

# **Management of Marine Environment**

## **ENVS 590**

**Instructor**

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# Legal and Institutional Arrangements for Marine Protection

- International Arrangements
- Regional Arrangements
- National Legislations
- Effective Management for the Gulf

# Protection of Marine Environment

## Roles

Prevention  
Control

Policy/Laws  
Partnerships  
Funding

Agreements  
Funding  
Capacity  
Building

## Organizations

Pollutants generators

Local Authorities  
(e.g. Env. Agency,  
Coast guards, ..etc)

Gulf Region  
ROPME, MEMAC

UNEP  
IMO  
Others

Facility Level

National Level

Regional Level

International Level

Success: Cooperation at all levels &  
(through Legal and Institutional arrangements)

# Major International Agreements for Marine Protection

- UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS 1982)
- Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil (OILPOL 1954 as amended in 1962 & 1969)
- Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties (Intervention Convention 1969 as amended in 1973)
- Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage (CLC 1969 as amended by Protocol in 1976, 1984, and 1992).
- Establishment of International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage (Fund 1971 as amended in 1976, and 1984)

- Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (**London Convention (LC)** 1972 as amended in 1996)
- Prevention of Pollution from Ships (**MARPOL** 1973 as amended by Protocol in 1978)
- Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation (**OPRC** 1990)
- Liability and Compensation for Damage in Connection With Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea (**HNS** 1996)

**STATUS OF GULF COUNTRIES WITH REGARD TO  
INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS ON MARINE  
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AS ON AUGUST 2002**



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Document

# Other International Agreements Related to Marine Protection

- **Basel Convention (1992)**: control of trans-boundary movement of hazardous wastes.
- **Convention on Biological Diversity (1996)**: conservation of biological diversity.
- **Ramsar Convention**: protection of wetlands
- **Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)**
- **Bonn Convention**: related to migratory species
- **World Heritage Convention**
- **Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC)**

# Major International Organizations for Marine Protection



- **International Maritime Organization (IMO)**

is a specialized agency of the United Nations which is responsible for measures to improve the safety and security of international shipping and to prevent marine pollution from ships.



- **United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)**

UNEP designed Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities called GPA. The GPA aims to prevent degradation of the marine environment from land-based activities through practical guide.



- **International OIL Pollution Compensation Funds (IOPCF)**

ITOPF is non-profit organization, funded by world's shipowners. They provide compensation for oil pollution damage.



# Major International Organizations for Marine Protection



- **International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA)** is a voluntary non-profit organization whose membership includes petroleum companies and their associations. They provide technical support and guidance on environmental and social issues related to the petroleum industry



- **The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)** It is USA organization that conducts research and gather data on oceans, coastal resources, and atmosphere. Its role is to improve our understanding and stewardship of the marine environment.

# Major Regional Agreements for Marine Protection

- Kuwait Regional Convention for Co-operation on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Pollution (containing 30 articles) and its Protocol concerning Regional Co-operation in Combating Pollution by Oil and other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency (1978)
- Protocol concerning Marine Pollution resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf (1989)
- Protocol for the Protection of the Marine Environment Against Pollution from Land-Based Sources (1990)
- Protocol on the control of marine trans-boundary movements and disposal of hazardous wastes and other wastes (1998)
- Protocol on Biological Diversity and the establishment of Protected Areas
- Marine fishery protection in GCC (1998)

# Major Regional Organizations for Marine Protection



- Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment (**ROPME**) operated in Kuwait. It is an intergovernmental body assigned for protection of the coastal and marine environment in the Gulf sea region.
- Marine Emergency Mutual Aid Center (**MEMAC**) is an operation unit of ROPME and based in Bahrain. It's key objective is to implement 1978 Kuwait Protocol concerning Regional Cooperation on combating marine pollutions.



- Regional Organization for the Conservation of the Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden (**PERSGA**) operated in Jeddah (KSA). It is an intergovernmental body dedicated to the conservation of the coastal and marine environments in the Red sea region.
- The Gulf Cooperation Council Secretariat (**GCC**) operated in Riyadh (KSA). The Secretariat has a mandated section called “Directorate of Man and Environment”. Its role is to organize regional assessments, training programs, facilitate information exchange at GCC and other regional and national institutions.

# Major Regional Organizations for Marine Protection

- Regional Clean Sea Organization (**RECSO**) operated from Dubai (UAE). It is an oil industry co-operative organization intended to protect the Gulf's marine resources from oil pollution.
- The League of Arab States, has a mandate section called “Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for Environment “ (**CAMRE**), which is responsible for making general decisions concerning protection of the environment in the region.
- The Joint Committee on Environment and Development in the Arab Region (**JCEDAR**) was established to promote cooperation and coordination among regional and national organization.
- United Nations Environment Programme Regional Office for West Asia (**UNEP/ROWA**) based in Bahrain plays a coordination role in the Gulf with respect to environmental protection and conservation.

# National Arrangements

- Marine Stakeholders
- Laws related to marine protection  
(as of 2002)

# Involved parties (stakeholders) for marine protection at National level

- National government agencies (e.g. environment, marine, planning, ..etc)
- Local government agencies
- Port authorities
- Coastal authorities
- Industries and utility plants
- Shipping companies
- Service providers (e.g. emergency services, environmental consultants, research centers and universities, ..etc)
- Environmental organizations
- Local communities
- Fisheries
- Investors/Business Developers (related to costal and marine projects)
- Media

# Kingdom of Bahrain

## **LIST OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO MARINE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND POLLUTION PREVENTION.**

- Law Decree No. 21 of 1996 on environment.
- Legislative Decree No. 16 of 1993 with respect to amending certain provisions of Law No. (3) of 1975 with respect to public health
- Legislative Decree No. (8) of 1993 with respect to the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone of the State of Bahrain.
- The Ministerial order No. (1) of 1995 concerning the banning of landfilling and construction in Tubli Bay.
- The Prime Minister edict No. (16) of 1996 and the Ministerial order No. (6) of 1996 concerning the protection of Hawar Island and territorial waters.
- The Ministerial order No. (1) of 1995 concerning the EIA for new projects.

# State of Kuwait

## **LIST OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO MARINE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND POLLUTION PREVENTION.**

- Law No. (12) of 1964 regarding Protection of Navigable Waters from Oil Pollution.
- Law No. (19) of 1973 regarding Conservation of Oil Sources.
- Decree Law No. (62) of 1980 regarding Protection of the Environment.
- Ministerial Decision No. 389 of 1980 on Establishment of the Environmental Protection Administration.
- Municipal Regulation regarding Cleanliness; Occupation of Public Roads, Public Squares and Pavements; Sewages; Industrial Wastes and Public Places, 1977.



# Sultanate of Oman

## **LIST OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO MARINE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND POLLUTION PREVENTION.**

- Sultani Decree No.(34) of 1974 on the Law regarding Marine Pollution Control.
- The law of the Conservation of Environment and Prevention of Pollution No. 10/82.
- Ministerial decision No. 7/84 concerning the discharge of liquid matters in marine environment.
- Ministerial decision No. 20/90 concerning the rules determining the set back lines.
- Ministerial decision No. 120/93 regarding the prevention of digging or sand mining from the beaches, coasts or wadis.

# United Arab Emirates

## **LIST OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO MARINE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND POLLUTION PREVENTION.**

- Abu Dhabi 1978 Law No. (8) concerned with the Preservation of Petroleum Resources.
- Federal Law No. (7) of 1993 regarding the Establishment of the Federal Environmental Authority.
- Dubai Local Order No. (61) of 1991 (Regulation (2) on marine pollution).
- Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 13 of 1975 to establish a Higher Environmental Committee and define its responsibilities (amendment attached).
- Decision No. 2 of the Cabinet of Ministers for 1981 to establish the Higher Environmental Committee and define its functions, 1981.
- Federal Law No. 24 of 1999 for the Protection and Development of the Environment

# Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

## LIST OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO MARINE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND POLLUTION PREVENTION.

- Seaports, Harbors and Light Houses Rule of 1975 Chapter (2) including :
  - Provisions of OILPOL
  - Kuwait protocol requirements
  - Claims for compensations procedures
- The general environmental law and implementation guideline of 2001 Article 18.

# Effective Management for the Gulf Marine Environment

- Integrated Regional Strategy for marine resources conservation
- Continue regional collaboration efforts for marine protection
- Strengthen national policies related to marine protection
- Strengthen implementation and reinforcement of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process.
- Lessons learned from EIA of past developments
- Continue capacity building efforts.