

基點標示牌圖文版面

中華民國領海基點

basepoint of the Territorial Sea of the Republic of China

領海基點—三貂角

中華民國主權及於領海、領海之上空、海床及其底土。行政院依「中華民國領海及鄰接區法」於民國88年2月10日公布「中華民國第一批領海基點、領海及鄰接區外圍線」，我國領海基線之劃定以直線基線為原則，正常基線為例外。臺灣本島及附屬島嶼之基線範圍北起彭佳嶼，南至七崁岩，東到三貂角，西至澎湖花嶼，並包括釣魚台列嶼，自基線起向外12浬間之海域為我國領海範圍。

「三貂角」位於臺北縣貢寮鄉，屬於雪山山脈極北端與海毗連之地，海岸遍布岩石，此處並設有「臺灣眼晴」之稱的「三貂角燈塔」，為在臺北臺灣海域作業漁船之重要指標。「三貂角」為臺灣本島最東邊的岬角，為海岸線重要轉折處，爰於沿岸低潮線向海最遠處選定適當地點設置領海基點，與「棉花嶼」及「龜頭岸」等領海基點相連接。

內政部

Sandiaoqiao Basepoint

The sovereignty of the Republic of China extends to its territorial sea, the air space over the territorial sea, as well as to the seabed and subsoil of the territorial sea. In accordance with the Law on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of the Republic of China, the Executive Yuan of the Republic of China promulgated the "First Set of the Baselines and Outer Limits of the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of the Republic of China" on 10 February 1999. The baselines of the territorial sea are delimited by straight lines in principle, normal baselines as exception. The baselines which encompass Taiwan Island proper and its appurtenant islands commence from Sandiaoqiao in the east, to Pengjiayu in the north, to Huayu of the Penghu Islands in the west, and to Cuisiguan in the south, while Diaoyutai Archipelago are also incorporated. The maritime areas falling between the baselines and the outer limits measured from baselines seawards for twelve nautical miles are the territorial sea of this country.

Sandiaoqiao, located at Gongliao Township of Taipei County, is the northernmost terminal of the Syueshan Mountains Range before it encounters the sea and a cape abundant with boulders along its coast. A lighthouse named "Sandiaoqiao Lighthouse" was built over here and it has been referred as "The Eye of Taiwan" which is an important landmark for fishing vessels operating in the surrounding waters of this part of Taiwan. Sandiaoqiao is the easternmost cape of Taiwan Island and thus situates at an important juncture of the coastlines. Therefore, a basepoint for the territorial sea is set at an outermost appropriate point on the low-water line at this locality which, in turn, connects with the Matsuqiao Basepoint and the Guetou-an Basepoint, respectively.

Ministry of the Interior

臺灣本島及附屬島嶼領海及鄰接區外圍線略圖

臺灣海峽 太平洋

此圖說明：領海基點「三貂角」位於本標示牌方位角87度，距離130公尺處。

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基點編號：T1

領海基點—三貂角

中華民國主權及於領海、領海之上空、海床及其底土。行政院依「中華民國領海及鄰接區法」於民國 88 年 2 月 10 日公布「中華民國第一批領海基線、領海及鄰接區外界線」，我國領海基線之劃定以直線基線為原則，正常基線為例外。臺灣本島及附屬島嶼之基線範圍北起彭佳嶼，南至七星岩，東起三貂角，西至澎湖花嶼，並包括釣魚台列嶼，自基線起向外 12 浬間之海域為我國領海範圍。

「三貂角」位於臺北縣貢寮鄉，屬於雪山山脈極北端與海毗連之地，海岸遍布岩石，此處並設有「臺灣眼睛」之稱的「三貂角燈塔」，為在北臺灣海域作業漁船之重要指標。「三貂角」為臺灣本島最東邊的岬角，為海岸線重要轉折處，爰於沿岸低潮線向海最遠處選定適當地點設置領海基點，與「棉花嶼」及「龜頭岸」等領海基點相連接。

內政部

Sandiaojiang Basepoint

The sovereignty of the Republic of China extends to its territorial sea, the air space over the territorial sea, as well as to the seabed and subsoil of the territorial sea. In accordance with the Law on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of the Republic of China, the Executive Yuan of the Republic of China promulgated the “First Set of the Baselines and Outer Limits of the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of the Republic of China” on 10 February 1999. The baselines of the territorial sea are delimited by straight lines in principle, normal baselines as exception. The baselines which encompass Taiwan Island proper and its appurtenant islands commence from Sandiaojiang in the east, to Pengjiayu in the north, to Huayu of the Penghu Islands in the west, and to Qixingyan in the south, while Diaoyutai Archipelago are also incorporated. The maritime areas falling between the baselines and the outer limits measured from baselines seawards for twelve nautical miles are the territorial sea of this country.

Sandiaojiang, located at Gongliao Township of Taipei County, is the northernmost terminal of the Xueshan Mountains Range before it encounters the seas and a cape abundant with boulders along its coast. A lighthouse named “Sandiaojiang Lighthouse” was built over here and it has been referred as “The Eye of Taiwan” which is an important landmark for fishing vessels operating in the surrounding waters of this part of Taiwan. Sandiaojiang is the easternmost cape of Taiwan Island and thus situates at an important juncture of the coastlines. Therefore, a basepoint for the territorial sea is set at an outermost appropriate point on the low-water line at this locality which, in turn, connects with the Mianhuayu Basepoint and the Guitou-an Basepoint, respectively.

Ministry of the Interior

基點編號：T2

領海基點-棉花嶼

中華民國主權及於領海、領海之上空、海床及其底土。行政院依「中華民國領海及鄰接區法」於民國 88 年 2 月 10 日公布「中華民國第一批領海基線、領海及鄰接區外界線」，我國領海基線之劃定以直線基線為原則，正常基線為例外。臺灣本島及附屬島嶼之基線範圍北起彭佳嶼，南至七星岩，東起三貂角，西至澎湖花嶼，並包括釣魚台列嶼，自基線起向外 12 浬間之海域為我國領海範圍。

「棉花嶼」位於基隆外海，與「花瓶嶼」、「彭佳嶼」合稱北方三島，隸屬基隆市管轄。因位居東亞候鳥遷徙路徑上，棲息島上之鳥群，羽毛飛揚遠望有如棉絮，故而得名。該島位居東北亞航線必經之處，具有重要戰略位置，早期被列為軍事管制區，長久以來未受人為干擾，保留了完整的自然生態，民國 85 年被劃入「棉花嶼、花瓶嶼野生動物保護區」。為維護我國海防安全及領海主權，爰將北方三島與臺灣本島間水域劃入我國內水範圍，並於「棉花嶼」沿岸低潮線上適當位置設置領海基點，前後與「三貂角」及「彭佳嶼 1」等領海基點相連接。

內政部

Mianhuayu Basepoint

The sovereignty of the Republic of China extends to its territorial sea, the air space over the territorial sea, as well as to the seabed and subsoil of the territorial sea. In accordance with the Law on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of the Republic of China, the Executive Yuan of the Republic of China promulgated the “First Set of the Baselines and Outer Limits of the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of the Republic of China” on 10 February 1999. The baselines of the territorial sea are delimited by straight lines in principle, normal baselines as exception. The baselines which encompass Taiwan Island proper and its appurtenant islands commence from Sandiaojiao in the east, to Pengjiayu in the north, to Huayu of the Penghu Islands in the west, and to Qixingyan in the south, while Diaoyutai Archipelago are also incorporated. The maritime areas falling between the baselines and the outer limits measured from baselines seawards for twelve nautical miles are the territorial sea of this country.

Situated offshore of Keelung, Mianhuayu, along with Huapinyu and Pengjiayu to be known as “the 3 northern offshore islands of Taiwan”, is under the administrative jurisdiction of Keelung City. It acquires its name by the apparent look from distance of flying cotton fibers from the perching flock of birds since it situates on the migratory route of East Asian migratory birds. This island stands on the Northeast Asian flight routes and possesses a strategic significance which had made it to be listed as a military restriction area since early years and had long been free from human interference which then made its entire natural ecology being preserved for its designation as part of the “Mianhuayu and Huapinyu Wildlife Refuge” in 1996. In order to protect the maritime security and the rights of the territorial sea of this Country, the waters between Taiwan Island proper and “the 3 northern offshore islands” are thus incorporated into the internal waters of this Country and a basepoint is set at an appropriate location on the low water line of Mianhuayu which, in turn, connects with the basepoints of Sandiaojiao and the Pengjiayu I, respectively.

Ministry of the Interior

基點編號：T3（彭佳嶼兩座標示牌文字相同，僅示意圖不同）

領海基點-彭佳嶼 1

中華民國主權及於領海、領海之上空、海床及其底土。行政院依「中華民國領海及鄰接區法」於民國 88 年 2 月 10 日公布「中華民國第一批領海基線、領海及鄰接區外界線」，我國領海基線之劃定以直線基線為原則，正常基線為例外。臺灣本島及附屬島嶼之基線範圍北起彭佳嶼，南至七星岩，東起三貂角，西至澎湖花嶼，並包括釣魚台列嶼，自基線起向外 12 浬間之海域為我國領海範圍。

「彭佳嶼」位於基隆東北方海面上，距離基隆港約 56 公里處，與「花瓶嶼」、「棉花嶼」合稱北方三島，隸屬基隆市管轄，是北方三島中面積最大，地勢最平坦之島嶼。島上建有燈塔、氣象觀測站，並有直昇機場及人工碼頭，地勢東高西低，具有重要戰略位置，被列為軍事管制區。為維護我國海防安全及領海主權，爰將北方三島與臺灣本島間水域劃入我國內水範圍，並於「彭佳嶼」沿岸低潮線適當地點設置二個領海基點，分別與「棉花嶼」及「麟山鼻」等領海基點相連接。

內政部

Pengjiayu Basepoint I

The sovereignty of the Republic of China extends to its territorial sea, the air space over the territorial sea, as well as to the seabed and subsoil of the territorial sea. In accordance with the Law on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of the Republic of China, the Executive Yuan of the Republic of China promulgated the “First Set of the Baselines and Outer Limits of the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of the Republic of China” on 10 February 1999. The baselines of the territorial sea are delimited by straight lines in principle, normal baselines as exception. The baselines which encompass Taiwan Island proper and its appurtenant islands commence from Sandiaojiao in the east, to Pengjiayu in the north, to Huayu of the Penghu Islands in the west, and to Qixingyan in the south, while Diaoyutai Archipelago are also incorporated. The maritime areas falling between the baselines and the outer limits measured from baselines seawards for twelve nautical miles are the territorial sea of this country.

Situated offshore northeast to Keelung and about 56 km away from the Keelung Port, Pengjiayu, along with Huapinyu and Mianhuayu to be known as “the 3 northern offshore islands of Taiwan” and under the administrative jurisdiction of Keelung City, is the largest and the most flat one among the three islands. On this island there are lighthouse, weather observatory, heliport and dock. The terrain of this island has a gentle incline with higher end on the east. Due to its vital strategic location, it has been listed as a military restriction area. In order to protect the maritime security and the rights of territorial sea of this Country, the waters between Taiwan Island proper and “the 3 northern offshore islands” are thus incorporated into the internal waters of this Country. Tow appropriate points on the low-water line along the coast of Pengjiayu are designated as territorial sea basepoints which are connected with the basepoints of Mianhuayu and Linshanbi , respectively.

Ministry of the Interior

基點編號：T4

領海基點-彭佳嶼 2

中華民國主權及於領海、領海之上空、海床及其底土。行政院依「中華民國領海及鄰接區法」於民國 88 年 2 月 10 日公布「中華民國第一批領海基線、領海及鄰接區外界線」，我國領海基線之劃定以直線基線為原則，正常基線為例外。臺灣本島及附屬島嶼之基線範圍北起彭佳嶼，南至七星岩，東起三貂角，西至澎湖花嶼，並包括釣魚台列嶼，自基線起向外 12 浬間之海域為我國領海範圍。

「彭佳嶼」位於基隆東北方海面上，距離基隆港約 56 公里處，與「花瓶嶼」、「棉花嶼」合稱北方三島，隸屬基隆市管轄，是北方三島中面積最大，地勢最平坦之島嶼。島上建有燈塔、氣象觀測站，並有直昇機場及人工碼頭，地勢東高西低，具有重要戰略位置，被列為軍事管制區。為維護我國海防安全及領海主權，爰將北方三島與臺灣本島間水域劃入我國內水範圍，並於「彭佳嶼」沿岸低潮線適當地點設置二個領海基點，分別與「棉花嶼」及「麟山鼻」等領海基點相連接。

內政部

Pengjiayu Basepoint II

The sovereignty of the Republic of China extends to its territorial sea, the air space over the territorial sea, as well as to the seabed and subsoil of the territorial sea. In accordance with the Law on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of the Republic of China, the Executive Yuan of the Republic of China promulgated the “First Set of the Baselines and Outer Limits of the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of the Republic of China” on 10 February 1999. The baselines of the territorial sea are delimited by straight lines in principle, normal baselines as exception. The baselines which encompass Taiwan Island proper and its appurtenant islands commence from Sandiaojiao in the east, to Pengjiayu in the north, to Huayu of the Penghu Islands in the west, and to Qixingyan in the south, while Diaoyutai Archipelago are also incorporated. The maritime areas falling between the baselines and the outer limits measured from baselines seawards for twelve nautical miles are the territorial sea of this country.

Situated offshore northeast to Keelung and about 56 km away from the Keelung Port, Pengjiayu, along with Huapinyu and Mianhuayu to be known as “the 3 northern offshore islands of Taiwan” and under the administrative jurisdiction of Keelung City, is the largest and the most flat one among the three islands. On this island there are lighthouse, weather observatory, heliport and dock. The terrain of this island has a gentle incline with higher end on the east. Due to its vital strategic location, it has been listed as a military restriction area. In order to protect the maritime security and the rights of territorial sea of this Country, the waters between Taiwan Island proper and “the 3 northern offshore islands” are thus incorporated into the internal waters of this Country. Two appropriate points on the low-water line along the coast of Pengjiayu are designated as territorial sea basepoints which are connected with the basepoints of Mianhuayu and Linshanbi , respectively.

Ministry of the Interior

基點編號：T5

領海基點－麟山鼻

中華民國主權及於領海、領海之上空、海床及其底土。行政院依「中華民國領海及鄰接區法」於民國 88 年 2 月 10 日公布「中華民國第一批領海基線、領海及鄰接區外界線」，我國領海基線之劃定以直線基線為原則，正常基線為例外。臺灣本島及附屬島嶼之基線範圍北起彭佳嶼，南至七星岩，東起三貂角，西至澎湖花嶼，並包括釣魚台列嶼，自基線起向外 12 浬間之海域為我國領海範圍。

「麟山鼻」位於臺北縣石門鄉，係大屯火山群火山爆發，熔岩順應著山勢奔流入海，形成向外海延伸的狹長陸地，為臺灣本島北端之岬角。東與富貴角相望，其間夾有侵蝕海岸，以西則是沙岸，為海岸線重要轉折處。爰於沿岸低潮線向海最遠處選定適當地點設置領海基點，與「彭佳嶼」及「大堀溪」等領海基點相連接。

內政部

Linshanbi Basepoint

The sovereignty of the Republic of China extends to its territorial sea, the air space over the territorial sea, as well as to the seabed and subsoil of the territorial sea. In accordance with the Law on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of the Republic of China, the Executive Yuan of the Republic of China promulgated the “First Set of the Baselines and Outer Limits of the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of the Republic of China” on 10 February 1999. The baselines of the territorial sea are delimited by straight lines in principle, normal baselines as exception. The baselines which encompass Taiwan Island proper and its appurtenant islands commence from Sandiaojiao in the east, to Pengjiayu in the north, to Huayu of the Penghu Islands in the west, and to Qixingyan in the south, while Diaoyutai Archipelago are also incorporated. The maritime areas falling between the baselines and the outer limits measured from baselines seawards for twelve nautical miles are the territorial sea of this country.

Linshanbi, located at Shimen Township of Taipei County, is an elongated seaward piece of land, formed by lava flowing downhill and entering the seas during the eruptions of Datun Volcanoes, and is the northern cape of Taiwan Island. It fronts on the Fuguijiao on its eastern side with erosion coast in between and a sandy coast on its western side. It situates at an important juncture of the coastline for that a basepoint of territorial sea is set at an outermost appropriate point on the low-water line at this locality which, in turn, connects with the Pengjiayu Basepoint and the Dajuexi Basepoint, respectively.

Ministry of the Interior

基點編號：T6

領海基點-大崛溪

中華民國主權及於領海、領海之上空、海床及其底土。行政院依「中華民國領海及鄰接區法」於民國 88 年 2 月 10 日公布「中華民國第一批領海基線、領海及鄰接區外界線」，我國領海基線之劃定以直線基線為原則，正常基線為例外。臺灣本島及附屬島嶼之基線範圍北起彭佳嶼，南至七星岩，東起三貂角，西至澎湖花嶼，並包括釣魚台列嶼，自基線起向外 12 浬間之海域為我國領海範圍。

「大崛溪」位於桃園縣觀音鄉大崛溪出海口沖積平原上，該溪係由富源溪及上大溪匯流而成，流經桃園縣觀音工業區，並於桃園縣白玉村及富林村之間流入臺灣海峽，因上游台地地勢陡降造成溪流下切而形成窟坑，早期原名大窟溪，後改窟為崛，故而得名。因該溪出海口位於臺灣本島西部海岸連至西北海岸重要轉折地帶，爰於該出海口沿岸適當位置設置領海基點。

內政部

Dajuexi Basepoint

The sovereignty of the Republic of China extends to its territorial sea, the air space over the territorial sea, as well as to the seabed and subsoil of the territorial sea. In accordance with the Law on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of the Republic of China, the Executive Yuan of the Republic of China promulgated the “First Set of the Baselines and Outer Limits of the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of the Republic of China” on 10 February 1999. The baselines of the territorial sea are delimited by straight lines in principle, normal baselines as exception. The baselines which encompass Taiwan Island proper and its appurtenant islands commence from Sandiaojiao in the east, to Pengjiayu in the north, to Huayu of the Penghu Islands in the west, and to Qixingyan in the south, while Diaoyutai Archipelago are also incorporated. The maritime areas falling between the baselines and the outer limits measured from baselines seawards for twelve nautical miles are the territorial sea of this country.

Dajuexi is located on the alluvial plain at the mouth of Dajue River in Guanyin Township of Taoyuan County. Joined by two tributaries, the Fuyuan River and Shangda River, the River flows down by Guanyin Industrial Park to the Taiwan Strait from between the Baiyu Village and the Fulin Village of Taoyuan County. The topography or the elevation of the plateau at the headwater area of the River drops suddenly so to allow the down cutting of the River to form potholes which gave the River its original name in early times -- the Dakuxi, which was later, changed from “ku” to “jue” as current name. The coastlines around the river mouth situate at an important juncture between west coast and northwest coast of Taiwan Island proper. A basepoint is thus set at an appropriate location on the coastline of the river mouth.

Ministry of the Interior

點編號：T7

領海基點-大潭

中華民國主權及於領海、領海之上空、海床及其底土。行政院依「中華民國領海及鄰接區法」於民國 88 年 2 月 10 日公布「中華民國第一批領海基線、領海及鄰接區外界線」，我國領海基線之劃定以直線基線為原則，正常基線為例外。臺灣本島及附屬島嶼之基線範圍北起彭佳嶼，南至七星岩，東起三貂角，西至澎湖花嶼，並包括釣魚台列嶼，自基線起向外 12 浬間之海域為我國領海範圍。

「大潭」領海基點設置於桃園縣觀音鄉大潭村以西沖積沙岸，海岸周邊緊臨觀塘工業區、桃園科技園區及大潭工業區。因大潭位於臺灣本島西北部海岸連至西部海岸之重要轉折地帶，爰於海岸突出點適當位置設置領海基點，前後與「大崛溪」及「翁公石」等領海基點相連接。

內政部

Datan Basepoint

The sovereignty of the Republic of China extends to its territorial sea, the air space over the territorial sea, as well as to the seabed and subsoil of the territorial sea. In accordance with the Law on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of the Republic of China, the Executive Yuan of the Republic of China promulgated the “First Set of the Baselines and Outer Limits of the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of the Republic of China” on 10 February 1999. The baselines of the territorial sea are delimited by straight lines in principle, normal baselines as exception. The baselines which encompass Taiwan Island proper and its appurtenant islands commence from Sandiaojiao in the east, to Pengjiayu in the north, to Huayu of the Penghu Islands in the west, and to Qixingyan in the south, while Diaoyutai Archipelago are also incorporated. The maritime areas falling between the baselines and the outer limits measured from baselines seawards for twelve nautical miles are the territorial sea of this country.

Datan Basepoint is set on the alluvial sandy coast west to the Datan Village of the Guanyin Township, Taoyuan County. The coast neighbors Guantang Industrial Park, Taoyuan High-Tech Industrial Park, Datan Industrial Park. Datan is located on an important juncture between northwest coast and west coast of Taiwan Island proper. A basepoint is thus set at an appropriate location on the coast from which baselines are connected to the basepoints of Daijuexi and the Wengongshi, respectively.

Ministry of the Interior

大潭（原大牛欄西岸）基點樁照片



基點編號：T8

領海基點-翁公石

中華民國主權及於領海、領海之上空、海床及其底土。行政院依「中華民國領海及鄰接區法」於民國 88 年 2 月 10 日公布「中華民國第一批領海基線、領海及鄰接區外界線」，我國領海基線之劃定以直線基線為原則，正常基線為例外。臺灣本島及附屬島嶼之基線範圍北起彭佳嶼，南至七星岩，東起三貂角，西至澎湖花嶼，並包括釣魚台列嶼，自基線起向外 12 浬間之海域為我國領海範圍。

「翁公石」位於澎湖群島目斗嶼西方海面上約 6 公里處，為澎湖群島西北端點。因澎湖群島與臺灣本島間海域，自古以來洋流匯集而為我國重要漁場，其位置北連馬祖列島、舟山群島，南達東沙群島、南沙群島而抵南洋各國，扼臺灣海峽咽喉，自古為軍事及亞東航海要衝，為我國海洋防守重要門戶。「翁公石」位於我國領海基線自臺灣本島連至澎湖群島之重要連接地帶上，為維護我國海防安全及領海主權，爰將澎湖群島與臺灣本島間海域劃入我國內水範圍，並於此處設置領海基點。

內政部

Wenggongshi Basepoint

The sovereignty of the Republic of China extends to its territorial sea, the air space over the territorial sea, as well as to the seabed and subsoil of the territorial sea. In accordance with the Law on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of the Republic of China, the Executive Yuan of the Republic of China promulgated the “First Set of the Baselines and Outer Limits of the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of the Republic of China” on 10 February 1999. The baselines of the territorial sea are delimited by straight lines in principle, normal baselines as exception. The baselines which encompass Taiwan Island proper and its appurtenant islands commence from Sandiaojiao in the east, to Pengjiayu in the north, to Huayu of the Penghu Islands in the west, and to Qixingyan in the south, while Diaoyutai Archipelago are also incorporated. The maritime areas falling between the baselines and the outer limits measured from baselines seawards for twelve nautical miles are the territorial sea of this country.

Wenggongshi is the northeasternmost point of Penghu Islands situated on the sea 6 km away to the west of Mudouyu of the Penghu Islands. The waters between Taiwan Island proper and Penghu Islands are subject to the confluence of various ocean currents, making this area an important fishing ground for Taiwan. In northward from Penghu Islands lie the Matsu Islands and Zhoushan Islands. In southward from Penghu Islands lie Dongsha Islands and Nansha Islands, which are contiguous to Southeast Asian nations. Penghu Islands are located in the middle of Taiwan Strait which can control the navigation lines in the East Asia. Penghu Islands have been a strategic position since ancient times. Wenggongshi lies at the junction of the baselines from Taiwan Island proper to Penghu Islands. In order to protect the maritime security and the rights of territorial sea of this Country, the waters between Taiwan Island proper and the Penghu Islands are thus incorporated into the internal waters of this Country and a basepoint is set at this location.

Ministry of the Interior

基點編號：T9

領海基點-花嶼 1

中華民國主權及於領海、領海之上空、海床及其底土。行政院依「中華民國領海及鄰接區法」於民國 88 年 2 月 10 日公布「中華民國第一批領海基線、領海及鄰接區外界線」，我國領海基線之劃定以直線基線為原則，正常基線為例外。臺灣本島及附屬島嶼之基線範圍北起彭佳嶼，南至七星岩，東起三貂角，西至澎湖花嶼，並包括釣魚台列嶼，自基線起向外 12 浬間之海域為我國領海範圍。

「花嶼」位馬公市西南方海面上約 30 公里處，隸屬澎湖縣望安鄉管轄。島形如三角，因島上花草青蔥，美不勝收，為澎湖地區少見，故而得名。島上西側建有燈塔，素有「花嶼之光」雅號。「花嶼」為澎湖群島最西端之島嶼，因位於我國領海基線於澎湖群島沿線之重要轉折地帶，爰於該島適當地點設置 3 個領海基點。「花嶼 1」領海基點設於「花嶼」西北方，前後與「翁公石」及「花嶼 3」等領海基點相連接。

內政部

Huayu I Basepoint

The sovereignty of the Republic of China extends to its territorial sea, the air space over the territorial sea, as well as to the seabed and subsoil of the territorial sea. In accordance with the Law on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of the Republic of China, the Executive Yuan of the Republic of China promulgated the “First Set of the Baselines and Outer Limits of the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of the Republic of China” on 10 February 1999. The baselines of the territorial sea are delimited by straight lines in principle, normal baselines as exception. The baselines which encompass Taiwan Island proper and its appurtenant islands commence from Sandiaojiao in the east, to Pengjiayu in the north, to Huayu of the Penghu Islands in the west, and to Qixingyan in the south, while Diaoyutai Archipelago are also incorporated. The maritime areas falling between the baselines and the outer limits measured from baselines seawards for twelve nautical miles are the territorial sea of this country.

Situated on the sea 30 km away to the southwest of Magong City of the Penghu Islands, Huayu is under the administrative jurisdiction of the Wang’an Township. It has a triangle shape and flourishes with beautiful flowers and lush grasses on the island and for that the island is named. On the west of the island, there is a lighthouse that has long been reputed as the “Light of Huayu.” As the westernmost point of the Penghu Islands, Huayu is located on an important turning point of the baselines of this Country around the Penghu Islands, thus three basepoints are set at the appropriate locations on this Island, of which Huayu I basepoint is on the northwest and then connected with the basepoints of Wengongshi and Huayu III, respectively.

Ministry of the Interior

基點編號：T10、T11

領海基點-花嶼3、花嶼2

中華民國主權及於領海、領海之上空、海床及其底土。行政院依「中華民國領海及鄰接區法」於民國88年2月10日公布「中華民國第一批領海基線、領海及鄰接區外界線」，我國領海基線之劃定以直線基線為原則，正常基線為例外。臺灣本島及附屬島嶼之基線範圍北起彭佳嶼，南至七星岩，東起三貂角，西至澎湖花嶼，並包括釣魚台列嶼，自基線起向外12浬間之海域為我國領海範圍。

「花嶼」位馬公市西南方海面上約30公里處，隸屬澎湖縣望安鄉管轄。島形如三角，因島上花草青蔥，美不勝收，為澎湖地區少見，故而得名。島上西側建有燈塔，素有「花嶼之光」雅號。「花嶼」為澎湖群島最西端之島嶼，因位於我國領海基線於澎湖群島沿線之重要轉折地帶，爰於該島適當地點設置3個領海基點。「花嶼2」、「花嶼3」領海基點設於「花嶼」西南方，前後與「花嶼1」及「貓嶼」等領海基點相連接。

內政部

Huayu II Basepoint、Huayu III Basepoint

The sovereignty of the Republic of China extends to its territorial sea, the air space over the territorial sea, as well as to the seabed and subsoil of the territorial sea. In accordance with the Law on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of the Republic of China, the Executive Yuan of the Republic of China promulgated the “First Set of the Baselines and Outer Limits of the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of the Republic of China” on 10 February 1999. The baselines of the territorial sea are delimited by straight lines in principle, normal baselines as exception. The baselines which encompass Taiwan Island proper and its appurtenant islands commence from Sandiaojiao in the east, to Pengjiayu in the north, to Huayu of the Penghu Islands in the west, and to Qixingyan in the south, while Diaoyutai Archipelago are also incorporated. The maritime areas falling between the baselines and the outer limits measured from baselines seawards for twelve nautical miles are the territorial sea of this country.

Situated on the sea 30km away to the southwest of Magong City of the Penghu Islands, Huayu is under the administrative jurisdiction of the Wang'an Township. It has a triangle shape and flourishes with beautiful flowers and lush grasses on the island and for that the island is named. On the west of the island, there is a lighthouse that has long been reputed as the “Light of Huayu.” As the westernmost point of the Penghu Islands, Huayu is located on an important turning point of the baselines of this Country around the Penghu Islands, thus three basepoints are set at the appropriate locations on this Island, of which the basepoints of Huayu II and Huayu III are on the southwest and then connected with the basepoints of Huayu I and Maoyu, respectively.

Ministry of the Interior

基點編號：T12（貓嶼因地勢險峻、人船罕至，故貓嶼標示牌於 103 年 10 月改置於望安鄉天台山上可眺望貓嶼之處）

領海基點-貓嶼

中華民國主權及於領海、領海之上空、海床及其底土。行政院依「中華民國領海及鄰接區法」於民國 88 年 2 月 10 日公布「中華民國第一批領海基線、領海及鄰接區外界線」，我國領海基線之劃定以直線基線為原則，正常基線為例外。臺灣本島及附屬島嶼之基線範圍北起彭佳嶼，南至七星岩，東起三貂角，西至澎湖花嶼，並包括釣魚台列嶼，自基線起向外 12 浬間之海域為我國領海範圍。

「貓嶼」位於「花嶼」東南方海面上，隸屬澎湖縣望安鄉管轄，為不規則的塊狀小島，因遠視如伏貓，故而得名。四面皆為懸崖峭壁，自然風貌保存完整，島上棲息罕見珍禽海鳥，民國 80 年被列為國內第一個野生動物保護區。因「貓嶼」位於我國領海基線於澎湖群島沿線之重要轉折地帶，爰於其適當地點設置領海基點，前後與「花嶼 2」及「七美嶼」等領海基點相連接。

內政部

Maoyu Basepoint

The sovereignty of the Republic of China extends to its territorial sea, the air space over the territorial sea, as well as to the seabed and subsoil of the territorial sea. In accordance with the Law on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of the Republic of China, the Executive Yuan of the Republic of China promulgated the “First Set of the Baselines and Outer Limits of the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of the Republic of China” on 10 February 1999. The baselines of the territorial sea are delimited by straight lines in principle, normal baselines as exception. The baselines which encompass Taiwan Island proper and its appurtenant islands commence from Sandiaojiao in the east, to Pengjiayu in the north, to Huayu of the Penghu Islands in the west, and to Qixingyan in the south, while Diaoyutai Archipelago are also incorporated. The maritime areas falling between the baselines and the outer limits measured from baselines seawards for twelve nautical miles are the territorial sea of this country.

Situated on the sea southeast to the Huayu of the Penghu Islands, Maoyu is under the administrative jurisdiction of Wang’an Township of the Penghu County. It has an irregular configuration, looking like a crouching cat from a distance and thus named after. Environed by steep cliffs all around, its natural landscape therefore is preserved well along with rare birds and seagulls residing over it, this island was designated in 1991 as the first wildlife reservation area in this Country. Maoyu is located on an important turning point of the baselines of this Country around the Penghu Islands, thus a basepoint is set at an appropriate location on this island which is then connected with the basepoints of Huayu II and Qimeiuyu, respectively.

Ministry of the Interior

基點編號：T13

領海基點-七美嶼

中華民國主權及於領海、領海之上空、海床及其底土。行政院依「中華民國領海及鄰接區法」於民國 88 年 2 月 10 日公布「中華民國第一批領海基線、領海及鄰接區外界線」，我國領海基線之劃定以直線基線為原則，正常基線為例外。臺灣本島及附屬島嶼之基線範圍北起彭佳嶼，南至七星岩，東起三貂角，西至澎湖花嶼，並包括釣魚台列嶼，自基線起向外 12 浬間之海域為我國領海範圍。

「七美嶼」位於馬公市南方海面上約 53 公里處，隸屬澎湖縣七美鄉管轄，島形類似等邊三角形，因紀念七名明朝女子為免於海盜凌辱投井而亡之貞烈事蹟，故而得名。澎湖養殖漁業盛行，以石滬圍魚是其特色，因圍魚所形成之七美雙心石滬更是知名觀光景點。「七美嶼」為澎湖群島最南端之島嶼，我國領海基線自此由澎湖群島轉向東南方連接琉球嶼，爰於此地適當地點設置我國領海基點，前後與「貓嶼」及「琉球嶼」等領海基點相連接。

內政部

Qimeiyu Basepoint

The sovereignty of the Republic of China extends to its territorial sea, the air space over the territorial sea, as well as to the seabed and subsoil of the territorial sea. In accordance with the Law on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of the Republic of China, the Executive Yuan of the Republic of China promulgated the “First Set of the Baselines and Outer Limits of the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of the Republic of China” on 10 February 1999. The baselines of the territorial sea are delimited by straight lines in principle, normal baselines as exception. The baselines which encompass Taiwan Island proper and its appurtenant islands commence from Sandiaojiao in the east, to Pengjiayu in the north, to Huayu of the Penghu Islands in the west, and to Qixingyan in the south, while Diaoyutai Archipelago are also incorporated. The maritime areas falling between the baselines and the outer limits measured from baselines seawards for twelve nautical miles are the territorial sea of this country.

Situated on the sea 53 km away south to the Magong City of the Penghu Islands, under the administration of Qimei Township of Penghu County, Qimeiyu has a shape of equilateral triangle. This island acquires its name in commemorating a legendary story about seven ladies who died a glorious death from preserving their chastity against invading pirates' insult by drowning themselves in a well during Ming Dynasty. Aquaculture is a common practice in Penghu and building stone weirs to trap fish is a unique local fishing method. The “twin hearts stone weir” in Qimei is a well-known tourist attraction. Qimei is the southernmost island of Penghu Islands from where the baselines of this Country turn southeast to link to Liuqiuyu. Thus, a basepoint is set at an appropriate location on this island from which baselines are then connected with the basepoints of Maoyu and Liuqiuyu, respectively.

Ministry of the Interior

基點編號：T14

領海基點－琉球嶼

中華民國主權及於領海、領海之上空、海床及其底土。行政院依「中華民國領海及鄰接區法」於民國 88 年 2 月 10 日公布「中華民國第一批領海基線、領海及鄰接區外界線」，我國領海基線之劃定以直線基線為原則，正常基線為例外。臺灣本島及附屬島嶼之基線範圍北起彭佳嶼，南至七星岩，東起三貂角，西至澎湖花嶼，並包括釣魚台列嶼，自基線起向外 12 浬間之海域為我國領海範圍。

「琉球嶼」位於屏東縣琉球鄉，俗稱「小琉球」，為一獨立於屏東縣西南海面上之珊瑚礁島，與東港鎮有船舶來往，民生物資、水源亦由東港鎮補給，島軸呈東北西南走向，東北寬而西南窄，為臺灣海峽與巴士海峽間交通重要樞紐，爰於「琉球嶼」西南沿岸低潮線向海最遠處選定適當地點設置領海基點，與「七美嶼」及「七星岩」等領海基點相連接。

內政部

Liuqiuyu Basepoint

The sovereignty of the Republic of China extends to its territorial sea, the air space over the territorial sea, as well as to the seabed and subsoil of the territorial sea. In accordance with the Law on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of the Republic of China, the Executive Yuan of the Republic of China promulgated the “First Set of the Baselines and Outer Limits of the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of the Republic of China” on 10 February 1999. The baselines of the territorial sea are delimited by straight lines in principle, normal baselines as exception. The baselines which encompass Taiwan Island proper and its appurtenant islands commence from Sandiaojiao in the east, to Pengjiayu in the north, to Huayu of the Penghu Islands in the west, and to Qixingyan in the south, while Diaoyutai Archipelago are also incorporated. The maritime areas falling between the baselines and the outer limits measured from baselines seawards for twelve nautical miles are the territorial sea of this country.

Liuqiuyu, or commonly referred to as “Siao Liuqiu”, belonged to Liuqiu Township of Pingtung County administratively, is a coral reef island southwest off the coast of Pingtung County. Ferry services are provided between Liuqiuyu and Donggang Township. The axis of the island runs northeast to southwest with broader end on its northeast and narrower on its southwest. Liuqiuyu situates at the juncture of sea routes between the Taiwan Strait and the Bashi Channel for that a basepoint of the territorial sea is set on an outermost appropriate point on the low-water line along the southwest coast of this island which, in turn, connects with the Qimeiyu Basepoint and the Qixingyan Basepoint, respectively.

Ministry of the Interior

基點編號：T15

領海基點-七星岩

中華民國主權及於領海、領海之上空、海床及其底土。行政院依「中華民國領海及鄰接區法」於民國 88 年 2 月 10 日公布「中華民國第一批領海基線、領海及鄰接區外界線」，我國領海基線之劃定以直線基線為原則，正常基線為例外。臺灣本島及附屬島嶼之基線範圍北起彭佳嶼，南至七星岩，東起三貂角，西至澎湖花嶼，並包括釣魚台列嶼，自基線起向外 12 浬間之海域為我國領海範圍。

「七星岩」位於臺灣本島鵝鑾鼻南方海面上約 14 公里處，隸屬屏東縣管轄。大約由七個礁石合組而成，因形狀近似北斗七星散佈於海上，故而得名。礁岩附近海域暗礁密佈，海流強勁，自古以來以船難多而聞名。「七星岩」為臺灣本島極南之點，因位於我國領海基線南端重要轉折地帶，爰於該處最南端之礁岩設置領海基點。我國領海基線自此西北與「琉球嶼」領海基點相連接，東北與「小蘭嶼 1」領海基點相連接。

內政部

Qixingyan Basepoint

The sovereignty of the Republic of China extends to its territorial sea, the air space over the territorial sea, as well as to the seabed and subsoil of the territorial sea. In accordance with the Law on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of the Republic of China, the Executive Yuan of the Republic of China promulgated the “First Set of the Baselines and Outer Limits of the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of the Republic of China” on 10 February 1999. The baselines of the territorial sea are delimited by straight lines in principle, normal baselines as exception. The baselines which encompass Taiwan Island proper and its appurtenant islands commence from Sandiaojiao in the east, to Pengjiayu in the north, to Huayu of the Penghu Islands in the west, and to Qixingyan in the south, while Diaoyutai Archipelago are also incorporated. The maritime areas falling between the baselines and the outer limits measured from baselines seawards for twelve nautical miles are the territorial sea of this country.

Situated on the sea about 14 km away to the south of Eluanbi of Taiwan Island proper, Qixingyan is under the administrative jurisdiction of Pingtung County. Qixingyan is composed of seven reef rocks and it acquires its name by its apparent layout as the Big Dipper. Turbulent currents and scattering submerged shoals existing in the surrounding waters of Qixingyan have made this area notorious for shipwrecks since ancient time. Qixingyan is the southernmost point of Taiwan Island proper and situates at the junction of southern baselines of this Country, thus a basepoint is set at the southernmost rock of Qixingyan from which a baseline goes northwest to connect to the basepoint of Liuqiuyu and another goes northeast to connect to the basepoint of XiaolanyuI, respectively.

Ministry of the Interior

基點編號：T16、T17 (小蘭嶼因屬雅美族聖島，故小蘭嶼 1 及 2 標示牌改於蘭嶼本島上可眺望小蘭嶼島之處，僅設置一座標示牌)

領海基點-小蘭嶼 1、小蘭嶼 2

中華民國主權及於領海、領海之上空、海床及其底土。行政院依「中華民國領海及鄰接區法」於民國 88 年 2 月 10 日公布「中華民國第一批領海基線、領海及鄰接區外界線」，我國領海基線之劃定以直線基線為原則，正常基線為例外。臺灣本島及附屬島嶼之基線範圍北起彭佳嶼，南至七星岩，東起三貂角，西至澎湖花嶼，並包括釣魚台列嶼，自基線起向外 12 浬間之海域為我國領海範圍。

「小蘭嶼」位於蘭嶼東南方海面上約 5.5 公里處，隸屬臺東縣蘭嶼鄉管轄。島上怪石嶙峋地形險惡，四面環海又遺世獨立，與蘭嶼之間的海域為蘭嶼原住民雅美族（達悟族）重要漁場。雅美族配合捕撈飛魚祭典所發展之獨特文化與藝術，已使蘭嶼成為海洋觀光要地，惟「小蘭嶼」被雅美族視為聖地，外界難以一窺究竟，而有神秘島之稱。因「小蘭嶼」位於我國領海基線自臺灣本島連接我國東南沿海附屬島嶼之重要連接地帶上，爰於「小蘭嶼」適當位置設置領海基點，前後與「七星岩」及「飛岩」等領海基點相連接。

內政部

Xiaolanyu Basepoint I 、Xiaolanyu Basepoint II

The sovereignty of the Republic of China extends to its territorial sea, the air space over the territorial sea, as well as to the seabed and subsoil of the territorial sea. In accordance with the Law on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of the Republic of China, the Executive Yuan of the Republic of China promulgated the “First Set of the Baselines and Outer Limits of the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of the Republic of China” on 10 February 1999. The baselines of the territorial sea are delimited by straight lines in principle, normal baselines as exception. The baselines which encompass Taiwan Island proper and its appurtenant islands commence from Sandiaojiao in the east, to Pengjiayu in the north, to Huayu of the Penghu Islands in the west, and to Qixingyan in the south, while Diaoyutai Archipelago are also incorporated. The maritime areas falling between the baselines and the outer limits measured from baselines seawards for twelve nautical miles are the territorial sea of this country.

Under the administrative jurisdiction of Lanyu Township of Taitung County, Xiaolanyu is situated on the sea 5.5 km away to the southeast of Lanyu . With rugged rocks on a dangerous terrain and surrounded by waters, Xiaolanyu makes itself a forgotten, isolated place. The waters between this island and Lanyu are important fishing ground for the aboriginal people of Lanyu, the Yami tribe, who refer themselves as Tao tribe. The tribe’s unique culture and art developed from their ceremonies of harvesting Flying Fish has made Lanyu an important offshore marine tourism site. Since Xiaolanyu is revered as a holy land by the Yami(Tao) tribe, it becomes difficult to be accessed to the outsiders for them it is a mysterious island. Xiaolanyu lies at the junction of the baselines that link Taiwan Island proper and its offshore appurtenant islands to the southeast, thus a basepoint is set at an appropriate location on the Xiaolanyu which is then connected with the basepoints of Qixingyan and Feiyan , respectively.

基點編號：T18

領海基點-飛岩

中華民國主權及於領海、領海之上空、海床及其底土。行政院依「中華民國領海及鄰接區法」於民國 88 年 2 月 10 日公布「中華民國第一批領海基線、領海及鄰接區外界線」，我國領海基線之劃定以直線基線為原則，正常基線為例外。臺灣本島及附屬島嶼之基線範圍北起彭佳嶼，南至七星岩，東起三貂角，西至澎湖花嶼，並包括釣魚台列嶼，自基線起向外 12 浬間之海域為我國領海範圍。

「飛岩」位於綠島東北方海面上約 1.8 公里處，由三塊礁岩所組成，於綠島牛頭山上可清楚遠眺，為綠島極東之點。綠島隸屬臺東縣管轄，島形北闊南狹，黑潮北流至此形成重要天然漁場，長年受風化及海水侵蝕，形成曲折多變的海岸景觀與豐富海洋生態，具有海洋遊憩發展潛力，目前已設置綠島文化園區（原稱綠島人權紀念園區）而為知名觀光景點。因綠島位於我國領海基線自蘭嶼到臺灣本島之重要連接地帶上，爰於「飛岩」極東點適當位置設置領海基點，前後與「小蘭嶼 2」及「石梯鼻」等領海基點相連接。

內政部

Feiyan Basepoint

The sovereignty of the Republic of China extends to its territorial sea, the air space over the territorial sea, as well as to the seabed and subsoil of the territorial sea. In accordance with the Law on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of the Republic of China, the Executive Yuan of the Republic of China promulgated the “First Set of the Baselines and Outer Limits of the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of the Republic of China” on 10 February 1999. The baselines of the territorial sea are delimited by straight lines in principle, normal baselines as exception. The baselines which encompass Taiwan Island proper and its appurtenant islands commence from Sandiaojiao in the east, to Pengjiayu in the north, to Huayu of the Penghu Islands in the west, and to Qixingyan in the south, while Diaoyutai Archipelago are also incorporated. The maritime areas falling between the baselines and the outer limits measured from baselines seawards for twelve nautical miles are the territorial sea of this country.

Consisting of 3 rocks, Feiyan is situated on the sea 1.8 km away to the northeast of Lüdao . It is the easternmost point of Lüdao and can be seen clearly from the top of Niutou Mountain on Lüdao. Falling under the administrative jurisdiction of Taitung County, Lüdao has a shape that is wide at the northern end and narrow at the other. The north current of Kuroshio flows by to form an important natural fishing ground. Subject to wind and wave erosion for many years, Lüdao is full of various coastal wonders and rich in ocean ecosystem, giving it great potential for the development of ocean tourism and recreation. The “Lüdao Culture Park” (also known as Taiwan Human Rights Cultural Park) established here has become a famous tourist spot. Lüdao lies at the junction of the territorial sea baselines which link Taiwan Island proper and Lanyu, thus, a basepoint is set at an appropriate location at the easternmost point of the Feiyan which is then connected to the basepoints of Xiaolanyu II and Shitibi, respectively.

Ministry of the Interior

基點編號：T19（石梯鼻基點樁宣導文字因配合現地調整後版面較小，無法容納英文對照）

領海基點－石梯鼻

中華民國主權及於領海、領海之上空、海床及其底土。行政院依「中華民國領海及鄰接區法」於民國 88 年 2 月 10 日公布「中華民國第一批領海基線、領海及鄰接區外界線」，我國領海基線之劃定以直線基線為原則，正常基線為例外。臺灣本島及附屬島嶼之基線範圍北起彭佳嶼，南至七星岩，東起三貂角，西至澎湖花嶼，並包括釣魚台列嶼，自基線起向外 12 浬間之海域為我國領海範圍。

「石梯鼻」位於花蓮縣豐濱鄉，為花東海岸著名風景點「石梯坪」之突出鼻角，附近地形因差別侵蝕的結果有如階梯般突出於海平面，沿岸遍布蝕溝、海蝕崖、海蝕平臺與隆起之珊瑚礁群，為臺灣本島東部海岸線重要轉折處，爰於沿岸外圍選定適當礁石設置我國領海基點，與「飛岩」及「烏石鼻」等領海基點相連接。

內政部

石梯鼻基點樁照片



基點編號：T20（烏石鼻基點樁宣導文字因配合現地調整後版面較小，無法容納英文對照）

領海基點－烏石鼻

中華民國主權及於領海、領海之上空、海床及其底土。行政院依「中華民國領海及鄰接區法」於民國 88 年 2 月 10 日公布「中華民國第一批領海基線、領海及鄰接區外界線」，我國領海基線之劃定以直線基線為原則，正常基線為例外。臺灣本島及附屬島嶼之基線範圍北起彭佳嶼，南至七星岩，東起三貂角，西至澎湖花嶼，並包括釣魚台列嶼，自基線起向外 12 浬間之海域為我國領海範圍。

「烏石鼻」位於宜蘭縣蘇澳鎮，為一凸出於太平洋的鼻形海岬，形勢險峻，為由崩落的碎石所組成的岩岸，長期經強風、海水侵蝕，形成極特殊的海蝕地形，將海岸分隔為南澳灣與東澳灣，為海岸線重要轉折處，爰於鼻角最凸出位置設置我國領海基點，與「石梯鼻」及「米島」等領海基點相連接。

內政部

烏石鼻基點樁照片



基點編號：T21

領海基點—米島

中華民國主權及於領海、領海之上空、海床及其底土。行政院依「中華民國領海及鄰接區法」於民國 88 年 2 月 10 日公布「中華民國第一批領海基線、領海及鄰接區外界線」，我國領海基線之劃定以直線基線為原則，正常基線為例外。臺灣本島及附屬島嶼之基線範圍北起彭佳嶼，南至七星岩，東起三貂角，西至澎湖花嶼，並包括釣魚台列嶼，自基線起向外 12 浬間之海域為我國領海範圍。

「米島」位於宜蘭縣蘇澳鎮「蘇澳港」外之珊瑚礁處。「蘇澳港」三面環山，港口東向太平洋，是由北方澳、蘇澳及南方澳形成的自然港澳，港面寬闊，礁石羅列，形勢十分險要，為海岸線重要轉折處，爰於港灣外圍選定適當礁石設置我國領海基點，與「龜頭岸」及「烏石鼻」等領海基點相連接。

內政部

Midao Basepoint

The sovereignty of the Republic of China extends to its territorial sea, the air space over the territorial sea, as well as to the seabed and subsoil of the territorial sea. In accordance with the Law on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of the Republic of China, the Executive Yuan of the Republic of China promulgated the “First Set of the Baselines and Outer Limits of the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of the Republic of China” on 10 February 1999. The baselines of the territorial sea are delimited by straight lines in principle, normal baselines as exception. The baselines which encompass Taiwan Island proper and its appurtenant islands commence from Sandiaojiao in the east, to Pengjiayu in the north, to Huayu of the Penghu Islands in the west, and to Qixingyan in the south, while Diaoyutai Archipelago are also incorporated. The maritime areas falling between the baselines and the outer limits measured from baselines seawards for twelve nautical miles are the territorial sea of this country.

Midao is a coral reel island located off the Su-ao Port in Su-ao Township of Yilan County. Su-ao Port is surrounded by mountains on its three sides and opens toward the Pacific on its eastern side. Being as a natural port with strategic quality, it consists of Beifang-ao, Su-ao and Nanfang-ao, with an open water area lying within and fringed with reefs. It is an important juncture on the coastline for that a basepoint of the territorial sea is set on an appropriate reef off the port which, in turn, connects with the Guitou-an Basepoint and the Wushibi Basepoint, respectively.

Ministry of the Interior

基點編號：T22

領海基點－龜頭岸

中華民國主權及於領海、領海之上空、海床及其底土。行政院依「中華民國領海及鄰接區法」於民國 88 年 2 月 10 日公布「中華民國第一批領海基線、領海及鄰接區外界線」，我國領海基線之劃定以直線基線為原則，正常基線為例外。臺灣本島及附屬島嶼之基線範圍北起彭佳嶼，南至七星岩，東起三貂角，西至澎湖花嶼，並包括釣魚台列嶼，自基線起向外 12 浬間之海域為我國領海範圍。

「龜頭岸」位於宜蘭縣頭城鎮東方海面上之「龜山島」龜首最凸處，「龜山島」為孤懸於海中之火山島嶼，因側面輪廓酷似海龜而得名，具有特殊、豐富且原始的生態資源，地勢陡峭，位處臺灣東北海域，距宜蘭縣頭城鎮烏石港僅 10 公里，且具重要戰略位置，爰於龜首最凸出位置設置我國領海基點，與「三貂角」及「米島」等領海基點相連接。

內政部

Guitou'an Basepoint

The sovereignty of the Republic of China extends to its territorial sea, the air space over the territorial sea, as well as to the seabed and subsoil of the territorial sea. In accordance with the Law on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of the Republic of China, the Executive Yuan of the Republic of China promulgated the "First Set of the Baselines and Outer Limits of the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of the Republic of China" on 10 February 1999. The baselines of the territorial sea are delimited by straight lines in principle, normal baselines as exception. The baselines which encompass Taiwan Island proper and its appurtenant islands commence from Sandiaojiao in the east, to Pengjiayu in the north, to Huayu of the Penghu Islands in the west, and to Qixingyan in the south, while Diaoyutai Archipelago are also incorporated. The maritime areas falling between the baselines and the outer limits measured from baselines seawards for twelve nautical miles are the territorial sea of this country.

Fronting on the Pacific, Guitou'an is the most beetle part of the "turtle head" of the Guishan Island, a volcano island on the sea east of Toucheng Township of Yilan County, named after its silhouette resembling to a sea turtle. The island, possessing with unique, rich and primitive ecological resources as well as precipitous topography, lies northeast of Taiwan Island, or 10Km from the Wushi Port at the Toucheng Township of Yilan County and thus carrying its strategic quality topography. For that, a basepoint of the territorial sea is set at the most beetle extremity of the turtle head which, in turn, connects with the Sandiaojiao Basepoint and the Midao Basepoint, respectively.

Ministry of the Interior

基點編號：D1、D2

領海基點—西北角、東沙北角（僅設一座標示牌）

中華民國主權及於領海、領海之上空、海床及其底土。行政院依「中華民國領海及鄰接區法」於民國 88 年 2 月 10 日公布「中華民國第一批領海基線、領海及鄰接區外界線」（民國 98 年 11 月 18 日修正），範圍包括臺灣本島及其附屬島嶼（含釣魚臺列嶼）、東沙群島、中沙群島，並宣示在我國傳統 U 形線內之南沙群島全部島礁均為我國領土。我國領海基線之劃定以直線基線為原則，正常基線為例外，自基線起向外量起 12 浬間之海域為我國領海範圍。

東沙群島位於南海北端，由東沙島及其環礁、北衛灘、南衛灘所組成。行政上，目前由高雄市政府代管。東沙群島位於臺灣海峽南方出入要地，具有重要戰略位置。同時，由於早年劃入軍事管制區之故，東沙島及其環礁未遭受太多人為干擾，仍保有原始、多樣且豐富的自然生態以及完整珊瑚礁景觀，符合國家公園設立之條件，內政部遂於民國 96 年 1 月 17 日劃設為「東沙環礁國家公園」。東沙島上現由海巡人員駐防。為維護我國領海主權，爰於東沙環礁低潮線上選定適當位置設置「西北角（D1）」、「東沙北角（D2）」、「東沙南角（D3）」及「西南角（D4）」等 4 個領海基點，D1 與 D2 及 D3 與 D4 連線之直線基線及東沙環礁之正常基線構成東沙群島之領海基線。

內政部

Northwest Point、Dongsha North Point

The sovereignty of the Republic of China extends to its territorial sea, the air space over the territorial sea, as well as to the seabed and subsoil of the territorial sea. In accordance with the Law on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of the Republic of China, the Executive Yuan promulgated the “First Set of the Baselines of the Territorial Sea and the Outer Limits of the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of the Republic of China” on 10 February 1999 (as amended on 18 November 2009) which encompassed Taiwan Island proper and its appurtenant islands (including Diaoyutai Islands), Dongsha Islands, Zhongsha Islands, and within which it also declared that all the islets, reefs and rocks of Nansha Islands within the traditional U-Shaped Line of this Country were the territories of the Republic of China. The determination of the baselines of the territorial sea of this Country is by straight baselines in principle and normal baselines as exception, and the maritime area measured from the baselines seaward for twelve nautical miles is the territorial sea of this Country.

Dongsha Islands are situated at the northern end of the South China Sea, comprising Dongsha Island (Pratas) and its atoll, Beiwei Bank and Nanwei Bank. Administratively, they are currently assigned to the administration of the Kaohsiung City Government. Dongsha Islands are strategically located since they are situated at the southern key junction of Taiwan Straits. At the same time, having been designated as a military control area since early years, Dongsha Island and its atoll have been free from much human interference, and as a consequence, a primitive, diverse and rich natural ecology as well as an intact coral reef scenery are maintained that allow it to meet the designation criteria of national parks. Hence, the Ministry of the Interior designated it as the Dongsha Atoll National Park on 17 January 2007. Dongsha Island is currently garrisoned by the personnel of the Coast Guard

Administration. In order to safeguard the sovereignty of the territorial sea of the Republic of China, four territorial sea basepoints are thus set at appropriately chosen locations on the low-water line of the Dongsha Atoll, namely, the ‘Northwest Point (D1)’ , the ‘Dongsha North Point (D2)’ , the ‘Dongsha South Point (D3)’ and the ‘Southwest Point (D4)’ and the straight baselines formed by lines connecting D1 and D2 as well as D3 and D4 and the normal baselines of Dongsha Atoll constitute the territorial sea baselines of Dongsha Islands.

Ministry of the Interior

基點編號：D3、D4

領海基點—東沙南角、西南角（僅設一座標示牌）

中華民國主權及於領海、領海之上空、海床及其底土。行政院依「中華民國領海及鄰接區法」於民國 88 年 2 月 10 日公布「中華民國第一批領海基線、領海及鄰接區外界線」（民國 98 年 11 月 18 日修正），範圍包括臺灣本島及其附屬島嶼（含釣魚臺列嶼）、東沙群島、中沙群島，並宣示在我國傳統 U 形線內之南沙群島全部島礁均為我國領土。我國領海基線之劃定以直線基線為原則，正常基線為例外，自基線起向外量起 12 浬間之海域為我國領海範圍。

東沙群島位於南海北端，由東沙島及其環礁、北衛灘、南衛灘所組成。行政上，目前由高雄市政府代管。東沙群島位於臺灣海峽南方出入要地，具有重要戰略位置。同時，由於早年劃入軍事管制區之故，東沙島及其環礁未遭受太多人為干擾，仍保有原始、多樣且豐富的自然生態以及完整珊瑚礁景觀，符合國家公園設立之條件，內政部遂於民國 96 年 1 月 17 日劃設為「東沙環礁國家公園」。東沙島上現由海巡人員駐防。為維護我國領海主權，爰於東沙環礁低潮線上選定適當位置設置「西北角（D1）」、「東沙北角（D2）」、「東沙南角（D3）」及「西南角（D4）」等 4 個領海基點，D1 與 D2 及 D3 與 D4 連線之直線基線及東沙環礁之正常基線構成東沙群島之領海基線。

內政部

Dongsha South Point、Southwest Point

The sovereignty of the Republic of China extends to its territorial sea, the air space over the territorial sea, as well as to the seabed and subsoil of the territorial sea. In accordance with the Law on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of the Republic of China, the Executive Yuan promulgated the “First Set of the Baselines of the Territorial Sea and the Outer Limits of the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of the Republic of China” on 10 February 1999 (as amended on 18 November 2009) which encompassed Taiwan Island proper and its appurtenant islands (including Diaoyutai Islands), Dongsha Islands, Zhongsha Islands, and within which it also declared that all the islets, reefs and rocks of Nansha Islands within the traditional U-Shaped Line of this Country were the territories of the Republic of China. The determination of the baselines of the territorial sea of this Country is by straight baselines in principle and normal baselines as exception, and the maritime area measured from the baselines seaward for twelve nautical miles is the territorial sea of this Country.

Dongsha Islands are situated at the northern end of the South China Sea, comprising Dongsha Island (Pratas) and its atoll, Beiwei Bank and Nanwei Bank. Administratively, they are currently assigned to the administration of the Kaohsiung City Government. Dongsha Islands are strategically located since they are situated at the southern key junction of Taiwan Straits. At the same time, having been designated as a military control area since early years, Dongsha Island and its atoll have been free from much human interference, and as a consequence, a primitive, diverse and rich natural ecology as well as an intact coral reef scenery are maintained that allow it to meet the designation criteria of national parks. Hence, the Ministry of the Interior designated it as the Dongsha Atoll National Park on 17 January 2007. Dongsha Island is currently garrisoned by the personnel of the Coast Guard Administration. In order to safeguard the sovereignty of the territorial sea of the Republic of

China, four territorial sea basepoints are thus set at appropriately chosen locations on the low-water line of the Dongsha Atoll, namely, the ‘Northwest Point (D1)’, the ‘Dongsha North Point (D2)’, the ‘Dongsha South Point (D3)’ and the ‘Southwest Point (D4)’ and the straight baselines formed by lines connecting D1 and D2 as well as D3 and D4 and the normal baselines of Dongsha Atoll constitute the territorial sea baselines of Dongsha Islands.

Ministry of the Interior