

# 2025 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](#))

2025/June/13 線上會議

2025 /June/13 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	Chou Shih-Chin - Senior Executive Officer 周世欽專委 Peng Hui-Min - Fisheries Manpower Division Foreign Manpower Section Senior Officer 彭暉閔技正 Lu Shao-Wei - Distant Water Fisheries Division Officer (Pacific Ocean) 呂紹葳技士 Chang Jia-Hao - Distant Water Fisheries Division Officer (Indian Ocean) 張家豪技士 Zheng Yu-Lun - Distant Water Fisheries Division Assistant 鄭宇倫助理
對外漁協 Overseas Fishery Development Council	Liu Wei-Yang - Director 劉維揚組長 Yu Tzu-Ching - Secretary 余子青秘書
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 Chen Chen-Hsiung, TTLA FIP Lead Coordinator 總召 Cheng Yu-Jui, TTLA FIP Deputy Coordinator 副總召 Liu Zhong-Lun - Assistant Manager 經理
誠宏冷凍水產 Cheng-Hung Seafood Frozen Produce Co.,Ltd	Helen Hua - Manager 經理
Ocean Outcomes (O2)	Ho-Tu Chiang - Taiwan Program Manager Kevin Lin - Taiwan Fishery Improvement Officer Ines Chung - Asia Fishery Improvement Coordinator

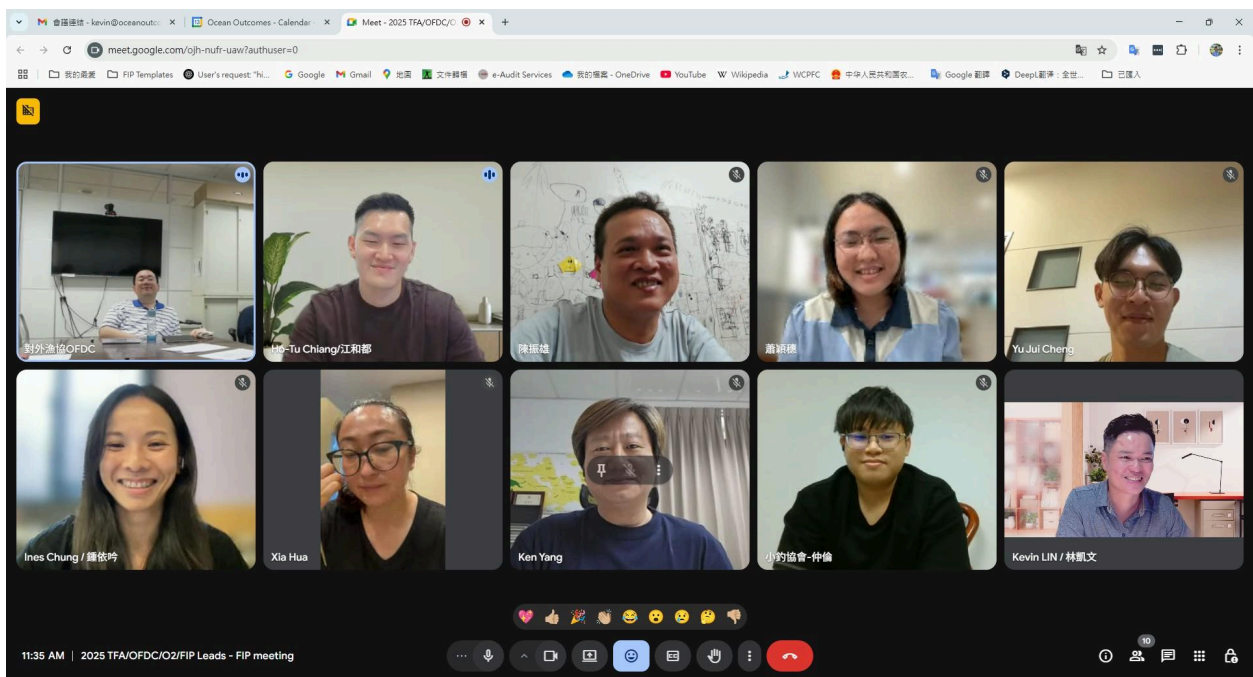
## 主題 & 會議記錄 Topic & Meeting Recap.

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>印度洋鮪類委員會 (IOTC) 於去年 11 月發布的最新評估顯示, 印度洋黃鰭鮪的漁業資源已恢復至可持續水平, 不再處於過度捕撈狀態。署內對於目前的配額數量及相關管理措施是否有進一步調整的計畫? According to the latest stock assessment released by the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) in November last year, Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna stocks have recovered to sustainable levels and are no longer considered overfished. Does the Agency have any plans to adjust the current quota levels or revise the related management measures in light of this new assessment?</li> <li>南太平洋長鰭鮪的管理程序 (Management Procedure, MP) 將在 2025 年開始測試不同的捕撈策略來確保資源的可永續性, 鑒於台灣在南太平洋長鰭鮪漁業中扮演重要角色, 並擁有較大數量的延繩釣船隊, 新管理程序可能影響台灣在南太平洋的捕撈權益, 署內是否有相對應的配套措施來應對? The management procedure (MP) for South Pacific albacore will begin testing alternative harvest strategies in 2025 to ensure sustainability. Given Taiwan's prominent role in the South Pacific albacore fishery and its significant longline fleet capacity, the new MP may affect Taiwan's fishing interests in the region. Are there any supporting or mitigation measures being considered by the Agency in preparation for these changes?</li> <li>依據 WCPFC CMM 2023-01 的決議 (大目鮪配額將隨著觀察員配置的提高做提升, 目前觀察員的人力配置調整情況是否會有調整? 或是有考慮提交電子觀察員報告作為提升配額的其中一種做法? Under WCPFC CMM 2023-01, bigeye tuna catch limits can be increased in conjunction with enhanced observer coverage. Could you advise whether there are any plans to adjust human observer deployment, or if the Agency is considering the submission of electronic monitoring (EM)</li> </ol>	30 minutes

	<p>data as an alternative method to help qualify for increased quotas?</p>	
<p>FIP 執行反饋 PO and IO FIP Implementation &amp; Feedback</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>目前FIP/MSC進展/認證最大的挑戰之一就是魚餌資料的蒐集與可追溯性，目前署內是否有計畫進行相對應的制度或是計畫？ One of the key challenges currently facing FIP and MSC progress and certification is the collection and traceability of bait usage data. Does the Agency have any plans or initiatives under development to establish a system or program to address this issue?</li> <li>請問目前貴署是否能提供我國轉載船的觀察員報告？若否，能否建議業者以何種途徑取得相關資料？ Is the Agency able to provide observer reports from Taiwanese carrier (transshipment) vessels? If not, could you kindly advise what channels are available for industry stakeholders to access such information?</li> </ol>	<p>10 minutes</p>
<p>觀察員覆蓋率 Observer Coverage</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WCPFC21採納了電子觀察員(EM)的最低標準，來提升WCPFC監管的透明度與數據準確性，若署內在人類觀察員的招聘上遇到困難，且在2027年可能修訂CMM，將EM監管納入強制性規範，是否考慮鼓勵產業界安裝EM？(非CCTV) WCPFC21 adopted minimum standards for electronic monitoring (EM) to enhance transparency and data accuracy in the Commission’s oversight. Given the current challenges in recruiting human observers and the potential revision of CMMs in 2027 that may mandate EM as a regulatory requirement, is the Agency considering promoting the installation of EM systems (not CCTV) within the industry?</li> <li>目前業者對電子觀察員需求提升，例如，誠宏冷凍在三月份，自主自費安裝了兩套電子觀察員系統並且包含分析等支出，若未來EM的使用比例逐步提高，對於業者的EM的資料分析及管理需求，貴署是否有相關政策正在研議？若有，是否會納入業者執行FIP/MSC的相關需求？ The demand for EM systems among industry stakeholders is increasing. For example, in March, CHSF independently installed and financed two EM systems, including associated analysis costs. As EM adoption continues to grow, does the Agency have any ongoing plans or policies to support industry needs for EM data analysis and management? If so, will these policies take into account the requirements of FIP/MSC implementation by industry participants?</li> </ol>	<p>15 minutes</p>

<p>漁業人權議題 Human right issues in fisheries</p>	<p>1. WCPFC21 已通過採用最低標準的勞工標準，其中一項為船東/經營者使用勞工提供者(仲介)，船隻的船旗國應向WCPFC秘書處通報其基本資料，如名稱、地點、聯絡方式，WCPFC秘書處之後會將資料公告給其他CCM，TFA對於此決議目前的行動方針為何？</p> <p>WCPFC21 has adopted minimum labor standards, including a requirement for vessel owners/operators who use labor providers (recruitment agencies) to report basic information—such as the name, location, and contact details of these providers—to the WCPFC Secretariat. The Secretariat will then make this information available to other CCMs. What is the current approach or planned actions of the Taiwan Fisheries Agency (TFA) in response to this resolution?</p> <p>2. 另外該決議有提到觀察員需報告任何勞動權益侵害的情況，署內目前有甚麼規劃讓觀察員具備基本的勞權知能？</p> <p>In addition, the resolution requires observers to report any instances of labor rights violations. Does the Agency have any plan to equip observers with basic knowledge and training on labor rights?</p> <p>3. 請教目前TFA的船隻勞動檢查的涵蓋率，以及執行頻率</p> <p>Information on the current coverage rate and frequency of labor inspections conducted on fishing vessels?</p> <p>4. 目前1955熱線、email、<a href="#">外籍船員互動平台</a>還有LINE的@<a href="#">移點通</a>的使用情況，每月的使用案件約有多少？</p> <p>Regarding the existing reporting mechanisms—such as the 1955 hotline, dedicated email, Taiwan foreign crew interactive service platform, and the LINE “@1955 E-Line” channel—how many reports or inquiries are received on average each month?</p> <p>5. 有關去年11月討論的Wi-Fi的指導方針，目前署內已公布一個建議方案，後續是否有其他規劃？</p> <p>As for the Wi-Fi guidelines discussed in November last year, the Agency has published a recommended framework. Are there any further plans or developments following this initial proposal?</p> <p>6. 目前已經有多少船東申請Wi-Fi補助，目前補助條件是否</p>	<p>30 minutes</p>

	<p>有考慮放寬?</p> <p>To date, how many vessel owners have applied for Wi-Fi installation subsidies? Has the Agency considered relaxing the eligibility criteria for these subsidies?</p> <p>7. 整合TFA既有的勞動檢查與FIP SRA訪談的可能性?</p> <p>Lastly, is there any consideration within the Agency to integrate its existing labor inspection framework with the labor-related interviews conducted under Fishery Improvement Project (FIP) Social Risk Assessments (SRA)?</p>	
<p>臨時動議 AOB</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 漁業署MSC補助額度 Subsidy Scheme for MSC Certification by the Taiwan Fisheries Agency</li> <li>● 業者在國外合作船的觀察員覆蓋率提昇的可能性 Observer Coverage for Foreign Charter Vessels</li> </ul>	



## Meeting Recap

- **RFMO and Quota Management**
  - There has been no concrete action taken regarding resource management and quota allocation. Discussions on various RFMO management strategies are still ongoing.

- **Observers and Electronic Monitoring (EM)**
  - Observers are deployed across the three major oceans, but recruitment remains a challenge and will continue.
  - The EM policy has not yet been finalized; a pilot program involving 10 vessels may be implemented this year. Issues such as cost, data reliability, and independence are still under evaluation.
  - Some operators proposed upgrading existing CCTV systems as a cost-saving alternative to full EM systems, which the Fisheries Agency has indicated could be considered.
  
- **Bait and Traceability**
  - While there are logbook fields to record bait use, current systems do not allow for source traceability. Self-regulation by operators is necessary.
  - Bait source sustainability is a key element in MSC assessments, but currently, observers can only record species and quantity, offering limited support for traceability
  
- **Carrier Vessels and Transshipment Data Access**
  - Data from transshipment is difficult to obtain and inconsistent with fishing vessel formats. The Agency suggests that a “Transshipment Confirmation Form” might be a more appropriate alternative data source for individual vessels.
  
- **Wi-Fi and Crew Welfare**
  - The Agency encourages Wi-Fi installation on vessels and provides subsidies for it. As of now, 31 vessels have received support.
  
- **Human Rights and Labor Inspections**
  - Onboard observers are not tasked with investigating human rights violations, but they should report any observed issues. Follow-up investigations are handled by TFA.
  - Labor inspections and SRA cannot be merged due to their differing nature and sampling methods.
  - Since 2024, the TFA official migrant fisher platform has received 127 complaints (41 valid), with 6 complaints filed this year.
  
- **MSC Subsidies and Implementation Status**
  - MSC subsidies have been approved, but the implementation timeline is still pending.

- The execution will require guidance from industry associations and collaboration with third-party partners. Final steps will depend on the outcome of Taiwan-U.S. negotiations on Tariffs.