

Bulletin No. 90

***Law of
the Sea***



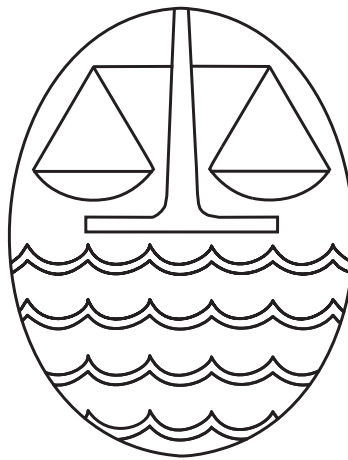
*Division for Ocean Affairs
and the Law of the Sea
Office of Legal Affairs*



United Nations

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Office of Legal Affairs

Law *of the Sea*



Bulletin No. 90



United Nations
New York, 2017

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United Nations Publication
ISBN 978-92-1-133854-6

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Printed at the United Nations, New York

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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 March 2016

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	167		79	147	59	83	
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)			
Antigua and Barbuda	07/02/83	02/02/89						

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”.

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
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)		11/02/16(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)	☐
Ethiopia	10/12/82							
<i>European Union</i>	07/12/84☐	01/04/98(fc)	☐	29/07/94	01/04/98(fc)	27/06/96☐	19/12/03	☐

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
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		16/11/94				
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)			
<i>Holy See</i>								
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)			

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	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	08/05/84		15/11/94	23/07/97	30/08/96	24/09/14	
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	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	17/12/96			17/12/96(a)		16/07/07(a)	
Russian Federation	10/12/82	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	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)	
<i>Solomon Islands</i>	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	
State of Palestine		02/01/15(a)			02/01/15(p)			
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	☐		13/10/14(a)			
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	167		79	147	59	83	

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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&mtmsg_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 March 2016

(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)
167. State of Palestine (2 January 2015)

(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. Botswana (31 January 2005)
121. Burkina Faso (25 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)
146. Yemen (13 October 2014)
147. State of Palestine (2 January 2015)

(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)
82. Philippines (24 September 2014)
83. Chile (11 February 2016)

3. *Declarations by States*⁴

(a) *Bulgaria: Declaration under Article 287, 2 December 2015*⁵

“In accordance with Article 287, paragraph 1, of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the Republic of Bulgaria declares that it accepts the jurisdiction of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea for the settlement of disputes concerning the [interpretation] or application of the Convention.”

(b) *Chile: Accession with Declaration 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, New York, 4 August 1995, 11 February 2016*⁶

The Republic of Chile declares that the provisions of the 1995 Agreement must be implemented and interpreted in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982. Therefore, the Republic of Chile understands that the Agreement does not affect the sovereign rights, jurisdiction and competences of coastal States in conformity with the Convention.

In the interests of the protection, conservation and sustainable use of the ocean and its resources, and in particular the competences, sovereign rights and jurisdiction of States in the exclusive economic zone and continental shelf, and the law applicable on the high seas, the Republic of Chile considers that the general principles and the ecosystem and precautionary approaches under articles 5 and 6 of the Agreement are crucial to the management of fishing activities carried out in maritime areas for the sustainability of activities and the comprehensive protection of the marine environment.

In conformity with international law and States’ sovereignty over ports in their territory, the Republic of Chile understands that the rights of the port State, under article 23 of the Agreement, do not prevent the port State from taking stricter measures than those provided for in the Agreement, in accordance with international law.

With regard to articles 21 and 22 of the Agreement, the Republic of Chile understands that these rules contain useful mechanisms to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, and that regional fisheries organizations and arrangements should adopt procedures for boarding and inspection consistent with the rules of the Agreement. Inspections conducted in accordance with this Agreement must be carried out taking into account all necessary steps to ensure the safety of the crew and inspectors. The use of force provided for in article 22 (1) (*f*) of the Agreement is an exceptional measure that must conform to the principle of proportionality. Any disputes arising in the implementation of that rule should be settled by the appropriate peaceful means.

Under article 42 of the Agreement, no reservations or exceptions may be made thereto. Therefore, declarations made by States parties in conformity with article 43 may not exclude or modify the legal effect of the provisions of the Agreement in their application to the State that made such a declaration. The Republic of Chile declares that it shall neither take into account nor be bound in any way by the declarations of third States in connection with the present Agreement, or by the declarations made by States parties to the Agreement, invoking article 43, that exclude or modify the effects of its rules.

Likewise, the Republic of Chile reserves the right to adopt a formal position, at any time, vis-à-vis any declaration that might be made or that has been made by a third State or a State party in relation to matters governed by the Agreement. Not taking a position or not responding to a declaration by such States shall not be interpreted or invoked as tacit consent or endorsement of said declaration.

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 Refer to depository notifications C.N.148.1996.TREATIES-XXI.6 of 15 July 1996 (Ratification: Bulgaria) and C.N.649.2015.TREATIES-XXI.6 of 3 December 2015.

⁶ *Original*: Spanish. Refer to depository notifications C.N.78.2016.TREATIES-XXI.7 of 4 March 2016.

For the purposes of the Agreement, the Republic of Chile reaffirms the declaration it made upon ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982 with regard to part XV of the Convention on the settlement of disputes. The Republic of Chile reiterates that:

(a) In accordance with article 287 of the Convention, it accepts, in order of preference, the following means for the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Agreement:

(i) The International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea established in accordance with annex VI of the Convention;

(ii) A special arbitral tribunal, established in accordance with annex VIII of the Convention, for the categories of disputes specified therein relating to fisheries, protection and preservation of the marine environment, and marine scientific research and navigation, including pollution from vessels and by dumping.

(b) In accordance with articles 280 to 282 of the Convention, the choice of means for the settlement of disputes indicated in the preceding paragraph shall in no way affect the obligations deriving from the general, regional or bilateral agreements to which the Republic of Chile is a party concerning the peaceful settlement of disputes or containing provisions for the settlement of disputes.

(c) In accordance with article 298 of the Convention, Chile declares that it does not accept any of the procedures provided for in part XV, section 2, with respect to the disputes referred to in article 298, paragraph 1 (a), (b) and (c) of the Convention.

4 March 2016

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

A. NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND RELATED INFORMATION

1. Côte d'Ivoire¹

No.22/DN/ns

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire to the United Nations presents [...] with reference to its note verbale dated 28 December 2015 whereby it transmitted two maritime charts representing the Exclusive Economic Zone of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, in accordance with articles 16(2) and 75(2) of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, has the honour to transmit herewith four lists of geographical coordinates to supplement the above-mentioned documents, in response to the request of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, as follows:

- a list of 487 critical points located on the baseline. This list is a simplified representation of the baseline; the critical points are the centres of the 12-mile arcs of radius, the intersections of which define the limit of the territorial sea;
- a list of 264 critical points located on the 12-mile limit. This list is a simplification for practical purposes of the limits of the territorial sea, which comprises a total of 2,922 points as contained in the digital files already transmitted; the centres of the 12-mile arcs of radius, the intersections of which determine the limit of the territorial sea, are contained in the preceding list of 487 critical points;
- a list of 158 critical points located on the 24-mile limit. This list is a simplification for practical purposes of the limits of the contiguous zone, which comprises a total of 3,151 points contained in the digital files already transmitted; the centres of the 24-mile arcs of radius, the intersections of which determine the limit of the contiguous zone, also form a subset of the preceding list of 487 critical points;
- a list of 76 critical points located on the 200-mile limit. This list is a simplification for practical purposes of the limits of the exclusive economic zone, which comprises a total of 3,602 points contained in the digital files already transmitted; the centres of the 200-mile arcs of radius, the intersections of which determine the limit of the exclusive economic zone, also form a subset of the preceding list of 487 critical points.

The Permanent Mission of Côte d'Ivoire wishes to recall that all the coordinates found in these lists are expressed in the Côte d'Ivoire geodesic network (RGCI), which is compatible with the WGS 84 system for the purposes of the resolution for which they are provided.

These lists of geographic coordinates of points simply represent a supplement to the information contained in the charts officially deposited by the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire on 28 December 2015, and are in no case intended to replace them.

[...]

New York, 8 April 2016

LISTS OF GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES TRANSMITTED BY THE REPUBLIC OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE TO SUPPLEMENT THE OFFICIAL CHARTS DEPOSITED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT ON 28 DECEMBER 2015²

¹ Transmitted by notes verbales dated 28 December 2015 and 8 April 2016 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretariat of the United Nations. 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.119.2016.LOS of 26 April 2016).

² *Note by the editor:* For the complete lists of geographical coordinates, see www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/STATEFILES/CIV.htm.

2. *Bolivia (Plurinational State of)*³

(a) *Supreme Decree No. 12683, 18 July 1975*

Office of the President of the Republic

Whereas:

The development and expansion of the country's river, lake and maritime navigation require a set of principles and rules to guide the position of the Supreme Government in this matter,

The Bolivian Navy has prepared a draft river, lake and maritime navigation policy to that end,

In the Council of Ministers,

Hereby decrees:

Article 1

The document entitled "River, lake and maritime navigation policy", prepared by the Bolivian Navy, which contains six titles and 49 articles, is hereby adopted.

The Ministers of State for Defence and for Transport, Communications and Civil Aviation shall be responsible for the execution and enforcement of the present Decree.

Done at Government Palace, La Paz, on 18 July 1975.

[Signed]

General Hugo BANZER SUÁREZ, Alberto GUZMÁN SORIANO, Juan PEREDA ASBÚN, René BERNAL ESCALANTE, Juan LECHÍN SUÁREZ, Víctor CASTILLO SUÁREZ, Waldo BERNAL PEREIRA, Julio TRIGO RAMÍREZ, Víctor GONZALES FUENTES, Mario VARGAS SALINAS, José ANTONIO ZELAYA, Alberto NATUSCH BUSCH, Guillermo JIMÉNEZ GALLO, Jorge TORREZ NAVARRO, Walter NÚÑEZ RIVERO

RIVER, LAKE AND MARITIME NAVIGATION POLICY OF THE BOLIVIAN STATE

TITLE I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

The State hereby adopts the set of principles and rules contained in the present Decree as its river, lake and maritime navigation policy, which shall serve to guide the position of the Government in this matter, without prejudice to the revision of this policy in the light of developments in national and international navigation.

Not only for reasons of national security, physical integration and political ties, but also because of the need to bring about the rapid socioeconomic development of the country, river, lake and maritime navigation are hereby declared a fundamental objective that must be fully achieved by the Bolivian State.

Article 2

River, lake and maritime navigation are a fundamental and vital objective of the Bolivian State. Its achievement will enable national sovereignty over the Republic's internal and international waters to be strengthened and consolidated in watersheds that are part of national territory.

Article 3

River, lake and maritime navigation shall contribute to the physical integration of the country's various geographical regions, the socioeconomic development of navigation and the expansion of internal and international trade.

³ *Original:* Spanish. Transmitted by a communication dated 3 March 2016 from the Permanent Mission of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to the United Nations, addressed to the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of Legal Affairs.

Article 4

The Bolivian State shall establish a national merchant navy with sufficient transportation and technical capacity to provide services in national and international waters and in overseas navigation.

Article 5

National security will be the guiding focus of the State's river and maritime policy, which shall also take into account the crucial objective of the maritime reintegration of Bolivia.

Article 6

River, lake and maritime navigation shall be considered a public service whose main function is determined by the national interest.

Article 7

River, lake and maritime navigation shall be governed by domestic law and the international conventions to which Bolivia is a party.

Article 8

Commercial navigation companies and the Bolivian Navy shall coordinate their merchant shipping plans and programmes through the General Directorate of the National Merchant Navy.

TITLE II. COMMERCIAL NAVIGATION

Article 9

Commercial navigation shall be developed with broad support from the State through the General Directorate of the National Merchant Navy, which shall provide guidance and incentives to the private sector to that end.

Article 10

The Bolivian Navy, through the General Directorate of Port Authorities, shall be responsible for navigation safety with a view to safeguarding waterways and assets.

Article 11

Such commercial navigation between national ports of the Republic shall be carried out exclusively by national vessels, although the executive branch may authorize such navigation by foreign vessels.

Article 12

Commercial navigation shall have sufficient capacity to meet public transportation needs, closely linked to the demand.

Article 13

Commercial navigation shall be further developed in order to serve new navigation lanes, both internal and international.

Article 14

The authority responsible for regulating commercial activities related to river, lake and maritime navigation is the Directorate of the National Merchant Navy, which shall establish and authorize a system of licences in order to link the different parts of national territory by waterways, which will be as widely connected to the outside world as possible.

Article 15

Scheduled inland water transport services shall be provided by a sufficient number of vessels, equipped with the technical and operational features suitable for each region.

Article 16

Merchant Navy vessels shall be periodically replaced in order to raise the levels of comfort and safety in the service provided and to maintain navigation at the level required by technological advancement.

Article 17

The General Directorate of the National Merchant Navy shall determine the number and type of services to be provided by vessels on the different navigation lanes in the country.

Article 18

Shipowners, whether natural or legal persons, must have sufficient capital to meet the needs of the service that they propose to operate in order to ensure that it is permanent and continuous.

Article 19

Commercial navigation routes shall be determined taking into account the goal of national socio-economic development, internal and international integration, national security and the interests of the State, shipowners and users.

Article 20

Non-liner carriers may only operate:

- (a) When non-liner transportation is undertaken because the operators of liner services momentarily cannot meet the demand; and
- (b) Where operation of the non-liner service does not constitute the establishment of a liner service.

Article 21

There shall be no harmful competition among the internal non-liner services, or between them and the liner services.

Article 22

Non-liner service operators shall have sufficient capital to allow the provision of the service in satisfactory conditions.

Article 23

Fares shall be set in accordance with the general navigation policy, which must be socially fair and economically productive, taking into account the interests of the State, shipowners and users.

Article 24

Fares shall be approved by the General Directorate of the National Merchant Navy, must be strictly enforced and may not be modified without its authorization.

Article 25

The State reserves the right to transport on national vessels at least 50 per cent of the exported⁴ and imported cargo leaving or entering the country by waterways.

Article 26

The chartering of foreign vessels or their authorization to fly the Bolivian flag shall be subject to the provisions indicated by the General Directorate of the National Merchant Navy, taking into account the interest of the State in organizing the fleet of merchant vessels.

Article 27

The executive branch shall create a nautical training school to provide professional training for members at all ranks in the National Merchant Navy, operating under the responsibility of the Bolivian Navy.

Article 28

The executive branch shall encourage the conclusion of bilateral and multilateral international agreements to promote the expansion of navigation in accordance with the interests of the country.

Article 29

The executive branch, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, shall handle the process of accession to the international conventions necessary for Bolivia to ensure the maritime navigation of national ships.

Article 30

Rates for the river and maritime postal service shall be approved by the General Directorate of the National Merchant Navy, taking into account the relevant international conventions on maritime in force on the maritime postal service.

Article 31

Timetables for the departure of vessels shall be approved by the General Directorate of the National Merchant Navy and enforced by the Port Authorities, in order to guarantee scheduled traffic.

Article 32

For improved implementation of the preceding article, an understanding shall be shared among operators along the same route or section of route.

TITLE III. BOLIVIAN NAVY TRANSPORTATION SERVICE

Article 33

The Bolivian Navy is governed by the provisions of the National Armed Forces Organization Act.

Article 34

The activities of the Bolivian Navy related directly and indirectly to commercial navigation shall be coordinated with the General Directorate of the National Merchant Navy.

⁴ *Translator's note:* The Spanish text reads: "carga de explotación" (operating charges). This appears to be a typographical error, where "carga de exportación" (export cargo) is assumed to be the intended meaning.

Article 35

In accordance with the primary purpose of the Bolivian Navy, its vessels shall carry out their mission of security, patrolling and logistical support for units of the Armed Forces. However, depending on the needs for physical integration, territorial cohesion and the socioeconomic development of the country,⁵ they may operate commercial navigation routes, following compliance with the requirements established by the river, lake and maritime legislation in force.

Article 36

The transportation service provided by the Bolivian Navy⁶ shall constantly coordinate any actions and activities necessary to ensure national security with the competent civilian agencies.

Article 37

The Bolivian Navy shall provide transportation services to isolated parts of the country on a not-for-profit basis.

TITLE IV. PORT FACILITIES AND AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Article 38

The executive branch may request technical or financial assistance from global or regional international organizations in order to carry out studies and perform the work required to develop and encourage river, lake and maritime navigation.

Article 39

The State, through the Ministry for Transport and Communications, shall plan the construction of ports on the river, lake and maritime routes of Bolivia in order to guarantee appropriate infrastructure to serve as the basis for the development of internal and international transportation by water and for national defence.

Article 40

The Bolivian Navy, through the Naval Hydrography Service, has the specific task of carrying out hydrographic surveys of all watersheds in the country and of installing lighthouses, buoys and light signals, acoustic and electronic signals to serve as aids to navigation.

TITLE V. NAVAL INDUSTRY

Article 41

The State shall promote and encourage the shipping industry in general. Shipyards shall be subject to the approval and control of the General Directorate of Port Authorities.

⁵ *Translator's note:* The following text (from the version of the decree available on the website of the Bolivian shipping registry) appears to be missing from the Spanish text as submitted (see italics): “Sin embargo, según las necesidades de integración física, vinculación territorial y desarrollo socio-económico del país, *podrán efectuar la explotación de rutas de navegación comercial, previo cumplimiento de los requisitos establecidos por la Legislación Fluvial, Lacustre y Marítima vigente.*” This translation into English takes into account the full version.

⁶ *Translator's note:* The following text (from the version of the decree available on the website of the Bolivian shipping registry) appears to be missing from the Spanish text as submitted (see italics): “El servicio de transporte de la Fuerza Naval Boliviana coordinará permanentemente *con los organismos civiles competentes*, la acción y actividad que sea necesaria para precautelar la seguridad nacional.” This translation into English takes into account the full version.

TITLE VI. SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

Article 42

The routes, frequencies, timetables and fares for the liner and supplementary services provided by the Bolivian Navy shall be approved by the General Directorate of the National Merchant Navy.

Article 43

To achieve a solid understanding of the rivers and seas, the State shall promote the study and research of problems related to the development of marine resources and maritime law in general. Studies shall also be increased on the use and development of internal and international water resources.

Article 44

The Supreme Government shall provide the budget for the operation of the General Directorate of the National Merchant Navy and other entities that could be established to facilitate the normal performance and development of river, lake and maritime navigation.

Article 45

The curricula of the Naval College (Escuela de Aplicación Naval) and the Naval Staff College (Escuela de Estado Mayor Naval) shall include such subjects as are necessary to improve river, lake and maritime legislation.

Article 46

The Government shall undertake diplomatic efforts to ensure that the bilateral navigation conventions in effect fulfil the objectives and purposes set forth in this Act.

Article 47

The State shall provide support and cooperation in the establishment of national, binational and multinational river, lake and maritime navigation companies within the framework of regional and subregional integration agreements.

Article 48

Delegations accredited by the Government to conferences on the law of the sea or river and maritime navigation and the development of water resources for energy, industrial or agricultural use, held under the auspices of global, regional or subregional organizations, or at the bilateral level, shall include at least one representative of the Bolivian Navy.

Article 49

The Command of the Bolivian Navy shall select the number of officers deemed appropriate to specialize in maritime legislation and related subjects, using the corresponding grants made available by the Supreme Government, international organizations, private institutions or the Governments of friendly countries.

(b) *Supreme Decree No. 18176, 9 April 1981*

Office of the President of the Republic
Statute of the Under-Secretariat for Maritime, River and Lake Interests

Whereas:

Legislative Decree No. 17918 of 8 January 1975⁷ established the Under-Secretariat for Maritime, River and Lake Interests within the Ministry of Defence,

Article 2 of that Supreme Decree provides that the General Command of the Bolivian Navy shall submit to the Supreme Government, within a period of 90 days, through the Ministry of Defence, the draft Statute of the Under-Secretariat for Maritime, River and Lake Interests,

The commission established by the General Command of the Bolivian Navy has formulated the corresponding draft Statute, which has been submitted through the Ministry of Defence to the Supreme Government for its consideration,

It is necessary to allocate financial resources for the operation of the Under-Secretariat,

In the Council of Ministers,

Hereby decrees:

Article 1

The Statute of the Under-Secretariat for Maritime, River and Lake Interests, consisting of six chapters, as well as the description of functions and the organizational chart of that institution, are hereby adopted.

Article 2

The National Treasury shall include in the budget of the Ministry of Defence, as from the current fiscal year, the line items and resources required to meet the needs of the Under-Secretariat for Maritime, River and Lake Interests, in order to ensure its proper functioning.

The Ministers of State for Defence and Finance shall be responsible for implementing and enforcing the present Supreme Decree.

Done at Government Palace, La Paz, on 9 April 1981.

[*Signed*]

General Luis GARCÍA MEZA TEJADA, Waldo BERNAL PEREIRA, Mario ROLÓN ANAYA, Celso TORRELIO VILLA, Armando REYES VILLA, Oscar LARRAÍN FRONTANILLA, José SÁNCHEZ CALDERÓN, Guillermo ESCOBAR UHRY, René GUZMÁN FORTÚN, Mario GUZMÁN MORENO, Rolando CANIDO V., Carlos MORALES NÚÑEZ DEL PRADO, Julio MOLINA SUÁREZ, Líder SOSSA SALAZAR, José VILLARROEL SUÁREZ, Jorge SALAZAR CRESPO, Alberto SAENZ KLINSKY

STATUTE OF THE UNDER-SECRETARIAT FOR MARITIME,
RIVER AND LAKE INTERESTS

CHAPTER I. ESTABLISHMENT AND OBJECTIVES

Article 1

The Under-Secretariat for Maritime, River and Lake Interests is a State agency established pursuant to Supreme Decree No. 17918 of 8 January 1981.

⁷ *Translator's note:* The decree published in the *Official Gazette* under the number 17918 is a Supreme Decree (not a legislative decree) dated 8 January 1981 (not 8 January 1975). The correct name and date of this decree are given in article 1 of the Statute (see below).

Article 2

The Under-Secretariat for Maritime, River and Lake Interests (hereinafter “the Under-Secretariat”) shall have the following fundamental objectives:

- (a) Contributing to the development of international policy to resolve the country’s landlocked status;
- (b) Contributing to national security as it relates to the protection of maritime, river and lake interests;
- (c) Promoting the development of national maritime power and fostering greater awareness of maritime issues among the Bolivian people;
- (d) Taking action in the international policy arena on matters relating to maritime, river and lake interests;
- (e) Fostering the development of the national merchant marine, ports and industries related to navigation;
- (f) Using the oceans, seas, rivers and lakes as a source of economic resources.

CHAPTER II. POWERS AND DUTIES

Article 3

The Under-Secretariat shall have the following powers and duties:

- (a) Developing and implementing policies concerning the law of the sea, merchant shipping and use of the economic resources of the oceans;
- (b) Implementing the Republic’s river, lake and maritime navigation policy;
- (c) Developing a policy on ports and free zones;
- (d) Proposing a legal framework to regulate the development of maritime, river and lake interests;
- (e) Implementing and enforcing treaties, conventions, laws and regulations governing merchant shipping, port activity and the exploitation of the economic resources of the sea;
- (f) Monitoring compliance with maritime cargo reservation laws;
- (g) Directing, coordinating and executing all activities for the promotion and development of the national merchant marine, ports and related industries;
- (h) Formulating plans, projects and programmes for the development and expansion of the national merchant fleet and maritime, river and lake navigation along various national and international routes;
- (i) In the maritime sector, promoting the development and strengthening of the State shipping company, avoiding any competition that might be detrimental to the country’s interests;
- (j) Promoting and developing the country’s port infrastructure;
- (k) Managing national ports and developing their regulations;
- (l) Engaging with and providing administrative support to the Bolivian Port Commission;
- (m) Managing and developing the ports and free zones granted to Bolivia and developing their regulations;
- (n) Regulating the operation of port authorities;
- (o) Studying and recommending the granting of ports and free zones to Bolivia, with a view to promoting the country’s international trade and industrial development;
- (p) Proposing and implementing policy on the use and development of the Republic’s domestic and international waters;
- (q) Contributing to the policy on the protection and national exploitation of the natural resources of oceans, rivers and lakes;
- (r) Planning, directing and coordinating the country’s hydrographic activities;
- (s) Participating actively in various conferences and specialized international organizations in relation to navigation, ports, hydrography and economic resources of the sea;

- (t) Attending international meetings of the integration and cooperation arrangements to which Bolivia is a party in order to safeguard its maritime, river and lake interests;
- (u) Developing and proposing its annual budget and related adjustments;
- (v) Adopting internal regulations for its centralized and decentralized agencies.

CHAPTER III. ORGANIZATION

Article 4

The Under-Secretariat shall be headed by an Under-Secretary (a Bolivian naval officer on active duty) appointed by the Minister of Defence upon nomination by the General Commander of the Bolivian Navy.

Article 5

For the performance of its functions, the Under-Secretariat shall have the following centralized divisions:

- (a) Decision-making level:
 - Under-Secretary;
- (b) Advisory level:
 - General Advisory Board;
 - General Directorate of Planning and Coordination;
 - General Directorate of Auditing;
 - Public Relations Office;
- (c) Administrative support level:
 - General secretariat;
 - General Directorate of Administration;
- (d) Policy and operations level:
 - General Directorate of the National Merchant Marine;
 - General Directorate of Ports and Waterways;
 - General Directorate of Maritime Resources.

Article 6

The following decentralized entities shall also be an integral part of the Under-Secretariat:

- (a) The Bolivian Shipping Company (Empresa Naviera Boliviana, ENABOL);
- (b) Bolivian Shipping Lines (Líneas Navieras Bolivianas, LINABOL).

Article 7

The operation of the divisions referred to in articles 5 and 6 shall be governed by their respective internal regulations.

CHAPTER IV. PROPERTY AND RESOURCES

Article 8

The property and economic resources of the Under-Secretariat shall consist of the following:

- (a) Movable and immovable property that it owns or that comes into its possession as a result of any legal act;
- (b) Items that the Supreme Government has allocated to it in the national budget;

(c) Taxes, contributions, service fees and other charges that have been or may be established and are allocated to it by the Supreme Government;

(d) Other resources derived from domestic and international credits for the promotion, advancement and development of activities and specific studies within the Under-Secretariat's purview.

CHAPTER V. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Article 9

The Under-Secretariat is an independently managed, centralized State agency that reports to the Ministry of Defence for administrative purposes and to the General Command of the Bolivian Navy for technical and disciplinary purposes.

CHAPTER VI. TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 10

The present Statute and organizational structure of the Under-Secretariat may be expanded, modified or amended, whenever the entity's interests so require, in accordance with the provisions in force.

(c) *Supreme Decree No. 26805, 9 October 2002*

GONZALO SANCHEZ DE LOZADA
Constitutional President of the Republic

Whereas:

Act No. 1788 of 16 September 1997 on the Organization of the Executive Branch (LOPE) and its Implementing Regulations establish the organizational and functional structure of the Executive Branch, specifying the powers and duties of the organs, entities and institutions which it comprises;

Supreme Decree No. 26707 of 18 July 2002 establishes the Bolivian Maritime Fisheries Commission, with specific functions concerning health certification for maritime fisheries;

Supreme Decree No. 26772 of 15 August 2002 establishes the General Directorate for Maritime, River and Lake Interests and for the Merchant Navy, in the Deputy Ministry of Defence of the Ministry of National Defence, with the goal of creating a single maritime authority also covering fisheries, in order to attract investment in the fisheries sector, by promoting Bolivia's comparative and competitive advantages in the international fisheries community;

Supreme Decree No. 26256 of 20 July 2001 created the Bolivian International Vessel Register in order to register vessels navigating under the Bolivian flag;

Act No. 1178 of 20 July 1990 on Government Administration and Control (SAFCO) mentions the need to avoid duplication of goals and duties, by adapting, merging or abolishing units.

In the Council of Ministers,

Decreases:

Article 1. Purpose

The purpose of this Supreme Decree is to establish the governing regulations for maritime fisheries.

Article 2. Maritime Authority

The General Directorate for Maritime, River and Lake Interests and for the Merchant Navy shall be the Maritime Authority promoting and governing Bolivian fisheries, responsible for setting fishing quotas for the National Fleet, their value and type of distribution, in inland waters and marine waters, as specified in conventions, treaties and agreements concluded by the Bolivian State in accordance with the rules in force and under the authority of the Deputy Defence Minister in the Ministry of National Defence.

Article 3. International Vessel Register

The regulations for the Bolivian International Vessel Register shall be based on the rules established in Supreme Decree No. 26256 of 20 July 2001.

Article 4. Regulation

Within 90 days of the publication of this Supreme Decree, the General Directorate for Maritime, River and Lake Interests and for the Merchant Navy shall establish regulations for fishing in international waters, assuming all powers exercised by the former Bolivian Maritime Fisheries Commission.

Article 5. Concluding provision

I. Supreme Decree No. 26707 of 18 July 2002, establishing the Bolivian Maritime Fisheries Commission, and any other provisions contrary to this supreme Decree are hereby repealed.

II. The General Directorate for Maritime, River and Lake Interests and for the Merchant Navy shall assume responsibility for exercising all the powers attributed to the former Bolivian Maritime Fisheries Commission until such time as the new regulations mentioned in the preceding article are established.

The Minister of State for National Defence shall be responsible for the implementation and enforcement of this Supreme Decree.

Done in the Palacio de Gobierno in the city of La Paz, on the ninth day of October of the year two thousand and two.

[Signed]

Gonzalo SANCHEZ DE LOZADA, Carlos SAAVEDRA BRUNO, Carlos SÁNCHEZ BERZAIN, Alberto GASSER VARGAS, Freddy TEODOVICH ORTIZ, Gina LUZ MÉNDEZ HURTADO, José Guillermo JUSTINIANO SANDOVAL, Javier COMBONI SALINAS, Oscar FARFÁN MEALLA, Arturo LIEBERS BALDIVIESO, Juan Carlos VIRREIRA MÉNDEZ, Carlos MORALES LANDIVAR, Isaac MAIDANA QUISBERT, Javier TORRES-GOITIA CABALLERO, Jaime NAVARRO TARDÍO, Fernando ILLANES DE LA RIVA, Hernán PAREDES MUÑOZ, Javier SUÁREZ RAMIREZ, Silvia Amparo VELARDE OLMOS

(d) *Bolivian Marine Fisheries Regulations, November 2003*

Ministry of National Defence

Whereas:

Supreme Decree No. 26805 of 9 October 2002 establishes the normative framework for marine fishery activities, in accordance with international agreements regulating such activities;

The Decree stipulates that the General Directorate for Maritime, River and Lake Interests and Merchant Shipping shall be the Maritime Authority promoting and governing Bolivian fisheries, responsible for regulating fishing quotas for the national fleet, together with their value and distribution in inland waters and maritime waters within the framework of conventions, treaties and agreements concluded by the Bolivian State in accordance with regulations in force and under the authority of the Vice-Ministry of National Defence of the Ministry of National Defence.

Article 4 of the aforementioned Decree provides that the General Directorate for Maritime, River and Lake Interests and Merchant Shipping shall regulate fisheries in international waters, including through exercise of the powers of the former Bolivian Marine Fisheries Commission.

Therefore:

The Minister of National Defence, exercising the powers assigned to him by law,

Hereby decrees:

Article 1. Adoption

To adopt the Bolivian Marine Fisheries Regulations, as set out under two titles, 22 chapters and 68 articles, in accordance with the text annexed to this ministerial decision.

Article 2. Establishment of the Bolivian Marine Fisheries Directorate

The Bolivian Marine Fisheries Directorate is established under the authority of the General Directorate for Maritime, River and Lake Interests and Merchant Shipping of the Ministry of National Defence.

Article 3. Maritime Authority of Bolivia

The General Directorate for Maritime, River and Lake Interests and Merchant Shipping of the Ministry of National Defence is the Maritime Authority of the Republic of Bolivia governing and promoting navigation, transport and fisheries in international waters, with jurisdiction and competence in respect of marine fishery activities carried out by vessels flying the Bolivian flag.

Article 4. Rate schedule

The rate of charges for the use of marine fishery services in respect of security (fishing licence), quality, origin, inspections, audits and contributions to international agencies shall be regulated by ministerial decision taking into account fluctuations in the international market.

Article 5. Final provision

Any provisions contrary to this resolution are repealed.

For registration, transmittal and filing

[Signed]

Army General Gonzalo ARREDONDO MILLÁN
Minister of National Defence

Ministry of National Defence
General Directorate for Maritime, River and Lake Interests and National Merchant Shipping

Bolivian Marine Fisheries Regulations, La Paz, November 2003

Ministry of National Defence
Bolivian Marine Fisheries Regulations

TITLE I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

CHAPTER I. BASIC RULES

Article 1. Purpose

The purpose of this rule is:

- (a) To regulate marine fishery activities carried out by vessels flying the flag of the Republic of Bolivia;
- (b) To regulate the administration, operation and allocation of fishing licences, mortality limits of protected species, geographical area of operations, type of fisheries, certifications, inspections, infringements, sanctions and the provision of other services;
- (c) To establish the organizational and functional structure of the Bolivian Marine Fisheries Directorate.

Article 2. Scope

These Regulations shall apply to all natural and legal persons owning and/or operating fishing vessels that fly the Bolivian flag and navigate in international maritime waters and to vessels in respect of their activities, shipping areas, fishing grounds and fishing gear, and the storage, processing and marketing of catch.

Article 3. Institutional framework

I. The Bolivian Marine Fisheries Directorate is a centralized public institution that performs specialized technical and operational functions in the marine field delegated by the Ministry of National Defence within the structure of the executive branch.

II. The General Directorate for Maritime, River and Lake Interests and Merchant Shipping of the Ministry of National Defence, as the Maritime Authority promoting and governing Bolivian shipping, transport and fisheries in international waters, has jurisdiction and competence in respect of marine fishery activities carried out by vessels flying the Bolivian flag.

Article 4. Institutional mission

The Bolivian Marine Fisheries Directorate, as a centralized public institution, shall serve institutionally as the Special Technical and Operational Directorate for Marine Fisheries, within the framework of conventions and agreements and treaties concluded by the Bolivian State and the legislation in force.

Article 5. Headquarters

The Bolivian Marine Fisheries Directorate shall have its headquarters in the city of La Paz, Republic of Bolivia (Ministry of National Defence).

CHAPTER II. DEFINITIONS

Article 6. Definitions

For the purposes of these Regulations, the following definitions shall apply:

1. *Fishery activity*: Series of fishery-related acts such as the capture, collection, extraction and hunting of fishery resources.
2. *Extractive fishery activity*: Fishing activity for the purpose of capturing, hunting, harvesting or collecting hydrobiological resources.
3. *Aquaculture*: Cultivation of aquatic organisms under controlled conditions.
4. *Fishing gear*: Fishing system or device for the capture of hydrobiological resources formed of lines with hooks or other means suited to the purpose, but without using net panels.
5. *Sustainable use*: Use of fishery and aquaculture resources in accordance with scientific criteria in order to achieve optimum long-term yields.
6. *Operator*: Natural or legal person having ownership or any other legal title to one or more fishing vessels.
7. *Fishery operator*: Person registered in the Bolivian International Vessel Register who, acting independently and at his own risk, engages in a fishery extraction or processing activity on board using one or more ships or vessels of any kind, size, design or special purpose, required to be identified and registered as such in the Bolivian International Vessel Register by the Maritime Authority.
8. *Fishing nets*: Fishing system or device for the capture of hydrobiological resources, formed mainly of net panels.
9. *Maritime Authority*: The General Directorate for Maritime, River and Lake Interests and Merchant Shipping of the Ministry of National Defence is the Maritime Authority of the Republic of Bolivia governing and promoting shipping, transport and fisheries in international waters, with jurisdiction and competence in respect of maritime fishery activities carried out by vessels flying the national flag.
10. *Bycatch*: Marine species caught unintentionally while catching target species.

11. *National Commissioner*: Term used in international marine fishery agreements to identify the fisheries authority established in each State party.

In the case of Bolivia, the Maritime Authority shall assume the powers of National Commissioner.

12. *UNCLOS*: United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, ratified by Guatemala on 4 October 1996.

13. *Highly migratory species*: Hydrobiological resources that periodically move from one place to another, including in international waters, in search of a favourable natural environment.

14. *Extraction*: Tapping of hydrobiological resources through the fishing and harvesting of aquacultural products by any means.

15. *Licence*: Decision issued by the competent party whereby authorized natural or legal persons are granted the right to operate a shipping vessel for the purposes of fishery extraction.

16. *Mortality limits*: Limits set for dolphins and other marine fishery species in order to ensure species conservation.

17. *Management system*: Set of rules and measures serving to establish a system for managing fishery and aquaculture activities on the basis of updated knowledge of their biological, economic, technological and social components.

18. *Fishing*: Action that consists in capturing, collecting, extracting and hunting hydrobiological resources by any method or means.

19. *Fishery science activity*: Activity conducted for the purpose of scientific research.

20. *Commercial fishing*: Activity conducted for the purpose of economic gain.

21. *Small-scale commercial fishing*: Activity conducted with vessels with a net register tonnage (NRT) of between 1 and 15.99.

22. *Medium-scale commercial fishing*: Activity conducted with vessels with a net register tonnage (NRT) of between 16 and 30.99.

23. *Large-scale commercial fishing*: Activity conducted with vessels whose net register tonnage (NRT) is above 31 and up to 150.99.

24. *Commercial tuna fishing*: Activity conducted with vessels whose net register tonnage (NRT) is above 151.

25. *Fisher*: Any natural or legal person who engages in fishing.

26. *Fishery activity*: Activity of catching a hydrobiological resource in particular, regardless of stage of development.

27. *Automatic positioning*: Device on board the fishing vessel serving to ascertain its geographical position through the use of a satellite system.

28. *Processing*: Phase of fishery and aquaculture activity in which the extracted product is processed, thereby acquiring added value.

29. *Hydrobiological resource*: Aquatic flora and fauna in any state in their natural environment. It may also be referred to as fishery or aquaculture resource.

30. *Register tonnage*: Vessel capacity, expressed in metric tons, equivalent to one cubic metre per ton.

31. *Gross register tonnage (GRT)*: The total closed and covered areas of the vessel, including all its constructions and fittings that determine its dimensions.

32. *Net register tonnage (NRT)*: Internal capacity of the fishing vessel composed of all space useful for carrying cargo, after authorized deductions.

33. *Bolivian Marine Fisheries Directorate*: Bolivian State body responsible for administering fishery activities on the high seas and in the territorial waters of other States with which Bolivia is a party to agreements and conventions.

34. *Closed area*: Temporary suspension of fishing of a species in a particular area at a particular time.

35. *Exclusive economic zone*: Sea area extending no more than 200 nautical miles from territorial sea baselines.

36. *DGIMFLMM*: General Directorate for Maritime, River and Lake Interests and Merchant Shipping.

37. *LOFA*: Armed Forces Organization Act.

38. *RIBB*: Bolivian International Vessel Register.

39. *IATTC*: Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission.

40. *AIDCP*: Agreement on the International Dolphin Conservation Programme.

41. *EPO*: Eastern Pacific Ocean.

42. *ICCAT*: International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas.⁸

43. *IOTC*: Indian Ocean Tuna Commission.

44. *OLDEPESCA*: Latin American Fisheries Development Organization.

45. *DML*: Dolphin mortality limit.

CHAPTER III. FISHERY CLASSIFICATION AND DEFINITION

Article 7. Classification

For the purposes of these Regulations, fishery activities are classified according to where they are practised as:

- (a) Fishing in maritime waters within the exclusive economic zones of coastal countries; and
- (b) Fishing on the high seas.

Article 8. Definition

- (a) Fishery activities are defined according to the purpose for which they are carried out as:
- (b) Commercial fishing;
- (c) Fishery science activity.

CHAPTER IV. COMMERCIAL FISHING

Article 9. Fishery divisions

Commercial fishing is divided in accordance with the scale or capacity of fishing vessels into:

- (a) Small scale;
- (b) Medium scale;
- (c) Large scale;
- (d) Tuna.

Article 10. Tuna fishing

Tuna fishing shall be regulated by the applicable provisions of these Regulations and, in particular, by the relevant provisions of international bodies responsible for its control.

Article 11. Requirements

The competent authority shall be the one State body with responsibility for setting requirements in respect of fishing gear, nets and other additional devices to be brought on board, as well as for monitoring

⁸ *Translator's note*: Apparently an error in the original, which reads: "Comisión Interamericana de la Conservación del Atún del Atlántico" (Inter-American Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas).

and inspecting on land and at sea mechanisms and operations for securing the release of marine mammals, chelonians and other animals taken as bycatch during fishery activities, in accordance with international agreements to which Bolivia is a signatory.

Article 12. Catch quotas

Vessels flying the national flag using a commercial tuna fishing license shall be subject to the catch quotas assigned to Bolivia by the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) or by other international bodies that may be established in the future or that may be joined by Bolivia and shall be operated in accordance with the decisions of each international body.

Article 13. Protected species mortality limits

The competent authority for maritime fisheries shall monitor compliance with its international agreements recognized by Bolivia in respect of protected species mortality limits (dolphins, chelonians, krill and other species).

Article 14. Observer programme

I. The General Directorate for Maritime, River and Lake Interests and Merchant Shipping, through the Bolivian Marine Fisheries Directorate, shall organize and implement a programme of observers to be taken on board the fishing vessels in accordance with international agreements.

II. The appropriate international body shall establish the amount of annual dues of fishing vessel to cover the costs of the on-board observer programme. Dues shall be paid on the basis of each vessel's catch capacity.

CHAPTER V. VESSELS

Article 15. Fishing vessels

Operators of fishing vessels shall be required to comply with these Regulations and with provisions on the navigation, preventive maintenance and operations of fishing vessels.

Article 16. Automatic positioning

Operators of fishing vessels flying the Bolivian flag that engage in fishery activities at sea shall, at the request of the Bolivian maritime authorities, install on board and maintain in operation an automatic nautical positioning device. The device shall offer a minimum guarantee of the automatic transmission of the current geographical position of the vessel. The installation and maintenance of the positioning device and automatic transmission, together with the transmission of the signal to the satellite and from the satellite to the receiving station, shall be chargeable to the operator.

CHAPTER VI. FISHING NETS AND GEAR

Article 17. Nets and gear

For the purposes of fishery activities, the competent authority shall specify the characteristics of the corresponding fishing nets and gear, based on the characteristics of the fishing vessel and fishing method.

Article 18. Evaluation

The competent authority shall examine and evaluate the performance of existing fishing gear, methods and practices and shall take measures to gradually eliminate such fishing gear, methods and practices that are not compatible with responsible fishery activities and shall replace them by other more appropriate ones.

Article 19. Fishing methods

For the purposes of small-scale, medium-scale, large-scale and tuna commercial fishing, the use of the following fishing methods shall be authorized:

- (a) Bottom trawling;
- (b) Purse seining;
- (c) Longline fishing;
- (d) Floating objects or fish-aggregating devices.

Article 20. Other fishing methods

Any other fishing method, gear or net not specified in these Regulations shall be authorized following evaluation and a favourable technical opinion by the competent authority.

CHAPTER VII. FISHING LICENCES

Article 21. Fishing licence

The General Directorate for Maritime, River and Lake Interests and Merchant Shipping shall, on the proposal of the Bolivian Marine Fisheries Directorate, grant the following fishing licences:

- (a) Small-scale commercial fishing;
- (b) Medium-scale commercial fishing;
- (c) Large-scale commercial fishing;
- (d) Commercial tuna fishing;
- (e) Fishery science activity.

Article 22. Individual character of licences

The licence shall be for a fishing vessel previously registered in the Bolivian International Vessel Register (RIBB).

Article 23. Effectiveness of licences

The period of effectiveness of licences shall be stipulated in the administrative contract issued, which shall provide authorization in accordance with the following classification:

- (a) *Permanent fishing licence*: Vessel or naval structure engaged in fishery activity, for a period of five years;
- (b) *Temporary fishing licence*: Vessel or naval structure engaged in fishery activity, for a specific period not exceeding two years.

Article 24. Application requirements

Natural or legal persons applying for commercial fishing licences shall be required to demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the competent authority, their technical capacity to conduct fishery operations.

Article 25. Technical opinion

The competent authority, after receiving the licence application, shall issue a technical opinion and notify the interested party in writing within a maximum period of 15 days.

Article 26. Contract procedure

In cases where a commercial small-, medium-, large-scale and tuna fishing license has been granted, a contract shall be issued setting out the conditions to which the parties shall be subject.

Article 27. Extensions

The licence may be extended for an equal period under the same terms as the contract, taking into account implementation, work experience and compliance with the rules. Applications for extensions of licences must be submitted two months before their expiration.

Article 28. Registration

Upon their being granted, licences shall be registered in a record sheet, designed to accommodate the most important data relating to the fishery activity.

CHAPTER VIII. SERVICE CHARGES

Article 29. Charges for services provided

The Ministry of National Defence, upon the proposal of the General Directorate for Maritime, River and Lake Interests and Merchant Shipping, shall set the charges for fishing licences and other services provided to operators, owners, lessees or beneficial owners of vessels and naval structures engaged in fishery activity navigating or present in international waters under the Bolivian flag.

Article 30. Contribution to international agencies

Tuna vessels authorized by Bolivian fishing licence and granted a catch quota recognized under international instruments such as the Agreement on the International Dolphin Conservation Programme shall also pay a contribution in proportion to their catch capacity in metric tons into the budget of the international agencies concerned for the corresponding financial year.

CHAPTER IX. CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN AND QUALITY

Article 31. Certificate of origin

The certificate of fish origin shall be issued by the Maritime Authority, representing the Bolivian State, pursuant to articles 87 and 91 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on freedom of fishing in the high seas and the nationality of ships. The certificate shall show the region or subregion where the fish were caught, the date and the international agency regulating fisheries in that geographical area.

Article 32. Certificate of quality

The certificate of fish quality shall be issued by the Maritime Authority, representing the Bolivian State, applying international quality certification rules, in coordination with the Bolivian Quality Standardization Institute or other recognized organizations. The quality certificate shall be issued subject to a technical inspection on board the ship in order to determine whether the species that have been caught are free of disease and, in addition, that they meet the requirements for human consumption and for marketing.

CHAPTER X. CLOSED AREAS

Article 33. Establishment of closed areas

Closed areas determined by international agencies in order to enhance the sustainable use of resources shall be notified to fishing vessels through the competent authority. They may be closed in part or in their entirety and by species, for a period and over an area to be determined on the basis of available scientific evidence, in direct relationship to the biological conditions and habitat of the resource.

Article 34. Notification

The competent authority shall notify fishing vessels of closed areas ordered by the international agency at least 30 days before they go into effect.

CHAPTER XI. INFRINGEMENTS AND PENALTIES

Article 35. Infringements

Any action of commission or omission that violates the provisions of these Regulations and other applicable provisions shall be regarded as an infringement.

Article 36. Accountability

I. Licence holders shall be accountable for any infringements that they may commit and other persons having responsibility for authorized fishery activities shall be held jointly accountable, as appropriate.

II. In the case of fishing vessels over 15 metres in length, ship captains shall be liable for 50 per cent of the amount of fines for infringements committed in the performance of their functions during the industrial extraction phase. In cases laid down in article 38 (d) and (e), article 39 (b) and article 40 (c) of these Regulations, the captain of the fishing vessel shall pay 100 per cent of the amount of the corresponding fine.

Article 37. Seriousness of infringements

Infringements of these Regulations shall be treated as serious, minor or venial and shall be sanctioned by fines or confiscations according to the seriousness of the damage caused, and using benchmarks determined on the basis of the prevailing national minimum wage in the Bolivian State at the time of imposing the sanction. The imposition of the aforementioned sanctions shall not release the person committing the infringement from any other legal responsibility.

Article 38. Serious infringements

The following shall be regarded as serious infringements punishable by a fine equal to 150 times the national minimum wage:

(a) Engaging in fishery activities without a licence or with an expired license; if not corrected in a timely fashion, shall further be considered an act of piracy;

(b) Extracting, processing or marketing hydrobiological resources using licences belonging to third parties;

(c) Unloading fishery products in unauthorized places, except in duly justified cases of force majeure;

(d) Trans-shipment of fishery products without authorization;

(e) Using explosives in fishery activities;

(f) Using poisonous substances or any other substance that kills or stuns fish and other bioaquatic species in fishery activities;

(g) Using implements, methods or fishing gear and nets not authorized by the competent international agency in the area;

(h) Carrying out fishery extraction activities outside the limits of the authorized fishing area;

(i) Marketing products extracted using illicit methods and fishing nets not authorized by the competent international agency in the area;

(j) Marketing products from closed-area species;

(k) Failing to comply with international conventions to which Bolivia is a party;

(l) Destroying fishing equipment, nets or structures of other duly signalled fishers, during their operations, without prejudice to payment for the damage caused;

(m) Using fishing vessels for unauthorized purposes;

(n) Intentionally capturing or fishing marine mammals, marine turtles and other species declared to be under threat or in danger of extinction in accordance with the determinations of international agencies;

(o) Using fishing nets not fitted with devices or equipment needed to protect hydrobiological species;

(p) Transferring rights derived from the licence granted for commercial fishing;

(q) Polluting aquatic ecosystems with any kind of chemical, biological, solid or liquid waste that may endanger hydrobiological resources;

(r) Failing to pay in timely fashion fishing license service charges: punishable by a fine payable within 30 days;

(s) Carrying out fishery activities in territorial waters (flora and fauna sanctuaries) and exclusive economic zones of other countries, or overflying them without due authorization.

Infringements of international fishery conventions (IATTC-AIDCP, ICCAT and IOTC)

(t) Trip without observer;

(u) Trip with dolphin sets without assigned dolphin mortality limit (DML);

(v) Trip by vessels with DML with captains not included in the list of the international agency operating in the area;

(w) Trip by vessels with DML without a dolphin safety panel;

(x) Intentional sets on dolphins after reaching the DML;

(y) Sets on prohibited herd stocks or types;

(z) Sets with no backdown without injury or death;

(aa) Sets with sacking up or brailing of dolphins;

(bb) Interference with the observer;

(cc) Using fishing nets without the necessary markings so that other vessels cannot or cannot easily manoeuvre;

(dd) Failing to comply with closed area rules set by international agencies.

Article 39. Minor infringements

The following shall be treated as minor infringements punishable by a fine equal to 40 times the national minimum wage:

(a) Providing false information or refusing to provide information duly requested by the Bolivian Marine Fisheries Directorate;

(b) Failing to use appropriate excluder devices for hydrobiological species during the extraction phase;

(c) Anchoring fishing vessels in duly marked areas for the cultivation of aquatic species.

Infringements of international fishery conventions (IATTC-AIDCP, ICCAT and IOTC)

(d) Trip without a required raft;

(e) Trip with fewer than three speedboats and/or towing bridles;

(f) Trip without a high-intensity searchlight;

(g) Trip without diving masks;

(h) Sets without use of rescuer;

(i) Sets without continuing rescue efforts after backdown.

Article 40. Venial infringements

The following shall be treated as venial infringements punishable by a fine equal to 20 times the national minimum wage:

(a) The infringements established in article 38, paragraphs (a), (e), (f), (h), (i), (k) and (l), of these Regulations when committed by persons engaged in small-scale fishing;

(b) The infringements established in article 39, paragraphs (a), (h) and (e) of these Regulations when committed by persons engaged in small-scale fishing;

(c) Preventing Bolivian Marine Fisheries Directorate representatives or inspectors from going into fishing vessel installations.

Article 41. Other sanctions

In the case of fishing licences for highly migratory species (tuna) using purse seines, on dolphins, floating objects and longlines, in addition to the infringements established under these Regulations, the following penalties shall be applied:

- (a) Serious: 250 times the national minimum wage;
- (b) Minor: 80 times the national minimum wage;
- (c) Venial: 40 times the national minimum wage.

Article 42. Cases of repeated infringements

In the event of a repeated infringement, the offending parties shall be required to pay twice the amount of the fine previously imposed, without prejudice to any requirement that the fishing equipment causing the infringement to the regulation be put at the disposal of the competent ordinary courts. A third recurrence of a serious infringement shall entail the revocation of the offending party's fishing licence and subsequent notice thereof to the Bolivian International Vessel Register, so that the right to fly the flag may be withdrawn. A certificate of cancellation of flag cessation shall not be delivered to the fishing vessel until such time as all the fines imposed by the Bolivian Marine Fisheries Directorate have been paid.⁹

Article 43. Payment of fines

Fines must be paid within a period of no more than 30 days by bank deposit in the international account set up for the purpose by the General Directorate for Maritime Interests.

In the event of non-payment of the fine, the competent authority may order the suspension of the operations of the fishing vessel or vessels concerned until such time as payment has been made. Failure to make payment within the set time limits shall be a ground for the withdrawal of the licence by the competent authority of the Bolivian State.

Article 44. Conciliation and/or arbitration

Any dispute, disagreement, issue or grievance resulting from the implementation or interpretation of these Regulations shall be settled through conciliation and arbitration by the competent Bolivian authority.

Article 45. Cases not covered

Cases of infringements not covered by these Regulations shall be sanctioned by the competent authority, applying the principle of fairness and taking into account analogy, case law and the opinions of other countries on the subject.

CHAPTER XII. PROCEDURE AND REMEDIES

Article 46. Procedure

The Bolivian Marine Fisheries Directorate shall impose sanctions for infringements committed by operators, captains or other members of the crew in cases covered by these Regulations and other applicable rules. The procedure shall be initiated *ex officio* or through a complaint.

The procedure shall be initiated through a complaint by the competent observer or any able person who has witnessed or has knowledge of an infringement of these Regulations or other applicable rules.

The complaint should show the complainant's name and general information and provide a detailed account of the facts, specifying where, when and how the infringement was committed; it should identify the offender, if known, together with persons having witnessed the occurrence and where they can be sum-

⁹ *Translator's note:* A literal translation of the original Spanish of the last sentence of article 42 (El certificado de cese bandera no será entregado al buque pesquero hasta que se hayan cancelado la totalidad de multas impuestas...) would read as follows: "The certificate of cessation of flag shall not be delivered to the fishing vessel until all the fines imposed by the Bolivian Marine Fisheries Directorate have been paid." It may reasonably be assumed that the word "anulación" (cancellation) has been inadvertently omitted and that payment of said fines would restore the entitlement. I have therefore translated accordingly.

moned and circumstances that may serve to verify the facts reported; it should be dated and signed by the complainant and, where appropriate, cite the rule infringed.

The General Directorate for Maritime Interests, through the Bolivian Marine Fisheries Directorate, shall send an inspector to verify the truth of the complaint or shall entrust the task to the nearest Bolivian consul or to an international enterprise specializing in the field. In the event that the appropriate service of the Maritime Authority has not exercised its powers to confiscate fishery products, equipment and fishing gear and nets, they shall be placed at the disposal of the Bolivian Marine Fisheries Directorate.

Article 47. Time allowed for submission of evidence

The alleged offender may appear in person or through his or her legal representative before the Bolivian Marine Fisheries Directorate to request the opening of a period of 15 working days to prove his or her innocence. At the end of that period, the appropriate administrative decision shall be issued.

Article 48. Sanctions

Should the infringement be established, the operator or captain shall be notified of the applicable penalty and shall be required to pay it in accordance with article 43 of these Regulations.

In the event that payment of the penalty is not deposited, fishery products, equipment and fishing gear and nets shall be confiscated to the extent merited by the seriousness of the infringement.

If the products confiscated are live fishery products, they shall be returned to their natural environment; if not, they shall be marketed by the State on behalf of charitable organizations.

Equipment, fishing gear and nets that had been confiscated shall be returned to their legitimate owners upon its being established that they have not committed an infringement.

Where the offending party is held to be responsible for an infringement, equipment, fishing gear and nets shall be returned following payment of the fine. In the event that the confiscated items are not reclaimed within 40 days of such notice being given or payment of the fine, they shall be auctioned off in accordance with regulations; the proceeds shall be deposited in the bank account of the General Directorate for Maritime, River and Lake Interests and Merchant Shipping.

Fishing vessels and equipment that had been confiscated shall be returned to their legitimate owners upon its being established that they have not committed any infringement. When the offending party is held to be responsible for an infringement, they shall be returned following payment of the appropriate fine, but if they are not reclaimed within 40 days, they shall become the property of the State, represented by the General Directorate for Maritime Interests, which may hire the services of duly specialized private international enterprises.

The various deeds of notification, application of fines, confiscations, return of ownership, etc., shall be established following administrative decision issued by the competent authority, specifying that the costs incurred shall be payable by the operator or captain of the offending fishing vessel or, by default, by the complainant when the complaint proves to be unfounded.

TITLE II. ORGANIC AND FUNCTIONAL STRUCTURE
OF THE BOLIVIAN MARINE FISHERIES DIRECTORATE

CHAPTER I. NORMATIVE FRAMEWORK

Article 49. General application

In exercise of the maritime rights conferred upon Bolivia by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the Executive Branch Organization Act, the Bolivian Marine Fisheries Directorate is vested with institutional responsibility for administering the law in respect of operators, owners, lessees or beneficial owners operating fishing vessels included in the Bolivian International Vessel Register.

Article 50. Functions

The Bolivian Marine Fisheries Directorate shall have the following functions:

- (a) Elaborating and proposing through the General Directorate for Maritime Interests of the Ministry of National Defence the regulatory framework of the Bolivian State's marine fishery rules and regulations;
- (b) Implementing and enforcing marine fisheries treaties, conventions and agreements to which the Bolivian State is a party, while ensuring that vessels flying the national flag that engage in fishery activities comply with the relevant international rules;
- (c) Regulating marine fishery licences, subject to establishment of a contract;
- (d) Issuing certificate of Bolivian origin of marine fishery products, having regard to the flag flown by the vessel;
- (e) Issuing certificates of marine fisheries quality in accordance with international rules;
- (f) Promoting the participation of Bolivia in the various international organizations governing fishery activities in international waters, in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Religion;
- (g) Promoting the conclusion of bilateral agreements with coastal States, obtaining special permits for the fishing of surplus fish stocks by Bolivian vessels in their territorial waters and exclusive economic zone, in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Religion;
- (h) Regulating procedures and charges for marine fishery inspections;
- (i) Regulating the system of sanctions for vessels of the fleet that infringe the regulations in force in its area of operation, in line with the recommendations of international agencies;
- (j) Granting recognition in the name of the Bolivian State to specialized organizations that will perform regulatory fishery inspections, health inspections for fishing vessels and other commercial fishery inspections;
- (k) Implementing the national fishery observer programme, with the aim of participating in the related international programmes;
- (l) Other functions whereby it may fully and efficiently discharge its institutional mission.

CHAPTER II. ORGANIC AND FUNCTIONAL STRUCTURE

Article 51. Organizational levels

The Bolivian Marine Fisheries Directorate is organized institutionally as follows:

Normative policy level	Minister of National Defence
Executive decision-making level	Vice-Minister of National Defence
Leadership level	Director-General for Maritime, River and Lake Interests and Merchant Shipping
Coordination level	Technical Council
Advisory level	Legal advice services Economic advice services
Technical operations level	Director of Marine Fisheries Sector Officers
Monitoring level	Director-General of Internal Audit of the Ministry of National Defence
Administrative support level	General Directorate of Administrative Affairs of the Ministry of National Defence

CHAPTER III. THE GENERAL DIRECTORATE

Article 52. Highest executive office

The Director-General for Maritime, River and Lake Interests and Merchant Shipping holds the highest executive office, responsible for the administrative, financial, legal, technical and operational implementation of fishery activities.

Article 53. Functions

The Director-General for Maritime, River and Lake Interests and Merchant Shipping shall have the following functions:

- (a) Directing all the institution's administrative, financial, legal and regulatory activities and specialized technical operations in accordance with its mandate and powers;
- (b) Exercising legal representation;
- (c) Implementing and enforcing established legal rules and other institutional provisions to advance Bolivian fishery activities in international waters;
- (d) Proposing to the Ministry of National Defence policies and projects designed to contribute to the achievement of the institution's goals;
- (e) Recognizing in the name of the Bolivian State international organizations specializing in matters relating to marine fishery activities;
- (f) Appointing coordination officers in ports used by a substantial number of fishing vessels of the national fleet;
- (g) Requesting through the Executive Director of the Bolivian International Vessel Register, who will send the appropriate instructions, the detention of vessels of the national fishing fleet by port authorities;
- (h) Requesting from the Bolivian International Vessel Register any information concerning fishing vessels registered in Bolivia;
- (i) Promoting the organization of the Bolivian Chamber of Marine Fisheries, establishing and making known its advantages to fishing vessel operators;
- (j) Preparing the annual operational plan, including the Bolivian Marine Fisheries Directorate;
- (k) Proposing the recruitment of advisers and consultants specializing in marine fishery matters and comparative and other legislation, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the goods and services management system, within the framework of Act No. 1178;
- (l) Appointing, naming, promoting and removing personnel of the Bolivian Marine Fisheries Directorate, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the personnel management system, within the framework of Act No. 1178;
- (m) Seeking national and international funding within the framework of the goals and functions of the Directorate, upon authorization from the Ministry of National Defence;
- (n) Taking up and arranging for the adoption of corrective measures deriving from the recommendations of Internal and External Audit reports;
- (o) Representing the Bolivian State before international organizations responsible for the management and study of marine fishery activities, in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Religion;
- (p) Other measures for the discharge of his functions.

CHAPTER IV. COORDINATION

Article 54. Technical Council

I. The following shall be members of the Technical Council of the Bolivian Marine Fisheries Directorate:

- Director of Marine Fisheries;
- Sector Officers;
- Legal Adviser;
- Economic Adviser.

II. The Technical Council of the Bolivian Marine Fisheries Directorate shall act as the principal forum providing technical analysis and advice for operational decision-making by the Director-General for Maritime, River and Lake Interests and Merchant Shipping.

III. The Technical Council of the Bolivian Marine Fisheries Directorate shall hold ordinary meetings at least once a month and extraordinary meetings when convened by the Director-General for Maritime, River and Lake Interests and Merchant Shipping.

CHAPTER V. ADVISORY LEVEL

Article 55. Legal Adviser

The Legal Adviser shall have the following functions:

- (a) Providing specialized legal advice to the Director of Marine Fisheries and his sectors;
- (b) Issuing to the Director of Marine Fisheries legal reports, opinions and recommendations regarding marine fisheries;
- (c) Registering and filing administrative decisions, contracts and other legal documents of the Bolivian Marine Fisheries Directorate;
- (d) Drawing up draft legal provisions concerning marine fisheries;
- (e) Interpreting legal provisions concerning marine fisheries;
- (f) Coordinating through the Marine Fisheries Directorate with national and international agencies measures for the implementation of marine fisheries conventions, agreements and contracts concluded;
- (g) Other tasks entrusted and delegated by the Director-General for Maritime, River and Lake Interests and Merchant Shipping.

Article 56. Economic Adviser

The Economic Adviser shall have the following functions:

- (a) Advising on economic policy and strategy for fisheries management and promotion in international waters;
- (b) Coordinating through the Marine Fisheries Directorate with public and private national and international agencies the economic management of fishery activities;
- (c) Supervising the promotion of fishery activities in international waters;
- (d) Other tasks entrusted and delegated by the Director-General for Maritime, River and Lake Interests and Merchant Shipping.

CHAPTER VI. TECHNICAL OPERATIONS

Article 57. Director of Marine Fisheries

I. The Director of Marine Fisheries shall be a senior active-duty officer of the Bolivian Navy and shall have the following functions:

- (a) Maintaining the register and keeping track of the Bolivian fishing fleet;
- (b) Monitoring the implementation of fishery rules and regulations in the various ocean regions, applying them to vessels flying the national flag;
- (c) Monitoring vessels of the national fishing fleet in accordance with their authorized zones of operation;
- (d) Keeping a statistical register of the marine fishery activities of the national fleet;
- (e) Coordinating with the Bolivian International Vessel Register the incorporation of fishing vessels into the national fleet;
- (f) Assembling and maintaining a file on each vessel of the fleet, keeping a register of its activities and of its performance in the implementation of the legislation in force of the Bolivian Republic;
- (g) Coordinating with the Bolivian International Vessel Register measures to ensure compliance with fishing rules and regulations;
- (h) Other functions entrusted to him by the Director-General for Maritime, River and Lake Interests and Merchant Shipping.

II. The Director of Marine Fisheries shall be directly answerable to the Director-General for Maritime, River and Lake Interests and Merchant Shipping.

CHAPTER VII. SECTORS

Article 58. Sectors

I. The Bolivian Marine Fisheries Directorate shall comprise the following sectors:

- (a) Fishing license registration sector;
- (b) Technical sector;
- (c) International coordination sector.

II. The sectors are operational, coordinating and consultative organs of the Bolivian Marine Fisheries Directorate and carry out specific functions generally related to their respective names.

Article 59. Fishing license registration sector

The functions of the fishing license registration sector shall be as follows:

- (a) Reviewing and processing fishing licence applications;
- (b) Maintaining, safekeeping and filing of documentation;
- (c) Drawing up fishing licences;
- (d) Other functions entrusted to it by the Director of Marine Fisheries.

Article 60. Technical sector

The functions of the technical sector shall be concerned with:

- (a) Scheduling annual inspections of fishing vessels for which Bolivian fishing licences have been issued;
- (b) Coordinating inspection visits with the technical personnel of the Bolivian International Vessel Register;
- (c) Reviewing and implementing the provisions of international conventions ratified by Bolivia;

- (d) Implementing the fishery observers programme;
- (e) Analysing cases of accidents and possible infringements of the rules and regulations in force;
- (f) Granting a hearing to legal and technical representatives of vessels involved in cases currently under investigation;
- (f) Training marine fishery and related personnel;
- (g) Other functions entrusted to it by the Director of Marine Fisheries.

Article 61. International coordination sector

The officer in charge of the international coordination sector shall have the following functions:

- (a) Administering international conventions, treaties and agreements relating to marine fishery activities;
- (b) Coordinating with international agencies implementation of marine fishery rules and regulations in force;
- (c) Developing channels of communication with international agencies concerned with marine fisheries;
- (d) Other functions entrusted to him by the Director of Marine Fisheries.

CHAPTER VIII. MONITORING

Article 62. Audits

Audits shall be carried out by the General Directorate for Internal Audits of the Ministry of National Defence in accordance with the procedures laid down in the basic standards for internal governmental monitoring, within the framework of Act No. 1178.

CHAPTER IX. ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

Article 63. Administration

The Bolivian Marine Fisheries Directorate shall be administered in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 1178, setting out the regulations and basic rules for each of the systems covered, and by the regulations laid down in Act No. 2446 (Executive Branch Organization Act) and its Supreme Implementing Decree No. 26973 of 27 March 2003.

Article 64. Human resources

The personnel system of the Bolivian Marine Fisheries Directorate shall be subject to the following provisions:

- (a) Officials of the Bolivian Marine Fisheries Directorate are civil servants and, as such, subject to the rules and procedures of the staff administration system, within the framework of SAFCO Act No. 1178;
- (b) They are required in addition to comply with the Armed Forces Organization Act No. 1405 and with the Civil Service Statute and other regulations.

Article 65. Financial resources

For the first years of its operation, the Bolivian Marine Fisheries Directorate shall draw up a budget of expenditure for approval by the appropriate legal authorities in accordance with public sector procedures and rules.

Article 66. Self-generated resources

I. The operating budget of the Bolivian Marine Fisheries Directorate shall be covered by resources generated through payment of fishing licences, certificate issuing services, fines and sanctions imposed on fishing vessels, fisheries and others.

II. Income generated by the Bolivian Marine Fisheries Directorate in excess of its annual operating and investment budget shall be transferred in full to serve the development of the country's maritime interests.

CHAPTER X. FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 67. Applicability of rules

I. The General Directorate for Maritime, River and Lake Interests and Merchant Shipping shall ensure the implementation and application of these Regulations.

II. In matters not covered by these Regulations, the Bolivian Marine Fisheries Directorate shall apply the national provisions in force and, in particular, wherever appropriate, the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), the Agreement on the International Dolphin Conservation Programme (AIDCP), the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC), the Latin American Fisheries Development Organization (OLDEPESCA) and other similar provisions.

Article 68. Specific regulations

The General Directorate for Maritime, River and Lake Interests and Merchant Shipping, through the Bolivian Marine Fisheries Directorate, shall prepare specific regulations, handbooks and other provisions on the various subjects covered by these Regulations.

3. *Bangladesh*¹⁰

S.R.O. No. 328-Law/2015/MOFA/UNCLOS/113/2/15, 4 November 2015



অতিরিক্ত সংখ্যা

কর্তৃপক্ষ কর্তৃক প্রকাশিত

মঙ্গলবার, নভেম্বর ১০, ২০১৫

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Notification

Date, 04 November, 2015

S.R.O. No. 328-Law/2015/MOFA/UNCLOS/113/2/15—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 and section 5 of the Territorial Waters and Maritime Zones Act, 1974 (Act No. XXVI of 1974), the Government is pleased to declare the Baseline, Territorial sea, and Exclusive Economic Zone of People's Republic of Bangladesh as follows,—

1. Baseline

(A) The list of geographical points described below shall be the baseline for the people's Republic of Bangladesh.

(B) This baseline consists of straight and normal baselines that join the outermost points of the lowest low water line, islands and reefs along the coast as marked on the large scale charts published or, as the case may be, notified from time to time by the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

¹⁰ Transmitted by note verbale dated 30 March 2016 from the Permanent Mission of Bangladesh to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Annexed lists of geographical coordinates of points were deposited with the Secretary-General under article 16(2) of the Convention (see Maritime Zone Notification M.Z.N.118.2016.LOS of 7 April 2016).

(C) The baseline from which the breadth of the Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone, and Exclusive Economic Zone shall be measured seaward are the straight lines linking successively the baseline points 1 to 4 as shown below in the table :

TABLE

Baseline Points	Baseline Point identifier	Latitude in WGS84	Longitude in WGS84	Outer Limit
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Land Boundary Terminus (LBT)	21-38-40.2N	89-09-20.0E	TS, CZ
2.	Putney Island	21-36-39.2N	89-22-14.0E	TS, CZ, EEZ
3.	Dakhin Bhasan Char	21-38-16.0N	90-47-16.5E	TS, CZ
4.	Cox's Bazar	21-25-51.0N	91-57-42.0E	TS, CZ
From baseline point 4 the base line shall follow the low water line up to Teknaf point and St. Martin's Island				
5.	Southern end of St. Martin's Island	Low water line		TS, CZ, EEZ

Explanation : Internal Waters

The water comprised within the baselines established in this notification are part of the internal waters of the people's Republic of Bangladesh.

2. Territorial Sea

The limits of the Territorial Sea shall be twelve (12) nautical miles measured seaward from the baselines set out in this document so that each point of the outer limit of the sea to the nearest point inward on the baselines is twelve nautical miles.

3. Exclusive Economic Zone (Economic Zone)

The outer limit of the Exclusive Economic Zone of Bangladesh is traced in such a manner that every point of the mentioned outer limit is at a distance of two hundred nautical miles from the nearest baseline point.

Explanation:

a. Geodetic Framework: In this notification points defined by geographic coordinates are determined by reference to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Points are connected by geodesic lines realised in the WGS 84.

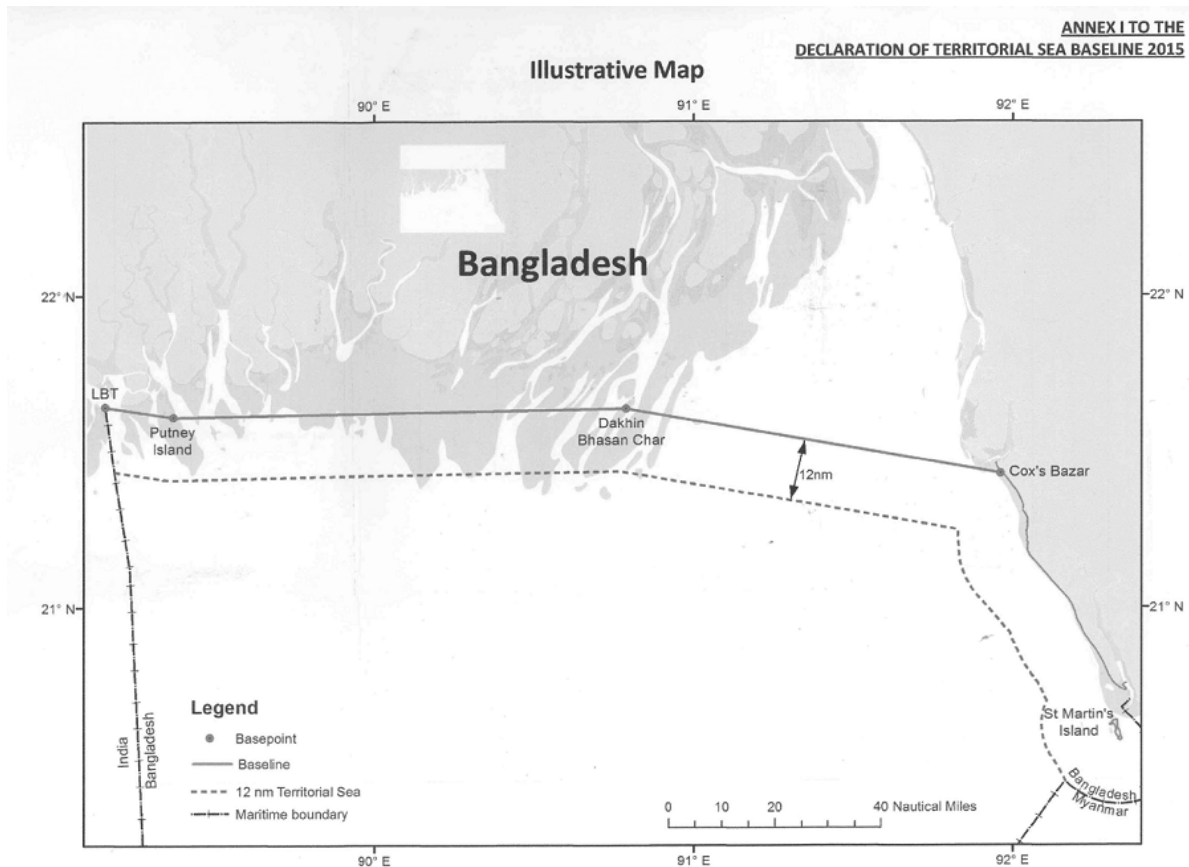
b. Illustrative Chart: The chart in Annex I attached herewith, provides a general illustration of the baseline and territorial sea limit of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

4. (1) The notification no. LT-1/3/74 dated 13 April 1974 issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is hereby repealed;

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the notification mentioned in clause (1), shall be deemed to have been done or taken shall remain valid.

5. This notification shall be deemed to have come into effect on 08th August 2015.

By the order of the President,
REAR ADMIRAL (RETD.) MD. KHURSHED ALAM
Secretary, Maritime Affairs Unit
Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



B. BILATERAL TREATIES

*New Zealand and Kiribati*¹¹

Agreement between the Government of New Zealand and the Government of the Republic of Kiribati Concerning the delimitation of the Maritime Boundaries between Tokelau and Kiribati, 29 August 2012

The Government of the Government of New Zealand and the Republic of Kiribati;

Desirous of strengthening the bonds of neighbourliness and friendship between the peoples of Tokelau and the peoples of Kiribati;

Recognising the need to effect a precise and equitable delimitation of the maritime boundaries between Tokelau and 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 maritime areas of Tokelau and Kiribati, is a line of equidistance, determined by using the nearest baselines from which, in each case, the territorial sea is measured.

Article 2

2.1. The boundary between the maritime areas of Tokelau and Kiribati is the line formed by the geodesics joining the following geographical coordinates:

	<i>Latitude (South)</i>	<i>Longitude (West)</i>
1.	7° 47' 05.58"	175° 47' 52.75"
2.	6° 27' 59.14"	173° 13' 09.15"
3.	6° 35' 52.13"	171° 33' 07.73"
4.	6° 53' 36.29"	170° 34' 15.37"
5	6° 52' 53.31"	168° 54' 33.51"

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

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

Article 3

If it becomes necessary to extend the line of delimitation referred to in Article 2 for the purpose of further delimiting areas of continental shelf adjacent to Tokelau and Kiribati which are beyond both their respective exclusive economic zones, that line shall be extended by agreement in accordance with international law.

Article 4

Each Party shall notify the other in writing of the completion of the constitutional 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.

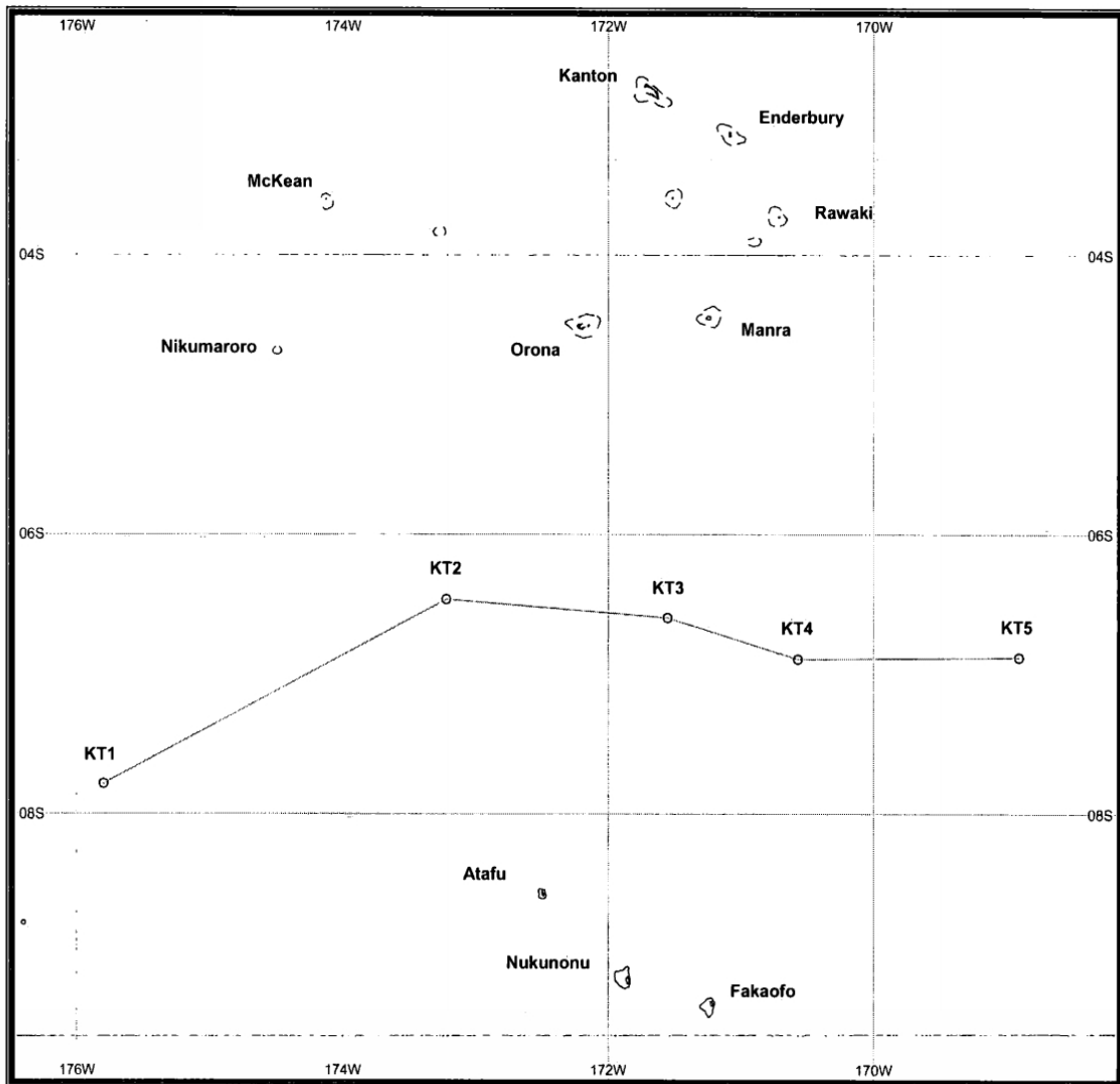
¹¹ Registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations by New Zealand on 18 November 2015, registration No. I-53058. Entry into force: 15 May 2015 by notification, in accordance with article 4.

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

Done in triplicate at Ratonga on 29 August 2012, in the English and Tokelauan languages, of which the English text will be the authentic text.

[Signed]
For the Government of New Zealand

[Signed]
For the Government of the Republic of Kiribati



III. COMMUNICATION BY STATES

Saudi Arabia¹

Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretariat of the United Nations, 16 December 2015

The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia [...] wishes to attach a record of 12 protest notes to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. These Official notes issued in protest of border violations on multiple occasions.

The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia requests the United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea to publish these official protest notes issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia [...] in accordance with the established procedures of DOALOS.

[...]

SAAD A. ALSAAD
Chargé d'Affaires

List of complaint notes whose transmission needs to be verified

<i>Telegram No.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Comment</i>
7/2/1/094546	1 Rabi' II A.H. 1436 21 January A.D. 2015	Unauthorized vessels in prohibited areas
7/2/1/338184	20 Dhu'l-Hijjah A.H. 1435 14 October A.D. 2014	Unauthorized vessels in prohibited areas
7/2/1/244582	23 Sha'ban A.H. 1434 2 July A.D. 2013	Iranian launch violated maritime boundary line
7/2/1/236021	14 Sha'ban A.H. 1434 23 June A.D. 2013	Iran should comply with international laws and regulations
7/2/1/232304	9 Sha'ban A.H. 1434 18 June A.D. 2013	Violations committed by Iranian launches
7/2/1/201672	10 Rajab A.H. 1434 20 May A.D. 2013	Violations committed by armed Iranian launches
7/2/1/340335	30 Dhu'l-Qa'dah A.H. 1433 16 October A.D. 2012	Armed launches violated the off-shore zone
7/2/1/327421	20 Dhu'l-Qa'dah A.H. 1433 6 October A.D. 2012	Iranian helicopter circled the area of the Hasbah oilfield
92/21/317151	30 Shawwal A.H. 1432 18 September A.D. 2011	Iranian launch violated the maritime boundary line
92/18/251884	18 Sha'ban A.H. 1432 19 July A.D. 2011	Four Iranian launches approached the Durrah oilfield
92/18/234894	1 Sha'ban A.H. 1432 2 July A.D. 2011	Iranian launch violated maritime boundary line

¹ *Original:* Arabic. See www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/communications/saudi_arabia_on_iran_nv_en.pdf.

**Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Ministry of Foreign Affairs**

Ref.: 7/2/1/094546

1 Rabi' II A.H. 1436 (21 January A.D. 2015)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran and refers to its note 7/2/1/338184 of 20 Dhu'l-Hijjah, A.H. 1435 concerning the entry of Iranian vessels into the Saudi Arabian prohibited maritime zone. Iranian vessels have recently made the following incursions into the Saudi Arabian prohibited maritime zone in the Marjan oilfield:

- On 19 Muharram A.H. 1436 (12 November A.D. 2014) at 9.48 a.m.
- On 23 Muharram A.H. 1436 (16 November A.D. 2014) at 12.50 a.m.
- On 27 Safar A.H. 1436 (19 December A.D. 2014) at 8.05 p.m.
- On 28 Safar A.H. 1436 (20 December A.D. 2014) at 6.40 a.m. and 6.46 p.m.
- On 4 Rabi' I A.H. 1436 (26 December A.D. 2014) at 9.15 p.m.
- On 5 Rabi' I A.H. 1436 (27 December A.D. 2014) at 7.54 a.m. and 9.13 a.m.
- On 6 Rabi' I A.H. 1436 (28 December A.D. 2014) at 11.30 a.m. and 12.45 a.m.

Further to the content of that note, the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia wishes to inform the Iranian authorities that the presence of any unauthorized Iranian vessel within the prohibited areas around the Saudi Arabian facilities will be subject to the laws of Saudi Arabia. Foreign fishing vessels within the exclusive economic zone of Saudi Arabia would also be subject to measures including boarding, search, detention and confiscation.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia takes this opportunity to convey to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran the assurances of its highest consideration.

Annexes: None

**Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Ministry of Foreign Affairs**

Ref.: 7/2/1/338184

20 Dhu'l-Hijjah A.H. 1435 (14 October A.D. 2014)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Iranian vessels have recently made the following incursions into the Saudi Arabian prohibited maritime zone around the Marjan 1 rig:

- On 15 Jumada II A.H. 1435 (15 April A.D. 2014)
- On 28 Jumada II A.H. 1435 (28 April A.D. 2014)
- On 7 Rajab A.H. 1435 (6 May A.D. 2014)

Those vessels [refused] to leave their locations and did not comply with the instructions of the Saudi Arabian security authorities. In one case, a vessel remained in the same place for over one hour.

The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia wishes to inform the Iranian authorities that the presence of any unauthorized Iranian vessel within the prohibited zones around the Saudi Arabian facilities will be subject to the laws of Saudi Arabia. Foreign fishing vessels within the exclusive economic zone of Saudi Arabia would also be subject to measures including boarding, search, detention and confiscation.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia takes this opportunity to convey to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran the assurances of its highest consideration.

Annexes: None

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ref.: 7/2/1/244582

23 Sha'ban A.H. 1434 (2 July A.D. 2013)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran and refers to note 5004 of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, dated 18 Dhu'l-Hijjah A.H. 1432 (14 November A.D. 2011) concerning the fact that, on 8 August A.D. 2010, an Iranian military launch violated the maritime boundary between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Islamic Republic of Iran, entering Saudi Arabian waters.

In that connection, the Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia reaffirms the contents of its note 92/18/234894 of 1 Sha'ban A.H. 1342 (2 July A.D. 2011).

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia takes this opportunity to convey to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran the assurances of its highest consideration.

Annexes: None

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ref.: 7/2/1/236021

14 Sha'ban A.H. 1434 (23 June A.D. 2013)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran and refers to note 2082659/642 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran dated 25 Rabi' I A.H. 1434, responding to note No. 7/2/1/327421 of 20 Dhu'l-Qa'dah A.H. 1433 (6 October A.D. 2012).

In that connection, the Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia reaffirms the contents of its note; once again denounces and deplores those violations; and requests, in accordance with international laws and regulations, that they should not recur.

In particular, the Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia wishes to recall, as stated in the aforementioned note, that it "fully reserves the right to take such measures as it deems appropriate in order to defend its waters and petroleum facilities, and it will hold the Iranian Government fully responsible for any consequences".

The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia trusts that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran will be true to its own statement, in note 2082659/632, that all activities and actions should take place in the context of the agreements in force and should comply fully with international laws and regulations. Those conditions would preclude any of the violations that have been committed by vessels and aircraft belonging to the Islamic Republic of Iran, such as those referred to in the following notes:

- Note No. 92/18/234894 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia dated 1 Sha'ban A.H. 1432 (2 July A.D. 2011) addressed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- Note No. 7/2/1/327421 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia dated 20 Dhu'l-Qa'dah A.H. 1433 (6 October A.D. 2012) addressed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- Note No. 7/2/1/328359 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia dated 21 Dhu'l-Qa'dah A.H. 1433 (7 October A.D. 2012) addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations;
- The joint note of the Permanent Missions of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait to the United Nations dated 20 Muharram A.H. 1433 (15 December A.D. 2011) addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations;
- The joint note of the Permanent Missions of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait to the United Nations dated 7 Muharram A.H. 1434 (21 November A.D. 2012) addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

— The joint note of the Permanent Missions of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait to the United Nations dated 26 Safar A.H. 1434 (8 January A.D. 2013) addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia takes this opportunity to convey to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran the assurances of its highest consideration.

Annexes: None

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ref.: 7/2/1/232304

9 Sha'ban A.H. 1434 (18 June A.D. 2013)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran and refers to its note 92/18/234894 of 1 Sha'ban A.H. 1432 (2 July A.D. 2011) and note 7/2/1/327421 of 20 Dhu'l-Qa'dah A.H. 1433 (6 October A.D. 2012) concerning violations of the territorial waters of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia committed by Iranian launches.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia wishes to inform the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran that those violations have continued:

- At 1222 hours, 1755 hours and 1928 hours on Monday 27 Jumada I A.H. 1434 (8 April A.D. 2013), an Iranian boat with three passengers crossed into the prohibited zone of the Marjan oilfield;
- At 2010 hours on the same day, a different Iranian boat entered that prohibited zone;
- At 0108 hours and 0220 hours on Tuesday 28 Jumada I A.H. 1434 (9 April A.D. 2013), five Iranian boats were spotted in that zone;
- At 0632 hours on the same day, two other Iranian boats were spotted in that zone.

The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia protests against those continuing violations and requests from the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran that they should not recur. It fully reserves the right to take such measures as it deems appropriate in order to defend its waters and petroleum facilities, and it will hold the Iranian Government fully responsible for any consequences.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia takes this opportunity to convey to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran the assurances of its highest consideration.

Annexes: None

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ref.: 7/2/1/201672

10 Rajab A.H. 1434 (20 May A.D. 2013)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Riyadh. It refers to the latter's note 2025929/642 of 12 Safar A.H. 1434 (25 December A.D. 2012) and reaffirms the contents of its own note 7/2/1/340335 of 30 Dhu'l-Qa'dah A.H. 1433 stating that armed Iranian launches had violated the off-shore Saudi Arabian-Kuwaiti zone adjacent to the partitioned zone. The launches approached drill AD30, which had been drilling one of the Durrah oil wells at location 29° 2' 9.68452" north and 49° 12' 32.32206" east. All of the natural resources in that area are the shared property of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia wishes to inform the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran that, in order to guarantee security and stability, the Islamic Republic of Iran should comply with the provisions of international law, and Iranian military launches should refrain from violating the off-shore partitioned zone or its facilities.

Ownership of the natural resources of the off-shore zone adjacent to the partitioned zone, including all of the Durrah oil field, is shared between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. Those two countries alone have exclusive sovereign rights to exploit the resources in the zone. They have agreed on the boundaries of the off-shore par-

tioned zone. Good faith and neighbourly relations require the Islamic Republic of Iran to respond to the repeated appeals of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait to determine the boundary between that zone and the Iranian partitioned zone. That process should take place in accordance with international law, with the Governments of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait acting as one party and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran as the other.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia takes this opportunity to convey to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran the assurances of its highest consideration.

Annexes: None

**Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Ministry of Foreign Affairs**

Ref.: 7/2/1/340335

30 Dhu'l-Qa'dah A.H. 1433 (16 October A.D. 2012)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Riyadh and wishes strongly to denounce and deplore the actions of three armed Iranian-flagged high-speed launches which, on 24 August 2012 at 0730 hours, entered the Saudi-Arabian and Kuwaiti off-shore zone adjacent to the partitioned zone heading for drill AD30. The launches stopped directly under the facility for several minutes before heading towards the boat that was assisting the drill.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia reiterates its regret that such violations have recurred. It will take every measure to bring an end to such violations and acts of aggression in order to strengthen security and stability in the region.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia wishes to make it clear that ownership of the natural resources of the off-shore zone adjacent to the partitioned zone, including all of the Durrah oil field, is shared between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. Those two countries alone have exclusive sovereign rights to exploit the resources in the zone.

The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia once again calls on the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to enter into negotiations, in which the Governments of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait would act as one party and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran as the other, in order to determine in accordance with international law the maritime boundary between the Saudi Arabian and Kuwaiti off-shore partitioned zone and the Iranian partitioned zone. The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is surprised that the Islamic Republic of Iran has been reluctant to enter into such negotiations.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia takes this opportunity to convey to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran the assurances of its highest consideration.

Annexes: None

**Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Ministry of Foreign Affairs**

Ref.: 7/2/1/327421

20 Dhu'l-Qa'dah A.H. 1433 (6 October A.D. 2012)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran and wishes to inform it that on Wednesday, 6 Ramadan A.H. 1433 (25 July A.D. 2012), at 0853 hours, an Iranian helicopter circled several times over drills ADC-38 and NRL-337 in the Hasbah oilfield.

On Thursday, 7 Ramadan A.H. 1433 (26 July A.D. 2012) at 0715 hours, two Iranian military launches intercepted and stopped a boat belonging to Saudi Aramco contractors in the area of the Arabiyah oilfield.

The two oilfields are in the Saudi Arabian offshore zone, according to the boundaries separating the offshore zones of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Islamic Republic of Iran as determined by the agreement concluded between the two countries on 2 Sha'ban A.H. 1388 (24 October A.D. 1968).

The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia wishes to protest against that course of action. It requests that such violations not recur and fully reserves the right to take such measures as it deems appropriate in order to defend its waters and petroleum facilities, and it will hold the Iranian Government fully responsible for any consequences.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia takes this opportunity to convey to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran the assurances of its highest consideration.

Annexes: None

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ref.: 92/21/317151

30 Shawwal A.H. 1432 (18 September A.D. 2011)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran and refers to its note 92/18/234894 of 1 Sha'ban A.H. 1432, which was delivered to His Excellency the Iranian Ambassador on 2 Sha'ban A.H. 1432. The note states that on 22 Sha'ban A.H. 1431, an Iranian military launch violated the maritime boundary between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Islamic Republic of Iran as determined under the agreement concluded between the two countries on 2 Sha'ban A.H. 1388. It then entered Saudi Arabian waters, and members of its crew climbed onto one of the platforms of the Saudi Arabian oilfield of Marjan. The note sets out the position of the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia regarding those violations.

The competent Saudi Arabian authorities have now reported another violation. At around 6 p.m. on Sunday, 21 Ramadan A.H. 1432, an Iranian military launch approached a floating platform of the Arabiyah 5 oilfield (coordinates 438612 east, 3082044 north), some two miles inside Saudi Arabian territorial waters. The crew photographed and filmed the platform. The launch then travelled a further five kilometres and approached a boat belonging to the Saudi Aramco contractors that had been surveying the Arabiyah 1 platform (coordinates 434600 east, 308000 north). The crew photographed and filmed the boat.

The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia strongly protests against those continuing violations and requests from the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran that they should not recur. It fully reserves the right to take such measures as it deems appropriate in order to defend its waters and petroleum facilities, and it will hold the Iranian Government fully responsible for any consequences.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia takes this opportunity to convey to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran the assurances of its highest consideration.

Annexes: None

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ref.: 92/18/251884

18 Sha'ban A.H. 1432 (19 July A.D. 2011)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran and wishes to inform it that on 6 Rajab A.H. 1432 (8 June A.D. 2011), four Iranian-flagged boats approached the Durrah wells in the offshore zone adjacent to the zone partitioned between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Kuwait. The same happened on 7 Rajab A.H. 1432 (9 June A.D. 2011). On Friday 15 Rajab A.H. 1432 (17 June A.D. 2011), two boats were located at 29° 4' 12" north and 49° 14' 17" north and at 29° 01' 18" north and 29° 17' 10" east.

As the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is aware, the area in which the boats were active is in the offshore zone adjacent to the zone partitioned between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. Natural resources in the zone are shared between those two countries. The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia therefore requests that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran immediately desist from such actions. The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will not recognize those actions as having any effect on

the exclusive sovereign rights of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Kuwait on the offshore zone adjacent to the partitioned zone.

The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia wishes to inform the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran that it protests against those violations and any other violations in the offshore zone adjacent to the partitioned zone, and it requests that the violations should end.

The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia once again calls on the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to enter into negotiations, in which the Governments of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait would act as one party and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran as the other, in order to determine the maritime boundary between the Saudi Arabian and Kuwaiti off-shore partitioned zone and the Iranian partitioned zone.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia takes this opportunity to convey to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran the assurances of its highest consideration.

Annexes: None

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ref.: 92/18/234894

1 Sha'ban A.H. 1432 (2 July A.D. 2011)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran and wishes to inform it that on 22 Sha'ban A.H. 1431 (8 August A.D. 2010), an Iranian military launch violated the maritime boundary between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Islamic Republic of Iran as determined by the agreement concluded between the two countries on 2 Sha'ban A.H. 1388 (24 October A.D. 1968). The launch entered Saudi Arabian waters, and members of the crew climbed onto a platform in the Saudi Arabian oilfield of Marjan. The Saudi Arabian border guard immediately informed his Iranian counterpart of the violation.

The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia protests against that course of action and requests from the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran that it should not recur. It fully reserves the right to take such measures as it deems appropriate in order to defend its waters and petroleum facilities, and it will hold the Iranian Government fully responsible for any consequences.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia takes this opportunity to convey to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran the assurances of its highest consideration.

Annexes: None

IV. OTHER INFORMATION RELEVANT TO THE LAW OF THE SEA

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

1. *List of conciliators and arbitrators nominated under article 2 of annexes V and VII to the Convention¹ as at 31 March 2016*

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>	<i>Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General</i>
Argentina	Dr. Frida María Armas Pfirter, Conciliator and Arbitrator	28 September 2009
	Ambassador Horacio Adolfo Basabe, Conciliator and Arbitrator	4 September 2013
	Professor Marcelo Gustavo Kohen, 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

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&mtdsg_no=XXI-6&chapter=21&Temp=mtdsg3&clang=_en.

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>	<i>Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General</i>
Cyprus	Ambassador Andrew Jacovides, Conciliator and Arbitrator	23 February 2007
	Ms. Christine G. Hioureas, Conciliator and Arbitrator	15 January 2016
Czech Republic	Dr. Václav Mikulka, Conciliator and Arbitrator	27 March 2014
Estonia	Mrs. Ene Lillipuu, Head of the Legal Department of the Estonian Maritime Administration, Conciliator and Arbitrator	18 December 2006
	Mr. Heiki Lindpere, the Director of the Institute of Law of the University of Tartu, Conciliator and Arbitrator	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	Allan Pellet, Arbitrator	16 December 2015
	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, Former Judge and First President of the UN Tribunal of the Law of the Sea (ITLOS), Conciliator and Arbitrator	30 May 2013
	Professor Martin Tsamenyi, Professor of Law, University of Wollongong, Australia and Director, Australian National Center for Ocean Resources and Security (ANCORS), Conciliator and Arbitrator	30 May 2013
Guatemala	Minister Counsellor Lesther 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. Etty Roesmaryati Agoes, SH, LLM, Conciliator and Arbitrator	3 August 2001
	Dr. Sudirman Saad, D.H., M.Hum, Conciliator and Arbitrator	3 August 2001
	Lieutenant Commander Kresno Bruntoro, SH, LLM, Conciliator and Arbitrator	3 August 2001
Italy	Professor Umberto Leanza, Conciliator and Arbitrator	21 September 1999
	Ambassdor 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
	Tullio Treves, Arbitrator	28 June 2011
Japan	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

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>	<i>Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General</i>
Lebanon	H.E. Dr. Joseph Akl, Judge in the International Tribunal of the Law of the Sea, Arbitrator	31 January 2014
Mauritius	Mr. Dheerendra Kumar Dabee, G.O.S.K., SC, Solicitor-General, Arbitrator	5 November 2014
	Ambassador Milan J.N. Meetarbhan, G.O.S.K. Permanent Representative of Mauritius, Arbitrator	5 November 2014
	Ms. Aruna Devi Narain, Parliamentary Counsel, Arbitrator	5 November 2014
	Mr. Philippe Sands, QC, Professor, Arbitrator	5 November 2014
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

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>	<i>Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General</i>
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
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
Switzerland	Ms. Laurence Boisson de Chazournes, Professor, Arbitrator	14 October 2014
	Mr. Andrew Clapham, Professor, Arbitrator	14 October 2014
	Mr. Lucius Caflisch, Professor, Arbitrator	14 October 2014
	Mr. Robert Kolb, Professor, Arbitrator	14 October 2014
Trinidad and Tobago	Mr. Justice Cecil Bernard, Judge of the Industrial Court of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, Arbitrator	17 November 2004

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>	<i>Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General</i>
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

2. List of experts in the field of navigation, including pollution from vessels and by dumping, maintained by the International Maritime Organization, 31 March 2016²

In accordance with articles 2 and 3 of Annex VIII of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982 (UNCLOS) which entered into force on 16 November 1994, IMO hereby establishes a list of experts in the field of navigation, including pollution from vessels and by dumping, for the purposes specified under article 3 of Annex VIII of UNCLOS, dealing with Special Arbitration. The names of the two experts so nominated by each State Party, and submitted to the Secretary-General of IMO, [...] are as follows:

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>
Algeria	Colonel Abdallah Hafsi Lieutenant-Colonel Youcef Zerizer
Argentina	Capitán de Navío Juan Carlos Frias Jefe de la División de Asuntos Marítimos Internacionales de la Dirección de Intereses Marítimos de la Armada Argentina Prefecto Mayor Mario Rubén Farinón Jefe Servicio de Buques Guardacostas, Dirección de Operaciones, Prefectura Naval Argentina
Australia	Mr. Michael Kinley Deputy CEO, Australian Maritime Safety Authority Mr. Bradley Groves General Manager, Maritime Standards Division, Australian Maritime Safety Authority
Austria	Dr. Viktor Siegl Austrian Supreme Shipping Authority, Austrian Federal Ministry for Transport, Innovation and Technology, Department IV/W1, Vienna Dr. Andreas Linhart Austrian Supreme Shipping Authority, Austrian Federal Ministry for Transport, Innovation and Technology, Department IV/W1, Vienna
Bahrain	Mr. Abdulmonem Mohamed Janahi Mr. Sanad Rashid Sanad
Belarus	Mr. Bronislav I. Govorovsky Head, Department of Maritime and River Transport, Ministry of Transport and Communications, Republic of Belarus Mr. Alexander Y. Sokolov Consultant, Department of Maritime and River Transport, Ministry of Transport and Communications, Republic of Belarus
Belgium	Mr. Johan Van Steen General Counsellor, Legal Expert in Maritime Law, Federal Public Service of Mobility and Transport Mr. Benoit Adam Attaché, Expert in Technical matters relating to the Conventions, MARPOL, SOLAS and STCW, Federal Public Service of Mobility and Transport
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	CC DIM Freddy Zapata Flores CC CGEN Rafael Quiroz

² Transmitted by communication dated 14 April 2016 from the International Maritime Organization to the Secretariat of the United Nations.

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>
Brazil	Rear Adm. (Rtd.) Rodolfo Henrique de Saboia Environment Director, Directorate of Ports and Coasts
	Captain (Rtd.) Tarcisio Alves de Oliveira Head of Environment Department, Directorate of Ports and Coasts
Brunei Darussalam	Captain Basza Alexzander bin Haji Basri Marine Officer
	Captain Zulkiflee bin Haji Abdul Ghani Marine Officer
Bulgaria	Captain Petar Petrov Director of Shipping Inspectorate of the Bulgarian Maritime Administration
Cameroon	M. Dieudonné Ekoumou Dimi Administrateur des Affaires Maritimes, Expert en Sécurité Maritime
	M. Roger Ntsengue Administrateur des Affaires Maritimes, Port and Shipping Expert
Chile	CF LT Sr. Emilio León Hoffmann Jefe Centro Nacional de Combate a la Contaminación, Armada de Chile
	CC LT Sr. Oscar Tapia Zuñiga Jefe División de Navegación y Maniobras del Servicio Inspección de Naves, Armada de Chile
China	Mr. Zhengjiang Liu Vice President, Dalian Maritime University
	Mr. Fuzhi Chang Deputy Director-General, Shanghai Maritime Safety Administration
Cook Islands	Mr. Ned Howard Director of Marine, Ministry of Transport, Government of the Cook Islands
	Captain Hugh M. Munro Deputy Registrar/Technical Advisor, Cook Islands Ships Registry, Maritime Cook Islands
Costa Rica	Mr. Carlos Fernando Alvarado Valverde Instituto Costarricense sobre Drogas, San Pedro de Montes de Oca
	Mr. Carlos Murillo Zamora Profesor, Universidad de Costa Rica
Czech Republic	Dr. Vladimír Kopal ³ Professor of International Law, West Bohemian University, Pilsen, Czech Republic
Democratic Republic of the Congo	M. Guy Richard Mazola Mabenga Ndongu Directeur Conseiller Juridique aux Lignes Maritimes Congolaises
	M. Richard Lubuma A'well Emfum Expert Chargé d'Etudes au Groupe des Transports (GET)
Denmark	Ms. Birgit Sølling Olsen Deputy Director, Danish Maritime Authority
	Ms. Anne Skov Strüver Head of Division, Danish Maritime Authority
Djibouti	M. Houssein Sougoueh Miguil (dans le domaine de la navigation)
	M. Abdoukader Abdallah Hassan (dans le domaine de la pollution maritime)

³ *Note by the editor:* The Permanent Mission of the Czech Republic informed the Secretariat of the United Nations through a note verbale dated 10 February 2014 that Dr. Vladimír Kopal had passed away on 27 January 2014.

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>
Ecuador	Dr. Carlos Salcedo Coello-Subsecretaría de Puertos y Transporte Marítimo Fluvial (SPTM)
	Ing. Carmen Palacios Limones Instituto Oceanográfico de la Armada (INOCAR)
Egypt	Captain Dr. Mohamed Mamdouh El Beltagy Egyptian General Authority for Maritime Safety
	Ms. Soad Abdel-Moneim Abdel-Maksoud Director of the Treaties Department of the Maritime Transport Sector
Estonia	Mr. Heiki Lindpere, PhD Professor on the Law of the Sea and Maritime Law, Rector of the Estonian Maritime Academy
Fiji	Mr. Josateki Tagi Acting Director, Fiji Islands Maritime Safety Administration
	Captain Felix R. Maharaj Acting Chief Marine Officer, Fiji Islands Maritime Safety Administration
Finland	Professor Kari Hakapää University of Lapland
	Professor Peter Wetterstein Åbo Akademi University
Germany	Professor Dr. h.c. Peter Ehlers President of the Federal Maritime and Hydrographic Agency (retired)
Greece	Commander (HCG) Alexandros Lagouros Director of Marine Environment Protection Directorate of the Ministry of Citizen Protection
	Commander (HCG) Ioannis Kourouniotis Director of European Union and International Organizations Affairs Directorate of the Ministry of Citizen Protection
Guatemala	Mr. Lesther Antonio Ortega Lemus Minister Counsellor, Alternate Permanent Representative of the Republic of Guatemala to the International Maritime Organization
Guinea	Chérif Mohamed Lamine Camara Docteur Es-Sciences Techniques des Pêches en service à la Direction Nationale de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture
Hungary	Mr. Tamás Marton (Captain) Ministry of National Development, Head of Maritime and Inland Navigation Department
	Mr. Róbert Kojnok (Captain) National Transport Authority, Road, Railway and Shipping Office, Head of Navigation Division
Italy	Professor Umberto Leanza Università de Rome, Chef du service du contentieux, Ministère des affaires étrangères italien
	Professor Luigi Sico
Latvia	Mr. Raitis Murnieks Director of Maritime Safety Department, Maritime Administration of Latvia
	Mr. Aigars Krastins Marine Accident Investigator, Transport Accident and Incident Investigation Bureau
Lithuania	Mr. Robertinas Tarasevičius Deputy Director, Lithuanian Maritime Safety Administration
	Mr. Linas Kasparavičius Head, Maritime Safety Division, Lithuanian Maritime Safety Administration

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>
Luxembourg	M. Robert Biber Commissaire du Gouvernement aux affaires maritimes
	M. Joël Mathieu Conseiller technique auprès du Commissariat aux affaires maritimes
Madagascar	M. Adonis Tafangy Juriste Maritime, Responsable de la Cellule Environnement Agence Portuaire Maritime et Fluviale Madagascar
Maldives	Mr. Hussein Shareef Deputy Director, Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation
	Mr. Mahdhy Imad Assistant Managing Director, Maldives Ports Authority
Mexico	Captain Alt. Julian Hernández Ahuacatitla Director de Navegación, Dirección General de Marina Mercante, Secretaría de Comunicaciones y Transportes
	Tte. Corb. Elizabeth Velasco Hernández Dirección de Protección al Medio Ambiente Marino, Dirección General Adjunta de Oceanografía Hidrografía
Mozambique	Captain Mário Guilherme Director of Protection Services and Maritime Pollution Combat
	Engineer Domingos Pedro Gomes Director of Ships Protection Services and Portuary Installations
Nicaragua	Capitán de Fragata Demn Gerardo Roberto Fornos Mendoza
	Capitán de Corbeta José Vicente Laguna Medina
Nigeria	Mrs. Juliana Gunwa Director, Marine Environment Management
	Captain Jerome Angyunwe Chief Nautical Surveyor
Norway	Mr. Jens Henning Kofoed Adviser, Maritime Directorate of Norway
	Mr. Atle Fretheim Assistant Director General, Royal Ministry of Environment
Pakistan	Captain Muhammad Aslam Shaheen Chief Nautical Surveyor, Ports and Shipping Wing, Karachi
	Captain Shaukat Ali Deputy Conservator, Karachi Port Trust
Palau	Mr. Donald Dengokl Environmental Specialist, Environmental Quality Protection Board, (under the Ministry of Resources and Development)
	Mr. Arvin Raymond Chief, Division of Transportation, Bureau of Commercial Development, Ministry of Commerce and Trade
	Mr. Benito Thomas Chief, Division of Immigration, Bureau of Legal Service, Ministry of Justice
Panama	Capitán A.E. Fiore Jefe de Seguridad Marítima, Segumar, Nueva York
	Ing. Ivan Ibérico Inspector del Departamento, Técnico de la Dirección General, Consular y de Naves

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>
Poland	Ms. Dorota Pyć (PhD) University of Gdańsk
	Mr. Wojciech Ślącza (PhD) Master Mariner, Maritime University of Szczecin
Portugal	Professor Maria João Bebianno University of Algarve
Republic of Korea	Dr. Lee Yun-cheol Professor, College of Maritime Sciences, Korea Maritime and Ocean University
	Dr. Lim Chae-hyun Associate Professor, College of Maritime Sciences, Mokpo National Maritime University
Romania	Mr. Şerban Berescu Deputy General Director, Romanian Shipping Authority
	Mr. Adrian Alexe Director, Coordination Maritime Centre, Romanian Shipping Authority
Russian Federation	Mr. Konstantin G. Palnikov Director, Department of State Policy for Maritime and River Transport, of the Ministry of Transport of the Russian Federation
	Mr. Vitaliy V. Klyuev Deputy Director, Department of State Policy for Maritime and River Transport of the Ministry of Transport of the Russian Federation
Samoa	Mr. Vaaelua Nofo Vaaelua Chief Executive Officer/Secretary for Transport, Ministry of Works, Transport and Infrastructure
	Mr. Seinafolava Capt. Lotomau Tomane Assistant Chief Executive Officer, Maritime Division, Ministry of Works, Transport and Infrastructure
Saudi Arabia	Mr. Jamal Farahat Al-Ghamdi Marine Captain
	Mr. Majid Turki Al-Harbi Marine Engineer
Seychelles	Captain Joachim Valmont Director General, Seychelles Maritime Safety Administration
	Captain Percy Laporte Seychelles Port Authority
Sierra Leone	Captain Patrick E.M. Kemokai
	Captain Salu Kuyateh
Singapore	Captain Francis Wee Assistant Director (Nautical), Marine Department
	Captain Wilson Chua Head, Hydrographic Department, Port of Singapore Authority
Slovakia	Mr. Josef Mrkva Head of Maritime Office, Ministry of Transport, Construction and Regional Development of the Slovak Republic
	Mr. Fedor Holcik State Counsellor of the Maritime Office, Ministry of Transport, Construction and Regional Development of the Slovak Republic

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>
Slovenia	Mr. Tomo Borovnicar, MA Head of the Port State Control, Slovenian Maritime Administration, Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Slovenia
	Captain Primož Bajec Head of Vessel Traffic Service and Maritime Rescue, Coordination Centre, Slovenian Maritime Administration, Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Slovenia
Spain	Capitán D. Francisco Ramos Corona Subdirector General de Seguridad, Contaminación e Inspección Marítima de la Dirección General de la Marina Mercante
	Capitán D. José Manuel Piñero Fernandez Jefe de Área de Tráfico y Seguridad en la Navegación de la Dirección General de la Marina Mercante
Suriname	Mr. E. Fitz-Jim Navigation Expert
	Mr. W. Palman Navigation Expert
Sweden	Mr. Johan Schelin Associate Professor in Private Law
Togo	M. Alfa Lebgaza Administrateur des Affaires Maritimes, Directeur des Affaires Maritimes au Ministère Togolais des Transports
	M. Koté Djahlin Inspecteur de la Sécurité et de la Navigation Maritime, Officier Chargé du Contrôle des Navires par l'Etat du Port
Uganda	Mr. S.A.K. Magezi Meteorology Department, Ministry of Natural Resources, Kampala
	Mr. J.T. Wambede Meteorology Department, Ministry of Natural Resources, Kampala
United Kingdom	Mr. David Goldstone QC Quadrant Chambers
	Mr. John Reeder QC Stone Chambers
Uruguay	Capitán de Navío (CP) Miguel A. Fleitas
	Capitán de Navío (CP) Javier Bermúdez
Zambia	Mr. John Chibale Mwape
	Mr. Gerald Siliya

**B. SELECTED DOCUMENTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
AND THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS⁴**

1. A/RES/70/75: Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 8 December 2015 on Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 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, and related instruments
2. A/RES/70/226: Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 22 December 2015 on the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.
3. A/RES/70/235: Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 23 December 2015 on Oceans and the law of the sea.
4. A/70/659: Letter dated 7 January 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
5. A/70/702: Letter dated 28 January 2016 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
6. A/70/748: Letter dated 19 February 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
7. A/70/767-S/2016/201: Letter dated 29 February 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
8. A/70/774: Letter dated 3 March 2016 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
9. A/70/780-S/2016/228: Letter dated 8 March 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
10. A/70/788-S/2016/257: Letter dated 17 March 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
11. A/70/795: Letter dated 18 March 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam 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]). Issued under items 20, 44 and 79 (a) and (b) of the agenda of the seventieth session of the General Assembly.

16-09425

ISBN 978-92-1-133854-6

