

出國報告（出國類別：考察）

113年度考察永續觀光暨水域遊憩活動 旅遊行銷推廣

服務機關：交通部觀光署

姓名職稱：

澎湖國家風景區管理處洪志光處長

旅行業組鄭智鴻副組長

景區發展組徐正誠科長

派赴國家/地區：帛琉

出國期間：113年10月26日至10月30日

報告日期：113年12月26日

摘要

帛琉，這個歷來以「上帝的水族箱」著稱的島嶼國家，因應近年全球暖化、海域環境破壞等因素，讓這個經濟來源40%仰賴觀光產業的國家陸續推動原始天堂環境稅、水母湖稅及「帛琉誓詞」等一系列政策措施，期使到訪的觀光客除能欣賞帛琉海洋美景外，並能共同為保護帛琉的天然環境盡一份心力。

為瞭解帛琉政府在推動永續觀光及水域遊憩活動旅遊行銷推廣之實際作為，作為後續台灣澎湖及其他類似島嶼推動觀光之參考，經交通部觀光署指派由澎湖國家風景區管理處洪志光處長帶隊，組成成員包括交通部觀光署旅行業組鄭智鴻副組長、景區發展組徐正誠科長共同前往考察。

此次，除了透過實地考察就近觀察帛琉地水域、陸域永續觀光活動推動情形外，也透過拜會中華民國駐帛琉大使館、帛琉旅遊局董事會及帛琉人力資源、文化、觀光及發展部等機關更深入地瞭解帛琉官方目前推動永續觀光的作法及後續兩國共同合作行銷推廣永續觀光之可行性，另此行也藉由與在地業者的交流座談，並以觀光產業從業人員的角度得知帛琉永續觀光推動作為對於該國觀光發展的影響。

綜上，本次行程透過實地考察、官方拜會及業界座談等多面向工作，探討瞭解帛琉永續觀光政策及執行推動情形，後續亦可作為本國永續觀光及水域遊憩活動旅遊行銷推廣之借鏡。

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壹、目的

聯合國於2015年公布了「2030永續發展目標」(Sustainable Development Goals, SDGs)，在這個計劃裡包含了終結貧窮、永續城鄉、責任消費及生產、保育海洋生態等17項行動，企圖讓各國可依循各行動項目，共同努力達到永續發展的目標。全球永續旅遊委員會(Global Sustainable Tourism Council, GSTC)因應前項目標就旅行面向制定了永續旅遊目的地準則，期望能對SDGs有所貢獻；此外，聯合國世界旅遊組織(World Tourism Organization, UNWTO)亦將2017年定為「永續旅遊發展年」，世界主要國家業陸續推動符合保護自然環境、維持生物多樣性、尊重當地社會文化與價值觀等多個行動項目的永續旅遊(Sustainable Tourism)。

帛琉共和國(The Republic of Palau)經濟來源40%仰賴觀光業(註¹)，為了響應聯合國「2030永續發展目標」及推廣該國永續旅遊，帛琉政府於2017年底要求入境旅客需在護照上簽署「帛琉誓詞」，以保證自己不會傷害帛琉境內天然環境；此外，該國亦於同年規定每位入境旅客應繳交原始天堂環境稅(The Pristine Paradise Environment Fee，附件1)，該項費用則用作維護該國境內自然環境的經費；此外，因帛琉觀光主要皆於該國海域從事水域遊憩活動，爰該國科羅州(Koror)亦就釣漁、出海、水母湖旅遊等項目科有不等比例之稅賦(附件2)，並將相關經費用於該州的觀光設施維護、人員聘用及推動永續觀光旅遊。

臺灣四面環海且多高山，海洋、山林資源、地形與生態環境豐富且具多樣性，自行政院於108年陸續推出「向山致敬」及「向海致敬」政策後，國內從事山林、水域遊憩活動的人口大增，各式新興的山林、水域遊憩活動如雨後春筍般逐漸興起、蓬勃發展，且隨著新冠肺炎疫情結束後民眾從事山林及海洋活動頻率增加，也往往造成山林與海洋環境的破壞日益嚴重及衍生諸多爭議，所以，推廣「永續旅遊」成為臺灣發展觀光的重要課題。此外，因應近年來結合各類活動、運動的新興旅遊行態，赴澎湖、綠島、蘭嶼、龜山島等離島從事潛水、立式划槳、溯溪、登山等遊客日益增多，如何有效結合離島特色推動觀光發展，則是另一項重要的課題。

鑑於帛琉政府近年積極推動永續旅遊，並以「上帝的水族箱」為名積極行銷該國觀光，爰本次行程希望藉由現地觀察深入瞭解帛琉政府如何持續秉持聯合國永續旅遊政策推動該國海洋及陸域的觀光發展，另亦期待透過與帛琉共和國旅遊局及當地觀光業者間的交流，更深入瞭解帛琉永續觀光旅遊事業的推廣實務，並期待能綜整所見

¹ 經濟部 帛琉共和國投資環境簡介 p5

<https://investtaiwan.nat.gov.tw/getFile?file=c41a123a-81f4-4af8-9f8b-52a17bf17782.pdf&Fun=ArticleAction&lang=cht>

所聞，以利作為臺灣後續推動永續觀光及行銷推廣水域遊憩活動之參考。

壹、過程

帛琉共和國位處西太平洋，由約350個島嶼組成，國土面積約為488平方公里，全國人口數約為2萬，約有7成人口居住於第一大城（舊都科羅州），經濟海域約達608,896平方公里；該國氣候為熱帶海洋性氣候，高溫多雨，四季如夏，年平均溫度約為攝氏27度，年雨量約3,800公厘，乾季為2至4月，雨季為5月至翌年1月（約集中於6月與7月），時區較臺灣快1小時。

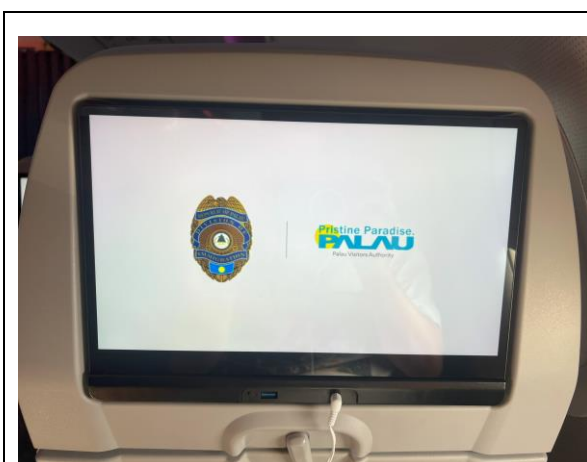
本次行程受限於時間及配合當日漲退潮等因素，主要就帛琉東線經典潛水點「牛奶海（Milky Way）、藍色珊瑚礁（Fantasy Snorkel）、鯊魚城（Shark City）、水母湖（Jellyfish lake）、干貝城（Clam City）」、「帛琉國家博物館（Belau National Museum）」及近年新興陸域觀光景點「安德茂瀑布（Ngardmau Waterfall）」等地點進行考察，另本次行程亦與中華民國旅行商業同業公會全國聯合會團員共同拜會中華民國駐帛琉大使館、帛琉人力資源/文化/觀光及發展部（Ministry of HRCTD）雙向交流瞭解帛琉政府推動永續觀光推動情形，並辦理座談會與帛琉在地觀光業者充份交換意見，期能透過深度交流探討在帛琉官方持續推動永續地觀光政策下，對在地觀光的優勢與劣勢影響，相關行程內容概述如下。

日期	時段	行程內容	備註
10月26日 星期六	12:30-17:20	搭乘中華航空(CI28)前往帛琉	
10月27日 星期日	全日	帛琉水域遊憩活動考察	出海
10月28日 星期一	上午	帛琉陸域旅遊活動考察	
	下午	拜會我國駐帛琉大使館	地點：中華民國駐帛琉大使館
10月29日 星期二	上午	拜會帛琉官方行程	地點：帛琉人力資源/文化/觀光及發展部（Ministry of HRCTD）
	下午	與帛琉觀光業者座談交流會	地點：帛琉老爺大酒店會議廳
10月30日	全日	帛琉陸域旅遊活動考察	地點：長堤國家公園（Long Island Park）、帛琉國家博物館（Belau National Museum）、KB 大橋
	18:10-21:10	搭乘中華航空(CI27)返回臺灣	

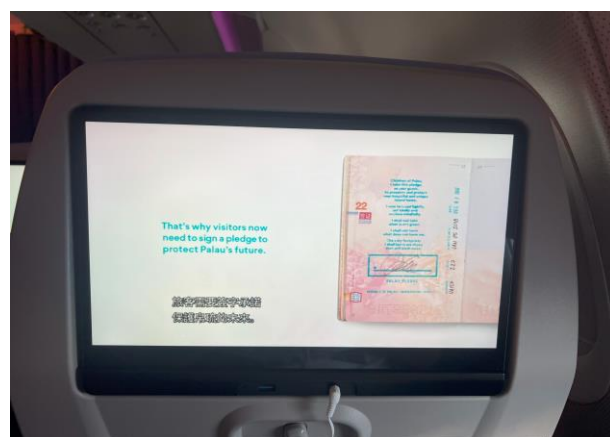
參、活動概要

一、10月26日行程：臺灣（桃園機場）→帛琉共和國

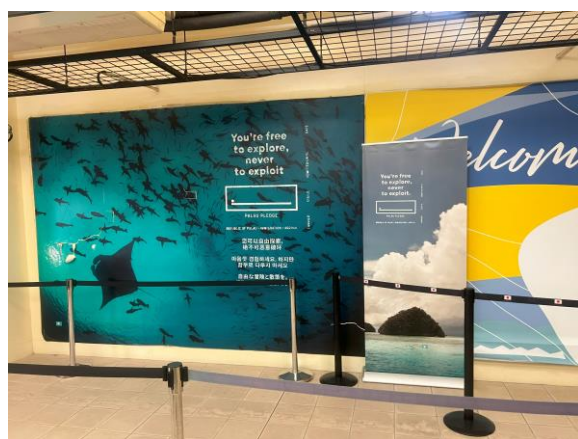
本日搭乘中華航空公司 CI28班機由臺灣桃園國際機場飛往帛琉共和國，飛機降落前航空公司配合帛琉政府政策，於機上播放保護帛琉原始天堂教育宣導短片，讓每位旅客清楚瞭解帛琉的人文歷史、自然資源及需於入境時簽字承諾保護帛琉未來；此外，帛琉入境大廳明顯處皆放置「帛琉宣誓」宣導海報、旗幟，帛琉海關並於旅客入境時依據每位旅客的國籍，蓋上不同語版的「帛琉宣誓」戳章，並讓入境旅客於帛琉海關人員見證下確認遵守宣言內容及親自署名。



機上播放保護帛琉原始天堂宣導短片



機上宣導入境旅客簽字承諾保護帛琉未來



入境大廳「帛琉宣誓」宣導海報



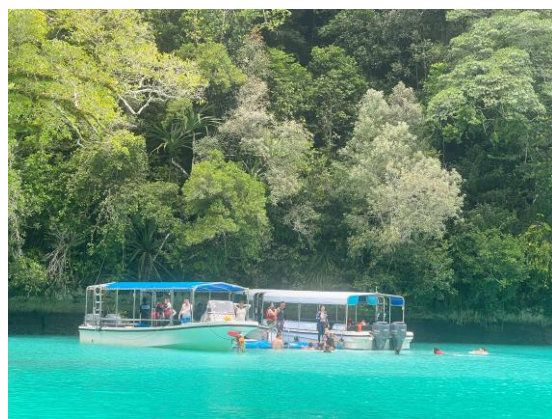
每位旅客入境（帛琉）前皆需於個人護照簽署帛琉宣誓（中文版）

二、10月27日行程（帛琉水域遊憩活動考察）：牛奶海→藍色珊瑚礁→水母湖→藍耀石島（午餐）→體驗潛水（藍耀石島、干貝城、鯊魚城水域）

（一）上午9時乘坐快艇出海考察帛琉東線潛水主要景點，首站先至牛奶海（船程約1小時）停留約50分鐘後，再驅船至藍色珊瑚礁、水母湖、干貝城及沙魚城，本次行程順道於沙魚城進行水肺潛水體驗行程，此外，因帛琉政府積極推動保護

珊瑚礁政府，亦禁止從事水域遊憩活動之遊客使用具有毒性的防曬乳液（附件3）。

（二）牛奶海，位處洛克群島（Rock Islands）之間海域的潟湖，因為該處海域底部沉澱大量的火山泥，水質呈白色不透明，顏色很像牛奶，故得其名。據說該處火山泥敷在身上可以養顏美容且拍照極具效果，所以牛奶海深受遊客喜愛，為帛琉浮潛必去景點之一。此前，因本區船舶數量極多且須下錨泊船等待浮潛遊客，船錨持續破壞海底地型及寶貴生態，帛琉政府為保護海底珍貴生態，遂於近年興建船舶靠泊平台供客船靠泊，此外該平台可供遊客站立塗抹火山泥，另平台亦設置階梯是供遊客更安全的下水方式。



牛奶海泊船平台及船舶靠泊實況



牛奶海泊船平台

（三）藍色珊瑚礁，鄰近范特西島（Fantasy Island）邊緣，為鹿角珊瑚完整性及覆蓋率最高的地方之一，透過現場考察發現，該區域珊瑚同樣遭受全球暖化影響致鹿角珊瑚大量白化，藍色鹿角珊瑚所佔比例愈來愈少，受保護及復育海底生態環境亦為帛琉政府亟需待解決的事項。



藍色鹿角珊瑚現況



藍色鹿角珊瑚現況

（四）水母湖，為帛琉最重要的觀光景點之一，亦為聯合國教科文組織（UNESCO）

認定的世界遺產，是世界七大海底奇景之一。水母湖原本屬於海洋的一部分，距今約1萬2000年前，因地形抬升形成一個內陸鹹水湖並與海洋逐漸隔絕，湖內的水母，因為缺乏天敵，逐漸演化為無毒水母，另為求生存，水母與蟲黃藻共生，大量的蟲黃藻讓水母顏色呈橘黃色，所以水母湖內的黃金水母世界聞名；除了黃金水母外，水母湖內也有一種被稱為月亮水母的白色水母，相關的基本資訊及旅遊規範都於入口處告示牌清楚揭露。

水母湖是科羅州重要的觀光資產及收入來源，科羅州政府對於每位進入水母湖的遊客收取50美元稅金，並以此經費維護水母湖及設施建置；惟自2015年底開始，聖嬰現象席捲全球，水母湖內的水母數量從原來的800多萬隻大幅減少到約60萬隻，至2017年底只剩不到10萬隻。官方雖於2017年緊急關閉水母湖並展開復育，後經評估水母數量逐步增加，配合嚴格執法（禁用化學防曬乳、不觸摸腳踢水母等）及限制遊客數量後又於2018年重新開放；但因氣候異常、全球暖化問題嚴重，爰本次考察時僅在湖內觀察到3隻月亮水母，據當地旅行業者表示因水母驟減，為免過多遊客行為影響水母生存，及恐衍生旅遊廣告與實際情形不符情形，爰除遊客堅持外，多已將水母湖從套裝行程中暫時排除，並以其他優質行程替代。（註²，註³）

	
水母湖入口告示	水母湖入口
	

² <https://e-info.org.tw/node/225931>

³ <https://www.palaubblue680.com/post/%E8%AA%8D%E8%AD%98%E5%B8%9B%E7%90%89%E6%B0%B4%E6%AF%8D%E6%B9%96-4k>

水母湖岸際設施及湖面	科羅州政府核發之水母湖許可證
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(五) 藍耀石島(午餐)，位處洛克群島(Rock Island)內的一個無人島嶼，鄰近鯊魚城及干貝城間灣域，因地點適中、景色優美，故帛琉東線水上遊程多安排於此午餐，因應帛琉政府力行永續旅遊政策，當地旅遊業者皆自備環保餐具、餐碗或餐盤(目前已無提供一次性免洗餐具)供遊客使用，並於用完餐後由業者自行攜回於清洗後再次使用，另相關廚餘亦由業者一併攜回，以維持該島潔淨與生態環境；此外，該島嶼因屬無人島，並無簡易碼頭可供船舶靠泊，爰業者自行備妥簡易繫船設施以利船舶臨時停靠，亦無需下錨可避免破壞水下生態環境。

	
業者自備簡易繫船設施(靠泊藍耀石島)	藍耀石島涼亭午餐 (業者自備環保餐具，用餐後收回)

(六) 水肺潛水體驗(體驗區域：藍耀石島、鯊魚城、干貝城水域)

相較於我國國內相關法規規定須取得相對應證照(至少須取得水肺潛水學習證照)方可從事水肺潛水活動，目前部分國家為推廣境內水肺潛水活動，針對沒有取得水肺潛水執照的遊客，於特定地點推出體驗水肺潛水課程的遊程(如美國關島魚眼海洋公園、日本西表石垣國家公園川平灣、菲律賓薄荷島阿羅那沙灘、帛琉鯊魚城、干貝城間水域區域等)，帛琉體驗潛水課程參加資格要求參加者需年滿10歲(未滿18歲者需由監護人陪同並簽署同意書)、身體無重大疾病，並須簽署「健康聲明書」及「責任免除暨風險承擔協議書」方可參加相關行程，並由取得 PADI 執照之教練以一(教練)帶二(體驗遊客)方式進行體驗潛水課程，最大下潛深度則為水下12米。

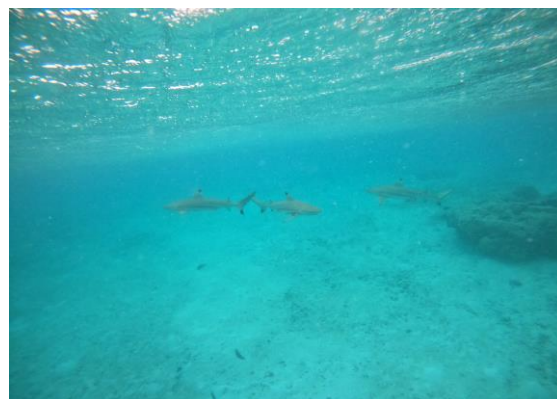
前述體驗水肺潛水活動雖非目前國內法律所允許，惟考量水域遊憩活動日新月異，國內相關法律亦有衡酌世界發展趨勢及國內民情研議調整的可能性，為充分瞭解國外體驗潛水課程的實際操作模式，爰特別於本次行程內安排參加相

關體驗（受限行程時間，僅規劃體驗1支氣瓶），以作為後續國內相關法規滾動檢討之參據，本次體驗實務概述如下。

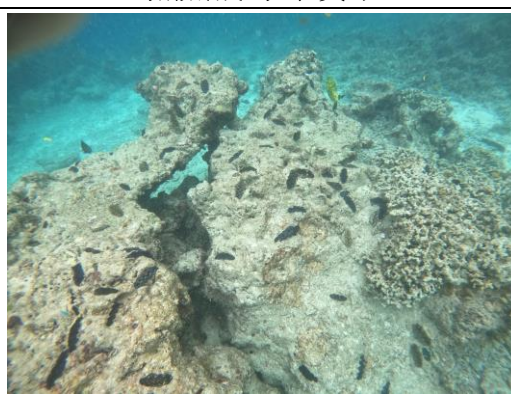
- 1、第一部分（約30-40分鐘）：體驗者依指示穿著完整裝備，並由教練講授水肺潛水基本手勢、水肺呼吸器吸器及排水、面鏡排水、壓力錶、上浮下潛操作、身體壓力平衡等基本實務課程，並由體驗者就前述課程內容於藍耀石島淺灘下水實際操作至熟練。
- 2、第二部分（約50-60分鐘）：
 - （1）由教練帶領體驗者開始逐步下潛，下潛深度約至3米左右，教練即用手勢詢問體驗者身體狀況及壓力平衡狀況，待體驗者適應水下壓力後，逐步繼續下潛約至水深6-7米左右深度；期間教練會不時以手勢詢問體驗者身體狀況及壓力平衡適應情形，有身體不適情形則立即停止下潛，並持續進行身體壓力平衡至體驗者適應為止。
 - （2）由教練帶領體驗者於藍耀石島、鯊魚城、干貝城水域間逐步橫向移動及持續下潛，並協助體驗潛水者進行浮力控制（期間教練會亦不時以手勢詢問體驗者身體壓力適應狀況），本次行程下潛深度最深約為11米，期間近距離觀察黑鰭鯊、各式各樣地熱帶魚並可與其共游外，另於水下就近觀察碑礫貝、珊瑚等海洋生物，對於初次體驗水肺潛水的遊客極具吸引力。



水肺潛水體驗（回覆教練 OK 手勢）



鯊魚城-水下實景



干貝城-碑礫貝（成體）	干貝城-碑礫貝（幼體）
	
干貝城-繫船繩及底部固定實況	干貝城-繫船及潛水實況

三、10月28日行程：安德茂瀑布（陸域活動考察）→拜會中華民國駐帛琉大使館

（一）安德茂瀑布，位處帛琉北方大島（巴貝爾塔布島，Babeldaob Island），又稱天使瀑布，位於安德茂河（Ngardmau River），瀑布高度約15公尺，為帛琉為數不多的陸域生態體驗活動景點。

1、入口設施：安德茂瀑布入口左側設置一處簡易遊客服務中及售票處，收費窗口亦明確標示進入瀑布之課徵稅金之法源、稅金金額（每位遊客10元美金）及用途，另考量前往瀑布道路多為黃土鋪面或天然石階且須橫跨溪水，具有一定危險性，爰瀑布入口左側亦貼心提供天然手杖供遊客使用。

	
安德茂瀑布資訊中心及售票處	安德茂瀑布售票窗口



收費法規、門票費用及用途公告



安德茂瀑布入口（左側提供遊客天然手杖）

2、步道及指標設施：前往瀑布沿線須經過原始叢林並溯溪而行，帛琉政府亦採取與自然度融合度較高的方式建置沿線指標、標誌及步道設施，讓遊客至該區域旅遊時，可以充分體驗沿線兩側原始自然生態風貌，並可讓遊客第一線接觸體驗安德茂瀑布（註：瀑布周邊並無任何警示或提醒注意牌面）。



紅土階梯步道（前往瀑布）



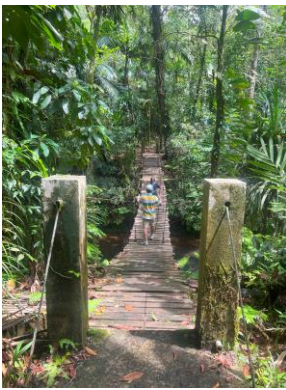
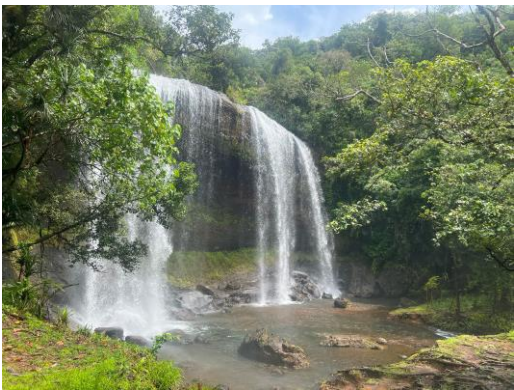
溯溪路徑（前往瀑布）



天然石階步道（前往瀑布）



人工塑木步道（前往瀑布）

	
植物介紹牌面	警示牌面
	
跨溪吊橋（前往瀑布）	安德茂瀑布

（二）拜會中華民國駐帛琉大使館

本次拜會行程由交通部觀光署澎湖國家風景區管理處洪志光處長率隊、中華民國旅行商業同業公會全國聯合會蕭博仁理事長等共同聯袂拜會中華民國駐帛琉大使館黎儀倩特任全權大使，黎大使闡述帛琉政府為響應聯合國「2030永續發展目標」及推廣該國永續旅遊，爰將該國目標客群定位規劃為高端旅遊，並對外國旅客徵收天堂稅（中央稅收，100美金）及出海稅（地方稅收，50美金）。此外，帛琉風景區開發工作則為各州政府的權責工作，並由各州政府視需要規劃，與國內情形（中央、地方皆可就其權責開發轄管風景區）有所不同，目前所知帛琉政府可能在維護該國生態環境的前提下，規劃幾個觀光亮點或作法（如帛琉結婚證書由總統簽名見證、國際知名旅館進駐規劃陸域景點、出海夜釣行程），以拓展該國的觀光。

另，洪處長則表示就這幾日觀察，帛琉身為海島國家整體環境與澎湖相似，且雙方皆強調 SDGs 及 ESG 的發展與價值，有很多可以互相借鏡之處，後續亦可透過大使館作為橋梁介接帛琉旅遊局以利相互學習觀摩；另，運動觀光已成為世界風潮，鑑於帛琉已辦理2屆國際馬拉松賽事，後續可以研議規劃結合帛琉、沖繩、澎湖等海島型馬拉松賽事，並成立海島馬拉松聯盟作為國內旅行業行銷推廣臺灣觀光旅遊之亮

點。



拜會我國駐帛琉大使館

（主要人員：黎倩儀特任全權大使、洪志光處長、中華民國旅行商業同業公會全國聯合會蕭博仁理事長）



全體人員合影留念

（左前起為鄭智鴻副組長、黎倩儀特任全權大使、蕭博仁理事長、洪志光處長，後排為徐正誠科長及臺灣旅遊業者 9 位）



洪志光處長代表觀光署致贈禮品

（受贈者：中華民國駐帛琉大使館黎倩儀特任全權大使）



大使館內展示前總統蔡英文簽署帛琉誓詞

四、10月29日行程：拜會帛琉官方行程→在地業者交流座談會

（一）拜會帛琉官方行程【拜會帛琉旅遊局董事會（Palau Visitors Authority Board of Directors）及帛琉人力資源/文化/觀光及發展部（Ministry of HRCTD）】

由中華民國駐帛琉大使館安排台方代表團拜會帛琉旅遊局董事會主席 Mr. Jackson Doktok 及帛琉人力資源/文化/觀光及發展部觀光處長 Mr. Melson Miko 等人，Doktok 主席及 Miko 處長除表示很歡迎臺灣代表團到訪交流，也希望藉由本次交流有機會讓代表團瞭解為了響應聯合國永續目標，帛琉政府全面積極完備相關管理法規及推動各項政策，雖然因收取規費稅金（如原始天堂稅）旅遊成本因此墊高，但帛琉政府目前也嘗試著向遊客宣導赴帛琉旅遊成本較高之原因及相關規費收取後的用途（如投入海洋環境保護、聘請稽查人員…等）。此外，帛琉旅遊局董事會副主席（Vice Chairwoman）Ms. Jennifer S. Olgeriil 說明帛琉旅

遊局過去5年嘗試開發更多不同類型產品，希望將傳統來帛琉從事海域遊憩活動的旅遊形態分散至陸域從事觀光旅遊，後續該局將著重開發陸域旅遊產品（如生態、文化、體育賽事（如：單車、馬拉松）…等）及結合在地美食，勦力改善各項基礎觀光設施，以使帛琉觀光發展更全面，此外，未來也希望與臺灣方面能有更多的合作機會（如自行車旅遊），共同努力拓展雙方的旅遊品牌知名度。

洪志光處長表示，帛琉的海洋觀光資源豐富，加上帛琉、澎湖兩地皆屬島嶼，觀光發展類型相近，後續帛琉也可將當地執行環境保育及發展生態旅遊的經驗透過廣續交流提供臺灣方面作為參考及合作契機，例如：帛琉、澎湖皆有碑礫貝，後續雙方可研議透過兩國農業及科研單位商談合作，將帛琉碑礫貝與臺灣碑礫貝作適當連結，作為臺灣－帛琉兩地海洋旅遊合作的指標性象徵，亦可為兩地共同創造生態觀光旅遊亮點，吸引世界遊客；此外，澎湖秋、冬2季因受東北季風影響較不適合從事水域遊憩活動，爰澎湖國家風景區管理處規劃以運動為主的觀光體驗活動（例如每年11月舉辦菊島澎湖跨海馬拉松，2024年有4,200位參賽者，其中3,200位參賽者皆為澎湖以外地區參賽者），創造淡季旅遊熱潮。今（2024）年，台灣「菊島澎湖跨海馬拉松」與同為海島賽事的日本「沖繩馬拉松」一起合作及互相宣傳，未來，可評估納入帛琉「國際馬拉松」活動研議規劃「海島馬拉松聯盟」共同行銷推廣三地的觀光旅遊。



觀光署及中華民國旅行商業同業公會全國聯合會代表團連袂拜會帛琉旅遊局董事會及帛琉人力資源/文化/觀光及發展部



臺帛雙方代表會後合影

(主要代表，前排起左 2：帛琉旅遊局董事會主席 Mr. Jackson Doktok、左 3：中華民國駐帛琉大使館黎倩儀特任全權大使、左 4：帛琉方由帛琉人力資源/文化/觀光及發展部觀光處長 Mr. Melson Miko、左 5：觀光署澎湖國家風景區管理處洪志光處長、左 6：中華民國旅行商業同業公會全國聯合會蕭博仁理事長)



洪志光處長代表觀光署致贈禮品
(受贈者：帛琉旅遊局董事會主席 Mr. Jackson Doktok)



帛琉人力資源/文化/觀光及發展部

(二) 臺灣-帛琉觀光業者座談交流會

為能瞭解帛琉觀光旅遊實際運作推動情形，爰安排與當地觀光旅遊業者（飯店業、旅行業、餐飲業等）座談交流，得到業者主要回饋意見如下：

- 1、帛琉有極佳的海洋生態環境，但海洋教育體系尚未完整，與臺灣恰好相反，台、帛兩地後續可研議合作互補機制（譬如連結兩地紅樹林生態系辦理觀光交流）。
- 2、帛琉水母湖為世界最具指標的觀光景點，但目前水母湖水母已近消失後，帛琉缺乏世界唯一的知名地標景點吸引觀光客，目前該國也在思考替代景點（如大斷層、牛奶海等），此外也積極發展陸域旅遊知名地標景點（如：總統府（小白宮）、情人橋等）。
- 3、帛琉政府雖極力推動生態永續旅遊，但並未積極鼓勵境內景點、旅宿業爭取各項永續及綠色旅遊認證，如綠色旅遊目的地（GD, Green Destinations）、綠色旅行標章(GTS, Green Travel Seal)等，殊為可惜。
- 4、帛琉境內公共運輸交通工具較不發達，幾乎都靠在地旅行業者串接旅遊行程，對於自由行旅客較不方便。目前帛琉政府欲發展陸域旅遊活動，在地旅遊業者已著手配合規劃串接產品。
- 5、帛琉近年受通貨膨脹因素，加上陸續開徵天堂稅、出海稅、水母稅、釣魚稅等稅金，旅遊產品價格不斷攀升，倘無法讓消費者具體瞭解相關費用執行聯合國永續目標的成果，對於在地旅遊業的發展有不利影響。
- 6、帛琉夜間活動缺乏（有本地戰士舞表演，但需要預約表演，費用高昂），降低遊客到訪意願。



五、10月30日行程（帛琉陸域旅遊活動考察）：長堤國家公園(Long Island Park)→帛琉國家博物館(Belau National Museum)→KB 大橋→返回臺灣

（一）長堤國家公園(Long Island Park)，位於科羅州，是帛琉共和國境內唯一的國家公園，提供帛琉在地居民從事游泳、戲水、打沙灘排球及觀景等遊憩活動，其功能與台灣的地區型公園功能類似。



（二）帛琉國家博物館(Belau National Museum)，位於科羅州，創建於1955年，最初設立於日本政府氣象局內，後搬遷至由我國出資協助建設的現今2層樓館址。帛琉國家博物館為非營利機構，其主要宗旨為保護帛琉國家遺產、促進自然文化、社會、歷史價值與藝術發展，博物館戶外空間展示了傳統男人會館及獨木舟等國家遺產，館內展示了帛琉歷史地理、自然及傳統的資訊、藝術品、攝影作品等，此外，館內目前正辦理臺灣原住民族特展展出南島文化。



帛琉國家博物館-傳統男人會館



帛琉國家博物館-帛琉傳統獨木舟



帛琉國家博物館-帛琉傳統屋模型展示



帛琉國家博物館－臺灣原住民族特展

(三) 柯羅—巴貝圖阿普大橋 (簡稱 KB 大橋)，又稱日本—帛琉友誼大橋，總長 143公尺，是連結柯羅與最大島巴貝圖阿普島之間的跨海大橋，該橋由日本協助重建及於2002年興建完成。KB 大橋因橋體簡潔優美，且橋梁下方公園乾淨舒適，所以 KB 大橋成為遊客照相取景的新興熱門景點。



KB 大橋



KB 大橋下公園

肆、心得與建議

- 一、航空公司基於帛琉政府法律，於機上播放保護帛琉原始天堂宣導短片，該影片以卡通動畫方式呈現，讓每位旅客於入境前瞭解帛琉人文、歷史、生態及海洋環境，並說明保護環境的意義，極具正向宣導效果；目前台灣部分離島（如小琉球）於交通船舶上亦有播放離島生態保育宣導短片，惟相關內容多屬禁止或罰款（如禁止碰觸綠蠵龜或碰觸罰款金額等）等負向宣導，建議後續如有拍攝相關宣導短片，可以參考帛琉政府作法以更正向方式呈現。
- 二、帛琉政府以法律規範所有旅客於入境帛琉共和國時須於護照簽署「帛琉宣誓」，以要求入境旅客應確實遵守帛琉傳統及法律保護當地生態及海洋環境，極具宣示意義；考量世界各國目前多無類似法律規定強制要求入境旅客簽署相關宣誓，但或可研議調整相關作法，於舉辦大型旅遊活動（如自行車、慢跑等）時，主辦單位可將報名網頁納入保護當地生態環境的宣言，並以鼓勵方式讓報名者簽署或勾選，以向外界宣示維護生態保育的決心。
- 三、帛琉水域遊憩活動主要以潛水（浮潛、水肺潛水）為主，近來亦逐步發展獨木舟、立式划槳等非動力水域遊憩活動，因帛琉政府積極推動保育政策，爰該國境內目前尚無動力型水域遊憩活動，爰此，國內地區生態較為豐富且易受噪音影響水域環境，建議可朝向非動力水域遊憩活動發展。
- 四、帛琉安德茂瀑布指標設施雖貼近自然風格，惟規格、樣式不一，相較台灣各景點之指標設施目前多已規格化且具有在地特色，惟台灣景點之指標設施就貼近自然風格及設置位置部分仍應再留意，以免影響民眾賞景。
- 五、帛琉近年積極規劃推展陸域觀光，惟尚未成熟，且該國大眾公共運輸極不成熟，相較台灣近年觀光景點基礎建設健全完善，且積極推動臺灣好行、臺灣觀巴等大眾觀光運輸工具串聯景點，對於自由行旅客極具吸引力，建議後續可加大力度推動，以利發展多樣化特色觀光。
- 六、經瞭解於帛琉體驗潛水會選擇風險度較低之場域實施，相關規定亦需符合 PADI 之規範，惟考量台灣法規及國情等因素，目前尚不允許無照遊客於國內體驗潛水，本項因涉及觀光發展及旅遊安全課題，目前推動時機仍未成熟，仍宜再多

方討論、蒐集意見，俟國內各界具有共識後再行研議辦理。

- 七、鑑於綠色旅遊已成為世界潮流，帛琉水上活動業者所提供之餐食容器皆可回收清洗重複使用（由業者統一回收隨船載回清洗），對於台灣部分旅遊業者仍提供遊客紙製餐盒及免洗筷，建議可持續向業者宣導使用提供可重複利用之餐具，以減少對生態環境之負荷。
- 八、澎湖與帛琉兩者皆屬海島，且兩地近年皆規劃發展馬拉松賽事等運動觀光，後續可規劃結合帛琉、沖繩、澎湖等海島型馬拉松賽事，並以海島馬拉松聯盟行銷方式，提升台灣離島光亮點。
- 九、澎湖及帛琉皆有碑礫貝，後續可由澎湖國家風景區管理處研議與農業部水產試驗所澎湖漁業生物研究中心、外交部等單位共同合作，將帛琉碑礫貝與臺灣碑礫貝作適當連結，作為臺灣－帛琉兩地海洋旅遊合作的指標性象徵，亦可創造話題，吸引世界潛水遊客。

伍、附錄

一、附件1 — The Pristine Paradise Environment Fee/RPPL 10-02

(<https://www.palagov.pw/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/RPPL-No.-10-02-re.-Amendments-to-Environmental-Impact-Fee.pdf>)

RPPL NO. 10-02



TENTH OLBIIL ERA KELULAU

FIRST SPECIAL SESSION

MARCH 2017

HOUSE BILL NO. 10-22-1, HD1, SD2, PD1

A BILL FOR AN ACT

SEE TITLE INSIDE

OFFERED BY DELEGATE(S) Speaker Sabino Anastacio ET AL,

DATE INTRODUCED February 15, 2017

HOUSE ACTION

FIRST READING:	February 15, 2017
REFERRED TO:	Ways and Means
STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT NO:	10-7
DATE ADOPTED:	March 07, 2017
SECOND READING:	March 07, 2017
LEGAL FORMAT:	Proper
REVIEW:	March 07, 2017
THIRD READING:	March 09, 2017
FINAL ACTION:	March 27, 2017

SENATE ACTION

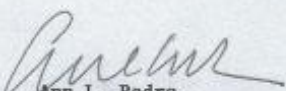
FIRST READING:	March 13, 2017
REFERRED TO:	Ways and Means
STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT NO:	10-16
DATE ADOPTED:	March 21, 2017
SECOND READING:	March 21, 2017
LEGAL FORMAT:	Proper
REVIEW:	March 22, 2017
THIRD READING:	March 22, 2017
FINAL ACTION:	March 27, 2017

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ACTION

DATE:	None
COMMITTEE REPORT:	None
DATE PASSED:	None



Marcello Ngirkelau
Acting HOUSE CLERK



Ann L. Pedro
SENATE CLERK

AN ACT

To amend RPPL No. 9-49 and Titles 27 and 24 of the Palau National Code to rename the Environmental Impact Fee the Pristine Paradise Environmental Fee, provide additional time for its implementation, and for other related purposes.

THE PEOPLE OF PALAU REPRESENTED IN THE OLBIL ERA KELULAU DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

1 Section 1. Legislative Findings. The Olbil Era Kelulau finds that tourism
2 has continued to decline from its height in 2015 and the Republic must address potential
3 impediments to the tourism industry. One recent policy that may affect tourism is the
4 impending increase in costs to tourists as a result of the creation of an Environmental
5 Impact Fee. The Palau National Marine Sanctuary Act created the Environmental
6 Impact Fee, and beginning April 1, 2017 the departing cost for tourists will increase from
7 \$50.00 to \$100.00. The Olbil Era Kelulau finds that at this time it is prudent to rename
8 the Environmental Impact Fee the Pristine Paradise Environmental Fee, postpone its
9 implementation, and maintain the current departing fee amount in an effort to remove
10 any impediment to tourism.

11 Section 2. Repealer. Sections 5, 7, and 8 of RPPL No. 9-49 are hereby repealed.

12 Section 3. Amendment. Section 192 of Title 27 is hereby amended as follows:

13 “§ 192. Fisheries Protection Trust Fund.

14 (a) There is established within the National Treasury a separate,
15 interest-bearing revolving fund known as the Fisheries Protection Trust Fund
16 (“Trust Fund”). These funds do not lapse at the end of the fiscal year.

17 (b) The purpose of the Trust Fund is to fund surveillance, enforcement and
18 training for surveillance and enforcement of the laws related to the Palau National
19 Marine Sanctuary and Title 27, and Chapters 2 and 3 of Title 7, to fund the
20 administration of those actions related to Palau National Marine Sanctuary in
21 Titles 7 and 27, and to promote eco-tourism.

22 (c) Funds within the Trust Fund may not be disbursed without being first
23 authorized and appropriated by the Olbil Era Kelulau.

24 (d) All of the following are deposited in the Trust Fund:

(1) fines collected pursuant to Chapters 2 and 3 of Title 7;

(2) all fines and civil penalties collected pursuant to sections 182 and 183 of Title 27;

(3) proceeds of sale of all forfeitures pursuant to section 184 of Title 27 and section 207 of Title 7; and

(4) a portion of the Pristine Paradise Environmental Fee, as set out in Chapter 27 of Title 40.

...”

Section 4. Amendment. Title 40 of the Palau National Code is amended by adding a new Chapter 27 to state as follows:

“Chapter 27

Pristine Paradise Environmental Fee

§ 2701. Purpose. The purpose of this chapter is to establish the Pristine Paradise Environmental Fee.

§ 2702. Definitions. In this chapter:

(a) “International Travel” means travel by air or sea from the Republic of Palau.

(b) “Passenger” means a person who undertakes international travel.

(c) “Transit passenger” means a passenger who has arrived in the Republic of Palau and will depart the Republic of Palau:

(1) Within 24 hours of that arrival; or

(2) After 24 hours due to circumstances beyond the passenger’s control.

§ 2703. Imposition of Pristine Paradise Environmental Fee. Every passenger, 13 years or older, shall pay a Pristine Paradise Environmental Fee of one hundred dollars (\$100) for each international departure from the Republic of Palau, but will not be required to pay such Pristine Paradise Environmental Fee more than once in any thirty-day period.

§ 2704. Exemptions from Pristine Paradise Environmental Fee.

(a) The following categories of people shall be exempt from the Pristine

Paradise Environmental Fee:

- (1) Palauan citizens;
- (2) Spouses of Palauan citizens;
- (3) Pilots and other crew members of any aircraft lawfully operating as a common carrier;
- (4) Diplomats carrying a diplomatic passport;
- (5) Individuals in possession of a valid Republic of Palau work visa;
- and
- (6) Transit passengers.

(b) The Minister of Finance shall have the authority to designate further exemptions from the Pristine Paradise Environmental Fee through regulation.

§ 2705. Regulations. The Minister of Finance shall promulgate regulations which include:

- (a) Providing for the administration of this chapter; and
- (b) Amending the amount of the Pristine Paradise Environmental Fee to be paid by a passenger.

§ 2706. Allocation of Pristine Paradise Environmental Fee. Of the Pristine Paradise Environmental Fee paid by each passenger:

- (a) Ten dollars (\$10.00) shall be allocated to the Fisheries Protection Trust Fund pursuant to 27 PNC § 192;
- (b) Twelve dollars and fifty cents (\$12.50) shall be divided among the states as follows: 70% of such funds shall be divided among the states in equal shares, and the remaining 30% shall be apportioned among the states according to population;
- (c) Twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) shall be deposited in the National Treasury, earmarked and appropriated to relevant agencies for purposes related to the security, operation, maintenance, and improvement of the Palau International Airport; provided that all funds from local revenue or other sources that otherwise would have been appropriated for these purposes shall be appropriated to the Civil Service Pension Fund;

(d) Thirty dollars (\$30.00) shall be earmarked as a "Green Fee" pursuant to 24 PNC § 3413 and shall be allocated and appropriated in accordance with that provision as if fully stated herein; and

(e) Twenty-two dollars and fifty cents (\$22.50) shall revert to the National Treasury.

§ 2707. Implementation.

The Pristine Paradise Environmental Fee will be implemented and begin being collected upon promulgation of all rules and regulations necessary for the collection of the Pristine Paradise Environmental Fee through its inclusion in the price of airline tickets, or another mechanism which would collect the Pristine Paradise Environmental Fee upon visitors' entry into the Republic. Such rules and regulations shall be promulgated by the Minister of Finance.

§ 2708. Transition.

The departure tax set forth under 40 PNC § 1403 shall cease to have effect and shall be repealed upon the assessment of the Pristine Paradise Environmental Fee except that any other allocation or appropriation of the departure tax set forth under 40 PNC § 1403 shall now be applied to § 2706(e) as if fully stated herein."

Section 5. Amendment. 24 PNC § 3413, as amended by Section 9 of RPPL No. 9-49, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"§ 3413. Environmental Protection Fee ("Green Fee").

(a) Every non-Palauan passport holder departing from the Republic shall be assessed, and shall pay, an environmental protection departure fee (the "Green Fee") of thirty dollars (\$30) upon departure; provided that persons traveling on a passport issued by the Republic of Palau, diplomats, transiting passengers, and masters, pilots, and other crew members of any vessel or aircraft lawfully operating as a common carrier, are exempt from assessment and payment under this section. The money generated from collection of the green fee shall be deposited into two separate accounts within the National Treasury that shall be separate and distinct from all other accounts as set forth in subsection (c) below. Nothing in this Act shall preclude the states from collecting tourist and visitor fees

1 for visiting or using state resources and sites, including Protected Areas Network
2 ("PAN") sites.

3 Section 6. Effective Date. This Act will take effect upon its approval by the
4 President of the Republic of Palau, or upon becoming law without such approval.

PASSED: March 27, 2017

Approved this 29th day of March, 2017



H. E. Tommy E. Remengesau, Jr.
President of the Republic of Palau

二、附件2 — Fact Sheet Visitor User Permit Information

(<https://www.kororstategov.com/pdf/dcle/VUPI2016-Legal%20size.pdf>)



**Rock Islands Southern Lagoon
MANAGEMENT AREA**





FACT SHEET VISITOR USER PERMIT INFORMATION



For more information:

Contact the Koror State Department of Conservation and Law Enforcement – Coastal Management Division Telephone: 488-4001;
Email: Coastal Management Division koror_rangers@gmail.com or Rangers Field Office Telephone: 488-2150/5135; Email: Rangers_rangers@kororstategov.com

Subject Matter and Reference Number	Effective	Main Restrictions and Guidelines
Fishing License (Non-Commercial Use) K4-68-95 Amendments: K7-138-2003 K9-232-2011	1995 2003 2011	The Fees and Requirements for fishing license(s) in the waters of Koror State for Non-Commercial purposes to all Non-Palauan citizens is set at \$200.00 annually, or \$20.00 per month. Fishing license(s) can be purchased at any of the two designated locations, the Koror State Government finance office in Ngerbeched, Hamlet, and the Malakal finance field office at the Rangers' Station in Malakal area. All visitor(s) must obtain a valid Non-Commercial Fishing License with a valid Rock Islands Use Permit or a Jellyfish Lake Use Permit to engage in any fishing activity in the RISL. Non-Palauan citizens who are Resident Aliens must obtain a non-commercial fishing license in order to engage in any fishing activity in Koror State. A Resident Alien must provide sufficient proof of Residency, i.e., a valid Worker's Permit and/or a valid Resident Alien Card from Koror State, to warrant exemption from the Rock Islands Use Permit or the Jellyfish Lake Use Permit. A Resident Alien must carry in possession his/her a valid Worker's Permit and/or a valid Resident Identification Card with his/her Fishing License Permit when engaged in any fishing activity in the RISL. All fishing activity may only be conducted solely on a boat or other duly registered watercraft. Non-Palauan citizen children under the age of 13 years are exempt from this requirement. Sufficient proof of age is required to warrant exemption, i.e., picture ID or passport. It is unlawful for any Non-Palauan citizen to engage in fishing activity of any kind on any land or improvements to land on the island of Koror. The term "improvements to land on the island of Koror" means the islands of Koror, Malakal and Ngerbeched, and all islets or land areas connected by road or causeway to Koror, Malakal or to Ngerbeched Island and all fringing reefs joined to such islands and land areas.



Agency Emergency Hotline Numbers:

National Police Emergency Room: 488-2558 **Koror State Rangers** Emergency: 911 488-2150

24/7 Reporting or Complaints: 488-1422 / 5000 Ambulance: 488-1411

(<https://www.palau.gov.pw/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/The-Regulations-Governing-Reef-Toxic-Sunscreens-1.pdf>)



F. Umlich Sengebau
Minister

REPUBLIC OF PALAU
OFFICE OF THE MINISTER
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENT & TOURISM
P.O. Box 100 Koror, Republic of Palau 96940
Telephone: (680) 767-5435/3125 Fax: (680) 767-3380 E-mail: mnretpalau@gmail.com

MNRET Serial No. 1928/20

March 19, 2020

H.E. Tommy E. Remengesau, Jr.
President of the Republic of Palau
Office of the President
P.O. Box 100
Koror, PW 96940

Transmittal Letter: *The Regulations Governing Reef-Toxic Sunscreens*

Dear Mr. President,

It is an honor to submit to you for your review and approval the regulations that address reef-toxic sunscreens harming our environment. These regulations deliver on the policy direction as set through the Responsible Tourism Education Act, as well as vision for the tourism industry outlined in the Responsible Tourism Policy Framework.

The purpose of these Regulations is to protect Palau's pristine marine environment from the harmful effects of reef-toxic sunscreen. Scientific studies indicate that several chemical sunscreen ingredients are toxic to coral reef ecosystems and ongoing research continues to reveal new threats posed by additional chemical sunscreen ingredients. Palau's coral reefs provide important fishing grounds and ecosystem services, and its famous dive and snorkel sites are essential to the Republic's economy. In recognition of the importance of these coral reef ecosystems, these Regulations adopt a precautionary approach to sunscreen by banning all active ingredients and preservatives known or suspected to be reef-toxic. If future scientific research studies reveal that new ingredients should be banned or proves that any ingredients prohibited by these Regulations are not reef-toxic, then the Minister has the authority to amend the list of banned ingredients. This approach safeguards Palau's natural heritage while remaining flexible and responsive to scientific advancements.

Pursuant to Title 24, Chapter 12, Subchapter VII of the Palau National Code, known as the Responsible Tourism Education Act of 2018, and as the Minister of Natural Resources, Environment and Tourism, I transmit these regulations for your approval. These Sunscreen Regulations give effect to and implement the Act, which bans entering with, importing, selling, and manufacturing reef-toxic sunscreens in the Republic of Palau.

It is my hope that you share my view that the completion of these regulations marks a moment to celebrate. Our Ministry continues to work for a protected and pristine paradise for all to enjoy.
Sincerely,



F. Umiich Sengebau

Minister of Natural Resources, Environment, and Tourism

REPUBLIC OF PALAU
Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Tourism

F. Umiich Sengebau
MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENT
AND TOURISM

CERTIFICATE OF ADOPTION

It is hereby certified that the attached *Regulations Governing Reef-Toxic Sunscreens*, were adopted by the Minister of Natural Resources, Environment and Tourism on _____, Pursuant to Title 24, Chapter 12, Subchapter VII of the Palau National Code (PNC), known as the Responsible Tourism Education Act of 2018 ("the Act"), and Chapter 1 of Title 6 of the Palau National Code the "Administrative Procedure Act". The regulations shall take effect in thirty (30) days as provided by 6 PNC § 127.



F. Umiich Sengebau
Minister of Natural Resources,
Environment and Tourism
Republic of Palau



Tommy E. Remengesau, Jr.
President
Republic of Palau

REGULATIONS PROHIBITING REEF-TOXIC SUNSCREENS

Section 1: General Provisions

1.1 Long and Short Title.

The long title of these Regulations is “Regulations Prohibiting Reef-Toxic Sunscreens;” the short title of these Regulations is “Sunscreen Regulations.”

1.2 Authority, Purpose, and Scope.

- A. Pursuant to Title 24, Chapter 12, Subchapter VII of the Palau National Code (PNC), known as the Responsible Tourism Education Act of 2018 (“the Act”), the Minister of Natural Resources, Environment and Tourism hereby adopts and promulgates these Regulations. These Sunscreen Regulations give effect to and implement the Act, which bans entering with, importing, selling, and manufacturing reef-toxic sunscreens in the Republic of Palau (the Republic).
- B. The purpose of these Regulations is to protect Palau’s pristine marine environment from the harmful effects of reef-toxic sunscreen. Scientific studies indicate that several chemical sunscreen ingredients are toxic to coral reef ecosystems and ongoing research continues to reveal new threats posed by additional chemical sunscreen ingredients. Palau’s coral reefs provide important fishing grounds and ecosystem services, and its famous dive and snorkel sites are essential to the Republic’s economy. In recognition of the importance of these coral reef ecosystems, these Regulations adopt a precautionary approach to sunscreen by banning all active ingredients and preservatives known or suspected to be reef-toxic. If future scientific research studies reveal that new ingredients should be banned or proves that any ingredients prohibited by these Regulations are not reef-toxic, the Minister may amend these Regulations to alter the list of banned ingredients. This approach safeguards Palau’s natural heritage while remaining flexible and responsive to scientific advancements.
- C. Through these regulations, MNRET shall:
 - i. provide the list of banned reef-toxic sunscreen ingredients;
 - ii. explain the circumstances under which reef-toxic sunscreens will be confiscated;
 - iii. explain the circumstances under which civil penalties will be imposed; and
 - iv. define the civil penalties for violations of the Act.

1.3 Definitions.

Under these Regulations:

- A. **Active ingredient** means the part of a substance or compound that produces its biological or chemical effect.

- B. **Banned ingredient** means any chemical sunscreen active ingredient or preservative listed in the Appendix of this regulation.
- C. **Consumer unit** means a tube, bottle, stick, pot, jar, aerosol or non-aerosol spray, canister, or other container of sunscreen intended for use by any person.
- D. **Customs** means the Division of Customs within the Bureau of Revenue, Customs and Taxation.
- E. **Customs Regulations** means the Customs Regulations for the Republic of Palau Ministry of Finance, Bureau of Revenue, Customs and Taxation, Division of Customs.
- F. **Distribute for sale** means the action or process of supplying goods to any retailer.
- G. **Import** means to bring or cause to be brought any article of tangible property manufactured, grown, produced, or created outside of the Republic of Palau into the Republic.
- H. **Manufacture** means to produce a product for use or sale from raw materials, or to alter an imported product.
- I. **Offered for sale** includes all items in a retailer's inventory.
- J. **Person** means any natural person, firm, corporation, partnership, or other organization or group however organized.
- K. **Port of entry** means any official, temporary, or provisional port or location for customs transactions established in accordance with Title 13, Chapter 11 of the PNC and the Customs Regulations promulgated thereunder.
- L. **Preservative** means a substance added to sunscreen to prevent decay.
- M. **Reef-toxic sunscreen** means sunscreen containing any banned ingredient.
- N. **Retailer** means any person, shop, or business that sells goods to the public.
- O. **Sale** means a transaction between two or more parties in which the buyer receives goods in exchange for money or other goods paid to a seller.
- P. **Sunscreen** means a skincare product sold for topical application formulated to prevent sunburn, decrease the risk of certain cancers and pre-cancerous conditions, or prevent premature skin aging by absorbing or reflecting ultraviolet radiation.
- Q. **Water vessel** means every description of watercraft used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water, including but not limited to cruise ships, commercial ships, pleasure boats, sailboats, or yachts.

Section 2: International Arrival with Reef-Toxic Sunscreens Prohibited

2.1 Customs Declaration Form.

The Customs Declaration Form shall require arriving passengers to declare any sunscreen in their possession in accordance with the Customs Regulations.

2.2 Prohibition of entry with reef-toxic sunscreen.

It is unlawful for any person to bring reef-toxic sunscreen into the Republic for any reason.

2.3 Confiscation of reef-toxic sunscreen.

- A. All reef-toxic sunscreen found by Customs during the entry inspection process at any port of entry shall be confiscated.
- B. Customs may develop a procedure to return confiscated sunscreens to visitors upon their departure from the Republic.

2.4 Ports of entry.

- A. Palau International Airport.
 - i. One or more clearly marked disposal bins shall be placed near the airport baggage claim area, but before the customs inspection station, where arriving passengers may surrender reef-toxic sunscreens.
 - ii. Signs shall be posted in the airport arrivals area informing arriving passengers about the prohibition of reef-toxic sunscreens.
- B. All other ports of entry.
 - i. Customs shall incorporate inspections for reef-toxic sunscreen into all examinations conducted in accordance with the Customs Regulations for arriving passengers disembarking from any water vessel.

Section 3: Import, Manufacture, and Sale of Reef-Toxic Sunscreens Prohibited

3.1 Import, manufacture, and sale prohibited.

It is unlawful for any person to import, manufacture, sell, offer for sale, or distribute for sale reef-toxic sunscreen in the Republic.

3.2 Confiscation.

Customs or law enforcement officers shall confiscate all reef-toxic sunscreens found during any type of lawful inspection, examination, or search.

3.3 Civil penalty.

Any person who violates this section shall be subject to the civil penalties in Section 7 of these Regulations.

Section 4: Identification of Reef-Toxic Sunscreen

Customs and law enforcement officers shall exercise reasonable discretion when identifying reef-toxic sunscreen. If a sunscreen is not in the original manufacturers packaging with all ingredients listed or the original label is absent or illegible, officers shall confiscate the sunscreen. If officers cannot determine whether a sunscreen is reef-toxic because the label is printed in a foreign language, the officers shall confiscate the sunscreen.

Section 5: Disposal

Reasonable precautions should be taken to prevent any confiscated or surrendered reef-toxic sunscreen from entering the Republic's marine environment.

Section 6: Amendments to the Banned Ingredient List

The Minister of MNRET may add or remove banned ingredients added by Regulation from the list in the Appendix on the basis of adequate scientific data.

Section 7: Civil Penalties

7.1. Violations.

- A. Each consumer unit of sunscreen sold, distributed for sale, manufactured, or imported shall count as a separate violation of these Regulations.
- B. Each violation of these regulations shall result in a fine of up to \$100 per consumer unit of reef-toxic sunscreen.
- C. A person shall be fined separately for each individual violation. For example, if a person imports reef-toxic sunscreen then sells it, they shall be fined separately for the import and sale of each consumer unit of sunscreen.

7.2 Fines.

- A. Sale - For consumer units sold or offered for sale, the maximum total fine shall be \$5,000 per enforcement action.
- B. Distribution for sale - For consumer units distributed for sale, the maximum total fine shall be \$5,000 per enforcement action.
- C. Manufacture - For consumer units manufactured, the maximum total fine shall be \$10,000 per enforcement action.

D. Import - For consumer units imported, the maximum total fine shall be \$10,000 per enforcement action.

²²The following is the Republic of Poland's official list of banned sunscreen ingredients. Any sunscreen that contains one or more of these ingredients is a reflexive sunscreen. It is prohibited for any person to bring reflexive sunscreen into the Republic, as well as for any person to import, manufacture, sell, offer for sale, or distribute for sale reflexive sunscreen. The Minister of MONET may add or remove banned ingredients added to resolution from this list on the basis of advance scientific data. ²³

Chemical Class	Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) Registry Number	International Nomenclature of Cosmetic Ingredients (INCI)	United States Approved Name (USAN)	Australian Approved Name (AAN)	JUPAC Name	Other Names/ Common Trade Names
Amino Acids	134-09-8	Methyl Anthranilate	Methylanthranilate	Methyl Anthranilate	5-Methyl-2-(1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-3H-benzotriazin-3-ylidene)acetic acid	Cyclizacel
	In addition to the ingredient listed above, all other anthranilates are banned.					
Benzimidazole sulfonic acid derivatives	27583-81-7	Phenylbenzimidazole Sulfonic Acid	Benimidazole	Phenylbenzimidazole Sulfonic Acid	2-Phenylbenzimidazole-3-sulfonic acid	
	184884-37-7	Disodium Phenyl Dibenzimidazole Tetrasulfonate	Sodium Disphenyl Dibenzimidazole Tetrasulfonate	Disodium Phenyl Dibenzimidazole Tetrasulfonate	Monosodium salt of 2,2'-bis(4-phenyl-2-phenyl-1H-benzimidazole-3,6-diyl)sulfonic acid	Neo Helioflex AP, DPTOT, Benzimidazole
Hydroxybenzoyl-based chemicals	131-43-7	Somaphenone-3	Oxyphenone	Oxyphenone	2-Benzoyl-5-methoxyphenol	BZ-3
	4866-48-6	Somaphenone-4	Sulphobenzene	Sulphobenzene	2-Hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone-5-sulfonic acid	
	131-43-3	Somaphenone-6	Dicybenzene	Dicybenzene	3,3'-Dihydroxy-4,4'-Methoxybenzophenone	
	382776-66-7	Diethylamine Hydroxybenzoyl Hexyl Benzamate	Diethylamine Hydroxybenzoyl Hexyl Benzamate	Diethylamine Hydroxybenzoyl Hexyl Benzamate	Benzoic acid, 2-[(4-(diethylamino)-2-hydroxybenzoyl)-oxy]phenyl, hexyl ester	Unital AP, DHHB
In addition to the ingredient listed above, all other benzophenone-based chemicals are banned.						
Benzoyl-based Derivatives	15687-24-8	3-Benzoylhexane Capthar			(3E)-3-Benzoylhexan-1,2,7-trimethylthioxybis(2,2,7-trimethyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-3H-benzotriazin-3-ylidene)-1-carboxylic acid	
	38861-43-9	4-Methylbenzoylhexane Capthar	Hexanone	4-Methylbenzoylhexane Capthar	4-(2-Methylbenzoyl)hexan-1-ol	
	58629-58-4	Benzylidene Capthar Sulfonic Acid		Benzylidene Capthar Sulfonic Acid	Alpha-[2-Oxo-6-methyl-3-ylidene-1-phenyl-4-sulfonic acid	
	52795-97-2	Capthar Benzimidazole Methanolate	Capthar Benzimidazole	Capthar Benzimidazole	N,N,N'-Trimethyl-4-(2-oxo-6-methyl-3-ylidene-1-phenyl-4-sulfonic acid) benzimidazole	Micronyl SO
	113781-61-2	Polysulfonamidebenzyl Benzoylhexane Capthar			Polymer of N-1,2 and 4-[2-oxo-6-methyl-3-ylidene-1-phenyl-4-sulfonic acid] benzimidazole	
	287574-74-1	Polysulfonamide-15		Polysulfonamide-15	Disubstituted Benzimidazole	Parasol SX-X
	82761-26-7	Terephthalylidene Disulfonamide Sulfonic Acid	Esomide	Esomide	3,3',4,4'-Phenylbenzimidazolebis(2,2',7,7'-trimethyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-3-ylidene-1-phenyl-4-sulfonic acid)	Micronyl SX
In addition to the seven ingredients listed above, all other benzylidene derivatives are banned.						
Carbamates	104-28-9	Cresolite	Cresolite	Cresolite	2-Ethoxyethyl-4-methoxybenzoate	
	71617-10-2	Isomyl 4-Methoxycinnamate	Amiloxane	Isomyl 4-Methoxycinnamate	Isopropyl 4-methoxycinnamate	
	5866-77-3	Ellylhexyl Methoxycinnamate	Chinexane	Ellylhexyl Methoxycinnamate	2-Ethylhexyl 4-Methoxycinnamate	Exomyl 2292, Unital MC260
	In addition to the three ingredients listed above, all other cinnamates are banned.					
Diacyl Derivatives	70326-09-1	Butyl Methoxybenzoylhexane	Acetone-2008	Butyl Methoxybenzoylhexane	1-(4-tert-Butylphenyl)-3-(4-methoxyphenyl) propan-1,3-dione	BIADMA, Passol 1789

Diphenyl Acetic Acid Derivatives	6197-30-4	Oxyethylene	Oxyethylene	Oxyethylene	Oxyethylene	2-Cyano-3,3-diphenyl acrylic acid, 2-ethylhexyl ester	Oxyethylene
Para-Aminobenzoic Acid (PABA) Derivatives	In addition to the ingredients listed above, all other chemical, acrylic acid derivatives are banned.						
	21245-00-3	Dihydroxy Diphenyl PABA	PABA	PABA	PABA	4-Dimethyl-amino-benzoate of ethyl-2-hexyl	Ethyl dimethyl PABA
	116-12-0	PABA	PABA	PABA	PABA	4-Aminobenzoic Acid	
	116242-37-4	PEG-25 PABA	PEG-25 PABA	PEG-25 PABA	PEG-25 PABA	Dimethylamino ethyl-4- aminobenzoate	
Selenolium	In addition to the three ingredients listed above, all other PABA derivatives are banned.						
	118-60-3	Dihydroxy Selenolium	Selenolium	Selenolium	Selenolium	2-Ethylhexyl 2-hydroxybenzoate	2-Ethylhexyl 2-hydroxybenzoate
	118-56-9	Selenolium	Selenolium	Selenolium	Selenolium	1,3,5-Trimethoxyphenyl 2-hydroxybenzoate	1,3,5-Trimethoxyphenyl 2-hydroxybenzoate
	2174-16-5	TEA-Selenolium	TEA-Selenolium	TEA-Selenolium	TEA-Selenolium	2-Hexyl-2-hydroxybenzoate	2-Hexyl-2-hydroxybenzoate
Triazole Triazole Derivatives	In addition to the three ingredients listed above, all other azoles are banned.						
	187341-00-6	1,3,5-Triazole-2,4,6-trisubstituted-2-methyl-2-hydroxybenzoate	1,3,5-Triazole-2,4,6-trisubstituted-2-methyl-2-hydroxybenzoate	1,3,5-Triazole-2,4,6-trisubstituted-2-methyl-2-hydroxybenzoate	1,3,5-Triazole-2,4,6-trisubstituted-2-methyl-2-hydroxybenzoate	1,3,5-Triazole-2,4,6-trisubstituted-2-methyl-2-hydroxybenzoate	1,3,5-Triazole-2,4,6-trisubstituted-2-methyl-2-hydroxybenzoate
	154702-15-5	1,3,5-Triazole-2,4,6-trisubstituted-2-methyl-2-hydroxybenzoate	1,3,5-Triazole-2,4,6-trisubstituted-2-methyl-2-hydroxybenzoate	1,3,5-Triazole-2,4,6-trisubstituted-2-methyl-2-hydroxybenzoate	1,3,5-Triazole-2,4,6-trisubstituted-2-methyl-2-hydroxybenzoate	1,3,5-Triazole-2,4,6-trisubstituted-2-methyl-2-hydroxybenzoate	1,3,5-Triazole-2,4,6-trisubstituted-2-methyl-2-hydroxybenzoate
	88122-00-0	1,3,5-Triazole-2,4,6-trisubstituted-2-methyl-2-hydroxybenzoate	1,3,5-Triazole-2,4,6-trisubstituted-2-methyl-2-hydroxybenzoate	1,3,5-Triazole-2,4,6-trisubstituted-2-methyl-2-hydroxybenzoate	1,3,5-Triazole-2,4,6-trisubstituted-2-methyl-2-hydroxybenzoate	1,3,5-Triazole-2,4,6-trisubstituted-2-methyl-2-hydroxybenzoate	1,3,5-Triazole-2,4,6-trisubstituted-2-methyl-2-hydroxybenzoate
	103497-45-4	1,3,5-Triazole-2,4,6-trisubstituted-2-methyl-2-hydroxybenzoate	1,3,5-Triazole-2,4,6-trisubstituted-2-methyl-2-hydroxybenzoate	1,3,5-Triazole-2,4,6-trisubstituted-2-methyl-2-hydroxybenzoate	1,3,5-Triazole-2,4,6-trisubstituted-2-methyl-2-hydroxybenzoate	1,3,5-Triazole-2,4,6-trisubstituted-2-methyl-2-hydroxybenzoate	1,3,5-Triazole-2,4,6-trisubstituted-2-methyl-2-hydroxybenzoate
	55514-22-2	1,3,5-Triazole-2,4,6-trisubstituted-2-methyl-2-hydroxybenzoate	1,3,5-Triazole-2,4,6-trisubstituted-2-methyl-2-hydroxybenzoate	1,3,5-Triazole-2,4,6-trisubstituted-2-methyl-2-hydroxybenzoate	1,3,5-Triazole-2,4,6-trisubstituted-2-methyl-2-hydroxybenzoate	1,3,5-Triazole-2,4,6-trisubstituted-2-methyl-2-hydroxybenzoate	1,3,5-Triazole-2,4,6-trisubstituted-2-methyl-2-hydroxybenzoate
	158611-54-8	1,3,5-Triazole-2,4,6-trisubstituted-2-methyl-2-hydroxybenzoate	1,3,5-Triazole-2,4,6-trisubstituted-2-methyl-2-hydroxybenzoate	1,3,5-Triazole-2,4,6-trisubstituted-2-methyl-2-hydroxybenzoate	1,3,5-Triazole-2,4,6-trisubstituted-2-methyl-2-hydroxybenzoate	1,3,5-Triazole-2,4,6-trisubstituted-2-methyl-2-hydroxybenzoate	1,3,5-Triazole-2,4,6-trisubstituted-2-methyl-2-hydroxybenzoate
	31254-31-8	1,3,5-Triazole-2,4,6-trisubstituted-2-methyl-2-hydroxybenzoate	1,3,5-Triazole-2,4,6-trisubstituted-2-methyl-2-hydroxybenzoate	1,3,5-Triazole-2,4,6-trisubstituted-2-methyl-2-hydroxybenzoate	1,3,5-Triazole-2,4,6-trisubstituted-2-methyl-2-hydroxybenzoate	1,3,5-Triazole-2,4,6-trisubstituted-2-methyl-2-hydroxybenzoate	1,3,5-Triazole-2,4,6-trisubstituted-2-methyl-2-hydroxybenzoate
Triazole	In addition to the seven ingredients listed above, all other triazole triazole derivatives are banned.						
	94-76-3	Triazole	Triazole	Triazole	Triazole	Triazole	Triazole
	126-47-8	Triazole	Triazole	Triazole	Triazole	Triazole	Triazole
	94-26-8	Triazole	Triazole	Triazole	Triazole	Triazole	Triazole
	94-18-8	Triazole	Triazole	Triazole	Triazole	Triazole	Triazole
	94-13-3	Triazole	Triazole	Triazole	Triazole	Triazole	Triazole
	4247-42-3	Triazole	Triazole	Triazole	Triazole	Triazole	Triazole
	4196-73-5	Triazole	Triazole	Triazole	Triazole	Triazole	Triazole
Other Preservatives	In addition to the seven ingredients listed above, all other preservatives are banned.						
	3380-34-5	Triazole	Triazole	Triazole	Triazole	Triazole	Triazole
	101-30-2	Triazole	Triazole	Triazole	Triazole	Triazole	Triazole
	122-99-5	Triazole	Triazole	Triazole	Triazole	Triazole	Triazole