

APPENDIX: IOR LITTORAL STATES  
AND SIGNIFICANT EXTERNAL STATES—ACCESSION  
AND RATIFICATION OF KEY MARITIME TREATIES

<i>Grouping</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>UNCLOS 1982<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>SOLAS 1974<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Search and Rescue 1979<sup>c</sup></i>	<i>London Convention 1972<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>London Protocol 1996<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>SUA 1988<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>SUA Protocol 1988<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>OPRC 1990<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>UN Fish Stocks Agreement 1993–95<sup>a</sup></i>
IORA members	Australia	1994	1983	1983	1985	2000	1993	1993	1992	1999
	Bangladesh	2001	1981	2011			2005	2005	2004	2012
	Comoros	1994	2000				2008	2008	2000	
	India	1995	1976	2001			1999	1999	1997	2003
	Indonesia	1986	1981	2012						2009
	Iran	<sup>c</sup>	1994	1995	1997			2009	1998	1998
	Kenya	1989	1999	1992	1976	2008		2002	1999	2004
	Madagascar	2001	1996				2006	2006	2002	
	Malaysia	1996	1983						1997	
	Mauritius	1994	1988	1999			2004	2004	1999	
	Mozambique	1997	1996	1996			2003	2003	2005	2008
	Oman	1989	1985	1993	1984		1990	1990	2008	2008
	Seychelles	1991	1988	2010	1984		1989	1989	2002	1998
	Singapore	1994	1981	1997			2004		1999	
	South Africa	1997	1980	1987	1978	1998	2005	2005	2008	2003
	Sri Lanka	1994	1983				2000			1996
	Tanzania	1985		2006	2008				2006	
	Thailand	2011	1984						2000	
	UAE	<sup>c</sup>	1983	1993	1974			2005	2005	
	Yemen	1987	1979				2011	2000	2013	
IORA dialogue partners	China	1996	1978	1985	1985	2006	1991	1991	1998	
	Egypt	1983	1981		1992	2004	1993	1993	1992	
	France	1996	1987	1990	1977	2004	1991	1991	1992	2003
	Japan	1996	1980	1985	1980	2007	1998	1998	1995	2006
	UK	1997	1977	1980	1975	1998	1991	1991	1997	2001/2003
	USA		1978	1980	1974		1994	1994	1992	1996

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<i>Grouping</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>UNCLOS 1982<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>SOLAS 1974<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Search and Rescue 1979<sup>c</sup></i>	<i>London Convention 1972<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>London Protocol 1996<sup>d</sup></i>	<i>SUA 1988<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>SUA Protocol 1988<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>OPRC 1990<sup>e</sup></i>	<i>UN Fish Stocks Agreement 1993–95<sup>e</sup></i>
Other IOR littoral states	Bahrain	1985	1985				2005	2005		
	Myanmar	1996	1987				2003	2003		
	Djibouti	1991	1984				2004	2004	1998	
	Eritrea		1996							
	Iraq	1985	1990							
	Israel		1979							
	Jordan	1995	1985	2006	1974		2009	2009	1999	
	Kuwait	1986	1979				2004	2004		
	Maldives	2000	1981				2005	2003		
	Pakistan	1997	1985	1985	1995		2000	2000	1993	1998
	Qatar	2002	1980	2009			2003	2003	2007	
	Saudi Arabia	1996	1985	2006			2006	2006	2009	
	Somalia	1989								
	Sudan	1985	1990				2000	2000		
	Timor-Leste	2013								

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<i>Grouping</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>UNCLOS 1982<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>SOLAS 1974<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Search and Rescue 1979<sup>c</sup></i>	<i>London Convention 1972<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>London Protocol 1996<sup>d</sup></i>	<i>SUA 1988<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>SUA Protocol 1988<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>OPRC 1990<sup>e</sup></i>	<i>UN Fish Stocks Agreement 1993–95<sup>e</sup></i>
Other states	Republic of Korea	1996	1980	1995	1993	2009	2003	2003	1999	2008
	Russia	1997	1980	1988	1975		2001	2001	2009	1997
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea									
SOLAS	International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea									
SUA	Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation									
OPRC	International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation									
IORA	Indian Ocean Rim Association									

<sup>a</sup>United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea. Chronological lists of ratifications, accessions and successions to the Convention and related Agreements, 20 September 2013.

<sup>b</sup>International Maritime Organization (IMO). Status of multilateral Conventions and instruments in respect of which the IMO or its Secretary-General performs depositary or other functions, 30 September 2013.

<sup>c</sup>Iran and the UAE (United Arab Emirates) signed UNCLOS in December 1982 but have not yet ratified.

## GLOSSARY

- Actors** Individuals or organizations that play a direct role in the conduct of world politics
- Aggregated risks** Risks that combine and grow incrementally. Involve combined risk management challenges often at national and organizational levels. Evaluations of aggregated and accumulated risks at larger organizational levels that involve complex interactions require access to good data and the application of experienced judgement employing a largely qualitative approach
- Architecture** Formal structures and arrangements in international relations
- Blue economy** An imprecisely defined term that generally refers to the use of the sea and its resources for sustainable economic development. The United Nations Environment Programme describes the blue economy as an innovative approach to conserving the oceans, while reaping their benefits in a more equitable and sustainable way
- Choke point** A strategically important narrow maritime route providing passage through or to another region or area of sea
- Coastal zone** The band of dry land and adjacent ocean space (water and submerged land) in which terrestrial processes and land uses directly affect oceanic processes and uses, and vice versa
- Collective security** Security arrangements where a group of countries pledge joint action to deal with threats to their economic or territorial sovereignty. The term was enshrined in the Covenant of the League of

Nations (Article 16) and the Charter of the United Nations (Articles 1 and 43), and underpins the bases for United Nations Security Council-sanctioned actions and some regional security arrangements

**Cooperative security** Processes for proactively dealing with the prevention of multidimensional threats from arising through harmonizing and synchronizing efforts and better understanding problems. It is a gradualist approach to developing multilateral security structures and dialogues based upon traditional bilateral approaches. It is based on the ideal that providing security should include as many relevant actors as possible, while acknowledging the primacy of state interests and building upon regional stability provided by existing bilateral alliances

**Cumulative risks** Risks that combine and magnify due to accumulative factors, which often appear to be discrete and diverse but in fact impact on each other. Involve combined risk management challenges, often at national and organizational levels. Evaluations of aggregated and accumulated risks at larger organizational levels that involve complex interactions require access to good data and the application of experienced judgement employing a largely qualitative approach

**Failed state** A nation-state where political control has disintegrated to a point where basic conditions and responsibilities of a sovereign government no longer function

**Freedom of navigation** Free use of the seas for the passage or transit of shipping

**Geopolitical** The effects of geography (human and physical) on international politics and international relations

**Geostrategic** Relating to strategy required in dealing with geopolitical issues, where strategy is intertwined with geography

**Globalization** A process of interaction and integration among people, governments and industries of different nations. It includes economic, environmental, security, knowledge and information, and communication

**Global maritime system** Functioning of the world's interconnected oceans and seas. Includes maritime trade and facilities, marine resources, oceanic areas and oceanic environment, and encompasses economic, environmental, human, energy, industry and security factors

**Indo-Pacific** The wider Indian and Pacific Ocean maritime strategic system that encompasses the trade routes and sea lanes, and maritime facilities and marine zones

**Internally displaced persons (IDPs)** People within the boundaries of a state forcibly displaced by political violence and civil war; religious, racial and ethnic intolerance and discrimination; economic and environmental disadvantage; and/or natural/man-made disasters

**International straits** Maritime straits that are used for international navigation between one part of the high seas or an exclusive economic zone and another part

**Law and order at sea** Actions to deal with criminal matters at sea, including piracy; smuggling of people, drugs and arms; illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing; illegal immigration; and marine pollution and dumping at sea

**Maritime boundary delimitation** Process of defining maritime boundaries between states

**Maritime commons** Areas of the world's oceans and seas that are beyond national jurisdiction. Often referred to as the common heritage of mankind, where use and exploitation of resources shall be carried out for the benefit of all mankind

**Maritime power projection** The application of military force from the sea. It can take the form of amphibious or Special Forces landings or the delivery of naval bombardment, guided or unguided weapons, and military aircraft from seaborne platforms

**Maritime security** An inclusive concept that derives from the systemic nature of the maritime domain presenting multiple and interrelated requirements for security cooperation between state and non-state actors; it addresses traditional and non-traditional security challenges. Maritime security involves coordinating collective and cooperative risk mitigation and vulnerability reduction efforts in order to protect and promote national, regional and global vital interests, objectives and core values, including those relating to state sovereignty, freedom of navigation, economic development, environment and ocean resources, human and social development, and political stability

**Middle power** In international relations, a middle power is a sovereign state that is not a superpower or a great power but still has significant influence and international recognition

**Nation-state** A sovereign political entity that includes territory, population, organization and recognition, and whose population identifies with that entity

**Non-traditional security** Challenges to survival and well-being of peoples and states that arise primarily from non-military sources and include

such matters as transnational crime, piracy and sea robbery, terrorism, natural and man-made disasters, information and cybercrime; and climate change, resource exploitation and marine pollution

**Regionalism** The expression of a common sense of identity and purpose, combined with the creation and implementation of functionally focused state-led institutions that express a particular identity and shape collective action within an international geographical region

**Regional security architecture** Formal structures and arrangements within a geographical region designed to address security challenges

**Risk** The effects of uncertainty on the achievement of objectives

**Risk criteria** A framework for expressing comparative assessments of the impacts of specific risks. It involves consideration of the likelihood of a risk arising and the consequences to an organization in order to determine the overall level of the risk

**Sea assertion** Asserting control or dominance of an area of sea for a period of time

**Sea control** The ability to control an area of sea for a period of time in order to permit freedom of action and use for one's own purposes

**Sea denial** Denying an adversary the use of an area of sea for a period of time

**Sea lines of communication (SLOCs)** The shortest navigable routes followed by shipping from their points of departure to their destinations. Also refers to the major commercial shipping passages of the world

**Sea power** The means by which a nation extends its military power to sea to achieve national ends. It includes a nation's capacity to use the seas as it wishes and consists of maritime combat capabilities, commercial shipping, personnel, industry and access to bases Track 1, Track 2 and Track 1.5. In international affairs, Track 1 is a generic term used to describe entities, forums or dialogue that predominantly involves government ministers and officials dealing with the official business of governments. Track 2 refers to entities, forums and meetings involving academics and former government officials conducting dialogue in an unofficial capacity, able to offer alternate perspectives and deal with issues that may be too politically sensitive to consider in Track 1 forums. Track 1.5 events and entities involve government ministers and officials along with academics and former officials

**Traditional security** 'Nation-state on nation-state' security issues, conflicts and wars

**Vulnerability** The state of susceptibility to harm from exposure to risks posing unquantifiable uncertainty, combined with insufficient capacities to prevent, prepare, respond or adapt

**Weapons of mass destruction (WMDs)** Weapons with the capacity to inflict indiscriminate death and destruction on massive scales. Their presence in the hands of a hostile entity can be considered a grievous threat. Weapons of mass destruction are nuclear, biological or chemical in nature

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<sup>1</sup> Note: Page numbers followed by “n” refer to notes

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