



● 遠洋漁業作業情形  
A snapshot of deep-sea fishing

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# 我國漁業政策與漁業管理

## Taiwan's Fishery Policy and Fishery Administration

### 壹、漁業的重要性

台灣四面環海，海岸線長達1千6百多公里，東部海域有黑潮流經，為南北洄游魚類必經路線，西部大陸棚範圍廣大，利於魚族棲息繁殖，具有漁業發展的天然條件。光復初期，漁業發展以沿近海漁業為主，民國41年，漁產量有12萬餘公噸，經過50餘年來產官學界的努力，台灣除發展沿近海漁業外，亦朝水產養殖與遠洋漁業拓展；民國93年，漁產量達126萬公

### I The Importance of The Fishery Industry

Taiwan is surrounded by oceans on all four sides, with total coastlines measuring some 1,600 kilometers, where its eastern sea territories has the Black Tide passing through, a path that schools of migrating fish pass through; its western continental shelf covers an extensive area, which is ideal habitat and spawning ground for the marine lives and offers ideal natural elements for fishery development. At the onset of Taiwan's retrocession, the fishery development was mainly around coastal waters; in 1952, the fishery output came to over 120,000 tons, and through more than 5 decades of efforts from the industry, government and academic sectors, Taiwan's fishery industry covers more than near coastal fishing but had been expending into

- 中西太平洋漁業委員會第六屆籌備會－印尼  
The sixth organizing meeting of the Central and Western Pacific  
Fishery Council - Indonesia



THE SIXTH PREPARATORY CONFERENCE  
FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE WEST AND  
CENTRAL PASIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION  
BALI INDONESIA, 19 - 23 APRIL 2004



噸，產值有新台幣 990 億元。漁業發展，除了供應國人優質的動物性蛋白質，促進關聯產業的發展外，在政治、經濟社會安定與文化傳承，以至於外交上，均扮演相當重要的角色。

## 貳、漁業發展現況

漁業生產，民國 93 年總產量有 126 萬公噸，產值新台幣 990 億元，其中，以遠洋漁業為主，產量有 68 萬公噸（53.9%），產值新台幣 470 億元（47.5%）；其次是養殖漁業，產量有 33 萬公噸（26.2%），產值新台幣 316 億元（31.9%）；再其次為沿海漁業，產量有 25 萬公噸（19.8%），產值新台幣 204 億元（20.6%）。水產貿易部分，民國 93 年貿

aquaculture and deep-sea fishing. In 2004, the fishery industry reports a total output reaching 1.26 million tons, and an industry output of NT\$99 billion. Fishery development not only serves to provide the local population with quality protein, and helps to excel relevant industries, it also plays an important role in political, economic and social stabilization, cultural heritage passing and foreign diplomacy.

## II The Current State of Taiwan's Fishery Development

Taiwan's fishery output reported 1.26 million tons in 2004, and an industry output of NT\$99 billion, which was predominantly contributed by deep-ocean fishing with a total output of 680,000 metric tons (53.9%), with an industry output of NT\$47 billion (47.5%), followed by aquaculture at 330,000 metric tons (26.2%), and an industry output of NT\$31.6 billion (31.9%). Next came the near costal fishery, which reports an output of 250,000 metric tons (19.8%), and an industry output of NT\$20.4 billion (20.6%). For aquatic product trading, in 2004, it reported a trading volume of 960,000 metric tons, and a total trade volume of NT\$69.6 billion, of which the volume of

易量有 96 萬公噸，貿易額為新台幣 696 億元，其中，出口量值分別為 58 萬公噸與新台幣 521 億元，而進口量值亦分別為 39 萬公噸與新台幣 175 億元，貿易順差達新台幣 346 億元，是我國農業中具有競爭力的產業。

遠洋漁業，包括鮪延繩釣、大型鰹鮪圍網、拖網、魷釣及秋刀魚棒受網等，作業漁場遍佈三大洋，作業船數約 2,000 艘，已與 26 個沿岸國家進行雙邊漁業合作。由於遠洋漁船之作業漁場多在公海及沿岸國之經濟海域，為爭取遠洋漁船之作業權益，積極參與國際漁業組織，拓展雙邊漁業合作，目前已參與中西太平洋漁業委員會 (WCPFC)、美洲熱帶鮪類委員會 (IATTC)、大西洋鮪類資源保育委員會 (ICCAT)、南方黑鮪保育委員會 (CCSBT)、北太平洋暫時科學委員會 (ISC)、亞太經濟合作漁業工作小組 (APEC FWG) 等多個區域性國際漁業組織活動。

沿近海漁業，包括拖網、刺網、延繩釣、焚寄網、鯖鱒大型圍網、定置網等；由於漁業資源過度利用，產業已朝海域多元化利用方向規劃，並積極推動資源培育、休漁、減船與休閒漁業等施政計畫。

養殖漁業，分為淡水養殖、鹹水養殖及海面養殖三大類，養殖面積有 5 萬 6 千公頃，海上養殖箱網有 103 萬立方公尺；為合理使用水土資源，提昇養殖物品質，乃以養殖生產區經營管理及精緻養殖為施政主軸，使養殖漁業朝優質產業方向發展。

### 參、漁業政策目標

「永續漁業」與「全民漁業」是漁業施政的理念，而「優質、安全、休閒、環保、漁民福利」為當前漁業發展的目標，具體作法有：

#### 一、推動優質漁業，提昇國際競爭力

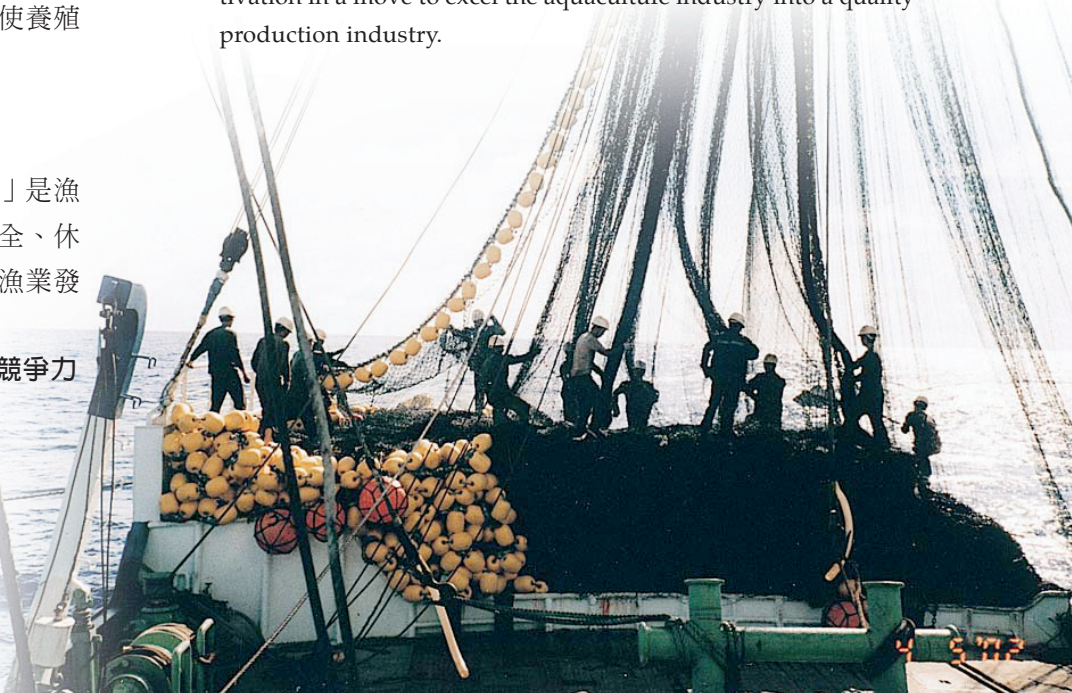
- 大型圍網作業情形  
A snapshot of large-scale net fishing

export was reported at 580,000 metric tons and NT\$52.1 billion, with imports at 390,000 metric tons and NT\$17.5 billion, which made a trade surplus of NT\$34.6 billion, making it a competitive industry in Taiwan's agricultural sector.

Deep sea fishing comprises of tuna long-line fishing, large scale mackerel net fishing, drag net fishing, calamari fishing, fly fish rod net fishing, with fishing grounds covering the three major oceans, operating ships numbered to around 2,000, operating through bilateral fishing industry cooperation with some 26 coastal countries. In the light of deep sea fishing grounds occurs in high seas and exclusive economic zones of coastal countries, to secure deep sea fishing vessels' operating rights, Taiwan has been actively participating international fishing organizations in a move to expand bilateral fishery cooperation, and being members of several regional international fishing organizations, including Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission, WCPFC, Inter American Tropical Tuna Commission, IATTC, International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna, ICCAT, Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna, CCSBT, Interim Scientific Committee, ISC, APEC Fishery Working Group, etc.

Coastal fishing comprises of draft net, drag net, long-line fishing, burnished net fishing, large scale mackerel net fishing, stationary net fishing and such; in the light of excessive exploitation, the industry is broaching toward diverse utilization, and is actively promoting an administration initiative focusing on resources cultivation, fishery conservation, vessel number reduction, and recreational fishing.

Aquaculture comprises freshwater farming, saltwater farming and sea surface farming, which covers 56,000 hectares, with sea cultivation boxes numbered to 1.03 million cubic meter; to ensure a rational utilization of marine resources, and to improve the quality of aquaculture products, the administration has taken to a main approach of aquaculture zone management and refined cultivation in a move to excel the aquaculture industry into a quality production industry.



積極參與區域性漁業組織，落實漁業國責任，提昇遠洋漁業的競爭優勢；發展生物科技，建構海洋生物科技園區，發展觀賞魚與水產種苗、海上箱網及自動化室內集約養殖等精緻漁業；整合漁業相關資料庫增值應用，加強漁業資訊服務網服務功能，有效運用漁業資訊；提昇水產品品質衛生，強化漁產品國際市場競爭力。

## 二、加強安全漁業，保障全民權益

加強漁船船員海上作業安全訓練，提高緊急應變能力；強化漁船海難通報體系，保障漁民海上作業安全；實施優良養殖漁產品經營管理體系，加強產品源頭可追蹤制度，進行養殖環境監測，維護產品衛生與品質；輔導漁船作業符合國際衛生規範，如HACCP與歐盟衛生指令等。

## 三、發展休閒漁業，提昇休閒品質

海域利用重新定位，推動漁港多元利用，發展休閒漁業；提昇漁村社區人力資源，強化社區總體營造，拓展具地方特色之漁業生態旅遊活動；加強娛樂漁業者相關訓練課程，提昇娛樂漁業漁船服務品質。

## 四、強化環保漁業，促進生態和諧

厚植沿近海漁業資源，放流魚貝介苗，形成人工漁場；調整產業結構，推動休漁與減船計畫；降低養殖用水，推廣循環水養殖；擇選優勢養殖魚種，強化養殖環境和諧理念；推廣漁業知能，辦理漁業（人才）教育訓練，達成全民保育共識。

## 五、綜合漁業發展，增進漁民福祉

推動漁船及船員保險，保障從業者生命財產安全；加強海上作業漁民互助精神，掌握救援時機，減少遭難事件發生；配合WTO規範及油品市場自由化，檢討漁業用油補貼措施。



● 海洋箱網養殖－澎湖  
Marine net-cage aquaculture - Ponghu

## III Fishery Policy Objectives

As the sustainable fishery industry development and nationwide fishery industry remain a key focus in fishery administration, we take quality, safety, recreation, environment conservancy and fishermen welfare as the objectives for the present time's fishery development; some of the tangible measures include,

1. To promote quality fishery for improving international competitiveness  
To actively participate regional fishery organizations in a move to attain a fishery country's responsibility, excel the deep sea fishing industry's competitive edge; to develop biotechnology, map out a marine biotech park, develop aquarium fish and aquatic seedlings, maritime cultivation net-box, automated indoor aquatic farming for refined fishery; to integrate the fishing industry database for great utilization, step up the function of fishery information service network for effective use of fishery information; to excel the quality of aquatic products that would poise to strength the fishery product's global market competitiveness.
2. To step up the safety of the fishing industry for better secure national equity  
To step up fishing vessel and crew seafaring safety training for improving their emergency response capability; to strengthen fishing vessel maritime distress reporting system for protecting the fishermen's seafaring safety; to induct quality aquaculture products' voluntary management system for stepping up a product accountability system, farming environment monitoring, and maintaining product sanitation and quality; to spearhead fishing boat operations to comply with international sanitation guidelines, i.e. Hazards Analysis and Critical Control Point, HACCP and Euro-



● 我國漁產品海外促銷－波士頓海產展  
Taiwan's fishery product overseas promotion - Boston Aquatic Product Exhibition



● 休閒漁業－花蓮賞鯨  
Recreational fishing industry - Whale watching off the coast of Hualien

## 肆、漁業管理措施

漁業政策之發展，有賴落實漁業管理與計畫推動，隨著社會環境變遷，漁業施政因應調整，目前所採取之漁業管理措施如下：

### 一、漁業資源養護與管理

為維護海洋資源永續利用與漁業利益，積極參與區域性漁業管理組織；簽訂政府間雙邊漁業合作協定，並協助民間與沿岸國簽訂漁業合作協議書，以維護我遠洋傳統作業漁場權益。

於我國沿近海域，劃設漁業資源保育區、人工魚礁區及海洋生態復育區，並訂定禁漁區、禁漁期等相關管理措施；推動休漁、減船政策，及加強外國漁船進入管理。

### 二、漁船及船員管理

為履行國際漁業規範，實施責任制漁業與觀察員計畫；加強漁船

pean Union, EU, etc.

### 3. To develop recreational fishing industry for excelling recreational quality

To reposition sea territorial utilization by promoting diverse use of the fishing ports for developing recreational fishing; to excel fishing community human resources by stepping up the overall community development for expanding local feature fishery eco-tour activities; to strengthen fishermen's training program for improving recreational fishery and the quality of fishing boat service.

### 4. To strengthen eco-friendly fishing industry for excelling a harmonized biodiversity

To deep-root coastal fishery resources by discharging artificially cultivated seedlings to form artificial fishing grounds; to adjust the industry structure by promoting fishing rotation and boat reduction plans; to reduce farming water usage by promoting aquatic farming with recycled water, selecting quality aquatic stock, and strengthening a harmonious aquaculture environment concept; to promote fishery know-how by staging fishery education/training for achieving a national conservation awareness.

### 5. To integrate fishery development for enhancing the fishermen's welfare

To promote fishing boat and crew insurance for protecting the lives and property of the operators; to step up the fishermen's mutual assistance working at sea by grapping the rescue timing, reducing the occurrence of maritime distress; to comply with WTO guidelines and fuel product market liberation by reviewing the fishery fuel subsidy measures.

## IV Fishery Industry's Administration Measures

The development of fishery policy do rely on enforcing fishery management and campaigning, and as the social environment continues to evolve and the current fishery management policies responding to changes, the measures we adopt includes:

### 1. Fishery resources maintenance and management

To actively participate regional fishery organizations in search of maintaining a sustainable use of the maritime resources and the fishery industry's equity; to enter bilateral government fishery collaboration agreements and assist the private sector to enter fishery collaboration agreement with coastal countries for maintaining Taiwan's equity in deep-sea fishing.

To delimit fishery resources preservation zone, artificial reef zone and marine biology rehabilitation zone in coastal areas, and to instigate relevant control measures of fishing banning zone, fishing banning periods; to promote fishing rotation, fishing vessel reduction policies, and to step up management on the entry of foreign fishing vessels.

### 2. Fishing vessel and crew management

To induct a responsibility fishery scheme and observer plan for complying with international fishery guidelines; to enhancing fishing monitoring and foreign fishing base management; to amend

作業監控與國外漁業基地管理；修訂法規，避免國人涉入IUU漁業活動；推動漁船汰建制度，實施漁船收購計畫；為補充勞動力不足，雇用大陸船員，並採取「境外僱用作業」及「過境待業暫置」之管理機制。

### 三、漁業權漁業管理

為使海域多元利用，針對海域生態環境與發展現況，完成台灣沿岸海域專用漁業權規劃；未來漁業權海域之經營管理，將由漁業權人依據事業計畫書與入漁規章，落實互利互榮的海域永續經營責任。對於沿岸海域開發，致影響專用漁業權經營者，研訂建立公平合理之漁業權補償機制。

### 四、養殖漁業管理

為符合產業發展經濟規模，對於適合水產養殖地區，規劃設置養殖漁業生產區，加強公共設施改善與產銷輔導，並協助地方機關訂定陸上魚塭養殖漁業登記及管理規則；為提升養殖漁業生產技術，研發水產生物優良種苗繁殖技術，並進行辦理水產飼料檢驗，及養殖管理與用藥安全教育講習；為提升養殖經營管理層次，推動優良養殖場認證制度，建立養殖漁業新標準。

### 五、漁業安全巡護

為維護公海漁船作業安全與秩序，積極參與行政院海岸巡防署遠洋漁業巡護工作，除派遣巡邏員隨船出海外，並執行海上急難救助與核發漁船作業證明書；沿近海域作業漁船，由本署「漁建貳號」巡護船負責執行巡護任務，另

and append legal provisions to prevent our people from involving in IUU fishing activities; to promote the fishing vessel retirement building plan; to adopt offshore hiring and transit interim placement management mechanism for hiring mainland crewmen for replenishing labor shortage.

### 3. Fishing rights and fishing industry administration

To conclude the development of coastal exclusive fishing rights around Taiwan in search of a diverse use, taking into the maritime ecological environment and the current state of development; to instigate the operating management of future fishery territorial water by rightful fishery licensee in conjunction to the enterprise proposal and fishery joining regulations for enforcing a mutually beneficial and prosperous maritime territory's sustainable management approach; to study and draft a fair, rational fishery rights compensation mechanism for those in coastal sea territorial development that might hinder the operators with rightful fishing license.

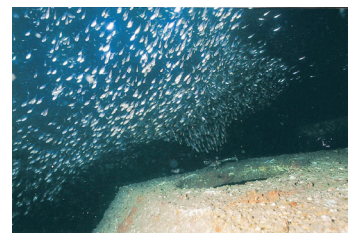
### 4. Aquaculture industry administration

To develop aquatic farming production zone at ideal aquatic farming areas for excelling the industry in developing an economic scale by stepping up public infrastructure improvement and production/marketing development, and to facilitate local agencies instill land fish pond farming fishery registration and management rules; to research and develop quality aquatic seedling reproduction techniques for excelling the marine farming industry's production techniques, and to instigate marine farming management and safe chemical dispensing educational workshops; to promote fine marine farming site certification system for excelling the sophistication of marine farming operations in a move to instill new yardstick for the marine farming industry.

### 5. Fishery security escorting

To actively participate high sea fishery escort operations in collabo-

● 漁船作業雇用大陸及外籍船員 - 鮪延繩釣  
Fishing boats hiring mainland and foreign crew - Tuna fishing using fly bate



● 漁業資源培育 - 人工魚礁區  
Fishery resources cultivation - artificial marine reef zone



● 水產品質衛生安全檢驗  
Aquatic product's quality and sanitation inspection



依據海岸巡防法、漁業法及兩岸人民關係條例，協調行政院海岸巡防署取締漁船非法捕魚及驅離及查扣大陸漁船越界捕魚。

#### 六、水產貿易管理

為因應國際保育組織管理規範，針對黑鮪、劍旗魚、大目鮪及南方黑鮪實施漁業證明書與進口同意書之核發等貿易管理措施，以掌握鮪旗魚類漁獲及貿易資訊；另依「野生動物保育法」規定，進行水產動物活體輸入之審核機制。

#### 七、水產衛生安全管理

為提昇養殖水產品品質，辦理水產品上市前檢驗及養殖環境監測計畫，設立屏東科技大學等 11 處水產檢驗服務中心，並輔導該中心取得中華民國實驗室認證體系 (CNLA) 認證，強化檢驗能力之公信力；輔導漁會 (協)、合作社 (場) 所屬魚貨包裝處理場及加工廠，建立良好衛生作業規範及衛生安全管制系統 (HACCP)，於重要魚貨批發市場辦理生鮮水產品衛生檢測工作，推動漁產品可追蹤之生產履歷制度，以提昇產業品質，維護消費者權益。

#### 伍、結語

漁業多年來受經濟發展、社會環境變遷與國際保育意識抬頭的影響，發展受到限制，而「優質漁業」與「安全漁業」是漁業目前施政要務，期許在「永續漁業」與「全民漁業」的施政主軸下，實現「永續漁業、富麗漁村、活力漁民」的總體目標，使台灣漁業成為全民共同願景的優質產業。

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rating with the Coast Guard Administration Executive Yuan to maintain the safety and order of deep sea fishing vessels, by dispatching inspection staff to set sail along the ship for carrying out emergency maritime rescue and issuing fishing boat operating licenses; to dispatch "Yu Chien #2" fishery escorting ship in carrying out duties, and to coordinate with Coast Guard Administration Executive Yuan in cracking down illegal fishing, and expelling, impounding mainland fishing vessels involving in trespassed fishing in accordance with the Coast Guard Act, the Fisheries Act, and Act Governing Relations Between Peoples of the Taiwan Area and the Mainland area.

#### 6. Aquatic product trading administration

To collect tuna and swordfish fishery catch and trading information for adopting the trade administration measures of fishery certification and the issuance of importation clearance form on blue-fin tuna, swordfish, big-eyed tuna and southern blue-fin tuna; to instigate an aquatic live animal importation review mechanism in compliance with Implementing Regulations of the Wildlife Conservation Law.

#### 7. Aquatic product sanitation and safety management

To build up aquatic product check before marketing and aquaculture environment monitoring plan to excel the quality of marine farmed products by launching 11 aquatic inspection service centers at Pingtung Technical University among others, and to spearhead the centers to acquire CNLA certification to strength their credibility in inspection; to spearhead the fishery packing sites and processing plants operated by the fishermen's association, cooperatives and shops by instilling fine sanitation operating guideline and Hazards Analysis and Critical Control Point System (HACCP) by conducting fresh product sanitation inspection at crucial fishery wholesale markets, promoting a fishery accountability production history system for excelling the industry quality and safeguarding consumers equity.

#### V Recapitulations

Taiwan's fishery industry has been restricted by the recent years' economic development, social environment changes, and the awareness of international conservation. While quality fishery and safe fishery remain a crucial administration goal for the present time, it is anticipated that a sustainable fishery industry and nationwide fishery administration would help to attain an overall objective of creating a sustainable fishery industry, wealthy fishing community and revitalized fishermen, accelerating Taiwan's fishery industry to be a quality industry envisioned by its people.

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