

Protecting the Marine Environment from Land-Based Sources of Pollution

Towards Effective
International Cooperation

Daud Hassan

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Published by

Ashgate Publishing Limited

Gower House

Croft Road

Aldershot

Hampshire GU11 3HR

England

Ashgate Publishing Company

Suite 420

101 Cherry Street

Burlington, VT 05401-4405

USA

Ashgate website: http://www.ashgate.com

British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data

Hassan, Daud.

Protecting the marine environment from land-based sources

of pollution: towards effective international cooperation

- 1. Marine pollution Prevention International cooperation
- 2. Marine pollution

I Title

363.7'394

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Hassan, Daud.

Protecting the marine environment from land-based sources of pollution: towards effective international cooperation / by Daud Hassan.

p. cm.

Includes bibliographical references.

ISBN 0-7546-4601-7

1. Marine pollution--Law and legislation. 2. Marine pollution--International cooperation. I. Title.

K3591.H37 2005 344.04'6343--dc22

2005022764

ISBN 0754646017

Printed and bound by Athenaeum Press Ltd, Gateshead, Tyne & Wear.

PROTECTING THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT FROM LAND-BASED SOURCES OF POLLUTION

Preface

In this book I explore the applications and shortcomings of international regimes addressing land-based sources of marine pollution (LBSMP), identifying the sources and effects of LBSMP in addition to problems and associated issues in controlling them. Management principles, policy and laws of LBSMP control are examined at both regional and international levels along with the problems and prospects of present regimes of LBSMP control.

The investigation commences with a descriptive account of international management principles and policies of LBSMP control and proceeds by examining relevant provisions of international and regional legal regimes. It also examines the major strengths and weaknesses of these regimes and difficulties involved in their implementation. These are investigated in order to gain an understanding of, and to fill in the gaps in present regimes of LBSMP control, and to formulate and suggest an effective international legal framework.

Global findings estimate that 80 per cent of marine pollution originates from land-based sources and is trans-boundary in nature. A number of legal and policy initiatives have been undertaken incorporating international management principles to establish international regimes to protect the marine environment from LBSMP. However, they are still inefficient and questions remain as to how effective present regimes are. It is concluded here that the existing global arrangements of LBSMP control are unsatisfactory. United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (LOSC), the only global treaty addressing LBSMP, inadequately covers this issue. Several globally agreed rules, standards and recommended practices have been adopted together with detailed strategies. Although they have provided guidance on actions needed, and emphasis on the importance of cooperation at international and regional levels to control LBSMP, they are of a non-binding nature. Nevertheless, it is found that LBSMP control is better addressed at regional levels. Provisions in regional treaties are more onerous and precautionary than those of the LOSC. However, over all, satisfactory outcomes are yet to be seen at regional levels. Finally, progress has been achieved only in regions where developed countries or jointly developed and developing countries, are the participants in a LBSMP control regime. LBSMP control is grossly neglected where control regimes comprise only developing countries. These findings suggest that more effective arrangements remain to be designed, particularly to reinforce LBSMP control opportunities for developing countries cooperating through regional regimes.

Based on the conclusions of the study, one possible solution to the deficiencies of the existing legal regimes of LBSMP control is proposed. That is, a comprehensive global treaty, with a new model of effective cooperation through the interlocking of regional and global arrangements, is proposed.

This book is based on my research which was approved by the University of Wollongong, Australia in 2003. I would like to express my deep appreciation to my supervisor, Associate Professor Gregory Rose at the Faculty of Law, University of Wollongong, for his kind and excellent supervision, providing me with suport and feedback. I am also indebted to Professor Martin Tsamenyi at the Centre for Maritime Policy in the University of Wollongong for his role in supervising my work and supporting me in the Faculty.

I would also like to express my appreciation to the academic and administrative staff of the Faculty of Law, University of Wollongong, particularly Professor Helen Gamble (Former Dean of the Faculty), Professor David Farrier and Dr Rick Mohr for their support.

I express my thanks to the staff of Wollongong University Library, particularly those in the inter-library loan section, and Ms Elizabeth White, Law Librarian, for their continuing support. I would like to express my thanks to the staff of the Law Library of the University of New South Wales and the Fisher and Law Libraries of the University of Sydney. Special thanks are due to UNEP's Coordination Office in The Hague and UNEP's regional office, Bangkok, for providing me with relevant materials on land-based sources of marine pollution.

Thanks are also due to my colleagues at the School of Law, University of New England and at the Faculty of Law, University of Technology, Sydney.

An article based on Chapter 6 was published in the *Queensland University of Technology Law and Justice Journal* (2004). Two articles based on Chapter 5 were published i) in *Georgetown International Environmental Law Review* (2004) and ii) in *Australian International Law Journal* (2003). Also, an article based on Chapter 7 was published in Asia Pacific Journal of Environmental Law (2002). I am grateful to the editors and administrators of the above mentioned journals for their permission to reprint the articles for use in my book.

Finally, I would like to express my thanks to my family and friends for their encouragement and support while I undertook this project. I express my appreciation to my wife Rita and our daughter Trisha for their sacrifice, tolerance, support and understanding. Although I have been assisted by people and institutions, I am alone responsible for the opinions expressed and any mistakes that may remain.

I dedicate this book to my wife Rita and our daughter Trisha.

Daud Hassan Sydney, Australia

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List of Abbreviations

ACOPS Advisory Committee on the Pollution of the Sea

ADB Asian Development Bank

ASEAN Association of the South East Asian Countries

BAT Best Available Technology

BCAS Bangladesh Centre for Advance Studies

BEP Best Environmental Practices
CDS Compulsory Dispute Settlement
CETP Common Effluent Treatment Plant
CIL Customary International Law

CSD Commission on Sustainable Development

DOE Department of Environment
EEC European Economic Community
EEZ Exclusive Economic Zone

EIA Environmental Impact Assessment
EPA Environment Protection Authority
FAO Food and Agricultural Organisation
GCRMN Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network

GDP Gross Domestic Product GEF Global Environment Facility

GESAMP United Nations Joint Group of Experts of

Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution

GNP Gross National Product

GFCM

GPA Global Program of Action for the Protection of the Marine

General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean

Environment from Land-based Sources

GPPPS Global Public Private Partnerships

HELCOM Helsinki Commission

IAEO International Atomic Energy Organisation

ICJ International Court of Justice

ICLARM International Centre for Living Aquatic Resources Management

ICZM Integrated Coastal Zone Management
IEL International Environmental Law
ILC International Law Commission
ILM International Legal Materials

ILTOS International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea

IMM Interim Ministerial Meeting

IMO International Maritime Organisation

INDSEC Commission Working Group on Industrial Sectors

INSC International North Sea Conferences

IOC Inter-Governmental Oceanographic Commission

IOI (India) International Ocean Institute Operational Centre (India)

IOI International Ocean Institute

IOMAC Indian Ocean Marine Affairs Cooperation IUCN International Union for the Conservation

of Nature and Natural Resources

IWGMP Inter-Governmental Working Group on Marine Pollution

LBA Land Bases Activities
LBS Land-based Sources

LBSMP Land-based Sources of Marine Pollution

MPBu Marine Pollution Bulletin MAP Mediterranean Action Plan

MEDPOL Program for the Assessment and Control of

Pollution in the Mediterranean Region

MEDU Regional Coordinating Unit Mediterranean Action Plan

MOEF Ministry of Environment and Forest

MPC Marine Policy Centre

NEMAP National Environment Management Action Plan

NEP National Environment Policy NGO Non-Governmental Organisations

NOAA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administrations

OCA Ocean and Coastal Areas Program

OECD Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

OSPARCOM Paris Commission

PAC Program Activity Centre

PAH Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons PAHO Pan American Health Organisation

PCIJ Permanent Court of International Justice

PLC Pollution Load Complication POP Persistent Organic Pollutants

RAC Australia's Resource Assessment Commission

ROPME Regional Organisation for the Protection of the Marine

Environment

RSP Regional Seas Program

SAARC South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation SACEP South Asian Cooperative Environment Program

SADTI Asia Development Triangle Initiative

SAP Strategic Action Plan

SEMP Sustainable Environmental Management Program

SMT Selected Multilateral Treaties

UNCED United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

UNDP United Nations Development Program UNEP United Nations Environment Program

UNESCO United Nations Scientific and Cultural Organisation

UNO United Nations Organisation
UNTS United Nations Treaty Series

WCED World Commission on Environment and Development

WCR Wider Caribbean Region

WMO World Metallurgical Organisation

WRC Water Research Centre WWF World Fund for Nature

YBILC Yearbook of International Law Commission

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Chapter 1

Introduction

PROTECTION OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT FROM POLLUTION

As far as we are aware, the earth is probably the only place in the universe that can support human life. Humanity is totally dependent on the earth's environment and its natural support system. Yet, day by day, the various effects of human activities are making the planet progressively less fit to live in. Following World War II, massive industrialisation has caused the depletion of natural resources and the pollution of the earth's air and oceans. Subsequently, arguments for protecting the earth's environment have been put forward, and calls for devising relevant laws and policies to achieve these goals have been made.

The marine environment, with its vital diversity of marine and estuarine animals and plants is an integral part of the natural and cultural heritage of the world. The world's oceans produce 70 per cent of its oxygen and 80 per cent of its plant and animal life. As an important source of food and inorganic matter, the oceans of the world present an enormous, and practically untapped, reserve of genetic resources for humankind. They are an important medium for tourism, mineral extraction, transportation and recreation. Inshore and offshore waters, the beaches and cliffs, coral reefs, islands, mangrove forests, ports and harbours are of great significance. The waters of the oceans cover 72 per cent of the earth and comprise 95 per cent of the global water supply. The world's oceans may, with good reason, be called the earth's lungs. The reality is that the earth is more of a water planet than a land planet. All of these factors indicate the importance of the protection and preservation of the marine environment for the sake of the earth's environment.

Unsustainable utilisation and exploitation of ocean resources, along with the impact of pollutants released into the oceans, are causing the marine environment to deteriorate. This must necessarily be reversed by the prevention and control

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³ Hodgson, G., 'A Global Assessment of Human Effects on Coral Reefs', *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, 38/5, 1999: 345-346.

⁴ Ross A. R., *Introduction to Oceanography*, Prentice-Hall International, Inc, 1997, p. 324.

⁵ Merle P.A., Deep Sea Mining and the Law of the Sea, Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 1983, p. 3.

⁶ Ananichev K.V., Environment: International Aspect, Progress Publishers, 1976, p. 124. For details see Chapter 2.

⁷ Ross, A.R., supra note 4 at 324.