

## 南海諸島圖

比例尺：八百萬分之一

文、圖 | 王一中、鄭裕民

Article, photos | Wang I-chung, Cheng Yu-ming

我國海洋事務之  
回顧與前瞻A Retrospect and Outlook on  
Taiwan's Maritime Affairs

◆ 南海諸島圖(資料來源：內政部)  
A map of islands on the South Sea.  
(Source: the Ministry of the Interior)

## 壹、前言

為彰顯對海洋事務之重視，行政院於93年1月7日成立「行政院海洋事務推動委員會」(以下簡稱海推會)，俾作為推動海洋事務之工作平台。委員會下設有6個工作分組，以跨部會模式整合資源，有關委員會運作迄今，通過「國家海洋政策綱領」，明定「生態、安全、繁榮的海洋國家」願景，明確向國人宣示，政府未來在國家海洋事務發展之施政方向。

另為期永續發展國家海洋事務，海推會於93年12月25日召開「海洋事務研討會」後，綜彙海洋產官學各界意見，於94年4月25日第3次委員會議通過「海洋事務政策發展規劃方案」，同年12月29日修訂完成「海洋政策白皮書」為邁向海洋國家之路，奠定新的里程碑。此外，鑑於近期台灣周邊海域發生諸多事件，如中國大陸開採東海春曉油氣田、大陸探測

## Part I Foreword

To highlight its emphasis on maritime affairs, the Executive Yuan had, on January 7, 2004, launched "the Executive Yuan Maritime Affairs Promotion Council" (The Maritime Council) as a working platform for promoting maritime affairs. The council is supported by six taskforces working in a cross-departmental mode for integrating resources. Through relevant council mission, "a National Maritime Policy Guideline" has been motioned through to define the vision of "creating a maritime nation of ecology, security and prosperity", serving to declare to the entire population the government's future administration focus in national maritime affairs development.

Also in search of achieving a sustainable management in national maritime affairs, the maritime council had, following the stage of a maritime affairs forum held on December 25, 2004 for integrating opinions from the maritime industry, government and academic sectors, moved to sanction a Maritime affairs policy developmental planning proposal at the third commission meeting held on April 25, 2005, and concluded drafting a "Maritime Policy Whitepaper" on Dec. 29 of the same year, setting a new milestone in bracing toward the path of developing the island into a maritime nation. In addition, taking into account the many incidents that have occurred recently in Taiwan's adjacent seas, such as Mainland





船入侵我國海域、中日漁權抗爭及釣魚台主權爭議等事項，政府實有必要瞭解及研擬對策因應。

## 貳、周邊海域情勢

### 一、台日漁權爭議

台日漁業糾紛因台日漁業談判之召開及漁汛期已過，情勢已於緩和，但日本在此一海域仍不斷強化部署及作為，除宣稱不惜動用自衛隊武力防衛外，並由海上保安廳及水產廳多次聚會研商對策，將加強驅趕並預備查扣我國漁船及赴釣魚台抗議之民眾。

94年9、10月間續發生蘇澳籍「曾金順168號」等3艘漁船遭日本公務漁船追趕，海巡署立即派遣巡防艦艇前往保護，順利將我國漁船保護返航並確保相關漁船在我國暫定執法線內作業安全，並秉持「和平、穩定、不衝突、不退讓」之原則審慎處理。

另為擴張海域主權，日本近年來積極以鋼筋水泥拓建其在太平洋上之「沖之鳥礁」之礁盤，94年5月日本東京都知事石原慎太郎甚至遠赴距東京1700公里處該鳥礁進行視察，並聲稱該礁石是「島嶼」；94年6月日本國土交通省，更在該島上安裝地址標牌，企圖藉安裝地理標牌之動作，向國際宣示擁有該島主權及相關權利，此舉將影響我國於該地區作業之漁民權益。

### 二、台日漁業談判

為解決台日漁場重疊問題，94年7月29日我國代表與日本展開「第15次台日漁業會談」，本次會議雖未達成任何具體協議，但我方首次提

China's tapping into the Tsuen Shiao oilfields in the East China Sea, Mainland Chinese research ship's trespassing into Taiwan's territorial seas, the Sino-Japanese fishing rights protest, and the Pinnacle Islands dispute among others, it is compelling for the government to discern and draft counterstrategies. Below provides an analysis to the current state of maritime affairs promotion.

## Part II The Peripheral Sea Scenarios

### I. Sino-Japanese fishing rights dispute

With the scenarios of the Sino-Japanese fishery dispute gradually moderated following the staging of Sino-Japanese fishery negotiations and the peak fishing season being over, yet Japanese continued to step up its deployment and move in this sea areas, which entailed more than declaring that it would not rule out deploying its civilian forces for safeguard, but its Maritime Security Office and Marine Department had in several occasions convened meetings proposing to step up forceful expulsion and planned to seize Taiwanese vessels and people that staged protest on the Pinnacle Islands.

During Sep. and Oct. in 2005, three fishing boats including the Zheng Jin Shen #168, had successively been chased by Japanese official duty ships, and the Coast Guard Administration had promptly deployed patrol vessels to provide escort, which had successfully escorted the Taiwanese ships back to port, and



◆ 日本首相親吻沖之鳥礁  
The Japanese premier kissed the grounds of the Oki Tori Island.





出「暫定執法線」，並說明未來仍將於該執法線以東地方執行護漁任務。

94年10月21、22兩日，台、日已於台北召開工作小組會議，先就「北緯27度以南、以北排除雙方法令適用水域及有關資源養護管理」等議題進行討論，初步共識為（一）台日雙方均瞭解，應秉持誠意，持續協商，以維持雙方友好關係，確保漁民權益。

（二）於劃定雙方業已具體討論之排除雙方法令適用水域範圍之解決方案前，為協商水域之養護與管理目的，各自提出有效管理之臨時安排，以及數個適當養護與管理臨時線，以利第16次台日漁業會談之進行。

### 三、春曉油氣田能源爭議

對於中國大陸積極開採春曉油氣田，海巡署除持續派艦執行北方巡護監視觀察外，並積極蒐集相關資訊提供相關單位參處，惟執行中一再遭遇中、日、美三方機艦，同時發現春曉油氣田已開始量產，中國大陸則積極強化該地區佈署，並派遣解放軍艦艇巡邏。另日本核准之民間探勘公司也展開探勘活動，並將中國在東海的三處油氣田冠以日本名稱（即春曉、斷橋和冷泉被改為白樺、楠和桔梗），由海上防衛隊派遣機艦巡邏保護，顯見各國已加強對該海域掌握之強度。94年10月1日中日在東京召開之「重疊海域資源開發問題」第三輪磋商，日方雖提出重疊海域劃中線之提議，惟中國方面並不接受，並聲稱如果日方願意，可考慮與日本共同開發重疊海域中線以西至琉球海溝間之海底資源，二方協商並無具體成果。

### 四、近期發展

ensure the operating safety of fishing boats operating within Taiwan's interim law enforcement line, responding stringently with a principle of peace, stability, conflict free and no withdrawal.

Also in a move to expand its sea territorial claim, Japan had, in recent years, actively its reef plate beneath the Oki Tori Island in the Pacific Ocean with reinforced steel concrete. In May 2005, the Tokyo prefecture governor Hintaro Ishihara of Japan had even paid a visit to the island traveling 1,700 km from Tokyo, and claimed that the reef as an islet; in June of the same year, Japan's Ministry of Homeland Property and Transportation had further moved to erect an address marker on the island, attempting to declare to the world that it held the island's sovereignty and relevant entitlements through the move of erecting a geography sign, which could poise to impact Taiwan's fishermen to operate in the area.

## II. Sino-Japanese fishery negotiations

To resolve the Sino-Japanese fishing ground overlap issue, the Taiwan delegates had opened the 15th Sino-Japanese fishery negotiation with Japan on July 29, 2005, and despite that the negotiation had not produced any tangible agreement, yet Taiwan had presented an interim law enforcement line for the first time, and had explained that fishery escort missions would be performed east to the law enforcement line.

On Oct. 21, and 22, 2005, a bilateral taskforce meeting held between Taiwan and Japan had begun by discussing the issue of eliminating the two sides' applicable water territorial laws and relevant resource culmination management south and north to 27 degrees of the northern latitude, which had produced preliminary consensus that includes, (1) The Taiwan and Japan both understand the need to uphold sincerity to continue negotiating in order to maintain a mutual friendly relationship and to safeguard the fishermen's equity; (2) Prior to coming up with a solution for solving the elimination of mutual applicable water territories that the two sides have discussed tangibly, to negotiate water territorial nurturing and management objectives, the two sides are to present interim arrangements for effective management, and a few interim lines for adequate nurturing and management, which would pave way for the staging of the 16th Sino-Japanese fishery meeting.

## III. Tsuen Shiao oil field's energy dispute

In response to Mainland China's exploring the Tusen Shiao oil field, the Coast Guard Administration not only continues to deploy vessels and ships to conduct surveillance watch in the north, but also actively gather relevant intelligence to relevant units as reference and for action response. However, the execution had been repeatedly disrupted by armed vessels from China, Japan and the U.S., and that mass production had also been found at the Tsuen Shiao oilfield, with China actively strengthening deployment





- (一) 第八屆東協高峰會議與「東協與中國、日本、南韓會議」在91年11月4日至5日假高棉市召開，期間中國與東協簽訂一份規範南海周邊國家行為之「南海各方行為宣言」並重申過去承諾，並將遵守「聯合國海洋法公約」相關規定，與其他國際法所普遍承認之原則，以維護南海和平或穩定的活動。
- (二) 93年12月上旬，東協與中國落實「南海各方行為宣言」高官會議在馬來西亞吉隆坡舉行，會中雙方同意將落實「南海各方行為宣言」所列有關海洋環境保護、海洋科學研究、海上航行與交通安全等事項，並建立工作小組。
- (三) 另中國大陸所屬中國石化公司94年3月14日與菲律賓國家石油公司及越南石油和天然氣公司簽訂「在南中國海協議區三方聯合地震工程協議」，在三年協議內，將收集南海協議區內定量二維和三維地震數據，並對區內現有的二維地震線進行處理，協議合作區總面積超過14萬平方公里。
- (四) 由於我國在南海諸島中擁有部分島嶼主權，本次中國大陸與鄰近國家簽訂協議，並未將我國納入，為免陷入孤立，政府應審慎因應。

## 參、漁權爭議及處理對策

### 一、中日漁權爭議問題

#### (一) 蘇澳漁民抗爭案：

台灣四面環海，與鄰近國家之

in the area, and has dispatched decommissioned military ships to patrol the area. In addition, private exploration companies sanctioned by Japan have also begun exploration activities, and have crowned three of China's oilfields in the East China Sea with Japanese names (meaning Tsuen Shiao, Duan Chiao and Leng Chuan had been changed to Bai Hua, Nan and Jeh Geng), with its Maritime Defense Brigade deploying armored ships for escort patrol, highlighting the intensity that the countries had stepped up to grasp the sea region. At the third negotiation of the overlap sea territories' resource exploration issues held in Tokyo, Japan on October 1, 2005, despite Japan had proposed to draw halfway line on overlapped sea territories, China had not agreed to it, and claimed that it would be willing to jointly explore the seafloor resources along the halfway line in overlapped sea territories west to the Okinawa Sea Ditch if Japan were willing, and the mutual negotiations had yielded no conclusive results.

## IV. Recent developments

- (I) With the eighth ASEAN Summit and ASEAN + 3 ( China, Japan and South Korea) meeting scheduled to be staged in Cambodia City from Nov. 4 to 5, 2002, during which China and ASEAN had the South Sea unilateral behavior declaration, which governed the behavior of countries bordering the South China Sea, reiterated its past commitment to abide by relevant stipulations set by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and the generally recognized principles of other peripheral laws in order to maintain the peace and stable activities of the South China Sea.
- (II) In early December 2004, ASEAN and China had staged a high ranking official meeting in search of enforcing the South China Sea unilateral parties' behavior declaration, at which the two sides agreed to achieve relevant marine environment protection, marine scientific study, sea navigation and transportation safety and so forth as enlisted under the South China Sea unilateral parties' behavior declaration, together with a taskforce instilled.
- (III) In addition, China Petroleum Corporation owned by Mainland China had entered a South China Sea regional three-way joint earthquake engineering agreement with Philippine's national petroleum company and Vietnam's petroleum and natural gas company on March 3, 2005, which called for gathering 2-D and 3-D seismic data along the agreed South China Sea region through a three-year contract, and processing the region's existing 2-D seismic lines, with the total agreed area exceeding 140,000 square kilometers.
- (IV) Being that Taiwan holds the sovereignty to some of the islands





權利及管轄權爭議多。自89年迄今，我漁船遭日本、菲律賓、印尼、俄羅斯等國驅趕、扣押52艘，其中以日本32艘最多、菲律賓16艘次之，惟以日本在我暫定執法線內驅趕我漁船，致引發我蘇澳漁船抗爭事件。

#### (二) 沖之鳥礁情勢：

沖之鳥礁是日本惟一位於北迴歸線以南屬於熱帶礁石，在日本行政區劃上屬於東京都小笠原村，漲潮時則全數淹沒在海水中。為擴張海洋權利，94年5月日本東京都知事石原慎太郎甚至遠赴距東京1700公里處該鳥礁進行視察，並聲稱該礁石是“島嶼”；同年6月日本國土交通省，更在該島上安裝地址標牌，企圖藉安裝地理標牌之動作，向國際宣示擁有該島主權及相關權利，此舉將影響我國於該地區作業之漁民權益。

## 二、處理對策

#### (一) 執法作為：

為維護我國漁民捕魚權益及作業安全，海巡署自92年2月15日起，開始執行專屬經濟海域漁業巡護。目前執勤頻度，主要乃依據漁業署所定的「政府護漁標準作業程序」規定，在我國內水、領海及鄰接區海域，依例行性勤務執行之；而專屬經濟海域部分，每月則以5航次為原則。其中北方、南方海域各2航次，東方1航次，每航次3天以上。並依

among the South Sea islands, China's recently entering an agreement with its neighboring countries but precluding Taiwan may be at risk of isolating Taiwan, to which the government needs to draft stringent countermeasure.

## Part III Fishery Rights Dispute and Counterstrategy

### I. The issue revolving around Sino-Japanese fishing rights dispute

#### (I) The Suao fishermen protest case:

Taiwan, surrounded by the sea all around it, saw a fair share of entitlement and jurisdictional disputes with its neighboring countries. From 2000 to present, Taiwan's fishing boats were expelled by Japanese, Filipino, Indonesian and Russian ships, leading 52 being impounded, with Japan being the most of 32 ships, followed by the Philippines of 16 ships. Yet only Japan was dared to excel Taiwanese fishing ships within Taiwan's interim law enforcement line to trigger Taiwan Suao fishing boats' protest incident.

#### (II) The Oki Tori reef's scenario:

The Oki Tori reef is Japan's only tropical reef located south to the Tropic of cancer, which is classified under Tokyo Prefecture, Kokashi Village in administrative division, and is completely submersed under water at full tide. To expand its maritime claim, the Tokyo prefecture governor Hintaro Ishihara of Japan had even paid a visit to the island traveling 1,700 km from Tokyo, and claimed that the reef as an islet; in June of the same year, Japan's Ministry of Homeland Property and Transportation had further moved to erect an address marker on the island, attempting to declare to the world that it held the island's sovereignty and relevant entitlements through the move of erecting a geography sign, which could poise to impact Taiwan's fishermen to operate in the area.

### II. Counterstrategies

#### (I) Law enforcement move:

To maintain Taiwanese fishermen's equity and operating safety, the Coast Guard Administration has since February 15, 2003 begun executing fishery escort in exclusive economic zones. The present duty frequency, deriving from stipulations set forth in the Government Fishery Escort Standard Operating Procedure inducted by the Fishery Administration, which calls for conducting routine duty execution across Taiwan's inner seas, territorial seas and adjacent sea territories. In the exclusive sea territories, a general principle calls for five sailings be made per month, comprising of two each sailings to the northern and southern sea territories, one sailing to the east, with each sailing





漁汛期、漁區或突發事件之需要，適時調整漁業巡護密度。

## (二) 持續主張爭取權益：

我國於1970年起曾與美商合作，在台灣海峽中線以東海域探勘石油、油氣田等資源未果，其後，中日雙方在該水域從事油氣田開採有成，我國如無積極作為，將失去主控權，喪失龐大海洋權益，我政府應審慎處理。

## 三、漁業資源之合作與競爭

由於日本與我國均為遠洋漁業大國，雙方遠洋漁業處於競爭之態勢，少數國人經營之外國籍漁船，未符合國際規範，造成權宜船（FOC）漁業行為，或以未入籍區域漁業組織之漁船，從事未經報告、未依規範及違法（簡稱IUU）捕魚等情事，嚴重破壞並影響到當地海洋資源生態平衡，且因無法統計（黑市）漁獲增加數量，使日本業界之高度迴游漁獲（如鮪魚等）產量及價格失控，造成日本遠洋漁業產業界重大損失，致日本在大西洋鮪魚保育委員會（ICCAT）、中西太平洋漁業委員會（WCPFC）及印度洋鮪魚委員會（IOTC）分別提案，並制定相關規定，要求我國遵守相關養護管理規定，並積極蒐集我違反規定作業漁船及事證，要求對我國實施制裁與處罰。如大西洋鮪魚保育委員會今年年會為例，在日方之主導下即要求我國於今年在大西洋之大目鮪數量大幅刪減超過三分之二，延繩釣漁船亦須減少160艘，嚴重打擊我國遠洋漁業及相關產業。

lasting for 3 days or longer. The intensity of fishery escort is also timely adjusted according to peak fishing seasons, fishing grounds and responding to sudden incidents.

## (II) Continue with the claim to secure the equity:

Taiwan had in 1970 worked with U.S. merchants to explore resources of petroleum, gas field in the seas east to the halfway line of the Taiwan Strait but had produced no yield; thereafter, China and Japan had managed to explore oil and gas fields in the area with fruitful results. In the absence of the government's active move, Taiwan would risk losing the sovereignty to it, and stood to lose enormous maritime equities, which the Taiwan government needed to handle it stringently.

## III. The cooperation and rivalry of fishery resources

Being that Japan and Taiwan are both major fishing countries, the deep sea fishing industry in the two countries are in a rivalry situation, and a small number of foreign ships run by the Taiwanese that failed to meet international guidelines tend to lead to FOC fishing act, or attempting to deploy fishing boats not registered in the regional fishery organization to engage in unreported and unregulated and illegal (IUU) fishing activities, severely damaging and impacting the local marine resources and ecological equilibrium. Coupled with the fact that there is no reliable way to estimate the increase in the black market fishery catch, driving the Japanese fishery industry's output and price on high intensity migratory fish varieties, such as the black tuna, to spin out of control, the situation has caused enormous losses to Japan's deep-sea fishing industry, and resulted in Japan's proposing at the ICCAT, WCPFC, and IOTC to draft relevant stipulations demanding Taiwan to abide by pertinent culmination management rules, and actively gathering illegally operated fishing boats and physical evidence in demanding corrective action and penalties be levied to Taiwan. A prime example would be how the ICCAT had demanded Taiwan to cut exceeding 2/3 of the large eye tuna caught in the Atlantic Ocean as steered by Japan's proposition, this year, and rope fishing boats head also been ordered to cut by 160 ships, severely affecting Taiwan's deep-sea fishing industry and related industries.

## Part IV The State of Implementation on the Executive Yuan's Promotion of the Maritime Affairs Promotional Development Project

### I. Concluding the drafting of a maritime policy whitepaper

To bring the local population to be aware of the importance





## 肆、行政院海洋事務推動發展方案推動執行情形

### 一、修訂完成海洋政策白皮書

為使國人深切體認到海洋與國家生存、發展互為依存的重要性，行政院研究發展考核委員會業已修訂完成「海洋政策白皮書」，這是我國第一次整合性的總體海洋政策，即在「人文」、「自然」、「科技」的全面考量下，期望我國未來海洋事務能得到全般性的發展。

### 二、參與國際合作交流—APEC第二屆海洋部長會議

APEC第二屆海洋相關部長會議係由印尼主辦，本次會議提出峇里行動計畫（Bali Plan Of Action簡稱BPA），其內容重點在於平衡保育及永續利用、瞭解海洋與海岸、海洋環境永續的管理、永續生物資源的管理、提供海洋永續的經濟利益及促進海岸社區的永續發展。

### 三、執行大陸礁層調查計畫

本計畫調查範圍包括我國東海、台灣附近（東南、南部）及南海、東沙海域等，應妥為規劃調查地區優先性，並以我國12浬領海與200浬專屬經濟區劃分為精查與普查區域，再視調查結果向外延伸拓展調查範圍。目前內政部已函報行政院審議，並已組成專案小組，由副院長負責執行和審議該項方案，各業務相關機關並應匡列預算，納入機關預算內核實編列。

### 四、籌建海域執法艦隊

海巡署職司海域巡防、海疆防衛等任務，為適應海域執法環境情勢之變遷，取得國家海洋戰略之有

of the mutuality between the ocean and the nation's survival, the Executive Yuan Research, Development Evaluation Commission had concluded the drafting of a maritime policy whitepaper, which pertains to a comprehensive maritime policy integrated for the first time for Taiwan, meaning that it takes into account humanity, nature and technology, which is anticipated to instill a comprehensive development of Taiwan's maritime affairs in the future.

## II. Partaking in international cooperation exchange - the second APEC maritime ministerial summit

With Indonesia hosting APEC's second ministerial summit, the Bali Plan of Action (BPA) presented at the summit called for a focus of balancing conservation and a sustainable utilization, understand the ocean and coastlines, the sustainable management of the marine environment, sustainable bio resources management, providing sustainable marine economic gain, and excelling coastal communities' sustainable development.

## III. Executing the continental reef survey project

The scope of the survey project encompasses East China Sea, southeast and south Taiwan, and the South Sea, Pratas Islands areas, which calls for setting up a priority of sequence on the surveying areas, and taking to Taiwan's 12 nautical mile territorial seas and 200 nautical mile economic zone to divided into refined audit areas and general survey areas, before extending the range of survey depending on the survey results. Currently, the Ministry of the Interior has presented a proposal for the Executive Yuan's review, and a taskforce has been organized, which is headed by the vice speaker who is in charge of executing and reviewing the proposal, and that all operating agencies are to allocate budgets and streamline the same into the agency budgets to carry out the allocation as budgeted.

## IV. Launching the maritime law enforcement fleet

With the Coast Guard Administration empowered to carry out maritime patrol, sea territorial safeguard missions, in respond to changes in the scenario of maritime law enforcement environment, and to secure an advantageous footing in national maritime strategy, there is a necessity to instill the 3000-ton large-scale frigate, which would provide effective safeguard of national sovereignty. A new frigate development draft bill has been drafted by following the direction of the national maritime policy, and the bill has been presented to the Executive Yuan for approval, which calls for building one 3000-ton frigate that would help to excel the government's maritime law enforcement and maritime administration efficiency.

## V. Developing and staging serial activities of the 2005 Taiwan Maritime Year





利位置，有必要籌建「3000噸級大型巡防艦」，以積極有效維護國家主權。爰依據國家海洋政策發展方向，研議「籌建新艦計畫草案」並已報院核定，先行籌建1艘3000噸巡防艦，俾期提升政府海域執法及海洋事務服務效能。

#### 五、規劃辦理「2005台灣海洋年」系列活動

為落實「健康台灣」施政主軸，重塑海洋新觀念，本署經協調各部會、縣市政府及民間團體，規劃辦理「2005台灣海洋年」系列活動，經彙整計有252項親海近海活動，加強對外宣導，鼓勵民眾參與，期使國人與海洋建立更親密關係，進而喚起對海洋事務之關注。關於「2005台灣海洋年系列活動」辦理迄今，已陸續舉辦各類型相關活動，深獲民眾喜愛及熱烈迴響，逐步導引民眾親近海洋，建立海洋意識並達成全民健康身心之目標。



◆ 越南佔領之奈羅島(資料來源: nansha.com.cn)  
The Pugad Island occupied by Vietnam. (Source: nansha.com.cn)

In search of enforcing the government's administration main focus of developing a healthy Taiwan through reshaping a new maritime concept, the administration, upon coordinating various ministries, departments, municipal and county governments, and private organizations, has moved to stage the serial activities of the 2005 Taiwan Maritime Year campaign, which combines some 252 seafaring and sea friendly activities to step up external promotion by encourage the public to participate in anticipate to instill the local population with a close tie to the sea, and reawaken their care for maritime affairs. The 2005 Taiwan Maritime Year's serial activities, since the initial staging, have seen a variety of related activities being staged that have garnered the public's interest and popular responses, and are credited for steering the public to come in contact with the sea, instill a maritime awareness, and achieve the objective of instilling the local population with a healthy body and soul.

#### 伍、建議與展望

##### 一、喚起國人海洋意識，營造海洋國家有利條件

我國囿於傳統「重陸輕海」的思維，一般人民對於海洋意識不清楚。因此，近年來政府積極經營海洋，希望將廣拓藍色國土的觀念，深植人心，俾營造海洋國家有利的環境。

##### 二、充實海空執勤能量，建構強勢之海域執法團隊

近日台灣周邊海域爭議不斷，有大陸探測船侵入我國領海，台日漁業紛爭，釣魚台主權爭議及中國大陸積

#### Part V Recommendation and Future Outlook

##### I. To awaken the local population's maritime awareness in creating favorable conditions as a maritime nation

As Taiwan tends to be confined by the conventional land over sea concept, most people tend to be less clear of maritime awareness. In light of which, the government has been actively managing the ocean in recent years, anticipats instilling the people with an expanded blue homeland concept that would be conducive in creating a favorable environment that supports a maritime nation.

##### II. To strength the sea and air duty execution energy by instilling a dynamic maritime law enforcement team

With maritime disputes in Taiwan's adjacent seas running rampantly of late, in instances such as mainland Chinese research





極開發東海春曉油氣田等，由於資源有限，各國需求至為迫切，在未尋找到更好的替代方案，可預見的未來勢必因資源（含能源）之爭，引發更大規模衝突，政府實應妥為因應。

### 三、籌設專責之海洋事務組織，擘劃海洋國家願景

過去我國海洋事務工作，係分散於各相關部會中，考量各先進國家行政組織規劃及業務整體運作之需，爰於行政院組織法修正草案中，明定設立「行政院海洋委員會」，並送請立法院審議，咸信在設置海洋專責機構後，將可整合現行海洋事務工作，發揮統合成效，使國家海洋事務循序發展，並臻理想之海洋國家願景。

### 四、參與國際合作交流，務實海洋事務推動

1994年聯合國海洋法公約生效後，我國雖非締約國，但為維護國際秩序和諧，爰參考相關國際法規範，制定「中華民國領海及鄰接區法」及「中華民國專屬經濟區及大陸礁層法」，並遵循相關國際公約規定，務實推動我國海洋事務。例如主辦「民主太平洋聯盟」、「漁捕實體概念在國際法上實踐10週年研討會」之國際性會議，冀望藉有關國際交流活動，提升我國之國際形象與地位，進而促成海洋事務之國際合作。

### 五、建立公私協力機制，導入民間活力資源

海洋事務多元廣泛，目前政府雖無整合性機構綜理全般海洋事務，惟海洋政策之規劃，在行政院



◆ 西沙廣金島 (資料來源: enanhai.com.cn)

4. The Guang Jin Island in Xi-Sha (Source: enanhai.com.cn)

boat's infringing on Taiwan's territorial seas, the Sino-Japanese fishery dispute, the Pinnacle Islands sovereignty dispute, Mainland China's actively developing the Tsuen Shiao oil field and such. With the countries in a dire need to tap into limited resources by turning to locate better alternative plans, in the foreseeable future the rivalry for resources and energy could trigger even large scale of conflicts, which the government would need to seek counterstrategy.

### III. To organize a full-time maritime affairs organization for mapping out the vision as a maritime nation

With Taiwan's maritime affairs work scattered in many relevant ministries and departments, taken into account that advanced countries' administrative organization planning and operational implementation needs, the draft bill for amending the Executive Yuan Organization Law has specified for the inception of an Executive Yuan Maritime Commission, and the proposal sent to the Legislative Yuan for review. It is believed that following the inception of a full-time maritime affairs organization, it would help to integrate the current maritime affairs work in excelling an integrated yield that would steer national maritime affairs to develop sequentially, an to attain the vision of becoming an ideal maritime nation.

### IV. To participate international cooperation exchange to achieve promoting maritime affairs

Following UN's maritime treaty taking effect in 1994, Taiwan, although not as a treaty country, has moved to legislate the "ROC territorial sea and adjacent area law" and the "ROC exclusive economic zone and continental reef law" by referring to pertinent international legal guidelines in search of maintaining a harmonious international order, and continues to promote Taiwan's maritime affairs by abiding to stipulations set by relevant international treaties in search of achieving the promotion of Taiwan's maritime affairs. For instance, the hosting of the Pacific League, the 10 year symposium on enforcing the internal law with tangible fishery catching concept and so forth in anticipation of excelling Taiwan's global image through relevant international exchange activities,





海洋事務推動委員會成立後，已建立一套完整運作機制，將以公私合作與民間協力方式，將民間充沛之活力資源結合行政機關之政策規劃，提升政府整體施政效能，俾落實國家海洋事務推動。

#### 六、強化海洋人才養成，深耕海洋科研工作

近年來我國海洋相關學院雖培訓若干海洋事務及海事人才，惟受高普考海洋行政職系之限制，進入公務體系者寡，加上未有具規模之海洋研究機構，所培訓人才多未能從事相關海洋研究工作，甚為可惜。因此如何運用現有海洋教育資源，培育高等海洋科技人才蔚為國用，並深耕海洋研究工作，使我國成為真正的海洋大國，實待各界齊心戮力為之。

#### 柒、結語

我國的海洋政策目的係在維繫一個品質健康、資源多樣和具有生產力的海洋環境，俾期提供世代享受及經營海洋資源的多方面利益，未來政府應健全海洋事務法制及組織運作，提高我國海域管理效率，並致力培育海洋管理、科學研究、技術創新與工程研發的專業人才，推動永續經營海洋生態環境的產業，活絡我國的經濟發展，造福國民生活。同時並應注入民間活動，推動民間團體參與海洋事務發展，俾弘揚世代傳承及時俱新的海洋文化，營造「生態、安全及繁榮」的海洋國家。

（本文作者任職於海巡署企劃處）

which would bridge global cooperation on maritime affairs.

V. To instill a private and public collaborated mechanism to streamline private vitality and resources

With maritime affairs being widespread, although currently the government has not had an integrated agency to oversee maritime affairs, yet in maritime policy development, the formation of the Executive Yuan Maritime Affairs Promotional Council had led to instilling a comprehensive operating mechanism that combines ample private energy and resources through public-private cooperation and private support in the administrative agency's policy development that would poise to excel the government's overall administration efficiency for enforcing the promotion of national maritime affairs.

#### VI. To strengthen maritime talent culmination to deep-root marine scientific research work

In recent years, despite pertinent maritime related schools have helped train certain number of maritime affairs and maritime talents, yet few have entered the civil servant field. Yet as marred by the maritime administrative job system's general and higher examinations, coupled with the lack of marine research institutions of a significant scale, it is rather a pity that the talents culminated tend not to be working in marine research work. As a result, how best to utilize the existing educational resources in culminating high-end maritime technical talents that could contribute to the nation, and deep-root marine research work allowing Taiwan to become a true maritime nation would still rely on the collective efforts of all.

#### Part VII Recapitulation

The objective of Taiwan's maritime policy lies in maintaining a quality, healthy, resourceful and productive marine environment, which can be enjoyed by generations to come, and the equitable gain achieved through a sustainable management of marine resources. In the future, it is prudent for the government to strengthen the maritime affairs legislative system and organizational implementation for improving Taiwan's maritime management efficiency, and to devote in culminating marine management, scientific research, technical innovation and engineering R&D professional talents in promoting marine ecology and environment industries with a sustainable management for jump starting Taiwan's economic development, enrich the local population's quality of living, and showcase its heritage an renowned maritime cultural for creating a maritime nation of ecology, security and prosperity.

(The author is currently with Coast Guard Administration planning division.)