

海洋的廢棄漁網漁具政策

廢棄漁網漁具是一種嚴重的海洋污染源，它們不僅影響漁船的航行安全，也危害海洋生物的生命。廢棄漁網是指因各種原因而遺失或拋棄在海洋中的漁網，也稱為「鬼網」或「漂流網」。廢棄漁網不僅會造成海洋污染，還會對海洋生物造成威脅，因為它們會纏繞在魚類、海龜、鯨豚等動物身上，導致它們窒息、受傷或死亡。

為了減少廢棄漁網的危害，各國政府和國際組織都制定了一些相關政策和措施，例如：

- 《聯合國海洋法公約》規定，各國應採取一切必要措施，防止、減少和控制船舶、飛機、平台或其他人工設施向海洋排放的污染物，包括廢棄漁具。
- 《國際海事組織（IMO）海洋污染防治公約（MARPOL）》禁止向海洋排放所有形式的塑膠，包括合成纖維、塑膠袋和包裝物。
- 《聯合國食品及農業組織（FAO）負責任漁業行為準則》建議各國應盡可能回收和處理廢棄漁具，並鼓勵使用可生物降解或可回收的材料。
- 《聯合國可持續發展目標（SDGs）》第 14 項目標是保護和永續利用海洋和海洋資源，其中一個指標是到 2025 年，防止和顯著減少各種形式的海洋污染，特別是從陸地活動產生的污染。

廢棄漁網/漁具的回收和處理方式有以下幾種：

- 回收前，漁網/漁具的浮子、鉛線等，應於回收前拆除並妥善分類，提昇後端回收意願 <https://www.epa.gov.tw/Page/AE79907437CF9853>。
- 集中於漁港內廢漁網/漁具回收區，若漁港內無回收區者，建議可採定期或定量方式聯繫回收商回收。
- 透過水洗、破碎、熱處理、押出等程序，製造再生塑膠粒，尼龍可抽絲製成紡織紗，再製成相關紡織品，如：衣服、帽子、背包等。
- 廢棄漁具多屬塑膠類材質製成，因此可以回收，回收後可再製為塑膠二次料，用途廣泛。建議漁民在漁網不堪使用後，先初步清洗以去除漁網上之有機

物及鹽份，可減少處理上之困難。

避免產生廢棄漁網漁具的方法有以下幾種：

- 增加漁具的標示和追蹤，以減少遺失或拋棄的可能性。例如，可以在漁具上安裝反光、發光或發聲的裝置，或是使用衛星定位系統（GPS）等技術
- 加強漁具的管理和回收，以減少廢棄或遺忘的情況。例如，可以建立漁具登記制度，規定漁民必須記錄使用和回收的數量和位置，或是設置漁具暫存區，鼓勵漁民將不再使用的漁具進港之後送至回收點
<https://www.agriharvest.tw/archives/49782>。
- 採用可生物降解或可回收的材料製作漁具，以減少對海洋環境的影響。例如，可以使用玉米澱粉、木質纖維、蝦殼等天然材料來替代塑膠等人造材料。
- 加強海洋清潔和教育活動(訓練)，以提升船員對海洋保護的意識和參與度。

船公司：

日期： 年 月 日

POLICY ON ABANDONED FISHING NETS AND FISHING GEAR IN

THE OCEAN

Abandoned fishing nets and gears are a serious source of marine pollution. They not only affect the safety of fishing vessels, but also endanger the lives of marine organisms. Abandoned fishing nets are nets that have been lost or discarded in the ocean for various reasons, also known as "ghost nets" or "drift nets". Derelict fishing nets not only cause marine pollution, but also pose a threat to marine life as they can become entangled in fish, sea turtles, cetaceans and other animals, causing them to suffocate, get injured or die.

In order to reduce the hazards of derelict fishing nets, governments and international organizations have formulated some relevant policies and measures, for example:

- The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) stipulates that states should take all necessary measures to prevent, reduce and control the discharge of pollutants, including derelict fishing gear, into the sea from ships, aircraft, platforms or other man-made facilities.
- The International Maritime Organization (IMO) Convention on the Prevention and Control of Marine Pollution (MARPOL) prohibits the discharge of all forms of plastics into the sea, including synthetic fibers, plastic bags and packaging.
- The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries recommends that countries should recycle and dispose of discarded fishing gear wherever possible and encourage the use of biodegradable or recyclable materials.
- Goal 14 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is to protect and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources, and one of the targets is to prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution in all its forms, in particular from land-based activities, by 2025.

THERE ARE SEVERAL WAYS TO RECYCLE AND DISPOSE OF DERELICT

FISHING NETS/GEAR:

- Before recycling, floats, lead lines, etc. of fishing nets/gear should be removed and properly sorted before recycling to enhance the willingness of back-end recycling <https://www.epa.gov.tw/Page/AE79907437CF9853>.
- Fishing nets and fishing gear should be collected in the recycling area in the fishing harbor. If there is no recycling area in the fishing harbor, it is recommended to contact the recycler for recycling on a regular or quantitative basis.
- Through the process of washing, crushing, heat treatment, and extrusion, recycled plastic pellets are produced. The nylon can be extracted and made into spinning yarn, which can then be made into related textile products, such as clothes, hats, backpacks, etc. The waste fishing gear is mostly plastic.
- Most of the discarded fishing gear is made of plastics, so they can be recycled, and after recycling, they can be turned into secondary plastic materials for a wide range of uses. Fishermen are advised to wash their fishing nets first to remove the organic matter and salt from the nets after they are out of use, so as to minimize the difficulties in disposal.

THERE ARE SEVERAL WAYS TO AVOID GENERATING DERELICT FISHING

GEAR:

- Increase marking and tracking of fishing gear to reduce the likelihood of loss or abandonment. For example, reflective, light-emitting or sound-emitting devices can be installed on fishing gear, or technologies such as satellite positioning systems (GPS) can be used.
- Enhance the management and recovery of fishing gear to minimize the possibility of abandonment or forgetfulness. For example, a registration system for fishing gear can be set up to require fishermen to record the quantity and location of the gear used and recovered, or a temporary storage area for fishing gear can be set up to encourage fishermen to deliver the gear that is no longer in use to a recycling point after it has entered the harbor <https://www.agriharvest.tw/archives/49782>.
- Use biodegradable or recyclable materials for fishing gear to minimize the impact

on the marine environment. For example, natural materials such as corn starch, wood fiber, and shrimp shells can be used instead of man-made materials such as plastics.

- Enhance marine clean-up and educational activities (training) to increase crew awareness and participation in marine conservation.

Vessel Company



2024/03/01

Date : Year /Month /Day