

Land and Marine Territories

Dr Bill Robertson

Professor George Benwell

Associate Professor Chris Hoogsteden

New Zealand

Introduction

Nations will need to accept the challenge and display intent to administer the ocean expanses that will be afforded under UNCLOS.

These responsibilities should be undertaken using an appropriate management framework and in a sustainable manner.

The New Zealand Context

- Territorial seas are 20 x land area.
- Resource for national economic benefit.
- Currently ad hoc sectorial solutions.
- Individual Transferable Quota (ITQ).
- Outer boundary defined within 6 yrs

Managing New Challenges

- New management and resource infrastructures are required.
- With further research ITQ may be a way but inventory knowledge is vital.
- ITQ excludes the small "players".
- Traditional Resource Rights (TRR) are near shore but maybe far reaching.

Managing New Challenges

- TRR is in its infancy with a fresh bundle of rights.
- New, responsible and effective governance.
- What evidence of “good” governance should the UN expect of governments claiming territorial oceans?

Sustainability

- Present and future generations.
(The Brundtland Report)
- How can a marine spatial infrastructure be developed to serve the diverse community of interests and responsibilities for resources that are mostly unseen and geographically mobile?

Sustainability

- Harvesting must be logged in position (x,y,z), time and extent.
- How can governance and marine resource management achieve an acceptable level of integrity?

Options for the future

- Sustainability before ownership, not use.
- Central planning is required and international cooperation is essential.
- Transboundary management is imperative.
- Local implementation is unlikely.

Options for the future

- Extrapolation from land tenure systems may be folly.
- Flexible bundles of rights can evolve.
- *Ministry of Ocean Administration* makes all sectors accountable and takes responsibility for the new area and the interconnections.

Close and Pose

- The opportunities are unlimited.
- The responsibilities are numerous.
- The resources are unknown.
- The infrastructure is absent.
- Sustainability and good governance are the challenges.

Close and Pose

- For the mythical Pacific Islands of *Moanatapū*.
- Will it trade its carbon rights for cash?
- Do other indigenous people already have sovereignty?
- As a small nation can it afford the obligations?

and Pose a more

- As a small island nation can it protect its UNCLOS oceans from encroachment?
- Could it transfer its ownership to the UN?
- What compensations do landlocked nations receive?
- Thanks to Bill and Chris.

And Bathurst Recommends....

- In order to ensure sustainable development of territorial oceans claimed under UNCLOS the UN *emphasise* the need for claimant countries to develop their capacity to support effective marine resource administration through the national spatial data infrastructure.
(Recommendation 18 Bathurst Oct 1999)