

**TREATY BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRALIA
AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC ON
COOPERATION IN THE MARITIME AREAS ADJACENT TO
THE FRENCH SOUTHERN AND ANTARCTIC TERRITORIES
(TAAF), HEARD ISLAND AND THE McDONALD ISLANDS**

(CANBERRA, 24 NOVEMBER 2003)

[2003] ATNIF 20

Documents tabled on 2 March 2004:

National Interest Analysis

Text of the Proposed Treaty Action

Annexures:

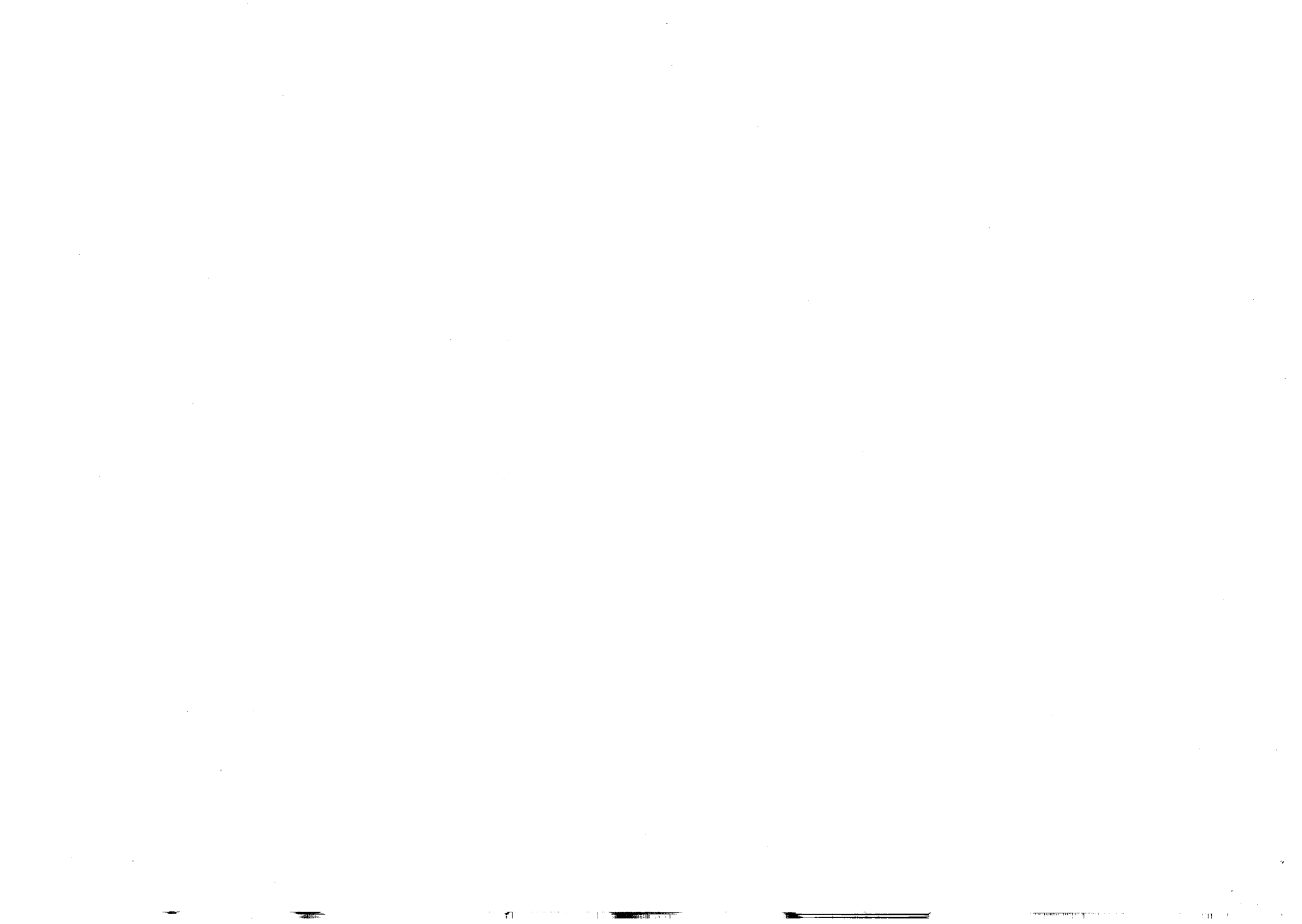
Consultations

Country political brief

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NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS: CATEGORY B TREATY

Treaty between the Government of Australia and the Government of the French Republic on Cooperation in the Maritime Areas Adjacent to the French Southern and Antarctic Territories (TAAF), Heard Island and the McDonald Islands (Canberra, 24 November 2003) [2003] ATNIF 20

Date of Tabling Proposed Treaty Action

1. 12 May 2003.

Nature and Timing of Proposed Treaty Action

2. It is proposed to bring into force, via an exchange of notes, a Treaty between the Government of Australia and the Government of the French Republic on Cooperation in the Maritime Areas Adjacent to the French Southern and Antarctic Territories (TAAF), Heard Island and the McDonald Islands, done at Canberra on 23 November 2003 (the Treaty).
3. This will be undertaken as soon as practicable after JSCOT's consideration.

Overview and National Interest Summary

4. The Treaty is intended to create a framework for cooperation between Australia and France to tackle illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing activity within the Australian and French waters covered by the Treaty.
5. The Treaty provides for unilateral and cooperative surveillance operations by Australia and France within the area covered by the Treaty of vessels that appear to be in breach of either national or international fisheries law. The area covered by the Treaty and referred to in the text of the Treaty as the "Area of Cooperation" is the territorial seas and the exclusive economic zones (EEZs) surrounding the Australian territory of Heard Island and the McDonald Islands, and those of the French territories of Kerguelen Islands, Crozet Islands, Saint-Paul Island and Amsterdam Island.
6. The Treaty requires, subject to its terms, that France and Australia exchange information on the location, movements and licensing of fishing vessels within the area covered by the Treaty. In addition to information exchange on legal fishing vessel operations, the Treaty provides the basis for sharing information and intelligence on illegal fishing vessel activity that could be used to cue surveillance or response vessels. It also allows for logistical support for a country's 'hot pursuit' of a vessel travelling through the other's waters to be requested by the pursuing country. The Treaty also provides for cooperative scientific research on marine living resources, and provides for Australia and France to make further agreements for the undertaking of cooperative surveillance and enforcement missions.
7. It is an appropriate time to take binding treaty action as IUU fishing activity within the Area of Cooperation continues to be a serious threat to the maritime environment and the sustainability of valuable fish stocks that are currently legitimately harvested by Australian fishing operators.

Reasons for Australia to Take the Proposed Treaty Action

8. It is a fact that the world's fisheries are under pressure from overfishing. With the growing demand for fishery products and the global overcapacity in the fishing industry, the increasing incidence of illegal fishing has become a matter of great concern to all countries that wish to fish responsibly and sustainably. Over the past decade illegal fishing in the Southern Ocean has increased and valuable Patagonian toothfish have been targeted by foreign fishing vessels in Australia's EEZ around Heard Island and the MacDonal Islands. Australia and France have neighbouring EEZs in the Southern Ocean and share a common interest to protect the valuable fisheries resources within it. The maritime boundary between the Australian and French EEZs was set in the bilateral Maritime Delimitation Treaty ([1983] ATS No 3).

9. The remoteness of Australia's Southern waters and the harsh weather conditions that are prevalent in that region make the task of monitoring the compliance of fishing vessels in those waters difficult and expensive to perform. Close cooperation between countries which share similar concerns about IUU fishing is one of the most effective ways to address this problem. This Treaty will provide for cooperative surveillance activity that will assist in furnishing Australia with a more complete picture of maritime activities taking place in our Southern waters than we have previously had.

Obligations

10. The principal objectives of this Treaty are to enhance cooperative surveillance of fishing vessels in the Southern Ocean with a view to addressing illegal fishing activities, as well as to encourage cooperative scientific research between the Parties on marine living resources. Australia has previously entered into bilateral agreements, such as with Papua New Guinea, as well as multilateral treaties, such as the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) ([1982] ATS No 9), which have comparable objectives.

11. The Treaty provides for cooperative surveillance activity to be taken by the Parties within the Area of Cooperation covered by the Treaty in the Southern Ocean. Any cooperative surveillance missions carried out in the maritime jurisdictions of the other Party will require the consent of that other Party in each case. Additionally, any cooperative missions must be conducted in conformity with the law applicable in that jurisdiction.

12. Under Article 1 of the Treaty cooperative surveillance is defined as meaning fisheries surveillance activities, including the identification and recognition of vessels that appear to be in breach of national or international fisheries laws. Article 3 requires the Parties to agree on a system for the surveillance of fishing in the Area of Cooperation and provides that Parties may undertake cooperative surveillance missions within that Area. Article 3 and Annex 1 also require the Parties to advise each other of planned cooperative surveillance missions as well as share information on the outcomes of these missions with the other Party and the CCAMLR secretariat.

13. Both Australia and France are Parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (the Convention) ([1994] ATS No 31). Under Article 111(2) of the Convention, countries may conduct a 'hot pursuit' beyond the boundaries of their EEZs of vessels suspected of illegal activity (including IUU fishing) within their EEZ. Such a hot pursuit can lead to the boarding of the vessel on the high seas and the subsequent investigation and prosecution by the pursuing country. However, if the pursued vessel enters the territorial sea of another state, the hot pursuit is taken to be discontinued and the pursuing party loses the right to board the pursued vessel. Reliance on the right of hot pursuit under Article 111 of the Convention has entitled

Australia under international law to pursue and apprehend suspected illegal fishing vessels outside of Australia's EEZ in several instances in the past.

14. Article 4 of the Treaty permits a Party to continue a hot pursuit through the territorial sea of the other Party, provided that other Party is informed, closing off an avenue for the pursued vessel to break the continuity of the hot pursuit and preventing the legitimate apprehension by the pursuing Party. Additionally, Article 3 allows one Party engaged in a hot pursuit to request the assistance of the other Party, which may include the provision logistical support, including the supply of fuel, food supplies and transport.

15. Article 5 requires the Parties to establish procedures for the regular exchange of information through appropriate channels to combat illegal fishing activity. This includes information on the location, movements, and licensing of vessels fishing within the Area of Cooperation, as well as information on prosecutions undertaken for illegal fishing activity. Article 5 also requires the Parties to establish a shared register of fishing vessels licensed to fish within their respective waters within the Area of Cooperation.

16. The Parties are also required to exchange scientific information under Article 5, and under Annex II of the Treaty may establish modalities for cooperative scientific research on marine living resources in the Area of Cooperation.

Implementation

17. The Treaty will be implemented within the framework of Australia's existing laws and policies relating to illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing activity. It does not seek to change the Australian regulatory framework and no new legislation is required to give effect to its obligations.

18. No changes to the existing roles of the Commonwealth or the States and Territories will arise as a consequence of implementing the Treaty.

19. In the course of producing official versions of the Treaty suitable for signing, a discrepancy was found between the versions of the text produced by France and Australia. The French version included additional words not in the Australian version that extended the definition of "cooperative surveillance missions" under the Treaty, to include the use of newly developed techniques, such as remote sensing. France has agreed to the rectification of the two official texts of the Treaty (French, English) so as to reflect the intentions of the parties at the of negotiation.

Costs

20. There will only be minor additional costs resulting from the implementation of the Treaty. Some costs may be incurred in fulfilling the aims of the Treaty, for example through holding periodic government-to-government consultations to examine the implementation of the Treaty as required under Article 6. These additional costs would not be large and would be incurred even without the Treaty as Australia would expect to consult with France on IUU fishing issues in the normal course of events.

Consultation

21. The Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry consulted with industry representatives from those sectors of the fishing industry that operate within Australia's

territorial seas and EEZ around Heard Island and the McDonald Islands. Non-government organisations that participate in the CCAMLR Consultative Forum, and thereby have an interest in Antarctic marine living resources, have also been consulted. Further details are contained in the attached Consultation Annex. State and Territory Governments have been advised of this proposed action through the Commonwealth-State Standing Committee on Treaties' Schedule of Treaty Action. There has been no request from State or Territory Governments for further information.

Regulation Impact Statement

22 The Office of Regulation Review (Productivity Commission) has been consulted and confirms that a Regulation Impact Statement is not required.

Future Treaty Action

23. The proposed Treaty expressly provides for the possibility of making further agreements on cooperative surveillance and enforcement action under Article 2 of Annex III of the Treaty.

24. Article 10 provides that this Treaty may be amended at any time by common consent of the Parties. Article 9 provides that any amendment will take effect once Parties have notified each other in writing, through diplomatic channels, that their internal processes necessary for its entry into force have been met.

25. Any future amendments would be subject to Australia's domestic treaty process.

Withdrawal or Denunciation

26. Article 10 provides that the Treaty shall remain in force until the expiration of 12 months after the date on which either Party receives from the other written notice of its desire to terminate the agreement. A termination would be subject to Australia's domestic treaty process.

Contact details

Sea Law, Environmental Law and Antarctic Policy Section
International Organisations and Legal Division
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

ANNEX I

APPROVED PROCEDURE FOR COOPERATIVE SURVEILLANCE

Article 1

The competent authorities of each of the Parties shall communicate information concerning the timetable and duration of planned cooperative surveillance missions to the other Party, so as to permit effective surveillance of the Area of Cooperation.

Article 2

The competent authorities of the Party conducting a cooperative surveillance mission shall provide a report on this mission to the other Party as soon as practicable. Each Party shall notify the Secretariat of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) of any information resulting from any mission which took place in its territorial waters or in its exclusive economic zone mentioned in Articles 1(1) and 1(2) of this Treaty and which must be transmitted to CCAMLR on the basis of the CAMLR Convention.

ANNEX II

COOPERATIVE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Article 1

1. The national bodies principally responsible for research on marine living resources in the Area of Cooperation will promote and coordinate the conduct of research aimed at achieving the object of the Treaty.
2. The Parties shall notify each other of the national body or bodies that are principally responsible for research on marine living resources in the Area of Cooperation.

Article 2

To facilitate the development and effective operation of research programs, scientists of each Party shall meet on dates fixed as mutually convenient. The Parties shall facilitate, as far as possible, direct scientist-to-scientist communication.

Article 3

Cooperative research activities may take any of the following forms:

- (a) exchanges of scientific and other personnel;
- (b) joint research projects;
- (c) exchanges of information and research data;
- (d) logistic and technical cooperation; or
- (e) other forms of cooperation as may be mutually decided by the Parties.

Article 4

The modalities under which cooperative research projects take place shall be mutually decided as appropriate from time to time and shall address the following elements:

- (a) the title, description and objectives of the planned project;
- (b) a national contact point for the project;
- (c) a project leader for each Party;
- (d) the division of activities between the Parties;
- (e) the financial responsibilities of the Parties;
- (f) the logistical responsibilities of the Parties;

- (g) without prejudice to the implementation of the Agreement of 15 July 1985 between the Government of Australia and the Government of the French Republic relating to the Exchange and Communication of Classified Information, the arrangements for sharing and reporting of data, including any restrictions arising from the confidentiality of data and publication of results from the project; and
- (h) the duration of the planned project.

ANNEX III

COOPERATIVE SURVEILLANCE ACTIONS THAT MAY BE THE SUBJECT OF FURTHER AGREEMENTS

Article 1

Any agreement or arrangement on cooperative surveillance should include in particular:

- (a) the modalities of the missions mentioned in Article 3 of the Treaty;
- (b) the alternative means by which communication of the results of surveillance missions should take place;
- (c) questions relating to the reports which the Party conducting the cooperative surveillance shall communicate to the other Party;
- (d) whether the patrols can contain officials of both Parties and, if so, under what conditions;
- (e) additional powers, if any, to be granted to the Party conducting cooperative surveillance missions.

Article 2

The Parties may conclude agreements or arrangements that may also provide for law enforcement operations possibly accompanied by forcible measures.

CONSULTATIONS

**Treaty between the Government of Australia and the Government of the French Republic on cooperation in the maritime areas adjacent to the French Southern and Antarctic Territories (TAAF), Heard Island and the McDonald Islands
(Canberra, 24 November 2003)
[2003] ATNIF 20**

The consultation process for this Treaty primarily targeted the Australian fisheries sector and relevant non-Government organisations (NGOs). The Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) contacted all Australian fishing industry Management Advisory Committees (MACs) and the peak industry body, the Australian Seafood Industry Council. DAFF also contacted the NGO representatives represented in the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) Consultative Forum.

The contact officer made contact through a letter from the General Manager, Fisheries and Aquaculture, setting out the purpose of the Treaty and seeking formal comment on the proposed ratification. A weblink to the Treaty text was included for information.

Organisation	Response
Eastern Tuna Management Advisory Committee	Supports the Treaty.
Bass Strait Central Zone Scallop Fishery Management Advisory Committee	Supports the Treaty.
Southern Bluefin Tuna Management Advisory Committee	Supports the Treaty.
Northern Prawn Fishery Management Advisory Committee	Supports the Treaty.
South East Trawl Fishery Management Advisory Committee	No response.
Southern Squid Fisheries Management Advisory Committee	Supports the Treaty.
Southern and Western Tuna and Billfish Fisheries Management Advisory Committee	Supports the Treaty. See that it is sensible for neighbouring governments to cooperate in the Southern Ocean. Believe that the Treaty will strengthen the fisheries management relationship with France, with particular reference to Indian Ocean Tuna Commission.
Great Australian Bight Management Advisory Committee	No response.
Western Deepwater Trawl Fisheries Management Advisory Committee	Supports the Treaty.
Gillnet, Hook and Trap Fishery Management Advisory Committee	Supports the Treaty.
Sub - Antarctic Management Advisory Committee (SouthMAC)	Supports the ratification of the Treaty. Sees the Treaty of benefit in terms of cooperative research if Patagonian toothfish were agreed to straddle Australian and French Exclusive Economic Zones.
Australian Seafood Industry Council	Supports the Treaty.

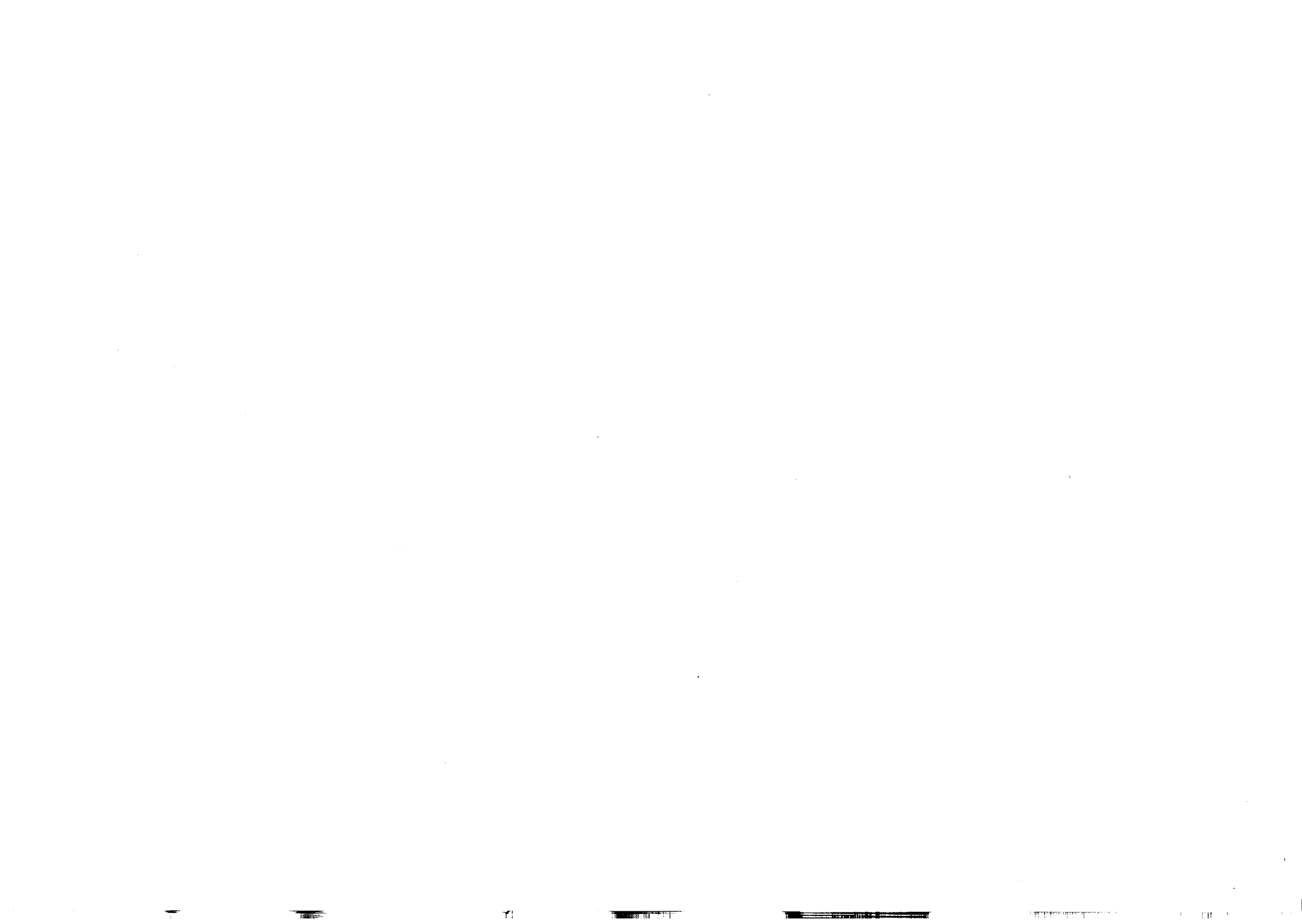
Organisation	Response
The Wilderness Society	Fully supportive of the Treaty, recommend the ratification.
David Nicholls Academic	Supportive of the Treaty.
Traffic Oceania	Supports the intent behind the Treaty. Stated they did not have adequate time to conduct a full review of the Treaty.
World Wildlife Fund (WWF)	Supports the Treaty, would like to see similar Treaties or Agreements negotiated with other governments of the Valdivia Group.
Greenpeace	Supports the Treaty. Suggested that other Treaties with like-minded States such as South Africa should be negotiated.
Humane Society International (HSI)	Supports the Treaty.
Australian Conservation Foundation	Support the Treaty.
Whales and Dolphins Conservation Society	Support the Treaty.

State and Territory Governments have been advised of this proposed action through the Commonwealth-State Standing Committee on Treaties' Schedule of Treaty Action.

National Interest Analysis

FRANCE POLITICAL BRIEF

1. France and Australia have a close relationship founded on historic contacts, shared values, substantial commercial links, and an interest in each other's culture. The French have featured in Australian history since the beginning of European exploration and were among the first non-British settlers in New South Wales. The latest Census (2001) recorded 17,260 France-born persons in Australia. Australia and France recently signed a Working Holiday Maker Arrangement that provides the opportunity for young French and Australian citizens to experience and enhance this relationship.
2. Australia's commercial links with France are substantial and growing. Australian exports to France in 2003 calendar year were valued at A\$9.8 million. Australian imports from France were valued at A\$3.8 billion. Australia's exports to France in 2003 were dominated by commodities: coal, wool and iron ore. Major French imports in 2003 were medicaments, aircraft and parts, alcoholic beverages, and perfumery and cosmetics. Total French investment in Australia as at 30 June 2003 was valued at A\$13.5 billion. French Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Australia was valued at A\$6.8 billion, making France the eighth largest investor in Australia. A number of French companies have chosen to headquarter their regional operations in Australia (eg AXA) and in doing so provide employment opportunities for Australians. Australian investment in France as at 30 June 2003 was valued at A\$8.8 billion (mostly portfolio investment).
3. Australia and France have co-operated in the South Pacific and Southern Oceans, including for emergency and disaster relief, and operations against illegal fishing. Australia and France have also cooperated on counter-terrorism issues in the South Pacific. There has been an expansion of our defence relationship in recent years, for example, France supported the Australian-led INTERFET operations in East Timor.
4. The Foreign Minister Mr Downer visited France in January 2003, to discuss a range of issues on the international agenda with senior French interlocutors, including the French Foreign Minister Dominique de Villepin. Prime Minister Mr Howard visited France in April 2000 to consolidate the renewal process in the bilateral relationship following the 1996 end of French nuclear testing. The Minister for Trade, Mr Vaile, visited in June 2000, June 2001 and June 2002, to attend OECD Ministerial meetings. Australia has also hosted several ministerial level visits from France in recent years.
5. France has significant global influence as a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council and of the Group of Eight (G8) countries. It is also a nuclear power and occupies a lead role in the European Union (EU). France is closely involved in the Pacific through the territories of New Caledonia, French Polynesia, Wallis and Futuna, and Reunion in the Indian Ocean. As the fourth-largest economy in the world, France also has an important bearing on the pace of global economic growth.
6. A founding member of the EU, France considers European integration an important issue. It sees the Franco-German relationship as the key driver of sustained peace and prosperity in a unified Europe. It supports EU enlargement but is wary of enlargement leading to any diminution of its influence within the EU.



FRANCE

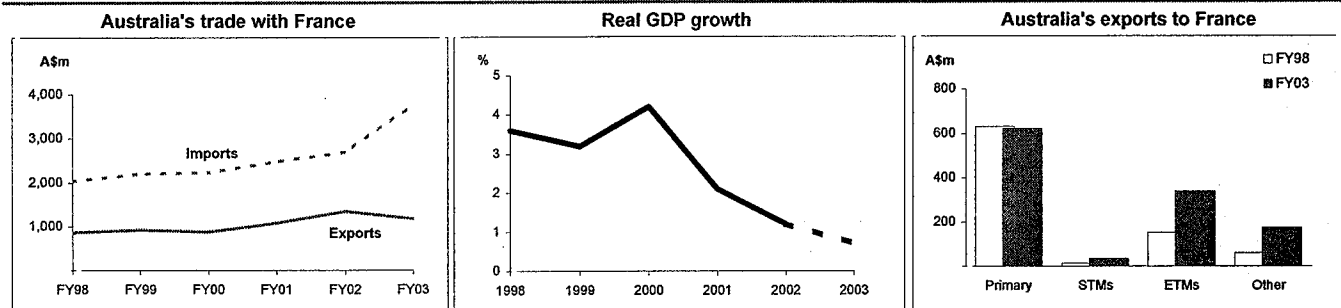
Fact Sheet

General information:

Capital:	Paris	Head of State:	H.E. President Mr Jacques Chirac
Surface area:	552 thousand sq km	Head of Government:	Prime Minister Mr Jean-Pierre Raffarin
Official language:	French		
Population:	59.9 million (2002)		
Exchange rate:	A\$1 = 0.6120 Euros (Nov 2003)		

Recent economic indicators:

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002(a)	2003(b)
GDP (US\$bn):	1,463.6	1,444.5	1,313.7	1,321.8	1,438.8	1,750.7
GDP per capita (US\$):	24,922	24,497	22,112	22,156	24,019	29,106
Real GDP growth (% change YOY):	3.6	3.2	4.2	2.1	1.2	0.7
Current account balance (US\$m):	37,700	35,000	18,600	23,100	25,700	23,200
Current account balance (% GDP):	2.6	2.4	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.3
Goods & services exports (% GDP):	26.1	25.9	28.6	28.0	27.0	25.0
Inflation (% change YOY):	0.6	0.5	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.8
Unemployment rate (%):	11.5	10.8	9.5	8.7	9.0	9.4



Australia's trade relationship with France:

Major Australian exports, 2002-2003 (A\$m):

Coal	324
Aircraft & parts	158
Wool	148
Iron ore	82
Medical instruments	30

Major Australian imports, 2002-2003 (A\$m):

Aircraft & parts	1,010
Medicaments (incl. veterinary)	289
Passenger motor vehicles	189
Perfumery & cosmetics	163
Alcoholic beverages	87

Australian merchandise trade with France, 2002-2003:

		Total share:	Rank:	Growth (yoy):
Exports to France (A\$m):	1,171	1.0%	21st	-12.8%
Imports from France (A\$m):	3,781	2.8%	12th	40.5%
Total trade (exports + imports) (A\$m):	4,952	2.0%	14th	22.7%
Merchandise trade deficit with France (A\$m):	2,610			

Australia's trade in services with France, 2002-2003:

		Total share:
Exports of services to France (A\$m):	377	1.2%
Imports of services from France (A\$m):	538	1.6%
Services trade deficit with France (A\$m):	161	

France's global trade relationships:

France's principal export destinations, 2002:

1	Germany	15.0%
2	United Kingdom	9.8%
3	Spain	9.0%
4	Italy	9.0%
5	United States	7.8%
32	Australia	0.5%

France's principal import sources, 2002:

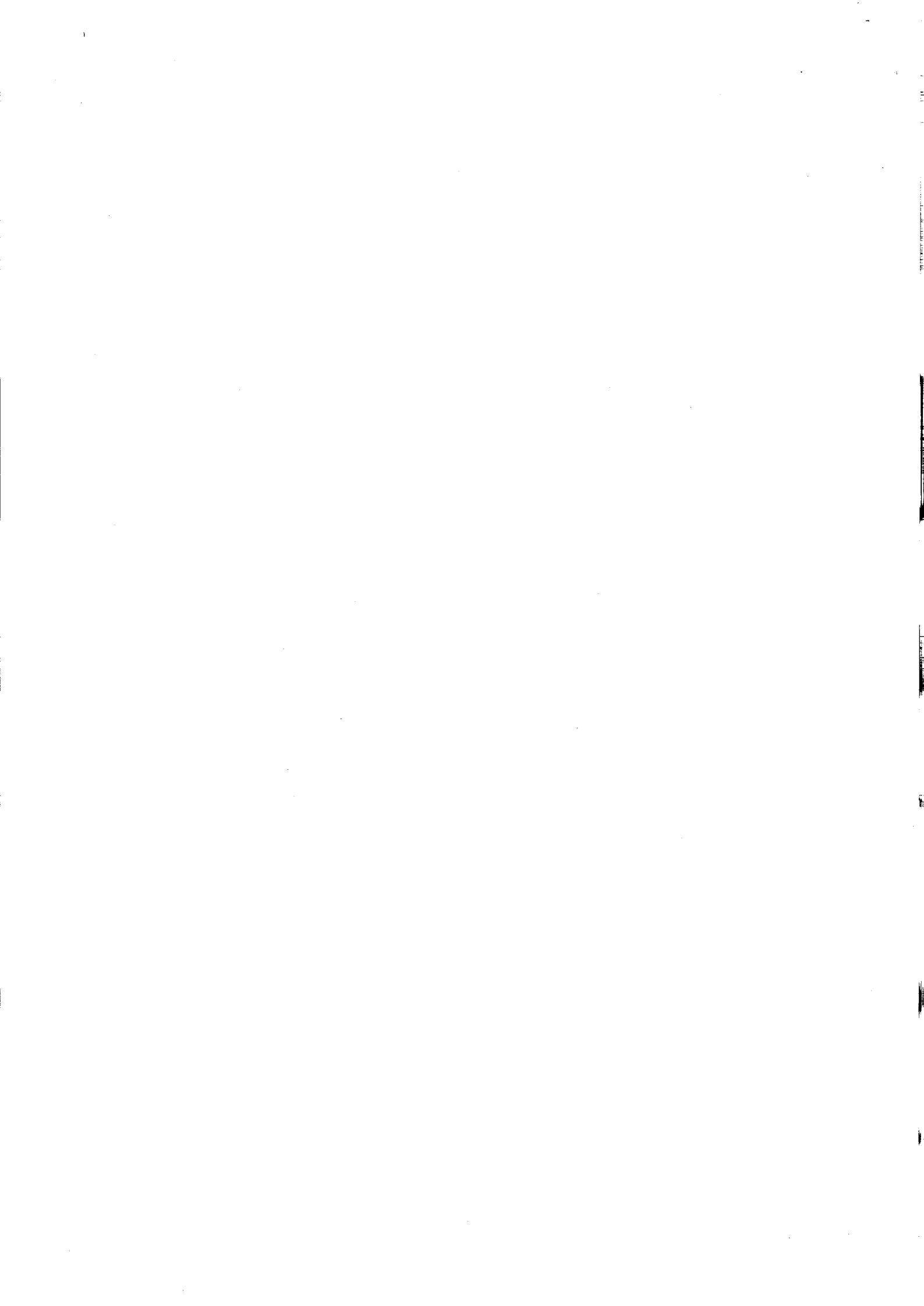
1	Germany	19.4%
2	Belgium	9.2%
3	Italy	8.8%
4	United Kingdom	7.3%
5	Netherlands	7.0%
39	Australia	0.2%

Compiled by the Market Information and Analysis Section, DFAT, using the latest data from the ABS, the IMF and various international sources.

(a): all recent data subject to revision; (b): EIU forecast.

n.a. Data not available.

Fact sheets are updated biannually; next update: May 2004



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Select the Country to view

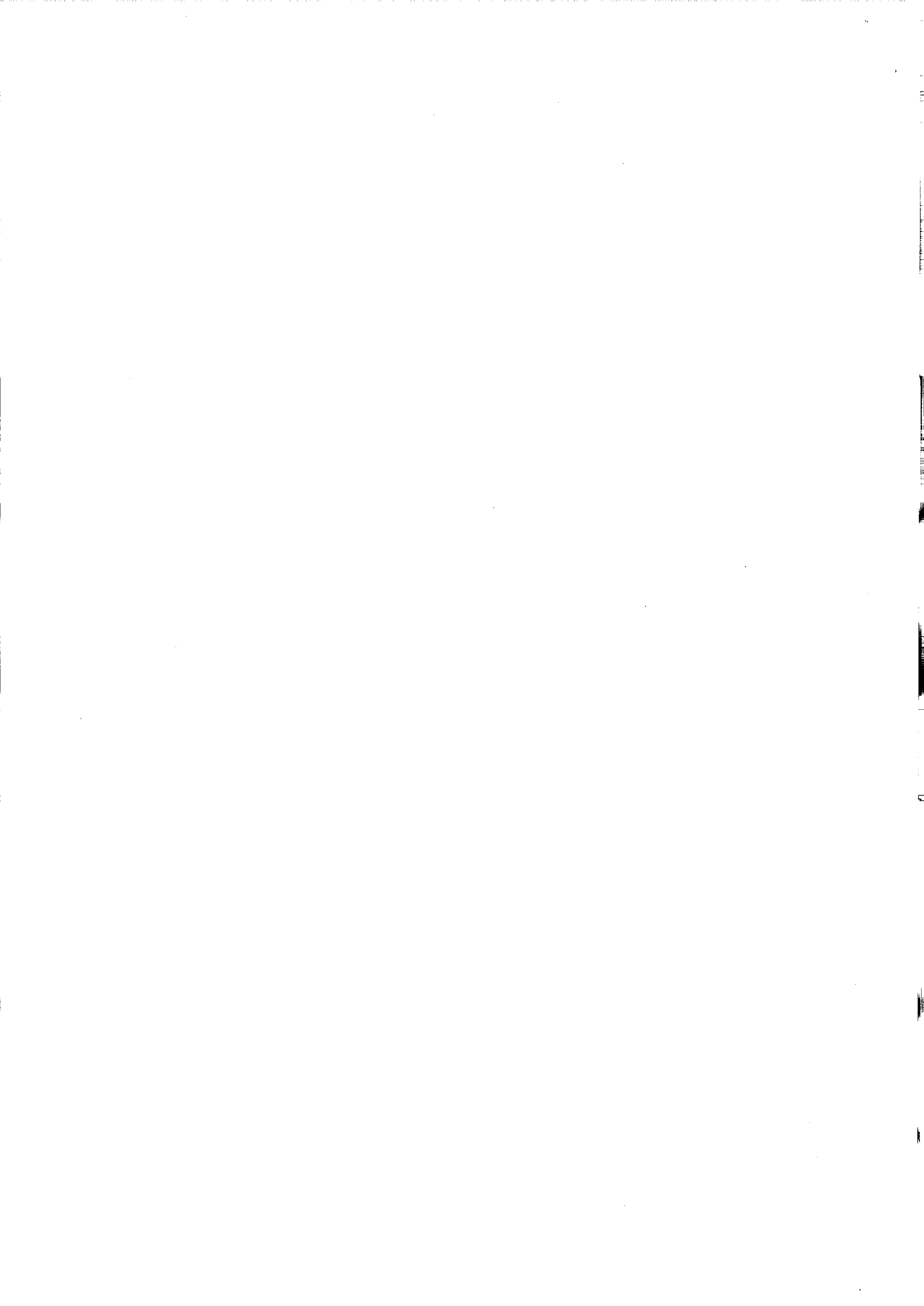
Results - Bilateral agreements found for France.

- Agreement [between United Kingdom and France] for the Mutual Relief of Distressed Seamen
[1901] ATS 41
- Declaration [between United Kingdom and France] respecting the Disposal of the Proceeds of Wrecks on their respective Coasts
[1901] ATS 42
- Convention [between United Kingdom and France] respecting Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters
[1928] ATS 2
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement regarding Aerial Navigation in the Antarctic
[1938] ATS 13
- Convention regarding the Transfer to the French State of the Property in the Sites of British War Memorials
[1938] ATS 14
- Exchange of notes constituting an Agreement relating to money and property situated in France and Australia, which have been subjected to special measures in consequence of the enemy occupation of France
[1947] ATS 14
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement concerning Compensation for War Damage to Citizens, Companies and Associations
[1951] ATS 15

- Agreement regarding British War Graves in French Territory
[1951] ATS 19
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement relating to the Exchange of Official Publications
[1955] ATS 14
- Convention supplementary to the Convention respecting Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters of 1922
[1959] ATS 18
- Agreement relating to Air Transport
[1965] ATS 3
- Agreement for the Avoidance of Double Taxation of Income Derived from International Air Transport
[1970] ATS 13
- Exchange of Notes amending the Schedule to the Agreement relating to Air Transport of 1965
[1971] ATS 3
- Agreement for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income
[1977] ATS 21
- Cultural Agreement
[1978] ATS 8
- Agreement concerning Nuclear Transfers between Australia France, and an Associated Exchange of Letters
[1981] ATS 23
- Agreement on Maritime Delimitation
[1983] ATS 3
- Agreement concerning the Establishment of a French-Australian School in Canberra
[1983] ATS 8
- Agreement relating to the Exchange and Communication of Classified Information
[1985] ATS 20
- Scientific and Technological Agreement
[1989] ATS 10

- Protocol amending the Agreement for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income of 1976
[1990] ATS 26
 - Agreement concerning Collaboration in Defence Research and Technology
[1990] ATS 42
 - Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters
[1994] ATS 11
 - Agreement on a Programme involving the Establishment and Use of the "DORIS" Precise Satellite Location Beacon System in Australia
[1994] ATS 34
 - Exchange of Letters relating to the Movement of Nationals Between the Two Countries
[1999] ATS 11
 - Agreement on Employment of Dependants of Agents of Official Missions of one of the two States in the other State
[2001] ATNIF 31
 - Agreement on cooperation in the maritime areas adjacent to the French Southern and Antarctic Territories (TAAF), Heard Island and the McDonald Islands
[2003] ATNIF 20
-





**Similar Treaties to the
Treaty between the Government of Australia and the Government of the French
Republic on Cooperation in the Maritime Areas Adjacent to the French
Southern and Antarctic Territories (TAFF) Heard Island and the McDonald
Islands**

Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations
Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 Relating to the Conservation
and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks
[2001] ATS 8

Headquarters Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Commission
for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna
[1999] ATS 6

Agreement for the Establishment of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission
[1996] ATS 20

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
[1994] ATS 32

Conservation for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna
[1994] ATS 16

Niue Treaty on Cooperation in Fisheries Surveillance and Law Enforcement in the
South Pacific Region
[1993] ATS 31

Convention for the Prevention of Fishing with Long Driftnets in the South Pacific
[1992] ATS 30

Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
[1982] ATS 9

