



Content and achievements of UNCLOS and its significance for African States

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Content of UNCLOS

320 articles + 125 articles in 9 annexes

1994 Agreement Relating to the Implementation of Part XI of UNCLOS

1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of UNCLOS Relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks

1958 Geneva Conventions

Principle of freedom (Part VII)

Principle of sovereignty (Parts II-VI and VIII-X)

Principle of common heritage of humankind (Part XI)

Communitarian basis of Parts XII-XV

Achievements of UNCLOS

168 parties

Overwhelming support in Africa (36 of 38 coastal States and 9 of 16 landlocked States)

Constitution of the Oceans

International Seabed Authority

International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea

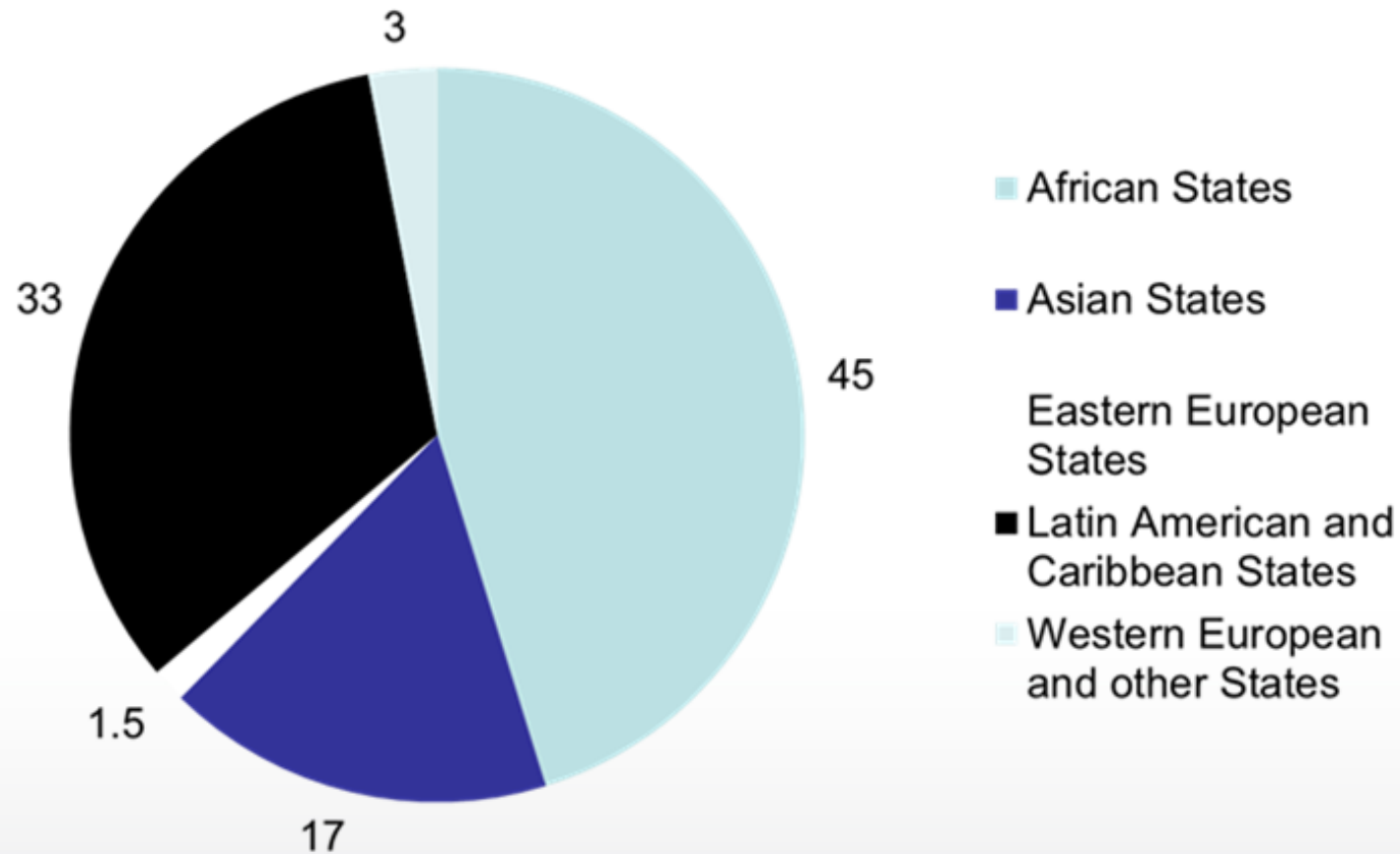
Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf

UNCLOS does not acknowledge, let alone address, the fact that the problems of ocean space are closely related to the problems of land space and, in the latter's regard, States are substantively unequal

Significance for African States

Considerable intellectual investment during UNCLOS III

Ratifications of UNCLOS per region (% end of 1993)



Significance for African States

Considerable intellectual investment during UNCLOS III

Considerable impact on entry into force

Provided the necessary foundation and impetus for the development of the continent's own ocean governance framework

2050 Africa's Integrated Maritime Strategy (AIMS)

2016 Lome Charter on Maritime Security and Safety and Development in Africa

EEZ and substantive inequality

combined exclusive maritime zone of Africa (CEMZA)

Conclusion

Conclusion

“Our policy on the oceans must rest on the solid moral foundation of dedication to the primacy of people and their long-term well-being. We have to be on guard against temptations of short-term benefits and pressures from powerful forces at the expense of the long-term interests of all. We cannot afford to bargain away the birth right of future generations”.

Nelson Mandela during the 5th session of the Independent World Commission on the Oceans in Cape Town in 1997

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