
Global Certificate Course in Marine Conservation Enforcement

Marine Policy and International Law

Abandonment refers to the act of leaving a vessel or any other property at sea without any intention of recovering it, which can have significant implications under marine law. Related terms include derelict, salvage, and wreck. In the context of marine conservation, abandonment can lead to environmental hazards, such as oil spills or damage to marine ecosystems. For example, abandoned fishing gear can continue to catch and kill marine life, contributing to the decline of vulnerable species.

Accessory refers to a person who assists or facilitates the commission of a crime, such as marine pollution or illegal fishing. Related terms include accomplice, aid, and abet. In the context of marine enforcement, accessories can be held liable for their role in facilitating environmental crimes. For instance, a company that provides services to a vessel involved in illegal fishing activities can be considered an accessory and face penalties.

Admiralty refers to the jurisdiction or authority of a court or governmental agency over maritime matters, including marine conservation and enforcement. Related terms include maritime law, naval law, and sea law. In the context of global governance, admiralty plays a crucial role in regulating international maritime activities and enforcing marine policies. For example, admiralty courts can hear cases related to marine pollution, shipwrecks, or disputes over maritime boundaries.

Aid refers to assistance or support provided to a vessel or person in distress, such as search and rescue operations or humanitarian aid. Related terms include assistance, relief, and succor. In the context of marine conservation, aid can be critical in responding to environmental emergencies, such as oil spills or marine wildlife strandings. For instance, aid can be provided to a vessel that has suffered an engine failure, preventing further environmental damage.

Aquaculture refers to the practice of cultivating aquatic plants or animals, such as fish farming or shellfish farming. Related terms include aqua farming, fish culture, and mariculture. In the context of marine conservation, aquaculture can have significant environmental impacts, such as water pollution, habitat destruction, or the introduction of invasive species. For example, aquaculture operations can lead to the release of excess nutrients, contributing to the growth of harmful algal blooms.

Arbitration refers to the process of resolving disputes through the use of a neutral third party, such as a marine arbitrator or international tribunal. Related terms include mediation, negotiation, and conciliation. In the context of marine enforcement, arbitration can be used to resolve disputes between states, organizations, or individuals over maritime issues, such as boundary disputes or environmental damage. For instance, arbitration can be used to resolve a dispute between two countries over the management of a shared fish stock.

Ballast refers to the weight or material used to stabilize a vessel, such as ballast water or ballast tanks. Related terms include stabilizer, trim, and list. In the context of marine conservation, ballast can have significant environmental impacts, such as the introduction of invasive species or the spread of marine diseases. For example, ballast water can carry non-native species, which can outcompete native species for resources and habitat.

Baselines refer to the lines or boundaries used to measure the distance from the coast or shoreline, such as coastal baselines or territorial baselines. Related terms include coastline, shoreline, and territorial sea. In the context of marine policy, baselines play a crucial role in defining the limits of national jurisdiction and the extent of marine protected areas. For instance, baselines can be used to determine the boundaries of a country's exclusive economic zone (EEZ).

Biodiversity refers to the variety of different species, ecosystems, and genes within a given area, such as marine biodiversity or coastal biodiversity. Related terms include biological diversity, ecosystem diversity, and species diversity. In the context of marine conservation, biodiversity is a critical component of ecosystem health and resilience. For example, maintaining biodiversity can help to ensure the long-term sustainability of fisheries and ecosystem services.

Boundary refers to the line or limit that separates two or more areas, such as maritime boundaries or international boundaries. Related terms include border, frontier, and limit. In the context of marine policy, boundaries play a crucial role in defining the limits of national jurisdiction and the extent of marine protected areas. For instance, boundaries can be used to determine the limits of a country's territorial sea or EEZ.

Bycatch refers to the catching of non-target species, such as bycatch fish or bycatch species. Related terms include discard, incidental catch, and non-target catch. In the context of marine conservation, bycatch can have significant environmental impacts, such as the decline of vulnerable species or the damage to marine ecosystems. For example, bycatch can include the catching of endangered species, such as sea turtles or marine mammals.

Catch refers to the quantity of fish or other marine animals caught, such as catch limits or catch quotas. Related terms include harvest, landings, and yield. In the context of marine conservation, catch can have significant environmental impacts, such as the decline of fish stocks or the damage to marine ecosystems. For instance, catch limits can be set to ensure the long-term sustainability of fisheries and the conservation of marine biodiversity.

Certification refers to the process of verifying or confirming the compliance of a vessel or operation with certain standards or regulations, such as marine certification or eco-labeling. Related terms include accreditation, labeling, and verification. In the context of marine enforcement, certification can be used to promote responsible fishing practices and sustainable seafood. For example, certification schemes can be used to verify the sustainability of seafood products and provide consumers with information about the

environmental impact of their purchasing decisions.

Climate change refers to the long-term warming of the planet, such as global warming or ocean acidification. Related terms include sea-level rise, ocean warming, and extreme weather events. In the context of marine conservation, climate change can have significant environmental impacts, such as the decline of coral reefs or the disruption of marine ecosystems. For instance, climate change can lead to changes in ocean circulation patterns, which can affect the distribution and abundance of marine species.

Coastal zone refers to the area where the land meets the sea, such as coastal ecosystems or coastal management. Related terms include shoreline, littoral zone, and marine coastal zone. In the context of marine policy, the coastal zone plays a crucial role in regulating human activities and protecting marine ecosystems. For example, coastal zone management can involve the regulation of coastal development, such as the construction of seawalls or the development of coastal infrastructure.

Conservation refers to the act of preserving or protecting the environment, such as marine conservation or wildlife conservation. Related terms include preservation, protection, and management. In the context of marine enforcement, conservation is a critical component of ensuring the long-term sustainability of marine ecosystems and the marine biodiversity. For instance, conservation efforts can involve the establishment of marine protected areas or the implementation of sustainable fishing practices.

Contiguous zone refers to the area adjacent to the territorial sea, such as contiguous zone rights or contiguous zone jurisdiction. Related terms include exclusive economic zone, territorial sea, and high seas. In the context of marine policy, the contiguous zone plays a crucial role in regulating human activities and protecting marine ecosystems. For example, the contiguous zone can be used to regulate the exploitation of natural resources, such as fisheries or oil and gas reserves.

Convention refers to an international agreement or treaty, such as marine convention or environmental convention. Related terms include agreement, treaty, and protocol. In the context of marine enforcement, conventions play a crucial role in regulating international maritime activities and promoting cooperation and coordination among states. For instance, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) provides a framework for the regulation of maritime activities and the protection of marine ecosystems.

Customs refers to the government agency responsible for regulating and enforcing laws related to international trade and commerce, such as customs regulations or customs enforcement. Related terms include border control, immigration, and trade regulation. In the context of marine enforcement, customs plays a crucial role in regulating the import and export of goods, including seafood products, and enforcing laws related to marine conservation. For example, customs agencies can inspect vessels and cargo to prevent the smuggling of wildlife or the illegal trade of seafood.

Derelict refers to a vessel or property that has been abandoned or left unattended, such as derelict vessel or derelict gear. Related terms include abandoned, wrecked, and discarded. In the context of marine

conservation, derelict vessels or gear can have significant environmental impacts, such as the damage to marine ecosystems or the harm to marine life. For instance, derelict fishing gear can continue to catch and kill marine life, contributing to the decline of vulnerable species.

Dispute resolution refers to the process of resolving conflicts or disagreements, such as dispute resolution mechanisms or dispute settlement procedures. Related terms include arbitration, mediation, and negotiation. In the context of marine enforcement, dispute resolution plays a crucial role in resolving conflicts between states, organizations, or individuals over maritime issues, such as boundary disputes or environmental damage. For example, dispute resolution mechanisms can be used to resolve a dispute between two countries over the management of a shared fish stock.

Ecosystem refers to the complex network of relationships between living organisms and their environment, such as marine ecosystem or coastal ecosystem. Related terms include ecosystem services, biodiversity, and ecosystem health. In the context of marine conservation, ecosystems play a critical role in maintaining the health and resilience of marine biodiversity and the marine ecosystem. For instance, ecosystems can provide essential services, such as fisheries and coastal protection, which are critical to human well-being and economic development.

Exclusive economic zone (EEZ) refers to the area beyond the territorial sea where a state has sovereign rights over the living and non-living resources, such as EEZ rights or EEZ jurisdiction. Related terms include territorial sea, high seas, and contiguous zone. In the context of marine policy, the EEZ plays a crucial role in regulating human activities and protecting marine ecosystems. For example, the EEZ can be used to regulate the exploitation of natural resources, such as fisheries or oil and gas reserves.

Flag state refers to the state under whose flag a vessel is registered, such as flag state jurisdiction or flag state responsibility. Related terms include port state, coastal state, and vessel registration. In the context of marine enforcement, the flag state plays a crucial role in regulating the activities of its vessels and ensuring compliance with international laws and regulations. For instance, the flag state can be responsible for ensuring that its vessels comply with marine conservation and safety regulations.

Fisheries refers to the industry or activity of catching or harvesting fish and other marine animals, such as commercial fisheries or recreational fisheries. Related terms include fishing, aquaculture, and seafood. In the context of marine conservation, fisheries play a critical role in maintaining the health and resilience of marine ecosystems and the marine biodiversity. For example, fisheries can provide essential services, such as food security and economic benefits, which are critical to human well-being and economic development.

Fishing gear refers to the equipment or devices used to catch or harvest fish and other marine animals, such as fishing nets or fishing lines. Related terms include fishing equipment, fishing tackle, and fishing technology. In the context of marine conservation, fishing gear can have significant environmental impacts, such as the damage to marine ecosystems or the harm to marine life. For instance, fishing gear can be designed to minimize bycatch and habitat damage, reducing the environmental impacts of fisheries.

Flagging refers to the process of registering a vessel under the flag of a state, such as flagging requirements or flagging regulations. Related terms include vessel registration, flag state, and port state. In the context of marine enforcement, flagging plays a crucial role in regulating the activities of vessels and ensuring compliance with international laws and regulations. For example, flagging requirements can include the implementation of safety measures and environmental regulations, such as the use of ballast water management systems.

Habitat refers to the natural environment or ecosystem where a species or community lives, such as marine habitat or coastal habitat. Related terms include ecosystem, biodiversity, and conservation. In the context of marine conservation, habitats play a critical role in maintaining the health and resilience of marine ecosystems and the marine biodiversity. For instance, habitats can provide essential services, such as shelter and food, which are critical to the survival of marine species.

High seas refer to the area of the ocean that is not under the jurisdiction of any state, such as high seas freedom or high seas governance. Related terms include international waters, open sea, and territorial sea. In the context of marine policy, the high seas play a crucial role in regulating international maritime activities and protecting marine ecosystems. For example, the high seas can be used to regulate the exploitation of natural resources, such as fisheries or oil and gas reserves.

Illegal fishing refers to the act of fishing in contravention of laws or regulations, such as illegal fishing activities or illegal fishing gear. Related terms include unreported fishing, unregulated fishing, and pirate fishing. In the context of marine enforcement, illegal fishing can have significant environmental impacts, such as the decline of fish stocks or the damage to marine ecosystems. For instance, illegal fishing can lead to the overfishing of vulnerable species, contributing to the decline of marine biodiversity.

Invasive species refers to non-native species that can cause harm to the environment, such as invasive species management or invasive species prevention. Related terms include alien species, non-native species, and introduced species. In the context of marine conservation, invasive species can have significant environmental impacts, such as the damage to marine ecosystems or the harm to marine life. For example, invasive species can outcompete native species for resources and habitat, leading to the decline of marine biodiversity.

Jurisdiction refers to the authority or power of a state or organization to regulate or enforce laws, such as maritime jurisdiction or international jurisdiction. Related terms include sovereignty, authority, and governance. In the context of marine policy, jurisdiction plays a crucial role in regulating human activities and protecting marine ecosystems. For instance, jurisdiction can be used to regulate the exploitation of natural resources, such as fisheries or oil and gas reserves.

Labeling refers to the process of providing information about the origin or characteristics of a product, such as seafood labeling or eco-labeling. Related terms include certification, accreditation, and verification. In the context of marine enforcement, labeling can be used to promote responsible fishing practices and

sustainable seafood. For example, labeling schemes can provide consumers with information about the environmental impact of their purchasing decisions, such as the sustainability of seafood products.

Marine debris refers to human-made objects that are discarded or abandoned in the marine environment, such as marine debris pollution or marine debris management. Related terms include marine litter, marine pollution, and marine waste. In the context of marine conservation, marine debris can have significant environmental impacts, such as the damage to marine ecosystems or the harm to marine life. For instance, marine debris can entangle or trap marine animals, leading to injury or death.

Marine protected area (MPA) refers to a designated area that is protected from human activities, such as marine protected area management or marine protected area conservation. Related terms include marine reserve, marine sanctuary, and marine park. In the context of marine conservation, MPAs play a critical role in maintaining the health and resilience of marine ecosystems and the marine biodiversity. For example, MPAs can provide essential services, such as habitat protection and biodiversity conservation, which are critical to the survival of marine species.

Marine pollution refers to the introduction of harmful substances or objects into the marine environment, such as marine pollution prevention or marine pollution management. Related terms include marine debris, marine litter, and marine waste. In the context of marine conservation, marine pollution can have significant environmental impacts, such as the damage to marine ecosystems or the harm to marine life. For instance, marine pollution can lead to the decline of marine biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services.

Navigation refers to the act of plotting or directing the course of a vessel, such as navigation rules or navigation regulations. Related terms include shipping, sailing, and piloting. In the context of marine enforcement, navigation plays a crucial role in regulating the activities of vessels and ensuring compliance with international laws and regulations. For example, navigation rules can include the implementation of safety measures and environmental regulations, such as the use of traffic separation schemes or routing measures.

Ocean acidification refers to the decrease in the pH level of the ocean, such as ocean acidification impacts or ocean acidification mitigation. Related terms include climate change, global warming, and sea-level rise. In the context of marine conservation, ocean acidification can have significant environmental impacts, such as the decline of coral reefs or the disruption of marine ecosystems. For instance, ocean acidification can lead to the decline of marine biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services.

Overfishing refers to the act of catching fish or other marine animals at a rate that is unsustainable, such as overfishing prevention or overfishing management. Related terms include overexploitation, overharvesting, and unsustainable fishing. In the context of marine conservation, overfishing can have significant environmental impacts, such as the decline of fish stocks or the damage to marine ecosystems. For example, overfishing can lead to the decline of marine biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services.

Port state refers to the state where a vessel is currently located or visiting, such as port state jurisdiction or

port state responsibility. Related terms include flag state, coastal state, and vessel registration. In the context of marine enforcement, the port state plays a crucial role in regulating the activities of vessels and ensuring compliance with international laws and regulations. For instance, the port state can be responsible for ensuring that vessels comply with marine conservation and safety regulations.

Prosecution refers to the act of bringing a case against an individual or organization for violating laws or regulations, such as prosecution of marine crimes or prosecution of environmental crimes. Related terms include enforcement, compliance, and punishment. In the context of marine enforcement, prosecution plays a crucial role in deterring and punishing marine crimes and promoting compliance with international laws. For example, prosecution can be used to hold individuals or organizations accountable for marine pollution or overfishing.

Recommended practices refer to guidelines or standards that are recommended but not mandatory, such as recommended practices for marine conservation or recommended practices for sustainable fishing. Related terms include guidelines, standards, and codes of practice. In the context of marine conservation, recommended practices can play a critical role in promoting responsible fishing practices and sustainable seafood. For instance, recommended practices can provide guidance on the use of bycatch reduction devices or catch documentation schemes.

Salvage refers to the act of saving or rescuing a vessel or property from danger, such as salvage operations or salvage services. Related terms include rescue, recovery, and towing. In the context of marine enforcement, salvage plays a crucial role in responding to marine emergencies and minimizing environmental damage. For example, salvage operations can be used to prevent the spillage of oil or the release of hazardous materials into the marine environment.

Sea-level rise refers to the increase in the level of the sea, such as sea-level rise impacts or sea-level rise mitigation. Related terms include climate change, global warming, and ocean acidification. In the context of marine conservation, sea-level rise can have significant environmental impacts, such as the decline of coastal ecosystems or the disruption of marine ecosystems. For instance, sea-level rise can lead to the decline of marine biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services.

Ship recycling refers to the process of dismantling or breaking up a vessel, such as ship recycling regulations or ship recycling guidelines. Related terms include ship scrapping, ship demolition, and ship disposal. In the context of marine conservation, ship recycling can have significant environmental impacts, such as the release of hazardous materials or the pollution of the marine environment. For example, ship recycling can involve the removal of asbestos or heavy metals from vessels, which can pose health risks to workers and the environment.

Ship-source pollution refers to pollution that originates from vessels, such as ship-source pollution prevention or ship-source pollution management. Related terms include marine pollution, oil pollution, and chemical pollution. In the context of marine conservation, ship-source pollution can have significant

environmental impacts, such as the damage to marine ecosystems or the harm to marine life. For instance, ship-source pollution can lead to the decline of marine biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services.

Sustainable development refers to the process of meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs, such as sustainable development goals or sustainable development principles. Related terms include sustainable fishing, sustainable seafood, and sustainable tourism. In the context of marine conservation, sustainable development plays a critical role in promoting responsible fishing practices and sustainable seafood. For example, sustainable development can involve the implementation of catch limits and closed areas to protect vulnerable species and habitats.

Territorial sea refers to the area of the sea that is under the sovereignty of a state, such as territorial sea rights or territorial sea jurisdiction. Related terms include exclusive economic zone, high seas, and contiguous zone. In the context of marine policy, the territorial sea plays a crucial role in regulating human activities and protecting marine ecosystems. For instance, the territorial sea can be used to regulate the exploitation of natural resources, such as fisheries or oil and gas reserves.

Treaty refers to a formal agreement or contract between states or organizations, such as marine treaty or environmental treaty. Related terms include convention, agreement, and protocol. In the context of marine enforcement, treaties play a crucial role in regulating international maritime activities and promoting cooperation and coordination among states. For example, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) provides a framework for the regulation of maritime activities and the protection of marine ecosystems.

Unreported fishing refers to fishing activities that are not reported or documented, such as unreported fishing activities or unreported fishing catches. Related terms include illegal fishing, unregulated fishing, and pirate fishing. In the context of marine enforcement, unreported fishing can have significant environmental impacts, such as the decline of fish stocks or the damage to marine ecosystems. For instance, unreported fishing can lead to the overfishing of vulnerable species, contributing to the decline of marine biodiversity.

Vessel traffic management refers to the process of regulating and managing the movement of vessels, such as vessel traffic management systems or vessel traffic management regulations. Related terms include navigation, shipping, and maritime traffic. In the context of marine enforcement, vessel traffic management plays a crucial role in preventing marine accidents and minimizing environmental damage. For example, vessel traffic management systems can be used to monitor and regulate the movement of vessels in busy shipping lanes or -sensitive ecosystems.

Wreck refers to the remains of a vessel that has been damaged or destroyed, such as wreck removal or wreck salvage. Related terms include derelict, abandoned, and discarded. In the context of marine conservation, wrecks can have significant environmental impacts, such as the damage to marine ecosystems or the harm to marine life. For instance, wrecks can provide habitat for non-native species, leading to the

decline of marine biodiversity.