



「世界海洋日」：

台灣應積極與國際接軌

“World Maritime Day”, Connect with the International Community and Support the Global Affairs Initiatively

◇ 文 | 宋燕輝、邱文彥

◇ Article | Song Yan-hui, Chiau Wen-yan

1992年地球高峰會議舉行期間，加拿大政府為喚醒全球人類對海洋的認識與重視，率先提議訂定「世界海洋日」。1998年被聯合國指定為國際海洋年，當時聯合國教科文組織下設的國際政府間海洋學委員會也表示支持訂定「世界海洋日」。2003年開始，經「海洋、海岸及島嶼全球論壇」、「世界海洋網絡」、以及「海洋計劃」等國際民間組織的持續推動，聯合國大會終於在去年12月底通過決議，自2009年起，將6月8日指定為「世界海洋日」。

為慶祝「世界海洋日」，全球各地紛紛舉辦各種活動，其中包括5月中旬在印尼美納多剛舉行完畢的「世界海洋大會」；歐盟將5月20定為「歐洲海洋日」；美國原本就已將每年的5月22日定為國家海洋日；荷蘭在6月

In 1992, Canadian Government primarily brought up the idea of establishing the "World Maritime Day" in the Earth Summit awaking people worldwide to the cognition and concern of the oceans. The United Nation designated the year 1998 to be the International Year of Ocean. The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission which is under United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization also promoted to establish the "World Maritime Day". Since 2003, some international non-governmental organizations and communities such as "the Global forum on Oceans, Coasts, and islands", "the World Maritime Networks", and "Ocean Plan" had held various ocean safeguard activities. Finally, in December 2008, United Nations General Assembly approved that the "World Maritime Day" is designated on June 8th annually and will be take effect in 2009.

This year, many activities and celebrations are held to support and respond the day. In the mid May, Manado, Indonesia held the World Ocean Conference. European Union established formally the European Maritime Day on May 20th. American has had its own national maritime day on May 22nd. Netherlands will hold the International Marine Conference in Rotterdam on

8日將於鹿特丹召開國際海洋會議；法國將於6月上旬召開世界海洋網絡區域會議；同月中旬，第10次聯合國海洋和海洋法問題不限成員名額非正式諮商過程會議在紐約召開；惟日本業於2003年將每年7月的第3個星期一訂為國家海洋日，日本全國放假慶祝海洋日。

台灣雖然不是聯合國的會員國，但為積極參與國際海洋事務，也應規劃配合慶祝「世界海洋日」的相關活動，尋求與國際海洋開發與法律規範之發展同步接軌。在做法上之建議如下：

第一，為落實馬總統「藍色革命，海洋興國」的政策理念，並喚醒國人認知海洋對台灣未來生存發展之重要，內政部可研議配合聯合國將6月8日正式指定為「世界海洋日」的作法，訂定為「國家海洋日」，同時將現有與海洋相關的節日如漁民節和航海節，予以結合，與「世界海洋日」接軌，同步慶祝。

第二，為配合聯合國指定「世界海洋日」喚起全球人類對海洋、環保、氣候變遷等議題之重視，應加強海洋教育，培養國人「親海、愛海、知海」的海洋觀，建議馬總統擇期前往南海南沙太平島進行淨灘晨跑宣導活動，同時提出南海生態保育研究之國際合作倡議，呼籲各國擱置南海爭議，進而將南海特定區域劃為海洋保護區，或推動設立南海生態觀光、保育合作之「和平公園」。

第三，相關部會應儘速彙整與我國海洋經濟產業、文化資產、環境保護、資源保育與開發、海事安全及主張海洋權益攸關的國際多邊公約，透過國內法律機制，將這些重要國際海洋相關條約轉換成國內法。其中，最為重要迫切

June 8th. The Conference of Global Marine Network Regions will be taken place in France in the beginning of June. In the mid June, the 10th United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Conference on Ocean and the Law of the Sea will be taken place without the number limit of member in the New York. Japan had established their National Maritime Day on the third Monday of July in 2003. This year Japanese National maritime Day, all Japanese people will have a holiday.

Taiwan should positively engage in the international maritime affairs and support the World Maritime Day through the internal policy and promotion, though we are not a member of UN. It is a crucial subject to catch up with the international community on the development of Ocean and the law of the sea. Several approaches to be proposed below:

The first, we suggest that the Ministry of the Interior establishes formally the "World Maritime Day" on June 8th to implement the policy "Blue Revolution, Prosperity with Ocean" which is proclaimed by the President Ma, and, meanwhile, to awake our people the important relationship between the future of Taiwan and the ocean. Also, we suggest to coordinate the "World Maritime Day" with our Fishermen's Day and Navigation Day and to project the celebrations together.

The second, to meet the goal of UN's "World Maritime Day" to arouse the world's concern on ocean, environment protection, and climate change, we think it is important to enhance our people's education on the ocean and build the concept of "be close to the sea, love the sea, and know the sea." We provide our modest suggestion to the President Ma. He should set his schedule to visit Nansha Taiping Island in the South China Sea for the propaganda of the morning jogging and beach cleaning and promote the international collaboration on the marine ecological conservation in the South China Sea. The President should play the key role to urge the establishment of South China Sea conservation or of the peace park for ecology tourism and conservation work.

The third, we urge the authorities arrange and read various international multilateral treaties about the ocean, such as ocean economic and industry, culture resources, environment protection, resource conservation and development, maritime safety and security, and ocean sovereignty, and then establish them into our internal ocean laws and rules through legislation. "United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea" approved by the UN in 1982 is one of the critical laws. It came into effect in 1994 and 158 countries contract the Convention. However, our nation can not attend the Third UN



的多邊公約應該是1982年通過的《聯合國海洋法公約》。此公約於1994年生效，至今全球共有158個締約國。我國於1971年退出聯合國後即無權參與包括1973年至1982年所舉行的第三屆聯合國海洋法會議，以及所有與制定和修訂《聯合國海洋法公約》相關的工作，也無緣簽署、批准或加入此被稱為「海洋憲法」的多邊公約。

儘管如此，我國曾為配合聯合國將1998年訂為「國際海洋年」，在當年6月8日舉辦了一系列與海洋相關的慶祝活動，此包括18個縣市同步舉行的淨灘活動。更重要的是，我國在1998年頒佈兩項海域立法--《中華民國領海及鄰接區法》和《中華民國專屬經濟海域及大陸礁層法》，主動與國際海洋法律制度之發展接軌，企圖與胸襟值得肯定。

雖然最近周遭鄰國紛紛向「聯合國大陸礁層界限委員會」提交南海和東海海域大陸礁層外部界限的劃界申請案，而台灣卻因不是《聯合國海洋法公約》的締約國，無法向聯合國提交申請，也不能提出第三國通知，要求此委員會不審理侵犯我權益的他國申請案。但我國如能於今年6月8日，啟動「海洋日」活動，除了發佈官方外交聲明保留應有海洋權益外，主動將《聯合國海洋法公約》、甚至聯合國大會、安理會、及其他聯合國專門機構之組織法和其所通過具約束力之決議轉換成國內法，同時儘速制定我國的《海洋基本法》，積極參與國際政府間組織，自願接受國際海洋規範，相信此一作為與國際接軌將更具突破性效果，值得政府相關單位進一步研究。

(本文作者現職分別為國立中興大學國政所特聘教授、中央研究院歐美所研究員；國立台灣海洋大學教授、行政院環保署政務副署長)

Conference on the Law of the Sea from 1973 to 1982 since we withdrew from UN in 1971. Our nation has no the right to establish and revise the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea with other UN members. Meanwhile, we have no the right to approve and sign the so-called "Ocean Constitution".

Fortunately, our nation held a series of maritime celebrations to praise the "International Year of Ocean" on June 8th, 1998. 18 counties and cities joined the activity of beach cleaning that day. Our nation issued "Law on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of the Republic of China" and "Law on the Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf of the Republic of China" in 1998. These are our great efforts to struggle to connect with the international community and the world.

Recently, neighbor countries, which are NU members, apply to "Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf" for external continental shelf demarcation in the region of the South China Sea and the East China Sea. Sadly, Taiwan can not have legal right to respond. Because we are no longer a member of UN and the "United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea", we can not submit our application of external continental shelf demarcation to UN or notice UN not to judge the case which may infringed upon Taiwan's rights through the third nation. However, our government can have great advance on the international relationship through attending international organizations and conforming voluntarily the international maritime laws and rules. Our government may release formally our sea sovereignty to the international through the celebration of "World Maritime Day" on June 8th, 2009. Further, our government should merge the "United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea" and other UN maritime rules and resolutions from United Nations General Assembly, United Nations Security Council and its subordinate special organizations into our internal ocean laws formally through legislation; meanwhile, establish our own "Ocean Basic Law" as soon as possible. We urge our government take these in your further consideration.

(Chair Professor of Graduate Institute of International Politics, National Chung-Hsing University & Research Fellow of Institute of European and American Studies, Academia Sinica, Professor of National Taiwan Ocean University & Executive Deputy Minister of Environmental Protection Administration, Executive Yuan)