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WORKSHOP D: SECURITY OF OCEAN IN ASIA

**A Securing the Oceans Approach to
Ocean Governance in the Straits
of Malacca and Singapore**

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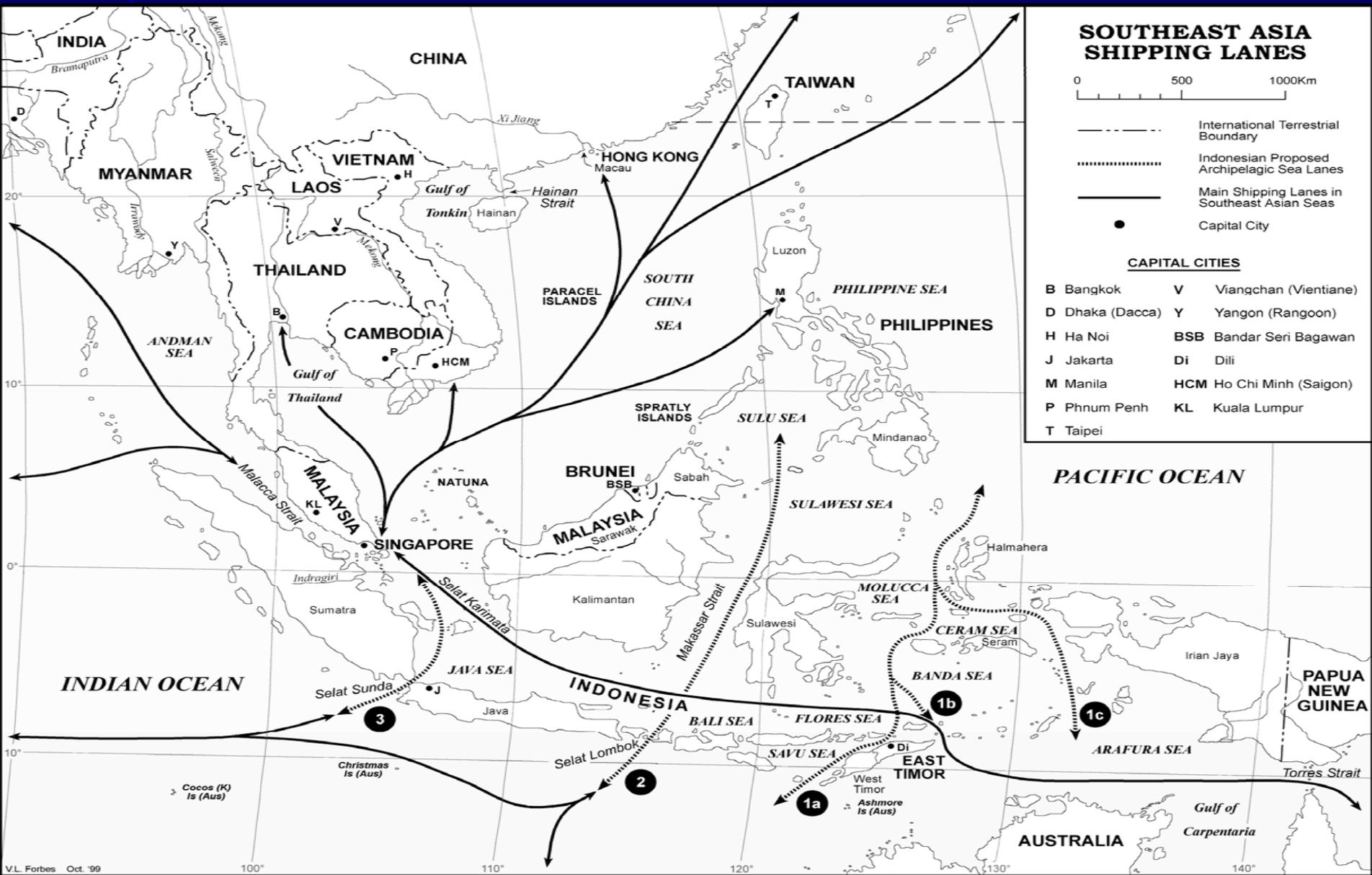
Outline of Presentation

1. The "Securing the Oceans" approach to ocean governance
2. The current system of governance in the Straits of Malacca & Singapore
3. The challenges and prospects for adopting a securing the oceans approach in the Straits

Securing the Oceans

- All aspects of oceans management addressed together in integrated manner
- 1982 UNCLOS as legal framework
- Also apply other international instruments
- Use CZM & Protected Areas as Mgt Tools
- Cooperation with other States

Southeast Asia Shipping Lanes



SOUTHEAST ASIA SHIPPING LANES

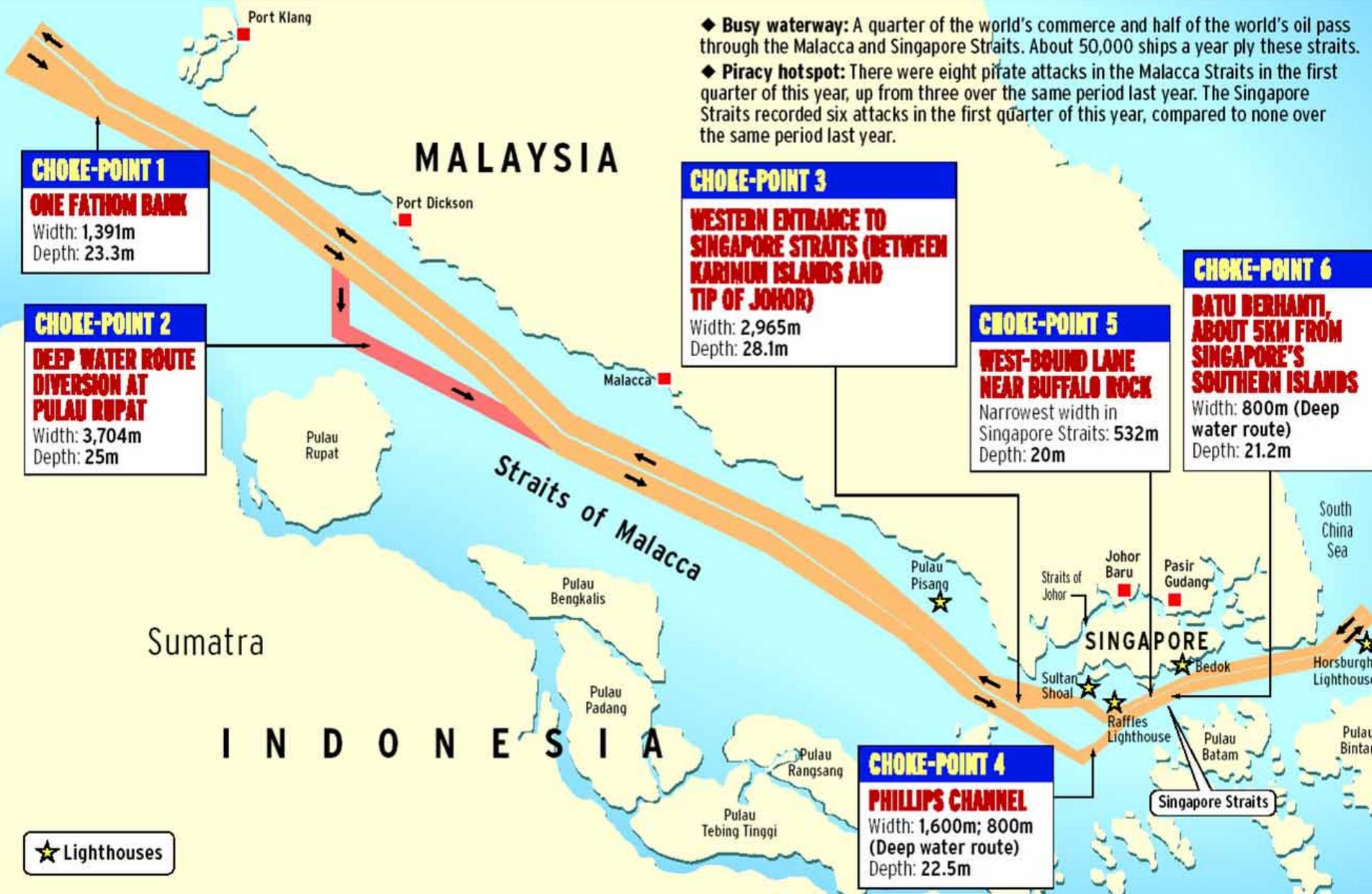


- International Terrestrial Boundary
- Indonesian Proposed Archipelagic Sea Lanes
- Main Shipping Lanes in Southeast Asian Seas
- Capital City

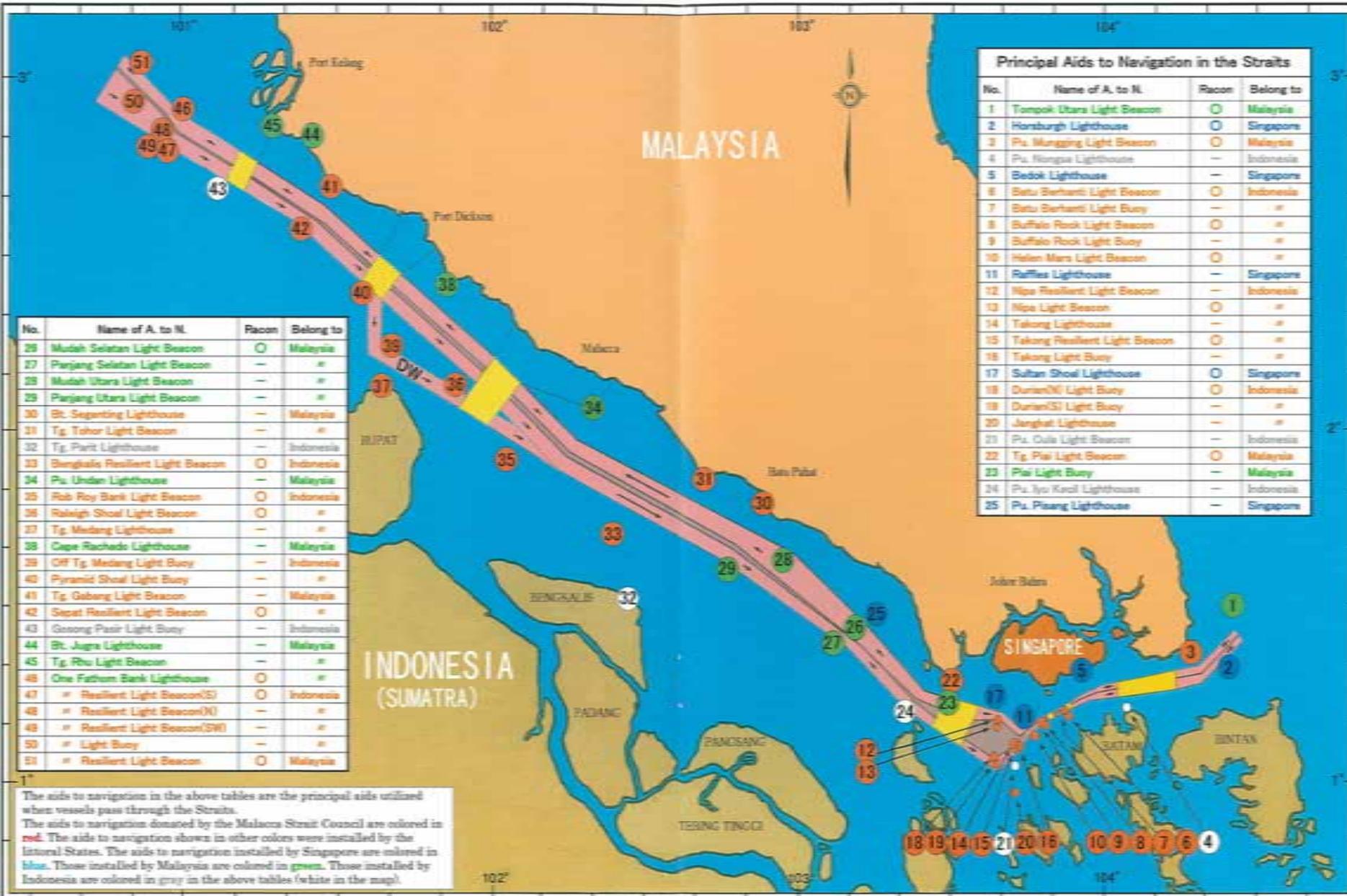
CAPITAL CITIES

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| B Bangkok | V Viangchan (Vientiane) |
| D Dhaka (Dacca) | Y Yangon (Rangoon) |
| H Ha Noi | BSB Bandar Seri Bagawan |
| J Jakarta | Di Dili |
| M Manila | HCM Ho Chi Minh (Saigon) |
| P Phnum Penh | KL Kuala Lumpur |
| T Taipei | |

Chokepoints in SOMS



Aids to Navigation in SOMS



Governance in SOMS

- Very good cooperation on safety of navigation
- Some cooperation on oil spills and maritime safety (piracy)
- Little cooperation on marine pollution, resource management, land-based pollution, etc

Governance in SOMS

- UNCLOS as basic legal framework
- Also other instruments such as Rio Declaration and Chp 17 of Agenda 21
- Need for integrated holistic approach
- Need to use management tools like ICM and MPAs

Securing the Oceans Governance in SOMS

- Change of mindsets required
- Must think more about SOMS as integrated whole and one ecosystem, less about safeguarding sovereignty in territorial sea
- Must identify problems and priorities after examining the Strait as a whole
- Could use UNCLOS Art 123 on semi-enclosed seas as legal basis for cooperation

Securing the Oceans Governance in SOMS

- Will require management of fisheries resources from the perspective of the SOMS as one ecosystem
- Will require EIAs for planned activities that consider impact on SOMS as whole
- Will require that establishment of order at sea by 3 States working closely together – Joint Patrols in each other's waters

Securing the Oceans Governance in SOMS

- Must take gradual step by step approach building on existing cooperative mechanisms
- Donors can assist by funding projects which require consideration of SOMS as whole
- Eventually establish Advisory Panel
- Finally can establish Management Regime
- May take at least 1-2 generations

Current trend is positive

- Three littoral States working closely with each other after 2005 Batam Statement
- Also working with IMO and User States in meetings in Jakarta in 2005 and Kuala Lumpur in 2006
- Working to implement UNCLOS art 43 on burden sharing to enhance safety and environmental protection

The Next Step ?

- Three littoral States should enhance cooperation to combat ship source pollution in the Straits
- Should focus on intentional illegal discharges of oil and oily waste
- Need for all three littoral States to ratify and effectively implement relevant IMO Conventions

Conclusion

- Adoption of securing the oceans approach is essential in long term
- A gradual incremental approach is necessary in Southeast Asia
- Should fund projects that require cooperation & integrated approach
- Good first step is to focus on enhanced cooperation on oil pollution