

2010 世界海洋日

「開心海洋影像紀實」成果發表

「落實推動永續海洋、積極接軌國際事務」 —關於2010世界海洋日在台灣

"Enforcing the promotion of a sustainable ocean policy, and actively bridging to international affairs" - Regarding the 2010 World Oceans Day in Taiwan

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一、關於活動

為了海洋的永續發展，並積極與國際海洋事務接軌，本署結合全球最大規模的教育性科學平台—國家地理頻道（NGC）及台灣產、官、學界多元資源，包含行政院環境保護署、財團法人台灣海洋科技研究中心、張榮發基金會長榮海事博物館、遠雄海洋公園及國立臺灣海洋大學、國立自然科學博物館等機關單位，於今99年6月8日世界海洋日共同舉辦「2010世界海洋日在台灣—開心海洋影像紀實成果發表暨海洋安全論壇」活動。

I. About the event

In search of a sustainable development of the oceans, and to actively bridge international maritime affairs, the Administration has, integrating the premiere global educational and science platform – the National Geographic Channel (NGC) and the diverse resources of Taiwan's industry, government and academic sectors, including the Executive Yuan Environmental Protection Administration, the nonprofit Taiwan Ocean Technology Research Center, the Zhang Rong-fa Foundation Evergreen Maritime Museum, the FarGlory Ocean Park and the National Taiwan Oceanography University, the National Museum of Natural History, on June 8th this year to jointly staged on the World Oceans Day the "2010 World Oceans Day in Taiwan – the Happy Ocean documentary chronicle debut and maritime safety forum" event.

海洋日在台灣

表暨海洋安全論壇



「開心海洋影像紀實」鼓勵全國學生走出家庭、走出校園，實地關心台灣的海洋環境，藉由平面攝影及短片的記錄方式呈現台灣新世代對海洋生態保育的獨到見解，並記錄台灣海洋的美麗，同時也警惕海洋的生態危機。參賽者包含小學、國中及高中生，透過國家地理頻道精緻影像紀錄形式與教育單位推廣之海洋教育資源整合，以深耕海洋保育教育，引領下一代深入了解及探索海洋，並積極保護台灣海洋生態環境。本次活動另就「國際海事公約暨海事安全資訊」及「海難救助與污染處理」兩項議題，邀請專家學者共同研商策略，提供政府在海事安全及海難救助的具體建言，以建立一個安全的海洋環境。

同時，我們邀請總統馬英九親蒞會場發表世界海洋日談話，並擔任「開心海洋影像紀實」成果發表的頒獎貴賓。緊接著登場的「海洋安全論壇」，更匯集國內海洋領域的專家學者，共同為台灣的海洋把脈，擘劃更健全的海洋願景。

The "Happy Ocean documentary chronicle", aiming to encourage students nationwide to step out of their homes and campuses to truly care for Taiwan's maritime environment, utilizes the means of print photography and short documentary films to showcase a distinct take of Taiwan's marine biology conservation of a new era, and also to document the enchanting beauty of Taiwan's oceans, and also to alarm the ecological crisis of the oceans. With the participants including elementary school, junior high school and senior high school students, the program utilizes the National Geographic Channel's exquisitely documentary film format, combining the government educational arm's integrated maritime education resources, to deep-root the maritime conservation awareness, and steer the future generations with an in-depth understanding and desire to explore the oceans, and with a clear awareness to actively safeguarding Taiwan's maritime ecological environment. The event, also focusing on the two subjects of "International maritime treaties and maritime security information" and "Maritime distress rescue and pollution response", has extended invitations to experts to scholars to jointly study and strategize the strategies, which will provide the government with tangible recommendations in maritime security and maritime distress rescue, with which to install a safe maritime environment.

In the meantime, we have also invited the President Ma Ying-jeou to grace the venue for addressing his World Oceans Day keynote, and acting as the awards dedication special guest for the "Happy Ocean documentary chronicle" debut representation. And the "Ocean Security Forum" that follows thereafter has rounded up local experts and scholars in the maritime field to jointly diagnose and strategize for Taiwan's oceans with a sounder maritime vision.

另為響應國際海洋組織「The Ocean Project (海洋計畫)」推動之「Wear blue, Tell two」活動，活動當日特別請與會來賓穿著藍色服裝或配戴藍色配件，並宣導2件對海洋有益的事情，以簡單的行動來關心海洋，具體實踐世界海洋日理念；活動內容也已經在該國際組織，為世界海洋日設置的專屬網站上註冊，藉由這個平台持續向世界發聲，要讓世界知道台灣是個海洋國家，未來會把維護海洋環境及永續海洋發展，當做一個跨世紀的工程，以實際行動積極的改變，以達成「全球性思考，區域性行動」海洋永續發展目標。

二、關於「世界海洋日」

世界各國已把海洋視為人類共同擁有的重要資產，為喚醒人類對於海洋的認識、保護及永續利用，1992年在巴西里約熱內盧召開的「地球高峰會議」中，加拿大政府首次倡議這個概念。而自2003年開始，經「The Ocean Project (海洋計畫)」等國際組織的持續推動，聯合國於2008年通過決議，決定自2009年起，將每年6月8日定為「世界海洋日」，聯合國秘書長潘基文於發表致詞時指出，人類活動正在使海洋世界付出可怕的代價，個人和團體都有義務保護海洋環境，認真管理海洋資源。希望世界各國都能藉此機會，一起關注我們賴以生存的海洋，體驗海洋所蘊含的豐富價值，同時也審視全球性污染及過漁問題，所帶給海洋環境和海洋生物不利的影響。

Of the promotion of the "Wear Blue, Tell Two" event in response to the "Ocean Project" of the World Ocean network, guests are asked to attire in blue or wear blue accessories on the day of the event, and campaign two things that benefit the ocean in a simple action to care for the ocean, and tangibly achieve the World Oceans Day philosophy; as the event content has also been registered on said international organization's exclusive Website set up for World Oceans day, it lends an opportunity for Taiwan to voice out through the platform that Taiwan, as an oceanic country, vows to regard its future safeguarding the maritime environment and a sustainable maritime development as a cross-millennial project by actively seeking changes through actual action to achieve a sustainable maritime development objective of a "global thinking and regional action".

II. Regarding the "World Oceans Day"

With world countries already regarding the oceans as the vital assets to mankind, and to awake mankind's knowledge, protection and sustainable use of the oceans, the Canadian government has first suggested the concept of a World Oceans Day at the "Earth Summit Meeting" held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992. With steady campaigning by international organizations, such as "The Ocean Project" and such since 2003, the United Nations has in 2008 passed a resolution by designating June 8th of every year as the World Oceans Day starting in 2009, and which the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon has reiterated in his keynote that as mankind's activities are forcing the oceans to pay a terrible price, all individuals and group are obligated to protect the ocean environment and diligently manage the maritime resources. I anticipate that world countries will utilize this opportunity to jointly care for the oceans that we depend on, experience the abundance of riches the ocean bestows us, and at the same time review the global pollution and over-fishing problems, and the negative impacts to the ocean environment and the marine biology.

2009年聯合國首次推廣「世界海洋日」，主題為「Our Oceans, Our Responsibility—我們的海洋，我們的責任」強調保護海洋環境和管理海洋資源的重要。今年的主題則定調為「Our oceans: opportunities and challenges—我們的海洋：機會與挑戰」，聯合國並為「2010世界海洋日」召開記者會，探討如何在法律架構上，有效地執行《聯合國海洋法公約》及《聯合國海洋法公約》於21世紀所要面臨的相關議題。

《聯合國海洋法公約》簽訂於1982年，並自1994年生效，我國於1971年失去聯合國代表權，因此無法簽署與批准該公約。惟《聯合國海洋法公約》早已被視為國際習慣法，因此無論是否為締約國都有適用的義務或權利，這些觀念是我們擴大國際參與時一個非常重要的面向。

舉例來說，聯合國指定1998年為國際海洋年，我們就在當年舉辦了一系列與海洋相關的推廣活動，包括「淨海愛台灣」，於18個縣市同步舉行淨灘活動。更重要的是在1998年頒布《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》等兩項海域立法，主動與國際海洋法律制度之發展接軌，並將新的國際海洋法律規範轉換成國內法，此舉可讓國際社會知道我們願意承擔國際義務，尤其海洋事務的國際性更高，對於參與國際事務極具指標意義。

In 2009, the United Nations has initially begun to promote the "World Oceans Day", with a theme featuring "Our Oceans, Our Responsibility", which emphasizes on the importance of protecting the ocean environment and managing the marine resources. This year's theme has been set to "Our Oceans: Opportunities and Challenges", and the UN has also staged a press meet on "2010 World Oceans Day", with which to explore how best to effectively enforce the "United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea" in the contest of the legal framework, and some of the related issues confronting the "United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea" in the 21st century.

The "United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea" was signed in 1982, and took effect in 1994; however, with Taiwan deprived of its UN representative right since 1971, Taiwan is unable to sign or sanction the convention. Yet as the "United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea" has already been regarded as one of the customary international laws, it comes with applicable obligations and entitlements regardless whether it is to a member country or otherwise, a concept that has emerged as a critical construct in Taiwan's expanding our global participation.

As a prime example, when the United Nations has designated the 1998 International Year of the Ocean, we have in that year staged a series of ocean-related promotional events, including the "Love Taiwan Cleaning the Sea" campaign, with which to hold a synchronic beach-cleaning activity at 18 counties and cities. More importantly, in the legislation of two sea territory laws – the "Law on the Territorial Sea and the Continuous Zone of the Republic of China", and the "Law on the Exclusive Economic Territory and Continental Shelf of the Republic of China" promulgated in 1998, Taiwan has voluntarily reached out to the development of the international maritime law system, and has since converted the new international maritime legal guideline into the local laws, a move that is poised to let the international society know that we are willing to assume our international obligations, particularly of the higher exposure on maritime affairs internationally, which offers an indicative significance in Taiwan's participating in international affairs.

三、海洋面臨的問題

海洋約佔地球表面百分之七十二的面積，不只是蘊藏萬物的起源，更是各種生物賴以維生的依附，舉凡交通運輸、漁業捕撈、資源開發或氣候調節等方面均與人類生活息息相關。自19世紀以來，工業化快速發展及人口驟增，人類活動已造成二氧化碳排放量急劇攀升，造成空氣污染、酸雨，以及溫室效應，海洋對二氧化碳的容忍度已逐漸達到飽和，於是海水溫度上升、極冰開始融化、氣候變遷、異常，種種生存環境已瀕臨威脅，再加上近年來人類對海洋過度的開發與利用、破壞性的捕撈方法及塑膠垃圾所造成嚴重的海洋污染，以致於部分魚種瀕臨滅絕，這種情形如不加以遏阻，到2048年以後，恐將變得無魚可捕，也將對自然生態環境造成極為嚴重的破壞。

根據聯合國環境規劃署與海洋保育協會於2009「世界海洋日」公布之海洋廢棄物調查報告，指出海洋垃圾的問題嚴峻，而塑膠廢棄物是海洋垃圾的主要組成物件，這些塑膠垃圾慢慢地變成越來越小的碎片，被海洋生物所吞食，其有毒成份在有機生物體內不斷累積，不僅威脅到生物本身，也有可能隨之進入食物鏈，造成更廣泛的危害。報告中表示，人類向海洋排放的污染物正在繼續威脅著人們自身的安全與健康，也威脅到野生動物的繁衍生息，對海洋環境造成破壞，也令全球各地沿海地區自然風貌受到侵蝕。

台灣約佔地球陸地面積的萬分之二點五，但卻擁有豐沛的海洋資源，全球有十分之一以上的海洋物種，可以在台灣附近海域發現，這是台灣非常重要且寶貴的自然資產，我們應該善用這些大自然賦予的優勢。總統因而提出「藍色革命，海洋興國」的藍海策略，指出台灣未來的發展願景及各項基礎建設，均要

III. Problems the oceans confronted

With oceans covering 72% of the earth's surface, the sea environment is more than a hub that nurtures many living beings, but is also something that many living creatures depend upon, where many aspects ranging from traffic and transportation, fishery catch, resource development or climatic adjustments are inextricably related to human lives. Since the nineteenth century, with the rapid development of industrialization and a sudden surge of world populations, mankind's activity has caused the carbon dioxide discharge to accelerate drastically, causing the air pollution, acid rain and greenhouse effect, where the oceans' capacity toward carbon dioxide has gradually saturated, thus causing the seawater temperatures to rise, polar ice to begin melting, climate changed and extraordinary, all kinds of living environment are increasingly threatened, coupled with human's over development and exploitation, destructive fishing and catching method, severe ocean pollution as a result of plastic garbage, resulting in some of the marine species to face extinction, a scenario, if not curtailed, will lead to no fish to be caught by 2048, and will result in critical destruction to nature's ecological environment.

A marine debris survey report the United Nations Environmental Programme and the Marine Conservation Society have released on 2009's "World Oceans Day" has highlighted the mounting problems of marine waste, and plastic debris being a major component of the marine waste, where such plastic waste is dissolved into ever smaller fragments and are ingested by marine biology, with the toxins accumulating in the organic body that not only threatens the living creatures but are likely to enter the human food chain at any time to cause broader harms. The report reiterates that pollutants humans discharge into the sea are continuing to threaten mankind's own safety and health, and also threaten the reproduction and well being of wildlife, and are highly destructive to the ocean environment, besieging the natural topography of costal zones worldwide to corrosion.

Accounting for a mere 2.5/10,000th of the earth's landmass, Taiwan however is blessed with an infinite array of marine resources, where one-tenth of the marine species can be found in Taiwan's near coastal areas, which are natural resources that are precious and very important to Taiwan, and we need to make smart use of the advantage nature bestows on us. The president has thus presented the "blue revolution and developing the nation through the ocean" of a blue-sea strategy by pointing out that Taiwan's future development vision and various infrastructure development

與海洋緊密結合，更於今年520就職演說中，提出六項新主張，其中就「環保救國」這一項，即特別期勉國人要廣泛運用綠能，將台灣打造成低碳家園。

台灣是一個典型的海洋國家，提升民眾海洋意識，宣導海洋保育的重要性及導引建立海洋文化，是相當重要的課題，這也是本署積極推動各項海洋事務的主要目的。因此，不論政府或個人都應對海洋環境保護和海洋資源管理給予更多重視，我們不應該再忽略、坐視不管，每個人都應該為保護海洋齊盡心力。



四、永續海洋的使命

時值政府組織再造，為有效解決過去片斷式管理，造成事權不統合的現象，我們將於2012年成立「環境資源部」及「海洋委員會」，其中設立「環境資源部」是希望將自然環境中水、土、林及空氣等環境資源加以整合，提出完整的解決方案，加強政府對生態環境的復育與維護；而「海洋委員會」的成立則是為了加強海洋政策的規劃及推動，以落實海洋事務橫向協調功能。當然，我們不可能等新部會設立後，才做這些事情。近年來，政府各相關部門及民間團體組織，在推動海洋環境保護和生態保育上，已展現豐厚的成果，陸續設立了「後壁湖海洋生態保護示範區」、「跳石海洋生態保護示範區」及「東沙環礁國家公園」，我們相信藉由民眾保育意識的抬頭、學者專家的協助及公權力的執行，能更有效落實永續海洋的工作。

will need to be closely tied to the ocean, who further presents six initiatives at his May 20th inaugural speech, and among them, "saving the nation through environmental conservancy" has been made to urge the citizens to broadly adopt the green energy, by which to reshape Taiwan as a low-carbon homestead.

With Taiwan being a typical seafaring country, how best to promote the general public's awareness of the ocean, campaign the importance of marine conservancy and spearhead installing a marine culture have emerged as a rather critical subject, which is also a main objective in the Administration's active pursuit of various maritime administration works. With that said, it is the responsibility of the government and every individual to emphasize the protection of marine environment and marine resources, for we can not afford to ignore or be indifferent about the issue, but everyone needs to put forth his/her efforts for safeguarding the oceans.

IV. The sustainable ocean management mission

At a time when the government is campaigning for an organizational reform, to effectively address the past fragmented management approach that leads to the phenomenon of disparate administrative power, we will soon be launching an "Environmental Resources Ministry" and a "Maritime Council" by 2012, where launching an "Environmental Resources Ministry" has been aimed to integrate the management of water, soil, forestry and air in the natural environment by presenting a comprehensive solution proposal, with which to step up the government's efforts in ecological environment rehabilitation and maintenance; while the forming of a "Maritime Council" has been to strengthen the maritime policy's development and promotion, with which to enforce the horizontal coordinating functions in maritime administration. Naturally, we cannot afford to hold off completing these after the formation of the new organizations. In recent years, there have been many fruitful results in promoting marine environment protection and ecological conservation by relevant government departments and private organizations, which have led to the inception of the "Hou-bi Ocean Ecological Conservation Demonstration Area", the "Tiao-shih Marine Ecological Conservation Demonstration Area", and the Dong-sha Atoll National Park", and we believe that the rising public conservation awareness, the facilitation of experts and scholars, and the enforcement of the government power can contribute to effectively enforcing the maritime administration work for sustainable ocean.

海巡署成立10年來，始終秉持著「開放海洋、服務民眾、永續發展」的施政理念，積極扮演「藍色國土的守護者，海域災害的救護者，海洋事務的推動者」的角色，不遺餘力的協助與推動國家相關海洋事務。王署長也表示：台灣四面環海，我們不要與海爭利，應該讓海洋有喘息休養的機會。未來，海巡署將從「落實海域執法」、「完備海事服務」及「拓展海洋事務」等三個層面著手，以建構生態、安全、永續的海洋。

「2010世界海洋活動在台灣」活動，不只是我們落實推動永續海洋的一個起點，更是我們積極接軌國際海洋事務的具體作為。期藉由產、官、學界的資源整合，致力擴展民眾對於海洋保育的重視與熱情，並提升國人海洋意識。同時也正式向世界發聲：「台灣為海洋國家，做為地球村的一分子，台灣將與世界各國攜手合作，共同為維護海洋環境永續發展貢獻心力。」

The Administration, in a decade's time since its initial inception, has consistently upheld an administrative philosophy of "an open ocean, servicing the public, and a sustainable development" by enacting its role as a "guardian of the blue national territories, a rescuer of maritime distress, and a promoter of maritime affairs" in sparing no efforts for assisting and promoting state-related maritime affairs. The Minister has said that with Taiwan surrounded by ocean all around, we need not profit from the sea but to allow the ocean a chance to recuperate. In the future, the Coast Guard Administration will continue to broach its operations through three aspects – "Enforcing maritime law enforcement", "Offering comprehensive maritime service", and "Expanding maritime affairs", with which to map out an ecological, sound and sustainable ocean.

The "2010 World Oceans Day in Taiwan" event more than marks a starting point in our promotion of a sustainable marine policy, but it is also a tangible move in our active efforts to bridge to international maritime affairs. It is highly anticipated that through integrating the resources of the government, industry and academic sectors, we will be able to expand the general public's awareness and passion toward marine conservation, and to promote the local denizens' awareness of the ocean. In the meantime, it also lends a chance for Taiwan to voice to the world: "Taiwan, as a seafaring country, and a member of the global village, vows to join hand with world countries in jointly contributing to maintaining the ocean environment through a sustainable development approach".

