



ENHANCING THE PARTICIPATION OF ASEAN COUNTRIES IN THE AREA

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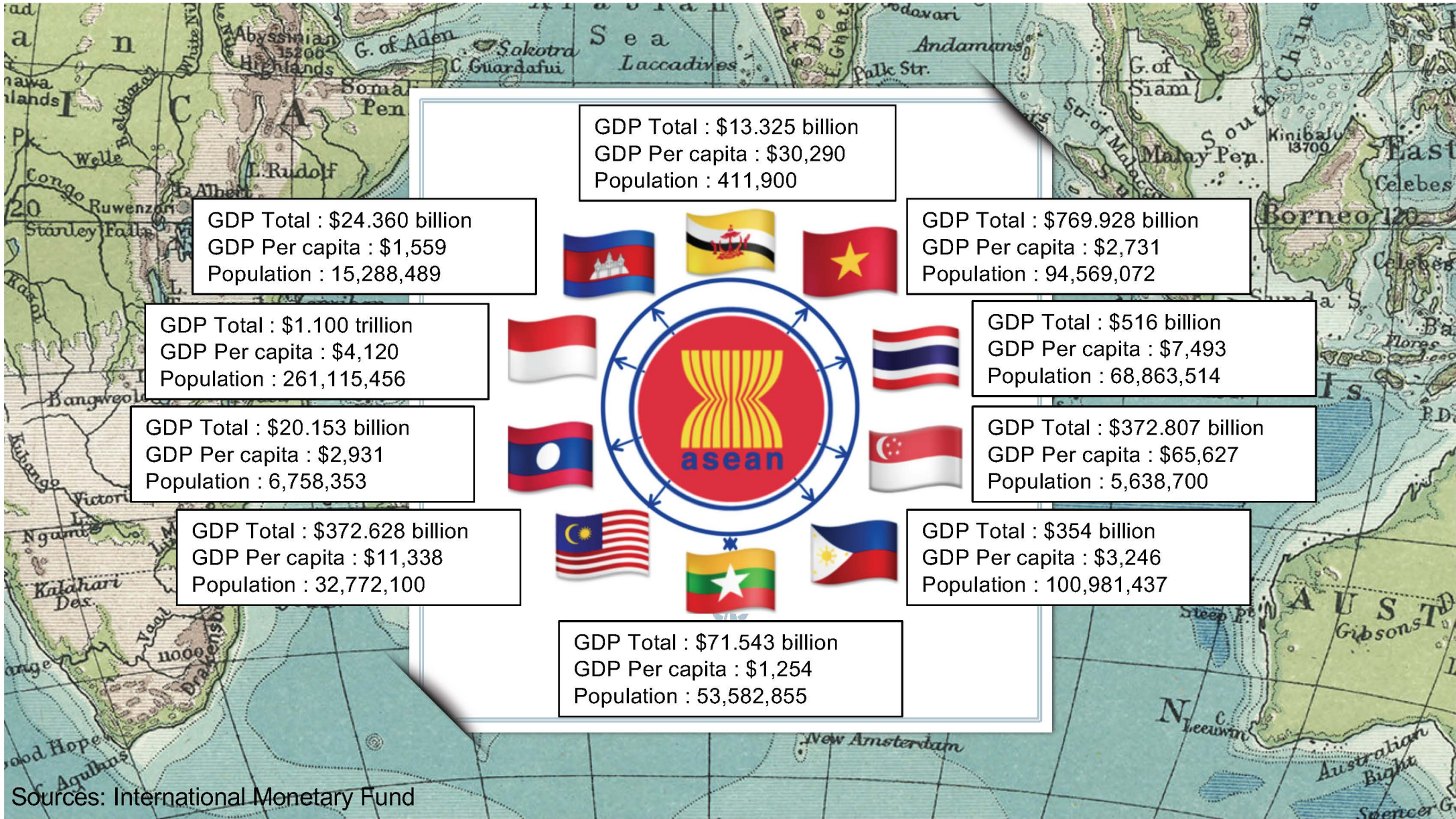
WHAT IS ASEAN ?

Established on 8 August 1967

Main purpose :
Ensuring peace and stability in the region

Engaging in maintaining "Close and beneficial cooperation with existing international and regional organizations" as stipulated in the ASEAN Declaration

ASEAN Charter entered into force on 15 December 2008



Sources: International Monetary Fund

ASEAN (Member States) and UNCLOS

- Indonesia and the Philippines as the proponents of the archipelagic State concept
- Ambassador Tommy Koh as the President of UNCLOS III (1980 – 1982)
- Ambassador Hasjim Djalal as the first President of the ISA Assembly
- Koh on UNCLOS: “...*these new concepts of international law were created in response to the advance of technology, to the demand, especially by the developing countries, for greater international equity, and by the new uses of the sea and its resources*”.
- *The Death of the Old Legal Order*
- Nine out of ten ASEAN Member States are Parties to UNCLOS

ASEAN Member States and Third Party Dispute Settlement

❖ *The Temple of Preah Vihear Case*

Cambodia v. Thailand

❖ *The Ligitan and Sipadan Case*

Indonesia/Malaysia

❖ *The Pedra Branca Case*

Singapore/Malaysia

❖ *The Bay of Bengal Case*

Bangladesh v. Myanmar

❖ *The Land Reclamation Case*

Malaysia v. Singapore

ASEAN & Seabed

- ❑ ASEAN as an Institution
- ❑ No statements on deep seabed mining
- ❑ The closest was probably Para. 41 Chairman's Statement of the 34th ASEAN Summit 23 June 2019 in Bangkok
- ❑ *“Recognised the challenges of biodiversity conservation and the impact of climate change in ASEAN, in particular activities relating to the loss of biodiversity”.*

A map of Singapore and its surrounding regions, including Malaysia to the north and Indonesia to the south. The map shows the island of Singapore with various districts labeled, such as Woodlands, Jurong West, and Changi. The Johore Strait is visible to the north, and the Main Strait is to the south. A scale bar at the bottom left indicates distances in kilometers and miles. A white box with a black border is overlaid on the map, containing the title and a list of points.

National Legislation on Deep Seabed Mining

- Singapore is the only ASEAN country which has enacted a domestic legislation on deep seabed mining (Deep Seabed Mining)
- Singapore the only ASEAN country as a sponsoring State

Participation at ISA



❖ Member of the ISA Council :

- Indonesia
- Singapore

❖ Members of the LTC :

- Mario Juan Aurelio (Philippines)
- Rena Lee (Singapore)

❖ Member of the Finance Committee :

- Niyan Lin Aung (Myanmar)



Position of ASEAN Members State toward Deep Seabed Mining



Party to UNCLOS 1982



Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil thereof (Seabed Arms Control Treaty) (signed).



In the process of formulating a national regulation on deep seabed mining. Indonesia endeavors to be a Sponsoring State in the future. Indonesia will be more active in the ISA.



Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil thereof (Seabed Arms Control Treaty) (ratified).



Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil thereof (Seabed Arms Control Treaty) (ratified)



Encourages the strengthening of cooperation between the Authority and the UN to support the implementation of SDG Goal 14. Believes that Technical Workshops are vital for the standardization of data and information required for the assessment of the environmental impact of activities in the Area.



Supports a comprehensive environmental policy. Places high importance on capacity development and training. Call for increased support to the Endowment Fund for Marine Scientific Research.



Already has national regulation: Deep Seabed Mining Act (DSMA) 2015. Note that interest in deep seabed exploration activities has continued to grow over the reporting period.



Supports the promotion of marine scientific research in the Area and dissemination of related knowledge, particularly to developing countries.



Encourages the participation of developing countries. Appreciates being one of the countries benefiting from the technical assistance by the Endowment Fund for Marine Research in the Area.

The background of the slide is a detailed historical-style map of the North Atlantic and Europe. The map shows the eastern coast of North America, including Hudson Bay, James Bay, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It also depicts the British Isles, Scandinavia, and the Mediterranean region. Red lines are drawn across the map, representing shipping routes or trade paths. A compass rose is located at the bottom center of the map.

Why is ASEAN “behind”?

- Lack of understanding among Government officials with regards to the importance of the issue pertaining to the Area
- Lack of Understanding of UNCLOS
- High cost, unforeseeable profit

WHAT TO DO?

- ✓ Capacity Building to raise awareness about deep seabed mining
- ✓ Utilizing the allocated fund for developing countries to attend ISA meetings
- ✓ Raising institutional awareness through ASEAN meetings

