



中華民國漁業簡介

Fisheries of the Republic of China



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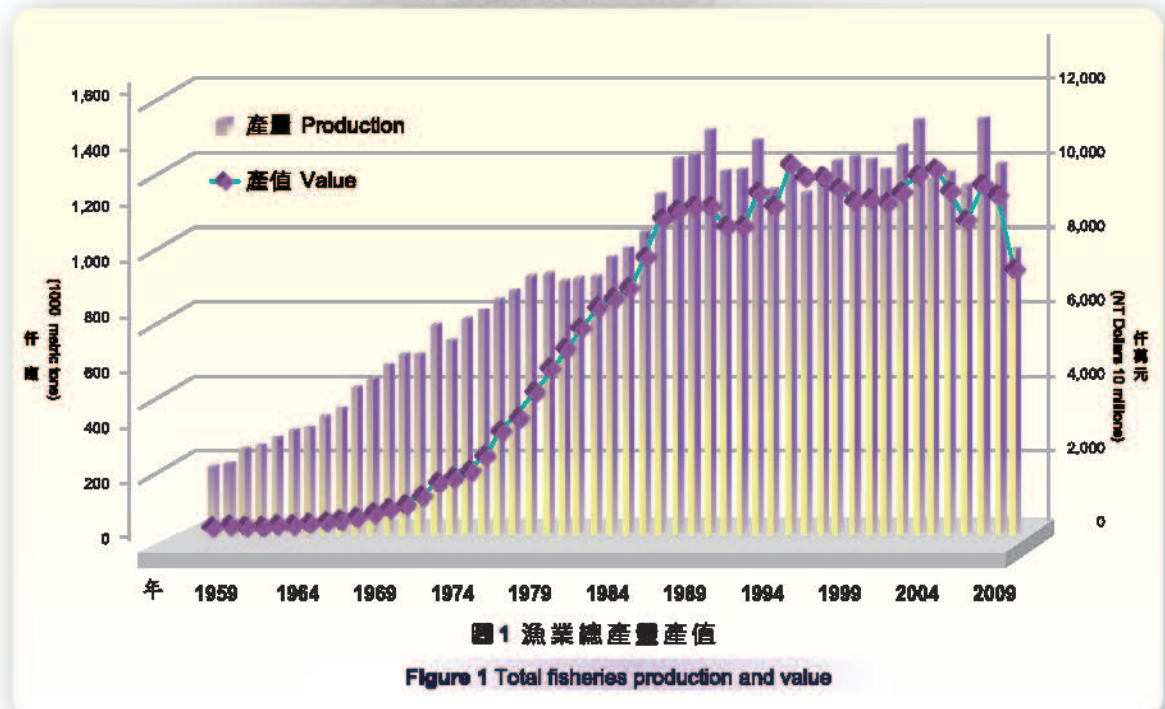
壹、前言

Foreword

臺灣四面環海，海洋漁業非常發達，近年平均產量約為130萬公噸，平均產值約為新台幣900億元，漁業生產者約13萬戶，從業人數約34萬人，對於周邊產業之發展、社會之穩定及糧食之供應層面上貢獻良多。我國漁業在政府積極輔導、學術及試驗研究單位開發及業者共同努力經營下，迅速發展，遠洋漁業位居世界6大公海捕魚國家之列，另水產養殖技術更是馳名中外，享有養殖王國美譽。



The sea surrounding Taiwan brings prosperity in marine fisheries to the country. In recent years, the average annual production of fisheries surpasses 1.3 million tons, with a value of approximately NT\$ 90 billion. In Taiwan, there are some 130 thousand fishermen households, with approximately 340 thousand people engaging in the industry. Fishery has contributed greatly to the development of peripheral industries, stability of economy, and assurance of food supply. The industry grew rapidly with the assistance and guidance provided by the government, research and development work carried out by academic and research institutions, and the diligence of the business sector, making Taiwan's distant water fisheries the top sixth in the world, and its aquaculture has won the reputable title of "Aquaculture Kingdom".



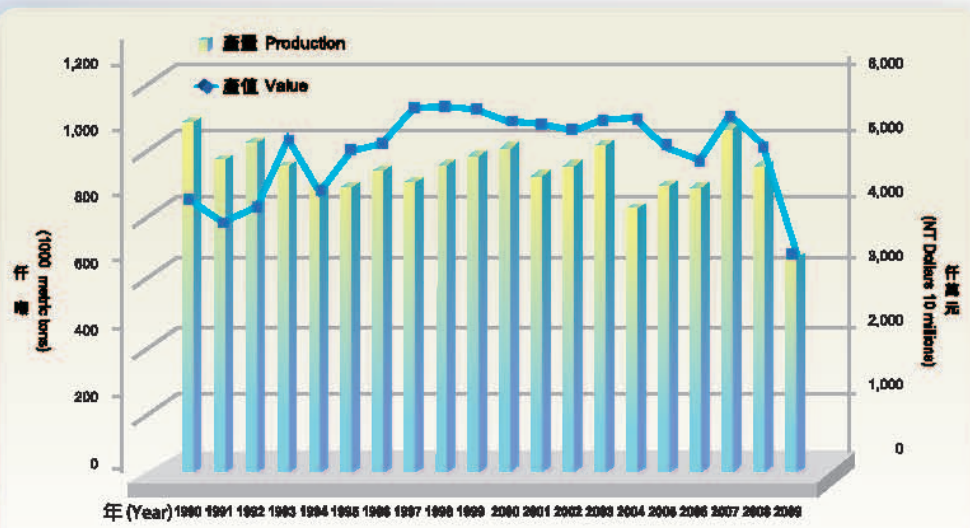


圖 2 遠洋漁業產量產值
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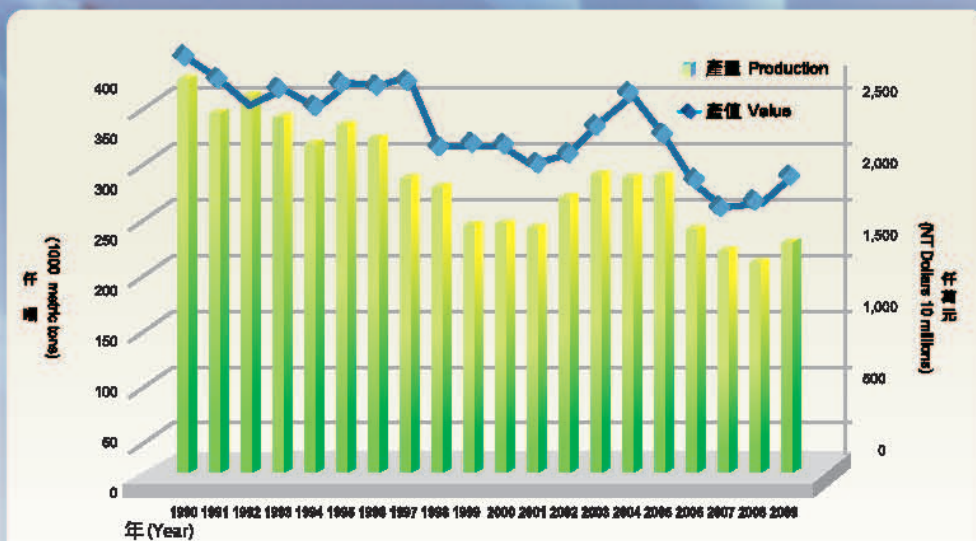


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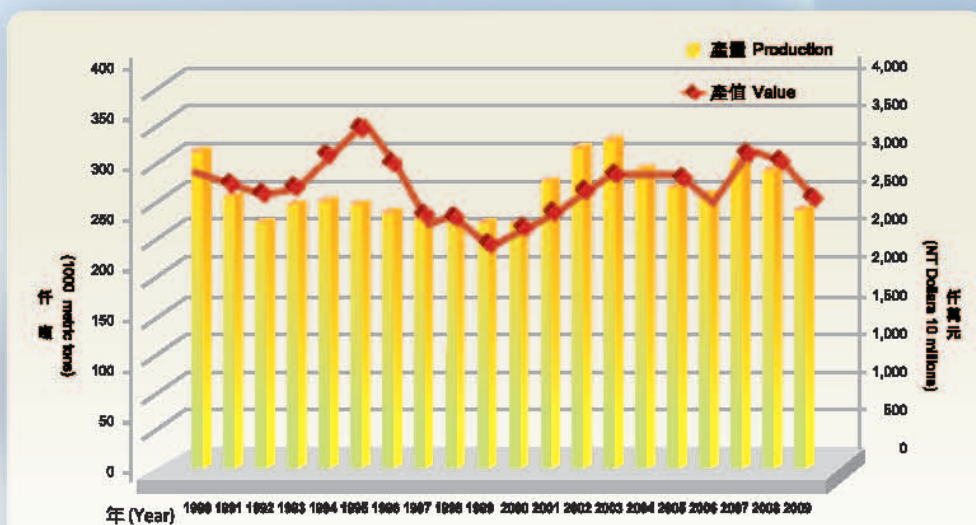


圖 4 養殖漁業產量產值
Figure 4 Aquaculture industry production and value

表 1 2009 年漁戶數、漁戶人口數及漁業從業人數

TABLE 1 Number of fishermen households, population of fishermen households and total persons employed in fisheries in 2009

	合計 Total	遠洋 Distant Water	近海 Offshore	沿岸 Coastal	海面養殖 Marine Culture	內陸漁撈 Inland Fishing	內陸養殖 Inland Aquaculture
漁戶數 Number of fishermen households	132,544	5,367	25,921	61,332	6,129	4,170	29,625
漁戶人口數 Population of Fishermen Households	407,566	20,034	76,825	190,008	24,001	7,239	89,459
漁業從業人數 Total Persons Employed In Fisheries	340,938	16,287	66,901	158,541	31,563	7,185	60,461

在面臨沿海國實行200哩專屬經濟海域、公海資源共管及國內水土資源有限情況下，政府已加強各項因應措施，並擬定健康安全、卓越科技、樂活休閒及永續經營為施政目標，以調整產業競爭力，增進漁民福祉，維護臺灣漁業永續發展。

行政院農業委員會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。

The industry has faced such challenges as the exercising of the 200-mile Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) by coastal countries, sharing of high seas marine resources, and limited land and water resources within the country. In coping with such challenges, the government has enhanced various measures and policies, with the objective of promoting healthy and safety seafood, development of outstanding technologies, creation of "lohas" recreation for the public, and sustainability of fisheries development, so as to restructure the competitiveness of the industry, enhance the well-beings of the fishermen and ensure sustainable development of Taiwan's fishery.

The Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan, is the central policy making body for fisheries, under which there is established the Fisheries Agency which is the highest policy implementing body, responsible for the planning, promotion, and enforcement of all aspects of fisheries policies. Fisheries divisions are established in the local governments, responsible for the fisheries administration, management and extensions at the local level.



圖5 中華民國漁業行政機關

Figure 5 Fisheries Authorities in Taiwan (ROC)



圖6 漁業研究機關

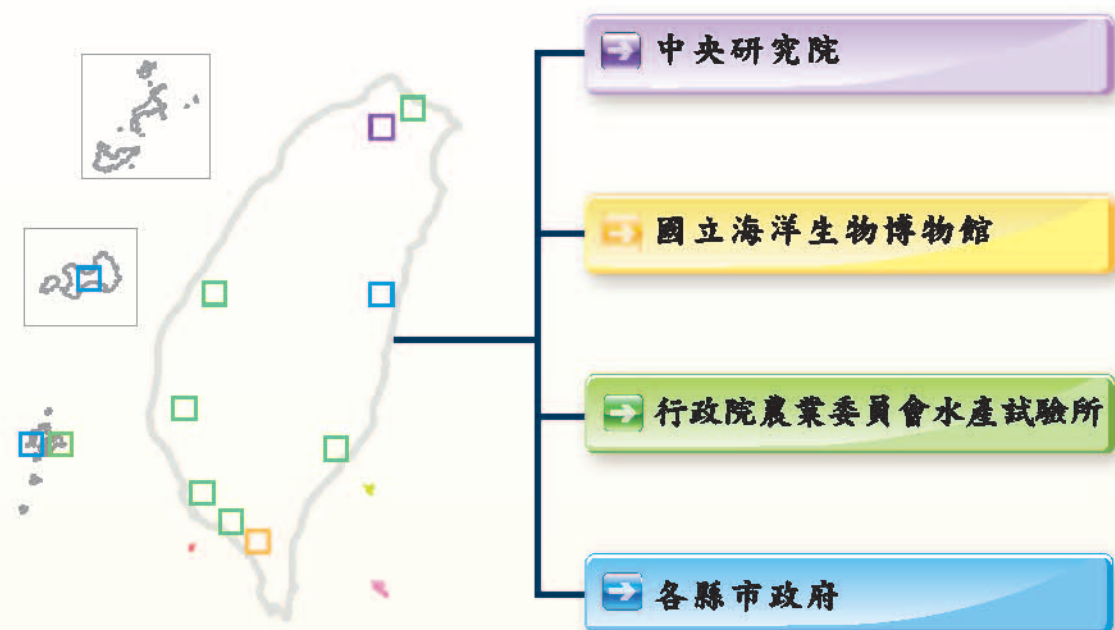


Figure 6 Fisheries research institutions

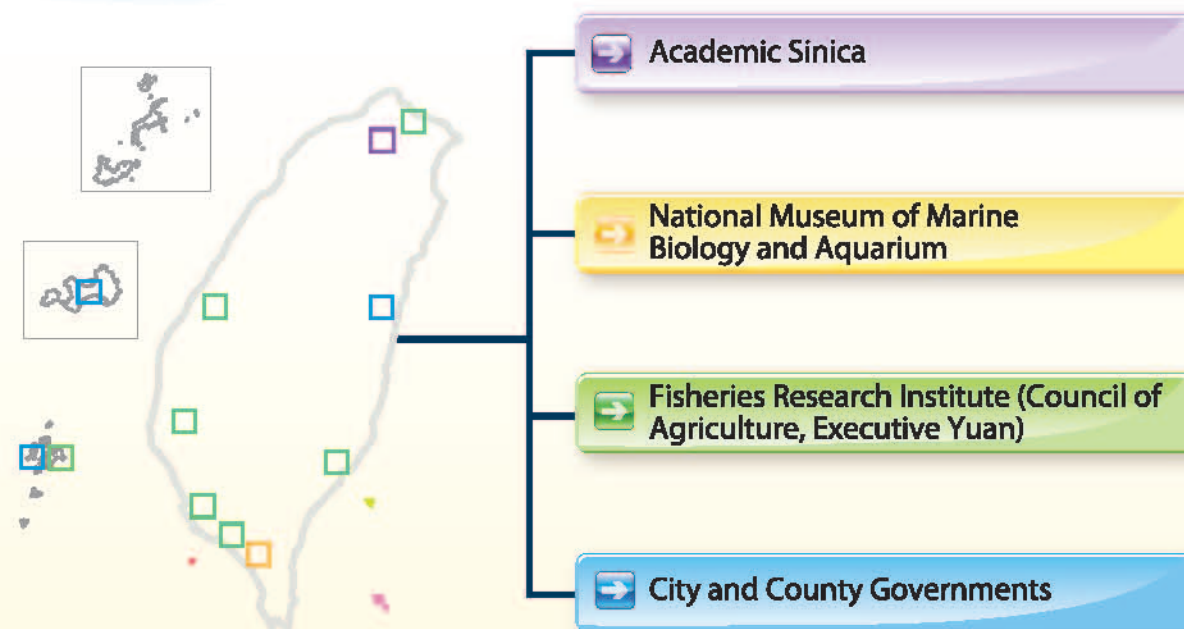


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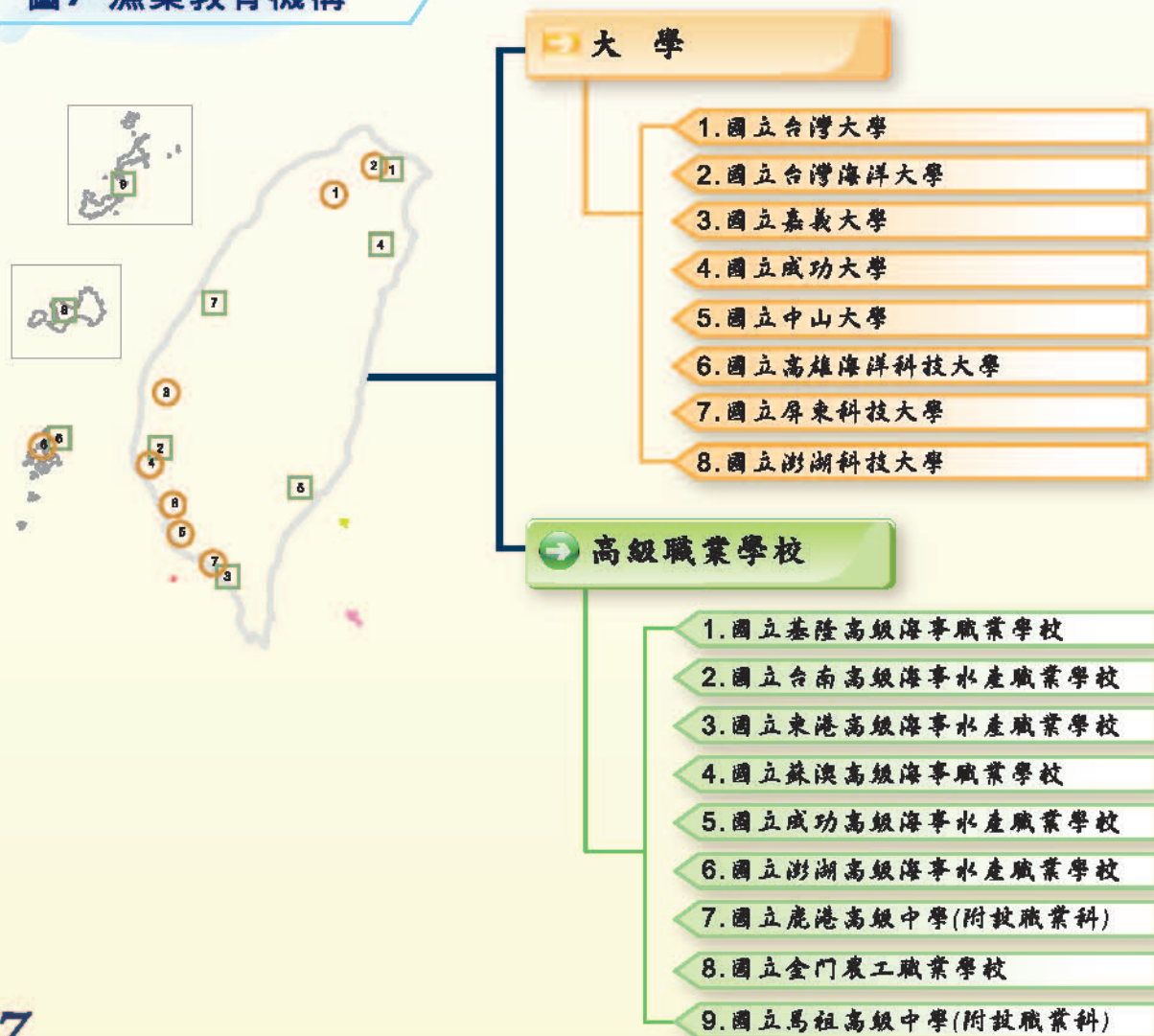


Figure 7 Fisheries education institutions

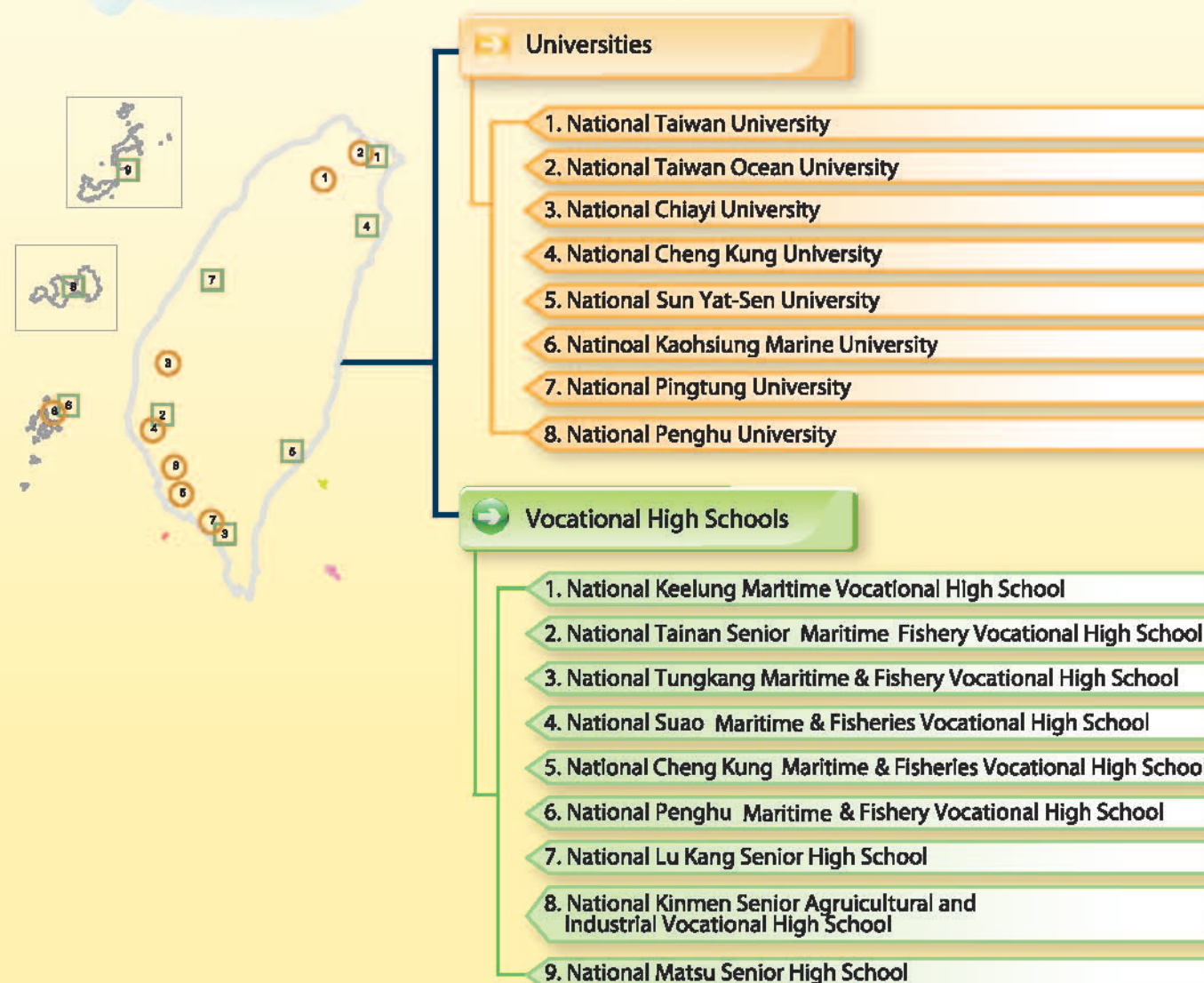


圖8 全國漁會分佈(1個省漁會、39個區漁會)

Figure 8 Distribution of Taiwan fishermen's associations (Including one provincial fishermen's association and thirty-nine district fishermen's associations)



貳、漁業施政與輔導措施

Policy Implementation and Assistance Measures for the Fishery

一、推動健康漁業，保障消費者權益

1. Promotion of healthy fishery for the protection of consumers' rights

1.積極推動優質水產品生產體系
輔導水產品加工廠辦理CAS優良水產品標章驗證制度及導入食品安全管制系統(HACCP)，並落實執行產品驗證及查核制度，以建立水產品安全產銷體系。

1.1 Promotion of premium quality seafood production systems

Assistance has been provided to seafood processing plants for the application of the label of excellent agricultural product certification (Certified Agricultural Standard, CAS), and introduction of the system of Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) in seafood processing. In addition, the implementation of product certification and inspection mechanism has been reinforced for the building of a product traceability system on seafood.

2.建構優質養殖水產品管理制度
為提昇養殖水產品品質及符合世界衛生安全要求之潮流，積極輔導養殖場提昇自主經營管理層次，推動養殖場產銷履歷制度，強化產業競爭力，生產優質、衛生安全水產品。

1.2 Establishment of an excellent aquaculture product management system

To improve the quality of Taiwan's aquaculture products, in meeting with international health and hygiene standards, assistance has been provided to aquaculture farms in encouraging them to upgrade the level of their management in the promotion of product traceability system, and strengthening their competitiveness, in producing premium quality and good hygiene standards products.

3.水產品品質監控
藉由水產品養殖生產端導入源頭管制、自主管理及產品責任等層面控管理念，提昇水產品品質衛生，保護消費者食用安全。

1.3 Control of the quality of fishery products

By introducing such concepts as controls at farm level, self-driven management, and product liability, sanitary standards and quality of aquaculture products can be improved to ensure food safety for consumers.

二、打造卓越漁業，落實生物科技研發

1. 調整養殖漁業產業結構

在兼顧環境保護與漁業發展前提下，調整養殖漁業產業結構，建構海水養殖生產環境，持續改善養殖漁業生產區海水供排水設施，並辦理養殖漁業生產區淡、海水統籌供應系統規劃與設置，提供專區養殖所需海水資源，創造優質養殖生產環境。

2. 科技研發應用

利用高科技繁殖技術發展高價值的養殖魚種，如觀賞魚及石斑魚產業，開發優質水產種苗及水產加工技術，另透過產業、官方及學研機構合作機制，加速漁業科技研發成果商品化，並落實產業應用與發展，以提高產業競爭力，打造科技卓越漁業。

2. Building of a fishery of excellence and carrying out research and development in bio-technologies

2.1 Restructuring of aquaculture

The structure of the aquaculture industry has been adjusted, taking into account protection of environment as well as its sustainable development. Measures taken include development of suitable production environments for marine culture, improvement of seawater supply and drainage systems for aquaculture, planning and establishment of centralized freshwater and seawater supply systems for aquaculture areas, for the provision of required seawater resources in order to create a better environment for the industry.

2.2 Development and commercialization of technologies

Advanced propagation and aquaculture technologies have been applied to fish farming in developing such high-end species as ornamental fish and grouper. Fish seeds of excellent quality and fishery product processing techniques have been developed, and through the cooperation between the industry, and public sector and research institutes, commercialization of the research result has been promoted to make use of technologies in fisheries development, whereby increasing industry competitiveness and building of a fishery of excellence.

三、發展樂活漁業，活絡休閒旅遊市場

1. 推動生態旅遊

輔導漁業轉型經營朝向休閒、體驗、教育、服務型態發展，並辦理解說志工、導覽員培訓，建立優秀之種子人員，提升漁遊服務品質，及結合地方特色之產業文化活動，促進休閒漁業增值發展，並規劃30條各具地方特色的漁村生活體驗及漁業文化導覽等休閒遊程，提供國人優質休閒漁業遊程，營造漁村社區新形象。

2. 漁港多元化經營

為提昇養殖水產品品質及符合世界衛生安全要求之潮流，積極輔導養殖場提昇自主經營管理層次，推動養殖場產銷履歷制度，強化產業競爭力，生產優質、衛生安全水產品。

3. 金鑽水產

創新加工及冷凍保鮮技術，開發頂級水產品精品市場，另推廣建構水產精品特色，拓展行銷通路，建立穩定供應鏈體系，提昇水產精品層次。

3. Development of a "lohas" fishery and revitalization of the leisure and tourism market

3.1 Promotion of ecotourism

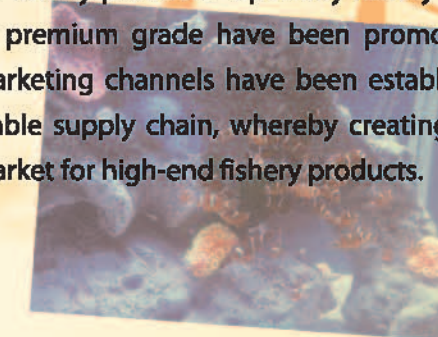
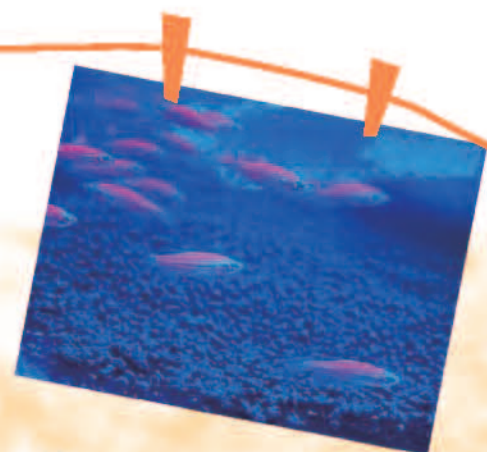
Assistance has been provided to fishermen to shift their focus toward the development of recreational, self experiencing, educational and services oriented fishery. Courses for the training interpretation volunteers and tour guides have been conducted to build core members for improving the quality of fisheries tourism. Integration of cultural activities of local specialties has been promoted to develop value-added recreational fishery. In addition, 30 tour itineraries with local specialties, experiencing of a fishing villages, and guided fishery culture were planned, with the view of providing the public with excellent fisheries tourism thus creating a fresh image for the fishing communities.

3.2 Multi-functional fishing harbors

The functions of fishing harbors have been diversified to accommodate tourism, with mooring space for yachts and areas for angling, allowing the public to have a wider range of recreational options. In addition, the aesthetic aspect of harbor areas has been improved by carrying out greening and beautifying projects in order to make fishing harbors preferred locations of choice tourism and recreational activities with multi-faceted development.

3.3 Development of high-end fishery products

Innovative processing and freezing techniques have been developed to create high-end market for fishery products. Specialty fishery products of premium grade have been promoted, and marketing channels have been established for stable supply chain, whereby creating a niche market for high-end fishery products.



四、落實永續漁業，養護海洋資源

1. 漁港疏浚

定期辦理全國漁港航道及港區疏浚工程，活化漁港機能及環境改善，解決漁民出海困境，並打造兼具休閒型態之現代化永續漁業。

2. 遠洋漁業永續經營

持續推動遠洋漁業永續方案，落實國際責任制漁業管理；加強政府間組織多邊合作，以確保公海漁業資源永續利用，在兼顧產業經濟效益與海洋生態保育原則下，維護我國國際漁業地位及漁民作業權益。

3. 沿近海漁船動態管理

為善盡國際漁業管理制度要求及國內漁政管理、維護沿近海漁業資源之需要，運用漁船監控系統VMS (Vessel Monitoring System) 進行即時漁船海上航行動向掌控，有效提升漁船出海後之動態管理能量。



4. Promotion of sustainable fisheries and conservation of marine resources

4.1 Harbor dredging

Regular dredging operations have been carried out on harbor passages and in bay areas throughout the country, for restoration of the functions and environment of harbors, to enable smooth navigation of fishing boats entering and leaving the harbors, while creating modernized sustainable fisheries that fulfill both functional and recreational purposes.

4.2 Promotion of sustainable fishing operations in distant water fishery

The Program to Ensure Sustainable Distant Water Fisheries will continue, with sound implementation of responsible fisheries management as envisaged in international fisheries instruments. The work on multilateral collaborations with other governments will continue to ensure the sustainable use of high seas fisheries resources, in ensuring the economic benefit of the industry and the conservation of the marine ecosystem while protecting Taiwan's international status and fishing right of fishermen.

4.3 Dynamic management of coastal and offshore fishing vessels

In order to fulfill the requirements of both international fisheries management and domestic fisheries governance, and the need to conserve the coastal and offshore fisheries resources, a VMS (Vessel Monitoring System) has been established to closely monitor the activities of vessels at sea on a near-real time basis, whereby effectively improving the dynamic management of fishing vessels.

4. 實施減船措施

為合理使用漁業資源、配合全球漁撈能力削減及因應加入WTO對沿近海漁業所造成之衝擊，調整漁業經營結構及規模，辦理漁船收購，促進沿近海漁業永續發展。

5. 獎勵休漁計畫

實施獎勵休漁措施，降低漁獲努力量，紓解資源壓力，落實漁業資源保護工作，確保漁業資源永續利用。

6. 特定沿近海漁業管制制度

推動珊瑚、飛魚卵、魷魚等特定漁業進行監控管制偵查，進行海上登臨檢查、觀察員隨漁船觀察監控、岸上查報員清點漁船漁獲及查核漁撈日誌等工作，以落實沿近海漁業管理，另擴大人工魚礁維護管理工作，以落實漁業資源養護及永續經營目標。



4.4 Implementation of vessels reduction program

To achieve rational utilization of fisheries resources, to meet the global trend of reduction of fishing capacity, and to minimize the impact on coastal and offshore fisheries resulting from Taiwan's accession to the WTO, vessel buyback programs were implemented for adjusting the structure and scale of coastal and offshore fisheries to ensure their sustainability.

4.5 Encouragement of fishing layoff

Measures on encouragement of fishing layoff were carried out to reduce fishing efforts so as to relief the pressure on fisheries resources. The work on the conservation and protection of fisheries resources continues to ensure their sustainability.

4.6 Specific management system for coastal and offshore fisheries

On specific fisheries, such as the fisheries for precious coral, harvesting of flying fish roe and baby anchovy, in order to ensure sustainability of fisheries resources, more stringent monitoring, control and surveillance measures were conducted, coupling with boarding and inspection at sea and deployment of on board observers, physical inventory check at time of landing, and crosschecking of catch logbooks as supplementary measures. Furthermore, the work of maintenance and management of artificial reefs was expanded to achieve the objectives of conservation of fisheries resources and sustainable fishing operations.





五、加強漁船員訓練，保障生命安全

為提升我國漁船船員素質，防止漁船海難、海上喋血及違規被扣事件，除加強漁船船員海上基本安全課程訓練外，針對漁船幹部船員，強化其海上航行安全、操船、漁撈作業及輪機技術訓練，並加強領導統御技巧、國際海洋法規、漁業法令之認識，以培養漁民在漁船工作之緊急應變能力，保障漁民生命財產安全。

5. Intensive training of fishing crew ensure personal safety

In order to improve the competence of Taiwanese fishing crew, to prevent incidents of marine distress and violence at sea, and to minimize cases of vessel detention due to violation, apart from reinforcing basic safety training for fishermen, intensive trainings on safety navigation, vessel maneuvering, fishing operations, marine engineering and leadership skills, knowledge of international maritime laws and fishery regulations, were provided to cadre fishing crew, to improve their ability to handle emergent incidents for the protection of their life and property.



六、參與國際漁業組織，善盡國際責任

1. 為因應三大洋國際漁業組織加強其轄屬水域漁業資源之管理，近年來積極推動提昇我國參與三大洋區域或次區域國際漁業組織地位，派員參與各區域漁業組織重要多邊會議，及進行雙邊漁業諮商與合作會議，加強對外溝通與合作，以確保公海漁業資源永續利用，維護我國國際漁業地位及漁民作業權益，並善盡船旗國責任。

6. Participation in international fisheries organizations in fulfilling international obligations

6.1 Meeting with the trend of management of fisheries resources adopted by international fisheries management organizations, in recent years, apart from sending personnel to participate in the meetings of regional or subregional fisheries organizations for strengthening multilateral and bilateral cooperation, the government has been exerting efforts in seeking ways to improve the status of Taiwan's participation in the work of such organizations, in order to ensure the sustainability of high seas fisheries resources, and protect Taiwan's fishing interests and the fishing right of fishermen, while fulfilling Taiwan's duties as a flag state.

2. 目前我國參與或參與中組織，包括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)、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)、北太平洋溯河產卵魚類委員會(NPAFC)及籌組中的北太平洋漁業委員會(NPFC)。另亦參與聯合國糧農組織漁業委員會(FAO-COFI)、經濟合作發展組織漁業委員會(OECD-COFI)等國際漁業組織及世界貿易組織(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60場，核派約190人次。

6.2 The fisheries organizations, which Taiwan participates include the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC), the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC), the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT), the International Scientific Committee for Tuna and Tuna-like Species in the North Pacific (ISC), the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organization (SPRFMO) (in the process of its establishment), the North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission (NPAFC), and the North Pacific Fishery Commission (NPFC)(in the process of negotiation of the convention text). In addition, Taiwan has also been taking part in the meetings held by the Committee on Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO-COFI), the Committee on Fisheries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD-COFI), other international fisheries organizations, and the World Trade Organization (WTO). For the sake of improved management of fish stocks, the number of international fisheries conferences and meetings grew substantially in recent years, and every year 190 person/trips have been made in approximately 60 meetings.

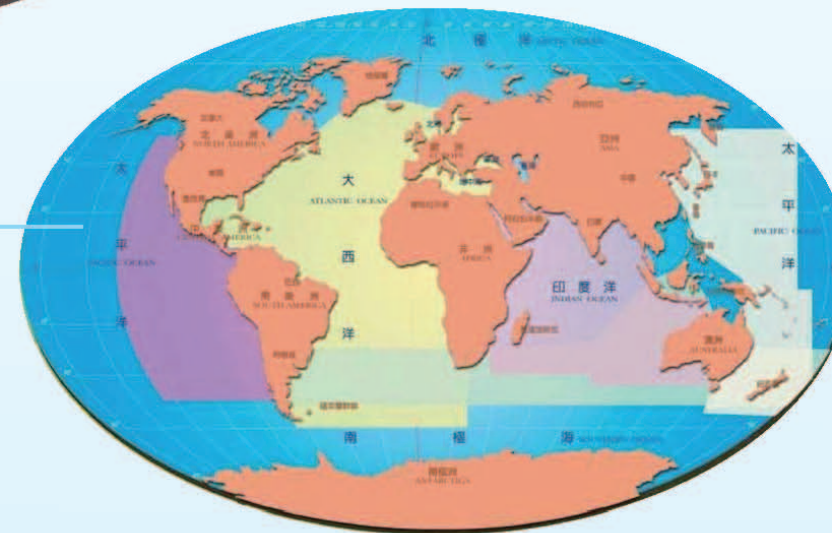


圖 9 國際漁業組織

Figure 9 International fisheries organization

參、結語

Conclusion

為永續漁業發展，將持續推動國際漁業合作事務，維持遵守國際規範之現代化遠洋漁船船隊；促進沿海生態環境保育及漁業資源永續利用；調整養殖漁業成為環境與生態和諧產業，實現「衛生安全的健康漁業」、「科技領先的卓越漁業」及「安適休閒的樂活漁業」的願景，以提高漁民收益，增進全民福祉為依歸。

The government of Taiwan will continue to put more efforts in promoting collaboration under the framework of international fisheries organizations to ensure the sustainable development of Taiwan's fisheries. A modernized distant water fishing fleet which will comply with international regulations will be maintained. Promotion of the conservation of the ecosystem in the coastal and offshore areas will continue, to ensure sustainable utilization of fisheries resources. Restructuring of the aquaculture industry will be undergoing to make the industry be in harmony with the environment and ecosystem. With such work, it is anticipated that the vision of "safety and healthy fishery", "technologically advanced fishery" and "leisure seeking 'lohas' fishery", will be realized, with the ultimate objective of improving the income of fishermen and the well-beings of the general public.

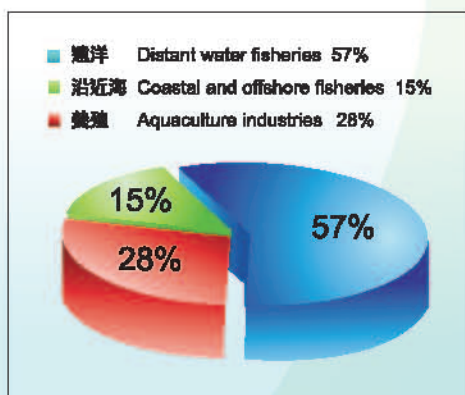


圖10 2009年三大漁業產量比例
Figure 10 Ratio of three fisheries productions in 2009

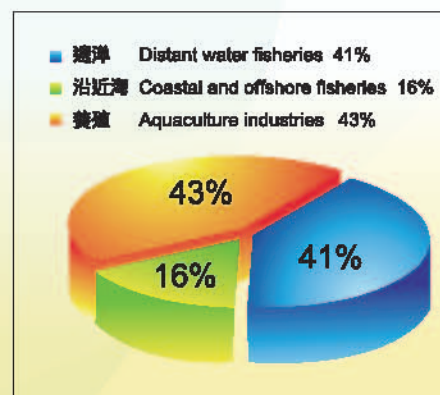


圖11 2009年三大漁業產值比例
Figure 11 Ratio of three fisheries values in 2009



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，主要漁法包括鯷鮪圍網、鮪延繩釣、秋刀魚火誘網、魷釣及拖網等，近年來年漁獲量約75-98萬公噸，約佔我國漁業總產量之60%，其中我國遠洋鮪漁業規模更為世界第一。我國遠洋漁船作業海域遍佈世界三大洋，其作業船數約有2,000多艘，每年透過雙邊漁業合作方式進入他國經濟海域內作業，目前我國漁船合計參與26國漁業合作。

為有效管理我國三大洋海域作業之遠洋漁船，並配合國際組織所通過之各項決議，以維護我國遠洋漁業之永續經營，近年來分別訂定或修正國內相關法規以為因應。同時，為實施有效的監控管理(MCS)，以推動漁船遵循相關規範，包括執行建立漁船白名單、漁獲證明文件制度、派遣觀察員、漁船監控系統(VMS)、公海巡護與登臨及港口國檢查措施(PSM)等，展現我國落實責任制漁業管理的決心。

1 Distant water fisheries

Distant water fishery refers to the fishing activities conducted in areas outside the 200-mile EEZ of the country. The main types of fishing method used include tuna purse seine, tuna long-line, torch light net for saury, squid jigging and otter trawl. The production in recent years has ranged between 750 and 980 thousand tons per annum, which accounts for approximately 60% of the total fisheries production. In terms of its scale, with a fleet of more than 2000 vessels, Taiwan's distant water tuna fishery can be considered as the largest in the world. Their fishing grounds cover all three major oceans of the world. Through bilateral fishing access agreements, tuna fishing vessels fish in the EEZ of more than 26 coastal countries.

To effectively manage the distant water fishing vessels operating in the major oceans, and in line with the measures adopted by international fisheries organizations, the government has formulated or amended relevant domestic rules and regulations with an aim to ensure the sustainability of Taiwan's distant water fishery. Meanwhile, to demonstrate Taiwan's determination to exercise responsible fisheries management, the government has adopted effective measures on monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) to promote compliance by fishing vessels. Measures in the MCS include establishment of list of fishing vessel authorized to fish, implementation of the statistical document scheme for export of tunas, establishment of onboard observers program, reporting of fishing activities through satellite-base vessel monitoring system (VMS), implementation of high seas boarding and inspection, and carrying out port inspections.

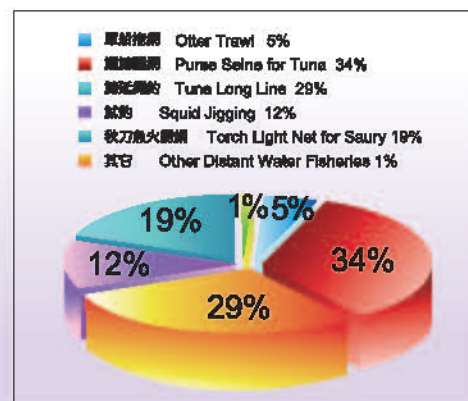


圖12 2009年遠洋漁業產量比例
Figure 12 Ratio of distant water fisheries productions in 2009

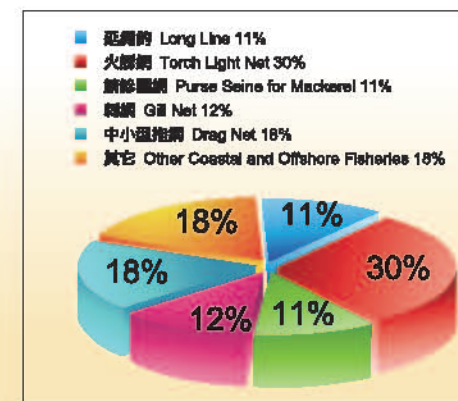


圖13 2009年沿海漁業產量比例
Figure 13 Ratio of coastal and offshore fisheries productions in 2009

二、沿海漁業

沿海漁業係指在我國內水、領海、專屬經濟海域內從事漁撈業者，主要漁業種類有火誘網、中小型拖網、刺網、延繩釣、鯖鮪圍網等，年產量約15-20萬公噸，產值約新台幣100-130億元。為促進沿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、休漁，劃設禁漁區、保育區，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，多元化發展沿海漁業。

2. Coastal and offshore fisheries

Coastal and offshore fisheries refer to those fishing activities conducted in Taiwan's internal waters, territorial sea and EEZ. The main types of fishing method used include torch light net, drag net, gill net, long line fishing, and purse seine for mackerel. The annual production in recent years ranges between 150 and 200 thousand tons, with a value of approximately NT\$ 10-13 billion. The policies and measures adopted for the management of these fisheries are based on the concepts of conservation of fisheries resources and maintenance of ecosystem, with focuses on vessels buyback program for reducing the fishing capacity, application of fishing layoff, establishment of closed areas and marine conservation areas for the protection of habitats. Other measures taken include restocking of fishery resources by releasing of hatchery-reared larvae, to improve the environment of fishing grounds. Furthermore, fishermen are encouraged to diversify their business activities to recreational fishing such as angling and whale and dolphin watching, thus giving the coastal and offshore fisheries a multi-faceted dimensional development.





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，養殖漁業主要分為淡水養殖、鹹水養殖及海面養殖三大類，生產總面積約4萬餘公頃，生產量介於25至30萬公噸，生產總值約新台幣300億元。養殖漁業持續以合理使用水土資源，提升產品品質衛生安全為目標，透過養殖專區發展及輔導海水養殖為主軸，另辦理養殖進排水設施整建及設置海水統籌供應系統等公共取用水設施，發展海上箱網養殖，並輔導養殖生產區結合休閒產業，促進多元化發展與經營。

3. Aquaculture Industries

Being situated in the sub-tropic, Taiwan is prosperous in aquaculture. With technologies and research in fish seed propagation and advanced aquaculture techniques, more than one hundred aquaculture species are being farmed in Taiwan. This industry is divided into three major categories: fresh water pond culture, brackish water pond culture and marine culture. In recent years, the total area for aquaculture is approximately 40 thousand hectares, with an annual production ranging between 250 to 300 thousand tons, and a value of approximately NT\$ 30 billion. It is the ongoing objective of the government in the aquaculture industry to seek rational utilization of the water and land resources, improvement of the quality and sanitary standards of products, development of specialized aquaculture areas and providing assistance to marine culture. In addition, assistance has been provided in the development of aquaculture infrastructure such as building of water supply and drainage system and seawater supply system, development of sea caging, as well as providing assistance to farmers in the integration of aquaculture zones with the recreational industry to achieve diversity in their operations.

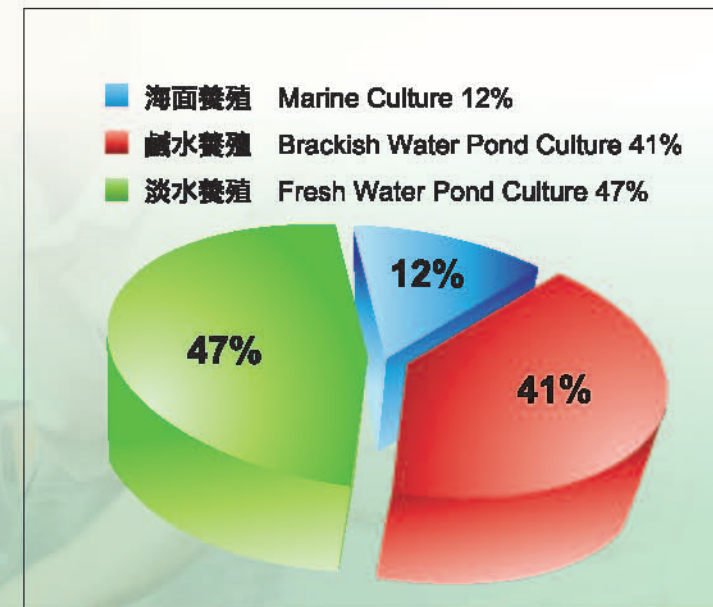


圖14 2009年養殖漁業產量比例

Figure 14 Ratio of aquaculture industries productions in 2009

