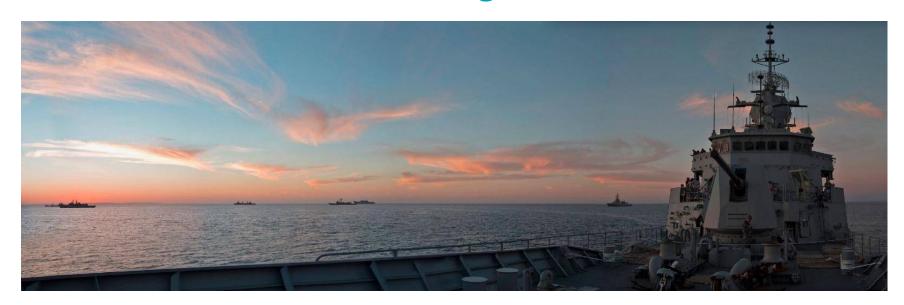
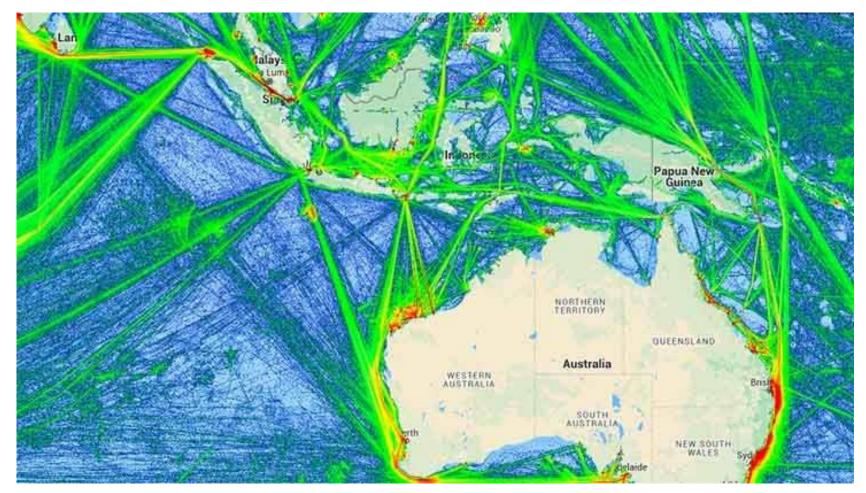
### **Presentation to Galle Dialogue – October 2017**





# **Girt By Sea**





# **Supermarket Nation**









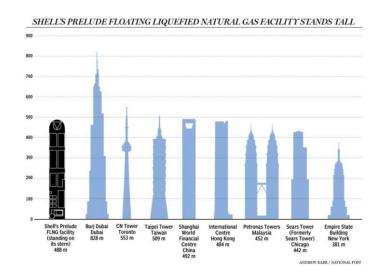
### **Australia is a Trading Nation**

#### Australia and the Sea – Just in Time Production

- Three of top five trading partners are in NE Asia
- 60 per cent of exports pass through the SCS, 40% of our imports
- 70/80/90 rule for Australia its 70/80/96
- Fuel stocks
  - Australia now imports 91 per cent of fuel as refined petrol
  - Australia relies on a single mega-refinery in Singapore for half its ULP supply
    - Australia has approximately 34 days of fuel reserve at normal usage.

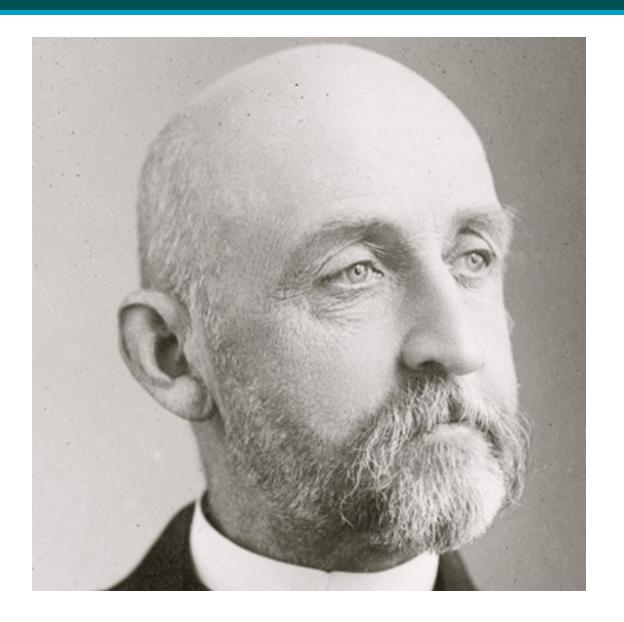
### Offshore reserves

- Oil and Gas off the NW Cape
- Total gross value of production (GVP) of Commonwealth fisheries in 2012–13 was \$319.7 million—about 13 per cent of Australia's total fisheries and aquaculture GVP (\$2.4 billion).





# **Alfred Thayer Mahan**



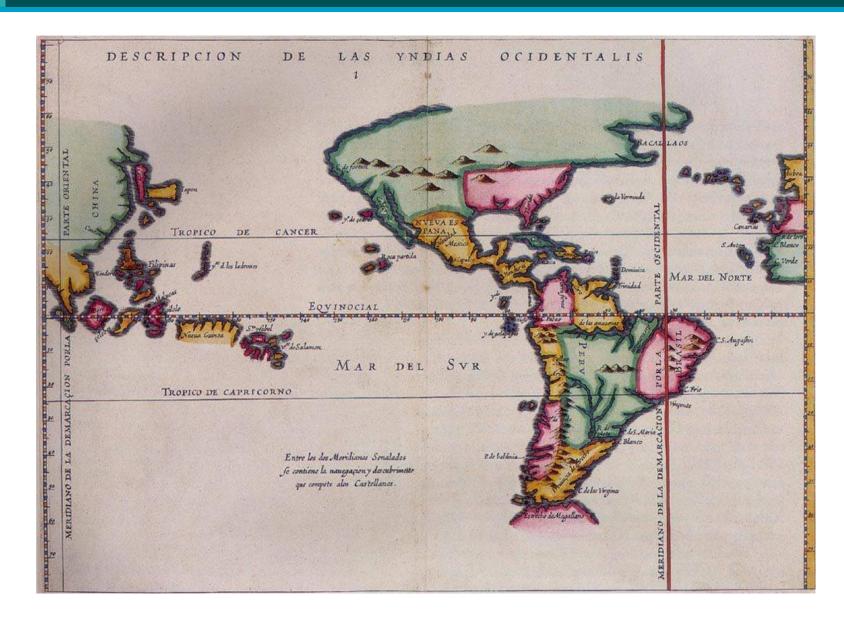


# Interdependance



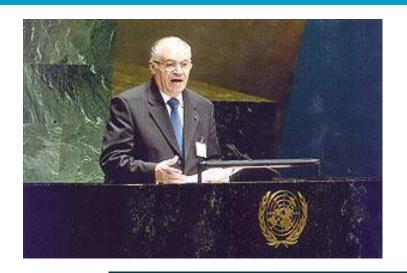


### **Treaty of Tordesillas**





### **UNCLOS Formation**



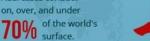


The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) was passed in 1982.

It now has

successful international Addresses conduct FIRST successful international collaborative approach to maritime security and building a framework on ocean law.

on, over, and under





The doctrine of Freedom of the Seas persists during the twentieth century; however, naval arms control also contributed to maritime governance.



Maritime law evolves from a focus on the regulation or prevention of naval warfare to a structure for secure, safe and environmentally sustainable uses of the oceans.



#### The International Maritime Organization (IMO)

is the key institution of the United Nations created in 1948 for the development of international maritime law.



ADOPTS REGIMES AND TREATIES regarding international shipping





applied to almost 100% OF GLOBAL TONNAGE



### **Timor Sea Negotiations**



#### **FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

#### Australia yields on East Timor 'oil treaty'



Foreign Minister Julie Bishop. Picture: Kym Smith

The Australian 12:00AM January 10, 2017

5 **(f**)



Save



VICTORIA LAURIE Reporter Perth



AMANDA HODGE South East Asia correspo... Jakarta @hodgeamanda

Australia has agreed to negotiate permanent maritime boundaries with East Timor to settle a dispute over bitterly contested oil reserves in the Timor Sea, accepting the tiny nation's right to tear up a 2006 treaty at the centre of spying allegations that have rocked relations with our closest neighbour.

The climb-down by Australia, which until late last year had argued that the Certain Maritime Arrangements on the Timor Sea treaty — which includes a 50-year moratorium on negotiating permanent maritime boundaries with Timor — stands, will likely lead to Dili dropping its damaging espionage case against Canberra.

It could also imperil Australia's 1972 maritime boundary with Indonesia, a major factor behind Australia's previously trenchant opposition to the dissolution of CMATS.

A surprise joint statement issued by Foreign Minister Julie Bishop and East Timor's Foreign Minister Hernani Coelho yesterday announced the dissolution of the treaty.

"The government of Timor Leste has decided to deliver to the government of Australia a written notification of its wish to terminate the 2006 treaty on Certain Maritime Arrangements in the Timor Sea," the statement read, adding that Australia would not contest the move.

### **Threats to Good Order At Sea**





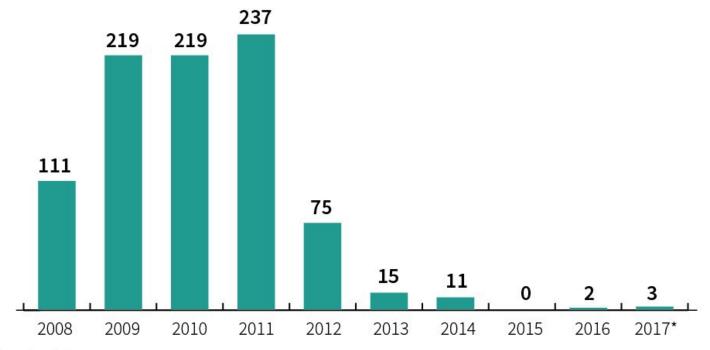


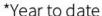


### Somali Piracy Attacks - All Areas

### **Attacks by Somali pirates**

NUMBER OF ACTUAL AND ATTEMPTED ATTACKS





Note: Includes Gulf of Aden, Indian Ocean, Red Sea, Arabian Sea, Gulf of Oman, Somalia and Oman. Source: ICC International Maritime Bureau.





## **Examples of Regional Interoperability**









