

## Faculti Summary

<https://faculti.net/the-law-of-the-seas-fluid-anthropocentrism/>

The chapter discusses the complex relationship between humanity and the law of the sea, emphasizing a protective framework for ocean governance that has become dominated by human interests. The author critiques the Law of the Sea Convention, arguing that it facilitates human exploitation rather than ocean conservation. Historically, the development of maritime law emerged from European powers, particularly Portugal and Spain, which influenced current international legal frameworks.

The author points out that human activity, such as fishing and deep seabed mining, exemplifies the dominance of human interests over ecological considerations. They advocate for a shift toward recognizing the ecological integrity of the ocean, suggesting a more ethical and post-human relationship with the sea that acknowledges its personhood and the need for its protection.

The work intersects international law, environmental concerns, and indigenous perspectives, revealing how historical concepts like the "doctrine of discovery" influence contemporary legal practices and treatises. The author also addresses the challenges posed by deep-sea mining and seeks to highlight the ecological impacts on less developed nations. Overall, the text calls for a re-evaluation of ocean governance to prioritize ecological health over human-centered uses.