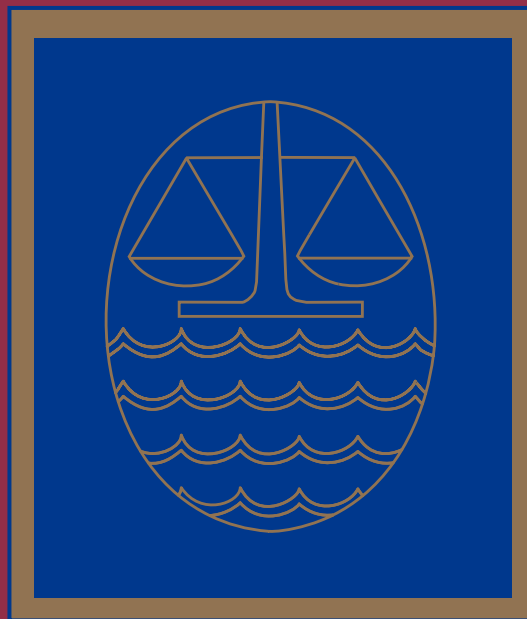


Bulletin No. 85

Law of the Sea



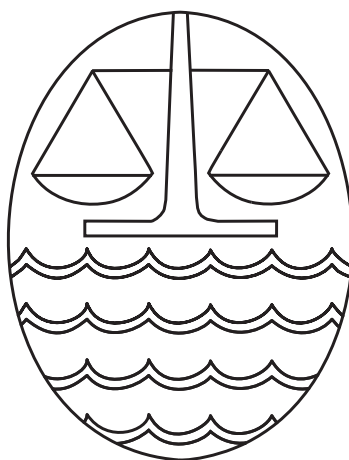
*Division for Ocean Affairs
and the Law of the Sea
Office of Legal Affairs*



United Nations

Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea
Office of Legal Affairs

Law *of the Sea*



Bulletin No. 85



United Nations
New York, 2017

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I. UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

STATUS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA, OF THE AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PART XI OF THE CONVENTION AND OF THE AGREEMENT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION RELATING TO THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF STRADDLING FISH STOCKS AND HIGHLY MIGRATORY FISH STOCKS¹

1. Table recapitulating the status of the Convention and of the related Agreements, as at 31 July 2014

This consolidated table, prepared by the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of the Legal Affairs, provides unofficial, quick reference information related to the participation in UNCLOS and the two implementing Agreements. For official information on the status of these treaties, please refer to the publication entitled *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General* (<https://treaties.un.org>).

The symbol □ indicates (i) that a declaration or statement was made at the time of signature; at the time of ratification/accession or anytime thereafter, or (ii) declarations confirmed upon succession.

A double icon □□ indicates that two declarations were made by the State. The abbreviation (fc) indicates a formal confirmation; (a) an accession; (s) a succession; (ds) a definitive signature; (p) the consent to be bound; (sp) a simplified procedure. Names of States in italics indicate non-members of the United Nations; shaded rows indicate landlocked States.

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16/11/1994)			Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28/07/1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11/12/2001)		
	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration
TOTALS	157	166		79	145	59	81	
Afghanistan	18/03/83							
Albania		23/06/03(a)			23/06/03(p)			
Algeria	10/12/82□	11/06/96	□	29/07/94	11/06/96(p)			
Andorra								
Angola	10/12/82□	05/12/90	□		07/09/10(a)			

¹ Source: Chapter XXI of the publication entitled *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General*, available at <https://treaties.un.org>, under “Status of Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General”. Note by the editor: No changes in the status of the Convention and Related Agreements have occurred since 31 March 2014 (*Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 84*).

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16/11/1994)			Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28/07/1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11/12/2001)		
	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration
Antigua and Barbuda	07/02/83	02/02/89						
Argentina	05/10/84	01/12/95		29/07/94	01/12/95	04/12/95		
Armenia		09/12/02(a)			09/12/02(a)			
Australia	10/12/82	05/10/94		29/07/94	05/10/94	04/12/95	23/12/99	
Austria	10/12/82	14/07/95		29/07/94	14/07/95	27/06/96	19/12/03	
Azerbaijan								
Bahamas	10/12/82	29/07/83		29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)		16/01/97(a)	
Bahrain	10/12/82	30/05/85						
Bangladesh	10/12/82	27/07/01			27/07/01(a)	04/12/95	05/11/12	
Barbados	10/12/82	12/10/93		15/11/94	28/07/95(sp)		22/09/00(a)	
Belarus	10/12/82	30/08/06			30/08/06(a)			
Belgium	05/12/84	13/11/98		29/07/94	13/11/98(p)	03/10/96	19/12/03	
Belize	10/12/82	13/08/83			21/10/94(ds)	04/12/95	14/07/05	
Benin	30/08/83	16/10/97			16/10/97(p)			
Bhutan	10/12/82							
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	27/11/84	28/04/95			28/04/95(p)			
Bosnia and Herzegovina		12/01/94(s)						
Botswana	05/12/84	02/05/90			31/01/05(a)			
Brazil	10/12/82	22/12/88		29/07/94	25/10/07	04/12/95	08/03/00	
Brunei Darussalam	05/12/84	05/11/96			05/11/96(p)			
Bulgaria	10/12/82	15/05/96			15/05/96(a)		13/12/06(a)	
Burkina Faso	10/12/82	25/01/05		30/11/94	25/01/05(p)	15/10/96		
Burundi	10/12/82							
Cabo Verde	10/12/82	10/08/87		29/07/94	23/04/08			

Cambodia	01/07/83							
Cameroon	10/12/82	19/11/85		24/05/95	28/08/02			
Canada	10/12/82	07/11/03	☐	29/07/94	07/11/03	04/12/95	03/08/99	☐
Central African Republic	04/12/84							
Chad	10/12/82	14/08/09			14/08/09(p)			
Chile	10/12/82☐	25/08/97	☐		25/08/97(a)			
China	10/12/82	07/06/96	☐☐	29/07/94	07/06/96(p)	06/11/96☐		
Colombia	10/12/82							
Comoros	06/12/84	21/06/94						
Congo	10/12/82	09/07/08			09/07/08(p)			
<i>Cook Islands</i>	10/12/82	15/02/95			15/02/95(a)		01/04/99(a)	
Costa Rica	10/12/82☐	21/09/92			20/09/01(a)		18/06/01(a)	
Côte d'Ivoire	10/12/82	26/03/84		25/11/94	28/07/95(sp)	24/01/96		
Croatia		05/04/95(s)	☐☐		05/04/95(p)		10/09/13(a)	
Cuba	10/12/82☐	15/08/84	☐		17/10/02(a)			
Cyprus	10/12/82	12/12/88		01/11/94	27/07/95		25/09/02(a)	
Czech Republic	22/02/93	21/06/96	☐	16/11/94	21/06/96		19/03/07(a)	☐
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	10/12/82							
Democratic Republic of the Congo	22/08/83	17/02/89						
Denmark	10/12/82	16/11/04	☐	29/07/94	16/11/04	27/06/96	19/12/03	☐
Djibouti	10/12/82	08/10/91						
Dominica	28/03/83	24/10/91						
Dominican Republic	10/12/82	10/07/09			10/07/09(p)			
Ecuador		24/09/12(a)	☐		24/09/12(p)			
Egypt	10/12/82	26/08/83	☐	22/03/95		05/12/95		
El Salvador	05/12/84							
Equatorial Guinea	30/01/84	21/07/97	☐		21/07/97(p)			
Eritrea								
Estonia		26/08/05(a)	☐		26/08/05(a)		07/08/06(a)	☐

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16/11/1994)			Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28/07/1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11/12/2001)		
	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration
Ethiopia	10/12/82							
European Union	07/12/84	01/04/98(fc)		29/07/94	01/04/98(fc)	27/06/96	19/12/03	
Fiji	10/12/82	10/12/82		29/07/94	28/07/95	04/12/95	12/12/96	
Finland	10/12/82	21/06/96		29/07/94	21/06/96	27/06/96	19/12/03	
France	10/12/82	11/04/96		29/07/94	11/04/96	04/12/96	19/12/03	
Gabon	10/12/82	11/03/98		04/04/95	11/03/98(p)	07/10/96		
Gambia	10/12/82	22/05/84						
Georgia		21/03/96(a)			21/03/96(p)			
Germany		14/10/94(a)		29/07/94	14/10/94	28/08/96	19/12/03	
Ghana	10/12/82	7/06/83						
Greece	10/12/82	21/07/95		29/07/94	21/07/95	27/06/96	19/12/03	
Grenada	10/12/82	25/04/91		14/11/94	28/07/95(sp)			
Guatemala	08/07/83	11/02/97			11/02/97(p)			
Guinea	04/10/84	06/09/85		26/08/94	28/07/95(sp)		16/09/05(a)	
Guinea Bissau	10/12/82	25/08/86				04/12/95		
Guyana	10/12/82	16/11/93			25/09/08(a)			
Haiti	10/12/82	31/07/96			31/07/96(p)			
Holy See								
Honduras	10/12/82	05/10/93			28/07/03(a)			
Hungary	10/12/82	05/02/02			05/02/02(a)		16/05/08(a)	
Iceland	10/12/82	21/06/85		29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)	04/12/95	14/02/97	
India	10/12/82	29/06/95		29/07/94	29/06/95		19/08/03(a)	
Indonesia	10/12/82	03/02/86		29/07/94	02/06/00	04/12/95	28/09/09	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	10/12/82						17/04/98(a)	

Iraq	10/12/82	30/07/85						
Ireland	10/12/82	21/06/96		29/07/94	21/06/96	27/06/96	19/12/03	
Israel						04/12/95		
Italy	07/12/84	13/01/95		29/07/94	13/01/95	27/06/96	19/12/03	
Jamaica	10/12/82	21/03/83		29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)	04/12/95		
Japan	07/02/83	20/06/96		29/07/94	20/06/96	19/11/96	07/08/06	
Jordan		27/11/95(a)			27/11/95(p)			
Kazakhstan								
Kenya	10/12/82	02/03/89			29/07/94(ds)		13/07/04(a)	
Kiribati		24/02/03(a)			24/02/03(p)		15/09/05(a)	
Kuwait	10/12/82	02/05/86			02/08/02(a)			
Kyrgyzstan								
Lao People's Democratic Republic	10/12/82	05/06/98		27/10/94	05/06/98(p)			
Latvia		23/12/04(a)			23/12/04(a)		05/02/07(a)	
Lebanon	07/12/84	05/01/95			05/01/95(p)			
Lesotho	10/12/82	31/05/07			31/05/07(p)			
Liberia	10/12/82	25/09/08			25/09/08(p)		16/09/05(a)	
Libya	03/12/84							
Liechtenstein	30/11/84							
Lithuania		12/11/03(a)			12/11/03(a)		01/03/07(a)	
Luxembourg	05/12/84	05/10/00		29/07/94	05/10/00	27/06/96	19/12/03	
Madagascar	25/02/83	22/08/01			22/08/01(p)			
Malawi	07/12/84	28/09/10			28/09/10(p)			
Malaysia	10/12/82	14/10/96		02/08/94	14/10/96(p)			
Maldives	10/12/82	07/09/00		10/10/94	07/09/00(p)	08/10/96	30/12/98	
Mali	19/10/83	16/07/85						
Malta	10/12/82	20/05/93		29/07/94	26/06/96		11/11/01(a)	
Marshall Islands		09/08/91(a)				04/12/95	19/03/03	
Mauritania	10/12/82	17/07/96		02/08/94	17/07/96(p)	21/12/95		
Mauritius	10/12/82	04/11/94			04/11/94(p)		25/03/97(a)	
Mexico	10/12/82	18/03/83			10/04/03(a)			

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16/11/1994)			Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28/07/1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11/12/2001)		
	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration
Micronesia (Federated States of)		29/04/91(a)		10/08/94	06/09/95	04/12/95	23/05/97	
Monaco	10/12/82	20/03/96		30/11/94	20/03/96(p)		09/06/99(a)	
Mongolia	10/12/82	13/08/96		17/08/94	13/08/96(p)			
Montenegro		23/10/06(d)	☐		23/10/06(d)			
Morocco	10/12/82	31/05/07	☐	19/10/94	31/05/07	04/12/95	19/09/2012	
Mozambique	10/12/82	13/03/97			13/03/97(a)		10/12/08(a)	
Myanmar	10/12/82	21/05/96			21/05/96(a)			
Namibia	10/12/82	18/04/83		29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)	19/04/96	08/04/98	
Nauru	10/12/82	23/01/96			23/01/96(p)		10/01/97(a)	
Nepal	10/12/82	02/11/98			02/11/98(p)			
Netherlands	10/12/82	28/06/96	☐	29/07/94	28/06/96	28/06/96☐	19/12/03	☐
New Zealand	10/12/82	19/07/96		29/07/94	19/07/96	04/12/95	18/04/01	
Nicaragua	09/12/84☐	03/05/00	☐		03/05/00(p)			
Niger	10/12/82	07/08/13			07/08/13(p)			
Nigeria	10/12/82	14/08/86		25/10/94	28/07/95(sp)		02/11/09(a)	
Niue	05/12/84	11/10/06			11/10/06(p)	04/12/95	11/10/06	
Norway	10/12/82	24/06/96	☐		24/06/96(a)	04/12/95	30/12/96	☐
Oman	01/07/83☐	17/08/89	☐		26/02/97(a)		14/05/08(a)	
Pakistan	10/12/82	26/02/97	☐	10/08/94	26/02/97(p)	15/02/96		
Palau		30/09/96(a)	☐		30/09/96(p)		26/03/08(a)	
Panama	10/12/82	01/07/96	☐		01/07/96(p)		16/12/08(a)	
Papua New Guinea	10/12/82	14/01/97			14/01/97(p)	04/12/95	04/06/99	
Paraguay	10/12/82	26/09/86		29/07/94	10/07/95			

Peru								
Philippines	10/12/82 ¹	08/05/84	📄	15/11/94	23/07/97	30/08/96		
Poland	10/12/82	13/11/98		29/07/94	13/11/98(p)		14/03/06(a)	📄
Portugal	10/12/82	03/11/97	📄	29/07/94	03/11/97	27/06/96	19/12/03	📄
Qatar	27/11/84 ¹	09/12/02			09/12/02(p)			
Republic of Korea	14/03/83	29/01/96	📄	07/11/94	29/01/96	26/11/96	01/02/08	
Republic of Moldova		06/02/07(a)	📄		06/02/07(p)			
Romania	10/12/82 ¹	17/12/96	📄		17/12/96(a)		16/07/07(a)	
Russian Federation	10/12/82 ¹	12/03/97	📄		12/03/97(a)	04/12/95	04/08/97	📄
Rwanda	10/12/82							
Saint Kitts and Nevis	07/12/84	07/01/93						
Saint Lucia	10/12/82	27/03/85				12/12/95	09/08/96	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	10/12/82	01/10/93	📄				29/10/10(a)	
Samoa	28/09/84	14/08/95		07/07/95	14/08/95(p)	04/12/95	25/10/96	
San Marino								
Sao Tome and Principe	13/07/83 ¹	03/11/87						
Saudi Arabia	07/12/84	24/04/96	📄		24/04/96(p)			
Senegal	10/12/82	25/10/84		09/08/94	25/07/95	04/12/95	30/01/97	
Serbia	²	12/03/01(s)	📄	12/05/95	28/07/95(sp) ²			
Seychelles	10/12/82	16/09/91		29/07/94	15/12/94	04/12/96	20/03/98	
Sierra Leone	10/12/82	12/12/94			12/12/94(p)			
Singapore	10/12/82	17/11/94			17/11/94(p)			
Slovakia	28/05/93	08/05/96		14/11/94	08/05/96		06/11/08(a)	📄
Slovenia		16/06/95(s)	📄📄	19/01/95	16/06/95		15/06/06(a)	📄
Solomon Islands	10/12/82	23/06/97			23/06/97(p)		13/02/97(a)	
Somalia	10/12/82	24/07/89						
South Africa	05/12/84	23/12/97	📄	03/10/94	23/12/97		14/08/03(a)	

² For further details, see Chapter XXI, sections 6 and 6.a, of the publication entitled *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General*, available at https://treaties.un.org/Pages/Treaties.aspx?id=21&subid=A&clang=_en.

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16/11/1994)			Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28/07/1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11/12/2001)		
	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration
South Sudan								
Spain	04/12/84	15/01/97		29/07/94	15/01/97	03/12/96	19/12/03	
Sri Lanka	10/12/82	19/07/94		29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)	09/10/96	24/10/96	
Sudan	10/12/82	23/01/85		29/07/94				
Suriname	10/12/82	09/07/98			09/07/98(p)			
Swaziland	18/01/84	24/09/12		12/10/94	24/09/12(p)			
Sweden	10/12/82	25/06/96		29/07/94	25/06/96	27/06/96	19/12/03	
Switzerland	17/10/84	01/05/09		26/10/94	01/05/09			
Syrian Arab Republic								
Tajikistan								
Thailand	10/12/82	15/05/11			15/05/11(a)			
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		19/08/94 (s)			19/08/94(p)			
Timor-Leste		08/01/13(a)			08/01/13(p)			
Togo	10/12/82	16/04/85		03/08/94	28/07/95(sp)			
Tonga		02/08/95(a)			2/08/95(p)	04/12/95	31/07/96	
Trinidad and Tobago	10/12/82	25/04/86		10/10/94	28/07/95(sp)		13/09/06(a)	
Tunisia	10/12/82	24/04/85		15/05/95	24/05/02			
Turkey								
Turkmenistan								
Tuvalu	10/12/82	09/12/02			09/12/02(p)		02/02/09(a)	
Uganda	10/12/82	09/11/90		09/08/94	28/07/95(sp)	10/10/96		
Ukraine	10/12/82	26/07/99		28/02/95	26/07/99	04/12/95	27/02/03	
United Arab Emirates	10/12/82							

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		25/07/97(a)	☐☐	29/07/94	25/07/97	04/12/95	10/12/01 19/12/03 ³	☐☐
United Republic of Tanzania	10/12/82	30/09/85	☐	07/10/94	25/06/98			
United States of America				29/07/94		04/12/95	21/08/96	☐
Uruguay	10/12/82☐	10/12/92	☐	29/07/94	07/08/07	16/01/96☐	10/09/99	☐
Uzbekistan								
Vanuatu	10/12/82	10/08/99		29/07/94	10/08/99(p)	23/07/96		
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)								
Viet Nam	10/12/82	25/07/94	☐		27/04/06(a)			
Yemen	10/12/82☐	21/07/87	☐					
Zambia	10/12/82	07/03/83		13/10/94	28/07/95(sp)			
Zimbabwe	10/12/82	24/02/93		28/10/94	28/07/95(sp)			
TOTALS	157	166		79	145	59	81	

³ For further details, see Chapter XXI, section 7, of the publication entitled *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General*, available at https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XXI-7&chapter=21&clang=_en.

2. Chronological lists of ratifications of, accessions and successions to the Convention and the related Agreements, as at 31 July 2014

(a) The Convention

1. Fiji (10 December 1982)
2. Zambia (7 March 1983)
3. Mexico (18 March 1983)
4. Jamaica (21 March 1983)
5. Namibia (18 April 1983)
6. Ghana (7 June 1983)
7. Bahamas (29 July 1983)
8. Belize (13 August 1983)
9. Egypt (26 August 1983)
10. Côte d'Ivoire (26 March 1984)
11. Philippines (8 May 1984)
12. Gambia (22 May 1984)
13. Cuba (15 August 1984)
14. Senegal (25 October 1984)
15. Sudan (23 January 1985)
16. Saint Lucia (27 March 1985)
17. Togo (16 April 1985)
18. Tunisia (24 April 1985)
19. Bahrain (30 May 1985)
20. Iceland (21 June 1985)
21. Mali (16 July 1985)
22. Iraq (30 July 1985)
23. Guinea (6 September 1985)
24. United Republic of Tanzania (30 September 1985)
25. Cameroon (19 November 1985)
26. Indonesia (3 February 1986)
27. Trinidad and Tobago (25 April 1986)
28. Kuwait (2 May 1986)
29. Nigeria (14 August 1986)
30. Guinea-Bissau (25 August 1986)
31. Paraguay (26 September 1986)
32. Yemen (21 July 1987)
33. Cabo Verde (10 August 1987)
34. Sao Tome and Principe (3 November 1987)
35. Cyprus (12 December 1988)
36. Brazil (22 December 1988)
37. Antigua and Barbuda (2 February 1989)
38. Democratic Republic of the Congo (17 February 1989)
39. Kenya (2 March 1989)
40. Somalia (24 July 1989)
41. Oman (17 August 1989)
42. Botswana (2 May 1990)
43. Uganda (9 November 1990)
44. Angola (5 December 1990)
45. Grenada (25 April 1991)
46. Micronesia (Federated States of) (29 April 1991)
47. Marshall Islands (9 August 1991)
48. Seychelles (16 September 1991)
49. Djibouti (8 October 1991)
50. Dominica (24 October 1991)
51. Costa Rica (21 September 1992)
52. Uruguay (10 December 1992)
53. Saint Kitts and Nevis (7 January 1993)
54. Zimbabwe (24 February 1993)
55. Malta (20 May 1993)
56. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1 October 1993)
57. Honduras (5 October 1993)
58. Barbados (12 October 1993)
59. Guyana (16 November 1993)
60. Bosnia and Herzegovina (12 January 1994)
61. Comoros (21 June 1994)
62. Sri Lanka (19 July 1994)
63. Viet Nam (25 July 1994)
64. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (19 August 1994)
65. Australia (5 October 1994)
66. Germany (14 October 1994)
67. Mauritius (4 November 1994)
68. Singapore (17 November 1994)
69. Sierra Leone (12 December 1994)
70. Lebanon (5 January 1995)
71. Italy (13 January 1995)
72. Cook Islands (15 February 1995)
73. Croatia (5 April 1995)
74. Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (28 April 1995)
75. Slovenia (16 June 1995)
76. India (29 June 1995)
77. Austria (14 July 1995)
78. Greece (21 July 1995)
79. Tonga (2 August 1995)
80. Samoa (14 August 1995)

81. Jordan (27 November 1995)
82. Argentina (1 December 1995)
83. Nauru (23 January 1996)
84. Republic of Korea (29 January 1996)
85. Monaco (20 March 1996)
86. Georgia (21 March 1996)
87. France (11 April 1996)
88. Saudi Arabia (24 April 1996)
89. Slovakia (8 May 1996)
90. Bulgaria (15 May 1996)
91. Myanmar (21 May 1996)
92. China (7 June 1996)
93. Algeria (11 June 1996)
94. Japan (20 June 1996)
95. Czech Republic (21 June 1996)
96. Finland (21 June 1996)
97. Ireland (21 June 1996)
98. Norway (24 June 1996)
99. Sweden (25 June 1996)
100. Netherlands (28 June 1996)
101. Panama (1 July 1996)
102. Mauritania (17 July 1996)
103. New Zealand (19 July 1996)
104. Haiti (31 July 1996)
105. Mongolia (13 August 1996)
106. Palau (30 September 1996)
107. Malaysia (14 October 1996)
108. Brunei Darussalam (5 November 1996)
109. Romania (17 December 1996)
110. Papua New Guinea (14 January 1997)
111. Spain (15 January 1997)
112. Guatemala (11 February 1997)
113. Pakistan (26 February 1997)
114. Russian Federation (12 March 1997)
115. Mozambique (13 March 1997)
116. Solomon Islands (23 June 1997)
117. Equatorial Guinea (21 July 1997)
118. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (25 July 1997)
119. Chile (25 August 1997)
120. Benin (16 October 1997)
121. Portugal (3 November 1997)
122. South Africa (23 December 1997)
123. Gabon (11 March 1998)
124. European Union (1 April 1998)
125. Lao People's Democratic Republic (5 June 1998)
126. Suriname (9 July 1998)
127. Nepal (2 November 1998)
128. Belgium (13 November 1998)
129. Poland (13 November 1998)
130. Ukraine (26 July 1999)
131. Vanuatu (10 August 1999)
132. Nicaragua (3 May 2000)
133. Maldives (7 September 2000)
134. Luxembourg (5 October 2000)
135. Serbia (12 March 2001)
136. Bangladesh (27 July 2001)
137. Madagascar (22 August 2001)
138. Hungary (5 February 2002)
139. Armenia (9 December 2002)
140. Qatar (9 December 2002)
141. Tuvalu (9 December 2002)
142. Kiribati (24 February 2003)
143. Albania (23 June 2003)
144. Canada (7 November 2003)
145. Lithuania (12 November 2003)
146. Denmark (16 November 2004)
147. Latvia (23 December 2004)
148. Burkina Faso (25 January 2005)
149. Estonia (26 August 2005)
150. Belarus (30 August 2006)
151. Niue (11 October 2006)
152. Montenegro (23 October 2006)
153. Republic of Moldova (6 February 2007)
154. Lesotho (31 May 2007)
155. Morocco (31 May 2007)
156. Congo (9 July 2008)
157. Liberia (25 September 2008)
158. Switzerland (1 May 2009)
159. Dominican Republic (10 July 2009)
160. Chad (14 August 2009)
161. Malawi (28 September 2010)
162. Thailand (15 May 2011)
163. Ecuador (24 September 2012)
164. Swaziland (24 September 2012)
165. Timor-Leste (8 January 2013)
166. Niger (7 August 2013)

(b) *Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the Convention*

1. Kenya (29 July 1994)
2. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (19 August 1994)
3. Australia (5 October 1994)
4. Germany (14 October 1994)
5. Belize (21 October 1994)
6. Mauritius (4 November 1994)
7. Singapore (17 November 1994)
8. Sierra Leone (12 December 1994)
9. Seychelles (15 December 1994)
10. Lebanon (5 January 1995)
11. Italy (13 January 1995)
12. Cook Islands (15 February 1995)
13. Croatia (5 April 1995)
14. Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (28 April 1995)
15. Slovenia (16 June 1995)
16. India (29 June 1995)
17. Paraguay (10 July 1995)
18. Austria (14 July 1995)
19. Greece (21 July 1995)
20. Senegal (25 July 1995)
21. Cyprus (27 July 1995)
22. Bahamas (28 July 1995)
23. Barbados (28 July 1995)
24. Côte d'Ivoire (28 July 1995)
25. Fiji (28 July 1995)
26. Grenada (28 July 1995)
27. Guinea (28 July 1995)
28. Iceland (28 July 1995)
29. Jamaica (28 July 1995)
30. Namibia (28 July 1995)
31. Nigeria (28 July 1995)
32. Sri Lanka (28 July 1995)
33. Togo (28 July 1995)
34. Trinidad and Tobago (28 July 1995)
35. Uganda (28 July 1995)
36. Serbia (28 July 1995)
37. Zambia (28 July 1995)
38. Zimbabwe (28 July 1995)
39. Tonga (2 August 1995)
40. Samoa (14 August 1995)
41. Micronesia (Federated States of) (6 September 1995)
42. Jordan (27 November 1995)
43. Argentina (1 December 1995)
44. Nauru (23 January 1996)
45. Republic of Korea (29 January 1996)
46. Monaco (20 March 1996)
47. Georgia (21 March 1996)
48. France (11 April 1996)
49. Saudi Arabia (24 April 1996)
50. Slovakia (8 May 1996)
51. Bulgaria (15 May 1996)
52. Myanmar (21 May 1996)
53. China (7 June 1996)
54. Algeria (11 June 1996)
55. Japan (20 June 1996)
56. Czech Republic (21 June 1996)
57. Finland (21 June 1996)
58. Ireland (21 June 1996)
59. Norway (24 June 1996)
60. Sweden (25 June 1996)
61. Malta (26 June 1996)
62. Netherlands (28 June 1996)
63. Panama (1 July 1996)
64. Mauritania (17 July 1996)
65. New Zealand (19 July 1996)
66. Haiti (31 July 1996)
67. Mongolia (13 August 1996)
68. Palau (30 September 1996)
69. Malaysia (14 October 1996)
70. Brunei Darussalam (5 November 1996)
71. Romania (17 December 1996)
72. Papua New Guinea (14 January 1997)
73. Spain (15 January 1997)
74. Guatemala (11 February 1997)
75. Oman (26 February 1997)
76. Pakistan (26 February 1997)
77. Russian Federation (12 March 1997)
78. Mozambique (13 March 1997)
79. Solomon Islands (23 June 1997)
80. Equatorial Guinea (21 July 1997)
81. Philippines (23 July 1997)
82. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (25 July 1997)
83. Chile (25 August 1997)
84. Benin (16 October 1997)
85. Portugal (3 November 1997)
86. South Africa (23 December 1997)
87. Gabon (11 March 1998)
88. European Union (1 April 1998)

89. Lao People's Democratic Republic (5 June 1998)
90. United Republic of Tanzania (25 June 1998)
91. Suriname (9 July 1998)
92. Nepal (2 November 1998)
93. Belgium (13 November 1998)
94. Poland (13 November 1998)
95. Ukraine (26 July 1999)
96. Vanuatu (10 August 1999)
97. Nicaragua (3 May 2000)
98. Indonesia (2 June 2000)
99. Maldives (7 September 2000)
100. Luxembourg (5 October 2000)
101. Bangladesh (27 July 2001)
102. Madagascar (22 August 2001)
103. Costa Rica (20 September 2001)
104. Hungary (5 February 2002)
105. Tunisia (24 May 2002)
106. Cameroon (28 August 2002)
107. Kuwait (2 August 2002)
108. Cuba (17 October 2002)
109. Armenia (9 December 2002)
110. Qatar (9 December 2002)
111. Tuvalu (9 December 2002)
112. Kiribati (24 February 2003)
113. Mexico (10 April 2003)
114. Albania (23 June 2003)
115. Honduras (28 July 2003)
116. Canada (7 November 2003)
117. Lithuania (12 November 2003)
118. Denmark (16 November 2004)
119. Latvia (23 December 2004)
120. Burkina Faso (25 January 2005)
121. Botswana (31 January 2005)
122. Estonia (26 August 2005)
123. Viet Nam (27 April 2006)
124. Belarus (30 August 2006)
125. Niue (11 October 2006)
126. Montenegro (23 October 2006)
127. Republic of Moldova (6 February 2007)
128. Lesotho (31 May 2007)
129. Morocco (31 May 2007)
130. Uruguay (7 August 2007)
131. Brazil (25 October 2007)
132. Cabo Verde (23 April 2008)
133. Congo (9 July 2008)
134. Guyana (25 September 2008)
135. Liberia (25 September 2008)
136. Switzerland (1 May 2009)
137. Dominican Republic (10 July 2009)
138. Chad (14 August 2009)
139. Angola (7 September 2010)
140. Malawi (28 September 2010)
141. Thailand (15 May 2011)
142. Ecuador (24 September 2012)
143. Swaziland (24 September 2012)
144. Timor-Leste (8 January 2013)
145. Niger (7 August 2013)

(c) *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*

1. Tonga (31 July 1996)
2. Saint Lucia (9 August 1996)
3. United States of America (21 August 1996)
4. Sri Lanka (24 October 1996)
5. Samoa (25 October 1996)
6. Fiji (12 December 1996)
7. Norway (30 December 1996)
8. Nauru (10 January 1997)
9. Bahamas (16 January 1997)
10. Senegal (30 January 1997)
11. Solomon Islands (13 February 1997)
12. Iceland (14 February 1997)
13. Mauritius (25 March 1997)
14. Micronesia (Federated States of) (23 May 1997)
15. Russian Federation (4 August 1997)
16. Seychelles (20 March 1998)
17. Namibia (8 April 1998)
18. Iran (Islamic Republic of) (17 April 1998)
19. Maldives (30 December 1998)
20. Cook Islands (1 April 1999)
21. Papua New Guinea (4 June 1999)
22. Monaco (9 June 1999)
23. Canada (3 August 1999)
24. Uruguay (10 September 1999)
25. Australia (23 December 1999)
26. Brazil (8 March 2000)
27. Barbados (22 September 2000)
28. New Zealand (18 April 2001)
29. Costa Rica (18 June 2001)
30. Malta (11 November 2001)
31. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (10 December 2001), (19 December 2003)
32. Cyprus (25 September 2002)
33. Ukraine (27 February 2003)
34. Marshall Islands (19 March 2003)
35. South Africa (14 August 2003)
36. India (19 August 2003)
37. European Union (19 December 2003)
38. Austria (19 December 2003)
39. Belgium (19 December 2003)
40. Denmark (19 December 2003)
41. Finland (19 December 2003)
42. France (19 December 2003)
43. Germany (19 December 2003)
44. Greece (19 December 2003)
45. Ireland (19 December 2003)
46. Italy (19 December 2003)
47. Luxembourg (19 December 2003)
48. Netherlands (19 December 2003)
49. Portugal (19 December 2003)
50. Spain (19 December 2003)
51. Sweden (19 December 2003)
52. Kenya (13 July 2004)
53. Belize (14 July 2005)
54. Kiribati (15 September 2005)
55. Guinea (16 September 2005)
56. Liberia (16 September 2005)
57. Poland (14 March 2006)
58. Slovenia (15 June 2006)
59. Estonia (7 August 2006)
60. Japan (7 August 2006)
61. Trinidad and Tobago (13 September 2006)
62. Niue (11 October 2006)
63. Bulgaria (13 December 2006)
64. Latvia (5 February 2007)
65. Lithuania (1 March 2007)
66. Czech Republic (19 March 2007)
67. Romania (16 July 2007)
68. Republic of Korea (1 February 2008)
69. Palau (26 March 2008)
70. Oman (14 May 2008)
71. Hungary (16 May 2008)
72. Slovakia (6 November 2008)
73. Mozambique (10 December 2008)
74. Panama (16 December 2008)
75. Tuvalu (2 February 2009)
76. Indonesia (28 September 2009)
77. Nigeria (2 November 2009)
78. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (29 October 2010)
79. Morocco (19 September 2012)
80. Bangladesh (5 November 2012)
81. Croatia (10 September 2013)

3. *Declarations by States*⁴

- (a) *Democratic Republic of the Congo: Interpretative Declaration and Declarations under Article 287 and 298 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 15 April 2014*⁵

INTERPRETATIVE DECLARATION

The Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo reserves the right to interpret any and all articles of the Convention in the context of and with due regard to the sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and its territorial integrity as it applies to land, space and sea. Details of these interpretations will be placed on record in the instruments of ratification of the Convention. The present signature is without prejudice to the position taken by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo or to be taken by it on the Convention in the future.

DECLARATION UNDER ARTICLE 287

The Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo declares, under paragraph 1 of article 287 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, done at Montego Bay on 10 December 1982, that it chooses the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, established in accordance with Annex VI of the Convention, as the means for the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention.

DECLARATION UNDER ARTICLE 298

The Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo further declares, under paragraph 1(a) of article 298 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, done at Montego Bay on 10 December 1982, that it does not accept any of the procedures provided for in article 287, paragraph 1(c), with respect to disputes concerning the interpretation of articles 15, 74 and 83 relating to sea boundary delimitations, or those involving historic bays or titles.

- (b) *Netherlands: Declaration and Objections Made Upon Ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea for Aruba, 23 July 2014*⁶

DECLARATION

A. DECLARATION IN RESPECT OF ARTICLE 287 OF THE CONVENTION

The Kingdom of the Netherlands hereby declares that, having regard to Article 287 of the Convention, it accepts the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation and application of the Convention with States Parties to the Convention which have likewise accepted the said jurisdiction.

⁴ Depository notifications are issued in electronic format only. Depository notifications are made available to the Permanent Missions to the United Nations in the United Nations Treaty Collection on the Internet at <https://treaties.un.org>, under “Depository Notifications (CNs)”. In addition, the Permanent Missions, as well as other interested individuals, can subscribe to receive depository notifications by e-mail through the Treaty Section’s “Automated Subscription Services”, which is also available at <https://treaties.un.org>.

⁵ *Original*: French. Refer to depository notifications C.N.42.1989.TREATIES-1 of 17 February 1989 (Ratification: Zaire) and C.N.221.2014.TREATIES-XXI.6 (Depository Notification reissued) of 29 April 2014.

⁶ Refer to depository notification C.N.152.1996.TREATIES-XXI.6 of 6 June 2002 (Ratification: Netherlands), C.N.673.2010.TREATIES-4 of 1 November 2010 (Communication: Netherlands) and C.N.497.2014.TREATIES-XXI.6 (Depository Notification) of 24 July 2014.

OBJECTIONS

B. OBJECTIONS

The Kingdom of the Netherlands objects to any declaration or statement excluding or modifying the legal effect of the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

This is particularly the case with regard to the following matters:

I. Innocent passage in the territorial sea

The Convention permits innocent passage in the territorial sea for all ships, including foreign warships, nuclear-powered ships and ships carrying nuclear or hazardous waste, without any prior consent or notification, and with due observance of special precautionary measures established for such ships by international agreements.

II. Exclusive economic zone

1. Passage through the Exclusive Economic Zone

Nothing in the Convention restricts the freedom of navigation of nuclear-powered ships or ships carrying nuclear or hazardous waste in the Exclusive Economic Zone, provided such navigation is in accordance with the applicable rules of international law. In particular, the Convention does not authorize the coastal state to make the navigation of such ships in the EEZ dependent on prior consent or notification.

2. Military exercises in the Exclusive Economic Zone

The Convention does not authorize the coastal state to prohibit military exercises in its EEZ. The rights of the coastal state in its EEZ are listed in article 56 of the Convention, and no such authority is given to the coastal state. In the EEZ all states enjoy the freedoms of navigation and overflight, subject to the relevant provisions of the Convention.

3. Installations in the Exclusive Economic Zone

The coastal state enjoys the right to authorize, operate and use installations and structures in the EEZ for economic purposes. Jurisdiction over the establishment and use of installations and structures is limited to the rules contained in article 56, paragraph 1, and is subject to the obligations contained in article 56, paragraph 2, article 58 and article 60 of the Convention.

4. Residual rights

The coastal state does not enjoy residual rights in the EEZ. The rights of the coastal state in its EEZ are listed in article 56 of the Convention, and can not be extended unilaterally.

III. Passage through straits

Routes and sealanes through straits shall be established in accordance with the rules provided for in the Convention. Considerations with respect to domestic security and public order shall not affect navigation in straits used for international navigation. The application of other international instruments to straits is subject to the relevant articles of the Convention.

IV. Archipelagic States

The application of Part IV of the Convention is limited to a state constituted wholly by one or more archipelagos, and may include other islands. Claims to archipelagic status in contravention of article 46 are not acceptable.

The status of archipelagic state, and the rights and obligations deriving from each status, can only be invoked under the conditions of part IV of the Convention.

V. Fisheries

The Convention confers no jurisdiction on the coastal state with respect to the exploitation, conservation and management of living marine resources other than sedentary species beyond the Exclusive Economic Zone.

The Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory species should, in accordance with articles 63 [and] 64 of the Convention, take place on the basis of international cooperation in appropriate subregional and regional organizations.

VI. Underwater cultural heritage

Jurisdiction over objects of an archaeological and historical nature found at sea is limited to articles 149 and 303 of the Convention.

The Kingdom of the Netherlands does however consider that there may be a need to further develop, in international cooperation, the international law on the protection of underwater cultural heritage.

VII. Baselines and delimitation

A claim that the drawing of baselines of the delimitation of maritime zones is in accordance with the Convention will only be acceptable if such lines and zones have been established in accordance with the Convention.

VIII. National legislation

As a general rule of international law, as stated in articles 27 and 46 of the Vienna Convention on the law of Treaties, states may not rely on national legislation as a justification for a failure to implement the Convention.

IX. Territorial claims

Ratification by the Kingdom of the Netherlands does not imply recognition or acceptance of any territorial claim made by a State Party to the Convention.

X. Article 301

Article 301 must be interpreted, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, as applying to the territory and the territorial sea of a coastal state.

XI. General declaration

The Kingdom of the Netherlands reserves its right to make further declarations relative to the Convention and to the Agreement, in response to future declarations and statements.

II. LEGAL INFORMATION RELEVANT TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

A. NATIONAL LEGISLATION

1. *Italy*¹

Ministerial Decree of the Minister for Economic Development, 27 December 2012

Whereas Law N.613 of 21 July 1967 on the research and cultivation of liquid and gas hydrocarbons in territorial waters and on the continental shelf, and subsequent amendments and additions;

Whereas Law N.347 of 3 June 1978, which bears “the ratification and execution of the agreement between the Governments of Italy and Tunisia regarding the demarcation of the continental shelf between the two countries, signed in Tunis on 20 August 1971”;

Whereas the ruling of the International Court of Justice of 3 June 1985, that defines the maritime demarcations between Malta and Libya;

Whereas Law N.689 of 2 December 1994, which bears the ratification and execution of the Convention of the United Nations on Maritime Law, with annexes and final acts, signed in Montego Bay on 10 December 1982, and the agreement on the application of Section XI of the Convention, with annexes, signed in New York on 29 July 1994, and particularly Articles 76 and 77;

Whereas Law-decree N.625 of 25 November 1996, on conditions of issuance and use of authorizations for prospecting, research and cultivation of hydrocarbons, which specifically, pursuant to Article 3, regulates development and research into further areas pertinent to Italy’s continental shelf;

Whereas Article 5 of Law N.613 of 1967, identifying, inter alia, the marine area called “Area C”;

Considering that the area undergoing expansion is part of Italy’s continental shelf, pursuant to Art. 1 of Law N.613 of 1967, as amended by Art. 76 of Law N.689 of 2 December 1994;

Considering that the lines of demarcation shared with neighboring countries must be subsequently finalized through agreements for a fair apportionment pursuant to Article 83, paragraph 1, of Law N.689 of 2 December 1994;

Deeming that the boundaries of “Area C – South sector” defined below do not prejudice against the final demarcation of Italy’s continental shelf in the Strait of Sicily and in the southern expanse of the Ionian Sea, as envisaged in Art. 83, paragraph 3, of above Law N.689/94;

Considering the potential interest in research and cultivation of hydrocarbons in the above-mentioned sea-bed areas;

Deeming opportune the expansion of “Area C” eastwardly toward the southern expanse of the Ionian Sea, and southeastwardly in the Strait of Sicily.

DECREE

Article 1

1. The demarcation line of the “Area C – South sector” is represented by points of geographical coordinates of the vertices shown in Annex A, which is an integral part of this Decree, together with the plan as per Annex B, taken from the bathymetric chart N. 1503 – Strait of Sicily of the Italian Navy’s Hydrographic Institute at 1:750,000 scale.

¹ *Original:* Italian. Transmitted by note verbale dated 29 April 2014 from the Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretariat of the United Nations.

2. Three months from the date of publication of this Decree in the *Official Journal of the European Union*, applicants may file a request for authorization for prospecting or research on liquid or gas hydrocarbons in accordance with current regulations in the expanded areas as per paragraph 1. The Decree has also been published in the *Official Gazette of Hydrocarbons and Geo-resources* (B.U.I.G.) of the Ministry for Economic Development.

This Decree, bearing the State seal, will be inserted in the Official Compilation of Legislative Instruments of the Italian Republic. It is the duty of all to abide by this decree and guarantee its observance.

Rome, 27 December 2012

[Signed]
Minister

ANNEX A
Coordinates of “Area C – South Sector”

Vertices	Longitude (East)	Latitude (North)
1	Intersection point between the 200 m isobaths and the 36°34' parallel	
2	16°04'	36°34'
3	16°04'	36°00'
4	16°46'	36°00'
5	16°46'	35°04'
6	16°40'	35°04'
7	16°40'	35°00'
8	16°33'	35°00'
9	16°33'	34°57'
10	16°29'	34°57'
11	16°29'	34°54'
12	16°23'	34°54'
13	16°23'	34°52'
14	16°18'	34°52'
15	16°18'	34°50'
16	16°14'	34°50'
17	16°14'	34°48'
18	16°10'	34°48'
19	16°10'	34°46'
20	16°04'	34°46'
21	16°04'	34°44'
22	16°00'	34°44'
23	16°00'	34°43'
24	15°56'	34°43'
25	15°56'	34°40'
26	15°45'	34°40'
27	15°45'	34°38'
28	15°36'	34°38'
29	15°36'	34°35'
30	15°10'	34°35'
31	Intersection point between the 15°10' parallel and the delimitation line of the marine area called “Area C”	
32	Intersection point between the delimitation line of the marine area called “Area C” and the 200 m isobath	

The delimitation line of the maritime area called “Area C – South Sector” between vertices 32 and 1 is represented by the 200 m isobath.

ANNEX B
Chart of the maritime areas called “Area C” and “Area C – South Sector”



Source: Bathymetry Chart “Strait of Sicily – Sheet No. 1503”
(Original title “Canale di Sicilia dell’I.I.M – Foglio N° 1503”)

2. *Somalia*²

Proclamation by the President of the Federal Republic of Somalia, 30 June 2014

Having considered Law No. 11 dated 9 February 1989 relating to the ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea by the then People's Assembly of Somalia;

Having considered Decree No. 14 dated 9 February 1989, the instrument of ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;

Having considered Law No. 5 dated 26 January 1989 approving the Somali Maritime Law (the Somali Maritime Law of 1988); and

For the purpose of exercising the sovereign rights of the Federal Republic of Somalia (the "Republic of Somalia") with regard to the exploration and conservation of the natural resources, whether living or non-living, of the sea, it is hereby deemed appropriate to proclaim the Exclusive Economic Zone of the Republic of Somalia as follows:

1. The Exclusive Economic Zone of the Republic of Somalia extends to a distance of two hundred (200) nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial waters of the Somali Republic is measured.

2. In the Exclusive Economic Zone, the Republic of Somalia has:

(a) Sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring and exploiting, conserving and managing the natural resources, whether living or non-living, of the seabed and subsoil and the superjacent waters, and with regard to other activities for the economic exploration and exploitation of the zone, such as the production of energy from the water, currents and winds,

(b) Jurisdiction with regard to:

(i) the establishment and use of artificial islands, installations and structures;

(ii) marine scientific research;

(iii) the preservation of the marine environment;

(c) Other rights as may exist under international law.

3. In the Exclusive Economic Zone, the freedoms of navigation and over-flight and of the laying of submarine cables and pipelines shall be governed by international law.

4. In any case where the Exclusive Economic Zone of the Republic of Somalia is adjacent or opposite to the Exclusive Economic Zone of another coastal State, the Federal Government of the Somali Republic is prepared to enter into negotiations with the coastal State concerned with a view to delimiting their respective Exclusive Economic Zones.

5. Exploitation of living and non-living resources, including fish, in the Exclusive Economic Zone of the Republic of Somalia shall require the prior written approval of the relevant Ministry of the Federal Government of Somalia and is subject to the applicable laws of the Republic of Somalia.

Proclaimed on the 30th day of June 2014.

Made this 30th day of June 2014

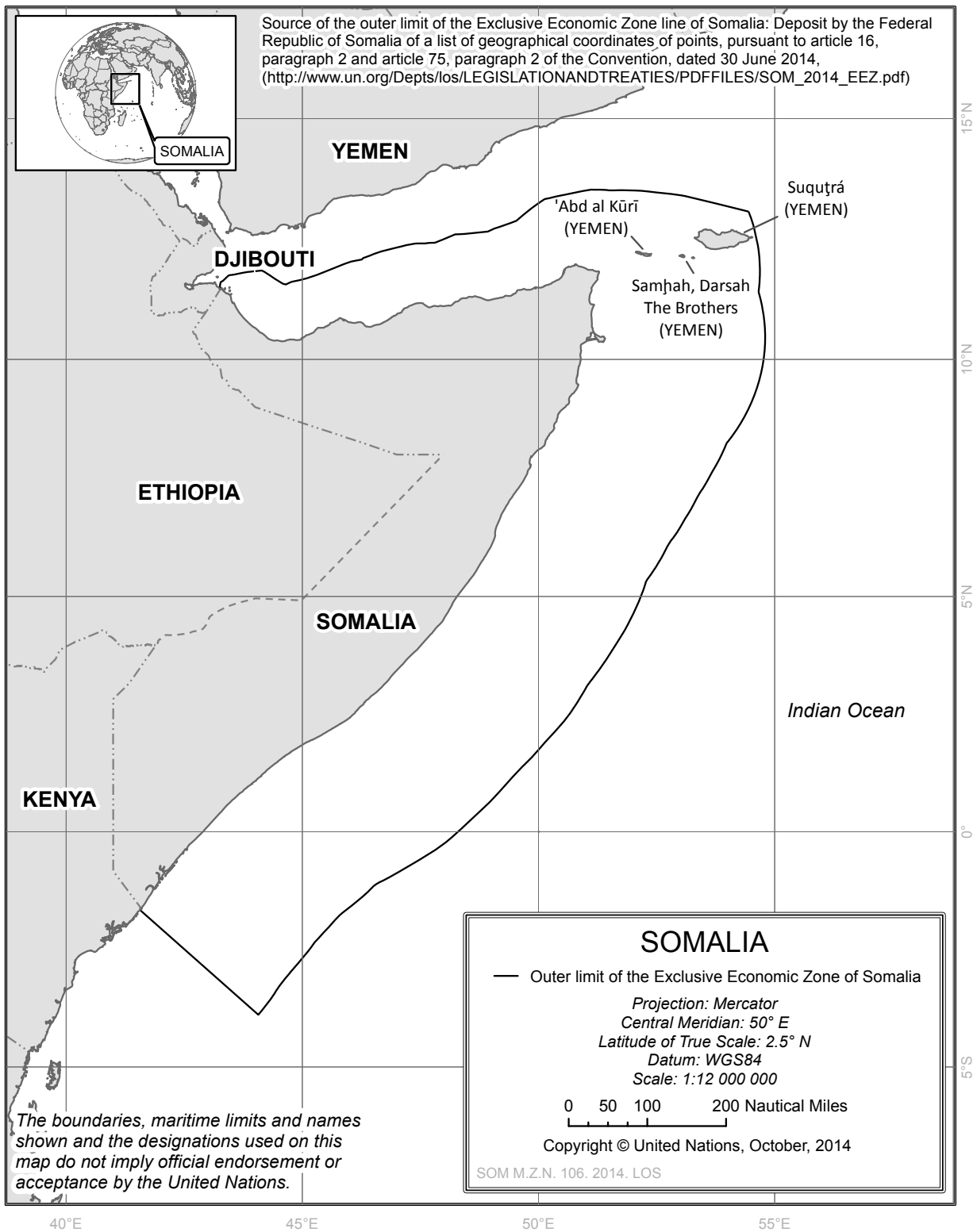
[Signed]

H.E. HASSAN SHEIKH MOHAMUD

The President of the Federal Republic of Somalia

² Annexed lists of geographical coordinates of points were deposited with the Secretary-General under articles 16(2) and 75(2) of the Convention (see Maritime Zone Notification M.Z.N.106.2014.LOS of 3 July 2014).

ANNEX³



³ Note by the editor: For a complete list of geographic coordinates, see www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/SOM_2014_EEZ.pdf.

3. Cook Islands⁴

Deposit of Cook Islands Exclusive Economic Zone 200 NM Geographic Coordinates, 1 July 2014

Note No: 003/2014-15

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Immigration of the Government of the Cook Islands [...] has the honour to refer to article 75, paragraph 2 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).

The Ministry has the honour to inform the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of its intention to deposit herewith a full list of geographical coordinates for its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as contained in:

1. The Treaty on Friendship and Delimitation of the Maritime Boundary between the United States of America and the Cook Islands dated 11 June 1980;
2. The Agreement on Maritime Delimitation between the Government of the Cook Islands and the Government of the French Republic, 3 August 1990;
3. The Boundary Agreement with New Zealand (in respect of Tokelau) dated 4 August 2010;
4. The Boundary Agreement between the Cook Islands and Niue dated 29 August 2012,
5. The Boundary Agreement between the Cook Islands and Kiribati dated 29 August 2012;
6. The Exclusive Economic Zone (Outer Limit) Order 2012, established pursuant to Section 8(4) and Section 27(1) of the Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone Act 1977.

The Cook Islands has thereby fulfilled all relevant legal procedures for the delimitation of its outer limits (EEZ). To that end, the Ministry wishes to deposit under article 75, paragraph 2 of the UNCLOS the following documents annexed to this Note Verbale:

1. The chart which is attached for illustrative purposes; and
2. The list of geographical coordinates of points representing the outer limit lines of the exclusive economic zone of Cook Islands;
3. The Exclusive Economic Zone (Outer Limit) Order 2012.

The Cook Islands would note that for the avoidance of any doubt, all coordinates listed as provisional in the 2012 (Outer Limit) Order are no longer provisional, since all boundary agreements referred to in the Order have subsequently come into force and are now listed on the DOALOS website.

[...]

1 July 2014
Rarotonga, Cook Islands

⁴ Annexed lists of geographical coordinates of points were deposited with the Secretary-General under article 75(2) of the Convention (see Maritime Zone Notification M.Z.N.107.2014.LOS of 4 August 2014). *Note by the editor*: 200 NM refers to 200 nautical miles. For a complete list of geographic coordinates, see www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/DEPOSIT/cook_islands_eez_order_2012.pdf.

B. BILATERAL TREATIES

1. *Denmark*⁵

Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark together with the Government of the Faroes, on the one hand, and the Government of Iceland, on the other hand, relating to the Maritime Delimitation in the area between the Faroe Islands and Iceland, 1-2 February 2007

The Government of the Kingdom of Denmark together with the Government of the Faroes, on the one hand, and the Government of Iceland, on the other hand,

Desiring to maintain and strengthen the good neighbourly relations between Denmark/the Faroes and Iceland,

Having regard to the “Agreed Minutes”, signed in Tórshavn on 25 September 2002,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The boundary line between the Parties’ parts of the continental shelf, which also represents the boundary line between the fishing territory around the Faroe Islands and the exclusive economic zone of Iceland in the area between the Faroe Islands and Iceland, where the distance between their respective baselines is less than 400 nautical miles, is based on the median line between the coastlines of the Faroe Islands and Iceland with the adjustments and special provisions that the Parties have agreed. The boundary line is determined by straight lines connecting the following points in the order indicated below:

200M (N)	65-41-22.63N	5-34-42.22W
1	65-30-26.28N	6-05-08.98W
2	65-13-03.52N	6-47-11.81W
3	64-30-00.00N	8-13-30.37W
4	64-00-00.00N	9-15-00.70W
5	63-30-00.00N	10-18-53.63W
6	62-32-21.56N	12-08-43.42W
7	61-55-34.00N	12-47-51.48W
8	61-32-02.80N	13-18-22.87W
200M (S)	60-42-34.69N	13-59-56.43W

⁵ Registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations by Denmark on 6 March 2014, registration No. I-51764. Entry into force: 29 April 2008 by notification, in accordance with article 5.

The Parties have also agreed to establish a special regime for an area that extends on both sides of the boundary south of 63° 30' N (“the Special Area”) and is bounded by straight lines connecting the following points:

1	62-32-21.56N	12-08-43.42W
2	62-33-25.54N	12-07-15.81W
3	62-35-46.04N	12-04-02.29W
4	63-05-16.56N	11-16-18.81W
5	63-12-09.71N	11-03-30.66W
6	63-22-44.79N	10-42-58.15W
7	63-30-00.00N	10-28-42.46W
8	63-30-00.00N	10-18-53.63W
9	63-30-00.00N	10-05-35.64W
10	63-27-47.77N	10-09-46.44W
11	63-18-07.28N	10-31-19.46W
1	62-32-21.56N	12-08-43.42W

All the straight lines are geodesics.

The above points are defined by geographic latitude and longitude according to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84).

The boundary lines and above points are for illustration included in the chart annexed to this Agreement.

Article 2

Throughout the Special Area Faroese and Icelandic vessels have the right to fish in accordance with the rules and regulations that are applicable to them in their respective fishing jurisdiction zones. They shall only be subject to inspection and enforcement of their respective authorities.

Likewise, throughout the Special Area the Parties with their own vessels may freely conduct scientific marine research, with the exception of activities with respect to mineral resources on the seabed and the subsoil thereof.

If an activity under this article causes problems for a Party, that Party may request consultations with the other Party. Such consultations shall be held as soon as possible, and within 60 days after receipt of such a request.

Article 3

If a mineral deposit is found in or on the continental shelf of one of the Parties, and the other Party is of the opinion that the deposit extends onto its continental shelf, the latter Party may, by presenting the evidence upon which the opinion is based, submit this to the first-mentioned Party.

If such an opinion is submitted, the Parties shall initiate discussions on the extent of the deposit and the possibility for exploitation. At these discussions, the Party initiating them shall support its opinion by evidence from geophysical data and geological data, including drilling data, when they may become available, and both Parties shall use their best efforts to ensure that all relevant information is made available for the purposes of these discussions. If it is established during these discussions that the deposit extends onto the continental shelf of both Parties and also that the deposit on the continental shelf of the one Party can be exploited wholly or in part from the continental shelf of the other Party or that the exploitation of the deposit in the continental shelf of the one Party would affect the possibility of exploitation of the deposit in the continental shelf of the other Party, agreement shall be reached at the request of one of the Parties on the exploitation of deposit, including on how such a deposit can be most effectively exploited and how the proceeds shall be apportioned.

The Parties shall make every effort to resolve any disagreement as rapidly as possible. If the Parties fail to agree, they shall jointly consider all available options for resolving the impasse including inviting the opinion of independent experts.

Article 4

This Agreement is without prejudice to other delimitation issues between the Kingdom of Denmark and Iceland.

Article 5

This Agreement shall enter into force when the Parties have notified each other that the necessary procedures are completed.

Done at Copenhagen and Reykjavik on 1 and 2 February 2007, in two copies in Danish, Farnese and Icelandic, all three texts being equally authentic.

For the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark
PER STIG MØLLER

For the Government of Iceland
VALGERÐUR SVERRISDÓTTIR

For the Government of the Faroes
JÓANNES EIDESGAARD

2. *Norway and Iceland*⁶

Agreed Minutes concerning the Right of Participation pursuant to Articles 5 and 6 of the Agreement of 22 October 1981 between Norway and Iceland on the continental shelf in the area between Iceland and Jan Mayen, 3 November 2008

In accordance with the Agreement of 22 October 1981 between Norway and Iceland on the continental shelf in the area between Iceland and Jan Mayen, Norway and Iceland, hereinafter referred to as “the Parties”, have the right to participate with a share of 25 percent in petroleum activities on the other Party’s continental shelf, in conformity with the terms of the said Agreement.

The Parties agree that the following procedures shall apply in relation to these rights of participation:

1. Before a Party announces an area, for which applications for exploration and production licences may be submitted, within the area defined in Article 2 of the Agreement, that Party shall inform the other Party about the forthcoming announcement.

2. The announcement shall include information concerning the other Party’s right of participation and hence its right to also have access to all applications with appurtenant documentation.

3. A copy of all applications with appurtenant documentation shall be submitted by the awarding Party to the other Party with no undue delay after they have been received.

4. The awarding Party shall consult the other Party when formulating mandatory work programmes for licences to be awarded and shall ensure the other Party timely access to relevant information in that respect.

5. In order to enable the other Party to make an informed decision on whether to exercise its right of participation, and if so to what extent, the awarding Party shall without undue delay forward to the other Party plans and proposals to award licences, including all work programmes and other draft documents.

6. Within 30 days of receipt of all information referred to in paragraph 5, the other Party shall notify the awarding Party of its decision on whether to exercise its right of participation, and if so to what extent. With regard to Iceland’s right of participation pursuant to Article 5 of the Agreement, such notification may be given up to 30 days after a notification, with appurtenant documentation, from Norway that a hydrocarbon deposit has been declared commercial. Norway shall inform Iceland when a decision-making process for a declaration on commercialization of a hydrocarbon deposit has been initiated and shall submit all relevant information to Iceland.

7. Each Party has the right to transfer its share – in whole or in part – in any licence awarded to it by the other Party in accordance with the Agreement, subject to prior consultation and in accordance with the awarding Party’s national legislation.

8. Participation rights shall be exercised on the basis of a licence and within the framework of a joint venture agreement. A Party deciding to participate in the petroleum activities on the continental shelf of the other Party shall either itself be a party to the joint venture agreement or appoint a legal person to hold this position on its behalf.

9. The joint venture agreement shall contain voting rules which in a balanced manner both reflect the participating interest and protect a minority interest. The joint venture agreement shall contain provisions allowing a participant to individually decide whether or not to take part in a particular field development plan for hydrocarbon deposits, and the right to assign a participating interest.

10. The procedures set out in these Agreed Minutes do not affect the particular provisions contained in Articles 5 and 8 of the Agreement of 22 October 1981 between Norway and Iceland on the continental shelf in the area between Iceland and Jan Mayen.

Signed in duplicate at Reykjavik on 3 November 2008 in the English language.

For Norway
[Signed]

For Iceland
[Signed]

⁶ Registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations by Norway on 18 October 2013, registration No. A-37026. Entry into force: November 2008.

3. *Cook Islands*

*Agreement between the Government of the Cook Islands and the Government of New Zealand concerning the Delimitation of the Maritime Boundaries between the Cook Islands and Tokelau, 4 August 2010*⁷

⁷ Transmitted by note verbale dated 27 June 2014 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Immigration of the Government of the Cook Islands, addressed to the Secretariat of the United Nations. Deposited with the Secretary-General under articles 75(2) and 84(2) of the Convention (see Maritime Zone Notification M.Z.105.2014.LOS of 30 June 2014). *Note by the editor*: previously published in *Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 82*, pp. 54-55.

4. *Kuwait and Iraq*

Agreement Between The Government of the State of Kuwait and Government of the Republic of Iraq on the regulation of maritime navigation in Khor Abdullah, 29 April 2012⁸

The Government of the State of Kuwait and the Government of the Republic of Iraq, hereinafter referred to as “the Parties”,

Recognising that cooperation in the area of maritime navigation and preservation of the marine environment will help to strengthen bilateral relations between the two countries;

Adhering to Security Council resolution 833 (1993) on the international boundaries between the two countries, particularly in relation to respect for the right of navigational access by the Parties in accordance with international law and the relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

Recognising the importance of navigational access by both countries;

Pursuant to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982);

And desiring to regulate maritime navigation in Khor Abdullah in order to maintain the safety of maritime navigation, the marine environment and other related matters,

Have agreed to the following:

Article 1

The purpose of this agreement is cooperation in respect of the regulation of maritime navigation and preservation of the marine environment in the Khor Abdullah waterway in the interest of both Parties.

Article 2

For the purposes of this agreement, the term “waterway” shall mean the waterway from the point where the maritime channel at Khor Abdullah meets the international boundary, between maritime boundary points 156 and 157, heading south to point 162, thence to the beginning of the maritime channel at the entrance to Khor Abdullah.

Article 3

When exercising the right of navigational access, ships bearing the nationality of either of the Parties shall, when passing into the regional waters of the other Party, raise no flag other than that of their nationality. Foreign ships shall raise only the flag of their nationality when passing through the waterway.

Article 4

Each Party shall exercise its sovereignty over that part of the waterway which lies within its territorial waters, consistent with the right of innocent passage stipulated in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982).

Article 5

This agreement shall not apply to the passage of the warships and coastguard vessels of the Parties.

Article 6

This agreement shall have no effect upon the boundary between the Parties as demarcated pursuant to Security Council resolution 833 (1993).

⁸ *Original*: Arabic. Registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations by Kuwait and Iraq on 18 December 2013, registration No. I-51594. Entry into force: 5 December 2013 by notification, in accordance with article 16.

Article 7

Each Party shall strive to prevent the presence of fishermen in the part of the waterway within its territorial waters.

Article 8

The Parties shall create a joint management committee to regulate and coordinate navigation in the Khor Abdullah waterway, chaired by:

- The Undersecretary, Ministry of Communications, on behalf of Kuwait;
- The Undersecretary, Ministry of Transport, on behalf of Iraq.

Membership of the committee shall consist of an equal number of specialists from both sides. In execution of its business, the committee may call upon the assistance of whomsoever it sees fit.

The joint committee shall meet every six months or as required, in each country alternately. The date and venue of the meeting shall be agreed through diplomatic channels.

Article 9

The joint committee shall be responsible for:

1. Monitoring implementation of this agreement;
2. Formulating a joint plan to ensure safe and uninterrupted navigation in Khor Abdullah;
3. Formulating rules and measures to prevent and limit pollution from maritime navigation, in accordance with international standards and provisions;
4. Formulating regulations for navigation in Khor Abdullah on the basis of equal rights and in accordance with the provisions of this agreement;
5. Reaching agreement on maintaining, expanding and deepening the waterway, placing buoys, carrying out hydrographic surveys and clearing submerged objects; the costs of the agreed work shall be borne equally.

Article 10

Fees shall only be received for services rendered to ships. Revenues from pilotage or other services, as well as services rendered by either of the Parties, shall be received by the Party which carried out the pilotage or provided the aforesaid services.

Article 11

The Parties shall cooperate to safeguard the marine environment and combat any marine pollution that may occur.

Article 12

The international rules on the collision of ships at sea and the safety of persons at sea shall apply to navigation in Khor Abdullah, taking into account the special provisions formulated by the joint committee.

Article 13

Pilotage services shall be provided by the Party to or from whose port the ship is headed.

Article 14

Any dispute arising between the Parties regarding the interpretation or application of this agreement shall be settled amicably between them by consultation. If they are unable to reach agreement, the dispute shall be referred to the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea.

Article 15

Pursuant to article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Parties shall deposit a copy of this agreement with the Secretariat-General of the United Nations. A copy of this agreement shall be sent to the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

Article 16

1. This agreement shall enter into force following the exchange of written notifications confirming completion by each Party of its internal legal requirements.

2. This agreement shall remain in force for an indefinite period. Either Party may terminate the agreement by giving six months' notice in writing to the other Party. Termination must be agreed to by both Parties.

3. This agreement may be amended by agreement of the Parties. Amendments shall enter into force in accordance with the procedures stipulated in paragraph 1 of this article.

Done at Baghdad, on 29 April 2012, in two original Arabic language copies;

On behalf of the Government of the
State of Kuwait

[Signed]

SALIM MUTHEEB AL-UTHAINAH
Minister of Communications

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Iraq

[Signed]

HADI FARHAN AL-AMIRI
Minister of Transport

5. Cook Islands

*Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Kiribati concerning the delimitation of the maritime boundaries between the Cook Islands and the Republic of Kiribati, 29 August 2012*⁹

The Government of the Cook Islands and the Government of the Republic of Kiribati,

Desirous of strengthening the bonds of neighbourliness and friendship between the Cook Islands and the Republic of Kiribati,

Recognising the need to effect a precise and equitable delimitation of the maritime boundaries between the Cook Islands and the Republic of Kiribati,

Recalling the rules and principles of relevant international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982,

Have agreed as follows,

Article 1

The boundary between the exclusive economic zones and continental shelves of the Cook Islands and the Republic of Kiribati is a line of equidistance, determined by using the nearest baselines from which, in each case, the territorial sea is measured.

Article 2

1. The boundary between the exclusive economic zones and continental shelves of the Cook Islands and the Republic of Kiribati lies seaward of Penrhyn Island in the Cook Islands on the one hand and Starbuck, Vostok and Flint Islands in the Republic of Kiribati on the other hand, is the line formed by the geodesics joining the following geographical co-ordinates:

<i>POINT ID</i>	<i>Latitude (South)</i>	<i>Longitude (West)</i>
	05° 47' 28.32"	159° 17' 29.32"
	05° 48' 01.82"	159° 16' 32.84"
	06° 22' 39.85"	158° 23' 04.76"
	06° 33' 39.85"	158° 06' 03.28"
	06° 50' 09.53"	157° 39' 52.88"
	07° 02' 49.11"	157° 19' 34.08"
	07° 22' 48.32"	156° 46' 32.03"
	07° 55' 05.21"	155° 54' 35.54"
	08° 30' 30.12"	154° 54' 17.69"
	09° 13' 35.41"	155° 02' 23.87"
	09° 50' 40.75"	155° 09' 23.35"
	11° 00' 19.63"	155° 22' 34.06"
	11° 21' 34.89"	155° 26' 22.91"
	11° 22' 36.36"	155° 26' 34.31"

2. The geographical co-ordinates referred to in paragraph 1 are based on the World Geodetic System (WGS 84).

3. This line is depicted for illustrative purposes on the chart annexed to this Agreement.

⁹ Transmitted by note verbale dated 13 June 2014 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Immigration of the Government of the Cook Islands, addressed to the Secretariat of the United Nations. Deposited with the Secretary-General under articles 75(2) and 84(2) of the Convention (see Maritime Zone Notification M.Z.N.104.2014.LOS of 30 June 2014).

Article 3

If any single accumulation or deposit of liquid hydrocarbon, natural gas, or other mineral extends across the maritime boundary line described in paragraph 1 of Article 2, and if one Party by exploiting that accumulation or deposit would withdraw, deplete, or draw down the portion of the accumulation or deposit that is on the other Party's side of the boundary line, then before the accumulation or deposit is exploited, the Parties shall consult with a view toward reaching an agreement on the manner in which the accumulation or deposit may be most effectively exploited and on the equitable sharing of the benefits from such exploitation.

Article 4

Each Party shall notify the other in writing of the completion of its domestic procedures required for the entry into force of this Agreement. The Agreement shall enter into force on the date of receipt of the later of these notifications.

In witness thereof, the representatives of the two Governments, being duly authorised for this purpose, have signed this Agreement.

Done in duplicate at Rarotonga, Cook Islands on Wednesday 29th of August 2012.

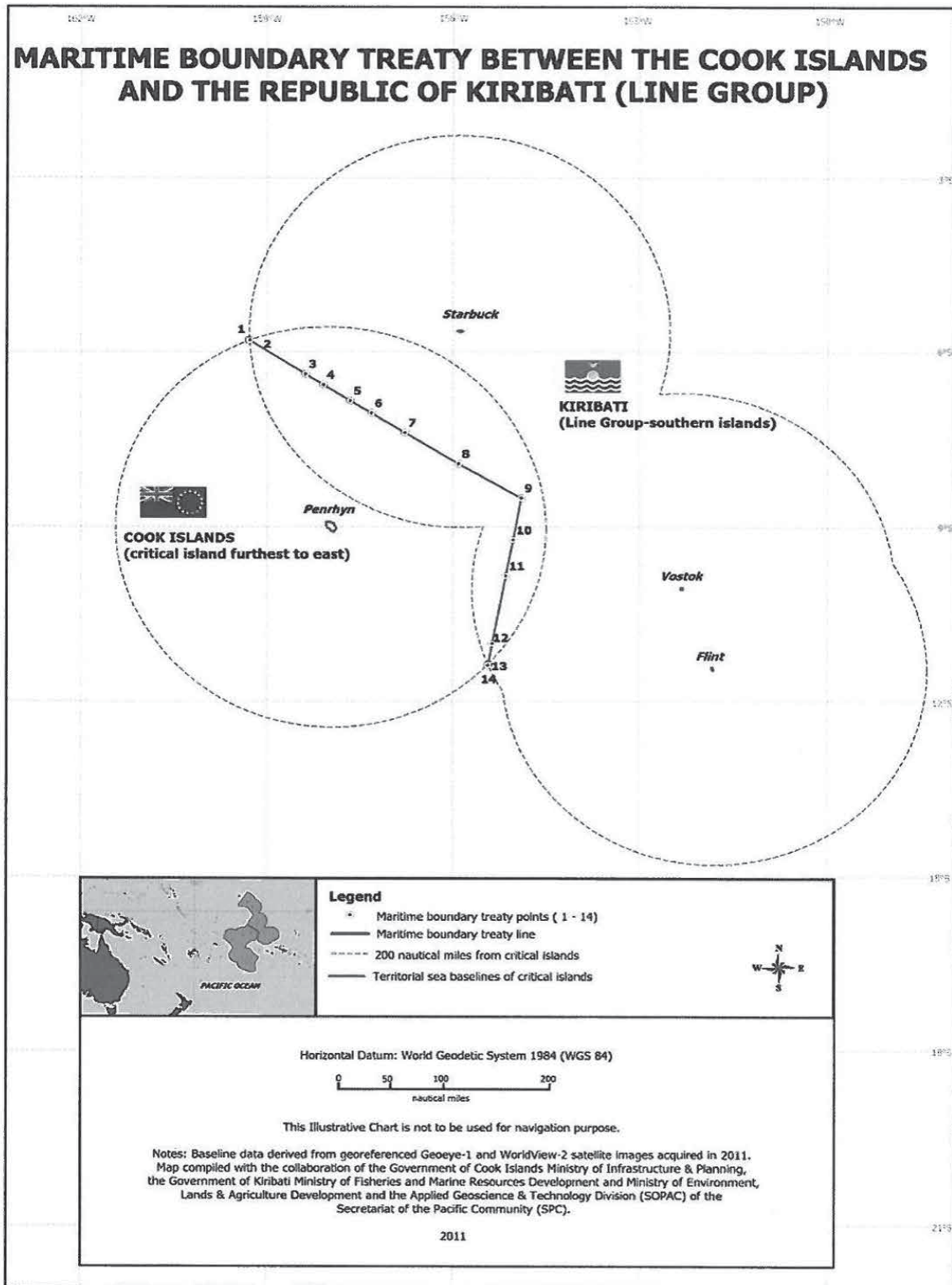
[Signed]

For the Government of the Cook Islands
HON HENRY PUNA
Prime Minister

[Signed]

For the Government of the Republic of Kiribati
HON ANOTE TONG
Beretitenti

ANNEX



III. COMMUNICATIONS BY STATES

1. *Syrian Arab Republic*

*Communication transmitted on 15 July 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General*¹⁰

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic wishes to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations that it objects to the delineation and demarcation of the Lebanese maritime boundaries set out by Lebanon in Presidential Decree No. 6433 of 1 October 2011, which was deposited with the Secretary-General on 19 October 2011. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic wishes to affirm the following points:

- The fact that the Lebanese side deposited the Decree does not give it any binding legal effect on other States. It remains only a notification, and one to which the Syrian Arab Republic objects.
- The borders between neighbouring or adjacent States cannot be delineated by the sole will of one of those States. The Decree, as deposited, is a domestic legislative act issued in accordance with Lebanese national laws. Under the provisions of international law, it is not binding outside the national borders of Lebanon, and is therefore not binding on the Syrian Arab Republic.
- The sovereign rights of the Syrian Arab Republic are defined in Law No. 28 of 19 November 2003, which was deposited with the United Nations and is consistent with the provisions of international law and norms and with the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

[Signed]

BASHAR JA'AFARI
Ambassador, Permanent Representative
of the Syrian Arab Republic

¹⁰ *Original:* Arabic. Transmitted by note verbale dated 15 July 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General.

2. Yemen

Note verbale dated 25 July 2014 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the Secretariat of the United Nations

Ref. ROY/047/SANAA/7.14

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Yemen to the United Nations presents its compliments to the United Nations Legal Affairs Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, and in reference to the Circular reference M.Z.N.106.2014.LOS (Maritime Zone Notification) dated 3 July 2014, has the honour to inform that the Government of the Republic of Yemen objects to the list of geographical coordinates of points which, inter alia, define the limits of the Exclusive Economic Zone deposited by the Federal Republic of Somalia, because it violates Yemen's territorial waters and Exclusive Economic Zone.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Yemen to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the United Nations Legal Affairs Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea the assurances of its highest consideration.

IV. OTHER INFORMATION RELEVANT TO THE LAW OF THE SEA

A. LIST OF CONCILIATORS, ARBITRATORS AND EXPERTS NOMINATED UNDER ARTICLE 2 OF ANNEXES V, VII AND VIII TO THE CONVENTION

List of conciliators and arbitrators nominated under article 2 of annexes V and VII to the Convention¹ (as at 31 July 2014)

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>	<i>Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General</i>
Argentina	Dr. Frida María Armas Pfirter, Arbitrator	28 September 2009
	Dr. Frida María Armas Pfirter, Conciliator	28 September 2009
	Ambassador Horacio Adolfo Basabe, Conciliator and Arbitrator	4 September 2013
	Professor Marcelo Gustavo Kohén, Conciliator and Arbitrator	4 September 2013
	Minister Holger Federico Martinsen, Conciliator and Arbitrator	4 September 2013
Australia	Sir Gerard Brennan AC KBE, Arbitrator	19 August 1999
	Mr. Henry Burmester QC, Arbitrator	19 August 1999
	Professor Ivan Shearer AM, Arbitrator	19 August 1999
Austria	Professor Dr. Gerhard Hafner, Department of International Law and International Relations, University of Vienna, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, The Hague, Conciliator at the OSCE Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, Former Member of the International Law Commission, Conciliator and Arbitrator	9 January 2008
	Professor Dr. Gerhard Loibl, Professor at the Diplomatic Academy of Vienna, Conciliator and Arbitrator	9 January 2008
	Ambassador Dr. Helmut Tichy, Deputy Head of the Office of the Legal Adviser, Austrian Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs, Conciliator and Arbitrator	9 January 2008
	Ambassador Dr. Helmut Türk, Judge at the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, The Hague, Conciliator and Arbitrator	9 January 2008
Belgium	Professor Erik Franckx, President of the Department of International and European Law at the Vrije University Brussels	1 May 2014
	Mr. Philippe Gautier, Registrar of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea	1 May 2014
Brazil	Walter de Sá Leitão, Conciliator and Arbitrator	10 September 2001
Chile	Helmut Brunner Nöer, Conciliator	18 November 1998
	Rodrigo Díaz Albónico, Conciliator	18 November 1998
	Carlos Martínez Sotomayor, Conciliator	18 November 1998
	Eduardo Vío Grossi, Conciliator	18 November 1998
	José Miguel Barros Franco, Arbitrator	18 November 1998
	María Teresa Infante Caffi, Arbitrator	18 November 1998
	Edmundo Vargas Carreño, Arbitrator	18 November 1998
	Fernando Zegers Santa Cruz, Arbitrator	18 November 1998
Costa Rica	Carlos Fernando Alvarado Valverde, Conciliator and Arbitrator	15 March 2000
Cyprus	Ambassador Andrew Jacovides, Conciliator and Arbitrator	23 February 2007
Czech Republic	Dr. Václav Mikulka, Conciliator and Arbitrator	27 March 2014

¹ Source: Chapter XXI.6 of the publication entitled *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General*, available at https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetailsIII.aspx?src=TREATY&mtmsg_no=XXI-6&chapter=21&Temp=mtmsg3&clang=_en.

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>	<i>Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General</i>
Estonia	Mrs. Ene Lillipuu, Head of the Legal Department of the Estonian Maritime Administration, and Mr. Heiki Lindpere, the Director of the Institute of Law of the University of Tartu, as the Conciliators of the United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea	18 December 2006
	Mrs. Ene Lillipuu, Head of the Legal Department of the Estonian Maritime Administration, and Mr. Heiki Lindpere, the Director of the Institute of Law of the University of Tartu, as the Arbitrators	18 December 2006
Finland	Professor Kari Hakapää, Conciliator and Arbitrator	25 May 2001
	Professor Martti Koskenniemi, Conciliator and Arbitrator	25 May 2001
	Justice Gutav Möller, Conciliator and Arbitrator	25 May 2001
	Justice Pekka Vihervuori, Conciliator and Arbitrator	25 May 2001
France	Daniel Bardonnnet, Arbitrator	4 February 1998
	Pierre-Marie Dupuy, Arbitrator	4 February 1998
	Jean-Pierre Queneudec, Arbitrator	4 February 1998
	Laurent Lucchini, Arbitrator	4 February 1998
Germany	Dr. (Ms.) Renate Platzoeder, Arbitrator	25 March 1996
Ghana	H.E. Judge Dr. Thomas A. Mensah, Conciliator and Arbitrator (Former Judge and First President of the UN Tribunal of the Law of the Sea (ITLOS))	30 May 2013
	Professor Martin Tsamenyi, Professor of Law, Conciliator and Arbitrator, University of Wollongong, Australia, and Director, Australian National Centre for Ocean Resources and Security (ANCORS)	30 May 2013
Guatemala	Minister Counsellor Lester Antonio Ortega Lemus, Conciliator and Arbitrator	26 March 2014
Iceland	Ambassador Gudmundur Eiriksson, Conciliator and Arbitrator	13 September 2013
	Tomas H. Heidar, Legal Adviser, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Conciliator and Arbitrator	13 September 2013
Indonesia	Prof. Dr. Hasjim Djalal, M.A., Conciliator and Arbitrator	3 August 2001
	Dr. Ety Roesmaryati Agoes, SH, LL.M., Conciliator and Arbitrator	3 August 2001
	Dr. Sudirman Saad, D.H., M.Hum, Conciliator and Arbitrator	3 August 2001
	Lieutenant Commander Kresno Bruntoro, SH, LL.M., Conciliator and Arbitrator	3 August 2001
Italy	Professor Umberto Leanza, Conciliator and Arbitrator	21 September 1999
	Ambassador Luigi Vittorio Ferraris, Conciliator	21 September 1999
	Ambassador Giuseppe Jacoangeli, Conciliator	21 September 1999
	Professor Tullio Scovazzi, Arbitrator	21 September 1999
	Paolo Guido Spinelli, Former Chief of the Service for Legal Affairs, Diplomatic Disputes and international Agreements of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Conciliator	28 June 2011
	Maurizio Maresca, Arbitrator	28 June 2011
Japan	Tullio Treves, Arbitrator	28 June 2011
	Judge Hisashi Owada, Judge, International Court of Justice, Arbitrator	28 September 2000
	Dr. Nisuke Ando, Professor Emeritus, Kyoto University, Japan, Arbitrator	28 September 2000
	Judge Shunji Yanai, President of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, Conciliator and Arbitrator	4 October 2013
Lebanon	H.E. Dr. Joseph Akl, Judge in the International Tribunal of the Law of the Sea, Arbitrator	31 January 2014

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>	<i>Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General</i>
Mexico	Ambassador Alberto Székely Sánchez, Special Adviser to the Secretary for International Waters Affairs, Arbitrator	9 December 2002
	Dr. Alonso Gómez Robledo Verduzco, Researcher, Institute of Legal Research, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Member of the Inter-American Legal Committee of the Organization of American States, Arbitrator	9 December 2002
	Frigate Captain JN. LD. DEM. Agustín Rodríguez Malpica Esquivel, Chief, Legal Unit, Secretariat of the Navy, Arbitrator	9 December 2002
	Frigate Lieutenant SJN.LD. Juan Jorge Quiroz Richards, Secretariat of the Navy, Arbitrator	9 December 2002
	Ambassador José Luis Vallarta Marrón, Former Permanent Representative of Mexico to the International Seabed Authority, Conciliator	9 December 2002
	Dr. Alejandro Sobarzo, Member of the national delegation to the Permanent Court of Arbitration, Conciliator	9 December 2002
	Joel Hernández García, Deputy Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Conciliator	9 December 2002
	Dr. Erasmo Lara Cabrera, Director of International Law III, Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Conciliator	9 December 2002
Mongolia	Professor Rüdiger Wolfrum, Arbitrator	22 February 2005
	Professor Jean-Pierre Cot, Arbitrator	22 February 2005
Netherlands	E. Hey, Arbitrator	9 February 1998
	Professor A. Soons, Arbitrator	9 February 1998
	A. Bos, Arbitrator	9 February 1998
	Professor Dr. Barbara Kwiatkowska, Arbitrator	29 May 2002
Norway	Carsten Smith, President of the Supreme Court, Conciliator and Arbitrator	22 November 1999
	Karin Bruzelius, Supreme Court Judge, Conciliator and Arbitrator	22 November 1999
	Hans Wilhelm Longva, Director General, Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Conciliator and Arbitrator	22 November 1999
	Ambassador Per Tresselt, Conciliator and Arbitrator	22 November 1999
Poland	Mr. Janusz Symonides, Conciliator and Arbitrator	14 May 2004
	Mr. Stanislaw Pawlak, Conciliator and Arbitrator	14 May 2004
	Mrs. Maria Dragun-Gertner, Conciliator and Arbitrator	14 May 2004
Portugal	Professor José Manuela Pureza, Conciliator	5 October 2011
	Dr. João Madureira, Conciliator	5 October 2011
	Dr. Mateus Kowalski, Conciliator	5 October 2011
	Dr. Tiago Pitta e Cunha, Conciliator	5 October 2011
	Professor Nuno Sérgio Marques Antunes, Arbitrator	5 October 2011
Republic of Korea	Professor Jin-Hyun Paik, Conciliator and Arbitrator	14 February 2013
Romania	Mr. Bogdan Aurescu, Secretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, Arbitrator	2 October 2009
	Mr. Cosmin Dinescu, Director General for Legal Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Arbitrator	2 October 2009
Russian Federation	Vladimir S. Kotliar, Arbitrator	26 May 1997
	Professor Kamil A. Bekyashev, Arbitrator	4 March 1998
	Mr. Alexander N. Vylegjanin, Director of the Legal Department of the Council for the Study of Productive Forces of the Russian Academy of Science, Arbitrator	17 January 2003

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>	<i>Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General</i>
Slovakia	Dr. Marek Smid, International Law Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Slovakia, Conciliator	9 July 2004
	Dr. Peter Tomka, Judge of the International Court of Justice, Arbitrator	9 July 2004
South Africa	Judge Albertus Jacobus Hoffmann, Vice-President, International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, Arbitrator	25 April 2014
Spain	José Antonio de Yturriaga Barberán, Arbitrator	23 June 1999
	José Antonio de Yturriaga Barberán, Ambassador at large, Conciliator	7 February 2002
	Juan Antonio Yáñez-Barnuevo García, Ambassador at large, Conciliator	7 February 2002
	Aurelio Pérez Giralda, Chief, International Legal Advisory Assistance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Conciliator	7 February 2002
	José Antonio Pastor Ridruejo, Judge, European Court of Human Rights, Arbitrator	7 February 2002
	D. Juan Antonio Yáñez-Barnuevo García, Arbitrator	26 March 2012
	Da Concepción Escobar Hernández, Conciliator and Arbitrator	26 March 2012
Sri Lanka	Hon. M.S. Aziz, P.C., Conciliator and Arbitrator	17 January 1996
	C. W. Pinto, Secretary-General of the Iran-US Tribunal in the Hague, Conciliator and Arbitrator	17 September 2002
Sudan	Sayed/Shawgi Hussain, Arbitrator	8 September 1995
	Dr. Ahmed Elmufti, Arbitrator	8 September 1995
	Dr. Abd Elrahman Elkhalifa, Conciliator	8 September 1995
	Sayed/Eltahir Hamadalla, Conciliator	8 September 1995
	Prof. Elihu Lauterpacht CBE QC, Arbitrator	8 September 1995
	Sir Arthur Watts KCMG QC, Arbitrator	8 September 1995
Sweden	Dr. Marie Jacobsson, Principal Legal Advisor on International Law, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Arbitrator	2 June 2006
	Dr. Said Mahmoudi, Professor of International Law, University of Stockholm, Arbitrator	2 June 2006
Trinidad and Tobago	Mr. Justice Cecil Bernard, Judge of the Industrial Court of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, Arbitrator	17 November 2004
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir Michael Wood, Conciliator and Arbitrator	2 November 2010
	Sir Elihu Lauterpacht QC, Conciliator and Arbitrator	2 November 2010
	Professor Vaughan Lowe QC, Conciliator and Arbitrator	2 November 2010
	Mr. David Anderson, Conciliator and Arbitrator	2 November 2010
United Republic of Tanzania	Ambassador James Kateka, Judge of ITLOS, Conciliator and Arbitrator	18 September 2013

B. RECENT JUDGMENTS, AWARDS, AND ORDERS

1. *International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea: Judgment in the M/V “Virginia G” case (Panama/Guinea-Bissau), 14 April 2014*²

The International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea delivered its Judgment today in the *M/V “Virginia G” case* (Panama/Guinea-Bissau). The Judgment was read by President Shunji Yanai at a public sitting.

The dispute concerns the *M/V Virginia G*, an oil tanker flying the flag of Panama, arrested on 21 August 2009 by the authorities of Guinea-Bissau for carrying out refuelling operations for foreign vessels fishing in Guinea-Bissau’s exclusive economic zone. The vessel and the gas oil on board were confiscated on 27 August 2009. Subsequently, the vessel was released by decision of the authorities of Guinea-Bissau, which was notified to the ship-owner on 6 October 2010. Proceedings were instituted before the Tribunal on 4 July 2011 through the notification of a special agreement concluded between the Parties. The hearing in the case was held from 2 to 6 September 2013.

Jurisdiction and admissibility

In its Judgment, the Tribunal finds that it has jurisdiction over the dispute and rejects the objections raised by Guinea-Bissau to the admissibility of Panama’s claims based on the alleged lack of genuine link between the *M/V Virginia G* and Panama, the nationality of claims and the alleged failure to exhaust local remedies.

Articles 56, 58 and 73, paragraph 1, of the Convention

In examining whether Guinea-Bissau violated the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea when it arrested, and later confiscated, the *M/V Virginia G*, the Tribunal emphasizes at the outset that its task is to deal with a dispute relating to bunkering activities in support of foreign vessels fishing in the exclusive economic zone of a coastal State. In this regard, the Tribunal holds that “the regulation by a coastal State of bunkering of foreign vessels fishing in its exclusive economic zone is among those measures which the coastal State may take in its exclusive economic zone to conserve and manage its living resources under article 56 of the Convention, read together with article 62, paragraph 4, of the Convention” and notes that “[t]his view is confirmed by State practice which has developed after the adoption of the Convention” (see paragraph 217 of the Judgment). The Tribunal also holds that article 58 of the Convention does not prevent coastal States from regulating, under article 56, bunkering of foreign vessels fishing in their exclusive economic zones.

The Tribunal also addresses the question of the conformity of the relevant laws and regulations of Guinea-Bissau with the Convention. After dealing with issues such as the definition of “fishing-related activities” contained in that legislation, the imposition of fees for granting authorization for bunkering and the procedure for obtaining such authorization, the Tribunal concludes that the relevant national legislation of Guinea-Bissau conforms to articles 56 and 62, paragraph 4, of the Convention.

The Tribunal then deals with the question whether the application of the relevant laws and regulations of Guinea-Bissau in the case of the *M/V Virginia G* violated the Convention. It concludes that the fisheries laws and regulations of Guinea-Bissau provide for the possibility of confiscating bunkering vessels. The Tribunal emphasizes that, according to article 73, paragraph 1, of the Convention, the coastal State may take such measures “as may be necessary to ensure compliance with the laws and regulations adopted by it in conformity with this Convention”. It adds that it is within its competence to establish whether the legislation promulgated by Guinea-Bissau for the exclusive economic zone is in conformity with the Convention and whether the measures taken in implementing this legislation are necessary. The Tribunal states that providing for the confiscation of a vessel offering bunkering services to foreign vessels fishing in the exclusive economic zone of Guinea-Bissau is not *per se* in violation of article 73, paragraph 1, of the Convention, and that whether or not confiscation is justified in a given case depends on the facts and circumstances.

In examining whether the confiscation of the vessel and the gas oil on board was justified, the Tribunal first notes that article 73, paragraph 1, of the Convention refers to the right of coastal States to board, inspect

² Source: ITLOS/ Press Release No. 211 of 14 April 2014.

and arrest the vessels concerned. It finds that neither the boarding and inspection nor the arrest of the *M/V Virginia G* violated article 73, paragraph 1, of the Convention. It then reiterates that, pursuant to article 73, paragraph 1, of the Convention, the enforcement measures taken have to be “necessary” to ensure compliance with the laws and regulations adopted by the coastal State in conformity with the Convention. Having determined that the *M/V Virginia G* did not have the written authorization required by the legislation of Guinea-Bissau for bunkering, the Tribunal observes that the failure to obtain a written authorization was rather the consequence of a misinterpretation of the correspondence between the representatives of the fishing vessels and the relevant authorities of Guinea-Bissau than an intentional violation of the laws and regulations. The Tribunal finds, in the light of the circumstances of the case, that the confiscation of the vessel and the gas oil on board was not necessary either to sanction the violation committed or to deter the vessels or their operators from repeating this violation. The Tribunal, therefore, finds that the confiscation by Guinea-Bissau of the *M/V Virginia G* and the gas oil on board was in violation of article 73, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

Article 73, paragraphs 2, 3, and 4, of the Convention

The Tribunal then addresses the allegations of Panama that Guinea-Bissau violated article 73, paragraphs 2, 3, and 4, of the Convention.

The Tribunal considers that the applicable law of Guinea-Bissau concerning the prompt release of arrested fishing vessels and their crews upon the posting of a reasonable bond or other financial security is consistent with the provisions of article 73, paragraph 2, of the Convention. Therefore, the Tribunal finds that Guinea-Bissau did not violate article 73, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

With regard to Panama’s allegation that, by de facto imprisoning the crew, Guinea-Bissau was in breach of article 73, paragraph 3, the Tribunal finds that in the present case there was no penalty of imprisonment imposed on members of the crew of the *M/V Virginia G* and that Guinea-Bissau therefore did not violate article 73, paragraph 3, of the Convention.

The Tribunal finds that, by failing to notify Panama as the flag State of the detention and arrest of the *M/V Virginia G* and subsequent actions taken against the vessel and its cargo, Guinea-Bissau violated the requirements of article 73, paragraph 4, of the Convention and thus deprived Panama of its right as a flag State to intervene at the initial stages of actions taken against the *M/V Virginia G* and during the subsequent proceedings.

Other relevant provisions of the Convention and the SUA Convention

The Tribunal proceeds to examine the allegations of Panama that Guinea-Bissau violated the principles of articles 110, 224, 225 and 300 of the Convention and that Guinea-Bissau used excessive force in boarding and arresting the vessel.

The Tribunal finds that neither article 110 of the Convention nor article 224 of the Convention is applicable to the enforcement activities undertaken by the coastal State pursuant to article 73, paragraph 1, of the Convention. With respect to the circumstances relating to the boarding of the *M/V Virginia G*, the Tribunal considers that the standards referred to by the Tribunal in the *M/V “Saiga” (No. 2) Case* were met and does not find that Guinea-Bissau used excessive force leading to physical injuries or endangering human life during the boarding and the sailing of the *M/V Virginia G* to the port of Bissau. The Tribunal also concludes that Guinea-Bissau did not violate article 225 or the fundamental principles of safety of life at sea and collision prevention. It further decides that the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (SUA Convention) is not applicable in the case. Concerning the claim based on the violation of article 300 of the Convention, the Tribunal notes that Panama invoked this provision without making reference to specific obligations and rights under the Convention and concludes that it is therefore not required to deal with the alleged violation of that article.

Counter-claim

The Tribunal examines the counter-claim of Guinea-Bissau based on the alleged violation by Panama of article 91 of the Convention. The Tribunal notes that a genuine link existed between Panama and the *M/V Virginia G* at the time of the incident and, therefore, concludes that the counter-claim presented by Guinea-Bissau is unfounded.

Reparation

In light of its findings that Guinea-Bissau violated article 73, paragraph 1, and article 73, paragraph 4, of the Convention, the Tribunal then considers the issue of reparation due to Panama.

In assessing the compensation claims made by Panama, the Tribunal finds that only damages and losses related to the value of the gas oil confiscated and the cost of repairing the vessel are direct consequences of the illegal confiscation. The Tribunal then decides to award Panama compensation as follows:

(a) value of 532.2 tonnes of gas oil confiscated at a price of US\$ 730 per tonne in the amount of US\$ 388,506.00; with interest at the rate of 2.862 per cent, compounded annually and payable from 20 November 2009 until the date of the Judgment;

(b) costs of repairs to the vessel in the amount of €146,080.80; with interest at the rate of 3.165 per cent, compounded annually and payable from 18 March 2011 until the date of the Judgment.

Costs

The Tribunal sees no need to depart from the general rule that each party shall bear its own costs.

Operative provisions

The operative provisions read as follows:

For the above reasons, the Tribunal

(1) Unanimously,

Finds that it has jurisdiction over the dispute concerning the oil tanker *M/V Virginia G*.

(2) Unanimously,

Finds that Guinea-Bissau is not precluded from raising objections to the admissibility of the claims of Panama.

(3) Unanimously,

Rejects the objection raised by Guinea-Bissau to the admissibility of the claims of Panama based on the alleged lack of genuine link between Panama and the *M/V Virginia G*.

(4) By 22 votes to 1,

Rejects the objection raised by Guinea-Bissau to the admissibility of Panama's claims based on the fact that the owner of the vessel and the crew are not nationals of Panama;

In favour: *President* YANAI; *Vice-President* HOFFMANN; *Judges* MAROTTA RANGEL, NELSON, CHANDRASEKHARA RAO, AKL, WOLFRUM, NDIAYE, JESUS, COT, LUCKY, PAWLAK, TÜRK, KATEKA, GAO, BOUGUETAIA, GOLITSYN, PAIK, KELLY, ATTARD, KULYK; *Judge ad hoc* TREVES;

Against: *Judge ad hoc* SÉRVULO CORREIA.

(5) By 14 votes to 9,

Rejects the objection raised by Guinea-Bissau, based on the non-exhaustion of local remedies, to the admissibility of the claims made by Panama in the interests of individuals or private entities;

In favour: *President* YANAI; *Judges* NELSON, AKL, WOLFRUM, COT, LUCKY, PAWLAK, TÜRK, GOLITSYN, PAIK, KELLY, ATTARD, KULYK; *Judge ad hoc* TREVES;

Against: *Vice-President* HOFFMANN; *Judges* MAROTTA RANGEL, CHANDRASEKHARA RAO, NDIAYE, JESUS, KATEKA, GAO, BOUGUETAIA, *Judge ad hoc* SÉRVULO CORREIA.

(6) Unanimously,

Finds that Guinea-Bissau did not violate Panama's right in terms of article 58, paragraph 1, and article 56, paragraph 2, of the Convention by regulating bunkering of foreign vessels fishing in the exclusive economic zone of Guinea-Bissau.

(7) By 22 votes to 1,

Finds that by boarding, inspecting and arresting the *M/V Virginia G*, Guinea-Bissau did not violate article 73, paragraph 1, of the Convention;

In favour: *President* YANAI; *Vice-President* HOFFMANN; *Judges* MAROTTA RANGEL, NELSON, CHANDRASEKHARA RAO, AKL, WOLFRUM, NDIAYE, JESUS, COT, PAWLAK, TÜRK, KATEKA, GAO, BOUGUETAIA, GOLITSYN, PAIK, KELLY, ATTARD, KULYK; *Judges ad hoc* SÉRVULO CORREIA, TREVES;

Against: *Judge* LUCKY.

(8) By 14 votes to 9,

Finds that by confiscating the *M/V Virginia G* and the gas oil on board, Guinea-Bissau violated article 73, paragraph 1, of the Convention;

In favour: *President* YANAI; *Judges* NELSON, AKL, WOLFRUM, COT, LUCKY, PAWLAK, TÜRK, GOLITSYN, PAIK, KELLY, ATTARD, KULYK; *Judge ad hoc* TREVES;

Against: *Vice-President* HOFFMANN; *Judges* MAROTTA RANGEL, CHANDRASEKHARA RAO, NDIAYE, JESUS, KATEKA, GAO, BOUGUETAIA, *Judge ad hoc* SÉRVULO CORREIA.

(9) Unanimously,

Finds that Guinea-Bissau did not violate article 73, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

(10) By 20 votes to 3,

Finds that Guinea-Bissau did not violate article 73, paragraph 3, of the Convention;

In favour: *President* YANAI; *Vice-President* HOFFMANN; *Judges* MAROTTA RANGEL, NELSON, CHANDRASEKHARA RAO, WOLFRUM, NDIAYE, JESUS, PAWLAK, TÜRK, KATEKA, GAO, BOUGUETAIA, GOLITSYN, PAIK, KELLY, ATTARD, KULYK; *Judges ad hoc* SÉRVULO CORREIA, TREVES;

Against: *Judges* AKL, COT, LUCKY.

(11) Unanimously,

Finds that by failing to notify Panama, as the flag State, of the detention and arrest of the *M/V Virginia G* and subsequent actions taken against the vessel and its cargo, Guinea-Bissau violated the requirements of article 73, paragraph 4, of the Convention.

(12) Unanimously,

Finds that Guinea-Bissau did not violate principles of articles 110 and 224 of the Convention.

(13) Unanimously,

Finds that Guinea-Bissau did not use excessive force leading to physical injuries or endangering human life during the boarding and sailing of the *M/V Virginia G* to the Port of Bissau.

(14) Unanimously,

Finds that Guinea-Bissau did not violate article 225 of the Convention and that the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation is not applicable in the present case.

(15) Unanimously,

Finds that the counter-claim presented by Guinea-Bissau is unfounded.

(16) By 14 votes to 9,

Decides to award Panama compensation in the amount of US\$ 388,506.00 with interest, for the confiscation of the gas oil, as indicated in paragraph 446 (a);

In favour: *President* YANAI; *Judges* NELSON, AKL, WOLFRUM, COT, LUCKY, PAWLAK, TÜRK, GOLITSYN, PAIK, KELLY, ATTARD, KULYK; *Judge ad hoc* TREVES;

Against: *Vice-President* HOFFMANN; *Judges* MAROTTA RANGEL, CHANDRASEKHARA RAO, NDIAYE, JESUS, KATEKA, GAO, BOUGUETAIA, *Judge ad hoc* SÉRVULO CORREIA.

(17) By 13 votes to 10,

Decides to award Panama compensation in the amount of € 146,080.80 with interest, for the costs of repairs to the *M/V Virginia G*, as indicated in paragraph 446 (b);

In favour: *President* YANAI; *Judges* NELSON, AKL, WOLFRUM, COT, LUCKY, TÜRK, GOLITSYN, PAIK, KELLY, ATTARD, KULYK; *Judge ad hoc* TREVES;

Against: *Vice-President* HOFFMANN; *Judges* MAROTTA RANGEL, CHANDRASEKHARA RAO, NDIAYE, JESUS, PAWLAK, KATEKA, GAO, BOUGUETAIA, *Judge ad hoc* SÉRVULO CORREIA.

(18) By 18 votes to 5,

Decides not to award Panama compensation for the loss of profit;

In favour: *President* YANAI; *Vice-President* HOFFMANN; *Judges* MAROTTA RANGEL, NELSON, CHANDRASEKHARA RAO, WOLFRUM, NDIAYE, JESUS, PAWLAK, TÜRK, KATEKA, GAO, BOUGUETAIA, GOLITSYN, KELLY, ATTARD, KULYK; *Judge ad hoc* SÉRVULO CORREIA;

Against: *Judges* AKL, COT, LUCKY, PAIK, *Judge ad hoc* TREVES.

(19) Unanimously,

Decides not to award Panama compensation for its other claims, as indicated in paragraphs 439 and 440.

(20) Unanimously,

Decides that each Party shall bear its own costs.

Judges Nelson, Gao, Attard and Kelly, Kulyk and Judge *ad hoc* Treves have appended declarations to the Judgment. Judges Akl, Cot and Kelly, Lucky, Paik have appended separate opinions to the Judgment. Vice-President Hoffmann, Judges Marotta Rangel, Chandrasekhara Rao, Kateka, Gao and Bouguetaia have appended their joint dissenting opinion to the Judgment. Judges Ndiaye, Jesus and Judge *ad hoc* Sérvulo Correia have appended dissenting opinions to the Judgment.

2. *Award in the Matter of the Bay of Bengal Maritime Boundary Arbitration between Bangladesh and India, 7 July 2014*³

The Arbitral Tribunal Renders its Award

The Arbitral Tribunal constituted under Annex VII of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (the “Convention”) in the matter of the *Bay of Bengal Maritime Boundary Arbitration* between the People’s Republic of Bangladesh and the Republic of India has yesterday issued its Award in respect of the delimitation of the maritime boundary between the two States.

In its Award dated 7 July 2014, the Tribunal unanimously decided that it has jurisdiction to identify the land boundary terminus and to delimit the territorial sea, the exclusive economic zone, and the continental shelf between the Parties within and beyond 200 nautical miles in the areas where the claims of the Parties overlap. The Tribunal was also unanimous in identifying the location of the land boundary terminus between Bangladesh and India and in determining the course of the maritime boundary in the territorial sea. By a majority of four votes to one, the Tribunal determined the course of the maritime boundary line between Bangladesh and India in the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf within and beyond 200 nautical miles. A map indicating the delimitation decided on by the Tribunal is enclosed with this press release.

* * *

Summary of the Award

1. The Arbitral Tribunal’s Jurisdiction

The Arbitral Tribunal recalled that both Bangladesh and India are parties to the Convention. Having analysed the relevant provisions of the Convention, the Tribunal found that Bangladesh had complied with the requirements for submission of the dispute to arbitration under Annex VII. The Tribunal also noted the agreement between the Parties that the Tribunal had jurisdiction to identify the location of the land boundary terminus and to delimit the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles.

2. Location of the Land Boundary Terminus

Bangladesh and India agreed that the location of the land boundary terminus was to be determined by application of the 1947 award rendered by Sir Cyril Radcliffe, Chairman of the Bengal Boundary Commission (the “Radcliffe Award”), as well as Notification No. 964 Jur. of the Governor of Bengal of 1925. The Radcliffe Award drew the boundaries between India and the new State of Pakistan (the eastern portion of which subsequently became Bangladesh), and provided in Annexure A that the boundary line shall “run southwards along the boundary between the Districts of Khulna and 24 Parganas, to the point where that boundary meets the Bay of Bengal.” Annexure B of the Radcliffe Award included a map of Bengal, indicating the boundary determined by that Award.

The boundary between the Districts of Khulna and 24 Parganas, referenced in the Radcliffe Award, had itself been set out in the 1925 Notification No. 964 Jur. in the following terms: “the western boundary of district Khulna passes along the south-western boundary of Chandanpur . . . till it meets the midstream of the main channel of the river Ichhamati, then along the midstream of the main channel for the time being of the rivers Ichhamati and Kalindi, Raimangal and Haribhanga till it meets the Bay.” The Parties disagreed on the interpretation of Annexure A to the Radcliffe Award and of the 1925 Notification. They also disagreed on the relevance and the interpretation of the map in Annexure B to the Radcliffe Award.

Having considered the Parties’ views, the Tribunal determined that the midstream of the main channel of the Haribhanga River must be located as it was in 1947, the date of the Radcliffe Award. It also found that the Radcliffe Award, incorporating the 1925 Notification, referred to the Haribhanga River alone and not to the combined waters of the Haribhanga and Raimangal Rivers as they meet the Bay of Bengal. The Tribunal used the map in Annexure B to the Radcliffe Award to identify the proper coordinates of the land boundary terminus, which was then transposed to a modern chart. The resulting position of the land boundary terminus is 21° 38' 40.2"N, 89° 09' 20.0"E (WGS 84).

³ Source: Permanent Court of Arbitration Press Release dated 8 July 2014.

3. *Delimitation of the Territorial Sea*

Both Parties agreed that article 15 of the Convention governs the delimitation of the territorial sea in this case. That provision provides for the boundary between two States with opposite or adjacent coasts to be the median, or equidistance, line unless either “historic title” or “special circumstances” apply. Neither Party claimed the existence of any agreement between them with respect to the boundary or a “historic title” within the meaning of article 15. They disagreed, however, on the interpretation of “special circumstances,” whether such circumstances exist in this case, and the implication any special circumstances for the method of delimiting the boundary.

The Tribunal emphasized that article 15 of the Convention refers specifically to the median/equidistance line method for the delimitation of the territorial sea, in which the boundary takes the form of a line, every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points on the coasts of the Parties. In constructing a provisional median/equidistance line, the Tribunal decided not to rely on base points located on low tide elevations.

The Tribunal noted, however, that the land boundary terminus, determined by reference to the Radcliffe Award, is not at a point on the median/equidistance line. The Tribunal considered this to constitute a special circumstance and decided that the boundary should take the form of a 12 nautical mile long geodetic line continuing from the land boundary terminus in a generally southerly direction to meet the median line at 21° 26' 43.6"N; 89° 10' 59.2"E.

4. *Delimitation of the Exclusive Economic Zone and the Continental Shelf within 200 nautical miles*

Beyond the limit of the territorial sea, the Convention entitles States to sovereign rights over an exclusive economic zone extending to 200 nautical miles from the coast and over the continental shelf. The Parties agreed that articles 74(1) and 83(1) of the Convention govern the delimitation of the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf within 200 nautical miles. These articles provide that the delimitation “shall be effected by agreement on the basis of international law,... in order to achieve an equitable solution”.

The Parties disagreed, however, on the method to be used pursuant to this provision. India argued for the application of the “equidistance/relevant circumstances” method in which a provisional equidistance line is identified and then adjusted if relevant circumstances so require. India considered, however, that no adjustment was necessary in the present case. In contrast, Bangladesh argued that the concavity of the Bay of Bengal and the instability of the coast called for the application of the “angle-bisector” method. Under this approach, the overall direction of the Parties’ coasts is first identified, and the angle formed by these lines is then bisected to produce the boundary line.

In the Award, the Tribunal considered that the “equidistance/relevant circumstances” method is preferable unless, as the International Court of Justice noted in another matter, there are “factors which make the application of the equidistance method inappropriate.” The Tribunal held that this was not the case, noting that both Parties had been able to identify base points that would permit the construction of a provisional equidistance line, and decided that it would apply the equidistance/relevant circumstances method.

Turning to the existence of relevant circumstances, the Tribunal did not consider the instability of the coast of the Bay of Bengal to be a relevant circumstance that would justify adjustment of the provisional equidistance line. The Tribunal emphasized that what matters is the coast line at the time of delimitation and that future changes in the coast cannot alter the maritime boundary. The Tribunal concluded, however, that the concavity of the Bay of Bengal was a relevant circumstance and that, as a result of such concavity, the provisional equidistance line produced a cut-off effect on the seaward projections of the coast of Bangladesh. The Tribunal considered that the cut-off required an adjustment to the provisional equidistance line in order to produce an equitable result.

Consistent with the concept of a singular continental shelf, the Tribunal decided on the adjustment of the provisional equidistance line within 200 nautical miles together with the delimitation beyond 200 nautical miles.

5. *Delimitation of the Continental Shelf beyond 200 nautical miles*

Beyond 200 nautical miles from the coast, the Convention provides in certain circumstances for States to exercise sovereign rights over the continental shelf. The Parties agreed that both have entitlements to the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles, and that neither may claim a superior entitlement based on ge-

ological or geomorphological factors in the overlapping area. The Parties disagreed, however, regarding the appropriate method for delimiting the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles.

The Tribunal was of the view that the appropriate method for delimiting the continental shelf remains the same, irrespective of whether the area to be delimited lies within or beyond 200 nautical miles. Having adopted the equidistance/relevant circumstances method for the delimitation of the continental shelf within 200 nautical miles, the Tribunal used the same method to delimit the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles. Having decided that the concavity of the Bay of Bengal required the adjustment of the provisional equidistance line within 200 nautical miles, the Tribunal was also of the view that an adjustment was required beyond 200 nautical miles.

6. Adjustment of the Provisional Equidistance Line

Having found that the concavity of the Bay of Bengal required the adjustment of the provisional equidistance line both within and beyond 200 nautical miles, the Tribunal proceeded to identify the adjustment that it considered necessary to achieve an equitable result. The Tribunal noted that, in seeking to ameliorate excessive negative consequences the provisional equidistance line would have for Bangladesh, the Tribunal must not adjust the line in a way that would unreasonably encroach on India's entitlements in the area.

Keeping these considerations in mind, the Tribunal decided that the equidistance line should be adjusted beginning at Delimitation Point 3, which the Tribunal considered to be the point at which the cut-off effect on coast of Bangladesh began. From that point, the Tribunal decided that the boundary would be a geodetic line with an initial azimuth of 177° 30' 00" until this line meets with the maritime boundary between Bangladesh and Myanmar.

7. Disproportionality Test

The Parties agreed that the final step in the delimitation process involves a test to ensure that the delimitation line does not yield a disproportionate result. This test compares the ratio of the relevant maritime space accorded to each Party to the ratio of the length of the Parties' relevant coasts. The Tribunal evaluated the maritime areas that would be allocated to each Party by its adjusted delimitation line and concluded that, in comparison to the lengths of the Parties' coasts, the allocation was not disproportionate.

8. Grey Area

Finally, the Tribunal noted that the delimitation line it had adopted gives rise to an area that lies beyond 200 nautical miles from the coast of Bangladesh and within 200 miles from the coast of India, and yet lies to the east of the Tribunal's delimitation line. Within this "grey area", the Tribunal noted, Bangladesh has a potential entitlement with respect to the continental shelf, but not an exclusive economic zone, while India is potentially entitled to both zones. Accordingly, the Tribunal decided that, within the grey area, the boundary line delimits only the Parties' sovereign rights with respect to the continental shelf, and does not otherwise limit India's sovereign rights to the exclusive economic zone in the superjacent waters.

* * *

Summary of the Concurring and Dissenting Opinion of Dr. P.S. Rao

A Member of the Arbitral Tribunal, Dr. Pemmaraju Sreenivasa Rao, concurred in part and dissented in part with the decision reached by the majority of the Tribunal and attached a separate Concurring and Dissenting Opinion to the Award.

Dr. Rao agreed with the majority on the location of the land boundary terminus, the delimitation of the territorial sea, and the identification of base points for the construction of a provisional equidistance line in the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf. He also concurred with the decision to reject the angle bisector method as a basis to delimit the maritime area within 200 nm and the continental shelf beyond 200 nm.

Dr. Rao's disagreed with the majority on the considerations that govern the adjustment of the provisional equidistance line. In his view, the adjustment should not have started at Delimitation Point 3, as that

point lies well before a significant “cut-off” effect occurs. Dr. Rao also considered that the Award did not provide sufficient explanation for how the adjusted delimitation line was ultimately decided upon. Finally, he disagreed both as a matter of law and policy with the creation of a “grey area” as a result of the adjustment the majority made to the provisional equidistance line.

* * *

The President of the Arbitral Tribunal is Judge Rüdiger Wolfrum (Germany). The other members of the Tribunal are Judge Jean-Pierre Cot (France), Judge Thomas A. Mensah (Ghana), Dr. Pemmaraju Sreenivasa Rao (India), and Professor Ivan Shearer (Australia). The Permanent Court of Arbitration in The Hague acts as Registry in this arbitration.

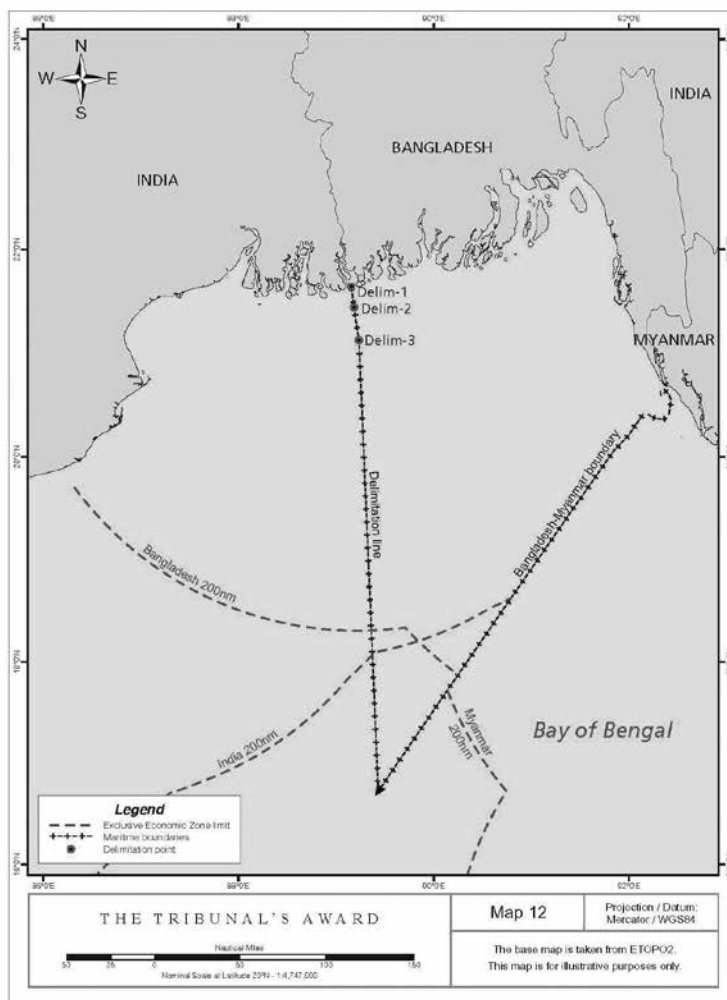
On 8 October 2009, Bangladesh instituted arbitral proceedings concerning the delimitation of the maritime boundary between Bangladesh and India pursuant to Article 287 and Annex VII, Article 1 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. The Parties subsequently exchanged written pleadings over the course of 2010-13.

In October 2013, the Arbitral Tribunal conducted a site visit to relevant areas of the Bay of Bengal in both Bangladesh and India.

In December 2013, the hearing on the merits was held at the Peace Palace in The Hague.

Other press release and information relating to this arbitration are available on the website of the PCA at http://www.pca-cpa.org/showpage.asp?pag_id=1376.

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**C. SELECTED DOCUMENTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE SECURITY COUNCIL
OF THE UNITED NATIONS, AS AT 31 JULY 2014⁴**

1. A/68/857: Letter dated 25 April 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
2. A/68/870: Letter dated 7 May 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
3. A/68/883: Letter dated 19 May 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
4. S/2014/357: Letter dated 19 May 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Honduras to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council
5. A/68/887: Letter dated 22 May 2014 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
6. A/68/897: Letter dated 28 May 2014 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
7. A/68/902: Letter dated 30 May 2014 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
8. A/68/906: Letter dated 6 June 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
9. A/68/907: Letter dated 9 June 2014 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
10. A/68/942: Letter dated 3 July 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
11. A/68/943: Letter dated 3 July 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
12. A/68/956: Letter dated 24 July 2014 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

⁴ All United Nations documents are available online at [www.undocs.org/\[symbol of the document\]](http://www.undocs.org/[symbol of the document]).

D. OTHER DOCUMENTS

United States of America
*Presidential Memorandum—Comprehensive Framework to Combat Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing and Seafood Fraud*⁵

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

SUBJECT: Establishing a Comprehensive Framework to Combat Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing and Seafood Fraud

The United States is a global leader in sustainable seafood. Over the course of the last six years, the United States has largely ended overfishing in federally managed waters and successfully rebuilt a record number of stocks depleted by the excesses of the past. At the same time, effective domestic management and enforcement of fishing regulations have supported near record highs in both landings and revenue for our domestic fishing industry. As a result, the U.S. management scheme is recognized internationally as a model for other countries as they work to end overfishing.

Nevertheless, illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing continues to undermine the economic and environmental sustainability of fisheries and fish stocks, both in the United States and around the world. Global losses attributable to the black market from IUU fishing are estimated to be \$10-23 billion annually, weakening profitability for legally caught seafood, fueling illegal trafficking operations, and undermining economic opportunity for legitimate fishermen in the United States and around the world.

It is in the national interest of the United States to promote a framework that supports sustainable fishing practices and combats seafood fraud and the sale of IUU fishing products. To achieve these objectives, the United States will need to enhance the tools it has available to combat IUU fishing and seafood fraud, including by implementing the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing; strengthening coordination and implementation of existing authorities to combat IUU fishing and seafood fraud; working with the Congress to strengthen and harmonize the enforcement provisions of U.S. statutes for implementing international fisheries agreements; and working with industry and foreign partners to develop and implement new and existing measures, such as voluntary, or other, traceability programs, that can combat IUU fishing and seafood fraud, and ensure accurate labeling for consumers.

Therefore, by the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and to ensure that seafood sold in the United States is legally and sustainably caught and to combat the negative impacts of seafood fraud on the United States, I hereby direct the following:

Section 1. Policy

(a) It shall be the policy of the United States for all executive departments and agencies (agencies) to combat IUU fishing and seafood fraud by strengthening coordination and implementation of relevant existing authorities and, where appropriate, by improving the transparency and traceability of the seafood supply chain. All agencies and offices charged with overseeing the seafood supply chain and verifying the authenticity of its products shall implement and enforce relevant policies, regulations, and laws to ensure that seafood sold in the United States is legally caught and accurately labeled.

(b) It shall also be the policy of the United States to promote legally and sustainably caught and accurately labeled seafood and to take appropriate actions within existing authorities and budgets to assist foreign nations in building capacity to combat IUU fishing and seafood fraud. In addition, agencies shall identify opportunities to enhance domestic and international efforts to combat global IUU fishing and seafood fraud.

⁵ Source: www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2014/06/17/presidential-memorandum-comprehensive-framework-combat-illegal-unreported.

Section 2. Establishment

There is established, as a subcommittee reporting to the National Ocean Council established by Executive Order 13547 of July 19, 2010 (Stewardship of the Ocean, Our Coasts, and the Great Lakes), a Presidential Task Force on Combating Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing and Seafood Fraud (Task Force), to be co-chaired by the Secretaries of State and Commerce, or their designees. The Task Force shall meet not later than 60 days from the date of this memorandum and at least quarterly thereafter.

Section 3. Membership

In addition to the Co-Chairs, the Task Force shall include designated senior-level representatives from:

- (a) the Department of Defense;
- (b) the Department of Justice;
- (c) the Department of the Interior;
- (d) the Department of Agriculture;
- (e) the Department of Commerce;
- (f) the Department of Health and Human Services;
- (g) the Department of Homeland Security;
- (h) the Office of Management and Budget;
- (i) the Council on Environmental Quality;
- (j) the Office of Science and Technology Policy;
- (k) the Office of the United States Trade Representative;
- (l) the United States Agency for International Development; and
- (m) such agencies and offices as the Co-Chairs may, from time to time, designate.

Section 4. Functions

Consistent with the authorities and responsibilities of member agencies, the Task Force shall perform the following functions:

(a) Not later than 180 days after the date of this memorandum, the Task Force shall report to the President through the National Ocean Council, with recommendations for the implementation of a comprehensive framework of integrated programs to combat IUU fishing and seafood fraud that emphasizes areas of greatest need. The Task Force should consider a broad range of strategies, including implementation of existing programs, and, if appropriate, development of new, voluntary or other, programs for seafood tracking and traceability. In providing these recommendations, the Task Force shall identify:

- (i) existing regulatory authorities and make recommendations regarding further authorities that may be warranted;
- (ii) enforcement best practices and challenges;
- (iii) benefits provided by such a framework, as well as potential impacts on the U.S. fishing industry;
- (iv) opportunities to address these issues at the international level through the regional fisheries management organizations as well as bilateral efforts, such as technical assistance and capacity building;
- (v) priority actions that will be taken by agencies, including strengthening coordination between Federal, State, local, and foreign agencies; and
- (vi) industry approaches that contribute to efforts to combat IUU fishing and seafood fraud, including with respect to seafood traceability and ways to minimize any costs and reporting burdens on small businesses.

(b) Upon receiving guidance from the President on the recommendations developed pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, the Task Force shall begin its implementation of those recommendations and, within 1 year, report to the President, through the National Ocean Council, on its progress.

(c) The Task Force shall also consider the need for other strategies for addressing IUU fishing and seafood fraud and may provide recommendations on the development and enhancement of those strategies.

(d) In undertaking these efforts, the Task Force shall coordinate its efforts with other Presidential initiatives focused on related issues, including the work of the Presidential Task Force on Wildlife Trafficking established in Executive Order 13648 of July 1, 2013 (Combating Wildlife Trafficking), and activities being conducted pursuant to Executive Order 13659 of February 19, 2014 (Streamlining the Export/Import Process for America's Businesses).

(e) The Task Force shall, as applicable, consult with governments at State, local, tribal, and regional levels to achieve the goals and objectives of this memorandum, as well as the private sector, nongovernmental organizations, and academia.

Section 5. General Provisions

(a) This memorandum shall be implemented consistent with applicable domestic and international law, and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(b) Nothing in this memorandum shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

- (i) the authority granted by law to an executive department, agency, or the head thereof; or
- (ii) the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(c) Nothing in this memorandum shall be construed to require the disclosure of confidential business information or trade secrets, classified information, law enforcement sensitive information, or other information that must be protected in the interest of national security or public safety.

(d) This memorandum is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

BARACK OBAMA

14-66004

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