

*If looking for a book Oceans, Coasts and Law: Holdings of 18 Libraries, With Union List Plus Selected Additional Books, Papers, Foreign&U.S. Articles, 2 Vols. by Helena P. Von Pfeil in pdf form, in that.*

In an attempt to reduce the possibility of groups of nation-states dominating the negotiations, the conference used a consensus process rather than majority vote. With more than nations participating, the conference lasted until The resulting convention came into force on 16 November , one year after the 60th state, Guyana, ratified the treaty. The convention introduced a number of provisions. The most significant issues covered were setting limits, navigation, archipelagic status and transit regimes, exclusive economic zones EEZs , continental shelf jurisdiction, deep seabed mining, the exploitation regime, protection of the marine environment, scientific research, and settlement of disputes. The convention set the limit of various areas, measured from a carefully defined baseline. Normally, a sea baseline follows the low-water line, but when the coastline is deeply indented, has fringing islands or is highly unstable, straight baselines may be used. The areas are as follows: Internal waters Covers all water and waterways on the landward side of the baseline. The coastal state is free to set laws, regulate use, and use any resource. Foreign vessels have no right of passage within internal waters. A vessel in the high seas assumes jurisdiction under the internal laws of its flag State. Pursuit of a ship by the Coastal State may only take place in the internal waters and is required to end when reaching the contiguous zone. Territorial waters Out to 12 nautical miles 22 kilometres; 14 miles from the baseline, the coastal state is free to set laws, regulate use, and use any resource. Vessels were given the right of innocent passage through any territorial waters, with strategic straits allowing the passage of military craft as transit passage , in that naval vessels are allowed to maintain postures that would be illegal in territorial waters. Fishing, polluting, weapons practice, and spying are not "innocent", and submarines and other underwater vehicles are required to navigate on the surface and to show their flag. Nations can also temporarily suspend innocent passage in specific areas of their territorial seas, if doing so is essential for the protection of their security. Archipelagic waters The convention set the definition of Archipelagic States in Part IV, which also defines how the state can draw its territorial borders. A baseline is drawn between the outermost points of the outermost islands, subject to these points being sufficiently close to one another. All waters inside this baseline are designated Archipelagic Waters. The state has sovereignty over these waters like internal waters , but subject to existing rights including traditional fishing rights of immediately adjacent states. Exclusive economic zones EEZs These extend nautical miles kilometres; miles from the baseline. Within this area, the coastal nation has sole exploitation rights over all natural resources. In casual use, the term may include the territorial sea and even the continental shelf. The EEZs were introduced to halt the increasingly heated clashes over fishing rights, although oil was also becoming important. The success of an offshore oil platform in the Gulf of Mexico in was soon repeated elsewhere in the world, and by it was technically feasible to operate in waters 4, metres deep. Foreign nations have the freedom of navigation and overflight, subject to the regulation of the coastal states. Foreign states may also lay submarine pipes and cables. However, it may never exceed nautical miles kilometres; miles from the baseline; or it may never exceed nautical miles kilometres; miles beyond the 2, meter isobath the line connecting the depth of 2, meters. Coastal states have the right to harvest mineral and non-living material in the subsoil of its continental shelf, to the exclusion of others. Coastal states also have exclusive control over living resources "attached" to the continental shelf, but not to creatures living in the water column beyond the exclusive economic zone. Aside from its provisions defining ocean boundaries, the convention establishes general obligations for safeguarding the marine environment and protecting freedom of scientific research on the high seas, and also creates an innovative legal regime for controlling mineral resource exploitation in deep seabed areas beyond national jurisdiction, through an International Seabed Authority and the Common heritage of mankind principle. It establishes an International Seabed Authority ISA to authorize seabed exploration and mining and collect and distribute the seabed mining royalty. The United States objected to the provisions of Part XI of the Convention on several grounds, arguing that the treaty was unfavorable to American economic and security interests. From

to , the United States accepted all but Part XI as customary international law, while attempting to establish an alternative regime for exploitation of the minerals of the deep seabed. An agreement was made with other seabed mining nations and licenses were granted to four international consortia. Concurrently, the Preparatory Commission was established to prepare for the eventual coming into force of the Convention-recognized claims by applicants, sponsored by signatories of the Convention. Overlaps between the two groups were resolved, but a decline in the demand for minerals from the seabed made the seabed regime significantly less relevant. In addition, the decline of Socialism and the fall of Communism in the late s had removed much of the support for some of the more contentious Part XI provisions. In , consultations were begun between signatories and non-signatories including the United States over the possibility of modifying the Convention to allow the industrialized countries to join the Convention. The resulting Agreement on Implementation was adopted as a binding international Convention. It mandated that key articles, including those on limitation of seabed production and mandatory technology transfer, would not be applied, that the United States, if it became a member, would be guaranteed a seat on the Council of the International Seabed Authority, and finally, that voting would be done in groups, with each group able to block decisions on substantive matters. The Agreement also established a Finance Committee that would originate the financial decisions of the Authority, to which the largest donors would automatically be members and in which decisions would be made by consensus.

**Chapter 2 : United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea - Wikipedia**

*Coastal areas are some of the first areas to require climate change adaptation, a result of sea-level rise, exacerbated coastal storms, changing coastal chemistry and biodiversity, and increasing human populations and infrastructure.*

Abate Effectively brings together the two worlds of climate change and ocean and coastal management Raises important questions about whether and how ocean and coastal law will respond to the regulatory challenges that climate change presents Includes relevant details from authors with advanced degrees in marine science to help elucidate the nature and scope of the legal and policy challenges Thoroughly examines the impact of climate change in the Arctic and Antarctic regions Provides recommendations for how the law can respond to address climate change impacts on ocean and coastal resources Offers helpful comparative law perspectives on legal solutions and considers how international law needs to respond more effectively Climate Change Impacts on Ocean and Coastal Law U. Abate Description Ocean and coastal law has grown rapidly in the past three decades as a specialty area within natural resources law and environmental law. The protection of oceans has received increased attention in the past decade because of sea-level rise, ocean acidification, the global overfishing crisis, widespread depletion of marine biodiversity such as marine mammals and coral reefs, and marine pollution. Paralleling the growth of ocean and coastal law, climate change regulation has emerged as a focus of international environmental diplomacy, and has gained increased attention in the wake of disturbing and abrupt climate change related impacts throughout the world that have profound implications for ocean and coastal regulation and marine resources. It raises important questions about whether and how ocean and coastal law will respond to the regulatory challenges that climate change presents to resources in the oceans and coasts of the U. This comprehensive work assembles the insights of global experts from academia and major NGOs e. Quinney College of Law Preface Chapter 1: Sarah Krejci Part I: Richard McLaughlin Chapter 6: Confronting the Marine Invasive Species Threat: Climate Change and the International Law of the Sea: Mapping the Legal Issues Dr. Kamrul Hossain Chapter Meinhard Doelle Chapter Erika Techera Part II: Kathryn Mengerink Chapter Rising to the Challenge: Sea Level Rise and a Sinking Coast: Abate Author Information Randall S. He also teaches Constitutional Law and Animal Law. Professor Abate has published widely on environmental law topics. He also contributed a chapter on ocean iron fertilization in Climate Change Geoengineering: The Search for Legal Remedies He holds a B. Contributing Authors Sara Aminzadeh is the Executive Director of California Coastkeeper Alliance CCKA , a non-profit organization that coordinates, supports, and enhances the work of local California Waterkeeper organizations to ensure that Californians enjoy access to clean water and a healthy coast. Bettina Boschen is a Ph. Elizabeth Burleson is the Director of Burleson Institute. Robin Kundis Craig is the William H. Jaclyn Lopez is a staff attorney with the Center for Biological Diversity. The Center is a national environmental non-profit whose mission is to protect and conserve endangered species through science, media, and litigation. McGuire is a professor of environmental policy at the University of Massachusetts, Dartmouth where he directs the graduate programs in environmental policy for the Department of Public Policy. Margaret Peloso is an attorney in the Washington, D. Thomas University School of Law where he teaches administrative law, environmental law, legal ethics and negotiation, and directs a summer water law program in the Netherlands. Miyoko Sakashita is the oceans director at the Center for Biological Diversity, a nonprofit conservation organization that uses science and law to protect imperiled wildlife and native habitat. Abate Reviews and Awards "The collection draws a useful distinction between climate change and oceans and climate change and coasts.

**Chapter 3 : Ocean & Coastal Law Journal - University of Maine School of Law**

*Oceans and Coasts Oceans cover most of the planet, but marine biodiversity is among the least understood branches of science. There exist governance gaps over key marine ecosystems, particularly in areas beyond national jurisdiction.*

**Chapter 4 : Oceans and the Law of the Sea | United Nations**

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*The IUCN WCEL Oceans, Coasts, and Coral Reefs Specialist Group (OSG) is the principal source of legal expert advice to strengthen IUCN's delivery of solutions to address governance of the world's marine areas.*

### Chapter 5 : Ocean & Coastal Law | University of Oregon School of Law

*The Ocean and Coastal Law Journal (OCLJ) is dedicated to facilitating discourse on legal issues related to domestic and international use of the sea and calendrierdelascience.com of the few journals of its kind in the country, OCLJ is published annually by second and third year students at the University of Maine School of Law.*

### Chapter 6 : Law - Ocean and Coastal Law and Policy

*Providing an excellent and current resource for understanding the complexities of ocean and coastal law and policy, Ocean and Coastal Law and Policy is trusted resource that brings together the expertise of the country's leading scholars and practitioners in these fields.*

### Chapter 7 : Oceans Act | West Coast Environmental Law

*Oceans and the Law of the Sea; Oceans and the Law of the Sea hazard mitigation and better managing ocean and coastal is the key United Nations institution for the development of.*

### Chapter 8 : Oceans and Coasts | US EPA

*University of Oregon School of Law offers many courses in ocean and coastal law as well as a J.D. concentration, which will prepare you to enter the highly competitive ocean and coastal law legal practice as an attorney with governmental agencies, law firms, and businesses whose livelihood is dependent on the sea.*

### Chapter 9 : Ocean and Coastal Law Journal

*OCEAN AND COASTAL LAW JOURNAL. Located in the coastal city of Portland, Maine, the Ocean and Coastal Law Journal is dedicated to facilitating discourse on legal issues related to domestic and international use of the sea and seashores.*