

Table CMI.3 Coastal Statistics, Coastal Biodiversity, and Trade in Coral

Sources: Various

| | Area of | | Territorial Sea (up to 12 nm) (000 km ²) | Claimed Exclusive Economic Zone (000 km ²) | Exclusive Fishing Zone (000 km ²) | Population Within 100 km from the Coast (percent) | Coastal Biodiversity (1990s) | | | | International Legal Net Trade in Live Coral 1997 (d) (no. of pieces) | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|------------------|
| | Coastal Length (a) (km) | Shelf (to 200 m depth) (000 km ²) | | | | | Mangroves (b) | | Number of Seagrass Species | Number of <i>Scleractinia</i> Coral Genera (c) | | |
| | | | | | | | Area Protected (km ²) | Area Number of Species | | | | |
| WORLD | 1,634,701 | 24,287.1 | 18,816.9 | e 102,108.4 | 12,885.2 | 39.0 | 181,077 | 22,617 | 70 | 58 | f X | 1,045,123 |
| ASIA (EXCL. MIDDLE EAST) | 288,459 | 5,515.4 | 5,730.9 | 11,844.2 | 249.5 | X | 75,173 | 10,705 | 51 | 27 | X | (773,430) |
| Armenia | 0 | 0.0 | X | X | X | 0.0 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Azerbaijan (g) | 871 | 78.0 | X | X | X | 55.7 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Bangladesh | 3,306 | 59.6 | 40.3 | 39.9 | X | 54.8 | 5,767 | 367 | 21 | X | X | X |
| Bhutan | 0 | 0.0 | X | X | X | 0.0 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Cambodia | 1,127 | 34.6 | 19.9 | X | X | 23.8 | 851 | 310 | 5 | 1 | X | X |
| China | 30,017 | 810.4 | h 348.1 | X | X | 24.0 | 366 | 0 | 23 | i 5 | 36 | X |
| Georgia | 376 | 2.7 | 6.1 | 18.9 | X | 38.8 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| India | 17,181 | 372.4 | 193.8 | 2,103.4 | X | 26.3 | 6,700 | 1,506 | 28 | 12 | 59 | X |
| Indonesia | 95,181 | 1,847.7 | 3,205.7 | 2,915.0 | X | 95.9 | 42,550 | 7,834 | 45 | 12 | 77 | (787,045) |
| Japan | 29,020 | 304.2 | 373.8 | 3,648.4 | X | 96.3 | 4 | 0 | 11 | 8 | 75 | 38,636 |
| Kazakhstan (g) | 4,528 | 139.1 | X | X | X | 3.6 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Korea, Dem People's Rep | 4,009 | 26.3 | 12.7 | 72.8 | X | 92.9 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Korea, Rep | 12,478 | 226.3 | 81.1 | 202.6 | X | 100.0 | X | X | X | X | X | 13,609 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 0 | 0.0 | X | X | X | 0.0 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Lao People's Dem Rep | 0 | 0.0 | X | X | X | 5.6 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Malaysia | 9,323 | 335.9 | 152.4 | 198.2 | X | 98.0 | 6,424 | 109 | 36 | 9 | 72 | (130) |
| Mongolia | 0 | 0.0 | X | X | X | 0.0 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Myanmar | 14,708 | 216.4 | 154.8 | 358.5 | X | 49.0 | 3,786 | 0 | 24 | 3 | 67 | X |
| Nepal | 0 | 0.0 | X | X | X | 0.0 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Pakistan | 2,599 | 43.7 | 31.4 | 201.5 | X | 9.1 | 1,683 | 290 | 4 | X | X | X |
| Philippines | 33,900 | 244.5 | 679.8 | 293.8 | X | 100.0 | 1,607 | 0 | 30 | 19 | 74 | (3,785) |
| Singapore | 268 | 0.7 | 0.7 | X | 0.7 | 100.0 | 6 | X | 31 | j 11 | 66 | X |
| Sri Lanka | 2,825 | 19.2 | 30.5 | 500.8 | X | 100.0 | 89 | 8 | 23 | 7 | 45 | X |
| Tajikistan | 0 | 0.0 | X | X | X | 0.0 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Thailand | 7,066 | 185.4 | 75.9 | 176.5 | X | 38.7 | 2,641 | 256 | 35 | 14 | 68 | (41,448) |
| Turkmenistan (g) | 1,289 | 72.4 | X | X | X | 8.1 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Uzbekistan | 1,707 | 26.1 | X | X | X | 2.6 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Viet Nam | 11,409 | 352.4 | 158.6 | 237.8 | X | 82.8 | 2,525 | 16 | 29 | 9 | 1 | (37) |
| EUROPE | 325,892 | 6,316.0 | 2,589.4 | 11,447.1 | 1,783.0 | X | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | X | 162,425 |
| Albania | 649 | 6.1 | h 6.2 | X | 6.2 | 97.1 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Austria | 0 | 0.0 | X | X | X | 2.2 | X | X | X | X | X | 1,081 |
| Belarus | 0 | 0.0 | X | X | X | 0.0 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Belgium | 76 | 3.6 | 1.5 | X | 2.1 | 83.0 | X | X | X | X | X | 1,122 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 23 | 0.0 | X | X | X | 46.6 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Bulgaria | 457 | 10.9 | 6.5 | 25.7 | X | 29.2 | X | X | X | 1 | X | X |
| Croatia | 5,663 | 44.9 | h 31.7 | X | X | 37.9 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Czech Rep | 0 | 0.0 | X | X | X | 0.0 | X | X | X | X | X | 520 |
| Denmark (k) | 5,316 | 102.4 | 24.8 | 80.4 | X | 100.0 | X | X | X | X | X | 2,101 |
| Estonia | 2,956 | 36.2 | 24.3 | 11.6 | X | 85.9 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Finland | 31,119 | 82.5 | h 55.1 | X | 55.1 | 72.8 | X | X | X | 1 | X | 490 |
| France | 7,330 | 160.7 | 73.4 | 706.4 | 73.4 | 39.6 | X | X | X | 4 | X | 60,779 |
| Germany | 3,624 | 55.5 | 18.4 | 37.4 | X | 14.6 | X | X | X | X | X | 50,198 |
| Greece | 15,147 | 94.3 | h 114.9 | X | 114.9 | 99.2 | X | X | X | 4 | X | X |
| Hungary | 0 | 0.0 | X | X | X | 0.0 | X | X | X | X | X | 132 |
| Iceland | 8,506 | 108.7 | 73.0 | 678.7 | X | 99.9 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Ireland | 6,437 | 151.9 | 39.4 | X | 358.9 | 99.9 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Italy | 9,226 | 110.8 | h 155.6 | X | 155.6 | 79.1 | X | X | X | 3 | X | 13,475 |
| Latvia | 565 | 28.0 | 12.6 | 15.6 | X | 75.2 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Lithuania | 258 | 5.7 | 2.0 | 3.6 | X | 22.9 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Macedonia, FYR | 0 | 0.0 | X | X | X | 14.3 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Moldova, Rep | 0 | 0.0 | X | X | X | 9.1 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Netherlands | 1,914 | 64.0 | 13.2 | X | 50.3 | 93.4 | X | X | X | 1 | X | 16,294 |
| Norway | 53,199 | 218.5 | 111.2 | 1,095.1 | X | 95.4 | X | X | X | 2 | X | 470 |
| Poland | 1,032 | 30.0 | 10.6 | 19.4 | X | 13.5 | X | X | X | 1 | X | X |
| Portugal | 2,830 | 20.1 | 64.1 | 1,656.4 | X | 92.7 | X | X | X | 3 | X | X |
| Romania | 696 | 18.6 | 5.3 | 18.0 | X | 6.3 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Russian Federation (g) | 110,310 | 4,137.0 | 1,318.1 | 6,255.8 | X | 14.9 | X | X | X | X | X | (18) |
| Slovakia | 0 | 0.0 | X | X | X | 0.0 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Slovenia | 41 | 0.2 | 0.2 | X | X | 60.6 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Spain | 7,268 | 62.1 | 115.8 | 683.2 | 205.2 | 67.9 | X | X | X | 3 | 1 | 2,383 |
| Sweden | 26,384 | 153.8 | 85.3 | 73.2 | X | 87.7 | X | X | X | 2 | X | 1,577 |
| Switzerland | 0 | 0.0 | X | X | X | 0.0 | X | X | X | X | X | 3,016 |
| Ukraine | 4,953 | 78.0 | 53.9 | 86.4 | X | 20.9 | X | X | X | 7 | X | X |
| United Kingdom | 19,717 | 522.6 | 168.1 | X | 753.8 | 98.6 | X | X | X | 2 | X | 8,805 |
| Yugoslavia | X | 3.1 | h X | X | X | 8.1 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| MIDDLE EAST & N. AFRICA | 47,282 | 786.5 | 649.7 | e 2,016.0 | 196.0 | X | 1,492 | 0 | 3 | 13 | X | 63 |
| Afghanistan | 0 | 0.0 | X | X | X | 0.0 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Algeria | 1,557 | 9.7 | 27.9 | X | 60.5 | 68.8 | X | X | X | 3 | X | X |
| Egypt | 5,898 | 50.1 | 57.0 | 185.3 | X | 53.1 | 861 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 57 | X |
| Iran, Islamic Rep (g) | 5,890 | 160.2 | 76.4 | 129.7 | X | 23.9 | 207 | 0 | 2 | X | 27 | X |
| Iraq | 105 | 1.0 | h 0.7 | X | X | 5.7 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Israel | 205 | 3.2 | h 4.1 | X | X | 96.6 | X | X | X | 4 | 51 | 2 |
| Jordan | 27 | 0.1 | 0.1 | X | 0.1 | 29.0 | X | X | X | X | 44 | X |
| Kuwait | 756 | 6.5 | h 5.4 | X | X | 100.0 | X | X | X | 2 | 23 | X |
| Lebanon | 294 | 1.2 | 4.7 | X | X | 100.0 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | 2,025 | 63.6 | h,l 38.1 | e 222.4 | 20.9 | 78.7 | X | X | X | 1 | X | X |
| Morocco | 2,008 | 70.4 | 37.5 | 328.4 | X | 65.1 | X | X | X | 1 | X | X |
| Oman | 2,809 | 46.7 | 51.8 | 487.4 | X | 88.5 | 20 | X | 1 | X | 40 | X |
| Saudi Arabia | 7,572 | 95.6 | h 82.0 | X | X | 30.2 | 292 | X | 3 | 5 | 54 | X |
| Syrian Arab Rep | 212 | 0.9 | l 3.9 | e X | X | 34.5 | X | X | X | 1 | X | X |
| Tunisia | 1,927 | 65.3 | h 36.8 | X | X | 84.0 | X | X | X | 3 | X | X |
| Turkey | 8,140 | 53.3 | 81.0 | 176.6 | 81.0 | 57.5 | X | X | X | 3 | X | X |
| United Arab Emirates | 2,871 | 51.4 | 31.0 | 21.2 | X | 84.9 | 30 | X | 1 | 1 | 28 | X |
| Yemen | 3,149 | 65.3 | 82.4 | 465.0 | X | 63.5 | 81 | X | 2 | 8 | 51 | X |

Notes: a. Figures should be interpreted as approximations because of the difficulty of measuring coastline length. Estimates may differ from other published sources. b. "X" signifies that either the country has no mangroves or data are not available. c. Scleractinia corals are reef-forming corals (i.e., true or stony corals). d. Refers to trade as reported by CITES. Figures show the balance of imports minus exports. Exports are shown as negative balances (in parentheses). World totals reflect total number of coral colonies traded. e. Excludes excessive territorial seas claims. For the world, the area of territorial seas in dispute is 2,867,050 square kilometers. f. Total is from J.E. Maragos et al. (eds.), 1995. g. No areas claimed in the Caspian Sea have been included. h. Includes continental shelf area of the potential exclusive economic zone even though the country may have not claimed it. i. Includes Taiwan. j. This figure is based on relatively old data, therefore it is likely that many of these species are now extinct in Singapore. k. Excludes Greenland. l. The breadth of the territorial sea is disputed. m. Number of mangrove species for Ecuador excludes the Galapagos, which has four species.

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|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|
| | | | | | | | Mangroves (b) | | Number of Seagrass Species | Number of Coral Species | | |
| | | | | | | | Area (km ²) | Protected Area (km ²) | | | | |
| SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA | 63,124 | 987.0 | 871.9 e | 7,866.1 | 3,111.1 | X | 36,512 | 548 | 17 | 15 | 68 | (202) |
| Angola | 2,252 | 44.2 | 34.7 | X | 438.0 | 29.4 | 1,250 | 0 | 7 | X | 2 | X |
| Benin | 153 | 2.8 | 2.5 | X | 26.8 | 62.4 | 17 | 0 | 6 | X | X | X |
| Botswana | 0 | 0.0 | X | X | X | 0.0 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Burkina Faso | 0 | 0.0 | X | X | X | 0.0 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Burundi | 0 | 0.0 | X | X | X | 0.0 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Cameroun | 1,799 | 13.1 | 8.5 | e | 10.9 | X | 21.9 | 2,494 | 44 | 8 | X | 1 |
| Central African Rep | 0 | 0.0 | X | X | X | 0.0 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Chad | 0 | 0.0 | X | X | X | 0.0 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Congo | 205 | 7.4 | 3.5 | e | 41.4 | 24.5 | 120 | 143 | 2 | X | X | X |
| Congo, Dem Rep | 777 | 0.8 | 1.0 | X | 121.0 | 2.7 | 226 | 0 | 6 | X | X | X |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 797 | 8.6 | 12.3 | X | 157.4 | X | 644 | 0 | 4 | X | 1 | X |
| Equatorial Guinea | 603 | 8.6 | 12.9 | X | 291.4 | X | 277 | 0 | 2 | X | 2 | X |
| Eritrea | 3,446 | 47.5 | 39.2 | X | X | 73.5 | 581 | 0 | 3 | X | 56 | X |
| Ethiopia | 0 | 0.0 | X | X | X | 1.4 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Gabon | 2,019 | 36.8 | 19.6 | X | 180.7 | X | 62.8 | 2,500 | 44 | 7 | X | 2 |
| Gambia | 503 | 5.7 | 2.3 | X | 20.5 | X | 90.8 | 497 | 24 | 7 | X | X |
| Ghana | 758 | 18.1 | 11.9 | X | 216.9 | X | 42.5 | 100 | 0 | 6 | X | 1 |
| Guinea | 1,614 | 49.7 | 14.2 | X | 97.0 | X | 40.9 | 2,963 | 0 | 7 | X | X |
| Guinea-Bissau | 3,176 | 37.2 | 19.5 | X | 86.7 | X | 94.6 | 2,484 | 0 | 6 | X | X |
| Kenya | 1,586 | 8.5 | 12.4 | X | 104.1 | X | 7.6 | 530 | 0 | 8 | 9 | 54 |
| Lesotho | 0 | 0.0 | X | X | X | 0.0 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Liberia | 842 | 14.9 | 12.7 | e | X | 239.1 | 57.9 | 190 | 0 | 5 | X | 1 |
| Madagascar | 9,935 | 96.7 | 124.9 | X | 1,079.7 | X | 55.1 | 3,403 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 58 |
| Malawi | 0 | 0.0 | X | X | X | 0.0 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Mali | 0 | 0.0 | X | X | X | 0.0 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Mauritania | 1,268 | 28.4 | 19.5 | X | 141.3 | X | 39.6 | 1 | X | 3 | 1 | X |
| Mozambique | 6,942 | 73.3 | 70.9 | X | 493.7 | X | 59.0 | 925 | 211 | 10 | 8 | 49 |
| Namibia | 1,754 | 95.0 | 32.7 | X | 536.8 | X | 4.7 | X | X | X | X | (30) |
| Niger | 0 | 0.0 | X | X | X | 0.0 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Nigeria | 3,122 | 41.8 | 19.3 | e | 164.1 | X | 25.7 | 10,515 | 2 | 8 | X | X |
| Rwanda | 0 | 0.0 | X | X | X | 0.0 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Senegal | 1,327 | 21.0 | 11.5 | X | 147.2 | X | 83.2 | 1,853 | 45 | 7 | X | 2 |
| Sierra Leone | 1,677 | 23.2 | 11.2 | e | X | 155.9 | 54.7 | 1,838 | 14 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| Somalia | 3,898 | 40.4 | 68.8 | X | 759.3 | X | 54.8 | 910 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 50 |
| South Africa | 3,751 | 160.9 | 74.7 | X | 1,450.6 | X | 38.9 | 11 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 8 |
| Sudan | 2,245 | 15.9 | 32.6 | X | X | 2.8 | 937 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 56 | X |
| Tanzania, United Rep | 3,461 | 17.9 | 36.6 | X | 204.3 | X | 21.1 | 1,155 | 14 | 10 | 7 | 57 |
| Togo | 53 | 0.6 | 1.0 | e | 10.8 | X | 44.6 | 26 | 0 | 2 | X | X |
| Uganda | 0 | 0.0 | X | X | X | 0.0 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Zambia | 0 | 0.0 | X | X | X | 0.0 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Zimbabwe | 0 | 0.0 | X | X | X | 0.0 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| NORTH AMERICA | 398,835 | 5,107.5 | 3,484.1 | 11,084.4 | X | X | 1,990 | 1,195 | X | 10 | 37 | 819,118 |
| Canada | 265,523 | 2,877.6 | 2,687.7 | 3,006.2 | X | 23.9 | X | X | X | 2 | X | 11,430 |
| United States | 133,312 | 2,229.9 | 796.4 | 8,078.2 | X | 43.3 | 1,990 | 1,195 | 6 | 10 | 37 | 807,688 |
| C. AMERICA & CARIBBEAN | 73,703 | 806.6 | 1,050.0 e | 6,489.0 | 197.2 | X | 22,759 | 2,149 | 13 | 9 | 30 | 616 |
| Belize | 1,996 | 8.7 | 18.5 | 12.8 | X | 100.0 | 719 | 29 | 5 | X | 24 | X |
| Costa Rica | 2,069 | 14.8 | 24.2 | 542.1 | X | 100.0 | 370 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 28 | X |
| Cuba | 14,519 | 51.0 | 122.8 | 222.2 | X | 100.0 | 7,848 | 538 | 5 | 4 | 25 | X |
| Dominican Rep | 1,612 | 5.9 | 14.0 | 246.5 | X | 100.0 | 325 | 362 | 6 | 4 | 25 | 49 |
| El Salvador | 756 | 17.7 | 6.6 | e | X | 87.5 | 98.8 | 268 | 0 | 6 | X | X |
| Guatemala | 445 | 13.0 | 7.7 | 104.5 | X | 61.2 | 161 | 27 | 5 | X | X | (1) |
| Haiti | 1,977 | 5.9 | 40.1 | 86.4 | X | 99.6 | 134 | 0 | 6 | X | 25 | X |
| Honduras | 1,878 | 58.8 | 36.5 | 201.2 | X | 65.5 | 1,458 | 974 | 5 | 1 | 25 | X |
| Jamaica | 895 | 5.6 | 16.0 | 234.8 | X | 100.0 | 106 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 25 | X |
| Mexico | 23,761 | 393.3 | 291.6 | 2,997.7 | X | 28.7 | 5,315 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 25 | 558 |
| Nicaragua | 1,915 | 68.6 | 31.6 | e | X | 94.9 | 71.6 | 1,718 | 140 | 9 | 1 | 25 |
| Panama | 5,637 | 44.2 | 57.8 | e | 274.6 | X | 100.0 | 1,814 | 38 | 12 | 3 | 24 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 704 | 22.6 | 13.0 | 60.7 | X | 100.0 | >70 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 25 | X |
| SOUTH AMERICA | 144,567 | 2,203.0 | 1,030.0 e | 9,358.8 | 1,814.1 | X | 24,084 | 9,397 | 12 | 2 | 32 | (389) |
| Argentina | 8,397 | 798.5 | 142.5 | 925.4 | X | 45.1 | X | X | X | X | X | 116 |
| Bolivia | 0 | 0.0 | X | X | X | 0.0 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Brazil | 33,379 | 711.5 | 218.1 | 3,442.5 | X | 48.6 | 13,400 | 3,811 | 7 | 1 | 19 | 3,187 |
| Chile | 78,563 | 218.9 | 271.9 | 3,415.9 | X | 81.5 | X | X | X | 1 | 7 | X |
| Colombia | 5,874 | 16.2 | 44.0 | 706.1 | X | 29.9 | 3,659 | 817 | 11 | X | X | 8 |
| Ecuador | 4,597 | 31.5 | 107.3 | e | X | 957.0 | 60.5 | 2,469 | 337 | 7 m | X | 10 |
| Guyana | 1,154 | 48.8 | 10.9 | 122.0 | X | 76.6 | 800 | 0 | 5 | X | X | X |
| Paraguay | 0 | 0.0 | X | X | X | 0.0 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Peru | 3,362 | 84.8 | 59.6 | e | X | 746.5 | 57.2 | 51 | 0 | 5 | X | X |
| Suriname | 620 | 56.9 | 9.0 | 119.1 | X | 87.0 | 1,150 | 391 | 4 | X | X | X |
| Uruguay | 1,096 | 68.8 | 22.5 | e | 110.5 | 110.5 | 78.5 | X | X | X | X | X |
| Venezuela | 6,762 | 123.6 | 136.0 | 385.7 | X | 73.1 | 2,500 | 4,041 | 7 | 4 | 25 | X |
| OCEANIA | 137,772 | 2,565.0 | 2,830.4 | 30,155.0 | X | X | 18,788 | 3,614 | 46 | 22 | 76 | (208,359) |
| Australia | 66,530 | 2,065.2 | 773.1 | 6,664.1 | X | 89.8 | 11,500 | 2,544 | 39 | 21 | 75 | 292 |
| Fiji | 4,637 | 19.5 | 162.2 | 1,055.0 | X | 99.9 | 385 | 0 | 9 | 5 | 56 | (131,221) |
| New Zealand | 17,209 | 247.8 | 176.6 | 3,887.4 | X | 100.0 | 287 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 248 |
| Papua New Guinea | 20,197 | 132.4 | 752.3 | 1,613.8 | X | 61.2 | 5,399 | 1,063 | 44 | 7 | 73 | X |
| Solomon Islands | 9,880 | 25.9 | 212.3 | 1,377.1 | X | 100.0 | 642 | 0 | 22 | 3 | 68 | (49,192) |
| DEVELOPED | 850,213 | 14,523.2 | 7,482.0 | 36,750.3 | 3,233.6 | X | 13,792 | 3,739 | X | X | X | 1,020,720 |
| DEVELOPING | 629,421 | 9,763.8 | 10,754.3 e | 53,510.2 | 4,117.3 | X | 167,007 | 23,868 | X | X | X | (1,020,939) |

Notes: a. Figures should be interpreted as approximations because of the difficulty of measuring coastline length. Estimates may differ from other published sources. b. "X" signifies that either the country has no mangroves or data are not available. c. *Scleractinia* corals are reef-forming corals (i.e., true or stony corals). d. Refers to trade as reported by CITES. Figures show the balance of imports minus exports. Exports are shown as negative balances (in parentheses). World totals reflect total number of coral colonies traded. e. Excludes excessive territorial seas claims. f. For the world, the area of territorial seas in dispute is 2,867,050 square kilometers. g. Total is from J.E. Maragos et al. (eds.), 1995. h. No areas claimed in the Caspian Sea have been included. i. Includes continental shelf area of the potential exclusive economic zone even though the country may have not claimed it. j. Includes Taiwan. k. This figure is based on relatively old data, therefore it is likely that many of these species are now extinct in Singapore. l. Excludes Greenland. m. The breadth of the territorial sea is disputed. n. Number of mangrove species for Ecuador excludes the Galapagos, which has four species.

Table CMI.3 Coastal Statistics, Coastal Biodiversity, and Trade in Coral

Sources: Coastal length, area of continental shelf, territorial sea, claimed exclusive economic zone, and exclusive fishing zone: Figures were calculated by L. Pruett and J. Cimino, unpublished data, Global Maritime Boundaries Database (Veridian-MRJ Technology Solutions, Fairfax, Virginia, January 2000). Percentage of the population within 100 kilometers from the coast: Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN), World Resources Institute, and International Food Policy Research Institute, Gridded Population of the World, Version 2 alpha (Columbia University, Palisades, New York, 2000) available online at: <http://sedac.ciesin.org/plue/gwp>. Mangrove extent and mangrove species number: M. Spalding, F. Blasco, and C. Field (eds.), World Mangrove Atlas (International Society for Mangrove Ecosystems, Okinawa, Japan, 1997). Area of mangrove forests protected: S. Iremonger, C. Ravillious, and T. Quinton, "A Statistical Analysis of Global Forest Conservation," in S. Iremonger, C. Ravillious, and T. Quinton (eds.), A Global Overview of Forest Conservation CD-ROM (World Conservation Monitoring Centre [WCMC] and Centre for International Forestry Research, Cambridge, U.K., 1997). Species of seagrasses and coral genera: unpublished data (WCMC, Cambridge, U.K., August 1999). World total for number of seagrass species: J.E. Maragos et al. (eds.) Marine and Coastal Biodiversity in the Tropical Island Pacific Region, Volume 1 (East-West Center, Honolulu, Hawaii, 1995). Trade in coral: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) annual report data, WCMC CITES Trade Database (WCMC, Cambridge, U.K., December 1999).

Coastal length was derived from the World Vector Shoreline database at 1:250,000 on the surface of a spheroid using proprietary Veridian-MRJ Technology Solutions software and a geographic information system (GIS). Because a higher resolution database of global shorelines does not exist, these figures should be interpreted as approximations and used with caution. The measurement of coastal length is scale dependent. Maps of individual islands, for example, frequently show great detail, whereas regional maps summarize complex coastlines into a few simple lines. Shoreline lengths are also affected by inclusion or exclusion of coastal features such as bays, lagoons, and river mouths. The only way to derive globally comparable statistics on coastline length is to use a single source with a constant scale. This is what has been attempted with the data presented in this table; however, highly complex coastlines will appear longer at higher resolutions. These estimates may differ from other published sources. In general, the coastline length of islands that are part of a country, but are not overseas territories, are included in the coastline estimate for that country (i.e., the Canary Islands are included in Spain). Coastline length for overseas territories and dependencies are not added to the total coastline of a country (i.e., Guam's coastline is not included in the coastal length for the United States). Disputed areas are not included in country or regional totals unless otherwise noted.

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) is an international agreement that sets conditions and limits on the use and exploitation of the oceans. This convention also sets the rules on how the maritime jurisdictional boundaries of the different member states are set. UNCLOS was opened for signature on December 10, 1982 in Montego Bay, Jamaica, and it entered into force on November 16, 1994. As of January 2000, 132 countries have ratified UNCLOS.

Under UNCLOS, coastal states can claim sovereign rights over the national area of juridical continental shelf (seabed and subsoil) for exploration and exploitation. The claim on the continental shelf can extend beyond the territorial sea to a distance of more than 200 nautical miles from the territorial sea baseline and may include the physiographic continental shelf (to a depth of 200 meters), the continental slope, and the continental rise, and could potentially extend onto the abyssal plain. Areas of continental shelf that are disputed by overlapping claims by one or more nations have been excluded from this table. Areas of "cooperative joint development" between two or more nations have also been excluded. The data for the continental shelf presented in this table are for the physiographic continental shelf.

Table CMI.3 Coastal Statistics, Coastal Biodiversity, and Trade in Coral

Territorial sea is defined under UNCLOS as the zone up to 12 nautical miles from the baseline or low-water line along the coast. The coastal state's sovereignty extends to the territorial sea, including its seabed, subsoil, and the air space above it. Foreign vessels are allowed "innocent passage" through those waters. Even though the established maximum limit for a territorial sea is 12 nautical miles, some countries claim larger areas. Disputed territorial seas due to overlapping claims are not included in this table unless specified with a footnote. Portions of the territorial sea claims in excess of UNCLOS guidelines are not included in the table.

Under UNCLOS, coastal states can claim sovereign rights over a 200-nautical mile exclusive economic zone (EEZ). This area is termed claimed exclusive economic zone. UNCLOS allows for sovereign rights over the EEZ in terms of exploration, exploitation, conservation, and management of all natural resources in the seabed, its subsoil, and overlaying waters. UNCLOS allows other states to navigate and fly over the EEZ, as well as to lay submarine cables and pipelines. The inner limit of the EEZ starts at the outer boundary of the territorial sea (i.e., 12 nautical miles from the low-water line along the coast). For cases in which a country's low-water lines are within 400 nautical miles of each other, the EEZ boundaries are generally established by treaty, though there are many cases in which these boundaries are in dispute. Some states have not ratified UNCLOS, and many have not yet claimed their EEZ. Where a country claims a territorial sea in excess of 12 nautical miles, the inner limit of the EEZ is calculated from the point at which the 12 nautical mile line would exist.

UNCLOS states that "land-locked and geographically disadvantaged States have the right to participate on an equitable basis in [the] exploitation of an appropriate part of the surplus of the living resources of the EEZ's of coastal States of the same region or sub-region."

The exclusive fishing zone refers to an area beyond the outer limit of the territorial sea (12 nautical miles from the coast) in which the coastal state has the right to fish, subject to any concessions that may be granted to foreign fishermen. Some countries have made no claim beyond the territorial sea, while others have claimed an exclusive fishing zone instead of the more encompassing EEZ.

Given the uncertainties surrounding much of the delimitation of the territorial seas, EEZ, and exclusive fishing zones, these figures should be used with caution.

Population within 100 km from the coast refers to estimates of the percentage of the population living within the coastal area based on 1995 population figures. These estimates were calculated using a dataset that provides information on the spatial distribution of the world's human population on a 2.5-minute grid. Populations are distributed according to administrative districts, which vary in scale, level, and size from country to country. A 100-kilometer coastal buffer was used in the GIS to calculate the number of people in the coastal zone for each country. The percentage of the population in the coastal zone was calculated from 1995 United Nations Population Division totals for each country.

Mangrove trees and shrubs are found along estuarine riverbanks and coastlines in tropical and subtropical countries. Their main characteristic is that they can tolerate salt and brackish water environments. Spalding et al. (1997) is the first compilation of data on mangrove area globally. Original data were compiled by WCMC from a variety of maps and other published sources including governments, mapping agencies, nongovernmental organizations, scientists, and international agencies. Data were incorporated into a GIS and area estimates were calculated from these GIS maps. Original published estimates of mangrove extent are presented when they are considered more accurate than GIS calculations. The year and quality of these data vary from country to country, therefore figures are not strictly comparable between countries. This is the first attempt to calculate mangrove extent globally, thus figures should be used with caution.

Table CMI.3 Coastal Statistics, Coastal Biodiversity, and Trade in Coral

Area protected includes mangrove forest areas within the World Conservation Union-IUCN protected area Management Categories I–VI. For a description of these categories, please refer to the original source or to the Sources and Technical Notes of Data Table BI.1. WCMC carried out this analysis by overlaying forest and protected area coverages in a GIS. WCMC created the forest GIS coverages by using national and regional data such as land cover, forest, and vegetation maps. In general, WCMC assumed that the land cover categories shown in the source maps were correct and translated the legends directly to the forest type classes for the world without attempting to assess the accuracy of the source data. Documentation for the source data is given in full by Iremonger et al. (1997). Number of species includes mangrove species known to exist in each country.

Seagrasses are marine angiosperms that live in seawater. They are not true grasses, but have a grass-like appearance. They grow in soft substrates like sandy soils and form large underwater meadows in coastal regions of the world. All known seagrass species belong to only two families, and even though the total number of species worldwide is low—only 58—they play a key role in the functioning of the ecosystem by providing habitat, breeding, and feeding grounds for many species of fish and shellfish. Seagrasses are found both in tropical and temperate seas. Number of seagrass species includes seagrass species known to exist in each country.

Coral reefs are home to more than a quarter of all known marine fish species. In general, coral reefs are found in shallow waters, between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Tropic of Cancer. Most reef-forming corals belong to the family *Scleractinia*, which are also called true or stony corals. They may be solitary or colonial and have a heavy external calcareous skeleton. Colonial species are restricted to shallow, clear waters in tropical seas, while solitary individuals can be found in deep waters and high latitudes. Number of coral genera includes only reef-building, colonial *Scleractinia* genera that are known to exist in each country.

The year and quality of the data on number of species and genera vary from country to country, therefore figures are not strictly comparable between countries.

International legal net trade in live coral includes pieces of coral species listed under CITES that were traded in 1997. Figures are the balance of imports minus exports. Exports are shown as negative balances in parentheses. CITES monitors the trade in more than 2,000 species of coral. The typical size of live coral pieces in trade is 10 by 6 centimeters in cross section, 6 centimeters in height, and weighing about 200 grams. For more information on trade in coral, please refer to E.P. Green and F. Shirley, *The Global Trade in Coral*, WCMC Biodiversity Series No. 9 (WCMC-World Conservation Press, Cambridge, U.K., 1999).

Data on net exports and net imports as reported by CITES correspond to legal international trade and are based on data from permits issued, not on actual items traded. Figures may be overestimates if not all permits are used that year. Some permits issued in one year are used at a later date, therefore numbers of exports and imports may not match up exactly for any given year. World totals show the total number of imports, as calculating the balance of trade for the world would have canceled most figures.

Species traded within national borders and illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products are not reflected in these figures. Illegal trade in wildlife products is estimated to be in the billions of dollars annually. In addition, data on mortality of individuals during capture or collection, transit, or quarantine are also not reflected in these numbers. For more information on CITES, please refer to the Sources and Technical Notes of Data Table BI.4.