

## **(I) The Objects in Census**

A. Agriculture and husbandry: Include geponics and horticulture, husbandry, and agriculture service; its objects are divided into farm households, farms, and agriculture service unit.

1. Farm households: Refer to the ordinary family who was engaged in production such as crops growing, domestic animal and poultry raising, bees and silkworms keeping, or provided with agricultural production equipment and place to the public for leisure and recreation agricultural activity, and met one of the following census standards:

(1) At the end of 2005, it managed (including on lease or be consigned) a cultivated land over 0.05 hectares.

(2) At the end of 2005, it raised at least one big-sized animal (e.g. dairy cattle, beef cattle, breeding cattle, deer etc.).

(3) At the end of 2005, it raised at least 3 medium-sized animals (e.g. pig, sheep etc.).

(4) At the end of 2005, it raised at least 100 small-sized animals (e.g. chicken, duck, goose, rabbit etc.).

(5) In the year of 2005, it sold or consumed its homemade production which valued over NT\$20,000.

2. Farms: The agriculture production units except farm households, there were corporation, partnership, sole proprietor, folk group, government organization and school experimental farm etc. They managed as an enterprise or an experiment to engage in production such as crops growing, domestic animal and poultry raising, bee and silkworm keeping, or having the agricultural product and position to provide people leisure and entertainment, with one of the farm household census standards.

3. Agriculture service unit: Family or non family charged by each service or by a contract, assigned by farms or specially offering direct service to grow crops, arrange agricultural products, raise animals and poultry, keep bees and silkworms, including that the agriculture production and marketing class provided the class members the agriculture production before selling products, and total annual service revenue in 2005 exceeded NT\$20,000 (without deducting various cost expenditure).

B. Forestry: Family and non-family (containing corporation, partnership, sole

- proprietorship, firm, civil group, government agency and school etc.) engaged in wood and bamboo growing, nursing, managing, and provided people leisure and entertainment, it managed (including on lease or be consigned) an area of woods over 0.1 hectares at the end of 2005.
- C. Fishery: Include marine fishery or aquaculture and the census objects are sole proprietorship fishery households and non-sole proprietorship fishery households.
1. Sole proprietorship fishery households: Ordinary family and none family engaged in marine fishery or aquaculture production, or provided with fishery production equipment and place to the public for leisure and recreation fishery activity, and met one of the following census standards:
    - (1) At the end of 2005, it had the right (including on lease/borrowing; but not including on lending) to use the powered boat, sampan, fishing raft etc. (no matter if it was operated or not).
    - (2) At the end of 2005, it managed (including on lease) an aquaculture area over 0.05 hectares (no matter if it cultured aquatic living things or not).
    - (3) In 2005, the collecting or culturing aquatic living things valued over NT\$20,000.
  2. Non-sole proprietorship fishery households: Refers to the fishery production units rather than sole proprietorship fishery households, including fishery household of partnership, firm, corporation, farmers' association, research institute and school etc. engaged in the production and research/experiment business as catching or culturing aquatic living things, or provided the public leisure and recreation fishery activities with fishery production equipment, and place, and met one of sole proprietorship fishery households census standards.

## **(II) Explanations of Terms Used in This Census**

### **A. Agriculture and husbandry**

1. Main operation types: Refers to the operation that a unit had the most value of farm product in yearly production or invested the most cost. Among the crops in 2000 census as peanut and betel nut, which originally belonged to special crops, were adjusted into the categories of food grains and fruit according to industry standard classification.
2. Transformed leisure industry: In 2005 census, it referred to the agriculture

and husbandry activity business never engaging in the production of agriculture and husbandry, but providing privately owned agricultural production equipment and place for leisure and recreation to the public; and in 2000 census it referred to the tourism and leisure agriculture whose net service revenue was larger than the sale amount of farm products and privately use value.

3. Non-operated agriculture and husbandry: Refers to the units who owned agricultural resources, but did not engage in any agricultural and husbandry production, nor provide any agriculture and husbandry leisure activity.
4. Privately supporting agriculture and husbandry: Refers to the unit who planted crops or raised livestock and poultry, not for the purpose of production and marketing, but mainly for privately eating, use, or sending to relatives and friends, including voluntary fallow to plant green manure crops, or the orchard (vegetable garden) which was allowed to grow without taking care of.
5. Marketing-type agriculture and husbandry: Refers to the household who produced mainly for production marketing, or provided tourism and leisure service, and privately owned farm products processing.
6. Full-time farm household: Refers to the people in the farm household who only engaged in the work of its own agriculture and husbandry (including provision of tourism and leisure for agriculture and husbandry); or the family in which some members engaged in the work other than own agriculture and husbandry work, however the days everyone engaged in that work did not reach to 30 yearly, and their revenue did not reach to NT\$20,000.
7. Part-time farm household: Refers to some people in the farm household who engaged in the work other than its own agriculture and husbandry work, and the days they engaged in hat work were more than 30, or their revenue exceeded NT\$20,000.
  - (1) Mainly took agriculture and husbandry work: Whole year sale amount of privately owned agriculture and husbandry products and service revenue were larger than the revenue of work other than privately owned agriculture and husbandry work.
  - (2) Mainly took part-time work: Whole year sale amount of own agriculture

and husbandry products and service revenue were less than the revenue of work other than privately owned agriculture and husbandry work.

- a. Sale amount of privately owned agriculture and husbandry products and service revenue: Refers to the balance of farm products value that farm households engaged in agriculture and husbandry (including their own consumption) and the revenue from providing agriculture and husbandry tourism and leisure service, deducted by production expenses (not including the depreciation expenses of equipment and machinery), which were paid by cash.
  - b. Work revenue other than privately owned agriculture and husbandry work: Refers to the people of farm households whose salary income from being employed by others and the profits (net income) that farm households self operated the business other than agriculture and husbandry.
8. Manager of agriculture and husbandry: Refers to the director of agriculture and husbandry who is in charge of agriculture and husbandry operation policy-decision of the household (farm) or management of various agricultural operations. Every household (farm) should have one and only one manager of agriculture and husbandry work. The farm household without operating agriculture and husbandry takes such kind of decision maker as the manager of agriculture and husbandry work.
9. Population of farm household: Refers to the total number of those who resided in a household and lived together (rather than the member of household registration) at the end of 2005.
- (1) The following were also the population of the household:
- a. Workers, merchants, in-patients, trainees etc. those who were away from home for a short term.
  - b. Seniors or children dwelled in the household, though they had neither consanguinity nor relative relationship with the master of the household, they dwelled and lived together for a long time.
  - c. Those who usually did not live at home because of school, but over 50% of their living expense was provided by the household, or those who usually did not live at home (without establishing another family) because of work (containing full-time servicemen)

but provided over 50% of their income to maintain the living expenses of the household.

- (2) The following were not population of the household:
- a. Employees or tenants lived in the household.
  - b. Being introduced by relatives or friends, those who boarded at the household for attending school during a certain period.
  - c. Those who were family members but lived not at home for work or school, and made their living independently.
  - d. Those who established another family, no matter if they had an economic relationship with the household.
  - e. Those who were in obligatory military service, under supervision or missing.
  - f. Family members who did not reside in the district of this census (Taiwan district, Kinmen and Lienkiang two Counties), e.g. studying abroad, immigrant, no matter if they had economic relationship with the household.

**10.** Agriculture and husbandry work: Refers to the labor activities invested directly related to agriculture when engaging in agriculture and husbandry production or providing tourism and leisure, including such scope as crops, livestock and poultry and tourism and leisure. In the field of crops growing, it included seedling, plowing, seedling-planting, cultivating, weeding, fertilization, pesticide applying, irrigation and process of crops e.g. threshing, drying up, select and wash, classification, packing, carrying etc. all the work before marketing. In the field of animal and poultry raising, it included midwifery, incubation, vaccination, feeding, select and wash eggs, classification, packing and carrying products etc. all the work before marketing. As for the aspect of tourism and leisure, it includes the education ecology explanation for crops planting; livestock and poultry raising, however, restaurant, accommodation, display and sale work are not included in privately owned agriculture and husbandry work.

**11.** Agriculture and husbandry working days: Refers to the standard working days that the population of 15 years old and over engaged in privately owned agriculture and husbandry work, including the days of changing work, but excluding the days of engaging in agriculture and husbandry work for others. The standard working days take 8 hours as one standard

working day, and working less than 8 hours in a day should be converted, however, working over 8 hours in a day should be calculated as one day.

**12.** Agriculture and husbandry work successors: Refers to the successors of privately owned agriculture and husbandry work, not the inheritor of cultivated land. General speaking, it refers to the children or brothers and sisters of director or main worker of agriculture and husbandry work who are the population with 15 years old and over of that household, are going to continue engaging in agriculture, or have intent to engage in agriculture and can succeed the agriculture and husbandry work of that household in the future; no number of person in every household is limited.

**13.** Scope of cultivated land: Briefing, it refers to the land on which crops could grow and which was not used for other purposes. (e.g. changing the surface with cement of the land for culturing fishery animals, landscape gardening and parking) in 2005 whole year round. The following should be considered while cognizant:

(1) Cognizance of cultivated land does not depend on what was written in books of land registration or certification of ownership, but the way the land was actually used. If the land, which is temporarily fallowed or which has not been cultivated for many years but possibly to be re-cultivated later, should be considered as cultivated land.

(2) The following were regarded as cultivated land:

a. New reclaimed land prepared for cultivation but not planted in 2005.

b. Land on which no crops were planted because of disasters or other reasons in 2005 but could be cultivated again. (No matter if farmers have intent of ability to re-cultivate or not, as long as the land still could be restored to cultivation).

c. Land fostering herbage, and seeding for forestry with administration of fertilization, etc.

d. Public land as the land divided out from river area or reclaimed land used for growing crops between river and bank.

e. Though registered as bamboo field, it in fact grew crops or used for bamboo shoots growing or the bamboo forest for culling bamboo shoot, such as *Bambusa oldhamii* Munro and *D. latiflorus*

Munro etc.

- f. Land registered as bamboo forestry land but actually used for planting twitch grass, cassava, pineapple, fruit tree, or it in fact has cultivated flowers and nursery.
- g. Forestry land intercropped with crops while the woods were still small. The area intercropped was regarded as cultivated land.
- h. Agricultural land used for forestation in which the age of tree was under six years.
- i. Ground on which a green house or glass house without paving concrete could be directly cultivated with crops.
- j. Cultivated land planted crops in one period and cultured fishery animals in the other period.
- k. Cultivated land, which is temporarily fallowed or has not cultivated for years.
- l. Cultivated land, which is temporarily for tourism and leisure land, livestock and poultry house, but could be re-cultivated at any time.

(3) The following was not regarded as cultivated land:

- a. Land, which could not be cultivated again because of soil erosion, collapse or destruction from disaster or other reasons.
- b. Land planted with trees, which had grown up, or land, which had been used as architecture ground.
- c. Land intended for bamboo growing.
- d. Land intended to protect crops and planted trees and bamboo. (Such as the land for windbreak or sand break)
- e. The cultivated land used for planting woods over six years.
- f. Ground on which a green house or glass house was built but paved with concrete segregating plants from the ground.
- g. Land, which had been constructed for long-term fishing culture house.
- h. If the cultivated land which is changed for building, house, parking lot, and livestock & poultry house, and could not be re-cultivated, could not be regarded as cultivated land.

**14.** The cultivated land with use right: According to the Cultivated Land Cognizance Standards, every land which could be used to cultivate crops by agriculture and husbandry unit who in fact uses or has the use right

(i.e. operation right) on the census standard day, including privately owned and privately used, leased (borrowed) or mandated all could be regarded as the cultivated land operated by the unit. If it was temporarily leased (borrowed) to cultivate during 2005/2006, could be regarded as the cultivated land of that agriculture and husbandry unit; in addition, the mandated also could not regarded as the cultivated land of that agriculture and husbandry unit.

**15. Ownership of cultivated land**

- (1) Privately owned and privately used: Land owned and used by farm household (by farm) itself or owned by relative, but the household (or farm) had the right to inherit and use without payment, was regarded as “privately owned, privately used” cultivated land.
- (2) Leased (borrowed) or occupied: Cultivated land is leased (borrowed) from others or occupied from public (private), including public land used for crops growing between river and bank, land leased to veterans from VACRS public land in mountain is leased to aborigines etc.; using dike and such public land as the land divided out from river area or reclaimed land to cultivate crops, all belong to “leased (borrowed), and occupied”.
- (3) Mandated: The cultivated land, which is managed by a mandated farm household (or farm).

**16. Main purpose of using cultivated land**

- (1) Short-term crops: Refers to the crops of growing period under one year, and after culling, if needs to replant or perennial culture, such as rice, food grains, and vegetable etc.
- (2) One or two-year short-term crops: Refers to the crops with one or two-year growing period, and after culling, if needs to replant or perennial culture, such as cassava, yam, banana, papaya, edible sugarcane, and sugarcane etc.
- (3) Long-term crops: Refers to the perennial crops which could be culled many times, such as general fruit tree, tea tree, mulberry, sisal, unripe fruit of Piper Linn (betel leaf of Piper Linn), Oiltea Camellia tree, cummingcordia, woody flower, leeks, bamboo shoot, and asparagus etc.
- (4) Open for visit and culling (including civil plantation): Provide cultivated land, products and equipment etc. to travelers for culling, recreation and leisure activities. It includes, by sublease way, to provide travelers



cultivated land and equipment to carry out such planting operation as seeding, fertilizing, administering insecticides and harvesting, and civil plantation to experience field life.

- (5) Growing the herbage crops for fertile culture management: Refers to the long-term herbage land cultivated through fertile culture management for harvesting or pasturing, however, which is allowed to grow without being taken care by designated person, or which is used for compost or stock eating that could not be entered as cultivated land.
  - (6) Planting the green manure crops used to improve soil: In order to allow land to rehabilitate, plant the green manure crops used for fertile to improve the features of soil or increase the nutrient of soil.
  - (7) Flat land forestation: Using the land of paddy field and dry field to plant logs, to protect agricultural production environment, to improve natural ecology environment and conservation of water and soil.
  - (8) Temporarily for other purpose rather than planting crops: Refers to cultivated land which is temporarily used for livestock & poultry house, fish pond, livestock & poultry activity place, landscaping, parking lot or tourism, leisure and recreation and could be re-cultivated at any time. If the land has been paved with cement and could not be re-cultivated, or changed to architecture land that could not be entered as cultivated land.
  - (9) Not use in whole year round: Refers to in 2005, no crops was planted in whole year round, and which was not used for other purpose either, including the cultivated land which was temporarily damaged due to natural disaster or which was prepared to plant but no seeding due to unpredictable factor.
- 17.** The main irrigation resource of cultivated land: In 2005, using transporting (pumping) water equipment for transporting crops irrigation resource, no matter how many water supply volumes, and how long the period should be entered. If that cultivated land using over two kinds of water resource for irrigation in 2005, then enter the water resource of more water supply volumes.
- 18.** Agriculture installation planting: By use of green house, tunnel shed, shelter, netting shelter etc. to improve growing conditions for horticultural plants, e.g. light, temperature, water, air, soil etc. So as to provide the best growing environment, pursue the purpose of economical production. But simple

cover over furrow and bags for fruit were not included.

- 19.** Farm products sale revenue: Refers to total sale revenue of that unit's various farm products whole year round, without deducting various cost expenses, including the farm products value of agriculture and husbandry engaged, excluding the part of fallow subsidy by government policies, and production and processing of privately used and privately owned farm products.
- 20.** Leisure service revenue: Refers to total revenue from tourism and leisure service the unit provided whole year round, such as ticket, accommodation, restaurant, selling products, traveling, leisure and leasing land etc. are all included in service revenue. If the tourism plantation collects tickets (including the charge of visit experience and degusting) while enters, such revenue will be calculated into the leisure service revenue; if it allows the public to take agricultural products away after entering the plantation, its sale amount will be calculated into the total sale amounts of farm products.
- 21.** Farm products processing: Refer to using privately owned equipment to carry out the processing and sale of privately owned or non-privately owned farm products.
- 22.** Agriculture and husbandry revenue: Refers to the revenue of farm products, leisure and processing, but not including fallow subsidy by governmental policies.
- 23.** Traditional operation: Refers to agriculture and husbandry production without part-time operation processing and leisure.
- 24.** Diversified operation: Refers to agriculture and husbandry production with part-time operation of processing or leisure.

#### **B. Agriculture service**

- 1.** Professionally operated agriculture service: Refers to the service being operated by farmers' association, cooperative (farm), individual by investment and corporation rather than operated by farm households.
- 2.** Type of organization.
  - (1) Partnership:** Group (not corporation) of two or more persons place their money to carry on, as co-owners, farm work service, no matter if they register or not.

- (2) Corporation: Organization founded and registered in government agency according to Law of Corporation. It engages in farm work service.
- (3) Production and marketing team: Refers to the organization voluntarily combined by farm households (farms) who are in near regions and produce same kind of farm products to engage in agriculture operation.
- (4) Farmers' association: A legal person whose members are farmers. It is founded in accordance with Farmers' Association Law; there are provincial (city) farmers' association, county (city) farmers' association and town farmers' association.
- (5) Cooperative/cooperative farm: A group founded by Cooperative Law. On the basis of mutual help, its members' economic interests and improvement of life by common management. It includes general agriculture cooperative, agriculture production cooperative. As for the agricultural transportation and marketing business related to agricultural transportation and marketing cooperative is not the scope of this census, so no investigation is made, however, the part providing agricultural service should still be entered.
- (6) Others: Agricultural service units are not listed above-mentioned.

### 3. Items of service

- (1) Aquatic rice seedling: seeding for growing aquatic rice.
- (2) Vegetable or flower/plants seedling: vegetable or flowers/ plants seeding.
- (3) Mushroom seedling: seeding for growing various edible mushrooms.
- (4) Other crops seedling: seeding of other crops except paddy rice, vegetable, flowers/plants and mushroom.
- (5) Plowing: farm work before planting, such as cultivating, furrowing, turn over and rake of soil.
- (6) Packing (bottling) of mushroom culturing materials: the packing/bottling operation of mushroom culturing materials.
- (7) Sowing, transplanting rice-seedlings and planting (grafting): farm work such as sowing, transplanting rice-seedlings and planting (grafting).
- (8) Cultivating and weeding: all the farm work between planting and harvest, such as weeding, pruning, fertilizing and irrigating.
- (9) Blight prevention & treatment: farm work preventing from insect and bacteria pest (including bag covering and removing).
- (10) Harvesting: farm work such as crops reaping and collecting.

- (11)Drying: dehydrating and drying of crops or other grain.
  - (12)Classified packing: farm work such as selecting and washing vegetable and fruit, classifying and packing.
  - (13)Breeding: offering service, such as artificial insemination, animal breeding to livestock and poultry.
  - (14)Incubation: Incubated eggs into nestling, or specialized in producing young animals for raising. Incubation of silkworm was a kind of this service.
  - (15)Select-washing & packing: farm work to select, wash, classify, and pack eggs.
4. Quantity of annual work: The total quantity of certain farm work service provided in the year 2005.

#### C. Forestry

1. Forest Households: Family engaged in wood and bamboo growing, nursing and managing.
2. Forest Farms: The forest production units that engaged in wood and bamboo growing, nursing and managing except family household.
3. Area of forestland: The land area used for growing woods; no matter privately owned, leased (borrowed) or mandated are included. The following should be considered while cognizant:
  - (1) Forestland was not congaed by what was written on the book of land registration or title of ownership, but by its actual utilization.
  - (2) The following are kinds of forestland:
    - a. Wind break forest, coast forest.
    - b. Security forest, forest for protection against soil denotation.
    - c. Land on which trees grown oddly, but was covered by the branches and leaves over 30 percent area of projection of crown canopy.
    - d. Forestland, which was not yet planted after lumbering.
    - e. Land growing mulberry, camellia etc. without fertilization or administration, and would not be administered thereafter.
    - f. Land fertilized but intended to grow timber; it was regarded as forestland.
    - g. New reclaimed land prepared for forest farm but was not yet planted; it was regarded as forestland.

- (3) The following was not in the scope of forest land:
  - a. Rock land, collapse land, swampland, forest road and other fixed facilities in forest area.
  - b. Land registered as forestland but actually used for crops growing (entered by cultivated land) or seeding (entered by affiliated forestland).
  - c. Land registered as bamboo land, but actually used for bamboo shoots growing (entered with cultivated land).
4. Affiliated forestland area: The land was used for forestry purpose except forestland, including land for forest road, wood storing pond (land), logs nursery land, land for recreation and leisure, and other fixed equipment land in forest area as rock land, collapse land, swampland and forestland etc.
5. Forest land area: Combined forestland and affiliated forest land area.
6. Revenue of forestry: Included revenue of forestry products (main products and by-products), bonus of reforestation, and revenue of forest recreation.
  - (1) Revenue of forest products:
    - a. Various forestry products including wood, various forest products including wood, bamboo wood, wood for industrial raw materials, bamboo for industrial raw materials.
    - b. The whole year sale revenue from the privately produced forestry products of that household (unit) should be entered.
    - c. The part that logs contracted to others for felling and sale should be included in.
    - d. The sale part that the contractor fells non-privately operated tree farm is not included in.
  - (2) Revenue of forestry by-products: Revenue from selling forest products except main products. Forestry by-products include culling of wild plants, such as Moraceae, Daemonorops margaritae, drug materials, forage, natural bamboo shoot, dry bamboo shoot, Tetrapanax papyriferus, Alpinia zerumbet, barks, fungi, bamboo slice, palm, and turmeric etc.
  - (3) Bonus of reforestation: Refers to the forestation reward (including the new planting and nursing expense and forestation management expenses) given by government in order to encourage forestation for whole people.
  - (4) Revenue of forestry recreation: Includes ticket revenue, vehicle parking

revenue, traveler accommodation revenue and restaurant revenue etc.

7. Forestry operation: In 2005, engaging in various forestry operations as forestation, nursing and lumbering etc., no matter that unit self-operated or mandated forestry service unit to operate are included in.
8. New forestation area: Refers to the actual operation area of whole year forestation in 2005 (excluding replanting and change planting), including the area mandated others to operate.
9. Agricultural (flat) land forestation unit: Refers to the unit using paddy field and dry field to participate in Agricultural (Flat) Land Forestation Reward Policies and received forestation reward, is attributed to as follows according to the age of planted tree:
  - (1) Agriculture and husbandry flat land forestation unit: Refers to an unit who plants logs less than 6 years, which could be used for paddy field and dry field are attributed to the cultivated land of agriculture and husbandry, namely the use purpose for the cultivated land of farm households and farms is “flat land forestation”.
  - (2) Forestry agriculture (flat) land forestation unit: Refers to an unit who plants logs over 6 years, which could be used for paddy field, dry field are attributed to forest land of forestry, namely the forestland of forestry household or tree farm are the area with the purpose of forest “agriculture (flat) land forestation” function.

The age of planting logs more than 6 years, which could be used for paddy field and dry field are attributed to the cultivated land of agriculture and husbandry, namely the use purpose for the cultivated land of farm households and farms is “flat land forestation”.

#### D. Fishery

##### I. Pattern of organization

- (1) Sole proprietor fishery household: individual or family placed his (their) money independently to engage in fishery production by privately owned or leased fishing boats, rafts, ponds etc.
- (2) Partnership fishery household: more than two persons (or two households) placed their money together to engage in fishery production. This census took the delegate, registered as object of the census.

- (3) Firm: sole proprietor or partnership fishery, which had registered and got a license of operation.
  - (4) Corporation: legal person who established and registered in government supervisory agency according to Law of Cooperation and engaged in fishery.
  - (5) Fishermen's association, experiment institute, school and others: fishery cooperative, experiment institute of aquatic production, workshop subordinate to maritime school, fishermen's association and other folk groups which produced aquatic production. Some operated profitless but caught fish should be the objects of the census.
2. Main operated types: Refers to refer to the type that a unit has the most value of yearly fishery harvests or invests the most cost.
  3. Recreation fishery: Refers to the fishery activity never engaging in fishery production, but providing privately owned fishery production equipment and place for the public to carry out leisure and recreation, such as leisured sea fishing, whale appreciation and tourism pond, including specially engaging in fishing rafts or the fishing rafts, which does not engage in marine fishery or culture operation, only for leisure and recreation use, and the pond where fish are bought for people to angling.
  4. Without operating: those who had culture area or fishing facilities but did not engage in fishery production or sightseeing and leisure in fishery in 2005.
  5. Traditional operation: Refers to fishery production without carrying out processing and leisure sidelines.
  6. Diversified operation: Refers to fishery production with carrying out processing or leisure sidelines.
  7. Fishery product processing: Refers to using privately owned equipment to sell the processing of privately owned fishery products.
  8. Fishery manager: Refers to the operation director of privately owned fishery who is in charge of fishery operation policy-decision of that unit or management of various fishery operations.
  9. Fishery work successors: Refers to the successors of privately owned fishery work. Generally speaking, it refers to the children or brothers and sisters of director or main worker of fishery work who are

the population with 15 years old and over of that household, are going to continue engaging in fishery, or have intent to engage in fishery and can succeed the fishery work of that household in the future; no number of person in every household is limited, however, if the relationship between he/she and the director is husband and wife, then who will not be listed as successor. If that household has decided to transfer to other business; or children have not intent to carry out fishery, or without children, or the children are minor under 15 years old that means no work successors.

**10.** Fishery work: Refers to when engaging in fishery production or providing tourism and leisure, invest labor activities directly related to fishery, including the scope of marine fishery, culture and tourism and leisure. For marine fishery, it could be divided into afloat and on-land operation; among the on-land operation, such as handling the fishing harvests, repairing the production material as fishing rafts, and transporting the fishing goods, as well as management business related to fishery, including repair of fishing net on anchored fishing rafts, and waiting to go to sea in a bad climate; as for tourism and leisure, it include appreciation of marine fishery operation, explanation of education and ecology regarding marine ecology and biology, however, restaurant, accommodation, display sale are not included in privately owned fishery work.

**11.** Fishery working days: Refers to the days that the population of 15 years old and over engaged in privately owned fishery work (excluding the days for engaging in fishery work for others).

(1) The days for afloat operation are calculated by the way as follows:

- a. The day shown operation will be calculated by one day no matter how often goes to the sea.
- b. Going to the sea for one night within 12 hours will be calculated by one day, such as going to the sea at night and back to the port in the morning.
- c. Going to the sea for one night over 12 hours will be calculated by two days, e.g. going to the sea in the morning and back to the port next morning, or going to the sea at night and back to the port next night.



d. Going to the sea over two nights will be calculated by the days between going to the sea and back to the port. However, not back to the port in the beginning of the year shall be calculated from the beginning of the year; not back to the port in the end of the year shall be calculated till the end of the year.

(2) Land operation days: Standard working day shall take 8 hours as one standard working day and one day work less than 8 hours shall be converted, however one day work over 8 hours shall still be calculated by one day.

## **12. Employees of Fishery**

(1) Employees of rafts: Refers to the person who is engaged in oceangoing, offshore and costal marine fishery and catching.

(2) Employees of land: Refers to the person who is engaged in marine fishery or breeding/culture on inland lake and river, including the land operation management and operation personnel, swallow sea culture work personnel and the personnel catching fry at coast and go angling. If a person who is engaged in both afloat and land operation, is attributed to marine operation personnel.

(3) Regular employees: Refer to those who are engaged in fishery work at a unit under a contract (including oral agreement) over 6 months and receive fixed salary. However, the employees who are employed in last-half year under six months, and still belong to regular employment or plan to hire over 6 months that are still regarded as regular employees.

(4) Casual employees: Refer to those who are engaged in agriculture and husbandry work at a unit under a contract (including oral agreement) less than 6 months and receive fixed salary that belong to the irregular employment.

(5) Employees not receive fixed salary: Refers to the employees who are engaged in fishery work at a unit and do not receive fixed salary, including capital investors and employed families (the capital investors and employed families who receive fixed salary shall belong to “regular employees” or “casual employees” according to their characteristics).

## **13. Fishing boats**

(1) Powered boats: fishing boats with fixed propeller installed in the body, powered sampan was included, but fishing raft and sampan with their

propellers outside were not included.

- (2) Non-powered sampans: fishing boats without engine (powered sampan was a kind of powered boat). Refers to the sampan in which no main engine equipped, including the sampan with/without outboards (known as helm-hanging engine); powered sampan shall be attributed to powered fishing rafts.
- (3) Fishing raft: Included bamboo rafts and plastic rafts and including the fishing rafts with/without outboards.
- (4) Without fishing boats: Engaging in marine fishery operation without using boats and rafts, e.g. catching fray, coastal angling, picking shellfish and culling seaweeds etc.

#### **14. Categories of culture**

- (1) Ponds Culture: Refers to that builds a man-made pond or uses low land, costal bay, and reclaimed land to construct dike, artificially introducing water source or introducing sea water by fluctuation of tide in order to accumulate the stored water to a certain depth for aquatic living things culture by intensive way; however, using extensive way, such as by lake and reservoir etc. to culture are not included in. Pond culture is divided three types as stopping water, floating and cycling according to the way of using water.
- (2) Shallow sea culture: Refers to using intertidal zone and the swallow sea area out of low water mark for culture; its operation cost is less and no bait is required. The culture category include oyster, clam, Taiwanese abalone, laver and agar etc. culture of aquatic organism on shallow along coast, e.g. oyster, shell fishes and sea weeds etc
- (3) Cage Culture: culture of organism by placing “cage net” on shallow, coastwise waters, lake, water reservoir etc. open waters.

**15.** The entry way of cage culture scope: In 2000, cage culture was entered by area; in 2005, it was entered by capacity with cubic meter as measurement unit.

**16.** Refers to total sale revenue of that unit’s various fishery products whole year round, without deducting various cost expenses, including the fishery products value of marine fishery and culture engaged, excluding the part of closing fishing rewards, and production and processing of privately used and privately owned fishery products.

- 17.** Refers to total revenue from tourism and leisure service the unit provided whole year round, such as ticket, accommodation, restaurant, traveling, leisure and leasing land etc. are all included in service revenue. If the tourism plantation collects tickets (including the charge of visit experience and degusting) while enters, such revenue will be calculated into the leisure service revenue; if the public buy fishery l products after entrance, its sale amount will be calculated into the total sale amounts of fishery products.
- 18.** Fishery revenue: Refers to the revenue including sale of fishery products, leisure and processing, but does not contain the closing fishing reward.