



**African Union Commission –
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The benefits of well-managed African maritime zones

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Agenda

- Quick overview: Africa's maritime zones
- UNCLOS: Principle of rights and obligations
- Meaning of 'Well-managed'
- Benefits
- Conclusion
- Discussion

Overview: Africa's Maritime Zones

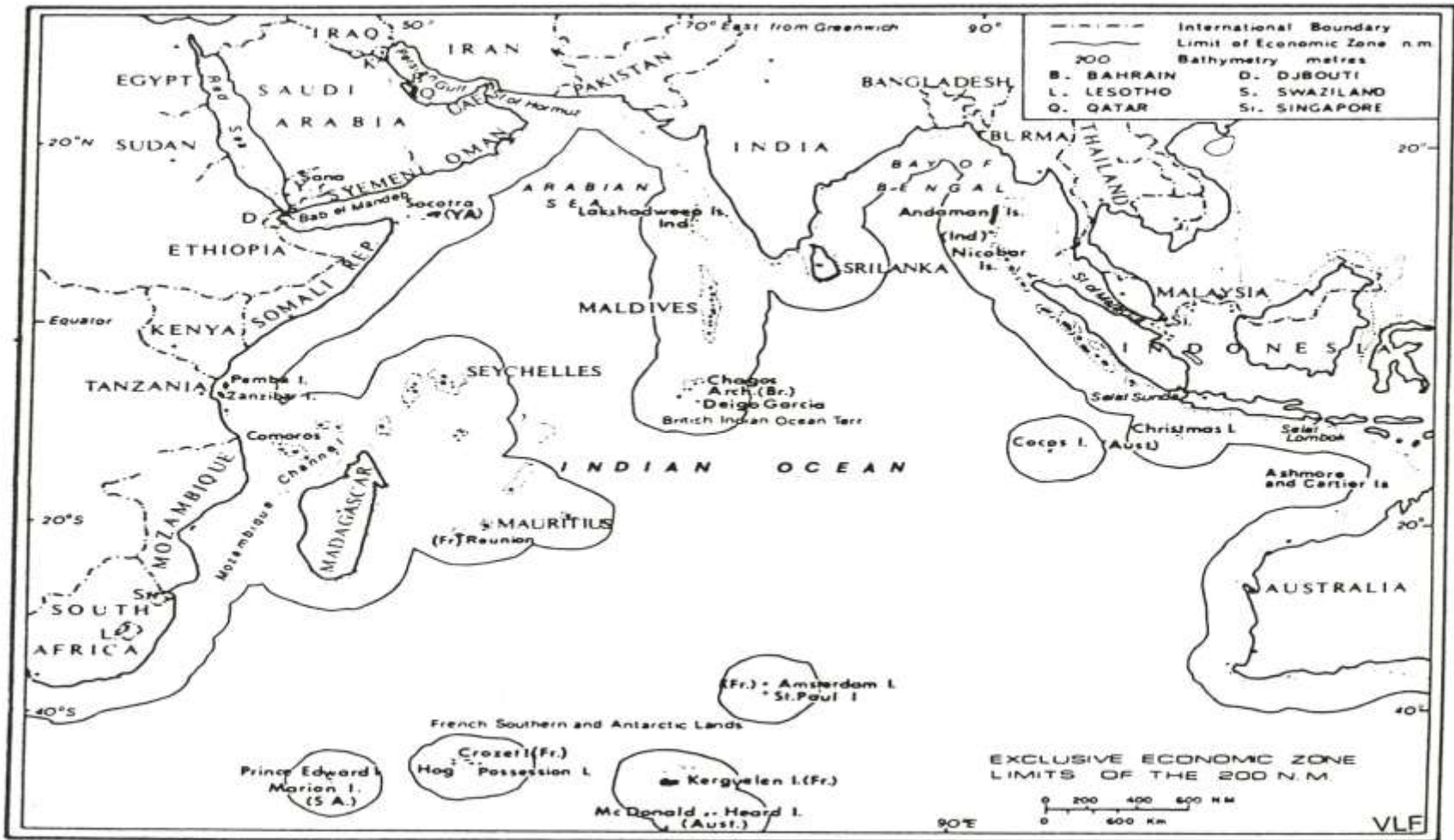


Figure 3.12 Exclusive Economic Zone limits in the Indian Ocean Basin.



UNCLOS: 'A Constitution for the Oceans'

- “On 10 December 1982, we created a new record in legal history. Never in the annals of international law had a Convention been signed by 119 countries on the very first day on which it was opened for signature. Not only was the number of signatories a remarkable fact, but just as important was the fact that the Convention had been signed by States from every region of the world, from the North and from the South, from the East and from the West, by coastal States as well as land-locked and geographically disadvantaged states.
- ...
- Although the Convention consists of a series of compromises, they form an integral whole. This is why the Convention does not provide for reservations. It is therefore not possible for States to pick what they like and disregard what they do not like. In international law, as in domestic law, rights and duties go hand in hand. It is therefore legally impermissible to claim rights under the Convention without being willing to assume the correlative duties.
- Let no nation put asunder this landmark achievement of the international community.”

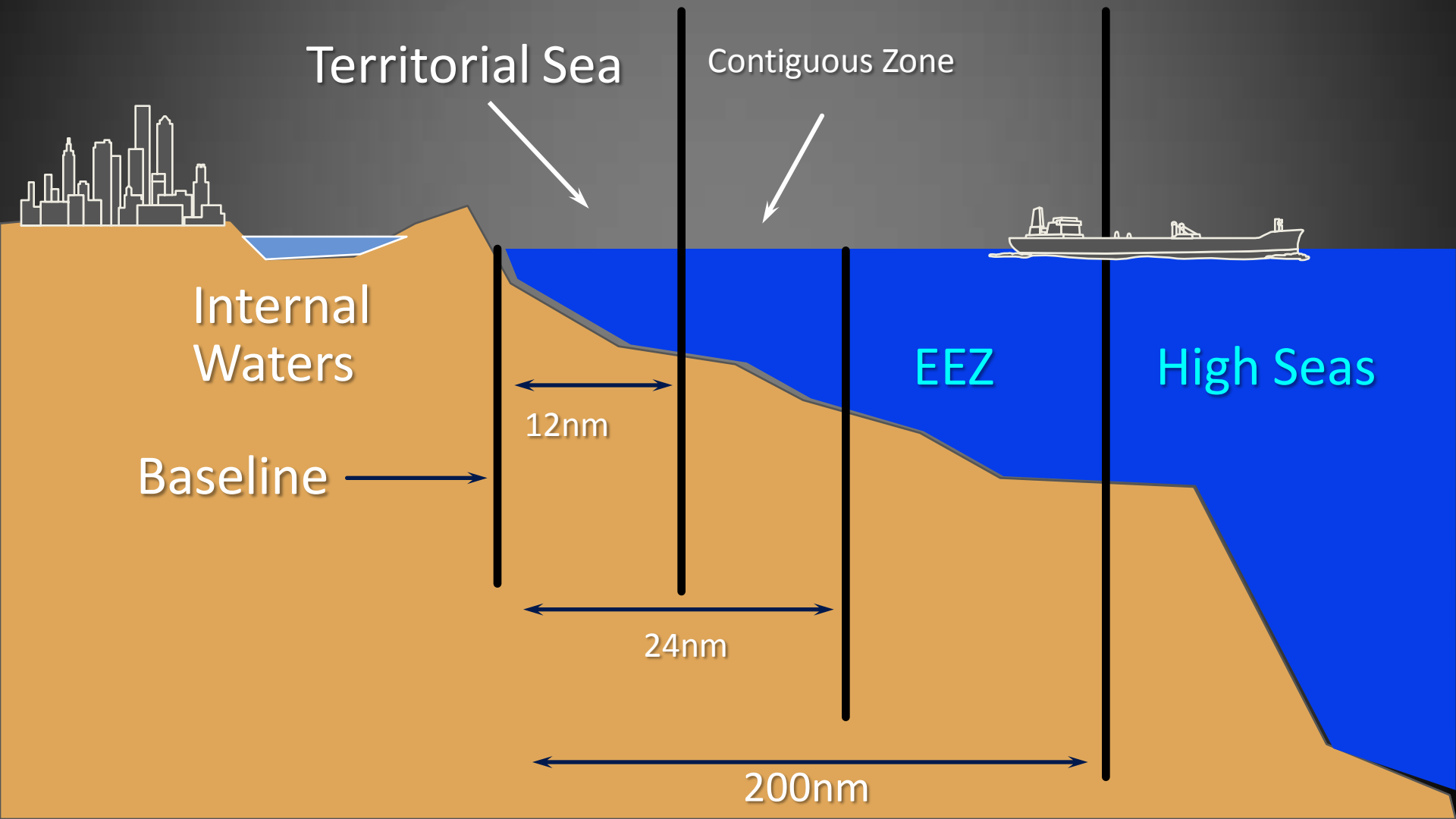
— Select remarks by Tommy T.B. Koh, of Singapore, President of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.



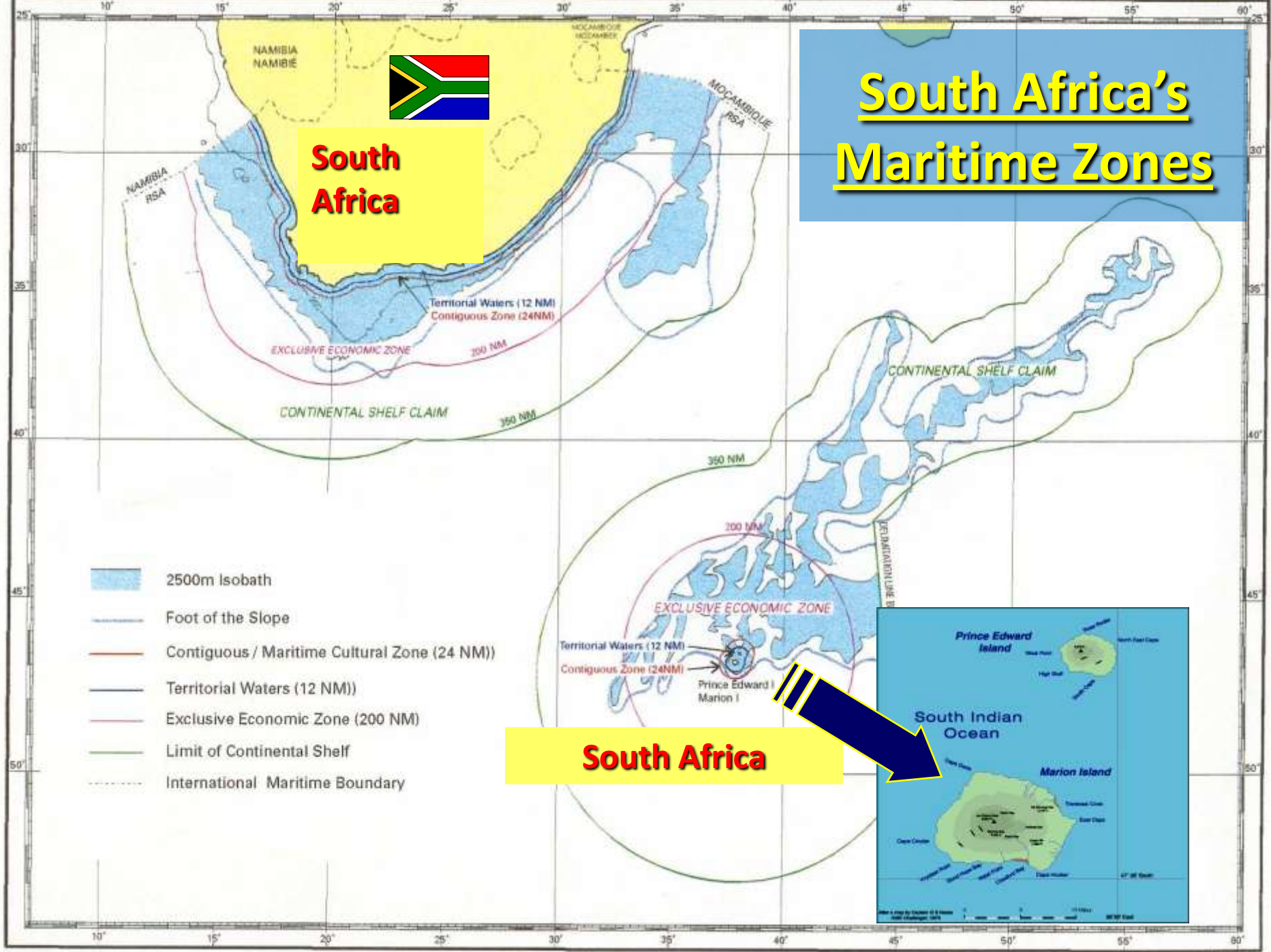
Maritime Zones

National Air Space

International Air Space



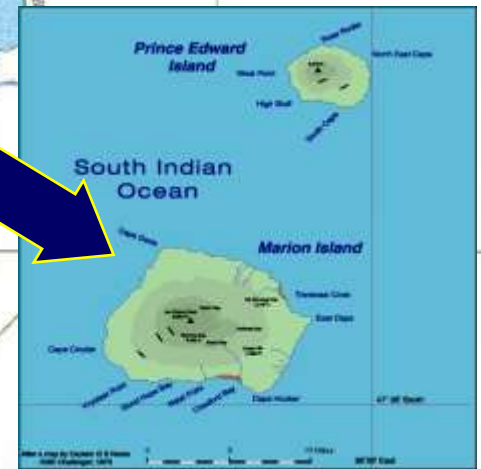
South Africa's Maritime Zones



South Africa

South Africa

- 2500m isobath
- Foot of the Slope
- Contiguous / Maritime Cultural Zone (24 NM)
- Territorial Waters (12 NM)
- Exclusive Economic Zone (200 NM)
- Limit of Continental Shelf
- International Maritime Boundary





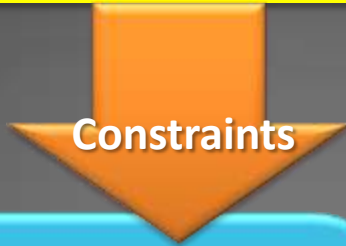
State of Africa's maritime zones

- Many coastal states have neither surveyed their maritime estate, nor established legal procedures to survey or chart their maritime areas (Nhnyete 2005) and register continental shelf claims as required by UNCLOS.

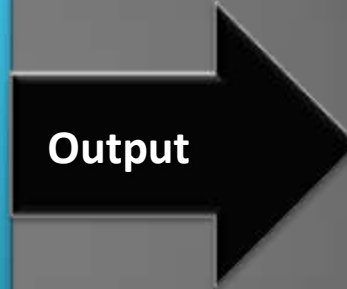
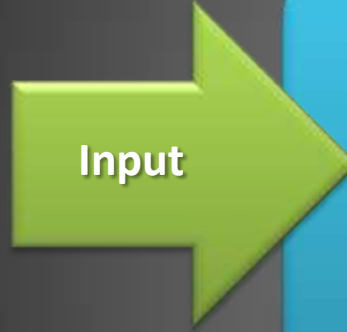


Meaning of 'Well-managed' African maritime zones

IDEF Process Engineering



- Inadequate resources (human, financial, logistic)
- Effort not sustained
- Ineffective national co-ordination
- Regional maritime disputes



Oceans governance to international standards

- Political will (tendency to believe that maritime issues do not affect us directly)
- National maritime requirements
- Regional, continental and international co-operation
- Resources



- Maritime infrastructure & systems (navy/coast guard/marine police/inspectors) (maritime platforms, surveillance, command and control, logistics)
- International legal instruments, captured in domestic legislation
- Professionally trained personnel
- Regional, continental and international cooperation

Benefits



Task	Potential Income from	Potential Benefit from	Costs
Fisheries	License fees Fines	Stock conservation Food supply Exports Health benefits	Surveillance vessels & aircraft Comms links HQs, management, training, admin
Anti-smuggling	Customs dues Fines	Drug enforcement Law enforcement Health benefits	As for Fisheries
Anti-piracy	Fines	Law enforcement Accident (collision) prevention	As for Fisheries
Navigation aids	Light dues	Trade	Traffic control, radars, lighthouses, beacons & buoys, admin, comms
Hydrography	Harbour dues	Safety of navigation Accident prevention	Survey systems, chart productions, admin
Search & Rescue		Life saving	
Marine pollution prevention, monitoring, control and cleanup	Fines	Fisheries Fish farming Marine tourism & leisure	Surveillance vessels, aircraft, communications, remote sensing, emergency and clean-up equipment and materials



Conclusions

- Main conclusion:

- When Africa's maritime zones are managed pro-actively, efficiently and in a sustainable manner, it will serve as a source of resource augmentation; which will enhance and ensure added resources
- Key political requirement: Political will
- Key operational requirement: Surveillance – Maritime Domain Awareness
- Regional approaches will ensure more productive utilisation of scarce resources



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