MARITIME INSTITUTE OF MALAYSIA

FREEDOM OF THE SEAS:

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

AND FUTURE TRENDS

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Presentation outline



- The concept of freedom of the seas (FOS).
- Historical development of FOS.
- Legalities & conventions binding the idea.
- Developments affecting the ideals of the doctrine and analysis of their impacts on FOS.
- Crystal gazing: FOS in the future.

Importance of unhindered passage at sea



- 90% of global trade carried via sea the most cost efficient method.
- Delay in delivery of raw materials and goods to manufacturers, retailers and consumers may affect global trade.
- Naval warfare doctrines put premium on access and control of the seas.
- Nations project power at sea to protect trade & sovereign interests.

Conceptual framework



- The concept of freedom of the seas (FOS) guarantees nations the right of unhindered passage in times of peace.
- The cornerstone of international seafaring.
- Widely recognized principle in law.
- Legislations & conventions binding the idea i.e. UNCLOS 1982.

Historical development



- The origin of FOS could be traced to the Roman Empire.
- In 15th to 19th century, naval powers imposed restrictions to protect trade interests.
- Protestations led to revived definition & agreement of FOS.
- US played key role in shaping modernday ideals of FOS.

Historical development



- Declaration of London 1909 set code of conduct of naval war.
- Mahanian doctrine influential in shaping modern-day understanding of FOS.
- US-revision led to acceptance that FOS cannot be legally restricted except via international agreements.
- US neutral on FOS during WWII.

Historical development



- Void in leadership in protecting FOS ideals post-WWII.
- UN conferences on Law of the Sea in Geneva in 1958 & 1960. US pushed concept of limits for territorial waters (12 nm) & EEZ (200 nm) in Caracas, 1974.
- Alvin Pardo's call for ocean protection in 1967 led to New York meeting in 1973 to establish UNCLOS.



UNCLOS 1982

- Between 1973-1982, nations discussed critical issues of the seas.
- UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) introduced in 1982.
- UNCLOS regulates all aspects of ocean governance & resources.
- Came into force in 1994.
- Article 87 guarantees FOS.



Article 87 of UNCLOS 1982

- "The high seas are open to all states ..."
- "Freedom of the high seas is exercised under conditions ..."
- "Freedom of the high seas comprises freedom of ... navigation, overflight, to lay submarine cables & pipelines, to construct artificial islands & other installations, fishing, scientific research"

Issues affecting FOS



- Expansion of territorial waters & maritime boundaries.
- Aggressive posturing of navies.
- Introduction of post 9-11 security measures.
- Changing perception towards maritime multilateral engagements.

Expansion of territorial waters & sea boundaries



- Coastal nations scrambled to delineate EEZ post-UNCLOS, resulting in overlapping claims.
- Socio-economic significance of EEZ makes it a coveted area.
- Under UNCLOS, EEZ no longer regarded as "high seas", giving coastal states full control of their EEZ.
- Some disputes have historical basis.

Aggressive posturing of navies



- Nations project power at sea through navies.
- Rise / maneuvering of one naval power invites reaction from others.
- New security matrix, countering maritime claims, exercising 'containment' policy & protecting sovereign rights may drive navies to behave aggressively.

Introduction of post 9-11 security measures



- Various measures taken to beef up security of shipping, ports, cargo and maritime logistics since 9-11.
- Maritime transport is vulnerable to acts of sabotage, being at the forefront of global trade.
- Better security is welcomed, but some are anathema to the spirit of FOS.

Introduction of post 9-11 security measures



Post 9-11 security measures:

- ISPS Code
- 24-Hour Rule
- US Maritime Transportation Security Act
- 96-Hour Advance Notification of Arrival
- International Port Security Program
- Proliferation Security Initiative
- Regional Maritime Security Initiative

Changing perception towards multilateralism



- Post 9-11, more multilateral efforts at sea to counter security threat.
- Maritime security is now viewed through multilateral lens.
- Changing perception of security threat & multilateralism have influenced international stance on FOS ideals and application.

FOS under siege?



- FOS ideals are increasingly besieged in today's post 9-11 security / strategic matrix.
- Despite laws & mechanisms for "good order at sea", a free-for-all element prevails.
- Nations get away with behaviors at seas that would not pass on land.

FOS under siege?



- Ray of hope in amicable solutions to maritime disputes i.e. ICJ, arbitration, Conduct of Parties in South China Sea.
- Our fate is interlinked at sea, hence good senses must prevail over individualistic interests.
- FOS is too precious and important to succumb to unilateral interests.

Crystal gazing: FOS in the future



- FOS will continue to be under pressure by changing strategic matrix & complex interplays of many elements.
- Laws relating to freedom of passage might have to be changed to accommodate new realities.
- '3C spirit': cooperation, collaboration & compromise will be crucial in protecting FOS ideals.

Crystal gazing: FOS in the future



- IMO has to play leading role in protecting FOS concept.
- More multilateral efforts at sea especially in the area of security.
- More cases of nations asserting claims at sea, undermining FOS ideals.
- FOS survival depends on complex interplay among global powers and their handling of many strategic elements.

Finally, some poignant words of wisdom...



"The land divides, but the sea unites"

Let us be guided by the spirit of unity fostered by the oceans in our future conducts and in the protection of the cherished ideals of freedom of the sea!

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Thank you

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