seafood products to consumers.

# 參、漁政機關、 相關漁業機構與組織

## III Fisheries Authorities and Related Organizations

農業部為我國中央漁業決策機構，下設漁業署，為我國最高漁政主管機關，負責規劃推動各項漁業政策與推廣工作；在地方政府設有漁業部門，以執行地方漁業行政管理與推廣業務。其他相關漁業研究、教育機構及漁民組織如下各圖表。

The Ministry of Agriculture is our country's central fisheries policymaking body. Under the Ministry of Agriculture is the Fisheries Agency, the country's highest competent authority in fisheries administration, which is responsible for the planning and promotion of fisheries-related policies and outreach work. Local governments have their own fisheries departments to carry out the administration, management, and promotion of local fisheries. Other fisheries-related research and education institutions, as well as fishermen's organizations, are illustrated below.

圖 6 中華民國漁業行政機關  
Figure 6 Republic of China Fisheries Authorities



圖 7 漁會分布圖 (中華民國全國漁會及 39 區漁會)  
Figure 7 Map of Fisheries Associations (National Fishermen's Association and 39 Local Fishermen's Associations)

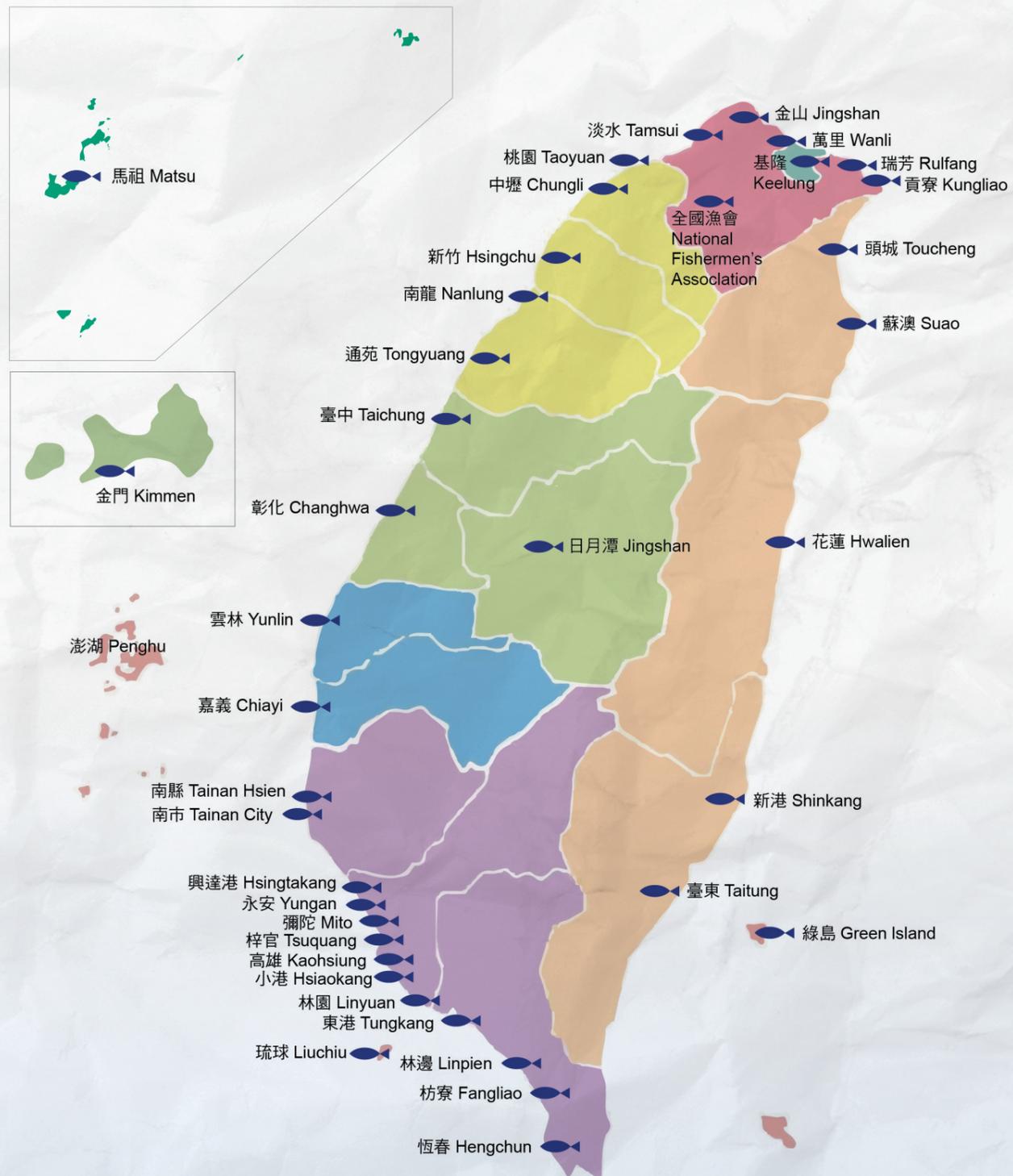


圖 8 漁業試驗研究機構  
Figure 8 Fisheries Research Institutions



中央研究院  
Academy Sinica

農業部水產試驗所  
Fisheries Research Institute  
(Ministry of Agriculture)

各縣市政府  
City and County Governments

圖 9 漁業教育機構  
Figure 9 Fisheries Education Institutions



大學  
Universities

高級職業學校  
Vocational High Schools

1. 國立台灣大學  
National Taiwan University
2. 國立臺灣海洋大學  
Nation Taiwan Ocean University
3. 國立嘉義大學  
National Chiayi University
4. 國立成功大學  
National Cheng Kung University
5. 國立中山大學  
National Sun Yat-Sen University
6. 國立高雄科技大學  
National Kaohsiung University of Science and Technology
7. 國立屏東科技大學  
National Pingtung University of Science and Technology
8. 國立澎湖科技大學  
National Penghu University of Science and Technology
9. 其他公私立大專院校  
Others

1. 國立臺灣海洋大學附屬基隆海事高級中等學校  
The Affiliated Keelung Maritime Senior High School of Nation Taiwan Ocean University
2. 國立臺南高級海事水產職業學校  
National Tainan Senior Marine Fishery Vocational School
3. 國立東港高級海事水產職業學校  
National Tung Kang Maritime & Fishery Vocational High School
4. 國立蘇澳高級海事水產職業學校  
National Suao Marine & Fisheries Vocational High School
5. 國立成功商業水產職業學校  
National Cheng Kung Commercial & Aquaculture Senior Vocational High School
6. 國立澎湖高級海事水產職業學校  
National Penghu Marine & Fishery Vocational High School
7. 國立鹿港高級中學 (附設職業科)  
National Lukang Senior High School
8. 國立金門農工職業學校  
National Kinmen Agricultural & Industrial Vocational Senior High School
9. 國立馬祖高級中學 (附設職業科)  
National Matsu Senior High School

# 肆、漁業施政與輔導措施

## IV Fisheries Policies and Supporting Measures



### 資源永續利用

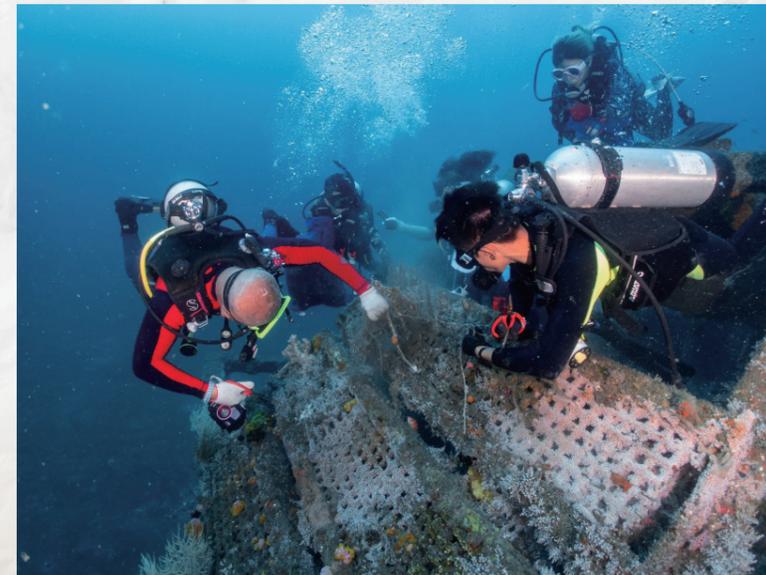
#### 一、建立棲地保育機制，維護漁業資源永續平衡

##### (一) 推動棲地保護及漁業資源培育與養護

規劃設置水產動植物繁殖保育區、魚礁區或禁漁區等海洋保護區，投設各型人工魚礁，藉以提供各類水產生物棲息、繁殖、索餌、洄游及躲避敵害的環境；推動栽培漁業示範區，豐裕海域漁業資源，建立捕撈規範，以達到以海為田之海洋牧場的目標；實施覆網清除計畫、廢棄漁網回收機制、網具實名制及辦理淨灘活動，以維護海洋及海岸環境；培育及放流多樣之魚、貝、介及珊瑚等種苗，近5年每年平均放流超過712萬尾（粒），增裕沿海漁業資源。

##### (二) 落實卸魚聲明申報，掌握資源狀況

推動卸魚聲明書申報，掌握資源狀況。推動之初輔導漁民以紙本申報，並逐步改以電子化方式申報，漁民可透過操作手機於1分鐘內自行完成申報；漁業署每月勾稽漁船申報情形，並由查報員現場輔導漁民完成申報，可掌握沿海80%以上漁業資源動態。



← 覆網清除，以維護海洋環境。 Clearing seabed fishing nets to protect the marine environment.



↗ 魚苗放流，增裕沿海漁業資源。 Releasing fish seed to replenish coastal and offshore fisheries resources.



↑ 舉辦卸魚聲明申報宣導說明會，由港口查報員輔導漁民使用手機完成卸魚聲明申報，以掌握漁業資源狀況。A port inspector carries out an explanatory meeting on landing declarations, telling fishermen how to use their smartphones to complete a landing declaration, and thereby enabling status monitoring of fisheries resources.

↑ 推動電子化申報管道，建置 Web-App 直覺引導式填報介面，漁民可透過手機或平板電腦於一分鐘內自行完成申報。Digital declarations have been promoted through the development of an online application with an intuitive, guided interface for filling out declaration forms, which fisherman can complete in under a minute using a smartphone or tablet.



↑ 刺網實名制。 Gillnet user identity verification.

→ 獎勵漁船船主自願休漁，降低漁獲努力量。Incentives are offered to fishing vessel operators to voluntarily observe a fishing moratorium and reduce fishing efforts

### (三) 強化管理制度，穩定漁獲輸銷

輔導臺東縣新港區漁會實施鬼頭刀「漁業改進計畫」(Fishery Improvement Project, FIP)，並獲得美國「可持續性漁業夥伴關係」(SFP) 網站同意正式登錄，成為臺灣第一個執行 FIP 且登錄國際網站之魚種。

### (四) 推動劃設刺網漁業禁漁區及輔導轉型措施及實名制

為加強保育及復育沿海棲地生態及漁業資源之永續利用，除輔導地方政府公告計 88 處人工魚礁區及 68 處保護礁區，全面禁止網具類漁船進入作業外，推動劃設刺網漁業禁漁區及輔導轉型措施，輔導地方政府訂定刺網漁業禁漁區(期)規定及輔導漁民轉型為一支釣或曳網釣漁業，輔導縣市政府訂定禁漁區(期)，面積 1 萬 2,168 平方公里。

2021 年起實施刺網實名制，推動刺網漁業漁具標示措施，透過源頭管控措施，建立「網具帶出，就要將其帶回」觀念，如有不慎流失應依規定通報，建立網具流失通報機制，以掌握網具流失熱點，實際出港作業漁船皆已完成標示。

### (五) 獎勵休漁及漁船筏收購

配合聯合國國際海洋法公約護養及管理漁業資源，調整漁業產業結構，改善沿海漁業環境，辦理減船措施，逐步縮減漁業經營規模；另實施獎勵休漁綠色補貼措施，降低漁獲努力量，落實漁業資源保護工作，確保漁業資源永續利用。

**【休漁獎勵申請要件】**  
 111.09.01 起至 112.08.31 止  
 ● 漁船在國內港口休漁  
 申請條件 120 日以上  
 ● 漁船累計出海作業  
 申請條件 90 日以上  
 ● 漁船累計出海作業時數達  
 申請條件 270 小時以上

**自願性休漁 拿獎勵**

申請時間 112年 05/01 - 112年 10/31

為保障自身權益 漁船進出港時 請主動向海巡報關

農業部漁業署

## Sustainable Resource Use

### 1. Establishment of Mechanisms for Habitat Conservation and Ensuring Sustainable and Balanced Fisheries Resources

#### (1) Promoting Habitat Protection and the Cultivation and Maintenance of Fisheries Resources

Authorities have designated marine areas for protection, including species conservation areas, fish reef areas, and closed fishing areas, and have built a range of artificial reefs to provide various types of marine life with environments for habitation, reproduction, feeding, migration, and shelter from predators. Authorities have also promoted the growth of model fisheries areas, enriching marine fisheries resources and setting fishing standards to achieve the goal of marine ranching. Projects to clear seabed fishing nets, recycle discarded fishing nets, implement user identity verification for fishing equipment, and clean beaches are being carried out to preserve the marine and coastal environment, and seed of a variety of fish, shellfish, and coral are being cultivated and released, with an average of more than 7.12 million seeds released annually over the past five years to replenish coastal and offshore fisheries resources.

#### (2) Implementation of Landing Declarations, and Monitoring Resource Status

Landing declarations have been promoted to monitor resource status. In the initial stages of promotion, fishermen were given assistance in completing hard copies of declarations, before gradually transitioning to digital declarations, which can be completed in under a minute using a smartphone. The Fisheries Agency conducts monthly audits of declarations by fishing vessels, and inspectors assist fishermen in completing declarations, allowing for monitoring of the status of over 80 percent of coastal and offshore fisheries resources.

#### (3) Strengthening Management Systems and Stabilizing Catch Sales

Authorities have assisted the Taitung County Xingang (Shinkang) District Fishermen's Association in implementing a Fishery Improvement Project (FIP) for mahi-mahi. The project was officially listed online in a Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP) database on fisheries sustainability, making mahi-mahi the first species of fish caught in Taiwan to undergo an FIP and be listed on an international sustainability database.

### (4) Designation of Prohibited Areas for Gillnet Fishing, Measures to Assist Fisheries Transformation, and User Identity Verification

To strengthen conservation and restoration of coastal and offshore habitat ecology and sustainable use of fisheries resources, authorities have assisted local governments in establishing and announcing 88 artificial fish reef areas and 68 protected reef areas which fishing vessels using nets are banned from entering. Authorities have also promoted the designation of prohibited areas (and moratorium periods) for gillnet fishing with measures to assist fisheries transformation, helped local governments draw up related regulations, worked with fishermen in transitioning to line and troll fishing, and aided municipal governments in designating closed fishing areas (and moratorium periods), covering a total of 12,168 square kilometers.

Starting in 2021, user identity verification was implemented for gillnets, part of the promotion of measures for labeling gillnet fishing equipment. Through measures for management and control at the source, the concept that "one must retrieve the nets one takes out" has been ingrained, with those who lose their nets required to report the loss under regulations. This system for reporting lost nets has been created to enable monitoring of lost net hotspots, and so that operating fishing vessels which depart from port have all completed labeling.

### (5) Incentives for Fishing Moratoriums and Vessel Buybacks

To meet the principles laid out in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) for the conservation and management of fisheries resources, authorities have adjusted the structure of Taiwan's fisheries industry, improved coastal and offshore fisheries environments, and carried out measures to reduce the number of fishing vessels in order to gradually curb the scope of fisheries operations. Incentives for fishing moratoriums and green subsidies measures have also been implemented to reduce fishing efforts, part of our work to undertake conservation of fishing resources and ensure their sustainable use.

## 二、強化海洋漁業管理，落實責任漁業

### (一) 強化國際合作打擊非法漁撈

依據聯合國糧農組織 (FAO) 於 2001 年制定「預防、制止和消除非法、未報告及不受規範漁業之國際行動計畫」(IPOA-IUU)，各區域性漁業管理組織 (RFMOs) 及國家亦無不致力於採取各項行動以打擊 IUU 漁撈。

依據「遠洋漁業條例」、「漁業法」及「投資經營非我國籍漁船管理條例」強化我國漁業管理，並與相關國家共同合作打擊 IUU 漁撈，成立跨部會之「打擊非法與未報告及不受規範漁業專案小組」整合我國內資源，以推動並落實防杜 IUU 漁撈行為發生、阻絕 IUU 魚貨於市場流通之政策與工作。

### (二) 我國漁船監控管理措施 (MCS)

成立 24 小時漁業監控中心，電腦系統可顯示我漁船在公海上作業定位，只要未依規定回報船位或違規進入他國經濟海域作業就能立刻警示並由監控中心人員轉知漁船，以防杜漁船違規作業，落實執法。

對於沿近海具重要性及敏感性之特定漁業，如珊瑚、飛魚卵、魷魚、鯖魚、拖網等漁業實施禁漁區、禁漁期、總漁獲量管制、裝設船位回報器、填報漁撈日誌及卸魚聲明書、指派觀察員隨船觀測、海上登臨檢查或港口查核等管理工作，以落實漁業資源永續利用目標。

### (三) 提升漁獲可追溯性措施

依「遠洋漁業條例」，將從事遠洋漁業漁獲物或漁產品出口之遠洋漁業相關業者納入管理，要求業者出口應建立採購、銷售行為規範、作業流程並按季申報資料，且應向漁政主管機關申請核准。

### (四) 強化海域巡護功能，取締非法漁撈

落實公海區域漁業管理組織 RFMOs 規範，派遣巡護艦艇，每年執行 2 至 3 航次的公海巡護及海上登檢任務，以善盡船旗國責任，確保我國漁船遵守我國及國際漁業組織之作業規定。

執行「沿近海漁業管理執法合作專案計畫」，進行海上違規作業漁船取締與港口查核工作。



↑ 漁業署成立 24 小時漁業監控中心，落實漁業管理需求，維護海洋漁業管理。 The Fisheries Agency has established a 24-hour fisheries monitoring center to meet the requirements of fisheries management and ensure regulation of marine fisheries



↑ 漁業監控中心監控太平洋水域遠洋漁船船位監控圖。 A diagram shows the fisheries monitoring center tracking the locations of distant water fishing vessels in the Pacific Ocean.



↑ 漁業署指派觀察員隨船觀測。 The Fisheries Agency dispatches observers to follow vessels for observation.



↑ 派遣公務船執行中西太平洋公海漁業巡護任務，稽查漁船海上作業情形。 A patrol vessel dispatched on a patrol mission in international waters in the West Central Pacific Ocean conducts an inspection of a fishing boat's operations.



↑ 我巡護船登檢我國籍漁船作業情形。 Personnel from a patrol vessel board and inspect operations on an R.O.C.-flagged fishing vessel.



↑ 珊瑚漁業管理，落實港口查核管理工作。 Port inspections are carried out as part of the regulation of coral fisheries.

## 三、推動海洋生物及混獲物種保育，維護海洋生態平衡

### (一) 鯊魚、海龜及海鳥等物種保育

配合各 RFMOs 將有關鯊魚之規範內國法化外，自 2008 年起全面禁止捕撈、販賣、持有及進出口 CITES 附錄 II 之鯊魚；禁止割鯊棄身，於國外港口卸下鯊魚鯊身比不得超過 5%；發布「漁船捕獲鯊魚魚鯊處理應行遵守及注意事項」，推動「鯊魚鯊不離身」措施；發布「魚翅進口應遵行事項」，規範 RFMO 白名單漁船或 RFMO 會員 / 合作非會員非鯊漁業漁船捕獲之魚翅，方得進口販售；規範已列入 CITES 附錄 II 之紅肉丫髻鮫、尖吻鯊 (馬加鯊)、鬼蝠魞屬及真鯊科等物種或其產製品應申請來源證明書，俾符合 CITES 出口相關規定；利用 DNA 科學技術檢驗產地市場及市面上所售魚翅產品，查核有無保育類禁捕鯊種。

在海龜養護管理部分，除於法規宣導場合，向漁民宣導安全釋放海龜的準則外，並立法規範延繩釣船應備有手抄網、除鉤器、剪線器、剪鉤器及能讓海龜安全張嘴之工具等，以降低對海龜之影響。

此外，與國際鳥盟合作舉辦降低鮪延繩釣混獲海鳥相關議題研討會或工作坊，建立產官學界交流平臺。製作臺灣版降低海鳥混獲措施宣導影片，宣導漁民降低海鳥混獲忌避措施。

### (二) 大白鯊、象鮫及巨口鯊等稀有大型軟骨魚類保育

實施「大白鯊象鮫及巨口鯊漁獲管制措施」捕獲通報及科學採樣制度，派遣觀察員隨船科學觀察。

落實禁止捕撈大白鯊、象鮫及巨口鯊；意外捕獲時，不論其尚存活或已死亡，應立即放回海中，保育稀有大型軟骨魚族群繁衍。

**巨口鯊 象鯊 大白鯊** 109 11.10 起  
正式公告為 **【禁捕物種】**

行政院農業委員會漁業署 廣告  
https://www.fda.gov.tw

**意外捕獲請注意**

- 不論存活/死亡，應立即放回海中
- 返港一日內填具【意外捕獲大白鯊、象鯊及巨口鯊通報表】
- 通報表寫完畢傳真至：(1) 當地地方政府漁業主管單位 (2) 漁業署(傳真電話：02-2332-7536)

**意外捕獲未釋放回海中者將處**

- 3年以下有期徒刑、拘役或科或併科新臺幣15萬元以下罰金

**意外捕獲未依規定通報者將處**

- 新臺幣3~15萬元罰鍰

↑ 公告禁止捕撈稀有大型軟骨魚類大白鯊、象鯊及巨口鯊。 An announcement is made to prohibit fishing of great white sharks, basking sharks, and whale sharks, rare species of large cartilaginous fishes.



↑ 推動「鯊魚鱗不離身」措施，禁止割鱗棄身。 As part of measures to prevent shark fin removal, it is prohibited to cut off shark fins and discard their bodies.



↑ 利用 DNA 檢測技術查驗市售鯊魚魚翅產品所屬物種。 DNA testing technology is used to verify the species contained in shark fin products sold on the market.

## 2. Strengthening Marine Fisheries Management and Realizing Responsible Fisheries

### (1) Strengthening International Cooperation to Combat IUU Fishing

Under the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IPOA-IUU), adopted by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization in 2001, regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs) and countries have all taken a range of actions to combat IUU fishing.

Authorities are working in accordance with the Act for Distant Water Fisheries, the Fisheries Act, and the Act Governing the Investment and Operation of Non-Republic of China Flagged Fishing Vessels to strengthen management of Taiwan's fisheries, and are cooperating with related countries to fight IUU fishing. An interagency task force to combat IUU fishing has been established, bringing together resources from various agencies to promote and implement policies and efforts to prevent and stop IUU fishing activities, and to block products of IUU fishing from circulating on the market.

### (2) Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance (MCS) Measures for Domestic Fishing Vessels

The Fisheries Agency has established a round-the-clock fisheries monitoring center, in which computer systems can display the locations of our country's fishing vessels in international waters. If a vessel fails to report its location in line with regulations, or illegally enters a foreign EEZ, it can be immediately warned and notified by center staff, halting illegal operation by fishing vessels and strengthening enforcement.

For specific coastal and offshore fisheries of particular importance and sensitivity, such as those involving corals, flying fish roe, larvae, mackerel, and trawling, closed fishing areas and moratorium periods have been implemented, along with limits on total fishing catches, requirements for the installation of vessel monitoring devices, rules mandating completion of catch logbooks and landing declarations, dispatch of observers to conduct observation and vessel boardings for inspection, and port checks, in order to reach the goal of sustainable use of fisheries resources.

### (3) Improving Measures for Catch Traceability

Under the Act for Distant Water Fisheries, firms engaged in distant water fisheries who will export fishing catch or products from distant water fisheries are regulated. These firms are required to establish a code of conduct for the purchase and sale of such products, to define their operational procedures, to file quarterly reports, and to obtain approval from the competent fisheries authority.

### (4) Strengthening Patrol Capabilities, and Interdicting IUU Fishing

To meet the standards adopted by RFMOs for management of fisheries in international waters, patrol vessels are sent on two to three trips every year, during which they conduct patrols on the high seas and carry out vessel boardings and inspections. These patrols fulfill the responsibilities of the flag state, and ensure that our country's fishing vessels comply with the operating regulations of our country and of international fisheries organizations.

To implement a project for cooperative enforcement of coastal and offshore fisheries management regulations, interdictions and port inspections are carried out on fishing vessels operating illegally.

## 3. Promoting Conservation of Marine Life and Bycatch Species, and Protecting Balance in Marine Ecosystems

### (1) Conservation of Sharks, Sea Turtles, and Seabirds

Aside from integrating RFMO guidelines on sharks into domestic legislation, a range of measures have been taken on shark conservation, including: full prohibition from 2008 of the fishing, sale, possession, import, and export of whale

sharks listed in Appendix II of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES); prohibition of shark finning, and requirement that the weight of shark fins landed at foreign ports not exceed 5 percent of the weight of shark bodies; promulgation of directions on the handling of the fins of sharks caught by fishing vessels as part of promotion of measures against shark fin removal; promulgation of shark fin import regulations, which require that shark fins imported and sold must only come from the catches of fishing vessels on the authorized vessel lists of RFMOs or non-tuna fishing vessels of members or cooperating non-members of RFMOs; requirements that exports of the CITES Appendix II-listed scalloped hammerhead shark, shortfin mako shark, rays of the genus *Mobula*, and requiem sharks, as well as products made from these species, carry certificates of origin in compliance with relevant CITES export regulations; and DNA testing of shark fin products sold in markets and on retail channels to verify if they contain shark species designated for conservation which are prohibited for sale.

On the conservation and management of sea turtles, fishermen have been taught at instructional sessions on norms for how to safely release sea turtles, and standards have been established in law requiring longline vessels to carry dip nets, de-hookers, net and hook cutters, and tools to let sea turtles open their mouths safely, reducing the effects of fishing activities on sea turtles.

In addition, authorities have cooperated with Bird Life International to hold seminars and workshops on how to mitigate seabird bycatch in longline tuna fisheries, establishing a platform for exchange between industry, government, and research bodies. An instructional video on Taiwan-specific measures to reduce seabird bycatch was also produced to teach fishermen on how these mitigation measures work.

### (2) Conservation of Great White Sharks, Basking Sharks, and Megamouth Sharks

Measures have been implemented to control and restrict the catch of great white sharks, basking sharks, and megamouth sharks, including catch reporting, a sample collection system, and the dispatch of observers to follow vessels and conduct scientific observation.

The fishing of great white sharks, basking sharks, and megamouth sharks is prohibited, and if any are caught by accident, they must be released back into the water whether alive or dead, in order to conserve the reproduction of these rare species of large cartilaginous fishes.

## 水產品安全

### 四、強化水產品安全體系，增加水產品內外銷多元通路

#### (一) 水產品溯源安全管理及輔導

推動養殖水產品產銷履歷制度及臺灣水產品生產追溯制度，輔導業者生產安全、可追溯性水產品，供消費者安心選購。

#### (二) 拓展市場及強化產銷調節

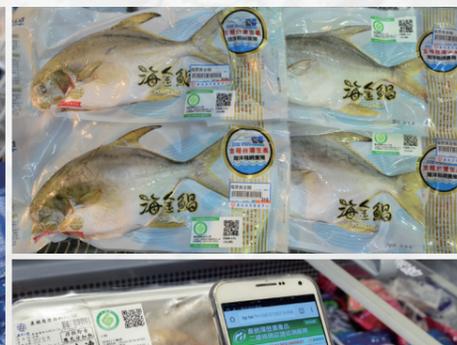
結合地方產業文化引導消費者農村旅遊及消費，推動食魚教育及培育餐飲學生、業界廚師等料理種子員，並於超市通路、臺北希望廣場、國軍等通路強化行銷當令水產品，以擴大內銷市場。另鼓勵業者開發多樣化精品及組團參與國際展覽，以提升我國優質水產品的國際能見度。



↑ 水產品生產追溯推廣行銷活動。 An event is held to promote seafood products made with traceability standards.



↑ 多元溯源水產品，可查詢產品及生產者資訊。 Traceable seafood products allow consumers to review information on their production and producers.



↑ 食魚團體培力暨輔導成果發表會。 A conference was held to publicize the achievements of a group promoting seafood cuisine.

#### (三) 建構水產品冷鏈物流體系

建置產、製、儲、銷全程冷鏈體系，以全程低溫環境保持水產品鮮度、維持產品品質，不僅能增加產品貨架期，也減少能源消耗和食物浪費，也可降低食物碳足跡。

#### (四) 食魚教育

長年致力深耕食魚教育推廣，透過與地方政府、產業團體合作，辦理多場次食魚教育推廣活動。每年於全國各地國民小學舉辦食魚文化巡迴講座，透過行動劇及闖關活動，讓學童透過有趣、易理解的方式「知魚」、「識魚」、「食魚」，每年亦舉辦教師及營養師研習活動，培育食魚教育種子教師，並透由多元管道及方式推廣食魚教育相關知識。漁業署將持續規劃不同形式的食魚教育推廣活動，將國產魚知識、水產品從產地到餐桌的過程等，轉化為全民易理解，且活潑有趣的方式呈現，鼓勵全民多多食用優質國產魚類。



↑ 食魚文化講座起跑記者會（嘉義民雄國小）。 A press conference was held to mark the start of a lecture series on seafood cuisine and culture (Chiayi County Minsyong Elementary School).

## Product Safety

### 4. Strengthening Seafood Product Safety Systems, and Diversifying Channels for Domestic and Foreign Sale of Seafood Products

#### (1) Seafood Traceability Safety Management and Assistance

To promote systems for the traceability of aquaculture and seafood products, firms are assisted in producing seafood that is safe and traceable, letting consumers purchase with confidence.

#### (2) Market Expansion and Strengthening Production and Sales Regulation

To expand domestic markets for seafood, efforts have been made to integrate local industry culture in guided tours for consumers to farming villages, and to promote culinary education and the development of culinary seed personnel, including culinary school students and commercial chefs. Efforts to promote seasonal seafood products in supermarkets, Taipei Hope Square, and military channels have been strengthened to expand the domestic consumer market for seafood products. In addition, businesses have been encouraged to develop more types of high-end seafood products and to form delegations to attend international exhibitions, increasing the international visibility of Taiwan's high-quality seafood products.

### (3) Construction of a Seafood Cold Chain Logistics System

A comprehensive cold chain system covering collection, processing, storage, and sales has been constructed, with consistent refrigeration preserving the freshness and quality of seafood products. This not only extends the shelf life of seafood products, but also reduces energy consumption, food waste, and the carbon footprint of these foods.

#### (4) Culinary Education

Authorities have long worked to educate the public on seafood cuisine, and have collaborated with local governments and industry groups to hold a number of events on the topic. Lectures on seafood cuisine are held every year at elementary schools across the country, using interesting and easily understood methods such as plays and games to acquaint young students with seafood and how to eat it. Annual informational events for teachers and nutritionists help develop staff that can go on to serve as seed teachers to spread education on seafood cuisine, and various other channels and approaches are used to promote relevant knowledge on seafood cuisine. The Fisheries Agency will continue to plan different types of promotional activities on seafood cuisine, using easily understood and lively methods to impart knowledge about the entire process of producing domestic seafood and seafood products, and thereby encouraging citizens to eat more high-quality domestic seafood.



↑ 建置冷鏈加工設施，完善臺灣水產品冷鏈體系不斷鏈，延長產品保鮮及儲架壽命。 Construction of cold chain processing facilities improves Taiwan's cold chain system for seafood and ensures that there are no gaps in the chain, extending the freshness and shelf life of seafood products.

### 五、提升產業競爭力，引領漁業強勢出擊

#### (一) 推動養殖登錄自主管理制度

優先推動鰻魚、石斑魚、甲魚及觀賞魚養殖場登錄自主管理措施。輔導養殖業者建立自主品管流程、疫病防治等自主管理觀念及標準生產作業規範，生產符合國際標準之優質產品，符合快速通關，提升業者外銷競爭力。

#### (二) 推動科技設施養殖及節能措施

研發智能科技養殖（導入網際網路，雲端大數據，投餌、疫病、水溫、水質、溶氧等自動、監測管理系統），建立陸域與海洋的分段養殖模式，發展節能省碳及模廠養殖生產模式，結合節能省電設備及室內養殖模廠，提升產業因應天然災害應變能力。



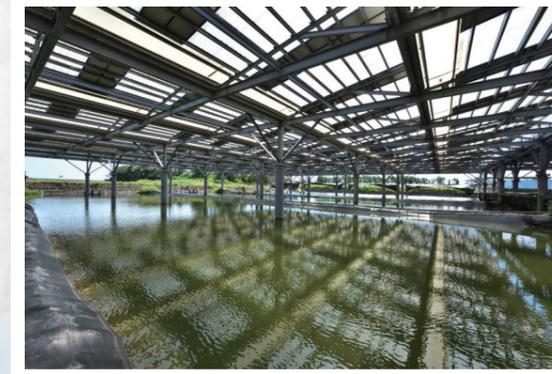
### 5. Raising Competitiveness and Leveraging Industry Strengths in Promotion

#### (1) Encouraging Aquaculture Facilities to Register in Self-Management System

Aquaculture facilities raising eel, grouper, softshell turtles, and ornamental fish were among the first to be encouraged to register in a self-management system, under which these facilities are assisted in establishing their own quality control procedures, disease prevention measures, and other standardized management and production practices and norms. This system helps aquaculture products meet international standards for high quality and rapid customs clearance, improving the export competitiveness of firms in the sector.

#### (2) Promoting Technology and Energy Saving Measures in Aquaculture Facilities

Research and development of smart aquaculture technology (integrating internet connectivity and big data in automated monitoring and management systems for feeding, disease management, water temperature and quality control, and oxygenation) is being conducted as part of efforts to improve staged techniques for onshore and marine aquaculture, develop energy and carbon-saving production methods, and refine pilot production models. Integrating energy-saving equipment with indoor aquaculture can increase the ability of firms in the sector to address natural disasters.



↑ 室內養殖設施 (結合屋頂型太陽光電)。 Indoor aquaculture facility (integrating rooftop solar power).



↑ 觀賞魚輸外登錄場之訪視與長期監測。 Officials conduct visits to, and long-term monitoring of, facilities for the registration of ornamental fish for export.

→ 甲魚養殖場。 Softshell turtle farm.

↓ 石斑魚養殖場。 Grouper farm.



↓ 箱網養殖。 Cage culture.

## 六、積極參與國際組織，強化漁業合作

### (一) 積極參與國際漁業組織

目前我國參與之組織，包括中西太平洋漁業委員會 (WCPFC)、美洲熱帶鮪魚委員會 (IATTC)、大西洋鮪類資源保育委員會 (ICCAT)、南印度洋漁業協定 (SIOFA)、印度洋鮪類委員會 (IOTC) 及南方黑鮪保育委員會 (CCSBT)、北太平洋鮪類國際科學委員會 (ISC)、南太平洋區域漁業管理組織 (SPRFMO) 及北太平洋漁業委員會 (NPFC)。另亦參與經濟合作發展組織漁業委員會 (OECD-COFI)、亞太經濟合作會議 (APEC) 及世界貿易組織 (WTO) 之活動。為強化各魚種資源管理需求，國際會議遽增，目前每年出席相關會議總計約 40 至 60 場。

參與日本、中國大陸及韓國「鰻魚資源養護與管理國際合作會議」，共同促進鰻魚資源永續使用。

### (二) 在臺主辦國際會議

主辦相關國際會議，包括：2016 年 10 月南方黑鮪保育委員會 (CCSBT) 「第 11 屆紀律委員會」暨「第 23 屆延伸委員會年會」。計有日、澳、紐、韓、印尼、歐盟、南非及我國等會員代表合計約 70 人參加。

與 ISSF 於 2015 年 12 月共同籌辦「電子監控系統應用於鮪延繩釣漁業國際研討會」，就電子監控系統技術與政策及國際管理層面發表報告，並探討執行電子監控系統所面臨的問題，希望透過電子監控系統取得之資訊符合 RFMO 之國家觀察員資料蒐集標準，以有效提升觀察員涵蓋率，滿足 RFMO 管理要求。

### (三) 加強推動雙邊漁業合作

持續與吐瓦魯、諾魯、馬紹爾群島、斐濟共和國、塞席爾、密克羅尼西亞、韓國、萬那杜及吉里巴斯等國簽署政府間漁業合作瞭解備忘錄或漁業合作協定，或就卸魚/轉載檢查機制及其資料交換的安排達成共識，強化與我國漁船主要作業水域沿海國的漁業合作關係。

## 6. Actively Participating in International Organizations, and Strengthening Fisheries Cooperation

### (1) Actively Participating in International Fisheries Organizations

Among the organizations that our country participates in are the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC), Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), Southern Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement (SIOFA), Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) and Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT), International Scientific Committee for Tuna and Tuna-like Species in the North Pacific Ocean (ISC), South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (SPRFMO), and North Pacific Fisheries Commission (NPFC). We also participate in events held by the Committee for Fisheries of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD-COFI), Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), and World Trade Organization (WTO). To address the need to strengthen management of various fish species and resources, the number of international

conferences continues to increase, and authorities attend a total of approximately 40 to 60 related meetings every year.

Together with Japan, mainland China, and Korea, Taiwan participates in international cooperation on the conservation and management of eel resources to jointly promote their sustainable use.

### (2) Hosting International Conferences in Taiwan

Our country has hosted relevant international conferences, including the 11th Compliance Committee Meeting and the 23rd Annual Meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT), held in October 2016, which were attended by approximately 70 delegates from members and observers including Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Korea, Indonesia, the EU, South Africa, and Taiwan.

Together with the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF), authorities jointly hosted the International Workshop on the Application of Electronic Monitoring Systems in Tuna Longline Fisheries in Kaohsiung in December 2015. At the workshop, experts and scholars published reports on electronic monitoring systems technology, policy, and their international management, and investigated issues faced in the implementation of these systems. One goal was to reach compatibility between the information obtained by these systems and the data collection standards of RFMO national observers in order to effectively increase the coverage of observers and satisfy RFMO management requirements.

### (3) Strengthening Bilateral Fisheries Cooperation

Together with countries including Tuvalu, Nauru, Marshall Islands, Fiji, Seychelles, the Federated States of Micronesia, Korea, Vanuatu, and Kiribati, Taiwan has signed fisheries cooperation agreements, exchanged official memorandums of understanding/cooperation on fisheries, and/or reached consensus on landing and transshipment inspection mechanisms and relevant information sharing arrangements. These measures strengthen fisheries cooperation with the coastal nations in whose waters Taiwan's fishing vessels conduct much of their operations.



↑ 我國參與之三大洋國際漁業組織。 Our country participates in a range of international fisheries organizations covering the world's three major oceans.



↑ 參與 2023 年 7 月於日本東京召開「鰻魚資源養護與管理國際合作非正式會議」。 Officials attended an Informal Consultation on International Cooperation for Conservation and Management of Japanese Eel Stock and Other Relevant Eel Species, held in Tokyo, Japan in July 2023.



↑ 2016 年 10 月在臺主辦南方黑鮪保育委員會 (CCSBT) 「第 11 屆紀律委員會」暨「第 23 屆延伸委員會年會」。 In October 2016, Taiwan hosted the 11th Compliance Committee Meeting and the 23rd Annual Meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT).



↑ 我國與 ISSF 於 2015 年 12 月在高雄共同籌辦「電子監控系統應用於鮪延繩釣漁業國際研討會」。 In December 2015, the International Workshop on the Application of Electronic Monitoring Systems in Tuna Longline Fisheries was hosted in Kaohsiung jointly by our authorities and the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF).

# 社會安定

## 七、培育漁業菁英，促進人力年輕化

### (一) 強化漁民組織功能

我國漁會具有服務事業、經濟事業及金融事業等，扮演漁業推廣、漁村經濟及產銷發展等多目標功能，目前有中華民國全國漁會及 39 區漁會。漁會會員分為甲類會員、乙類會員、贊助會員。近 5 年平均會員總數約 43 萬人。

透過漁會辦理相關福利措施，包括漁船保險、遭難漁船筏救助、漁業天然災害救助及漁民子女獎助學金等。

### (二) 強化漁船船員訓練

辦理各項漁船船員基本安全及幹部職能訓練，加強領導統御技巧、國際海洋法公約、防止海洋環境污染、漁業法令之認識及船用設備操作等，以提升船員素質，保障漁民生命財產安全及漁業經營發展。

### (三) 培育青年漁民

輔導百大青農（漁業類），成立專家輔導團隊、低利貸款、出國訪查、設備補助及建置「鱻魚購」提供百大青農線上行銷平臺，並辦理青年漁民國外訪查，帶領漁業青年深入瞭解國外市場、產官學等，提升漁業青年國際視野，期望培育各地漁業青年先鋒，帶動更多年輕人投入漁業。



↑ 漁船輪機機械電弧、銲接、鉗工、氣銲等工作法實習（國立高雄科技大學）。Hands-on practice using welding and machining techniques on fishing vessel turbine machinery (National Kaohsiung University of Science and Technology)

→ 基本安全訓練—海上求生實習。Basic safety training – marine survival practice.



↑ 漁村青少年技藝傳承推廣教育。An event is held to promote the handing down of fishing-related skills to youth in a fishing village.



↑ 漁村技藝培育推廣教育（中華民國全國漁會提供）。An event is held to promote skills education in a fishing village (Photo provided by the National Fishermen's Association).



↑ 彰化養殖漁業產銷班第一班班員參與文蛤採收過程。Members of an aquaculture production and marketing team in Changhua County take part in the harvesting of clams.



### (四) 保障外籍船員福利

推動「漁業與人權行動計畫」，從「落實勞動條件」、「強化生活條件與社會保障」、「強化仲介管理」、「提升監測管理機制能量」、「加強權宜籍漁船管理」、「建立及深化國際合作」、「宣導共善夥伴關係」等七大策略，推動各項具體作為，以多面向及系統性保障外籍船員權益，包括：

1. 修法強化船員薪資給付、保險、休息時間、仲介資格與管理。
2. 要求新建遠洋漁船符合國際勞工組織漁業工作公約起居艙規定；限制遠洋漁船連續海上停留時間；補

助漁船配置 Wi-Fi 或將衛星電話提供船員使用；於國內港口增設船員生活休憩設施；要求遠洋漁船配置充氣式救生衣，並予以補助。

3. 增聘 60 名人力檢查遠洋漁船工作情況、經營者及仲介處所，另委託第三方驗證機構於國外港口檢查，目標每年合計檢查遠洋漁船 50%。

4. 推廣並獎勵業者參與漁業改進計畫；辦理人權教育與船員關懷活動；強化與民間團體之交流合作。

為提升外籍船員進港時岸上服務設施，目前漁業署於南方澳及前鎮漁港設置船員會館，並於外籍船員較多之漁港周邊設置休憩中心或盥洗設施，提供外籍船員靠港期間住宿、上網、閱覽、盥洗及禱告之場所。



← 漁業青年交流座談會。A seminar for young fishermen.



↑ 辦理漁業永續發展研習團，前往日本訪查。A group studying sustainable fisheries development takes a work trip to Japan.



← 外籍船員在淡水第二漁港船員休憩活動中心祈禱情形。Foreign crew pray in a prayer room at a leisure center for crew at the Tamsui 2nd Fishing Port.



↑ 屏東漁青聯誼會參訪臺南漁青聯誼交流活動。A group of young fishermen from Pingtung County attend a social event held by a young fishermen's group from Tainan City.



↑ 澎湖地區船員休憩活動中心。A leisure center for vessel crew in Penghu.

## Social Stability

### 7. Nurturing Elite Fisheries Talent, and Promoting Younger Fisheries Personnel

#### (1) Bolstering Functions of Fishermen's Organizations

Our country's fishermen's associations have service, economic, and financial roles, and fulfill multiple goals and functions for the promotion of fisheries, economic development of fishing villages, and growth of seafood production and sales. There is currently a National Fishermen's Association together with 39 district associations, whose members are divided into Class A, Class B, and sponsoring members, with a total average membership of around 430,000 over the past five years.

These associations carry out a range of measures to support the welfare of members, including fishing vessel insurance, financial assistance for damaged and destroyed boats as well as fisheries affected by natural disasters, and scholarships for the children of fishermen.

#### (2) Enhancing Training for Fishing Vessel Crew

Basic safety training for fishing vessel crew and professional training for managers is provided to strengthen leadership and control skills, understanding of international maritime law and conventions, methods for preventing marine environmental pollution, knowledge of fisheries laws and regulations, and proficiency in the operation of vessel equipment. This training increases the aptitude of vessel crew, helps protect the safety of fishermen and their assets, and promotes the development of fisheries operations.

#### (3) Nurturing Young Fishermen

As part of efforts to develop young fishermen, a team of expert advisors was formed, and candidates are given access to low-interest loans, foreign study trips, equipment subsidies, and an online marketing platform. Foreign study trips are held to help young fishermen more deeply understand foreign markets and cooperation between industry, government, and academia, broadening their international perspectives with the goal of nurturing a core of young fisheries talent that can attract more young people to the fishing industry.

### (4) Safeguarding the Welfare of Foreign Crew

To carry out the Action Plan for Fisheries and Human Rights, and its seven core strategies of "full implementation of agreed labor conditions," "improvement of living conditions and social protections," "strengthening management of recruitment agents," "increasing monitoring and control capacity," "strengthening management of FOC vessels," "establishing and deepening international cooperation," and "promoting mutually beneficial partnerships," authorities are taking a range of concrete actions to comprehensively and systematically protect the rights of foreign crew:

- i. Amending the law to strengthen requirements for crew salary payment, insurance, rest periods, and recruitment agents' qualifications and management.
- ii. Requiring newly-built distant water fishing vessels to comply with the requirements of the International Labour Organization's Work in Fishing Convention regarding crew living quarters; limiting the continuous time spent at sea by distant water fishing vessels; subsidizing the onboard installation of Wi-Fi or providing satellite telephones for crew use; building additional crew living and leisure facilities at domestic ports; and requiring distant water fishing vessels to carry inflatable life jackets, and extending subsidies for their purchase.
- iii. Hiring an additional 60 personnel to inspect work conditions on distant water fishing vessels and the premises of related operators and recruitment agents, and commissioning a third-party verification agency to conduct inspections in foreign ports, with the goal of inspecting 50 percent of distant water fishing vessels every year.
- iv. Promoting and incentivizing operators to participate in programs to improve fisheries, conducting events on human rights education and welfare of vessel crew, and strengthening exchanges and cooperation with civil society groups.

To improve onshore service facilities for foreign crew while in port, the Fisheries Agency has established meeting halls for vessel staff in the ports of Nanfang' ao and Cianjhen, and has set up leisure and restroom facilities in the areas around the fishing ports with relatively higher numbers of foreign crew, providing foreign crew with accommodation, internet, books/periodicals, restrooms, and prayer rooms.

## 漁業建設

### 八、翻轉漁港環境，推展漁港特色

#### (一) 提升漁港基礎設施與漁港環境升級

我國海岸線全長 1 千 6 百餘公里，全國共計有 220 處漁港，是國家海洋漁撈產業發展之重要設施，然因漁港設施老化、極端氣候導致漁港設施損毀等，漁港需持續辦理維護與整修。漁港建設將在既有之漁港建設基礎，以「整建、修建」及維護現有漁港基本機能為主要工作，依據各漁港使用現況及待改善項目辦理既有設施改（興）建，並以疏浚及柔性工法處理漁港淤積，減少海岸人工構造物，及配合臨近海岸養灘之需求，以兼顧海岸保育及自然平衡，同時因應氣候變遷，對沿海易溢淹漁港辦理碼頭面加高，改善漁港及漁村社區面臨之潛在威脅。

#### (二) 帶動漁港在地觀光與多元發展

為配合國人親近海洋觀光休閒需求，積極營造漁港多元使用與提升漁港環境美觀，逐步提升漁港基本的環境整潔，辦理漁業環境營造，規劃全國亮點漁港及周邊環境改善，串聯及推動亮點漁港與濱海遊憩據點，讓漁港成為國人休閒、親海、食魚教育的場域，翻轉港區內常有柴油味、魚腥味、以及魚體、漁網具等廢棄物任意丟棄堆置之刻板不良印象。

近年成果也藉由金鑑漁港活動向全民宣導漁港建設成果及各地漁業文化，帶動國人到漁港輕旅，包括：宜蘭烏石漁港已轉型為多元化發展，兼具觀光遊憩、休閒功能，泊船量和遊客量逐年遞增；嘉義東石漁港漁獲豐富，為臺灣西部重要的漁獲進出港，舉辦龍舟競賽、海

之夏活動、歌唱比賽等，逐漸轉型為觀光漁港之代表；臺中梧棲漁港完成改建直銷中心，使到訪者耳目一新。讓每個漁港成為民眾體驗漁業產業、親近海洋、享受美好悠閒時光的最佳場所，打造臺灣觀光新亮點。

#### (三) 改善養殖區生產環境，穩定產業發展

改善養殖區生產環境，持續於主要養殖縣市辦理養殖區公共建設（道路及排水路）及海（淡）水統籌供水設施，確保養殖水源純淨及排水順暢，降低養殖區洪氾溢淹情形，提升我國養殖產業及穩定漁家經濟發展。

#### (四) 娛樂漁業及漁村生態旅遊推廣

輔導漁業轉型經營朝向休閒、體驗、教育、服務型態發展，培訓娛樂漁業賞鯨解說團隊、辦理國內外遊客海洋生態活動及娛樂漁業漁船相關資訊整合服務計畫、辦理娛樂漁業漁船緊急救護 EMT 訓練，提升娛樂漁業漁船遊憩安全及服務品質；另辦理漁村再生多元發展計畫，委託陪伴輔導團隊協助盤點漁村在地特色及輔導漁村社區發展休閒漁業與生態體驗活動，並架設「來到漁玩」網站，推廣漁港及漁村之當地特色、產業文化、遊程體驗及食魚教育等資訊，促進漁村社區產業經濟發展及營造漁村社區新氣象。

輔導漁船從事賞鯨活動，臺灣賞鯨季為每年 4 月至 10 月，目前賞鯨活動據點主要集中在東海岸宜蘭、花蓮及臺東三縣，依觀賞鯨豚的海域區分，賞鯨活動主要分布於宜蘭龜山島海域、花蓮石梯海域及臺東成功海域。在賞鯨過程中，除了尋找鯨豚、觀賞鯨豚外，部分賞鯨船解說員也針對自然景觀、漁撈作業及其他海洋生態進行介紹，增加漁業遊憩活動的深度與多樣性。



◀ 梧棲漁港浮動碼頭修繕及碼頭防舷材更新工程。A project to repair floating piers and update pier fender materials was conducted at Wuqi Fishing Port in Taichung.



↑ 烏石漁港空拍圖。 Aerial view of Wushi Fishing Port.

➤ 東石漁港水環境改善計畫。 A project to improve the environment around Dongshi Fishing Port.

➔ 梧棲漁港直銷中心。 Sales Center at Wuqi Fishing Port.



↑ 雲林縣下崙海水統籌供應系統。 Hsialun seawater supply system in Yunlin County.



↓ 漁村傳統漁業牽罟體驗活動。 A leisure activity to experience fishing using a traditional Taiwanese beach seine method.



↓ 搭乘娛樂漁船生態賞鯨，增加漁業遊憩活動的深度與多樣性。 Tourists take an ecological whale-watching trip on a recreational fishing vessel, adding depth and diversity to fisheries leisure activities.



← 緊急救護 EMT 訓練。 Emergency medical technician training.

## Fisheries Infrastructure

### 8. Renovating Port Environments and Promoting Ports' Unique Qualities

#### (1) Improving Port Infrastructure and Upgrading Port Environments

With over 1,600 kilometers of coastline, our country has a total of 220 fishing ports, which are key infrastructure in the development of our national marine fishing industry. But because port facilities age and sustain damage from extreme weather events, fishing ports must continue to be maintained and repaired. Building on existing infrastructure, authorities will carry out renovations, repairs, and the preservation of current core port functions as their primary work. Rebuilding and renovation of existing facilities are carried out according to the usage conditions of each fishing port and the improvements needed, and dredging and other flexible methods are used to address silt buildup in ports, reducing artificial structures in coastal areas and meeting needs for coastal beach preservation. These measures take into consideration coastal conservation and natural balance; at the same time, to adapt to climate change, piers are to be raised at easily flooded coastal ports as part of efforts to address the potential threats facing fishing ports and village areas.

#### (2) Encouraging Port Tourism and Diversified Development

To meet the demand among citizens for tourism and leisure in areas near the ocean, active efforts have been made to diversify the uses of fishing ports, upgrade the appearance of port environments, and steadily improve the basic environmental cleanliness of ports. In this work, certain fishing ports across the country and nearby environmental improvement projects have been designated as priorities, and these port and coastal tourist sites are to be linked together with one another as key leisure destinations. These efforts aim to make fishing ports into places for leisure, recreation, and culinary education for our citizens, and to reverse the negative stereotype of fishing ports as places that smell of diesel and fish, with fish carcasses, nets, and other refuse arbitrarily strewn about.

Awards recognizing outstanding ports have helped communicate recent accomplishments in renovating fishing ports, and have also highlighted fisheries culture across the country and encouraged port tourism. Recipients of these awards include: Yilan County's Wushi Fishing Port, which has transitioned to diversified development with both tourism and leisure functions, and which has seen its number of visiting vessels and tourists rise year-on-year; Chiayi County's Dongshi Fishing Port, a key port for fisheries on Taiwan's west coast, which holds dragon boat races, karaoke competitions, and seasonal events, and which is gradually becoming a model for tourist ports; and Taichung City's Wuqi Fishing Port,

which has completed renovation of a sales center that has proved refreshing to visitors. The goal is to make every fishing port into an ideal place for the public to experience the fishing industry, appreciate the ocean, and enjoy pleasant leisure time, creating new highlights for tourism in Taiwan.

#### (3) Improving Aquaculture Production Environments, and Stabilizing Sector Growth

To improve the production environment in aquaculture areas, authorities continue to build public infrastructure such as roads, drainage channels, and seawater and freshwater control and supply facilities in municipalities with major concentrations of aquaculture activity. By ensuring the cleanliness of water supply to aquaculture facilities and improving drainage, these measures reduce flooding in aquaculture areas, promoting our nation's aquaculture sector and furthering the stable economic development of the workers and businesses involved.

#### (4) Promoting Recreational Fisheries and Fishing Village Ecotourism

To assist fisheries in transitioning toward development in leisure, experiential tourism, education, and services, a team of recreational whale-watching guides has been trained, a service project is being carried out to bring together information related to marine ecotourism activities for domestic and foreign tourists and recreational fishing vessels, and emergency medical technician training is being given to recreational fishing vessel crew. These measures are improving the recreational safety and service quality on board recreational fishing vessels. In addition, authorities are carrying out a project for the revitalization and diversified development of fishing villages, under which an accompanying advisory group has been commissioned to help take stock of the unique qualities of these fishing villages and aid the communities in developing leisure fisheries and ecotourism experiences. A website has also been established to promote the local specialties, industry culture, tourist itineraries and experiences, and culinary education in domestic fishing ports and villages, advancing the economic and industrial development of these fishing villages and breathing new life into their communities.

Fishing vessels are given assistance in conducting whale and dolphin-watching activities, which are held in Taiwan annually from April to October. At present, these activities are primarily concentrated along Taiwan's eastern coast in the seas near Guishan Island in Yilan County, Shiti in Hualien County, and Chenggong in Taitung County. Aside from helping tourists seek and watch whales and dolphins, some guides will also introduce the natural environment, fishing industry, and marine ecosystems, adding depth and diversity to fisheries leisure activities.

# 伍、結語

## V Conclusion



為永續漁業發展，在環境保育、糧食安全及社會安定的施政主軸下，推動下列漁業政策：擴大國際參與，維護國家漁業權益；強化海洋漁業資源養護與管理，落實責任漁業，打擊非法、未報告及不受規範漁撈（IUU）；加強沿近海漁業資源復育及管理，增裕海洋漁業資源，永續漁業經營；保障漁民海上作業安全，提升漁船保險投保率，穩定漁業經濟發展；強化水產品安全管理，拓展行銷與通路建設；強化漁民組織，保障外籍船員福利，照顧漁民福祉及安全；漁業災害減災及防救災措施，維護產業生機；疏浚養灘減緩海岸侵蝕，維持漁港碼頭使用機能；改善養殖漁業生產區排水設施，提升防災能力，以促進「環境平衡永續」、「產業穩定發展」及「漁村人口活絡」。

To achieve sustainable development of the country's fisheries, authorities are promoting the following fisheries policies under the governmental priorities of environmental conservation, food security, and social stability: expanding international participation, and upholding the rights of our nation's fishing industry; strengthening maintenance and management of marine fisheries resources, realizing responsible fisheries, and cracking down on IUU fishing; strengthening restoration and management of coastal and offshore fisheries resources, increasing marine fisheries resources, and promoting sustainable fisheries operations; protecting the safety of fishermen operating at sea, increasing the proportion of insured fishing vessels, and stabilizing economic development of fisheries; strengthening seafood product safety management, and expanding channels for the promotion and sale of seafood products; strengthening fishermen's organizations, safeguarding the welfare of foreign crew, and protecting the prosperity and safety of fishermen; promoting measures to prevent, reduce, and protect against disasters affecting fisheries to ensure their continued vitality; dredging ports to maintain beaches and slow coastal erosion, and maintaining the usability of fishing ports and piers; and improving drainage infrastructure in aquaculture production areas to improve flood resilience. Together, these policies are advancing environmental balance and sustainability, stable industrial development, and the revitalization of fishing communities and their residents.



中華民國

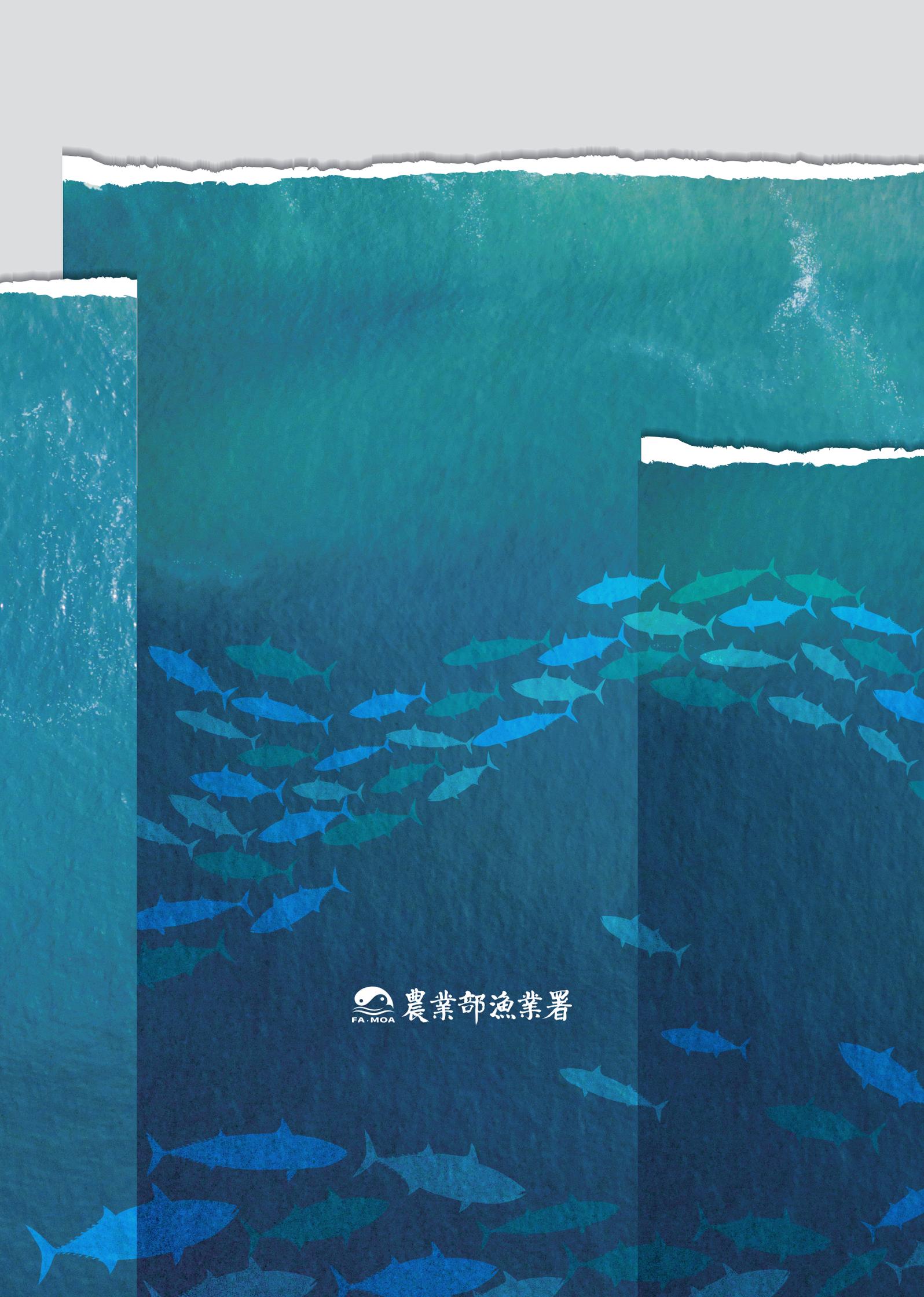
# 漁業簡介

Fisheries of  
the Republic of China

書名 中華民國漁業簡介  
出版單位 農業部漁業署  
發行人 王茂城  
編輯委員 王茂城、王正芳、林頂榮、周淑幸、陳汾蘭、陳建佑、  
陳文深、焦正清、薛博元、劉福昇、鄭又慈  
地址 806604 高雄市前鎮區漁港北一路 1 號  
100060 臺北市中正區和平西路二段 100 號 6 樓  
電話 (07)811-3288  
美編設計 大山影像工作室

版次 修訂二版  
發行日期 2024 年 12 月出版

【 版 權 所 有 ， 翻 印 必 究 】



農業部漁業署