

Reflections on the Arctic Ocean, the South China Sea, the Protection of the Marine Environment, And Competent International Organisations

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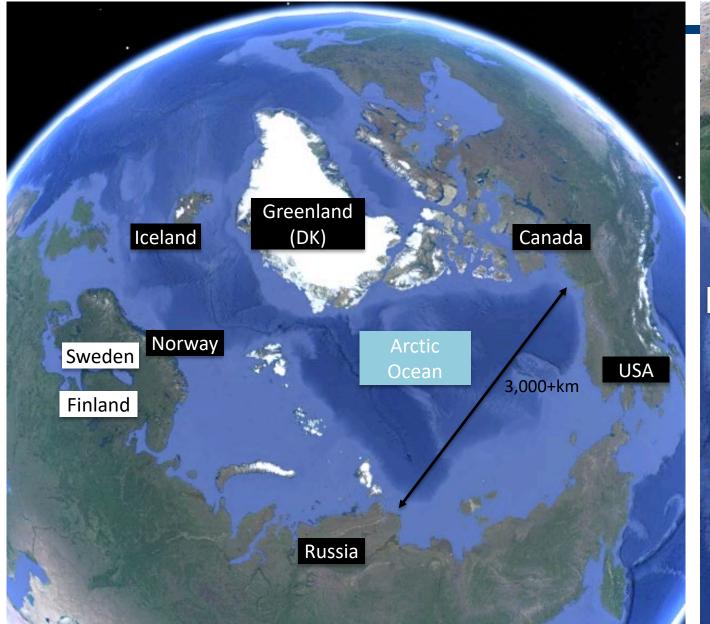
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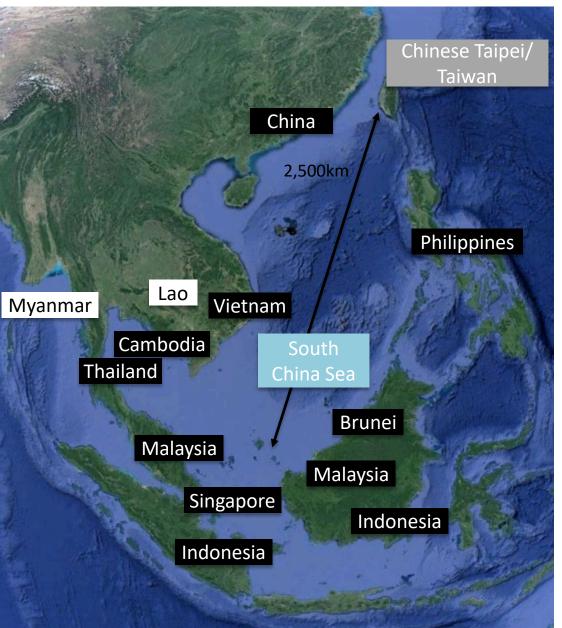
1 – Common Features

- Semi-enclosed sea and comparable basins although the Arctic is an Ocean whereas the South China Sea (SCS) is a (large) marginal sea of Southeast Asia
- The Arctic Council and the ASEAN both have members that are not coastal states of the Arctic Ocean / SCS
- Less than 10 (6/9) coastal states but involvement of the global community
- Serious, deep, long-lasting political tensions and maritime disputes
- Existential climate crisis: Vulnerable systems, SLR, etc
- Focus on political dialogue / no delegation of authority to reg'l body
- Several regional institutions / overlapping mandates
- Indigenous populations ?



2 – Geography: Semi-enclosed seas



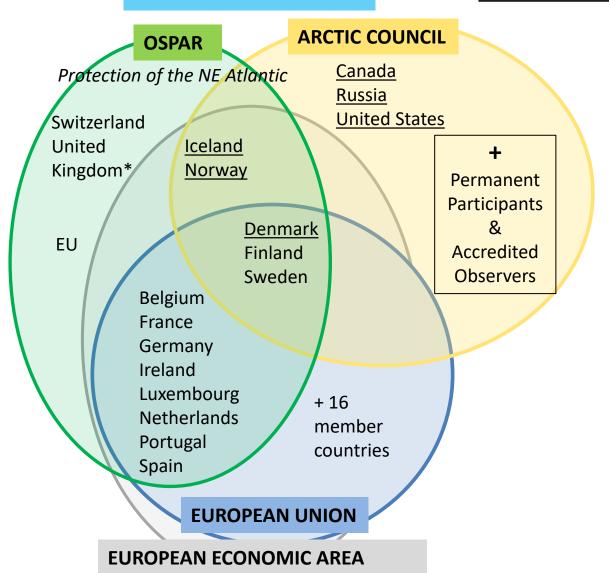


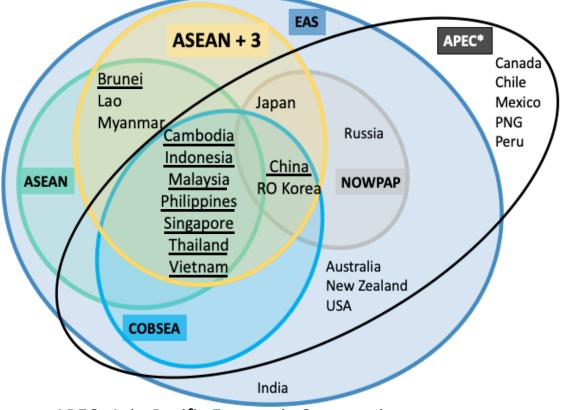
3 - Regional competent organizations (intergovernmental)

ARCTIC OCEAN

Coastal states are underlined

SOUTH CHINA SEA





APEC: Asia-Pacific Economic Community

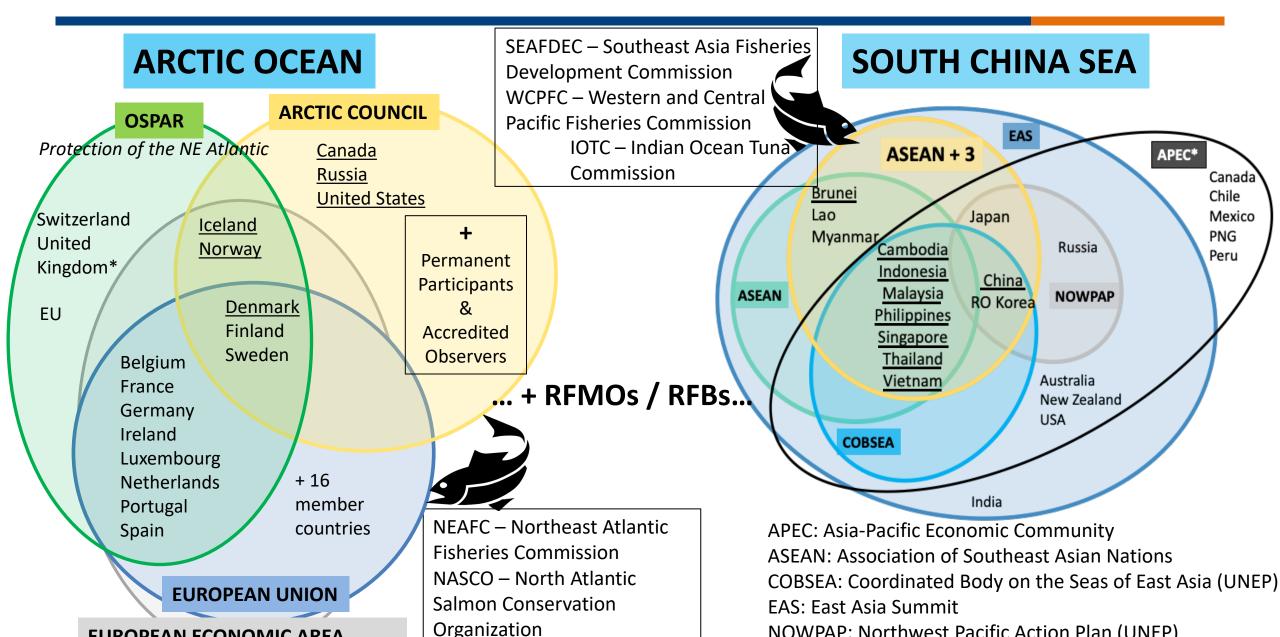
ASEAN: Association of Southeast Asian Nations

COBSEA: Coordinated Body on the Seas of East Asia (UNEP)

EAS: East Asia Summit

NOWPAP: Northwest Pacific Action Plan (UNEP)

3 – Regional competent organizations (intergovernmental)



EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AREA

NOWPAP: Northwest Pacific Action Plan (UNEP)

4 – Arctic Council vs ASEAN



Arctic Countries
Permanent Participants
(indigenous peoples and organizations)
Observers (countries, IOs, NGOs)

MINISTERIAL MEETING (MFA)

SENIOR ARCTIC OFFICIAL (SAO) MEETING

SAO Marine Mechanism **ACAP** - Arctic Council Action Plan

AMAP - Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme

CAFF - Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna

EPPR - Emergency, Prevention, Preparedness and Response

PAME - Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment

SDWG - Sustainable Development Working Group

Ecosystem Approach

Marine Protected Areas

Arctic Marine
Pollution – eg plastic

Resource Exploration & Development

Arctic Marine Shipping



5 – Important differences

- Low coastal population of the Arctic Ocean compared to <u>high</u> in the SCS
- Overall mandate of ASEAN and political momentum / greater frequency of meetings in the ASEAN (ASEAN Leaders twice per year) vs specialized mandate of Arctic Council and Ministerial Meeting once every two years (AC – ASEAN)
- Limited number of binding agreements (AC ASEAN)
- Development of <u>regional</u> scientific knowledge (AC ASEAN) not including capacity building
- Publication of regional and project reports (AC ASEAN) except SEAFDEC's
- Involvement of the civil society, NGOs and technical experts from the region at working level (AC – ASEAN)
- Level of economic development / financial resources (AC ASEAN)
- WG devoted specifically to the protection of the <u>marine</u> environment (AC ASEAN)

6 - Prospects for the ASEAN and Southeast Asia

- Build on ASEAN's political and policy-making momentum
- Greater involvement of academic, industry and civil society without interfering with political processes, but to inform it
- Issue-specific research and reports on the marine environment jointly prepared by <u>regional</u> expert networks
- Development of <u>regional</u> databases and <u>regional</u> knowledge management systems
- Establishment of regional task forces on specific marine environmental issues such as climate change, marine litters, invasive species, threatened species and their habitat, impact of human activities, etc.

