



Sustainable Marine Space Managements: Malaysia Perspective

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APRIL 20-25, 2015 – ISTANBUL, TURKEY



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INTRODUCTION

Marine administration


Governing surrounding of the marine space

Governing surrounding marine space


include sustaining the natural environment, maintaining conservation and managing the resources

Malaysia governing

such activities involves various departments at government stage as well as the stakeholder. Managing a marine space with approximately, 515,000 kilometres square area which covered by maritime realm and 4,576 km in length by coastline is a tedious task



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Countries Maritime Adjacent Borders of Malaysia

Also

As part of the South East Asian Region and a founding member of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) the relationships with these nations should be importance as they are one of the stakeholders in Malaysia marine spaces.

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areas for development, areas for recreation

areas for dumping of waste

areas for scientific research and areas for mineral and hydrocarbon extraction

Stakeholder

Legal

Technical

means of transportation and communication


Sources of food from animals, plants and fishes

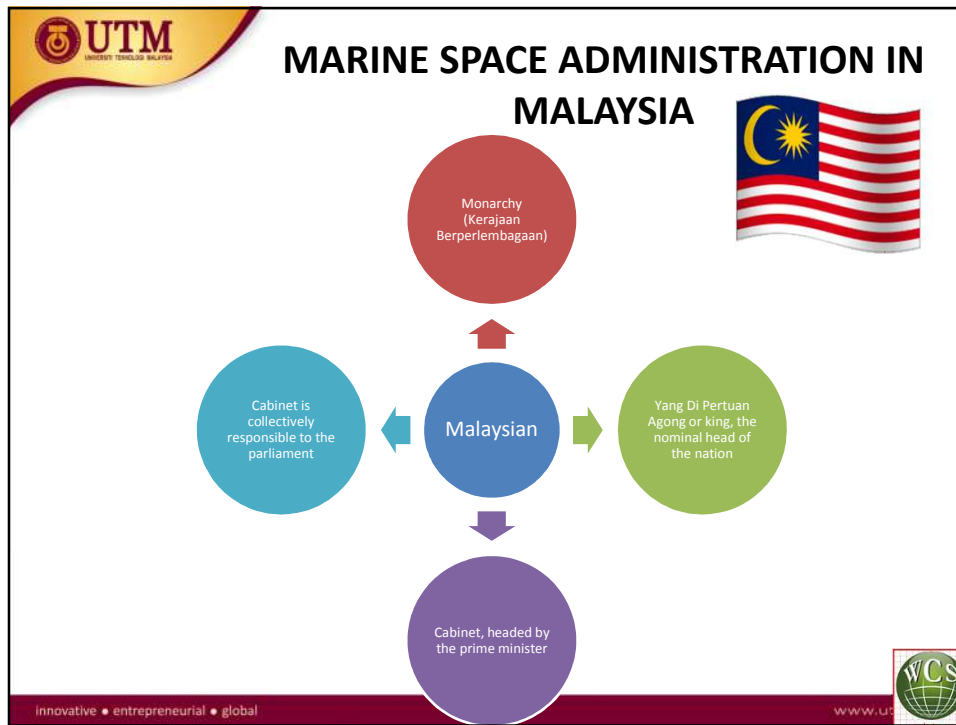
Coastal And Marine Resources

Marine Space Governance Issues

Competing Demand for Malaysia Coastal and Marine Resources with Marine space Governance Issues

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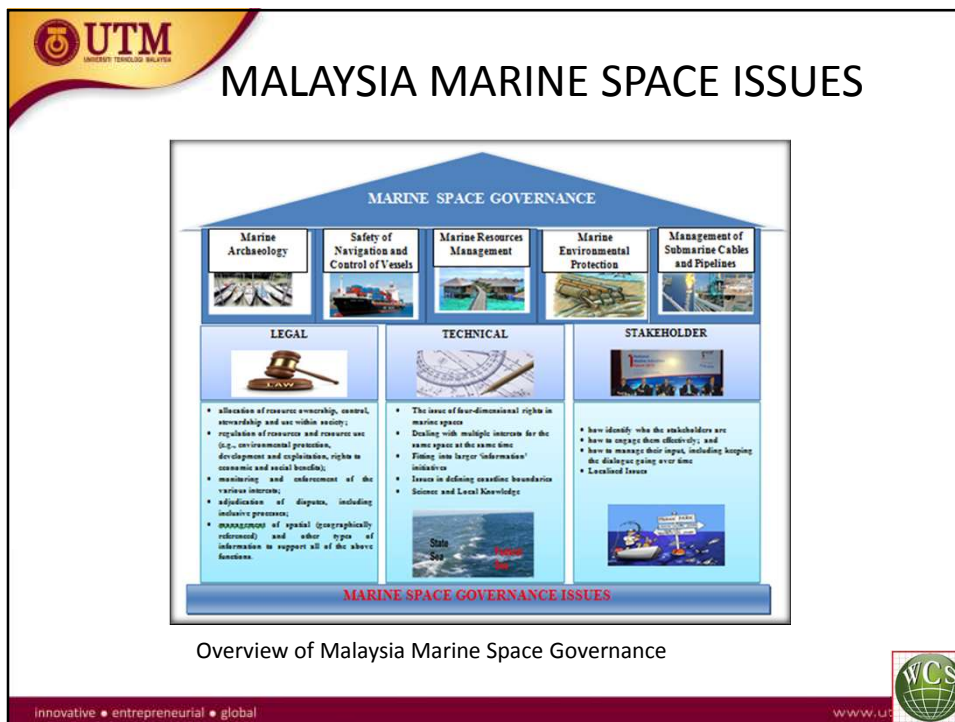
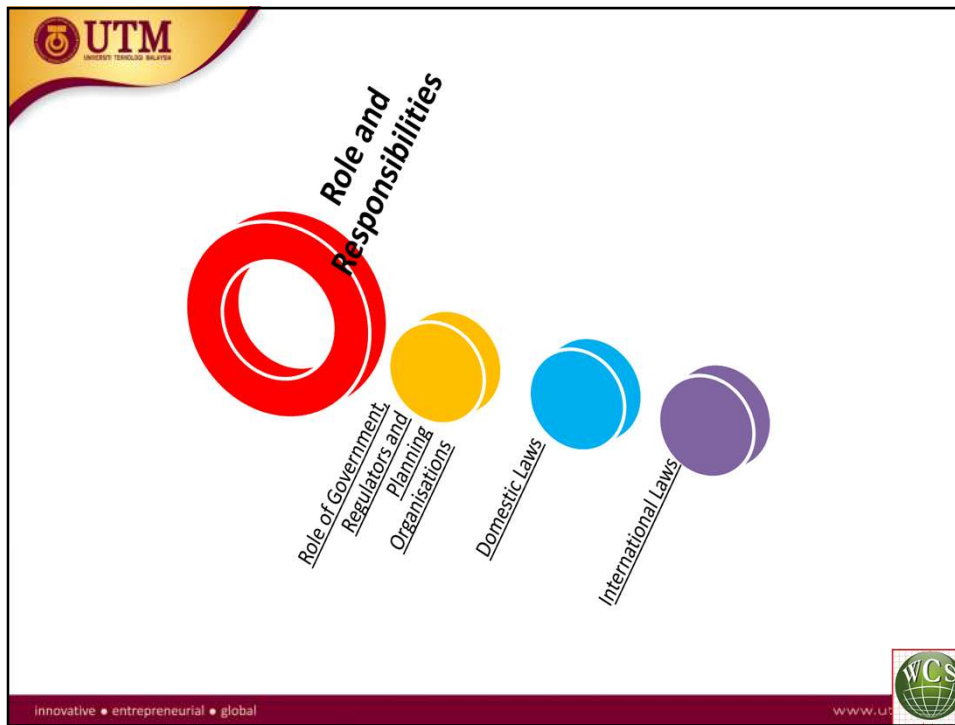


Malaysia marine space is being managed by national, state and local organizations with various departments and agencies.

Malaysia Marine Space institutional structure that includes 15 categories of marine space activities, 14 ministries and more than 30 department/units are responsible for the management of the marine space activities.

Table

The slide contains two text boxes with green backgrounds. The first box states that Malaysia's marine space is managed by national, state, and local organizations. The second box details the institutional structure, mentioning 15 categories of activities, 14 ministries, and over 30 departments. Below the text is a green oval labeled "Table". The slide features the UTM logo in the top left, the WCS logo in the bottom right, and the text "innovative • entrepreneurial • global" and "www.us" at the bottom.



 **The Major Issues in Administering the Rights, Restrictions and Responsibilities in the Marine Space Environment** (Adapted from (Fauzi, 2006))

Coastal Zone



- When marine boundaries are not demarcated, there is no physical evidence of the boundary, resulting in disagreement, confusion and conflicting versions of marine boundaries.
- Line of low tide is difficult to determine.
- Natural feature like the coastline change over time, so thus the marine boundaries

Territorial Sea



- The determination of base points and baselines in accordance to UNCLOS 1982.
- Enforcement agencies operating in the two maritime zones – the 12 nautical mile of territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone. Some enforcement agencies have found it difficult to operate in grey areas i.e. in areas where the territorial waters and EEZ meet at which the demarcation of the boundaries is distinguishable.
- The publication of a chart at a scale adequate for ascertaining the baselines for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea or listing geographical coordinates of these points.

Exclusive Economic Zone




- The determination of the outer limits of the continental shelf based on Article 76, UNCLOS 1982, in which coastal states are allowed to claim outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles, up to a maximum of 350 nautical miles or 2500 metre isobaths plus 100 nautical miles but must submit relevant scientific data to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf.
- Redelimitation of internal waters, territorial sea, EEZ and continental shelf.
- Updating the Peta Baru Malaysia 1979

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CONCLUSION

- Role, responsibilities and data management, in the broad sense of the process by which stakeholder work together to accomplish a common mission is hence essential when stakeholder need to work together closely.
- Stakeholder must commonly agree on how they will manage the marine space administration functions of marine space tenure, marine space value, marine space-use and marine space development, and, equally important, on how they will make this information available to the wider society in order to encourage creativity, efficiency and productive development among citizens and businesses in a sustainable manner.
- Therefore, role, responsibilities and data management is functions an approach that must be embedded in the marine space governance.

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