

FIP Progress meeting (TFA/FIP leads/[Ocean Outcomes](#))

Agenda & Meeting Recap

漁業改進計畫會議 & 會議記錄

(漁業署 / FIP Leads / [Ocean Outcomes](#))

2024/11/11 線上會議

2024 /11/11 10:30am~1140am at TFA Taipei Office (Online)

會議語言 (Language for meeting): 中文/英文
(Mandarin/English)

與會者 Attendees

單位 Organisations	名字/職稱 Names/Titles
台灣漁業署 Taiwan Fishery Agency	Lu Shao-Wei - Distant Water Fisheries Division Officer (Pacific Ocean) 技士 Chang Jia-Hao - Distant Water Fisheries Division Officer (Indian Ocean) 技士 Ma Yu-Qing - Distant Water Fisheries Division Assistant Officer 技佐 Zheng Yu-Lun - Distant Water Fisheries Division Assistant 助理 Hu Shao-Chun - Fisheries Manpower Division Foreign Manpower Section Section Chief 科長 Peng Hui-Min - Fisheries Manpower Division Foreign Manpower Section Senior Officer 技正
對外漁協 Overseas Fishery Development Council	Liu Wei-Yang - Deputy Team Leader 副組長
綜信水產有限公司 Fue Shin Fishery Ltd.	Ivy Hsiao - Assistant Manager 經理
台灣鮪延繩釣協會 Taiwan Tuna Longline Association	Ke-Chen Yang - Secretary General 秘書長 / Liu Zhong-Lun - Assistant Manager 經理
誠宏冷凍水產 Cheng-Hung Frozen Seafood	Hua-xia - Manager 經理
Ocean Outcomes (O2)	Jeremy Crawford - Asia Fisheries Director Ho-Tu Chiang - Asia Fishery Improvement Manager Kevin Lin - Taiwan Fishery Improvement Officer Ines Chung - Asia Fishery Improvement Coordinator

主題 & 會議記錄 Topic & Meeting Recap.

項目 Item	主題 Topic	時間 Time
會面 Greeting	Introduction	5 minutes
區域漁業組織相關政策RFMO Policy	<p>1. The development and adoption of harvest control rules and harvest strategies for EPO and WCPO YFT and BET, and BET and YFT in IO?</p> <p><u>OFDC Liu Wei-Yang:</u> 不論是PO或是IO, RFMO針對捕撈控制規則和捕撈策略都是公開的報告, 也都查詢的到, TFA的立場都是支持的, 但不是TFA說的算, 除了IO的YF的資源狀況不理想外, 其他都還在討論中。</p> <p><u>OFDC Liu Wei-Yang:</u> Whether it's the Pacific Ocean (PO) or the Indian Ocean (IO), the RFMOs' reports on harvest control rules and harvest strategies are all publicly accessible. The Taiwan Fisheries Agency (TFA) supports these efforts, but the final decisions are not solely within TFA's control. Apart from the less favorable stock status of Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna (YF), the other issues are still under discussion.</p> <p>2. WCPFC CMM 2023-01 allows for a 10% increase in Taiwan's longline catch limits for bigeye tuna, contingent on being able to demonstrate 10% observer coverage while catching the additional amount. Will TFA pursue this option?</p> <p><u>OFDC Liu Wei-Yang:</u> 目前2024年, 台灣這邊是提出增加1%的配額, 明年尚未決定, 將視觀察員的狀況決定, 雖然新僱用了100位人類觀察員, 但因為有三大洋要顧及, 會需要適當的人力調配。</p> <p><u>OFDC Liu Wei-Yang:</u> As of 2024, Taiwan has proposed a 1% increase in the quota. The decision for next year has yet to be made and will depend on the status of observer coverage. Although 100 new human observers have been hired, due to the need to monitor three major oceans, proper manpower allocation will be required.</p> <p><u>O2 Ho-Tu Chiang:</u> 目前業者已陸續增加EM的覆蓋率, 這部分TFA是否納入觀察員覆蓋率計算?</p> <p><u>O2 Ho-Tu Chiang:</u> The industry has already been increasing the coverage of Electronic Monitoring (EM). Will TFA include EM in the calculation of observer coverage?</p> <p><u>OFDC Liu Wei-Yang:</u> 目前不列入計算, 因EM這部分TFA希</p>	30 minutes

	<p>望是開發自己的EM技術，降低人力負擔，簡單說，有這個規劃，但目前發展中。</p> <p><u>OFDC Liu Wei-Yang:</u> Currently, EM is not included in the calculation. TFA aims to develop its own EM technology to reduce the burden on human resources. In short, there is a plan, but it is still under development.</p>	
<p>FIP 執行反饋 PO and IO FIP</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Does TFA harness the dumping issue of the Fishing Vessel? And TFA's effort to address related issues, such as Ghost Gear management at sea, document and/or logbook requirements. <p><u>OFDC Liu Wei-Yang:</u> 廢棄漁具TFA本來就有規範是不能丟棄，其他沿岸國也有規範，TFA也有將其納入法規，所以是一致的，沒有多也沒有少。</p> <p><u>OFDC Liu Wei-Yang:</u> Discarding fishing gear is already regulated by TFA; it is prohibited. Coastal states also have similar regulations in place, and TFA has incorporated this into its own legislation. The rules are consistent, neither more strict nor more lenient.</p> 2. Any marine waste or ghost gear databases or documents that TFA used to collect the information? <p><u>OFDC Liu Wei-Yang:</u> 目前只有SIOFA(南印度洋)規範捕撈管轄魚種的漁船要記錄遺失漁具並建立資料庫，其他都沒有要求，只要求不能丟棄，未要求紀錄。</p> <p><u>OFDC Liu Wei-Yang:</u> Currently, only SIOFA (Southern Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement) requires vessels targeting managed species to record lost fishing gear and establish a database. Other RFMOs do not have such requirements; they only mandate that fishing gear must not be discarded, without requiring records to be kept.</p> 3. Bait data is critical for P2 data collection. We saw that the industry was struggling to organize its bait data. <p><u>OFDC Liu Wei-Yang:</u> 魚餌的話除了觀察員會記錄在logbook外，漁船本身也需要紀錄，台灣船只要有取得遠洋漁業捕撈許可的都需要紀錄，照理說e-logbook都會有，TFA了解魚餌不能造成環境與資源的損害，TFA知道大部分使用的魚餌，但魚餌的來源並沒有明確的紀錄。比如說milkfish有良好紀錄，不需要做追蹤，大概都知道是台灣養殖的的虱目魚，但是秋刀/魷魚的部分雖然大部分都是台灣船抓的，就沒辦法確保所有來源都是來自一樣的地方，只能大概推估，目前餌料魚種沒有建立traceability的制度。</p> <p><u>OFDC Liu Wei-Yang:</u> In addition to the observer recording</p> 	<p>10 minutes</p>

bait usage in the logbook, the fishing vessel itself is also required to keep records. All Taiwanese vessels with a distant water fishing permit are required to document bait usage, and in theory, this should be recorded in the e-logbook. TFA understands the importance of ensuring that bait does not cause environmental or resource damage. While TFA is aware of the majority of bait species used, the source of the bait is not always clearly documented. For instance, milkfish has good traceability records, and it is generally understood to be farmed in Taiwan. However, for species like saury or squid, which are mostly caught by Taiwanese vessels, it is difficult to ensure all sources are the same; the origin can only be roughly estimated. Currently, there is no traceability system in place for bait species.

O2 Ho-Tu Chiang: 觀察員在船上紀錄是否有固定格式表格，用來追溯產地？

O2 Ho-Tu Chiang: Is there a standardized form that observers use on board to trace the origin of the bait?

OFDC Liu Wei-Yang: 目前只有紀錄魚餌的種類，追溯的部分可能只能靠船公司來做。

OFDC Liu Wei-Yang: Currently, only the type of bait is recorded. Traceability would likely have to be handled by the fishing companies themselves.

O2 Ho-Tu Chiang: 業者希望政府能提供漁業資料蒐集的範本，讓業者紀錄該記錄的資料，請問是否有計畫提供，另外政府對於漁業資料紀錄的蒐集是否有更進一步的要求？

O2 Ho-Tu Chiang: The industry hopes the government can provide a template for fishery data collection to help companies record the necessary information. Is there any plan to provide such a template? Additionally, does the government have any further requirements for collecting fishery data?

OFDC Liu Wei-Yang: 短期內沒有打算。

OFDC Liu Wei-Yang: There are no plans to do so in the short term.

4. Shark fin policy and its compliance status.

OFDC Liu Wei-Yang: 有關鯊魚鰭的規範與管理都在現有

的法規裡，關鍵是有沒有一套完整的MCS機制來控管，以目前台灣實施的機制來說，不論台籍船進入國內或海外的港口，都會有抽檢的機制監管，一般國外港口為5%，在派有TFA專員的港口是10%，返台的比例也是5%，針對太平洋專門捕撈鯊魚的漁船，覆蓋率會提高，任何違規都會被處分，對割鰭棄身或是鰭身比例不符的處分是相當嚴厲，受處分的案件都可查詢的到，TFA網站都有公告。

OFDC Liu Wei-Yang: Regulations and management of shark finning are covered under existing laws. The key issue is whether there is a comprehensive Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance (MCS) mechanism in place. With Taiwan's current system, there is an inspection mechanism regardless of whether Taiwanese vessels enter domestic or foreign ports. Typically, foreign ports conduct random inspections at a rate of 5%, while ports staffed with TFA officers conduct inspections at a 10% rate. The inspection rate for vessels returning to Taiwan is also 5%. For vessels targeting sharks in the Pacific Ocean, the coverage rate is higher. Any violations, including finning or discrepancies in fin-to-body ratios, are subject to severe penalties. Information on these cases is publicly accessible on the TFA website.

O2 Ho-Tu Chiang: 目前的處罰案件都是抽查發現的嗎？是否有其他管道？

O2 Ho-Tu Chiang: Are all the penalty cases discovered through random inspections? Are there any other channels for identifying violations?

OFDC Liu Wei-Yang: 主要都是抽查的，雖其他管道，但是都要有證據，但署內目前的作法是，只要執法都要有證據，目前做法就是港口抽查以及公海登檢。有民眾舉報，或觀察員看到，這個漁業署都需要去核實。

OFDC Liu Wei-Yang: Most violations are identified through random inspections. While there are other channels, evidence is required for any enforcement action. Currently, TFA's approach is that all enforcement must be evidence-based, with port inspections and high seas boarding checks being the primary methods. Reports from the public or observations made by on-board observers also require verification by TFA.

O2 Ho-Tu Chiang: 若人類觀察員的報告有紀錄，會有處罰

	<p>嗎?</p> <p><u>O2 Ho-Tu Chiang:</u> If a human observer's report documents a violation, would it lead to penalties?</p> <p><u>OFDC Liu Wei-Yang:</u> 人類觀察員報告只會啟動漁業署的調查, 並不會作為處罰的依據, 目前只有WCPO的觀察員具有雙重身分-科學觀察兼執法人員, 其他洋區都沒有, TFA的顧慮是觀察員本身的安危, 刑事案件都會公開相關報告, 被告(船主)可以提起訴願, 若TFA只能拿出觀察員報告當佐證, 這可能導致觀察員未來值勤時的人身危險。</p> <p><u>OFDC Liu Wei-Yang:</u> A human observer's report would only trigger an investigation by TFA; it is not used as a basis for direct penalties. Currently, only observers in the WCPO (Western and Central Pacific Ocean) have dual roles as both scientific and enforcement officers. In other ocean regions, this dual role does not exist. TFA's concern is the safety of the observers themselves. If a criminal case arises, relevant reports are made public, and the defendant (vessel owner) can file an appeal. If TFA were to rely solely on an observer's report as evidence, it could put the observer's safety at risk during future deployments.</p>	
<p>觀察員覆蓋率 Observer Coverage</p>	<p>1. The feedback of EM project that the National Taiwan Ocean University works with TFA.</p> <p><u>O2 Ho-Tu Chiang:</u> MSC3.1觀察員的要求提升到30%, TFA這邊是否有任何人類觀察員的提升配套?</p> <p><u>O2 Ho-Tu Chiang:</u> With the observer requirement in MSC 3.1 raised to 30%, does TFA have any plan to increase the number of human observers?</p> <p><u>OFDC Liu Wei-Yang:</u> TFA這邊的觀察員人數有限, 經費有限, 觀察員也不好找, 要達到30%覆蓋率是有困難, 目前在實務上有困難, MSC這種認證, 業者若想取得, 應由業者自行處理, TFA的工作主要是讓觀察員覆蓋率符合RFMO規定為主。先前提到WCPO大目鮪配額增加的問題, TFA在觀察員人力可配合的情況之下, 當然不反對增加。但TFA不可能為了FIP/MSC的要求去增加人類觀察員的覆蓋率。</p> <p><u>OFDC Liu Wei-Yang:</u> TFA currently faces limitations in both the number of observers and budget, and it's also challenging to recruit observers. Achieving a 30% coverage</p>	<p>30 minutes</p>

rate is difficult in practice. For MSC certification, if the industry wants to meet the requirements, they should handle it by themselves. TFA's primary responsibility is to ensure that observer coverage meets the RFMO requirements. Regarding the earlier mention of the increased bigeye tuna quota in the WCPO, TFA does not oppose increasing the quota if the available observer manpower can accommodate it. However, TFA cannot increase the coverage rate of human observers solely to meet the demands of FIP or MSC certification.

2. Any plan for generating EM pilot for different Oceans? Does TFA have any policy to support the industry to increase observer coverage, including human and electronic observer?

O2 Ho-Tu Chiang: 看來業者若需要增加觀察員，只能走安裝電子觀察員，目前在電子觀察員上除了跟海洋大學合作外，不知道TFA在未來對電子觀察員是有更進一步的規劃或任何政策的想法？

O2 Ho-Tu Chiang: It seems that if the industry needs to increase observer coverage, the only viable option is to install electronic monitoring (EM). Apart from the ongoing collaboration with the National Taiwan Ocean University, does TFA have any further plans or policy ideas for the future of EM?

OFDC Liu Wei-Yang: 政策是有，但目前沒定案，CCTV跟EM的性質很類似，只是安裝的位置不同。之後會研究如何將CCTV調整成EM的方向，目前缺乏的是甲板上漁獲/混獲的資料；關鍵還是在資料蒐集後的分析。

OFDC Liu Wei-Yang: There are policy discussions, but nothing has been finalized yet. CCTV and EM are quite similar in nature, with the main difference being the installation location. We are considering how to transition CCTV systems towards EM functionality. Currently, the main gap lies in the collection of data on catch/bycatch on the deck. The key challenge is the analysis of the data collected.

O2 Ho-Tu Chiang: 透過不同FSF/TTLA的船主合作EM專案，未來希望可以將CCTV改造成符合國內法規，O2也會配合TFA法規，主要目的也是協助業者取得FIP/MSC相關認證。TFA除了跟海大配合外，有其他的嗎？

O2 Ho-Tu Chiang: Through collaboration on EM projects with various FSF/TTLA vessel owners, we aim to modify

	<p>CCTV systems to comply with domestic regulations in the future. O2 is also prepared to align with TFA's regulations, with the primary goal of helping the industry obtain FIP/MSC-related certifications. Besides working with the National Taiwan Ocean University, is TFA collaborating with any other entities?</p> <p><u>OFDC Liu Wei-Yang:</u> 研究外包部分就是跟海大配合, 另外署內目前也有在進行一些政策研擬類的專案, 但不成熟, 無法說明。</p> <p><u>OFDC Liu Wei-Yang:</u> The outsourced research is mainly conducted in partnership with the National Taiwan Ocean University. Additionally, TFA is currently working on some policy-related projects internally, but they are still in the early stages and cannot be disclosed yet.</p>	
<p>漁業人權議題 Human right issues in fisheries</p>	<p>1. How is the Wi-Fi guideline?</p> <p><u>OFDC Liu Wei-Yang:</u> 已要求利益相關者提供意見, 來研擬指導方針, 在未來完成後公告, 但該方案將不具拘束力, 因是台灣第一次做, 會不斷更新, 以滾動式調整來符合產業現況。</p> <p><u>OFDC Liu Wei-Yang:</u> We have asked stakeholders for their input to draft a set of guidelines, which will be published once finalized. However, this guideline will not be legally binding since it is the first time Taiwan is implementing such a measure. The guidelines will be continuously updated and adjusted in a rolling manner to align with the current state of the industry.</p> <p><u>O2 Ho-Tu Chiang:</u> 鼓勵參加FIP的船主採用指引, 但該指引是否有強制力?</p> <p><u>O2 Ho-Tu Chiang:</u> We encourage vessel owners participating in the FIP to adopt the guidelines. Will the guidelines be mandatory?</p> <p><u>OFDC Liu Wei-Yang:</u> 分兩個部分, 若是有拿取政府補助就會有約束力, 雖不到裁罰程度, 但就拿不到補助, 反之則沒有; 不論在國外還是國內港口, 署內也會派人去核實, 藉由勞動檢查的船員訪談來檢驗。</p> <p><u>OFDC Liu Wei-Yang:</u> It depends on two factors. If vessel owners receive government subsidies, the guidelines will be binding, although not to the extent of legal penalties—non-compliance would result in ineligibility for subsidies. Otherwise, there are no mandatory</p>	<p>25 minutes</p>

requirements. Regardless of whether vessels are in foreign or domestic ports, TFA will conduct verification through crew interviews during labor inspections.

2. Grievance Mechanism, besides 1955 and email, what channel does TFA offer for the crew who has Wi-Fi?

OFDC Liu Wei-Yang: 除了1955外, TFA有另外有一個[外籍船員互動平台](#), 可以在上面進行申訴, 有各種船員母語; 另外還有LINE的[@移點通](#); 另外WIFI也可對外聯繫, 船員可自由聯繫NGO, 像是FOSPI, TFA也有SOP來立案調查。

OFDC Liu Wei-Yang: Aside from the 1955 hotline, TFA has established an additional [platform](#) for foreign crew members to file complaints, available in various native languages. There is also a "[LINE platform](#)", and Wi-Fi on vessels allows crew to contact external NGOs freely, such as FOSPI. TFA has a standard operating procedure (SOP) in place for filing and investigating cases.

O2 Ho-Tu Chiang: 在Wi-Fi導入後, 可否簡單說明TFA的立案調查的流程?

O2 Ho-Tu Chiang: After the introduction of Wi-Fi, can you briefly explain TFA's case investigation process?

OFDC Liu Wei-Yang: 申訴平台&立案調查的大致流程, 若有疑似違規, 署內會有專案小組進行調查(調查資料/聯繫船員/同航次船員(若找不到該船員)/若已返鄉(也有管道聯繫, 主要是fact-check, 但若是涉及刑事案件(人口販運), 即移交相關單位處置。

OFDC Liu Wei-Yang: The general process for the complaint platform and case investigations includes forming a special task force to investigate any suspected violations. This involves collecting information, contacting the crew, or, if the crew member cannot be reached, interviewing other crew members from the same trip. If the crew member has already returned home, there are additional channels for contact, mainly for fact-checking. However, if the case involves criminal matters, such as human trafficking, it will be handed over to the appropriate authorities.

O2 Ho-Tu Chiang: 目前最大的爭議點 - 聘僱機制是否有任

何指導?

O2 Ho-Tu Chiang: One of the main contentious issues currently is the employment mechanism. Is there any guidance on this?

OFDC Liu Wei-Yang: 目前的聘僱機制下, TFA對於台灣勞務是可以規範, 故漁工的權利不會受到損害, 但海外勞務TFA無法管轄, 目前只能要求國內勞務要求其海外勞務配合, 且需依法選擇合法登記的勞務。

OFDC Liu Wei-Yang: Under the current employment mechanism, TFA can regulate Taiwanese labor agents, ensuring that the rights of fishers are protected. However, TFA has no jurisdiction over foreign labor agents. The best we can do is require domestic labor agents to ensure that their foreign labor partners are compliant with legal requirements and select only legally registered agents.

O2 Ho-Tu Chiang: 國內捕撈業者因資金周轉困難, 無法發薪, TFA是否有做法?

O2 Ho-Tu Chiang: Some domestic fishing operators face cash flow difficulties and are unable to pay wages. Does TFA have any measures to address this?

OFDC Liu Wei-Yang: TFA無法直接介入捕撈業者的資金工作, 但目前TFA的立場是無法容忍, 只要發生相關案件並經提報, TFA的立場都會介入調查, 勞務的保證金會是最後一道防線, 用來支付船員薪資。

OFDC Liu Wei-Yang: TFA cannot directly intervene in the financial operations of fishing companies. However, our stance is clear: we will not tolerate unpaid wages. If such cases are reported, TFA will step in to investigate. The labor agents' deposit serves as the last line of defense to cover the wages of crew members.

O2 Ho-Tu Chiang: 針對勞務仲介的評鑑, 國內外的勞務如何進行? 是否有類似黑名單的機? 是否有篩選的機制?

O2 Ho-Tu Chiang: Regarding the evaluation of labor agents, how does TFA handle domestic and foreign labor agents? Is there a blacklist or a filtering mechanism?

OFDC Liu Wei-Yang: 國內勞務是每年評鑑一次, 分3個等級, 指標都有公告, 國內勞務都很清楚; 針對海外勞務, TFA無權介入, 唯曾有違法情事發生, TFA才會加入黑名單。

OFDC Liu Wei-Yang: Domestic labor agents undergo an annual evaluation and are ranked into three levels, with the evaluation criteria publicly announced. Domestic agents are well aware of these standards. As for foreign labor agents, TFA does not have direct oversight. However, if there are any violations reported, the offending agent may be placed on a blacklist.

