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the Coast Guard Administration

海洋立國 台灣出航

Building a strong marine nation, Taiwan sets Sail



前行政院 游院長蒞會致詞



鑑於國家海洋事務多元廣泛，行政院為協調各相關部會共同推動海洋事務，彰顯重視海洋、發展海洋之決心，於93年1月7日成立「行政院海洋事務推動委員會」（以下簡稱委員會），將政府有關海洋事務的行政資源予以整合，並注入民間的活力，建置成為一個跨部會、跨領域、多面向、總體性的整合推動平台。並將委員會區分為海洋策略組（研考會）、海域安全組（海巡署）、海洋資源組（環保署）、海洋產業組（農委會）、海洋文化組（文建會）及海洋科研組（國科會）等六個工作分組。

Given the diversity in national marine affairs administration, the Executive Yuan hereinafter EY, in search of demonstrating the administration's emphasis on marine resources and its determination in marine development through coordinating various government agencies in jointly promotion of marine affairs, has on January 7, 2004 instilled an "The National Council for Marine Affairs Advancement hereinafter NCMAA, Executive Yuan hereinafter EY The Commission that serves to integrate the government's administrative resources in marine management, with private agility infused, to form a cross-department, cross-domain, versatile and comprehensive integrated promotional platform. It further was divided the NCMAA into six working sections, namely the marine strategy section The Research, Development, and Evaluation committee, marine security section The Coast Guard Administration, marine resources section The Environmental Protection Administration, marine industry section The Council of Agriculture, marine cultural section The Council for Cultural Affairs, and marine science research



與會人員報到情形

另為積極擘劃國家海洋願景，營造生態、安全及繁榮的海洋國家，委員會特於93年12月25日（星期六）在公務人力發展中心一樓前廳舉辦『海洋事務研討會』，會中由前揭六個工作分組，發表六篇攸關國家未來海洋發展之分工計畫，從國家海洋策略、資源、產業、文化、科技、安全等六大方面規劃國家未來推動海洋事務之基本藍圖，與會之產、官、學、研各界代表共計300餘人，並就各組分工計畫所列工作要項、理念及具體內容進行熱烈討論。

行政院游院長於開幕致詞時特別表示，環觀台灣現階段各種條件，正是發展海洋事務，展現國家競爭力，厚植國本的最佳時刻。尤其台灣地理環境優異，擁有豐富的濱海陸域及多元的海洋生物資源，周遭海洋更有蘊藏豐富的水下資產，成為邁向「海洋國家」最強而有力的根基，也唯有著眼於發展生機蓬勃的「藍色國土」海洋，台灣才有無限寬廣的機會。同時並於會場宣佈2005年為「台灣海洋年」，正式揭開「2005台灣海洋年」系列活動之序幕，以「文化海洋」、「生態海洋」、「活力海洋」及「全民海洋」為

section The National Science Council.

In addition, to aggressively map out a national marine development vision that poises to recreate an ecologically friendly, safe and prosperous marine nation, the NCMAA has specially staged a "Marine affairs forum" at the Innovation Hall on the ground floor of the Civil Service Development Institute on Saturday, December 25, 2004, at which the foresaid six working sections had debuted six relevant national future marine development task-sharing proposals, mapping out a rudimentary blueprint in developing the nation's future marine affairs in six aspects of national marine strategy, resources, industry, culture, science and security, where attendees representing the industry, government, academic and research sectors totaling to over 300, who gave enthusiastic discussions on the working items, concept and tangible contents of various section task-sharing schemes.

Premier Yu has stressed in his opening keynote that a recap of various criteria of Taiwan at the present phase makes this a prime time for developing its marine affairs that would poise to demonstrate the nation's competitive and deep-root its national defense. Particularly so with Taiwan's rich geographic environment that offers ample coastal/land areas and with diverse marine biology resources, let alone a wealth of underwater resources around its coastal waters, all of these have come to provide Taiwan a dynamic and sound foundation in becoming a marine country, and avail Taiwan with infinite prospering opportunities when it is able to embrace the blue oceans of its jurisdictional waters. Also the Premier Yu announced at the venue 2005 has been designated as the "Taiwan Marine Year", and formally debuts a serial "Taiwan Marine Year, 2005" campaign, taking to a theme revolving around Marine culture, Marine ecology, Marine Vitality and General Marine that aims to bring marine awareness and understanding to local denizens who



與會人員熱烈討論及提出建言

署長許惠祐對各項問題提出解答



主軸，藉由各種活動喚起國人的海洋意識，瞭解、關懷海洋，進一步親近海洋。

研討會各組研討重點摘要如下：

海洋策略組：由於海洋的利用管理，已從過去「控制海洋」、「利用海洋」的概念，延伸到「保育海洋」的範疇；因此，研考會以「維護海洋權益，確保國家發展」為主要目標，依據規劃，將海洋事務政策發展區分為對外之「掌握國際發展趨勢」及「增進海洋國際合作」，與對內之「強化海洋政策立法」及「健全海洋行政體制」等四大工作要項。

海域安全組：隨著冷戰結束，各國逐漸重視海洋資源開發與管理，自聯合國海洋法公約正式生效後，海上交通安全、海上救難、漁業資源管理、非生物資源開發、海洋環境維護、查緝走私槍毒與偷渡、打擊海盜及反恐等問題成為各國海洋政策工作重點。因此，本署以「強化海域執法，維護海上安全」為執行目標，並規劃一、健全海域交通秩序提昇國際競爭力；二、提昇海事安全服務以保障人命財產；三、強化海域執法功能以維護海洋權利；四、充實海域維安能量提

would in turn care for and know the oceans better.

Highlights of discussion focuses among the various sections of the forum are excerpted as follows,

- Marine strategy section:

In view that maritime utilization management has

gone beyond the maritime control and maritime utilization in the past to extend into the domain of maritime conservation, upholding an objective of "Maintaining the island's marine sovereignty and ensuring the nation's development". Therefore the Research, Development, and Evaluation committee has strategized the development of marine affairs policy into four major task focuses, namely the external "Grappling of international development trend" and "Enhancing global collaboration", and the internal "Strengthening marine policy legislation" and "Solidifying marine administration system".

- Marine security section: As the Cold War has come to an end, world countries have been shifting their focus on marine resource development and management, and following the UN Marine Agreement formally took effect, important issues such as maritime transportation safety, maritime rescue, fishery resource management, non-biological resource development, marine environment conservation, investigation and crimp down against smuggling, weapons and human trafficking, anti-piracy anti piracy, anti-terrorism have all become major task focuses for countries around the world. In light of which, the Adminis-



昇反恐能力之藍圖與願景。

海洋資源組：為積極打造我國廿一世紀的優勢，「保護海洋環境，厚植海域資源」已是我國管理自然資源的開發和養護以造福國民的重要政策與共識；首先，強化海洋環境之調查與監測以提昇污染防治能量；其次，保存保護自然海岸與生態棲地；再者，建立資源永續管理制度來經營海洋資源；最後，整合公私部門並加速推動復育工作。

海洋產業組：海洋產業與國際脈動息息相關，台灣除了遠洋漁業與遊艇業揚名國際外，航運與海洋科技產業亦有諸多顯赫成就，因此，農委會將「健全經營環境，發產海洋產業」作為推動目標，並以強化航運造船產業提高我國港埠營運量；推動永續海洋產業，使我國成為重視海洋資源保育的漁業國家；拓展海洋科技產業，建構海洋生物科技園區及提供經建發展所需之資源；以及擴大海洋觀光產業，提供多元化的海域休閒活動作為目標策略與工作要項。

海洋文化組：台灣擁有渾然天成之海洋環境，是國人締造山海文明的瑰寶，亦是國人永續生存之命脈。文建會以「深耕海洋文化，形塑民族特質」作為海洋文化組之工作目標，希望能使國人強化對土地的認同，進而重建國家共同體意識；有系統的蒐集、整理台灣海洋資料，深化台灣海洋研究；透過文學、藝術、影像與親身體驗，提昇國人對台灣海洋意象的認知；建立台灣海洋文化特色，形塑台灣海洋意象，並藉以推動國際宣傳。

海洋科研組：新思維的海洋政策，讓我們認知海洋不僅蘊藏豐富的各類資源，也擁有廣大的利用空間、潮流、波浪等取之不盡的自然資源。因此，由國科會擔任推動部會的海洋科研組以一、培育優秀海洋專業人才，加強海洋基礎教育；二、有效運用海洋

tration has uphold the objective of "Strengthening sea territorial law enforcement and maintaining navigation safety" and has devised the goals of, 1. Strengthening the navigational order for improving global competitiveness; 2. Enhancing maritime security service to ensure the safety of lives and properties; 3. Solidifying sea territorial law enforcement function to safeguard the national sovereignty; 4. Expanding its navigational security dynamics to excel the blueprint and vision of independent anti-terrorism capability.

- Marine resources section: To aggressively map out Taiwan's competitive edge for the 21st century, "Protecting marine environment and deep-rooting marine resources" has emerged as a vital policy and national consensus in Taiwan's management in developing and conserving natural resources that would poise to benefit its entire population. A vital factor lies in strengthening marine environment survey and monitoring that will enhance pollution prevention and treatment capability; next, conserving and protecting natural coastal area and ecological habitats; thirdly, instilling a sustainable resource management system that could be used to manage marine resources; finally, integrating the government and private sectors, and excelling the promotion of rehabilitation work.

- Marine industry section: For the marine industry is closely tied to global trend, Taiwan is not better known for its deep-sea fishing industry and shipbuilding industry, but there are many impressive achievements with its maritime technology industry. In light of which, upholding a promotional objective of "Strengthening a comprehensive operating environment for development a marine industry", the Council of Agriculture has also focus on enhancing Taiwan's harbor management capability through building the shipping and shipbuilding industry, promoting a sustainable maritime industry allowing Taiwan to become a fishery country emphasizing marine resource conservation, expanding its marine technology industry for instilling marine biology science park and providing resources for economical and constructional development as well as expanding the maritime tourism industry by





科技資源，促進海洋資訊之整合與交流作為；三、建立海洋環境監測能力，發展水下探測技術與海況模式，維護海洋生態及生物多樣性的永續發展與利用；四、利用海洋科技推動大洋及大陸礁層資源之研究與調查，促進海洋產業之開發與升級作為其主要的任務，以達成「培育海洋人才，深耕海洋科研」之目標。

在最後一場綜合座談中，與會各界代表皆認同台灣未來之希望，繫諸於國家海洋事務之發展，而本次研討會之精神「海洋立國、台灣出航」，更充分顯示出我國與海洋共生共榮之關係，唯有依靠大海，我國方能游向世界，活躍於全球舞臺。



offering diverse seaside leisure activities, which are to serve as objective strategies and task guidelines.

- Marine cultural section: Taiwan, blessed with a nature-carved marine environment, finds its marine resources the best gem for the local residents to carve out a culture of mountains and seas, and the bloodline whereby the local denizens thrive and survive. The Council for Cultural Affairs upholds a mission task of "Deep-rooting a marine culture for recreating an ethnic characteristic" for the marine cultural section, in anticipation to bring the local population's awareness to the land we call home, which in turn would reinforce a common national identity awareness by utilizing systematic data gathering, sorting of Taiwan's marine data, and strengthening Taiwan's marine study; by adopting literature, arts, imagery and firsthand experience to excel the local population's awareness toward Taiwan's marine heritage; by instilling Taiwan's marine cultural characteristics to reinvent Taiwan's marine heritage and push forward global promotional campaigns.

- Marine technology section: New thinking on marine policy leads us to be aware that the ocean not only holds a wealth of resources but also provides provide an infinite array of space, currents to explore in and utilize with. With that, the National Science Council has been appointed to spearhead the interdepartmental marine technology section with missions to, a., developing outstanding marine professional talents and excelling rudimentary marine education; b., effectively utilizing marine technology resources and excelling marine information integration and exchange; c., instilling marine environment surveillance capabilities and developing underwater exploration technology and oceanographic exploration mode that will maintain a sustainable development and utilization through marine ecology and biodiversity; d., excelling marine industry development and upgrade as a key mission by conducting oceanic and continental reef resources survey and study. Utilizing marine technology that will attain the objective of "Culminating marine human resources and deep-rooting marine technology R&D".

At the final integrated forum, participating delegates have unanimously concurred that the hope of Taiwan's future hinges on its national marine affairs development, while the forum's central theme, "Building a strong marine nation, Taiwan sets sail" further serves to showcase a mutually prospering tie that Taiwan has with the ocean, and only a smart utilization of its marine resources could Taiwan steer toward embracing the world and remaining vibrant on the world stage.

