

**DPPA Inputs for the Next Report of the Secretary-General on Oceans and the Law of the  
Sea - June 2019**

**VIII**

**Maritime safety and security and flag State implementation**

124. *Emphasizes* the importance of promptly reporting incidents to enable accurate information on the scope of the problem of piracy and armed robbery against ships at sea and, in the case of armed robbery against ships at sea, by affected vessels to the coastal State, underlines the importance of effective information-sharing with States potentially affected by incidents. 4.1(a)(2)(i) (Conf. 16 (i) - 8 of 1361 0 Tdl 4c)-2.9(e)

Information Sharing Centre of the Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia, based in Singapore, which aspires to be recognized as a centre of excellence within its purpose and mandate, and notes the Maritime Domain Awareness for Trade – Gulf of Guinea mechanism, the United Kingdom Maritime Trade Operations covering the high-risk area, the Regional Maritime Information Fusion Centre, based in Madagascar, and the Regional Maritime Centre for Operational Coordination in Seychelles;

**Coast of West Africa- Gulf of Guinea**

Maritime crime and piracy off the coast of West Africa continue to pose a threat to peace, security and development in the region. Oil related crimes resulted in the loss of nearly \$2.8 billion in revenues to Nigeria in 2018, according to government figures.

During the last quarter of 2018, 15 incidents of maritime crime and piracy were reported in the Gulf of Guinea. In 2019, the sub-region experienced a rise in piracy, arme

carrier was attacked 340 NM off the coast of Somalia in the Somali Basin. While attacks off the Somali coast remain low, these two attacks indicate that the threat of piracy remains around the Horn of Africa. In both cases, due to internationally recognized best practices implemented by the crew and on-board private security, the attacks were unsuccessful.

In February 2019, the ongoing maritime boundary dispute between the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and Kenya escalated over oil-prospecting rights within the disputed area. Tensions remain between the two countries over their maritime boundary, and the proceedings initiated with the ICJ in 2014 are still pending.

### **XIII**

#### **Regional cooperation**

335. *Notes with appreciation* efforts and initiatives at the regional level, in various regions, to further the implementation of the Convention and to respond, including through capacity-building, to issues related to maritime safety and security, the conservation and sustainable use of living marine resources, the protection and preservation of the marine environment and the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity;

336. *Invites* States and international organizations to enhance their cooperation to better protect the marine environment;

**Coast of West Africa- The Gulf of Guinea 9(t)2.8(i)10.4.75.8(if)-(D.0095 )122.2(m32(r)nc)-11)9.m323(hp.)**

being assaulted by pirates in the Gulf of Guinea on 5 May. Ten pirates were reportedly arrested.

### **Coast of East Africa**

On 8 May 2019, Senegal, on behalf of the African Group, submitted a draft resolution entitled “Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the separation of the Chagos Archipelago from Mauritius in

On 15 June 2018, DPPA signed a Cooperation Framework with the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) in line with the Secretary-General's priority to strengthen cooperation on the peace and security pillar with regional partners. The framework focuses on the priority areas of mediation and preventive diplomacy, maritime security, counter-terrorism and prevention of violent extremism, reduction of underlying causes of conflict, electoral assistance and women, peace and security.

On 29 April 2018, representatives of 25 countries in the region or with commercial