

附錄一、濕地保育法

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行政院令 103.6.12 院臺建字第 1030030131 號令，定自 104.2.2 施行

第一章 總 則

第一條 為確保濕地天然滯洪等功能，維護生物多樣性，促進濕地生態保育及明智利用，特制定本法。

第二條 濕地之規劃、保育、復育、利用、經營管理相關事務，依本法之規定；其他法律有較嚴格之規定者，從其規定。

第三條 本法所稱主管機關：在中央為內政部；在直轄市為直轄市政府；在縣（市）為縣（市）政府。

中央主管機關應辦理下列事項：

- 一、全國濕地保育利用政策之研究、策劃、督導及協調。
- 二、全國濕地保育利用法令制度之研擬。
- 三、重要濕地之評定、變更、廢止及公告。
- 四、國際級與國家級重要濕地保育利用計畫之擬訂、審議、變更、廢止、公告及實施。
- 五、地方級重要濕地保育利用計畫之核定、監督及協調。
- 六、國際級及國家級重要濕地使用之許可。
- 七、濕地標章之設立及管理。

直轄市、縣（市）主管機關應辦理下列事項：

- 一、地方級重要濕地保育利用計畫之擬訂、審議、變更、公告及實施。
- 二、地方級重要濕地使用之許可。
- 三、轄區內其他濕地保育利用之策劃、督導及協調。

第四條 本法用詞定義如下：

- 一、濕地：指天然或人為、永久或暫時、靜止或流動、淡水或鹹水或半鹹水之沼澤、瀉湖、泥煤地、潮間帶、水域等區域，包括水深在最低低潮時不超過六公尺之海域。
- 二、人工濕地：指為生態、滯洪、景觀、遊憩或污水處理等目的，所模擬自然而建造之濕地。
- 三、重要濕地：指具有生態多樣性、重要物種保育、水土保持、水資源涵養、水產資源繁育、防洪、滯洪、文化資產、景觀美質、科學研究及環境教育等重要價值，經依第八條、第十條評定及第十一條公告之濕地。
- 四、明智利用：指在濕地生態承載範圍內，以兼容並蓄方式使用濕地資源，維持質及量於穩定狀態下，對其生物資源、水資源與土地予以適時、適地、適量、適性之永續利用。
- 五、重要濕地保育利用計畫：指為保育及明智利用重要濕地所擬訂之綜合性及永續性計畫。
- 六、異地補償：指以異地重建棲息地方式，復育濕地生態所實施之生態補償。
- 七、生態補償：指因開發及利用行為造成濕地面積或生態功能損失，對生態環境實施之彌補措施。
- 八、零淨損失：指開發及利用行為經實施衝擊減輕、異地補償或生態補償，使濕地面積及生態功能無損失。

第五條 為維持生態系統健全與穩定，促進整體環境之永續發展，加強濕地之保育及復育，各級政府機關及國民對濕地自然資源與生態功能應妥善管理、明智利用，確保濕地零淨損失；其保育

及明智利用原則如下：

- 一、自然濕地應優先保護，並維繫其水資源系統。
- 二、加強保育濕地之動植物資源。
- 三、具生態網絡意義之濕地及濕地周邊環境和景觀，應妥善整體規劃及維護。
- 四、配合濕地復育、防洪滯洪、水質淨化、水資源保育及利用、景觀及遊憩，應推動濕地系統之整體規劃；必要時，得於適當地區以適當方式闢建人工濕地。

第六條 主管機關應定期會同有關機關進行濕地生態、污染與周邊社會、經濟、土地利用等基礎調查，中央主管機關並應建置資料庫與專屬網頁，供各相關單位使用，並定期更新資料與發布濕地現況公報。除涉及國家安全機密資料者外，各有關機關應配合提供濕地相關資料。

為執行前項調查，主管機關或受託機關、團體得派員攜帶證明文件，進入公、私有土地進行調查及實施勘查或測量措施。公、私有土地權利人或管理人，除涉及軍事機密者，應會同軍事機關為之外，不得規避、拒絕或妨礙。

主管機關執行前項調查時，應先以書面通知公、私有土地權利人或管理人；通知無法送達時，得以公告方式為之。

主管機關就第一項業務得委任所屬機關（構）或委託其他機關（構）、學校或團體辦理。

第七條 重要濕地之評定、變更、廢止及國際級、國家級重要濕地保育利用計畫之擬訂，應由中央主管機關以公開方式辦理。

中央主管機關為辦理前項業務及其他相關濕地保育政策之規劃、研究等事項之審議，應設審議小組，由專家學者、社會公正人士及政府機關代表組成，其中專家學者及社會公正人士人數不得少於二分之一。

直轄市、縣（市）主管機關辦理地方級重要濕地保育利用計畫之審議，準用前二項規定或得與其他相關法律規定之審議機制合併辦理。

重要濕地之評定、變更、廢止及重要濕地保育利用計畫之擬訂，涉及限制原住民族利用原住民族之土地及自然資源時，核定前應與當地原住民族諮商，並取得其同意。

第二章 重要濕地評定、變更及廢止

第八條 重要濕地分為國際級、國家級及地方級三級，由中央主管機關考量該濕地之生物多樣性、自然性、代表性、特殊性、及規劃合理性和土地所有權人意願等，並根據下列事項評定其等級：

- 一、為國際遷移性物種棲息及保育之重要環境。
- 二、其他珍稀、瀕危及特需保育生物集中分布地區。
- 三、魚類及其他生物之重要繁殖地、覓食地、遷徙路徑及其他重要棲息地。
- 四、具生物多樣性、生態功能及科學研究等價值。
- 五、具重要水土保持、水資源涵養、防洪及滯洪等功能。
- 六、具自然遺產、歷史文化、民俗傳統、景觀美質、環境教育、觀光遊憩資源，對當地、國家或國際社會有價值或有潛在價值之區域。
- 七、生態功能豐富之人工濕地。
- 八、其他經中央主管機關指定者。

第九條 重要濕地因自然變遷或重大災害而改變、消失或無法恢復者或因國家重大公共利益之所需者，得辦理檢討；必要時，得予以變更或廢止。

第十條 重要濕地之評定、變更及廢止作業審議前，應公開展覽三十日及在當地舉行說明會，並

將公開展覽及說明會之日期及地點登載於政府公報、新聞紙、專屬網頁或其他適當方法廣泛周知；任何人民或團體得於公開展覽期間內，以書面載明姓名或名稱、地址及具體意見，送中央主管機關參考審議；並將意見參採或回應情形併同審議結果，報行政院核定。

前項審議進度、結果、意見回應或參採情形及其他有關資訊，應登載於政府公報、新聞紙、專屬網頁或其他適當方式廣泛周知。

第一項審議，應自公開展覽結束之翌日起算一百八十日內完成。但情形特殊者，得延長九十日，並以一次為限。

重要濕地之評選、分級、變更及廢止範圍劃定與變更之原則標準、民眾參與及意見處理等事項之辦法，由中央主管機關定之。

第十一條 重要濕地評定、變更及廢止經行政院核定後，中央主管機關應自收受核定公文之日起算三十日內公告，登載於政府公報、新聞紙、專屬網頁或其他適當方法廣泛周知。

第十二條 經公開展覽進入重要濕地評定程序者，為暫定重要濕地。

濕地遇有緊急情況，中央主管機關得依職權或相關單位或團體之申請，逕予公告為暫定重要濕地。

前項經公告為暫定重要濕地者，應自公告之日起算九十日內，完成重要濕地評定。但情形特殊者，得延長九十日，逾期者，原公告之處分失效。

第一項及第二項暫定重要濕地，中央主管機關應採取及時有效之維護措施，避免破壞，並得視需要公告必要之限制事項或第二十五條所定禁止之行為。

前項措施或公告，應書面通知目的事業主管機關及土地所有權人、使用人或管理人。

第三章 重要濕地保育利用計畫

第十三條 中央主管機關應訂定國家濕地保育綱領，總體規劃與推動濕地之保育策略與機制，並報行政院備查。

前項國家濕地保育綱領應每五年至少檢討一次。

第十四條 重要濕地保育利用計畫之擬訂及核定程序如下；其變更及廢止，亦同。

一、國際級：由中央主管機關擬訂，報行政院核定。

二、國家級：由中央主管機關訂定。必要時，得委由直轄市、縣（市）主管機關擬訂，報中央主管機關定之。

三、地方級：由直轄市、縣（市）主管機關擬訂，報中央主管機關核定。

四、地方級重要濕地範圍跨直轄市、縣（市）轄區者，由各該直轄市、縣（市）主管機關協商擬訂，報中央主管機關核定；必要時，由中央主管機關協調各相關直轄市、縣（市）主管機關共同擬訂或指定由其中一直轄市、縣（市）主管機關擬訂，報中央主管機關核定。

第十五條 重要濕地保育利用計畫，應載明下列事項：

一、計畫範圍及計畫年期。

二、上位及相關綱領、計畫之指導事項。

三、當地社會、經濟之調查及分析。

四、水資源系統、生態資源與環境之基礎調查及分析。

五、土地及建築使用現況。

六、具重要科學研究、文化資產、生態及環境價值之應優先保護區域。

七、濕地系統功能分區及其保育、復育、限制或禁止行為、維護管理之規定或措施。

八、允許明智利用項目及管理規定。

九、水資源保護及利用管理計畫。

十、緊急應變及恢復措施。

十一、財務與實施計畫。

十二、其他相關事項。

主管機關認為鄰接重要濕地之其他濕地及周邊環境有保育利用需要時，應納入重要濕地保育利用計畫範圍一併整體規劃及管理。

第一項重要濕地保育利用計畫，除用文字、圖表說明外，應附計畫圖；其比例尺不得小於五千分之一。

重要濕地保育利用計畫核定發布實施後，主管機關得依都市計畫樁測定及管理辦法規定，辦理樁位測定及地籍分割測量。

中央主管機關應会同水資源目的事業主管機關，訂定重要濕地內之灌溉、排水、蓄水、放淤、給水、投入或其他影響地面水或地下水等行為之標準。

第十六條 前條第一項第七款之功能分區，得視情況分類規劃如下，並依前條第一項第七款及第八款規定實施分區管制：

- 一、核心保育區：為保護濕地重要生態，以容許生態保護及研究使用為限。
- 二、生態復育區：為復育遭受破壞區域，以容許生態復育及研究使用為限。
- 三、環境教育區：為推動濕地環境教育，供環境展示解說使用及設置必要設施。
- 四、管理服務區：供濕地管理相關使用及設置必要設施。
- 五、其他分區：其他供符合明智利用原則之使用。

國際級、國家級重要濕地，除前項第三款至第五款之情形外，不得開發或建築。

重要濕地得視實際情形，依其他法律配合變更為適當之土地使用分區或用地。

第十七條 重要濕地保育利用計畫，應於重要濕地評定公告之日起算一年內擬訂完成，並辦理公開展覽。重要濕地保育利用計畫公開展覽及審議程序，準用第十條之規定。

第十八條 重要濕地保育利用計畫經核定後，主管機關應自收受核定公文之日起算三十日內，將計畫書圖公告，並登載於政府公報及新聞紙，並以專屬網頁、網際網路或其他適當方法廣泛周知。

第十九條 重要濕地保育利用計畫公告實施後，主管機關應每五年至少檢討一次。

第四章 重要濕地明智利用

第二十條 各級政府於重要濕地或第十五條第二項規定納入整體規劃及管理範圍之其他濕地及周邊環境內辦理下列事項時或其計畫有影響重要濕地之虞者，應先徵詢中央主管機關之意見：

- 一、擬訂、檢討或變更區域計畫、都市計畫或國家公園計畫。
- 二、實施環境影響評估。
- 三、審核或興辦水利事業計畫。
- 四、審核或興辦水土保持計畫。
- 五、其他各目的事業主管機關審核興辦事業計畫或開發計畫。
- 六、其他開發或利用行為經各目的事業主管機關認有必要者。

第二十一條 重要濕地範圍內之土地得為農業、漁業、鹽業及建物等從來之現況使用。但其使用違反其他法律規定者，依其規定處理。

前項從來之現況使用，由主管機關会同目的事業主管機關認定之；其認定基準日，以第十條第一項重要濕地評定之公開展覽日為準。

第一項範圍內之私有土地權利人增設簡易設施或使用面積有變更者，應經主管機關之許可。

第一項從來之現況使用，對重要濕地造成重大影響者，主管機關應命土地開發或經營單位及使用人限期改善，並副知其目的事業主管機關。但因故無法發現土地開發或經營單位、使用人時，得命權利關係人、所有權人或管理人限期改善。必要時，得輔導轉作明智利用項目。

前項使用屆期未改善或未轉作明智利用項目，而違反本法相關規定，致重要濕地無法零淨損失者，除應依本法規定處罰外，並應依第二十七條規定實施衝擊減輕、異地補償及生態補償。

第二十二條 重要濕地範圍內之土地，主管機關為實施保育利用計畫之必要，得依法徵收、撥用或租用。

重要濕地範圍內之公有土地，經主管機關同意，得委託民間經營管理。

前項受委託經營管理者之資格條件、經營管理計畫應記載事項、經營管理方式、委託之程序、期限、終止、監督及其他應遵行事項之辦法，由主管機關定之。

第二十三條 重要濕地應依重要濕地保育利用計畫經營管理，除合於本法或漁業法之使用者外，於重要濕地內以生產、經營或旅遊營利為業者，應向所屬主管機關申請許可，並得收取費用；相關經營收益，應繳交一定比率之回饋金。

前項經營管理之許可、收費、運用、回饋金繳交比率、會計稽核及其他應遵行事項之辦法，由主管機關定之。

第二十四條 主管機關執行第六條第二項進入公私有土地、第十二條第四項所定公告禁止或限制事項，或第二十一條第四項濕地保育輔導轉作明智利用項目規定，致土地所有權人、經營人、使用人或權利關係人受有損失者，應予合理補償。

前項補償金額、方式及其他相關事項之辦法，由中央主管機關定之。

第二十五條 非經主管機關許可，重要濕地範圍內禁止從事下列行為。但其他法律另有規定者，從其規定：

- 一、擅自抽取、引取、截斷或排放濕地水資源及改變原有水資源系統。
- 二、挖掘、取土、埋填、堆置或變更濕地地形地貌。
- 三、破壞生物洄游通道及野生動植物繁殖區或棲息環境。
- 四、於重要濕地或其上游、周邊水域投放化學物品，排放或傾倒污（廢）水、廢棄物或其他足以降低濕地生態功能之污染物。
- 五、騷擾、毒害、獵捕、虐待、宰殺野生動物。
- 六、未經目的事業主管機關許可之砍伐、採集、放生、引入、捕撈、獵捕、撿拾生物資源。

第二十六條 主管機關應依實際濕地保育情形，對於下列具有公共利益之事項得予適當獎勵及表揚：

- 一、濕地生態之保育及復育。
- 二、濕地環境教育之推廣。
- 三、濕地保育與明智利用之科學、技術、研究及藝文創作。
- 四、濕地友善產品或產業之創新、研發及行銷。
- 五、濕地之認養、基金與私人土地之捐贈及人工濕地之營造。
- 六、其他與濕地保育有關之行為。

第五章 開發迴避、衝擊減輕及生態補償

第二十七條 各級政府經依第二十條規定徵詢中央主管機關，認有破壞、降低重要濕地環境或生

態功能之虞之開發或利用行為，該申請開發或利用者應擬具濕地影響說明書，申請該管主管機關審查許可。審查許可開發或利用行為之原則如下：

- 一、優先迴避重要濕地。
- 二、迴避確有困難，應優先採行衝擊減輕措施或替代方案。
- 三、衝擊減輕措施或替代方案皆已考量仍有困難，無法減輕衝擊，始准予實施異地補償措施。
- 四、異地補償仍有困難者，始准予實施其他方式之生態補償。

前項第三款及第四款異地補償及生態補償措施，應依下列規定方式實施：

- 一、主管機關應訂定生態補償比率及復育基準。
- 二、前款補償，應於原土地開始開發或利用前達成生態復育基準。但經主管機關評估，無法於原土地開始開發或利用前達成生態復育基準者，得以提高異地補償面積比率或生態補償功能基準代之。
- 三、異地補償面積在〇.二公頃以下者，得以申請繳納代金方式，由主管機關納入濕地基金並專款專用統籌集中興建功能完整之濕地。

第一項開發或利用行為應擬具濕地影響說明書者，其認定基準、細目、資訊公開、民眾參與及其他作業事項之準則，由中央主管機關定之。

第二十八條 進行異地補償之土地，應考量生物棲地多樣性、棲地連結性、生態效益、水資源關聯性、鄰近土地使用相容性、土地使用趨勢及其他因素，其區位選擇原則如下：

- 一、位於或鄰近開發與利用行為之地區。
- 二、位於或鄰近與開發或利用行為地區同一水系或海域內之濕地生態系統。
- 三、於其他可能補償整體濕地生態系統之位置。

第二十九條 異地補償之土地，視同重要濕地並進行復育。

實施異地補償或生態補償之土地，如涉及擬訂或變更重要濕地保育利用計畫者，主管機關應依第十四條規定辦理。

原土地開發或利用者，應依前項變更或核定之重要濕地保育利用計畫辦理。

第一項異地補償之土地應依其他法律檢討變更為生態保育性質之土地使用分區或用地，不得再申請開發或利用。

第三十條 開發或利用者採取衝擊減輕或替代方案並繳交濕地影響費，或依第二十七條第二項第二款辦理異地補償，或依第二十七條第二項第三款規定繳交代金及前條第二項規定辦理後，主管機關始得核發許可。

開發或利用行為未經主管機關許可前，各目的事業主管機關不得依其主管法規同意或許可。

前條之開發迴避、衝擊減輕與替代方案、異地補償機制、生態補償、許可、廢止、異地補償面積比例、生態補償功能基準、開發面積累積規定及其他應遵行事項之辦法，由中央主管機關定之。

第三十一條 進行異地補償或生態補償應依濕地影響說明書辦理，其復育成果，開發或利用者應定期報中央主管機關備查。

前項成果，主管機關應定期檢查，並得隨時派員調查、查驗；必要時，得會同相關機關、專家學者考察與提供意見，促其提出改善方案，並命其限期改善。

前項情形，中央主管機關得委託專家學者、專業團體或機構協助作技術性之評估、調查研究或諮商，相關費用由開發或利用單位負擔。

主管機關辦理第二項業務，得準用第六條第二項規定。

第六章 濕地標章及濕地基金

第三十二條 為透過市場機制擴大社會參與濕地保育及推廣濕地環境教育，中央主管機關得設立濕地標章。

自然人、法人、團體或機關（構）得向中央主管機關申請許可使用濕地標章，並應繳交一定比例之回饋金；其申請應具備之條件、程序、應檢附文件、使用方式、許可、廢止、回饋金之繳交與運用、標章之發行與管理、推廣獎勵及其他應遵行事項之辦法，由中央主管機關定之。

第三十三條 主管機關為執行濕地保育相關事項，得成立濕地基金，其來源如下：

- 一、依第二十三條、第二十七條及前條規定收取之回饋金、濕地影響費及代金。
- 二、基金孳息收入。
- 三、政府機關循預算程序之撥款。
- 四、受贈收入。
- 五、其他收入。

第三十四條 濕地基金用途限定如下：

- 一、濕地之研究、調查、勘定、監測、保存、維護與明智利用相關費用。
- 二、濕地保育及復育補助。
- 三、濕地環境教育、解說、創作及推廣。
- 四、濕地保育及復育獎勵。
- 五、濕地保育國際交流合作。
- 六、其他經主管機關核准有關濕地保育及復育之費用。

第七章 罰 則

第三十五條 有下列情形之一者，處新臺幣三十萬元以上一百五十萬元以下罰鍰，並命其停止使用行為、限期改正或恢復原狀；屆期未停止使用行為、改正或恢復原狀者，按次處罰：

- 一、違反第十五條第一項第八款重要濕地保育利用計畫所定允許明智利用項目或管理規定。
- 二、違反第十六條第二項規定。
- 三、違反第二十五條第一款至第四款規定之一。

第三十六條 規避、妨礙或拒絕第六條第二項之調查或第三十一條第二項之調查、查驗或定期檢查者，處新臺幣六萬元以上三十萬元以下罰鍰，按次處罰並強制檢查。

第三十七條 違反第十二條第四項所定公告限制事項或禁止之行為者，處新臺幣六萬元以上三十萬元以下罰鍰，並令其停止使用行為、限期改正或恢復原狀，屆期未停止使用行為、改正或恢復原狀者，按次處罰。

第三十八條 違反第二十五條第五款或第六款規定者，處新臺幣六萬元以上三十萬元以下罰鍰；因而致野生動物死亡者，處新臺幣十萬元以上五十萬元以下罰鍰。

第三十九條 有下列情形之一者，除依本法規定處罰外，並應接受四至八小時環境教育課程：

- 一、違反第十二條第四項公告限制事項或禁止之行為。
- 二、違反第十五條第一項第八款重要濕地保育利用計畫所定允許明智利用項目或管理規定。
- 三、違反第十六條第二項規定。
- 四、違反第二十五條各款規定之一。

前項第二款至第四款之行為，無法恢復原狀者，應依第二十七條第一項第三款及第四款規定辦理。

第一項環境教育課程由主管機關自行規劃辦理或由主管機關會商環境主管機關併同施行。

第八章 附 則

第四十條 本法公布施行前經中央主管機關核定公告之國際級及國家級國家重要濕地，於本法施行後，視同國際級與國家級重要濕地。本法公布施行前經中央主管機關核定公告之地方級國家重要濕地，於本法施行後，視同第十二條第一項之地方級暫定重要濕地，並予檢討；其再評定期限，由中央主管機關定之，分批公告，不受第十條第三項規定之限制。

第四十一條 本法施行細則，由中央主管機關定之。

第四十二條 本法施行日期，由行政院於一年內定之。

Wetland Conservation Act

Chapter I General provisions

Article 1

This Act has expressly promulgated to ensure the natural flood control and related functions of wetlands in order to maintain biodiversity, and promote wetland ecological conservation and wise use.

Article 2

Relevant matters concerning the planning, conservation, restoration, utilization operation and management of wetland shall be in accordance with the stipulations set by the law. If there are stricter stipulations by other laws, such stipulations are to be followed.

Article 3

The competent government authorities mentioned in the law refers to: At the central level, it is of the Ministry of the Interior; at a municipal level, it is the government of special municipality; at the county (city) level, it is of the county (city) government.

The competent central government authority shall implement the following items:

- I. The study, formulation, supervision and coordination of nationwide wetland conservation and utilization policies.
- II. The formation of a legal and regulatory system for nationwide wetland conservation and utilization policies.
- III. The evaluation, modification, abolition and general announcement of Wetlands of Importance.
- IV. The formulation, review, modification, abolition, general announcement and implementation of the international and national Wetlands of Importance conservation and utilization plan.
- V. The approval, supervision and coordination of the regional Wetlands of Importance conservation and utilization plan.
- VI. The utilization permit for the international and national Wetlands of Importance.
- VII. The establishment and management of wetland insignia.

The special municipality, county (city) government authorities shall implement the following items:

- I. The formulation, review, modification, general announcement and implementation of the regional Wetlands of Importance conservation and utilization plan.
- II. The utilization permit for regional Wetlands of Importance.
- III. The formulation, supervision and coordination of other wetlands within the jurisdiction of a government.

Article 4

Terms used in this Act are defined as follows:

- I. Wetland: Referring to areas of natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, still or flowing, freshwater, saltwater or semi-saltwater marsh, lagoon, peat land, tidal zone, water, including areas of marine water the depth of which at lowest tide does not exceed six meters.
- II. Constructed wetland: Referring to wetland built in simulating nature for the purpose of ecology conservation, flood control, landscaping, recreation or wastewater treatment.
- III. Wetland of Importance: Referring to wetland offering biodiversity, critical species conservation,

soil conservation, water resource culmination, marine resource breeding, flood prevention, flood retention, cultural heritage, landscaping aesthetics, scientific research, environmental education, and have been evaluated per Article 8 and Article 10 and publicly announced per Article 11.

IV. Wise use: Referring to a timely, fittingly, moderately and adequately sustainable utilization of the biological resources, water resources and land resources that is achieved in a compatible approach within the wetland ecological capacity to maintain the quality and quantity of wetland resources in a stable condition.

V. Wetland of Importance Conservation and Utilization Plan: Referring to an integrated and sustainable plan formulated for conserving and wise using of Wetland of Importance.

VI. Off-site compensation: Referring to the ecological compensation using the means of rebuilding the habitat off-site to restore the wetland ecology.

VII. Ecological compensation: Referring to remedial measures adopted to compensate the loss of wetland area or ecological functions of the ecological environment due to development or utilization acts.

VIII. No net loss: Referring to adopting impact mitigation, off-site compensation or ecological compensation in the development and utilization acts, to ensure no loss to the wetland area and its ecological functions.

Article 5

In a bid to maintain a sound and stable ecosystem for promoting a sustainable development of the overall environment and for strengthening the wetland conservation and restoration, government agencies of all levels and members of the general public shall make adequate management and wise use of the natural resources and ecological functions of wetlands to ensure a no net loss of the wetland. The principles governing the conservation and wise use are as follows:

I. Natural wetlands shall be protected with priority, and the water resource system also maintained.

II. Enhance the conservation of the wetland's plant and animal resources.

III. Wetlands offering ecological network significance and its peripheral environment and landscape shall be adequately and comprehensively planned and maintained.

IV. In coordination with wetland restoration, flood prevention, flood retention, water quality purification, water resource conservation and utilization, landscape and recreation, an overall planning shall be promoted for the wetland system. If necessary, constructed wetlands may be created in proper areas by suitable means.

Article 6

The competent government authorities shall routinely join relevant agencies to conduct wetland ecology, pollution and peripheral social, economic, land utilization and related rudimentary investigations, and shall also instill a database and exclusive website for use by all relevant entities, including routinely updating new information and announcing the latest official wetland status report. Except for confidential information involving national security, all relevant government agencies shall provide support by supplying related wetland information.

To execute the investigation in the paragraph I, the competent government authorities or the appointed agency and organization may dispatch personnel with valid proof of documentation to enter public or private land to conduct investigative and field survey or measurement work. The private or public landowner or operator, except involving confidential military information is to be accompanied by military authorities to conduct such investigation and survey, may not circumvent, refuse or obstruct such investigation and survey.

The competent government authorities, when conducting the investigation in the paragraph I, shall first notify the public or private landowner or operator in writing. In the event where the notice should be undeliverable, may do so by means of a public announcement.

The competent government authorities, when processing the operation described in Paragraph I, may appoint a subordinate agency (institution) or commission other agency (institution), school or organization to carry out the investigation and survey work.

Article 7

The particulars governing the evaluation, modification, and abolition of Wetland of Importance, and the

formulation of the international and national Wetland of Importance conservation and utilization plans, shall be carried out by competent central government authorities via the open tender method.

The competent central government authority, in processing the foresaid operation and other relevant wetland conservation policy planning, research and related review, shall organize a review task force, comprised of experts, scholars, unbiased members of the society and government agency representatives, of whom the number of experts, scholars and unbiased members of the society may not fall below one second.

The special municipality, county (city) government authorities, when processing the regional Wetland of Importance conservation and utilization plan review, may follow to the foresaid two stipulations or combine the process per the review mechanism as stipulated by other related laws.

The particulars governing the evaluation, modification, abolition and the formulation of a Wetland of Importance conservation and utilization plan, when involving limiting the aborigines to utilize the aboriginal tribe's land and natural resources, shall consult with the local aborigines and obtain their consent before the plan is approved.

Chapter II The evaluation, modification and abolition of Wetland of Importance

Article 8

Wetland of Importance are classified into three levels, which are the international level, national level and regional level, which the competent central government authority are to evaluate in accordance with a particular wetland's biodiversity, natural elements, representativeness, characteristics, reasonability of planning and landowner's willingness, which is also based on the following items:

I. A critical environment serving as the habitat and conservation for international migratory species.

II. A concentrated distribution area of other rare and endangered living organisms that need conservation.

III. Vital breeding grounds, feeding grounds, migratory paths and other critical habitats for fish and other living organisms.

IV. Offering biodiversity, ecological functionality and scientific research value.

V. Offering functions of critical soil conservation, water resources culmination, flood prevention and flood retention.

VI. Areas offering natural heritage, historical culture, folklore heritage, landscape aesthetics, environmental education, tourism and recreational resources that are valuable or with potential value to the local community, the nation or the international society.

VII. Constructed wetland with rich ecological functions.

VIII. Other relevant wetlands designated by competent central government authorities.

Article 9

Wetland of Importance that has been altered, disappeared or deemed unrecoverable due to natural change or major disasters, or when needed for critical national and public interest, may need to be review and if necessary, may be amended or abolished.

Article 10

Prior to conducting a review on wetland evaluation, modification or abolition, a public notice shall be staged for thirty days and a public hearing shall be given to the local population, and the information on the dates and venues of the public notice and hearing shall also be disclosed in the government journal, newspapers, exclusive website and by other suitable means of notifying the general public. Any member of the public or organization may, during the public notice, state in writing their name or title, address and opinions, and then forward it to competent central government authority as references in the review process. The opinions and responses shall also be included along with the review findings and submit to the Executive Yuan for approval.

The progress, findings, opinions, responses, adaptations, and other relevant information of the foresaid review shall be disclosed in the government journal, newspapers, exclusive website or by other suitable means of notifying the general public.

The review described in paragraph one shall be completed within 180 days period, effective from the following day when the public notice concludes. However, under extraordinary circumstances, it may be extended by 90 days, but it is limited to extend one time only.

The principle and standard of the evaluation, classification, modification and abolition, border zoning and change of Wetland of Importance, and the measures concerning public participation and opinion processing are to be defined by competent central government authority.

Article 11

Following the approval of evaluation, modification and abolition of Wetland of Importance by the Executive Yuan, the competent central government authority shall publicly announce such information within a thirty-day period from the date the official approval document has been received by disclosing it in the government journal, newspapers, exclusive website or by other means of notifying the general public.

Article 12

The one that has completed the public notice to enter the procedure of evaluating Wetland of Importance are classified as temporarily Wetland of Importance.

In the wake of any urgent conditions of a wetland, the competent central government authority may, according to the power vested in or per the application of relevant government departments or organizations, proceed to publicly announce it as a temporarily Wetland of Importance.

The temporarily Wetland of Importance as described in the paragraph II shall complete the evaluation of Wetland of Importance within a ninety-day period effective from the public announcement date. However, under extraordinary circumstances, it may be extended by ninety days, and when exceeding the deadline, the initial announcement's ruling shall cease to be valid.

Of the temporarily Wetland of Importance as described in paragraph one and paragraph two, the competent central government authority shall adopt timely and effective maintenance measures to avoid sabotage, and may, depending on the needs, publicly announce essential restrictive or banning actions as stipulated under Article 25.

The competent government authorities holding the purview of the industries and the landowner, user or operator shall be notified of the aforementioned measures or public announcement in writing.

Chapter III The Wetland of Importance Conservation and Utilization Plan

Article 13

The competent central government authority shall formulate National Wetland Conservation Guide, overall planning and promoting the strategy and mechanism for wetlands conservation, and submit it to the Executive Yuan pending future references and validation.

The National Wetland Conservation Guide shall be reviewed at least once every five years.

Article 14

The formulation and approval procedures of a Wetland of Importance Conservation and Utilization Plan is as follows; the same also applies to all subsequent amendments and abolition.

I. At the international level: It is to be formulated by the competent central government authority, and to be finalized by the Executive Yuan.

II. At the national level: It is to be formulated by the competent central government authority. If deemed necessary, it may be formulated by commissioning a special municipality or county (city) government authority, and subject to submitting it for finalization by the competent central government authority.

III. At the regional level: It is to be formulated by a special municipality or county (city) government authority, and subject to submitting it for finalization by the competent central government authority.

IV. When the border of a Wetland of Regional Importance spans across the jurisdiction of a special municipality or county (city), it is to be formulated through coordination of special municipality and county (city) government authorities. If deemed necessary, The competent central government authority are to coordinate all relevant special municipality and county (city) government authorities to jointly formulate or assign one special municipality, county (city) government authority to formulate it, and subject to submitting for finalization by the competent central government authority.

Article 15

The Wetland of Importance Conservation and Utilization Plan shall clearly states the following matters:

- I. The border and year period of the plan.
- II. The guidance of the superior and relevant programs.
- III. The investigation and analysis of local society and economy.
- IV. The rudimentary investigation and analysis of water resource system, ecological resources and environment.
- V. Land and building utilization status.
- VI. Primarily protected areas with critical scientific search, cultural heritage and ecological and environmental value.
- VII. Stipulations or measures governing the wetland system functional zoning, and its conservation, restoration, restricted or banned conducts, and maintenance.
- VIII. Permissible wise use items and management.
- IX. Water resource protection and utilization management.
- X. Emergency response and recovery.
- XI. Financial and implementation.
- XII. Other pertinent matters.

If the competent government authorities recognize other wetlands and its surrounding environment adjacent to a Wetland of Importance are in need of conservation and utilization, shall include them into the border of the Wetland of Importance Conservation and Utilization Plan for integrated planning and management.

The Wetland of Importance Conservation and Utilization Plan in paragraph one is to be described with text, graphics and tables, and the charts of the plan is also to be included at a scale of no less than 1:5,000.

After the announcement of the Wetland of Importance Conservation and Utilization Plan, the competent government authorities may, by following the stipulations set forth by the Measurements and Management Code of Urban Plan Stake to conduct stake surveys and cadastral division measurement.

The competent central government authority shall jointly define the standards on water resource within the Wetlands of Importance with responsible government authorities in holding purview for irrigation, drainage, water retention, silt discharging, water supply, injection or other acts that can affect the surface water or groundwater.

Article 16

The functional zoning described in subparagraph VII, paragraph I of the preceding article may be planned as follows depending on the circumstances, and a zoning control is to be implemented per stipulations outlined under subparagraph VII and subparagraph VIII, paragraph I of the preceding article:

- I. Core conservation area: To protect the wetland's critical ecology, it is limited to ecological restoration and research only.
- II. Ecological restoration area: To restore a damaged area, it is limited to ecological restoration and research only.
- III. Environmental educational area: To promote wetland environmental education, it is intended for environmental exhibition, illustration and the installation of essential facility.
- IV. Service area: It is intended for wetland management-related use and for the installation of essential facility.
- V. Other zonings: other areas to be utilized conforming to the wise use principle.

Wetland of International and National Importance, except under special circumstances as described in subparagraph III to subparagraph V in the preceding paragraph, may not be developed or built.

Depending on the practical circumstances, the land of Wetlands of Importance may be modified, in accordance with other laws, into the appropriate land use zonings or classifications.

Article 17

The Wetland of Importance Conservation and Utilization Plan shall be formulated within a year from the date the wetland of importance is announced, and then the public notice of the plan is to be implemented.

The Wetland of Importance Conservation and Utilization Plan's public notice and review procedure

may follow the stipulations set forth under Article 10.

Article 18

Once the Wetland of Importance Conservation and Utilization Plan has been approved, the competent government authorities shall publicly announce the plan and drawings in a thirty-day period from the date the approval document has been received, and shall also disclose the information in government journal and newspapers, exclusive website, Internet or other adequate means.

Article 19

Following the announcement and implementation of the Wetland of Importance Conservation and Utilization Plan, the competent government authorities shall review it once at least every five years.

Chapter IV Wise use of Wetland of Importance

Article 20

Government agencies of all levels, when implementing the following matters within the Wetlands of Importance or the overall planning and the management borders of other wetlands and peripheral environment per stipulations provided under paragraph II, Article 15, or when other plan can affect Wetlands of Importance, shall consult the competent central government authority first:

I. Formulating, reviewing or amending the Regional Plan, Urban Plan, or National Park Plan.

II. Implementing an Environmental Impact Assessment.

III. Reviewing or developing a hydrological plan.

IV. Reviewing or developing a soil conservation plan.

V. Reviewing or developing other projects or development projects by competent government authorities holding the purview of a specific industry.

VI. Other development or utilization acts that are deemed as necessary by competent government authorities holding the purview of a specific industry.

Article 21

The land situated within the borders of the Wetlands of Importance may be utilized by agriculture, fishery, salt-making industry, and building structures per the continuing conditions. However, in the event where the utilization should violate stipulations set by other related laws, it is to be processed per the stipulations.

The utilization per the continuing conditions in the paragraph I is to be acknowledged by competent government authorities and consult with competent government authorities holding the purview of the industry. The date acknowledgement shall heed to the public notice date of the Wetland of Importance evaluation as stipulated under paragraph I of Article 10.

Any addition of makeshift facility by a private landowner or changes made to the utilization area in paragraph I shall obtain a permit from competent government authorities.

In the event where the utilization per the continuing conditions as described in paragraph I should pose severe impact to a Wetland of Importance, the competent government authorities shall order the land developer or operating entity or the user to make improvements within a prescribed deadline, and shall also notify competent government authorities holding the purview of the industry. However, if for some reason the land developer or operating entity cannot be found, the competent government authorities may order related entitlement claimants, owners or operators to make improvement within a prescribed deadline. If deemed necessary, the competent government authorities may provide counseling for conversion of wise use.

Those failing to make improvements of the aforementioned utilization before the deadline or failing to convert to wise use items is considered breaching relevant stipulations of the law and result in a Wetland of Importance not sustaining a no net loss are not only to be penalized per stipulations outlined by the law, but are also to implement impact mitigation, off-site compensation and ecological compensation as stipulated under Article 27.

Article 22

The competent government authorities may, if deemed necessary, for the purpose of implementing the Wetland of Importance Conservation and Utilization Plan, expropriation, allocation, or lease the land

situated within the Wetland of Importance in accordance with legal requirements.

The public land situated within the Wetland of Importance, with the consent of the competent government authorities, may be commissioned to a private operator for operation and management.

The particulars governing the qualification criteria of the commissioned operating and managing entity of the paragraph II, the operations and management plan shall include mandated entries operation and management method, commission procedure, duration, termination, supervision and other observed matters are to be defined by competent government authorities.

Article 23

The Wetland of Importance shall be operated and managed per the Wetland of Importance Conservation and Utilization Plan, and except those conforming to the law or by the Fisheries Act, others running a profit-oriented production, business or travel service within the Wetland of Importance shall apply for a permit with competent government authorities holding the purview, and may also collect fees. Relevant operating gains shall have a certain percentage of the feedback fund remitted.

The particulars governing the aforementioned operation and management permit, fee collection, utilization, the ratio of the feedback fund remitted, accounting audit and other observed matters are to be defined by competent government authorities.

Article 24

Competent government authorities, when entering public or private land as stipulated under paragraph IV, Article 12, to enforce restricted or banned activities announced under paragraph II of Article 6, or offering wetland conservation counseling for converting to wise use per paragraph IV, Article 21 that resulted in loss to the landowner, operator, user or entitlement claimant, shall provide rational compensation.

The measures governing the aforementioned compensation amount, method and other pertinent matters are to be defined by competent central government authority.

Article 25

Unless with the competent government authorities' permit, the following acts are banned within the borders of the Wetland of Importance. However, when there are other stipulations by related laws, such stipulations are to prevail:

- I. Willfully pumping, drawing, cutting off or discharging the wetland's water resource and altering the initial water resource system.
- II. Digging, soil excavating, filling, stockpiling or altering the wetland's terrain and topography.
- III. Sabotaging biological organisms' migratory paths and wildlife's mating areas or habitat environment.
- IV. Discharging chemicals, discharging or dumping wastewater, waste or other pollutants in the Wetland of Importance, their upstream and surrounding water areas that is sufficient in undermining the wetland's ecological function.
- V. Disturbing, poisoning, hunting, abusing, or killing wildlife.
- VI. Logging, gathering, setting free captured animal, introducing, fishing, hunting for biological resources without permission by competent government authorities holding the purview of the industry.

Article 26

The competent government authorities that are in care of the state of the practical wetland conservation, may provide adequate rewards and commendations on the following matters contributing to public welfare:

- I. Wetland ecological conservation and restoration.
- II. Wetland environmental education promotion.
- III. Wetland conservation and wise use's scientific, technical, research, and artistic and literal creation.
- IV. Wetland friendly products or industry's innovation, research and development, and marketing.
- V. Wetland adoption, funding and private land donations and construction of constructed wetland.
- VI. Other wetland conservation-related acts.

Chapter V Development avoidance, impact mitigation and ecological compensation

Article 27

When governments of all levels, upon consulting with The competent central government authority per stipulated under Article 20, should reckon that a development or utilization act may pose to destroy or undermine the Wetland of Importance environment and its ecological functions, such development or utilization applicant shall submit a Wetland Impact Report to competent government authorities for applying a review for permission. The principles governing the review of permission for the development or utilization act are as follows:

- I. To avoid Wetland of Importance with priority.
- II. If avoidance is deemed difficult, impact mitigation measures or an alternative plan shall be adopted with priority.
- III. If there are still difficulties despite the impact mitigation measures or the alternative has been considered, the absence of any impact mitigation may allow for off-site compensation.
- IV. Only when off-site compensation is proven difficult may it allow other forms of ecological compensation to be implemented.

The off-site compensation and ecological compensation measures described in subparagraph III and subparagraph IV of the paragraph I shall be implemented by the following specified methods:

- I. The competent government authorities shall set up the ecological compensation ratio and restoration level.
- II. The foresaid compensation shall have ecological restoration level achieved before the development or utilization on the initial land begins. However, through the evaluation of competent government authorities, if it is impossible to achieve ecological restoration level before the development or utilization of the initial land begins, it may be substituted by raising the percentage of the off-site compensation or the level governing the ecological compensation function.
- III. Those with an off-site compensation measuring less than 0.2 hectare may apply through the means of remitting the surcharge to the competent government authorities to include the land into the Wetland Fund and also apply for the designated funds for specified use in constructing a wetland with full functions.

The criteria of development or utilization acts as described in paragraph I to be required to submit the Wetland Impact Report, and the report's detailed items, information disclosure, public participation and other operating criteria are to be defined by competent central government authority.

Article 28

The land undergoing off-site compensation shall take into consideration the habitat biodiversity, habitat continuity, ecological benefit, water resource relevancy, compatibility with nearby land use, land utilization trend and other factors, with the principles for location selection as follows:

- I. An area situated in or near the development or utilization act.
- II. A wetland ecosystem situated in or near the same watershed or the sea area of a development or utilization act.
- III. At other locations that may compensate the overall wetland ecosystem.

Article 29

The land rendered for off-site compensation is deemed as a Wetland of Importance, and needs to fulfill restoration.

The land being used for off-site compensation or ecological compensation, where it involves formulating or amending a Wetland of Importance Conservation and Utilization Plan, the competent government authorities shall process it per stipulations set forth under Article 14.

The development or utilization entity on the initial land shall be implemented per the paragraph II amended or approved Wetland of Importance Conservation and Utilization Plan.

The land for off-site compensation as described in paragraph I shall be modified by other laws as an ecological conservation-oriented land use zonings or classifications, and may not apply for development or utilization.

Article 30

Only when the development or utilization entity has adopted an impact mitigation or alternative and also remitted the Wetland Impact Fee, or file for off-site compensation per subparagraph II, paragraph

II of Article 27, or remit the surcharge per stipulated under subparagraph III, paragraph II of Article 27 and complete the implementation as stipulated under paragraph II of the preceding article shall the competent government authorities approve and issue a permit.

Before the competent government authorities approve a development or utilization, the authorities in charge of the industry may not consent to it or issue a permit per the laws and regulations under said authorities' purview.

The measures governing the development recusal, impact mitigation and alternative referred in the preceding article, the off-site compensation mechanism, ecological compensation, permit, abolition, the percentage of size of off-site compensation, the level governing the ecological compensation function, stipulations governing the cumulative development area and other observed matters are to be defined by competent central government authority.

Article 31

Off-site compensation or ecological compensation shall be implemented per the Wetland Impact Report, and the restoration result, development or utilization result shall be routinely submitted voluntarily to the competent central government authority pending further validation.

Of the aforementioned result, the competent government authorities shall conduct routine inspection, and may also timely assign personnel to conduct investigation and validation. If deemed necessary, experts and scholars may join relevant agencies to visit and provide opinions by urging for improvement, and order for improvements to be made within a specific time frame.

Under the circumstance of paragraph II, the competent central government authority may commission experts, scholars, professional organizations or institutions to assist in conducting technical assessment, survey study or consultation, with relevant expenditures to be shouldered by the development or utilization entity.

The competent government authorities, when implementing the operation stipulated under paragraph II, may follow the stipulations set forth under paragraph II, Article 6.

Chapter VI Wetland seal and the wetland fund

Article 32

To utilize a market mechanism for expanding the participation of the society and for promoting wetland environmental education, the competent central government authority may set up the wetland seal.

Neutral persons, incorporated entities, organizations or agencies (institutions) may apply with competent central government authority for permission to use the wetland insignia, and shall also remit a certain percentage of the feedback fund. The prerequisites and procedures for an application shall include mandated documents, utilization methods, permit, abolition, the remittance and utilization of the feedback fund, the insignia's issuance and management, promotional incentives and other observed matters are to be defined by competent central government authority.

Article 33

The competent government authorities, for the purpose of executing wetland conservation-related undertakings, may set up a wetland fund, which is funded by the following:

- I. The feedback fund, Wetland Impact Fee and surcharge collected per stipulations under Article 23, Article 27 and Article 32.
- II. Interest of the fund.
- III. Appropriation from the government budget.
- IV. Donation.
- V. Other forms of income.

Article 34

The use of the wetland fund is limited to the following:

- I. Expenditures related to wetland research, investigation, survey, assessment, preservation, maintenance and wise use.
- II. Wetland conservation and restoration subsidization.
- III. Wetland environmental education, illustration, creative interpretation and promotion.
- IV. Wetland conservation and restoration rewards.

V. Wetland conservation international exchange cooperation.

VI. Other relevant wetland conservation and restoration expenditures approved by competent government authorities.

Chapter VII Penal clause

Article 35

Those who are found to fall under any one of the following circumstances are punishable by a penalty of over 300,000 New Taiwan dollars and up to 1500,000 New Taiwan dollars, and are also ordered to cease the utilization conduct, adopt corrections within a prescribed deadline, or restore the circumstance to its original state, and if failing to cease the utilization act exceeding the deadline, the penalty is applicable for each subsequent offence, where:

I. Breaching the permissible wise use items or management stipulations of the Wetland of Importance utilization plan set forth under subparagraph VIII, paragraph I, Article 15.

II. Breaching stipulations set forth under paragraph II, Article 16.

III. Breaching any one of the stipulations set forth under subparagraph I to subparagraph IV, Article 25.

Article 36

Those who circumvent, obstruct, or refuse inspection as stipulated under paragraph II, Article 6 or investigation, validation or routine inspection as stipulated under paragraph II, Article 31 are punishable by a penalty of over 60,000 New Taiwan dollars and up to 300,000 New Taiwan dollars, with the penalty applicable in each subsequent offence, and is also subject to mandatory inspection.

Article 37

Those engaging in the announced restricted matters or banned conducts as specified under paragraph IV, Article 12 are punishable by a penalty of over 60,000 New Taiwan dollars and up to 300,000 New Taiwan dollars, and are also ordered to cease the utilization act, adopt corrections within the prescribed deadline, or restore the circumstance to its original state, and if failing to cease the utilization conduct, adopt corrections, or restore the circumstance to its original state by the deadline, penalties are applicable to each subsequent offence.

Article 38

Those breaching stipulations set forth under subparagraph V or subparagraph VI of Article 25 are punishable by a penalty of over 60,000 New Taiwan dollars and up to 300,000 New Taiwan dollars. Those subjecting wildlife to dead are punishable by a penalty of over 100,000 New Taiwan dollars and up to 500,000 New Taiwan dollars.

Article 39

Those found to fall under one of the following circumstances are not only subject to penal actions stipulated by the law and shall also be mandated to receive four to eight hours of environmental education, where:

I. Breaching the announced restricted matters or banned conducts per paragraph IV, Article 12.

II. Violating the Wetland of Importance Conservation and Utilization Plan defined as wise use items or management stipulations per subparagraph VIII, paragraph I, Article 15.

III. Breaching the stipulations set forth under paragraph II, Article 16.

IV. Breaching any of the stipulations set forth under Article 25.

The acts stipulated under paragraph II to paragraph IV of the preceding section, which cannot restore the environment to its original state shall follow the stipulations set forth under subparagraph III to subparagraph IV, paragraph I of Article 27.

The environmental education program specified in paragraph I is to be implemented by competent government authorities or in the combined efforts of competent government authorities and competent environmental government authorities.

Chapter VIII Supplementary provisions

Article 40

Wetlands of International and National Importance announced by competent central government

authority prior to the announcement and implementation of the law are deemed as Wetlands of International and National Importance after the law has been implemented.

Wetlands of Regional Importance announced by competent central government authority prior to the announcement and implementation of the law are deemed as the temporarily Wetlands of Regional Importance as stipulated under paragraph I, Article 12, and are also subject to review. The re-evaluation schedule is to be defined by competent central government authority and announced separately without being restricted by the stipulations set forth under paragraph III of Article 10.

Article 41

The enforcement rule of the law is to be defined by competent central government authority.

Article 42

The implementation date of the law is to be determined by the Executive Yuan within a year.

附錄二、國際濕地大會濕地保育臺北宣言

2018 國際濕地大會 濕地保育臺北宣言

2018 International Wetland Convention Taipei Declaration on Wetland Conservation

依據《濕地保育法》及國家濕地保育綱領之精神，我們認知到，全國濕地保育應建立在國土空間發展之基礎上，採跨領域互惠交流方式，以流域生態治理區模式、國土綠色保育網絡之理念，建構廣義濕地生態系統。故濕地生態系統應由行政院農業委員會、內政部營建署、行政院環境保護署、經濟部水利署等共同協力、跨域合作，俾能真正因應全球氣候變遷與永續發展方針，有效面對國內濕地保育之挑戰，促成生態保育與生存發展之明智使用。

The nation's wetland conservation policy framework should be built upon the Wetland Conservation Act and the Guiding Principles for National Wetland Conservation Initiatives, with a mutually-beneficial, doable modus operandi for all parties involved, so that wetlands can be wisely managed as a biologically unique and viable ecosystem in the greater scheme of national land conservation programs. That said, wetlands – as a distinct ecosystem – should be accorded greater protections from the Council of Agriculture, Construction and Planning Agency, Ministry of the Interior, Water Resources Agency of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, and Environmental Protection Administration.

緣此，本次大會所有與會者共同呼籲，採取下列具體行動：

We, the participants of the 2018 International Wetland Convention, call for action as follows:

1. 呼應《聯合國 2030 永續發展目標 (SDGs)》及《里山倡議》精神，因應氣候變遷，結合國土規劃與濕地保育，以保護濕地生態、環境、水文與景觀等特質之完整性。

Echoing the spirit of UN 2030 SDGs and the Satoyama Initiative and responding to climate change, it is essential to integrate national spatial planning and wetland conservation to protect features of wetland ecosystems, their hydrology, environment, and surrounding landscape.

2. 由高山、淺山、河川、平原、河口到海洋，建立「國土生態綠色保育網絡」，鏈結森、川、里、海與濕地，並以《里山倡議》精神與做法，擴大保育效應；跨域整合政府與民間單位，鼓勵在地(共同)參與，以完善濕地保育連結，促進綠色經濟發展。

Establishing the “Taiwan National Ecological Network”, from upland to lowland, connecting land, rivers, and sea, and following the spirit and approaches of the Satoyama Initiative to extend the effects of wetland conservation; integrating cross-boundary agencies and private sector as well as encouraging local stakeholder engagement; and strengthening the wetland conservation network and promoting the development of a green economy.

3. 為強化公私夥伴關係，邀請產官學研民代表，籌組跨領域之濕地保育政策諮詢平臺，提升相關機關(構)濕地保育作為之整合與協調，並建立權益關係者參與機制，促成良善公私夥伴關係之建立。

Facilitating public-private partnerships by suggesting that the government invite representatives from industry, government, academia, research institutions, and other interested individuals to organize a multidisciplinary consulting platform on wetland conservation policy to improve the integration and coordination of all wetland conservation measures and to establish stakeholder participation mechanism for forming strong public-private partnerships.

4. 積極推動與輔導「友善環境生產」，以保全農田、埤塘、水圳等濕地環境與人體健康，協助開創與行銷濕地共生產業鏈。

Promoting environmentally-friendly agricultural practices that protect farmlands, ponds, water channels, and other wetlands, as well as human health, to create production systems that exist in symbiotic harmony with wetlands and the surrounding environment.

5. 積極推動「濕地標章」，透過市場機制擴大社會參與濕地保育，及推廣環境教育，促進濕地地方產業之合作。

Expanding public involvement through marketing by actively promoting the existing wetland grading system to enhance education and promotion programs on wetlands as well as promoting cooperation with the local industries.

6. 加強濕地科學研究與調查監測，依據生物多樣性與生態性服務價值，將珍貴濕地與周邊關聯環境及景觀，擴大保育範圍，擬定有效管理、明智利用之具體計畫；並避免有影響濕地功能之開發行為。

Increasing scientific information in management decisions by facilitating scientific research and monitoring in wetlands based on ecological diversity and ecosystem services; extending the limit of wetland conservation areas to include the surrounding environment and landscape; establishing effective management and wise use plan of wetlands; and minimizing the negative impacts of construction projects.

7. 與國際濕地專業組織(如 Ramsar Regional Center – East Asia、SWS PCP、WWF、WWT、National Geographic)共同合作，建立合宜機制，持續培訓濕地專業人才。

Working with international professional wetland organizations, such as Ramsar Regional Center – East Asia, SWS PCP, WWF, WWT, and National Geographic to continuously provide wetland professionals with appropriate mechanisms to excel in their work.

8. 強化學校及社會大眾濕地保育宣導，建請相關機關編列寬裕經費挹注執行，並建議環境教育基金挹注濕地環境教育相關工作。

Funding environmental education by encouraging all relevant agencies to establish adequate funding and/or budgets that will allow stronger wetland education for all school levels and the general public, while leaving a portion of environmental education funds for other wetland education measures.

9. 積極籌設「濕地基金」，優先保護自然濕地，或採適當替代方案，實現「濕地零淨損失」之目標。

Establishing a “Wetland Fund” to protect natural wetlands and to adopt appropriate alternatives to achieve the goal of “no net loss” of wetlands.

10. 定期檢討《2018 濕地保育臺北宣言》成效，並歡迎與全力支持「2019 Joint Meeting for SWS Asia Chapter & Korean Wetland Society」、「WWF 臺北辦事處」及「2024 SWS 世界年會」於臺北之籌辦。

Reviewing regularly the performance of the “2018 Taipei Declaration on Wetland Conservation”. Additionally, welcoming and fully supporting the organization of the “2019 Joint Meeting for SWS Asia Chapter & Korean Wetland Society”, establishing the WWF Taipei Office, and encouraging the 2024 SWS Annual Meeting to be held in Taipei.