

Bulletin No. 70

Law of the Sea



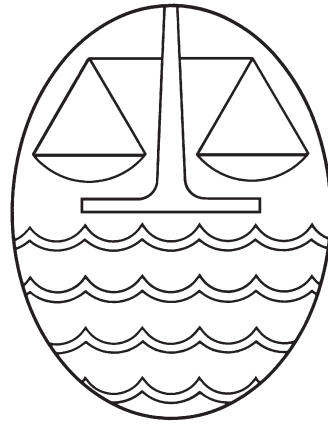
*Division for Ocean Affairs
and the Law of the Sea
Office of Legal Affairs*



United Nations

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

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Bulletin No. 70



United Nations
New York, 2009

NOTE

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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 Stocks

1. Table recapitulating the status of the Convention and of the related Agreements, as at 31 July 2009

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*” (<http://untreaty.un.org/>). The symbol “□” indicates that a declaration or statement was made at the time of signature; at the time of ratification/accession or anytime thereafter or 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	UNCLOS (in force as from 16/11/1994)			Agreement on Part XI (in force as from 28/07/1996)		UN Fish Stocks Agreement (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 (□34)	159	71	79	137	59 (□5)	75	33
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						
Antigua and Barbuda	07/02/83	02/02/89						
Argentina	05/10/84□	01/12/95	□	29/07/94	01/12/95	04/12/95		
Armenia		09/12/02(a)			09/12/02(a)			
Australia	10/12/82	05/10/94	□	29/07/94	05/10/94	04/12/95	23/12/99	
Austria	10/12/82	14/07/95	□	29/07/94	14/07/95	27/06/96	19/12/03	□
Azerbaijan								
Bahamas	10/12/82	29/07/83		29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)		16/01/97(a)	
Bahrain	10/12/82	30/05/85						
Bangladesh	10/12/82	27/07/01	□		27/07/01(a)	04/12/95		

State or entity	UNCLOS (in force as from 16/11/1994)			Agreement on Part XI (in force as from 28/07/1996)		UN Fish Stocks Agreement (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
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							
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	
Cape Verde	10/12/82	10/08/87		29/07/94	23/04/08			
Central African Republic	04/12/84							
Chad	10/12/82							
Chile	10/12/82	25/08/97			25/08/97(a)			
China	10/12/82	07/06/96		29/07/94	07/06/96(p)	06/11/96		
Colombia	10/12/82							
Comoros	06/12/84	21/06/94						
Congo	10/12/82	09/07/08			09/07/08(p)			
Cook Islands	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		

State or entity	UNCLOS (in force as from 16/11/1994)			Agreement on Part XI (in force as from 28/07/1996)		UN Fish Stocks Agreement (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
Croatia		05/04/95(s)			05/04/95(p)			
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								
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							
European Community	07/12/84	01/04/98(fc)		29/07/94	01/04/98(fc)	27/06/96	19/12/03	
Fiji	10/12/82	10/12/82		29/07/94	28/07/95	04/12/95	12/12/96	
Finland	10/12/82	21/06/96		29/07/94	21/06/96	27/06/96	19/12/03	
France	10/12/82	11/04/96		29/07/94	11/04/96	04/12/96	19/12/03	
Gabon	10/12/82	11/03/98		04/04/95	11/03/98(p)	07/10/96		
Gambia	10/12/82	22/05/84						
Georgia		21/03/96(a)			21/03/96(p)			
Germany		14/10/94(a)		29/07/94	14/10/94	28/08/96	19/12/03	
Ghana	10/12/82	7/06/83						
Greece	10/12/82	21/07/95		29/07/94	21/07/95	27/06/96	19/12/03	
Grenada	10/12/82	25/04/91		14/11/94	28/07/95(sp)			

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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
Guatemala	08/07/83	11/02/97			11/02/97(p)			
Guinea	04/10/84	06/09/85		26/08/94	28/07/95(sp)		16/09/05(a)	
Guinea-Bissau	10/12/82	25/08/86				04/12/95		
Guyana	10/12/82	16/11/93			25/09/08(a)			
Haiti	10/12/82	31/07/96			31/07/96(p)			
Holy See								
Honduras	10/12/82	05/10/93			28/07/03(a)			
Hungary	10/12/82	05/02/02			05/02/02(a)		16/05/08(a)	
Iceland	10/12/82	21/06/85		29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)	04/12/95	14/02/97	
India	10/12/82	29/06/95		29/07/94	29/06/95		19/08/03(a)	
Indonesia	10/12/82	03/02/86		29/07/94	02/06/00	04/12/95		
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)			

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Liberia	10/12/82	25/09/08			25/09/08(p)		16/09/05(a)	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	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							
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)			
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		
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							

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Nigeria	10/12/82	14/08/86		25/10/94	28/07/95(sp)			
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		
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						
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)			

State or entity	UNCLOS (in force as from 16/11/1994)			Agreement on Part XI (in force as from 28/07/1996)		UN Fish Stocks Agreement (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
Senegal	10/12/82	25/10/84		09/08/94	25/07/95	04/12/95	30/01/97	
Serbia	¹	12/03/01(s)		12/05/95	28/07/95(sp) ¹			
Seychelles	10/12/82	16/09/91		29/07/94	15/12/94	04/12/96	20/03/98	
Sierra Leone	10/12/82	12/12/94			12/12/94(p)			
Singapore	10/12/82	17/11/94			17/11/94(p)			
Slovakia	28/05/93	08/05/96		14/11/94	08/05/96		06/11/08(a)	
Slovenia		16/06/95(s)		19/01/95	16/06/95		15/06/06(a)	
Solomon Islands	10/12/82	23/06/97			23/06/97(p)		13/02/97(a)	
Somalia	10/12/82	24/07/89						
South Africa	05/12/84	23/12/97		03/10/94	23/12/97		14/08/03(a)	
Spain	04/12/84	15/01/97		29/07/94	15/01/97	03/12/96	19/12/03	
Sri Lanka	10/12/82	19/07/94		29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)	09/10/96	24/10/96	
Sudan	10/12/82	23/01/85		29/07/94				
Suriname	10/12/82	09/07/98			09/07/98(p)			
Swaziland	18/01/84			12/10/94				
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							
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		19/08/94 (s)			19/08/94(p)			
Timor-Leste								
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	

¹ For further details, see Chapter XXI of the publication entitled “*Multilateral Treaties deposited with the Secretary-General*” (<http://untreaty.un.org/ENGLISH/bible/englishinternetbible/partI/chapterXXI/chapterXXI.asp>)

State or entity	UNCLOS (in force as from 16/11/1994)			Agreement on Part XI (in force as from 28/07/1996)		UN Fish Stocks Agreement (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
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		25/07/97(a)		29/07/94	25/07/97	04/12/95	10/12/01 19/12/03 ¹	
United Republic of Tanzania	10/12/82	30/09/85		07/10/94	25/06/98			
United States of America				29/07/94		04/12/95	21/08/96	
Uruguay	10/12/82	10/12/92		29/07/94	07/08/07	16/01/96	10/09/99	
Uzbekistan								
Vanuatu	10/12/82	10/08/99		29/07/94	10/08/99(p)	23/07/96		
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)								
Viet Nam	10/12/82	25/07/94			27/04/06(a)			
Yemen	10/12/82	21/07/87						
Zambia	10/12/82	07/03/83		13/10/94	28/07/95(sp)			
Zimbabwe	10/12/82	24/02/93		28/10/94	28/07/95(sp)			
TOTALS	157 (34)	159	71	79	137	59(5)	75	33

2. Chronological lists of ratifications of, accessions and successions to the Convention and the related Agreements, as at 31 July 2009

(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. Cape Verde (10 August 1987)
34. São Tomé and Príncipe (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 Community (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)

(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)¹
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 Community (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)

¹ For further details, see Chapter XXI of the publication entitled "*Multilateral Treaties deposited with the Secretary-General*" (<http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ParticipationStatus.aspx>)

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. Cape Verde (23 April 2008)
133. Congo (9 July 2008)
134. Liberia (25 September 2008)
135. Guyana (25 September 2008)
136. Switzerland (1 May 2009)
137. Dominican Republic (10 July 2009)

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

¹ For further details, see Chapter XXI of the publication
entitled “*Multilateral Treaties deposited
with the Secretary-General*”:
(<http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ParticipationStatus.aspx>)

3. Declarations by States

(a) Hungary

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 - Declaration of 20 April 2009

“1. The Government of the Republic of Hungary declares that as a Member State of the European Community the Republic of Hungary transferred competence to the European Community in respect of certain matters governed by the Agreement.

2. The Government of the Republic of Hungary hereby confirms the declarations made by the European Community on 19 December 2003 upon ratification of the 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.
[See declarations under "European Community".]

3. The Government of the Republic of Hungary agrees that the expressions such as ‘geographical characteristics’, ‘individual characteristics of the sub-region and region’, ‘socioeconomic, geographical and environmental factors’, ‘natural characteristics of the given sea’, and other similar expressions used in respect of a geographical region do not infringe upon the rights and obligations of the States under international law.

4. The Government of the Republic of Hungary agrees that none of the provisions of this Agreement may be interpreted in a way that is contrary to the principle of the freedom of the high seas as recognized by international law.

5. The Government of the Republic of Hungary agrees that the expression of ‘the States whose nationals fish on the high seas’ represents new jurisdictional grounds on the basis of the principle of the jurisdiction of the flag State rather than on the basis of the nationality of the persons fishing on the high seas.

6. The Agreement does not grant any State the right to maintain or apply unilateral measures during the transitional period mentioned in Article 21 (3). After this period, in case of failure to conclude an agreement, the States may proceed only in accordance with the provisions set out in Articles 21 and 22 of the Agreement.

7. In respect of the application of Article 21, the Government of the Republic of Hungary agrees that if a flag State declares that in accordance with the provisions of Article 19 it intends to exercise its jurisdiction over a fishing vessel flying its flag, then, in accordance with the provisions of Article 21, the authorities of the State inspecting the mentioned vessel may not exercise any further jurisdiction.

Any dispute in connection with this issue shall be settled in compliance with the procedures provided for in Part VIII of the Agreement. None of the States may initiate a dispute of this nature with the aim to maintain its control over a vessel not flying its flag.

The Government of the Republic of Hungary holds that the word ‘unlawful’ in Article 21 (18) shall be interpreted in light of the entire Agreement and especially Articles 4 and 35 thereof.

8. The Government of the Republic of Hungary reiterates that in its relationships it shall refrain from using threat and force in accordance with the general principles of international law, the Charter of the United Nations and the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

Furthermore, the Government of the Republic of Hungary emphasizes that under Article 22 the use of force shall mean extraordinary measures which must be based on the strictest observation of the principle of proportionality, and that its abuse shall result in the international liability of the controlling State.

In each case abuse shall be clarified by peaceful means and in accordance with the procedures relating to the settlement of disputes.

Furthermore, the Government of Hungary holds that the conditions relating to the boarding and inspection of vessels should be further elaborated in accordance with the relevant principles of international law and in the framework of the appropriate regional and sub-regional fisheries management organisations and arrangements.

9. The Government of the Republic of Hungary agrees that in the application of Article 21 (6), (7) and (8) a flag State may rely on the regulations of its legal system under which the criminal prosecuting authorities enjoy a discretion to decide whether or not to prosecute in the light of all facts of the case. The decisions of a flag State based on such regulations may not be interpreted as a failure to respond or take action."

(b) Slovakia

Declaration of 22 April 2009 in respect to article 47 (1) of the 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

"As a Member State of the European Community the Slovak Republic has transferred its competence for certain matters governed by the Agreement to the European Community. These matters are mentioned in the Declaration of 19 December 2003 made by the European Community upon ratification of the Agreement. The Slovak Republic confirms the interpretative declarations of 19 December 2003 made by the European community upon ratification of the Agreement."

(c) Switzerland

Declaration under article 287 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, made upon ratification

"The Tribunal for the Law of the Sea has been designated as the only competent organ for disputes concerning law of the sea matters."

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

A. National Legislation

1. Seychelles

(a) Maritime Zones (Baselines) Order, 2008 (S.I. 88 of 2008)¹

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Maritime Zones Act 1999, the President makes the following Order —

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. This Order may be cited as the Maritime Zones (Baselines) Order, 2008.</p> | <p>Citation</p> |
| <p>2. In terms of Section 3(1) (b) of the Act, the archipelagic baselines are prescribed.</p> | <p>Prescription of archipelagic baselines</p> |
| <p>3. For the purposes of Section 3(3) (b) of the Act, the archipelagic baselines referred to in Order 2 are identified together with the geographical co-ordinates of the points of those archipelagic baselines as more fully described in Schedule 1.</p> | <p>Identification of archipelagic baselines</p> |
| <p>4. For the purposes of Section 3 of the Act, the normal baselines are identified together with the geographical co-ordinates of the points of those normal baselines as more fully described in Schedule 2.</p> | <p>Identification of normal baselines</p> |

SCHEDULE 1

BASEPOINTS AND BASELINES

1.0 MAHE ARCHIPELAGO - ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINES

- Reference spheroid World Geodetic System 84 (WGS84)
Semi major axis $a = 6378\,137.000\text{ m}$
Semi minor axis $b = 6356\,752.3142\text{ m}$
 $f = 1/298.257223563$
- Latitude (South) in degrees minutes and decimal seconds

¹ As amended by Maritime Zones (baselines) Amendment Regulations, 2009 (S.I.35 of 2009). Transmitted through notes verbales from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Seychelles, addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, dated 20 November 2008 and 5 May 2009.

- Longitude (East) in degrees minutes and decimal seconds

POINTS	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
Mahe Archipelago		
Mahe		
MSJ	04 46 00.61	55 28 03.39
MSH	04 47 50.88	55 30 04.65
MSG2	04 48 22.21	55 31 02.67
MSG1	04 48 24.86	55 31 06.70
MSG	04 48 24.65	55 31 15.37
MS ISLAND	04 48 20.16	55 32 15.59
MR1	04 44 55.06	55 35 54.71
MR2	04 41 29.96	55 39 33.83
MR3	04 38 04.86	55 43 12.95
Ile aux Recifs		
Recif	04 35 24.70	55 46 04.08
Rm1	04 31 12.69	55 48 46.63
Rm2	04 27 00.68	55 51 29.18
Rm3	04 22 48.67	55 54 11.73
Marianne		
D6	04 21 00.32	55 55 21.92
D5	04 20 43.72	55 55 24.14
D4	04 20 35.37	55 55 27.29
D3	04 20 30.90	55 55 28.76
D2	04 20 22.00	55 55 29.64
C3	04 20 18.20	55 55 28.53
C2	04 20 08.44	55 55 24.78
C	04 20 05.31	55 55 21.90
Grande Soeur		
GSB	04 16 56.85	55 52 03.36
GSBA1	04 15 14.71	55 47 21.21
GSBA2	04 13 32.57	55 42 39.06
Ile Aride		
Ar(iv)	04 12 38.47	55 40 09.93
Ar(v)	04 12 35.62	55 39 57.10
Ar(vi)	04 12 35.24	55 39 41.91
Ar(vii)	04 12 35.93	55 39 37.46
ARSQ1	04 15 05.47	55 35 17.32
ARSQ2	04 17 35.01	55 30 57.18
ARSQ3	04 20 04.55	55 26 36.97
ARSQ4	04 22 34.09	55 22 16.83
ARSQ5	04 25 03.63	55 17 56.71
Silhouette		
SQ4	04 27 57.50	55 12 54.25
SQ3	04 28 14.69	55 12 29.98
SQ2	04 28 30.73	55 12 22.67

SQ1	04 28 41.16	55 12 19.25
SQ	04 28 51.45	55 12 19.74
SP	04 29 13.49	55 12 24.58
SN1	04 29 40.22	55 12 47.13
SN	04 30 43.54	55 13 31.74
SCON	04 35 15.34	55 17 34.83
Conception		
M	04 39 47.14	55 21 37.91
L	04 39 55.75	55 21 46.64
CON MAHE	04 42 58.38	55 24 55.21

2.0 FARQUHAR, PROVIDENCE, ST PIERRE ARCHIPELAGO

	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
W7	09 53 02.90	51 10 22.40
W8	09 58 01.90	51 10 47.70
W9	10 03 25.80	51 11 14.60
Farquhar Atoll		
Far (iv)	10 07 59.90	51 11 39.90
Far (v)	10 08 50.20	51 11 26.70
Far (vii)	10 10 10.60	51 10 50.30
Far (viii)	10 11 12.20	51 10 23.00
Y	10 13 00.10	51 09 13.30
P76	10 13 41.30	51 07 51.10
P77	10 14 14.40	51 06 51.30
Y1	10 15 01.10	51 05 42.30
Z	10 15 40.80	51 04 33.60
Far(ix)	10 15 51.90	51 04 10.70
Far(x)	10 15 29.30	51 03 37.00
Far(xii)	10 13 50.40	51 02 33.10
Farx(iii)	10 11 51.00	51 01 49.80
Aa	10 10 49.90	51 01 39.20
Aa5	10 04 29.47	50 59 21.21
Aa6	09 58 09.04	50 57 03.22
Aa7	09 51 48.61	50 54 45.23
Aa8	09 45 28.18	50 52 27.24
Aa9	09 39 07.75	50 50 09.25
Aa10	09 33 47.32	50 47 51.26
Aa11	09 26 26.89	50 45 33.27
St Pierre		
Ba(n)	09 20 06.57	50 43 15.26
Ba1	09 19 58.03	50 43 14.00
Ba2	09 19 54.60	50 43 14.28
Pie(i)	09 19 38.90	50 43 21.0
Pie(ii)	09 19 35.80	50 43 25.52
Pie(iii)	09 19 33.29	50 43 29.66

(S)	09 19 31.49	50 43 37.13
S1	09 17 51.06	50 47 46.61
S2	09 15 58.90	50 52 24.88
S3	09 14 06.74	50 57 03.15
Providence Atoll		
PO52	09 12 14.60	51 01 41.40
(T)	09 12 31.30	51 02 03.40
P49	09 13 34.50	51 02 22.40
P50	09 14 01.50	51 02 32.30
P42	09 18 45.40	51 06 25.10
P41	09 20 22.00	51 07 03.90
(V)	09 21 42.20	51 07 21.10
P39	09 22 18.60	51 07 33.50
(W)	09 22 43.40	51 07 48.50
W2	09 28 07.90	51 08 15.90
W3	09 33 06.90	51 08 41.20
W4	09 38 05.90	51 09 06.50
W5	09 43 04.90	51 09 31.80
W6	09 48 03.90	51 09 57.10

3.0 COSMOLEDO,ASTOVE ARCHIPELAGO

POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
Cosmoledo Atoll		
Ca	09 43 03.44	47 39 45.36
Ca1	09 41 04.98	47 37 54.33
Cos-1	09 39 29.24	47 35 00.00
Cos(i)	09 39 21.38	47 34 32.16
Ha	09 39 21.64	47 34 28.21
(Ga) Ca8	09 42 20.16	47 30 31.86
Ca7	09 43 10.06	47 30 11.29
Ca6	09 43 40.07	47 30 11.38
Ca5	09 44 11.12	47 30 26.76
Cos A5	09 48 26.91	47 33 03.62
Cos A6	09 52 42.70	47 35 40.48
Cos A7	09 56 58.49	47 38 17.10
Cos A8	10 01 14.28	47 40 54.20
Astove		
Ast (vii)	10 05 12.00	47 43 20.00
Ast(vi)	10 05 30.00	47 43 28.00
Ast(v)	10 05 50.00	47 43 47.00
Ast(iv)	10 06 12.50	47 44 07.00
Ast(iii)	10 06 20.00	47 44 20.00
Ast(ii)	10 06 19.00	47 44 34.40
Ast(i)	10 06 15.00	47 44 54.00
Ast(viii)	10 06 10.00	47 45 07.00
Ast(ix)	10 05 52.00	47 45 22.00

Ast(x)	10 05 36.00	47 45 35.00
Ast(xi)	10 05 10.00	47 45 43.00
Ast(xii)	10 04 17.00	47 45 39.00
Cos A1	09 59 27.80	47 44 19.02
Cos A2	09 54 38.60	47 42 59.04
Cos A3	09 49 49.40	47 41 39.06
Cos A4	09 45 00.20	47 40 19.08

4.0 ALDABRA, ASSOMPTION ARCHIPELAGO

POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
Aldabra Atoll		
Ja1	09 25 04.24	46 31 22.56
Ja2	09 30 57.99	46 31 27.80
Ja3	09 36 51.33	46 31 33.05
Assomption		
Ka	09 42 44.67	46 31 38.30
Ka1	09 43 30.84	46 31 34.84
Ka2	09 44 15.31	46 31 18.87
Ka3	09 44 41.77	46 31 04.12
Ass(i)	09 45 07.10	46 30 47.17
Ass(ii)	09 45 20.07	46 30 32.20
Ass(iii)	09 45 20.68	46 29 44.21
Ass(v)	09 45 18.47	46 29 29.26
Ma4	09 42 02.82	46 26 20.25
Ma3	09 38 47.15	46 23 11.22
Ma2	09 35 31.48	46 20 02.19
Ma1	09 32 15.81	46 16 52.16
Aldabra Atoll		
Ma	09 29 00.14	46 13 43.13
Ald(v)	09 28 21.00	46 13 24.57
Ald(vi)	09 26 55.00	46 12 48.00
Ald(vii)	09 26 13.00	46 12 32.50
Na	09 25 34.22	46 12 20.71
Pa	09 23 49.86	46 12 04.73
Ald(viii)	09 23 28.28	46 12 03.66
Ald(ix)	09 23 23.06	46 12 04.07
Ald(ii)	09 22 33.11	46 12 39.70
Ald(iii)	09 22 19.87	46 13 04.75
Qa	09 22 12.84	46 13 29.50
Ra	09 22 04.23	46 15 09.95
Sa	09 21 57.57	46 17 54.41
Ta	09 21 51.66	46 23 43.88
Ua	09 22 15.80	46 27 06.06
Ald(xi)	09 22 43.44	46 28 31.72
Ald(xii)	09 22 50.27	46 29 04.57
Ald(xiii)	09 22 59.96	46 29 26.13
Ald(xiv)	09 23 52.45	46 31 16.90
Ald(xv)	09 24 06.00	46 31 25.12

SCHEDULE 2

BASEPOINTS AND BASELINES

1.0 OTHER ISLANDS

1.1 Ile Denis

DENIS		
POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
Den(ix)	03 48 42.73	55 40 22.16
Den(iii)	03 48 27.37	55 40 26.59
Den(ii)	03 47 59.38	55 40 25.39
Den (i)	03 47 54.88	55 40 18.99
Den(v)	03 47 54.74	55 40 02.56
Den(vi)	03 48 01.36	55 39 45.08
Den(iv)	03 48 06.55	55 39 32.80
Den(vii)	03 48 53.92	55 39 40.12
Den(viii)	03 49 05.17	55 39 53.36

1.2 Ile aux Vaches (Bird Island)

BIRD		
POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
Bird(i)	03 42 40.66	55 12 20.48
Bird(iii)	03 43 01.98	55 12 03.91
Bird(iv)	03 43 43.60	55 11 56.17
Bird(v)	03 43 50.13	55 12 08.21
Bird(ii)	03 43 11.63	55 12 48.15

1.3 African Banks

POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
Banc Africains		
Afr(iii)	04 52 20.77	53 23 04.15
Afr(ii)	04 52 25.39	53 22 56.61
Afr(i)	04 52 40.94	53 22 50.47
Afr(vii)	04 54 28.29	53 22 22.95
Afr(x)	04 54 47.03	53 22 04.70
Afr(viii)	04 54 56.36	53 22 33.90
Afr(vi)	04 54 56.37	53 23 02.33
Afr(v)	04 54 19.51	53 23 24.79
Afr(ix)	04 53 13.70	53 23 34.61
Afr(xi)	04 52 34.13	53 23 27.55

1.4 Remire Reef

POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
RR1	05 04 48.02	53 21 44.89
RR2	05 05 19.43	53 21 41.12
RR3	05 06 15.79	53 21 19.66
RR4	05 07 09.23	53 20 25.82

1.5 Remire (Eagle Island)

POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
Remire		
Rem N	05 06 45.11	53 18 47.40
Rem NW	05 06 48.99	53 18 42.37
Rem W	05 07 02.55	53 18 28.13
Rem(i)	05 07 10.46	53 18 26.61

1.6 D'Arros

POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
D'Arros		
DA3	05 24 32.84	53 18 03.08
DA2	05 24 50.41	53 17 26.35
DA1	05 25 12.84	53 17 16.62

1.7 St Joseph's Atoll

POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
St Joseph		
SJ3	05 27 08.73	53 20 25.72
SJ4	05 25 01.20	53 21 0.91
SJ5	05 26 30.56	53 22 11.83
SJ1	05 24 21.58	53 19 51.89
SJ6	05 24 11.88	53 19 26.47
SJ7	05 27 03.00	53 21 33.56

1.8 Bertaut

POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
Bertaut		
Bert N West	05 38 37.93	53 13 52.71
Bert W	05 38 59.25	53 13 42.36
Bert SW	05 39 23.60	53 13 40.40

1.9 Etoile

POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
toile		
ETW	05 53 04.70	53 01 36.00
ETE	05 53 16.20	53 01 57.10

1.10 Boudeuse

POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
Boudeuse		
Bou N	06 05 18.03	52 49 57.73
Bou W	06 05 19.61	52 49 54.71
Bou SW	06 05 22.59	52 49 53.17
Bou SE	06 05 22.26	52 49 57.33

1.11 Desnoeufs

POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
Desnoeufs		
DN SW	06 14 08.45	53 02 21.83
DN S	06 14 16.32	53 02 23.55
DN E	06 14 17.62	53 02 30.58
Des (ii)a	06 14 14.89	53 02 42.56
Des (iv)a	06 14 09.47	53 02 48.06
DN NE	06 14 00.87	53 02 52.41

1.12 Marie-Louise

POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
Marie Louise		
ML S	06 11 20.82	53 08 35.65
ML SE	06 10 53.51	53 08 52.76
ML	06 10 28.54	53 08 55.15
ML N	06 10 21.75	53 08 39.25

1.13 Poivre Atoll

POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
Poivre		
PV3	05 46 24.18	53 17 56.67
PV2	05 47 09.55	53 18 23.81
PV1	05 46 57.77	53 18 53.03

1.14 Desroches

POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
Desroches		
DE7	05 42 31.23	53 38 50.89
DE6	05 42 17.21	53 39 31.93
DE5	05 41 56.79	53 40 08.58
DE4	05 41 37.25	53 40 47.14
DE5	05 41 15.05	53 41 28.69
DE2	05 40 49.35	53 41 54.25
DE1	05 40 30.27	53 41 27.35
DE9	05 40 32.47	53 41 09.12
DE8	05 40 36.28	53 41 02.15

1.15 Alphonse and Saint Francois Atolls

POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
Alphonse		
Alp(vii) a	07 01 21.65	52 43 09.03
Alp(ii)	06 59 38.77	52 43 19.15
Alp(ii) b	06 59 49.62	52 43 50.48
Alp(iii)	07 00 13.47	52 44 31.91
Alp(iv)	07 00 49.48	52 46 01.14
St Francois		
BJ2	07 05 21.64	52 46 31.36
BJ2 a	07 05 57.62	52 46 41.38
BJ3	07 08 44.72	52 46 41.43
Fra(i)	07 09 31.60	52 46 13.30
Fra(ii)	07 09 47.40	52 45 37.40
Fra(iii)	07 10 07.10	52 44 51.20
Fra(iv)	07 10 16.70	52 44 27.70
BJ4 a	07 10 06.08	52 43 46.83
BJ4 d	07 07 35.36	52 43 30.72
BJ6	07 04 07.45	52 43 36.36

1.16 Ile Plate

POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
PL1	05 48 46.44	55 22 16.19
PL4	05 50 31.45	55 20 55.30
PL3	05 52 47.18	55 23 00.14
PL5	05 52 39.37	55 23 29.27
PL2	05 50 38.02	55 23 28.71

1.17 Coetivy

POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
Coe(iii)b	07 08 08.00	56 17 31.50
Coe(iii)	07 07 10.00	56 17 46.50
Coe(ii)	07 06 21.50	56 17 52.00
Coe(i)	07 05 43.00	56 17 48.00
Coe(i)a	07 05 35.50	56 17 46.58
Coe(xiii)	07 05 43.94	56 17 18.34
Coe(xii)	07 05 53.75	56 17 05.97
Coe(xi)	07 07 40.19	56 16 19.83
Coe(x)	07 08 06.12	56 16 09.25
Coe(ix)	07 08 31.69	56 16 07.58
Coe(viii)	07 09 40.71	56 15 43.58
Coe(vii)	07 11 03.65	56 14 50.67
Coe(vi)	07 11 42.29	56 14 26.77
Coe(iv)a	07 11 56.50	56 14 10.50
Coe(iv)	07 11 57.00	56 14 15.00
Coe(iii)e	07 11 44.00	56 14 48.00

Coe(iii)d	07 10 35.50	56 15 46.50
Coe(iii)c	07 08 28.50	56 17 16.00

1.18 Ile du Nord

POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
N2	04 22 57.27	55 14 22.91
N3	04 23 01.70	55 14 19.22
N4	04 23 08.41	55 14 20.08
N5	04 23 30.95	55 14 18.97

1.19 Frégate

POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
Fri (ix)	04 35 33.68	55 56 54.32
Fri(v)	04 35 23.63	55 57 11.35
Fri(iv)	04 35 22.16	55 57 10.77
Fri(iii)	04 35 17.20	55 57 04.96
Fri(vii)	04 35 04.36	55 56 57.05
Fri(ii)	04 34 58.66	55 56 49.80
Fri(vi)	04 34 55.01	55 56 46.33
Fri(viii)	04 34 47.74	55 56 38.18
Fri(i)	04 34 43.89	55 56 28.08

1.20 L'Ilot Frégate

POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
Fre Islet	04 36 12.00	55 54 33.50

MADE this 6th day of November, 2008.

J. A. MICHEL
PRESIDENT

(b) Maritime Zones (Exclusive Zone and Continental Shelf) Order, 2008 (S.I. 89 of 2008)²

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 13(2) of the Maritime Zones Act 1999, the President makes the following Order —

1. This order may be cited as the Maritime Zones (Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf) Order, 2008.

Citation

2. The outer limits of the Exclusive Economic Zone and the Continental Shelf of the Republic of Seychelles are defined by the geographical co-ordinates of points MS1 to MS33 specified below, based on the World Geodetic System 1984. The boundary lines are formed by a series of geodesics connecting the said points:

Exclusive
Economic Zone
and Continental
Shelf

- Reference spheroid World Geodetic System 84 (WGS84)
Semi major axis $a = 6378\,137.000\text{ m}$
Semi minor axis $b = 6356\,752.3142\text{ m}$
 $f = 1/298.257223563$
- Latitude (South) in degrees minutes and decimal seconds
- Longitude (East) in degrees minutes and decimal seconds

POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH ° ' "	LONGITUDE EAST ° ' "
MS1	8 26 11.3483	59 23 11.6999
MS2	8 28 49.0932	59 02 52.7792
MS3	8 29 48.5977	58 55 7.7591

² Transmitted through a note verbale from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Seychelles, addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, dated 20 November 2008.

MS4	8	33	6.0156	58	22	27.0714
MS5	8	33	43.1955	58	16	13.1667
MS6	8	34	42.0371	58	07	15.9398
MS7	8	35	22.5452	58	01	2.5193
MS8	8	35	58.7543	57	55	24.9817
MS9	8	38	52.2155	57	29	41.2597
MS10	8	41	50.8444	57	02	48.1689
MS11	8	43	10.0742	56	50	44.1646
MS12	8	46	3.9814	56	24	45.9417
MS13	8	46	4.3409	56	24	42.7035
MS14	8	48	24.9127	56	03	25.4553
MS15	8	50	57.6693	55	40	9.6371
MS16	8	54	41.6193	55	05	34.2002
MS17	8	58	34.5931	54	28	56.0936
MS18	9	24	46.9915	54	06	47.7783
MS19	9	38	34.0051	53	55	6.7751
MS20	9	41	11.8421	53	54	53.2816
MS21	9	46	42.9932	53	54	30.1014
MS22	9	50	51.7541	53	54	16.8720
MS23	10	0	57.5316	53	53	53.2986
MS24	10	15	10.7272	53	53	18.2993
MS25	10	45	53.4107	53	52	2.5281
MS26	11	13	51.7856	53	50	57.7902
MS27	11	17	19.1778	53	50	49.6756
MS28	11	19	27.3687	53	50	44.5988
MS29	11	40	25.0488	53	50	4.3595
MS30	11	47	35.0883	53	49	50.3590
MS31	11	52	11.6284	53	49	39.9691
MS32	11	58	23.5388	53	49	28.1716
MS33	12	17	43.9303	53	48	47.3752

3. The outer limits of the Exclusive Economic Zone and the Continental Shelf of the Republic of Seychelles are defined by geographical coordinates of points MS1 to EZ31. The boundary line is formed between the listed points by the locus of a point 200 nautical miles from the nearest basepoint/baseline of the Republic of Seychelles.

The geographical coordinates of the points referred to above are listed below:

MS1	8	26	11.3483	59	23	11.6999
EZ1	7	57	11.9509	59	32	48.3341
EZ2	7	28	38.9568	59	37	53.0350
EZ3	6	44	35.1660	59	37	46.9448
EZ4	6	25	36.4576	59	34	47.2266
EZ5	5	24	41.9248	59	11	27.9583
EZ6	4	4	51.0234	59	15	4.5008

EZ7	3 23 24.4492	59 7 23.1497
EZ8	3 7 33.0396	59 1 58.4439
EZ9	2 38 53.0266	58 48 11.4254
EZ10	1 3 12.1249	57 34 49.7966
EZ11	0 28 12.3891	56 2 47.4922
EZ12	1 36 54.2203	52 36 26.8522
EZ13	2 0 45.9364	51 38 54.7505
EZ14	3 38 9.2487	50 16 55.2417
EZ15	3 44 34.2148	50 14 28.9164
EZ16	4 3 35.2521	50 8 25.8986
EZ17	4 8 23.0392	50 6 53.8211
EZ18	4 32 33.9952	49 52 2.5689
EZ19	6 7 39.9232	49 29 7.4887
EZ20	6 13 23.8597	49 27 37.7467
EZ21	6 33 8.7638	48 50 28.7685
EZ22	6 26 4.8150	48 29 43.0423
EZ23	6 19 2.6640	47 50 33.5588
EZ24	6 9 42.3998	47 24 44.2865
EZ25	6 2 32.1727	46 49 18.3497
EZ26	6 1 0.5855	46 17 24.2195
EZ27	6 1 14.0855	46 8 21.7515
EZ28	6 1 55.9050	45 57 4.6212
EZ29	6 9 0.3340	45 18 6.0660
EZ30	6 24 51.7212	44 38 31.8552
EZ31	7 26 12.2678	43 28 7.4626

4. The Maritime Zones (Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf) Order, 2002 shall continue to have effect subject to the repeal of all references to points 2 to 17 in the Schedule to that Order.

Amendment of
Cap 122
Sub. Leg. P.1

MADE this 6th day of November, 2008.

J. A. MICHEL
PRESIDENT

(c) *Maritime Zones (Amendment) Act, 2009*³
(Act No. 5 of 2009)

AN ACT to amend the Maritime Zones Act (Act 2 of 1999)

Enacted by the President and the National Assembly.

1. This Act may be cited as the Maritime Zones (Amendment) Act, 2009
2. The Maritime Zones Act is amended –
 - (a) in section 2 –
 - (i) by inserting before the definition of “archipelagic waters” the following definition –
“archipelagic State” means a State constituted wholly by one or more archipelagos and may include other islands”;
 - (ii) by inserting in the definition of “low water line” the words “or reefs” after the word “coast”;
 - (b) in section 3(1) by repealing the following words “The baselines for the purpose of this Act shall be” and substituting therefore the following words “Seychelles is an archipelagic State and has defined the baselines for the purpose of delimiting its maritime zones as follows”;
 - (c) in section 3(1)(b) –
 - (i) by repealing the word “straight”;
 - (ii) by repealing the following comma and words “,the archipelagic baselines” after the words “subsection (2)”;
 - (iii) by adding a full stop “.” after the words “subsection (2)”;
 - (d) in section 3(2) –
 - (i) by repealing the words “as baselines straight” after the following word and comma “Order,”;
 - (ii) by adding the words “as baselines” after the word “baselines”;
 - (e) in section 3(3), by repealing the words “straight archipelagic” after the word “the” in the third place where it occurs.
3. The Maritime Zones (Amendment) Act shall be deemed to have come into operation on 1st July, 2000.
I certify that this is a correct copy of the Bill which was passed by the National Assembly on the 31st March, 2009.

Clerk of the National Assembly

³ Transmitted through a note verbale from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Seychelles, addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, dated 5 May 2009. Maritime Zones Act, 1999 (Act No. 2 of 1999) was published in *Law of the Sea Bulletin* No. 48 (2002), page 18.

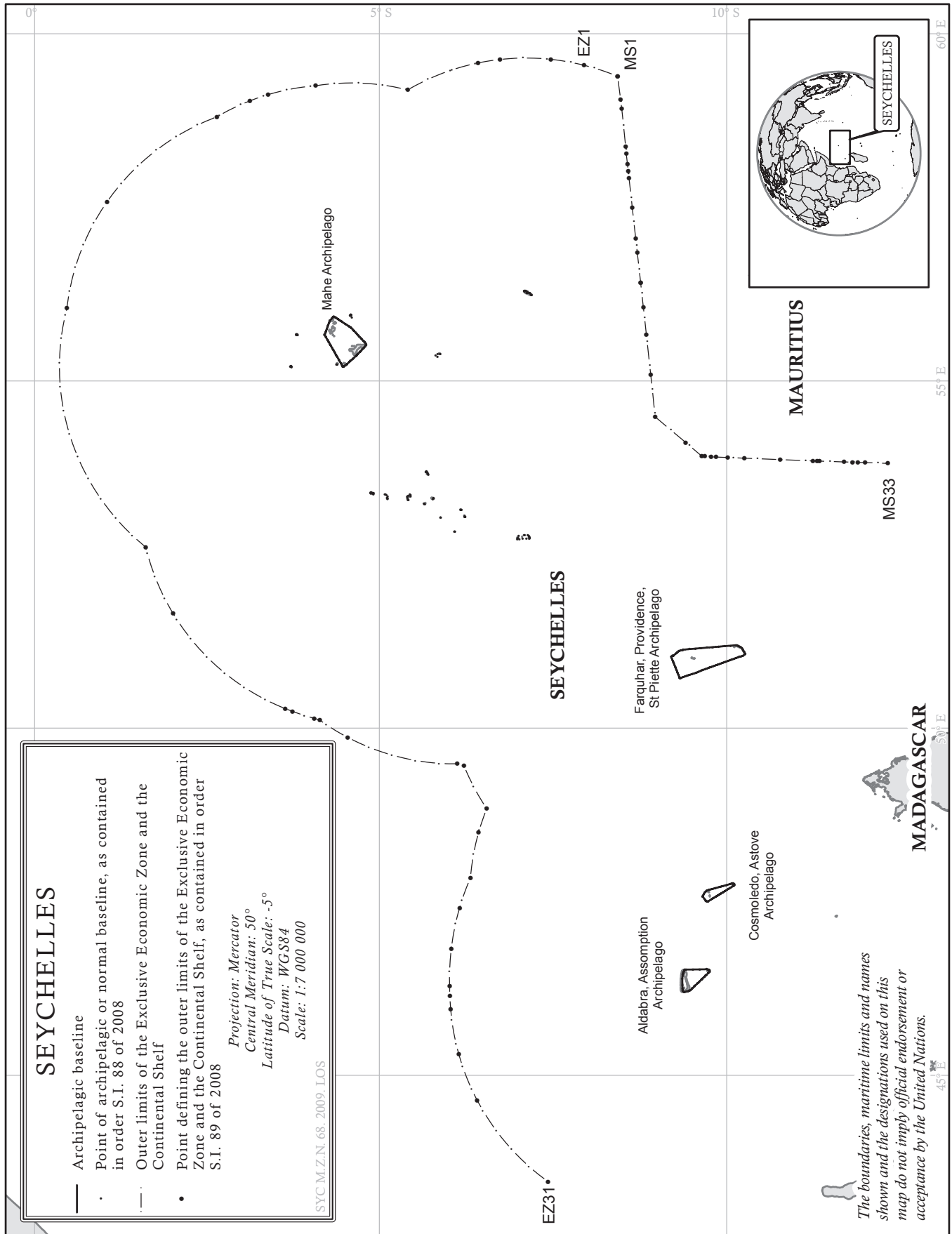
(d) *Maritime Zones (Baselines) Amendment Regulations, 2009*
(S.I. 35 of 2009)⁴

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Maritime Zones Act 1999, the President makes the following Regulations –

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Maritime Zones (Baselines) (Amendment) Regulations, 2009.
 2. The Maritime Zones (Baselines) Regulations, 2008 are amended –
 - (a) in Schedule 1, under the heading “4.0 ALDABRA, ASSOMPTION ARCHIPELAGO”, --
 - (i) in the column headed “POINTS”, by repealing the letter “S” in that word “POINTS”;
 - (ii) by repealing the item “09 23 24.06” in the column headed “LATITUDE SOUTH” and substituting therefore the item “09 24 06.00”;
 - (b) in Schedule 2, under the heading “1.18 Ile du Nord”, by repealing –
 - (i) in the column head “POINT”, the item “SQ4”;
 - (ii) in the column headed “LATITUDE SOUTH”, the item “04 27 57.50”;
 - (iii) in the column headed “LONGITUDE EAST”, the item “55 12 54.25”;
 - (c) in schedule 2, under the heading “1.19 Frégate” by repealing –
 - (i) in the column headed “POINT”, the item “E”;
 - (ii) in the column headed “LATITUDE SOUTH”, the item “04 21 04.75”;
 - (iii) in the column headed “LONGITUDE EAST”, the item “55 55 17.74”.
- MADE this 16th day of February, 2009.

JAMES A. MICHAEL
PRESIDENT

⁴ Transmitted through a note verbale from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Seychelles, addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, dated 5 May 2009.



2. Philippines

Republic Act No. 9522: An Act to Amend Certain Provisions of Republic Act No. 3046, as amended by Republic Act No. 5446, to Define the Archipelagic Baselines of the Philippines, and for Other Purposes¹

SECTION 1. Section 1 of Republic Act No. 3046, entitled “An Act to Define the Baselines of the Territorial Sea of the Philippines”, as amended by Section 1 of Republic Act No. 5446 is hereby amended to read as follows:

“SECTION 1. The baselines of the Philippine archipelago are hereby defined and described specifically as follows:

Basepoint Number	Station Name	Location	World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS84) Coordinates						Distance to next basepoint (M)
			Latitude (N)			Longitude (E)			
1	PAB-01	Amianan Is.	21°	6'	57.73"	121°	57'	27.71"	70.03
2	PAB-02	Balintang Is.	19°	57'	38.19"	122°	9'	46.32"	99.17
3	PAB-04	Iligan Pt.	18°	18'	35.30"	122°	20'	19.07"	71.83
4	PAB-05A	Ditolong Pt.	17°	7'	16.30"	122°	31'	28.34"	1.05
5	PAB-05B	Ditolong Pt.	17°	6'	14.79"	122°	31'	43.84"	0.39
6	PAB-05	Ditolong Pt.	17°	5'	51.31"	122°	31'	42.66"	3.29
7	PAB-06	Spires Is.	17°	2'	36.91"	122°	31'	3.28"	9.74
8	PAB-06B	Digollorin Pt.	16°	53'	18.03"	122°	27'	56.61"	3.51
9	PAB-06C	Digollorin Rk.	16°	49'	56.11"	122°	26'	50.78"	2.40
10	PAB-07	Diviuisa Pt.	16°	47'	38.86"	122°	26'	4.40"	30.94
11	PAB-08	Dijohan Pt.	16°	18'	44.33"	122°	14'	16.69"	116.26
12	PAB-10A	Tinaga Is.	14°	29'	54.43"	122°	57'	51.15"	80.29
13	PAB-11	Horodaba Rk.	14°	6'	29.91"	124°	16'	59.21"	0.54
14	PAB-12	Matulin Rk.	14°	6'	10.40"	124°	17'	26.28"	96.04
15	PAB-13	Atalaya Pt.	12°	41'	6.37"	125°	3'	53.71"	6.79
16	PAB-13A	Bacan Is.	12°	36'	18.41"	125°	8'	50.19"	5.52
17	PAB-14	Finch Rk.	12°	32'	33.62"	125°	12'	59.70"	0.80
18	PAB-14A	Cube Rk.	12°	31'	57.45"	125°	13'	32.37"	4.90
19	PAB-14D	NW Manjud Pt.	12°	28'	36.42"	125°	17'	12.32"	1.30
20	PAB-15	SE Manjud Pt.	12°	27'	37.51"	125°	18'	5.23"	7.69
21	PAB-16A	E Sora Cay	12°	21'	41.64"	125°	23'	7.41"	5.68
22	PAB-16B	Panabljon	12°	17'	27.17"	125°	27'	0.12"	5.21
23	PAB-16C	Alugon	12°	13'	21.95"	125°	30'	19.47"	1.94
24	PAB-16D	N Bunga Pt.	12°	11'	48.16"	125°	31'	30.88"	0.54
25	PAB-17A	E Bunga Pt.	12°	11'	20.67"	125°	31'	48.29"	5.71
26	PAB-18A	SE Tubabao Is.	12°	6'	7.00"	125°	34'	11.94"	83.84
27	PAB-19C	Suluan Is.	10°	45'	16.70"	125°	58'	8.78"	56.28
28	PAB-19D	N Tuason Pt.	9°	49'	59.58"	126°	10'	6.39"	57.44

¹ Transmitted through a note verbale from the Permanent Mission of the Philippines, addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, dated 1 April 2009.

29	PAB-20A	Arangasa Is.	8°	53'	16.62"	126°	20'	48.81"	40.69
30	PAB-21B	Sanco Pt.	8°	13'	11.53"	126°	28'	53.25"	30.80
31	PAB-22	Bagoso Is.	7°	42'	45.02"	126°	34'	29.03"	12.95
32	PAB-22C	Languyan	7°	29'	49.47"	126°	35'	59.24"	0.54
33	PAB-23	Languyan	7°	29'	16.93"	126°	35'	59.50"	0.76
34	PAB-23B	Languyan	7°	28'	30.97"	126°	35'	57.30"	1.02
35	PAB-23C	N Baculin Pt.	7°	27'	29.42"	126°	35'	51.71"	10.12
36	PAB-24	Pusan Pt.	7°	17'	19.80"	126°	36'	18.16"	1.14
37	PAB-24A	S Pusan Pt.	7°	16'	14.43"	126°	35'	57.20"	63.28
38	PAB-25B	Cape San Agustin	6°	17'	14.73"	126°	12'	14.40"	1.28
39	PAB-25	Cape San Agustin	6°	16'	8.35"	126°	11'	35.06"	67.55
40	PAB-26	SE Sarangani Is.	5°	23'	34.20"	125°	28'	42.11"	0.43
41	PAB-27	Panguil Bato Pt.	5°	23'	21.80"	125°	28'	19.59"	3.44
42	PAB-28	Tapundo Pt.	5°	21'	55.66"	125°	25'	11.21"	3.31
43	PAB-29	W Calia Pt.	5°	21'	58.48"	125°	21'	52.03"	0.87
44	PAB-30	Manamil Is.	5°	22'	2.91"	125°	20'	59.73"	1.79
45	PAB-31	Marampog Pt.	5°	23'	20.18"	125°	19'	44.29"	78.42
46	PAB-32	Pola Pt.	6°	9'	8.44"	124°	15'	42.81"	122.88
47	PAB-33A	Kauluan Is.	6°	26'	47.22"	122°	13'	34.50"	29.44
48	PAB-34A	Tongquil Is.	6°	2'	33.77"	121°	56'	36.20"	2.38
49	PAB-35	Tongquil Is.	6°	1'	8.15"	121°	54'	41.45"	1.72
50	PAB-35A	Tongquil Is.	6°	0'	17.88"	121°	53'	11.17"	85.94
51	PAB-38A	Kinapusan Is.	5°	12'	8.70"	120°	41'	38.14"	55.24
52	PAB-39	Manuk Manka Is.	4°	47'	39.24"	119°	51'	58.08"	43.44
53	PAB-40	Frances Reef	4°	24'	53.84"	119°	14'	50.71"	0.61
54	PAB-40A	Frances Reef	4°	25'	3.83"	119°	14'	15.15"	15.48
55	PAB-41A	Bajapa Reef	4°	36'	9.01"	119°	3'	22.75"	6.88
56	PAB-42A	Paguan Is.	4°	42'	52.07"	119°	1'	44.04"	3.40
57	PAB-43	Alice Reef	4°	45'	55.25"	119°	3'	15.19"	2.28
58	PAB-44	Alice Reef	4°	47'	5.36"	119°	5'	12.94"	18.60
59	PAB-45	Omapoy Rk.	4°	55'	10.45"	119°	22'	1.30"	23.37
60	PAB-46	Bukut Lapis Pt.	5°	2'	23.73"	119°	44'	18.14"	44.20
61	PAB-47	Pearl Bank	5°	46'	35.15"	119°	39'	51.77"	75.17
62	PAB-48	Baguan Is.	6°	5'	58.41"	118°	26'	57.30"	8.54
63	PAB-48A	Taganak Is.	6°	4'	14.08"	118°	18'	33.33"	13.46
64	PAB-49	Great Bakkungan Is.	6°	11'	4.65"	118°	6'	54.15"	3.97
65	PAB-50	Lihiman Is.	6°	13'	39.90"	118°	3'	52.09"	5.53
66	PAB-51	Sibaung Is.	6°	17'	43.99"	118°	0'	5.44"	41.60
67	PAB-52	Muligi Is.	6°	52'	14.53"	118°	23'	40.49"	75.06
68	PAB-53	South Mangsee Is.	7°	30'	26.05"	117°	18'	33.75"	26.00
69	PAB-54	Balabac Is.	7°	48'	30.69"	116°	59'	39.18"	6.08
70	PAB-54A	Balabac Great Reef	7°	51'	27.17"	116°	54'	17.19"	1.18
71	PAB-54B	Balabac Great Reef	7°	52'	19.86"	116°	53'	28.73"	2.27
72	PAB-55	Balabac Great Reef	7°	54'	36.35"	116°	53'	16.64"	7.42
73	PAB-60	Ada Reef	8°	2'	0.26"	116°	54'	10.04"	10.85
74	PAB-61	Secam Is.	8°	11'	18.36"	116°	59'	51.87"	30.88
75	PAB-62	Latud Pt.	8°	37'	56.37"	117°	15'	51.23"	7.91
76	PAB-63	SW Tatub Pt.	8°	44'	17.40"	117°	20'	39.37"	11.89
77	PAB-63A	W Sicud Pt.	8°	53'	32.20"	117°	28'	15.78"	13.20
78	PAB-64	Tarumpitao Pt.	9°	2'	57.47"	117°	37'	38.88"	81.12

79	PAB-64B	Dry Is.	9°	59'	22.54"	118°	36'	53.61"	82.76
80	PAB-65C	Binangcolan Pt.	11°	13'	19.82"	119°	15'	17.74"	74.65
81	PAB-67	Pinnacle Rk.	12°	19'	35.22"	119°	50'	56.00"	93.88
82	PAB-68	Cabra Is.	13°	53'	21.45"	120°	1'	5.86"	115.69
83	PAB-71	Hermana Mayor Is.	15°	48'	43.61"	119°	46'	56.09"	9.30
84	PAB-72	Tambobo Pt.	15°	57'	51.67"	119°	44'	55.32"	12.06
85	PAB-73B	Rena Pt.	16°	9'	57.90"	119°	45'	15.76"	0.25
86	PAB-73	Rena Pt.	16°	10'	12.42"	119°	45'	11.95"	6.43
87	PAB-74	Rocky Ledge	16°	16'	34.46"	119°	46'	19.50"	0.65
88	PAB-74A	Piedra Pt.	16°	17'	12.70"	119°	46'	28.52"	1.30
89	PAB-75	Piedra Pt.	16°	18'	29.49"	119°	46'	44.94"	1.04
90	PAB-75C	Piedra Pt.	16°	19'	28.20"	119°	47'	7.69"	0.63
91	PAB-75D	Piedra Pt.	16°	20'	4.38"	119°	47'	20.48"	80.60
92	PAB-76	Dile Pt.	17°	34'	24.94"	120°	20'	33.36"	6.86
93	PAB-77	Pinget Is.	17°	41'	17.56"	120°	21'	2.02"	14.15
94	PAB-78	Badoc Is.	17°	55'	4.13"	120°	24'	40.56"	35.40
95	PAB-79	Cape Bojeador	18°	29'	32.42"	120°	33'	42.41"	1.77
96	PAB-79B	Bobon	18°	30'	52.88"	120°	34'	55.35"	53.23
97	PAB-80	Calagangan Pt.	19°	10'	14.78"	121°	12'	52.64"	98.07
98	PAB-82	Itbayat Is.	20°	43'	15.74"	121°	46'	57.80"	25.63
99	PAB-83	Amianan Is.	21°	7'	17.47"	121°	56'	43.85"	0.08
100	PAB-84	Amianan Is.	21°	7'	18.41"	121°	56'	48.79"	0.25
101	PAB-85	Amianan Is.	21°	7'	12.04"	121°	57'	3.65"	0.44

SEC. 2. The baselines in the following areas over which the Philippines likewise exercises sovereignty and jurisdiction shall be determined as "Regime of Islands" under the Republic of the Philippines consistent with Article 121 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS):

- a) The Kalayaan Island Group as constituted under Presidential Decree No. 1596; and
- b) Bajo de Masinloc, also known as Scarborough Shoal.

SEC. 3. This Act affirms that the Republic of the Philippines has dominion, sovereignty and jurisdiction over all portions of the national territory as defined in the Constitution and by provisions of applicable laws including, without limitation, Republic Act No. 7160, otherwise known as the Local Government Code of 1991, as amended.

SEC. 4. This Act, together with the geographic coordinates and the charts and maps indicating the aforesaid baselines, shall be deposited and registered with the Secretary General of the United Nations.

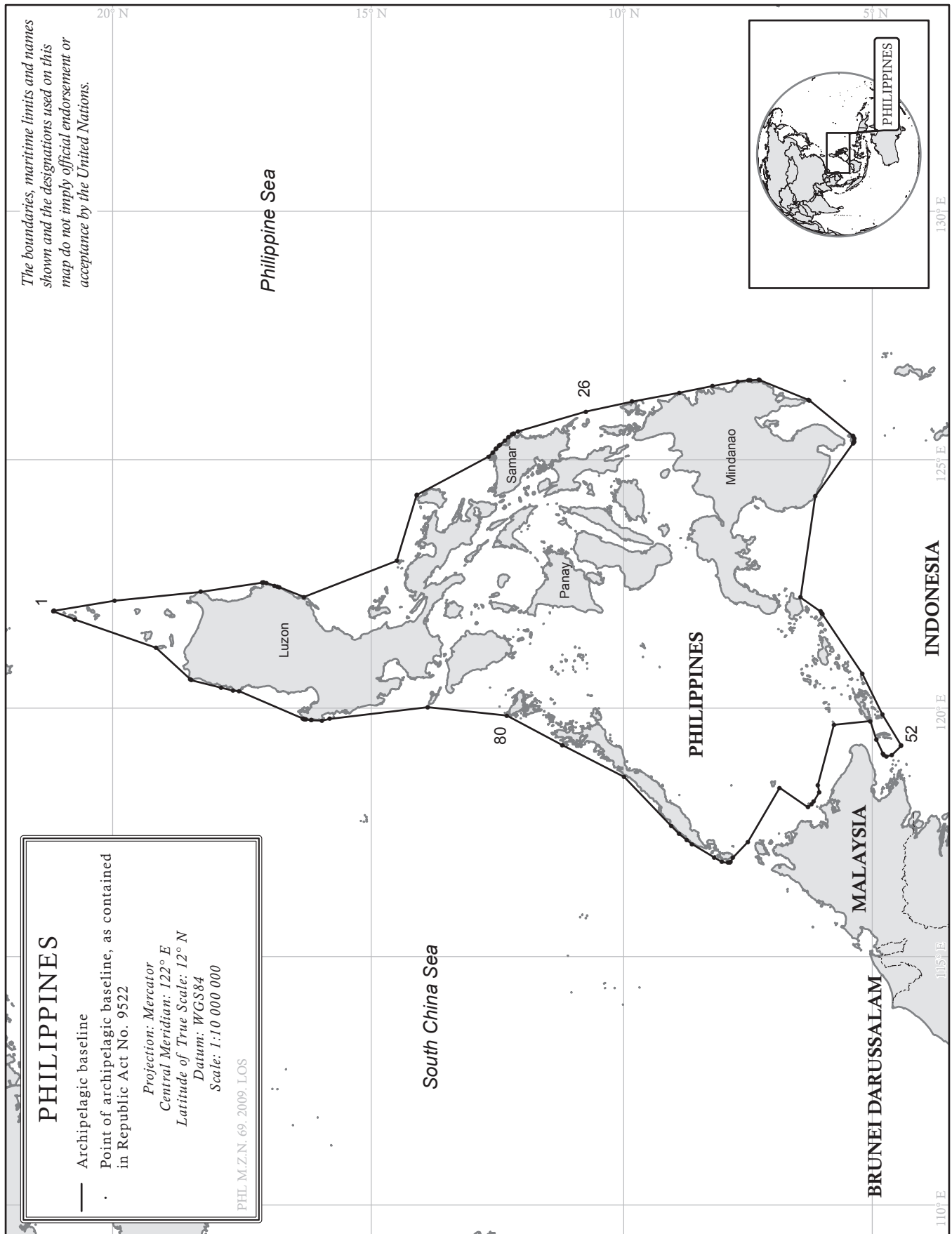
SEC. 5. The National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA) shall forthwith produce and publish charts and maps of the appropriate scale clearly representing the delineation of basepoints and baselines as set forth in this Act.

SEC. 6. The amount necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act shall be provided in a supplemental budget or included in the General Appropriations Act of the year of its enactment into law.

SEC. 7. If any portion or provision of this Act is declared unconstitutional or invalid, the other portions or provisions hereof which are not affected thereby shall continue to be in full force and effect.

SEC. 8. The provisions of Republic Act No. 3046, as amended by Republic Act No. 5446, and all other laws, decrees, executive orders, rules and issuances inconsistent with this Act are hereby amended or modified accordingly.

SEC. 9. This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days following its publication in the *Official Gazette* or in any two (2) newspapers of general circulation.



3. Cuba

Decree-Law No. 266 on the outer limits of the exclusive economic zone of the Republic of Cuba in the Gulf of Mexico¹

I, Raúl Castro Ruz, President of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba,

Hereby announce that the Council of State has considered the following:

Whereas article 11 (c) of the Constitution of the Republic of Cuba provides that the State shall exercise its sovereignty over the natural resources, whether living or non-living, of the waters, seabed and subsoil of the Republic's maritime economic zone², the extent of which is as established by law, in accordance with international practice,

Whereas the Republic of Cuba is a State party to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, article 75 of which requires coastal States, once the outer limits of their exclusive economic zone have been established or delimited, to show those limits on charts of scales adequate for ascertaining their position or by means of lists of geographical coordinates of points, as well as to give due publicity to such charts or lists and deposit a copy of each such chart or list with the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

Whereas article 1 of Decree-Law No. 2 of 24 February 1977 establishes as an economic zone³ of the Republic of Cuba the zone adjacent to its territorial sea, which extends for 200 nautical miles from the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured, and provides that the outer limits⁴ of that economic zone shall be determined by geographical coordinates,

Accordingly, the Council of State, by virtue of the powers conferred on it by article 90 (c) of the Constitution of the Republic, resolves to issue the following:

Decree-Law No. 266 on the outer limits of the exclusive economic zone of the Republic of Cuba in the Gulf of Mexico

Article 1. The outer limits of the exclusive economic zone of the Republic of Cuba in the Gulf of Mexico shall be defined by an arc of geodetic lines, every point of which shall be at a distance of 200 nautical miles from the nearest point of the system of straight baselines from which the breadth of the Cuban territorial sea is measured.

Article 2. The above-mentioned outer limits shall be determined by the following geographical coordinates:

¹ Original: Spanish. Transmitted through a note verbale from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Cuba, addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, dated 12 May 2009.

² Translator's note: "zona económica marítima" in the Spanish original.

³ Translator's note: "Zona Económica" in the Spanish original.

⁴ Translator's note: "línea exterior" in the Spanish original; elsewhere the wording "límite exterior" ("outer limit") is used. In English translation, the plural form "outer limits", has consistently been used, in accordance with the English version of the Convention.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Latitude</i>			<i>Longitude</i>		
1.	24°	56'	28".83	-86°	56'	16".69
2.	25°	03'	29".14	-86°	47'	05".90
3.	25°	07'	52".92	-86°	41'	07".08
4.	25°	12'	25".00	-86°	33'	12".00

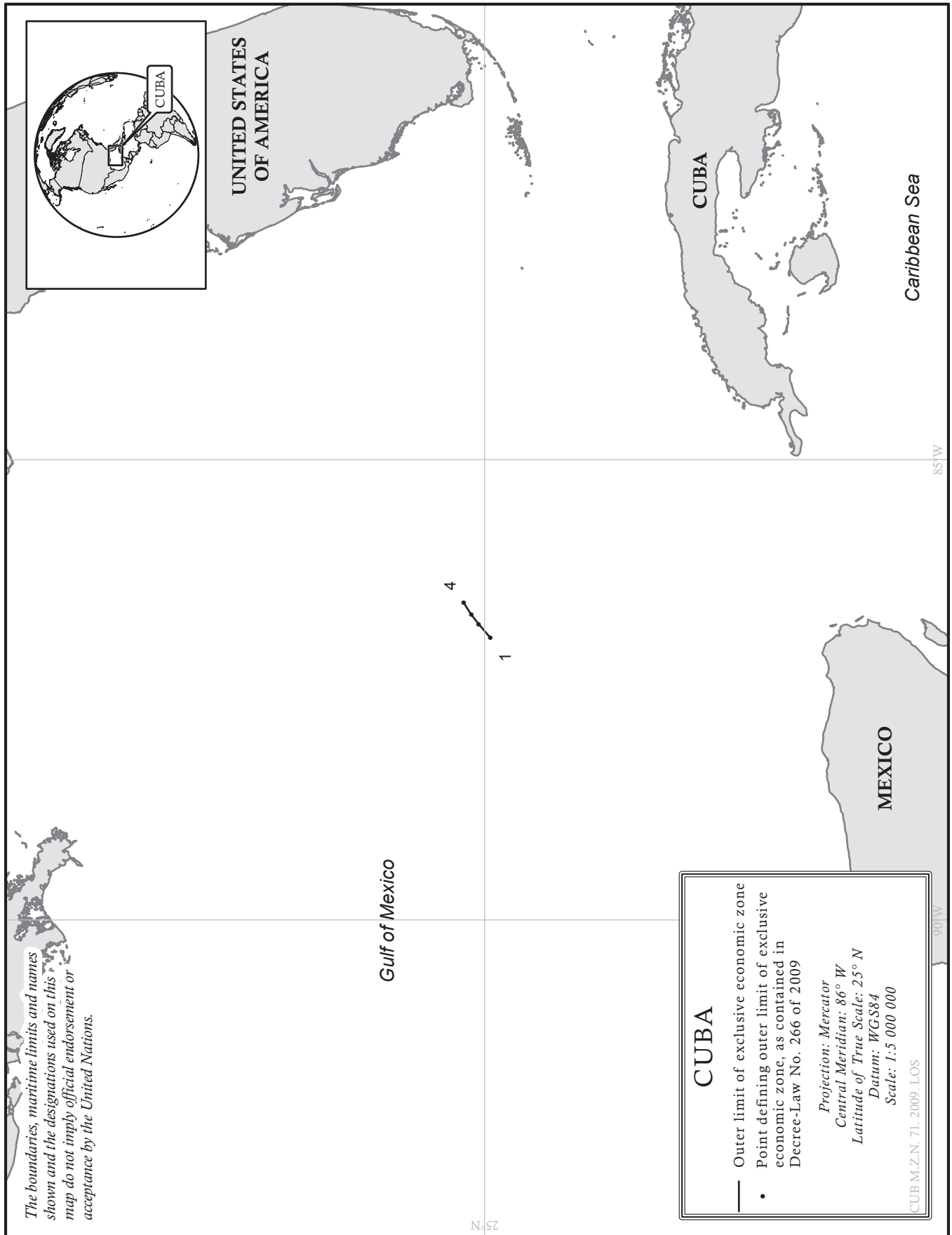
The geographical coordinates of the points are based on the North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27).

Final provisions

First: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cuba is hereby charged with depositing with the Secretary-General of the United Nations the list of geographical coordinates established in this Decree-Law, which indicates the outer limits of Cuba's exclusive economic zone in the Gulf of Mexico, pursuant to article 75 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, adopted by the United Nations on 10 December 1982 and ratified by Cuba on 15 August 1984.

Second: This Decree-Law shall enter into force upon its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic.

Done at the Palace of the Revolution, Havana, on 8 May 2009, "Year of the 50th Anniversary of the Triumph of the Revolution".



4. Democratic Republic of the Congo

*Law No. 09/002 of 7 May 2009 delimiting the maritime areas of the Democratic Republic of the Congo*⁵

Kinshasa 2009

Statement of reasons

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, ratified by the Democratic Republic of the Congo, at that time the Republic of Zaire, by decree-law No. 88/036 of 28 September 1988, enshrines the fundamental right of every coastal State to the following maritime areas: internal waters, territorial sea, contiguous zone, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf.

The coastal State either exercises its sovereignty, or has sovereign rights over, the areas concerned, notwithstanding other established rights enjoyed by all States, whether coastal States or otherwise over the high seas, or the Area, the common heritage of mankind, which are more or less international.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo, which has a coastline of about 40 kilometres, has never fully determined its maritime borders.

Law No. 74-009 of 10 July 1974 established the outer limit of the territorial sea of the Republic of Zaire at 12 nautical miles.

However, that law did not specify the points used for drawing the lateral borders and did not delimit the contiguous zone or the exclusive economic zone, and still less the continental shelf. It merely established the guidelines that should govern the delimitation of the maritime borders of the country.

The purpose of the law was the exploitation of the continental shelf to the extent that the Geneva Conventions of 29 April 1958, from which the law derived, recognized the right of a coastal State to engage in exploration for, and exploitation of, oil along its coast and offshore. Those conventions also enshrined the right of a coastal State over its continental shelf, albeit in imprecise terms.

On the basis, in particular, of article 9, paragraph 1, of the Constitution of 18 February 2006 which asserts the permanent sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of the Congo over its maritime areas, and on the basis of the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982, the present law establishes the maritime borders and enshrines the country's fundamental right to those maritime areas.

It is true that, with respect to the delimitation of maritime areas, international law leaves scope for negotiations between States having opposite or adjacent coasts.

The delimitation takes account of the principle of equity and of the special regional circumstances set forth in the Montego Bay Convention. It relies on the application of the method of perpendiculars to the general line of the coasts of the Gulf of Guinea.

That method enables the Democratic Republic of the Congo to have access to the high seas.

In order to establish the baseline, reference was made to the following charts:

- The chart comprising Banda Point, from the river Coanza on a scale of 1/1,103,366 (lat. 6°45') published by SHOM, Paris, 1874;

⁵ Original: French. Transmitted through a note verbale from the Permanent Mission of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, dated 11 May 2009.

- The chart from Cape Lopex to Luanda, on a scale of 1/1,000,000 at latitude 15°00' published in December 1959 and republished in 2005 by the Admiralty;
- The chart of the sea coast from Sierra Leone to Luanda, on a scale of 1/3,500,000, published by SHOM, 1987, updated for the production of chart INT 209 published by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 986th edition;
- The chart of the Bay of Loango at Rio Lucunga on a scale of 1/300,000 at latitude 6°00', No. 8, edition of January 2008, published by the Admiralty;
- The chart showing the mouth of the River Congo, Admiralty edition of May 2008, WGS 84.

The Caris Lots software approved by the United Nations for the digitalization and calculation of the baselines and boundaries of maritime areas of any coastal country was also used.

Such is the overall scope of the present law.

Law No. 09/002 of 7 May 2009 delimiting the maritime areas of the Democratic Republic of the Congo

After adoption by the National Assembly and the Senate:

The President of the Republic promulgates the law, the substance of which is as follows:

Article 1

The present law delimits the maritime areas of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in accordance with article 9, paragraph 1, of the Constitution and the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982.

Article 2

The baseline from which the breadth of those areas is measured is the low-water line along the Congolese coast of geodetic points 1 to 22 and a straight line between the latter point and point 23.

The baseline is oriented North-North-West/south-South-West (NNW-SSE) and East-South-South/South (ESS-S).

It is established by straight lines linking the geodetic points defined by the following geographical coordinates:

<i>Number</i>	<i>Latitude</i>	<i>Longitude</i>
1	5°46'22,83703"S	12°12'09,11244"E
2	5°47'39,68602"S	12°13'04,83724"E
3	5°47'54,60931"S	12°13'12,36477"E
4	5°48'16,20841"S	12°13'20,62390"E
5	5°48'32,00255"S	12°13'28,85866"E
6	5°49'09,10201"S	12°13'59,05817"E
7	5°49'31,82376"S	12°14'21,87648"E
8	5°50'53,06962"S	12°15'34,33904"E
9	5°51'34,60305"S	12°16'07,31056"E
10	5°51'42,19815"S	12°16'09,75741"E
11	5°52'07,90568"S	12°16'22,95903"E
12	5°52'50,93534"S	12°17'01,37703"E

<i>Number</i>	<i>Latitude</i>	<i>Longitude</i>
13	5°53'24,28553"S	12°17'25,11393"E
14	5°54'26,62127"S	12°18'48,15242"E
15	5°54'32,93776"S	12°18'54,16793"E
16	5°55'39,61784"S	12°20'07,71979"E
17	5°56'44,14689"S	12°20'38,00872"E
18	5°57'58,63590"S	12°21'39,39136"E
19	5°59'02,79412"S	12°22'33,05950"E
20	5°59'59,54425"S	12°23'29,96302"E
21	6°00'36,89930"S	12°23'50,74906"E
22	6°01'25,67138"S	12°24'05,95856"E
23	6°03'10,56013"S	12°21'46,47991"E

Article 3

The lateral northern limit from point 1 of the baseline perpendicular to the general direction of the coast is oriented North-East-East/South-West-West (NEE-SWW).

It is established by a geodetic line linking points 1, 42, 43 and 57 defined by the following geographical coordinates:

<i>Number</i>	<i>Latitude</i>	<i>Longitude</i>
1	5°46'22,83703"S	12°12'09,11244"E
42	5°50'00,74050"S	12°00'41,73422"E
43	5°53'35,89325"S	11°49'11,98231"E
57	6°46'11,53265"S	9°00'26,36735"E

Article 4

The lateral southern limit from point 23 of the baseline perpendicular to the general direction of the coast is oriented North-East-East/South-West-West (NEE-SWW).

It is established by a geodetic line linking points 23, 24, 56 and 65 defined by the following geographical coordinates:

<i>Number</i>	<i>Latitude</i>	<i>Longitude</i>
23	6°03'10,56013"S	12°21'46,47991"E
24	6°06'45,70692"S	12°10'16,45161"E
56	6°10'20,85377"S	11°58'46,34202"E
65	7°03'54,18242"S	9°06'49,49873"E

Article 5

The territorial sea shall extend as far as an outer limit established at 12 nautical miles from the baseline.

That limit is established by a line linking the geodetic points having the following geographical coordinates:

<i>Number</i>	<i>Latitude</i>	<i>Longitude</i>
24	6°06'45,70692"S	12°10'16,45161"E
25	6°05'28,47982"S	12°09'56,99873"E
26	6°03'48,29394"S	12°09'44,74822"E
27	6°02'38,44878"S	12°09'40,56988"E
28	6°01'55,79015"S	12°08'54,09596"E
29	6°00'59,50730"S	12°08'03,50061"E
30	6°00'11,98787"S	12°07'25,55409"E
31	5°59'13,06509"S	12°06'38,34043"E
32	5°58'07,55616"S	12°05'51,65516"E
33	5°57'21,07433"S	12°05'09,43275"E
34	5°56'36,90295"S	12°04'31,07165"E
35	5°55'57,33750"S	12°03'59,48207"E
36	5°55'05,94436"S	12°03'22,89311"E
37	5°54'33,64593"S	12°03'03,13133"E
38	5°53'55,76296"S	12°02'42,68671"E
39	5°53'26,52405"S	12°02'24,21745"E
40	5°52'15,33785"S	12°01'39,23929"E
41	5°50'55,59324"S	12°01'01,29277"E
42	5°50'00,74050"S	12°00'41,73422"E

Article 6

The contiguous zone shall extend to a distance of 12 nautical miles from the outer limit of the territorial sea.

The outer limit of that zone is established by a line linking the geodetic points having the following geographical coordinates:

<i>Number</i>	<i>Latitude</i>	<i>Longitude</i>
43	5°53'35,89325"S	11°49'11,98231"E
44	5°55'49,62129"S	11°50'00,90308"E
45	5°57'21,18014"S	11°50'43,47504"E
46	5°58'27,77309"S	11°51'19,53561"E
47	5°59'53,45669"S	11°52'12,94362"E
48	6°00'56,85425"S	11°52'49,97155"E
49	6°02'00,77056"S	11°53'30,59253"E
50	6°03'22,51427"S	11°54'29,84535"E
51	6°04'37,50871"S	11°55'30,59392"E
52	6°05'34,27339"S	11°56'20,70153"E
53	6°06'18,05817"S	11°56'53,47796"E
54	6°07'52,31287"S	11°58'07,97279"E
55	6°09'00,10436"S	11°58'23,73506"E
56	6°10'20,85377"S	11°58'46,34202"E

Article 7

The exclusive economic zone shall extend to a distance of 200 nautical miles from the baseline.

The outer limit of that zone is established by a line linking the geodetic points having the following geographical coordinates:

<i>Number</i>	<i>Latitude</i>	<i>Longitude</i>
57	6°46'11,53265"S	9°00'26,36735"E
58	6°48'58,18154"S	9°01'25,01862"E
59	6°51'55,51400"S	9°02'20,28006"E
60	6°54'16,25527"S	9°03'07,10353"E
61	6°56'40,37205"S	9°03'59,17025"E
62	6°58'02,54255"S	9°04'30,10137"E
63	7°00'18,33917"S	9°05'20,61544"E
64	7°02'05,86231"S	9°05'58,42376"E
65	7°03'54,18242"S	9°06'49,49873"E

Article 8

The continental shelf shall extend to 350 nautical miles from the baseline or to 100 nautical miles from the 2,500 metre isobath.

Article 9

The geodetic points defined in articles 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 are established by reference to the world geodetic system of 1984 (WGS 84).

Article 10

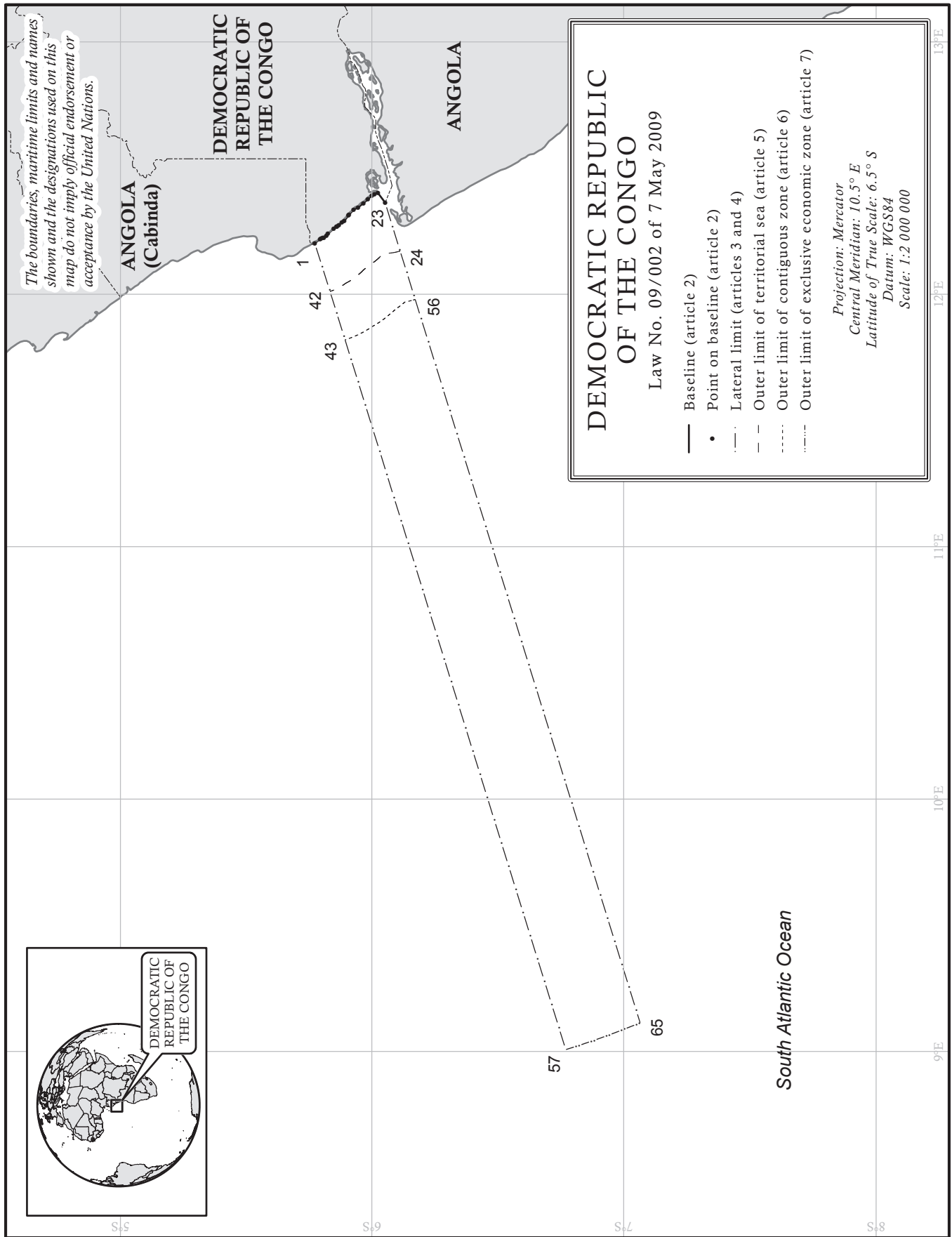
Law No. 74-009 of 10 July 1974 delimiting the territorial sea of the Republic of Zaire is hereby abrogated.

Article 11

The present law shall enter into force on the date of its promulgation.

Done at Kinshasa on 7 May 2009

(Signed) Joseph **Kabila Kabange**



B. Bilateral Treaties

1. Saudi Arabia and Qatar

Joint Minutes of on the land and maritime boundaries to the Agreement of 4 December 1965 between the State of Qatar and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on the delimitation of the offshore and land boundaries, 5 July 2008¹

Prompted by the directives of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud, the King of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and his brother His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, the Amir of the State of Qatar to strengthen and enhance the brotherly relations, bonding the two countries, in different fields;

Based on the Land and Maritime Border Delimitation Agreement concluded between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Qatar, dated 11/8/1385H, corresponding to 4/12/1965, and the minutes of the meeting held between the foreign ministers of the two countries dated 26/12/1421H, corresponding to 21/3/2001;

In continuation to what had been discussed during the visit of His Royal Highness Prince Sultan bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud, Crown Prince, Deputy Premier, Minister of Defense and Aviation and Inspector General of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the State of Qatar during 2-4 /3/1429H, corresponding to 10-12/3/2008, concerning the desire of the two countries to finalize the delimitation of the maritime borders between them beyond Khawr Al-Udaid and the effects thereof;

A meeting was held in Jeddah on 27/6/1429H, corresponding to 2/7/2008, between His Royal Highness Prince Sultan bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud, Crown Prince, Deputy Premier, Minister of Defense and Aviation and Inspector General of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and his brother His Excellency Sheikh Hamad bin Jassim bin Jabr Al-Thani, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the State of Qatar. His Royal Highness Prince Nayef bin Abdulaziz, Minister of Interior of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia also held a meeting with His Excellency the Prime Minister of the State of Qatar, who also made another visit to the Kingdom on 2/7/1429H, corresponding to 5/7/2008, during which he held a meeting with His Royal Highness Prince Nayef bin Abdulaziz.

The Two Parties have agreed to the following:

First: Completing the delimitation of the maritime borders between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Qatar beyond Khawr Al-Udaid and the effects thereof, so that the maritime borders between the two countries be in accordance with the attached maritime map and the following coordinates:

Serial	North	East
1	24 37 47	51 24 21
2	24 38 17	51 26 08
3	24 43 08	51 35 00
4	24 52 05	52 15 54
5	24 53 30	52 18 20
6	25 02 05	52 18 52

¹ Registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations on 19 March 2009. Registration number: A-30249. Entry into force: 16 December 2008.

7	25 02 00	52 28 05
8	25 08 17	52 34 56
9	25 34 27	53 00 45

A technical team from both countries shall ascertain that the above-mentioned maritime geographical coordinates shown in serial numbers (3-9) are three nautical miles away from the coordinates specified in Paragraph (Second) of these Minutes.

Second. As for natural resources under the seabed in the sea area whose southern limits are identified by the following geographical coordinates:

Serial	North	East
1	25 31 50	53 02 05
2	25 05 54,79	52 36 50,98
3	24 48 40	52 16 20
4	24 38 20	51 28 05

It has been agreed that the ownership of these resources shall belong to the State of Qatar, and the competent Qatari authorities shall be enabled to protect their oil wells and facilities in such area.

Third: If ships are not able to sail thorough the sea area specified in Paragraph (First), the Qatari authorities - through the Joint Technical Committee- shall enable said ships to depart and arrive to the Saudi port and then to the open sea, provided that the Technical Committee designate the necessary sea lanes.

Fourth: In addition to what has been demarcated in accordance with the Land and Maritime Border Delimitation Agreement between the two countries, the State of Qatar shall have a coast line starting from Border Point (H) and extending parallel to the coast south of Khawr Al-Udaid in accordance with the attached land map and the following coordinates:

Serial	Northern	Eastern
1	Point H 2706390,269	509992,989
2	2708000	531800
3	2712000	537000
4	2720400	541900
5	2723525	540670

Fifth: The Saudi-Qatari Joint Committee formed pursuant to Article (5) of the Land and Maritime Border Delimitation Agreement between the two countries shall be assigned to place border markers in accordance with the attached land map and the coordinates outlined in Paragraph (Fourth) above as soon as possible.

Sixth: What has been agreed upon in these Minutes and the two attached maps shall constitute a final agreement on land and Maritime borders between the two countries.

Seventh: These Minutes and the two maps signed by the Two Parties along with these Minutes shall complement the Land and Maritime Border Delimitation Agreement between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Qatar, signed on 11/8/1385H, corresponding to 4/12/1965, and shall be deemed an integral part thereof.



A-30249



2. Kenya and Somalia

*Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Republic of Kenya and the Transitional Federal Government of the Somali Republic to Grant to Each Other No-Objection in Respect of Submissions on the Outer Limits of the Continental Shelf beyond 200 Nautical Miles to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf*²

The Government of the Republic of Kenya and the Transitional Federal Government of the Somali Republic, in the spirit of co-operation and mutual understanding have agreed to conclude this Memorandum of Understanding:

The delimitation of the continental shelf between the Republic of Kenya and the Somali Republic (hereinafter collectively referred to as "the two coastal States") has not yet been settled. This unresolved delimitation issue between the two coastal States is to be considered as a "maritime dispute". The claims of the two coastal States cover an overlapping area of the continental shelf which constitutes the "area under dispute".

The two coastal States are conscious that the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles is without prejudice to the question of delimitation of the continental shelf between states with opposite or adjacent coasts. While the two coastal States have differing interests regarding the delimitation of the continental shelf in the area under dispute, they have a strong common interest with respect to the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles, without prejudice to the future delimitation of the continental shelf between them. On this basis the two coastal States are determined to work together to safeguard and promote their common interest with respect to the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles.

Before 13 May 2009 the Transitional Federal Government of the Somali Republic intends to submit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations preliminary information indicative of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles. This submission may include the area under dispute. It will solely aim at complying with the time period referred to in article (4) of Annex II to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). It shall not prejudice the positions of the two coastal States with respect to the maritime dispute between them and shall be without prejudice to the future delimitation of maritime boundaries in the area under dispute, including the delimitation of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles. On this understanding the Republic of Kenya has no objection to the inclusion of the areas under dispute in the submission by the Somali Republic of preliminary information indicative of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles.

The two coastal States agree that at an appropriate time, in the case of the Republic of Kenya before 13 May 2009, each of them will make separate submissions to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (herein referred to as "the Commission"), that may include the area under dispute, asking the Commission to make recommendations with respect to the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles without regard to the delimitation of maritime boundaries between them. The two coastal States hereby give their prior consent to the consideration by the Commission of these submissions in the area under dispute. The submissions made before the Commission and the recommendations approved by the Commission thereon shall not prejudice the positions of the two coastal States with respect to the maritime dispute between them and shall be without prejudice to the future delimitation of maritime boundaries in the area under dispute, including the delimitation of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles.

The delimitation of maritime boundaries in the areas under dispute, including the delimitation of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles, shall be agreed between the two coastal States on the basis of international law after the Commission has concluded its examination of the separate submissions made by each of the two coastal States and made its recommendations to two coastal States concerning the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles. This Memorandum of Understanding shall enter into force upon its signature.

² Registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations on 11 June 2009. Registration number: I-46230. Entry into force: 07 April 2009.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned being duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Memorandum of Understanding.

DONE in Nairobi this 7th day of April Two Thousand and Nine, in duplicate, in the English Language, both texts being equally authentic.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF KENYA

Hon. Moses Wetang'ula, EGH, MP
MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

FOR THE TRANSITIONAL FEDERAL
GOVERNMENT OF THE SOMALI REPUBLIC

Hon. Abdirahman Abdishakur Warsame
MINISTER FOR NATIONAL PLANNING AND
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

3. The United Republic of Tanzania and Kenya

Agreement between the United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Kenya on the delimitation of the maritime boundary of the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf, 23 June 2009³

PREAMBLE

The United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Kenya (hereinafter referred to as "the Parties").

Recalling the exchange of notes between the United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Kenya concerning the delimitation of the territorial waters boundary between the two States which constituted an agreement that entered into force on 9th July 1976;

Cognisant of the continuous co-operation of the Parties within the framework of the East African Community as Partner States and the principles contained in the Constitutive Act of the African Union

Conscious of the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea that binds States with adjacent coasts to conclude agreements on the delimitation of their maritime boundaries.

Considering the proclamation made by the President of the Republic of Kenya on the Exclusive Economic Zone of the Republic of Kenya, deposited at the United Nations and published in the United Nations Law of the Sea Bulletin Number 61 of 7006:

Further Noting that the southern part of the proclaimed Exclusive Economic Zone of the Republic of Kenya shares a common boundary with the northern part of the Exclusive Economic Zone of the United Republic of Tanzania;

Considering Further that the coordinates of points in the 1976 Agreement have been transformed from the Clarke 1880 Modified System to the WGS84 System;

Desirous of reaching an amicable and equitable agreement pertaining to the maritime boundary between the Parties:

The Parties hereto agree as follows:

Article 1

Scope of Agreement

1.1 The Parties reaffirm the agreement that entered into force on 9th July, 1976 between them which determines the Maritime Boundary up to 12 nautical miles (the Territorial Waters).

1.2 This Agreement shall define the maritime boundary from the limits of the Territorial Waters as defined in the 1976 Maritime Boundary Agreement starting at Point C (4° 40' 52" S, 39° 36' 18" E) which is the Northern intersection of arcs from Ras Kigomasha lighthouse and Mpunguti ya Juu as described under paragraph 2(b) of the 1976 Agreement.

1.3 The Points described in the 1976 Agreement as A, B and C are in this Agreement referred to as Points T-A, T-B and T-C.

Article 2

Basis of Delimitation of the Maritime Boundary

The Parties confirm that the basis of maritime boundary delimitation shall be the parallel of latitude as established in the 1976 Maritime Boundary Agreement. To this extent and in furtherance of the objectives of this Agreement, the Parties agree that the boundary line extends eastwards to a point where it intersects the outermost

³ Registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations on 30 July 2009. Registration number: I-46308. Entry into force: 23 June 2009.

limits of the continental shelf and such other outermost limits of national jurisdiction as may be determined by international law.

Article 3
Agreed Coordinates

The boundary line of the Exclusive Economic Zone and the Continental Shelf between the Parties is hereby delimited along the parallel of latitude from Point T-C eastwards to a point that it intersects the outermost limits of the Continental Shelf.

The agreed coordinates in World Geodetic System (WGS84) are as follows:

<i>Point</i>	<i>Latitude</i>	<i>Longitude</i>
T-A	4° 50' 04.242" S	39° 21' 01.142" E
T-B	4° 53' 39.222" S	39° 28' 43.151" E
T-C	4° 41' 00.291" S	39° 36' 21.160" E
T-D	4° 41' 00.291" S	39° 38' 44.844" E
T-E(TZ)	4° 41' 00.291" S	43° 13' 04.800" E
E-C (KE)	4° 41' 00.291" S	43° 20' 36.204" E

These transformed coordinates of the points from the 1976 Agreement under Clarke 1880 Modified system to WGS84 system and Kenya's Exclusive Economic Zone proclamation to the United Nations in 2006, have not changed the physical location of the points on the ground.

The agreed coordinates are to be reviewed by the parties upon establishment of a homogeneous geodetic reference frame for the region.

The marine chart indicating the maritime boundary line shall form an integral part of this Agreement (attached as Annex 1).⁴

Article 4
Inherent Rights of the Parties over the Maritime Zones

The maritime boundary as defined in this Agreement shall not affect or prejudice in any manner either Party's position with respect to the rules of international law relating to the law of the sea, including those concerned with the exercise of sovereignty, sovereign rights or jurisdiction with respect to the airspace, waters, seabed and subsoil

For the purpose of this Agreement, "Coastal State jurisdiction" refers to the sovereignty, sovereign rights, or any other form of jurisdiction with respect to the airspace, waters, seabed and subsoil that may be exercised by a coastal State in accordance with international law.

Article 5
Dispute Resolution

Any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of this Agreement shall be resolved by mediation, negotiations or other peaceful means agreed by the Parties in accordance with provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).

⁴ Marine chart not reproduced for technical reasons.

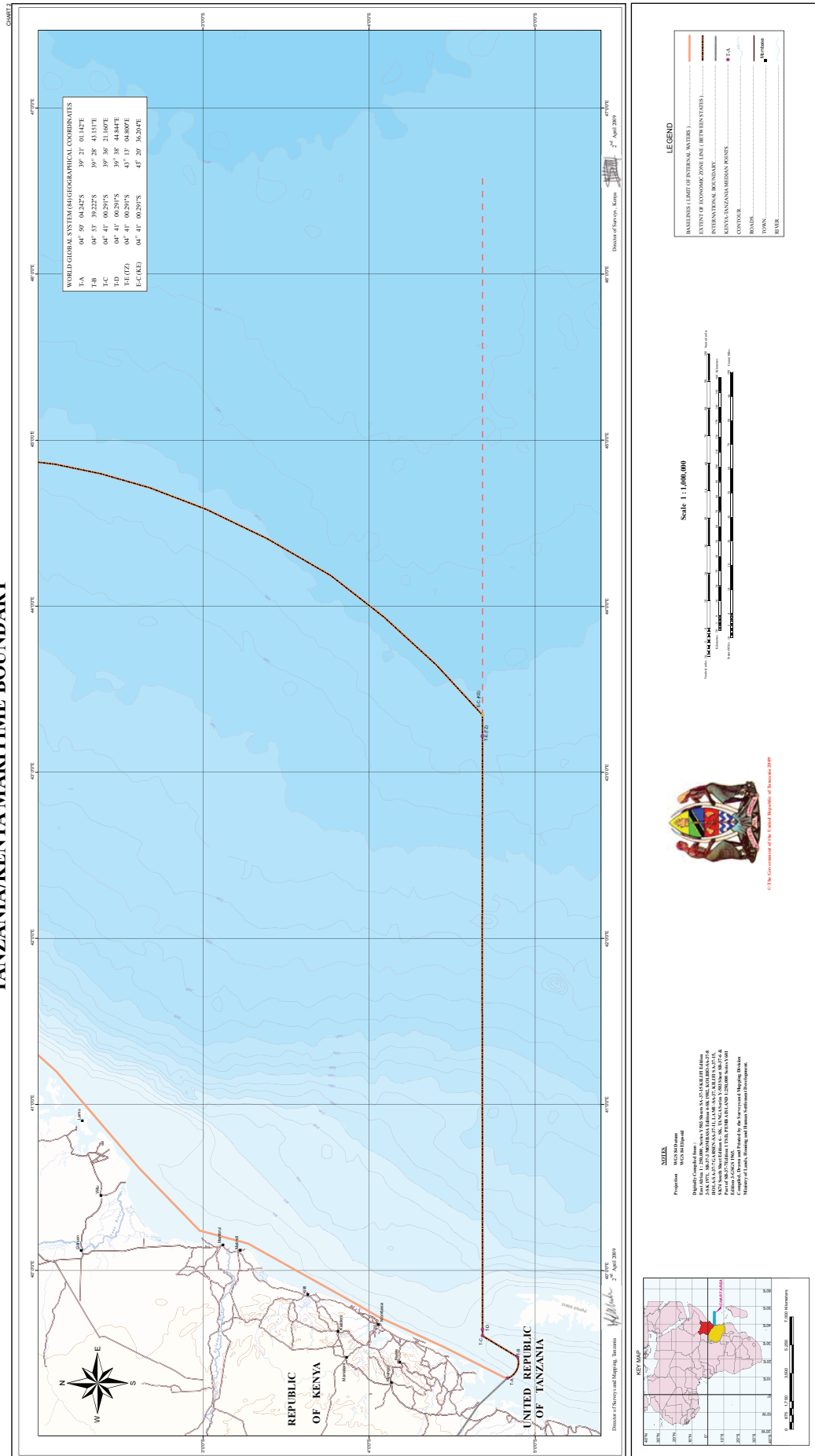
Article 6
Amendments

Any amendments or modifications of this Agreement shall be in writing and shall come into effect upon confirmation through an exchange of notes.

Article 7
Entry into Force

This Agreement shall enter into force upon signature by the two Parties.

TANZANIA/KENYA MARITIME BOUNDARY



C. Communications by States

1. China

Note verbale dated 13 April 2009 concerning the Republic Act No. 9522: An Act to amend certain provisions of Republic Act No. 3046, as amended by Republic Act No. 5446, to define the Archipelagic Baselines of the Philippines, and for other purposes deposited by the Republic of the Philippines with the Secretary-General¹

CML/12/2009

New York, 13 April 2009

The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the *Republic Act No. 9522: An Act to amend certain provisions of Republic Act No. 3046, as amended by Republic Act No. 5446, to define the Archipelagic Baselines of the Philippines, and for other purposes* deposited by the Republic of the Philippines with the Secretary-General, the depositary of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and posted on the website of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (DOALOS) of the Secretariat of the United Nations, has the honor to inform the latter of the position of the Chinese Government as follows:

The above-mentioned Philippine Act illegally claims Huangyan Island (referred as "Bajo de Masinloc" in the Act) and some islands and reefs of Nansha Islands (referred as "The Kalayaan Island Group" in the Act) of China as "areas over which the Philippines likewise exercises sovereignty and jurisdiction". The Chinese Government hereby reiterates that Huangyan Island and Nansha Islands have been part of the territory of China since ancient time. The People's Republic of China has indisputable sovereignty over Huangyan Island and Nansha Islands and their surrounding maritime areas. Any claim to territorial sovereignty over Huangyan Island and Nansha Islands by any other State is, therefore, null and void.

The Chinese Government has the honor to request the Secretary-General to communicate the above-mentioned position to all States Parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and all member States of the United Nations.

[...]

¹ Original: Chinese. Translation provided by the Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations.

2. Mauritius

Note verbale dated 9 June 2009 in respect to the Note No. 26/09 dated 19 March 2009 from the Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland²

Note No. 107853/09
9 June 2009

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Mauritius to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and has the honour to bring to his attention, in his capacity as depositary of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the following statement of the Government of the Republic of Mauritius with respect to the Note No. 26/09 dated 19 March 2009 from the Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Government of the Republic of Mauritius wishes to reiterate in very emphatic terms that it does not recognize the so-called "British Indian Ocean Territory", which was established by the unlawful excision in 1965 of the Chagos Archipelago from the territory of Mauritius, in breach of the United Nations Charter and United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (xv) of 14 December 1960, resolution 2066 (xx) of 16 December 1965 and resolution 2357 (xxii) of 19 December 1967.

The Government of the Republic of Mauritius has, over the years, consistently asserted, and hereby reasserts, its complete and full sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago, including maritime zones generated from the Chagos Archipelago, which forms part of the national territory of Mauritius.

The Government of the Republic of Mauritius strongly believes that the protest raised by the United Kingdom against the deposit by Mauritius of the geographical coordinates reported in Circular Note M.Z.N. 63.2008-LOS of 27 June 2008 has no legal basis inasmuch as the Chagos Archipelago forms an integral part of the territory of Mauritius. The Government of the Republic of Mauritius further wishes to refer to its Note No. 4780/04 (NY /UN/562) dated 14 April 2004 in which it protested strongly against the deposit by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of a list of geographical coordinates of points defining the outer limits of the so-called Environment (Protection and Preservation) Zone.

The Government of the Republic of Mauritius would appreciate it if the above declaration could be duly recorded, circulated and published in the Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 70, the Law of the Sea Information Circular and any other relevant publication issued by the United Nations.

[...]

² Original: English. Note verbale dated 19 March 2009 from the Permanent Mission of the the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning a deposit of charts and lists of geographical coordinates by the Republic of Mauritius was published in the *Law of the Sea Bulletin* No. 69, page 110.

3. United Arab Emirates

Note concerning the registration of the Joint Minutes between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Qatar regarding the delimitation of their land and maritime boundaries and the two maps annexed thereto³

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates presents its best greetings to the General Secretariat of the United Nations- Office of His Excellency [United Nations] Secretary General- New York.

With reference to the letter of the Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations, No. UN/OLA/225, dated 16 March 2009, concerning the registration of the Joint Minutes between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Qatar regarding the delimitation of their land and maritime boundaries and the two maps annexed thereto, signed on 5 July 2008, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates would like to state the following:

1. The Government of the United Arab Emirates received no notification of the Joint Minutes and became aware of its existence only after it was deposited with the Arab League on 11 January 2009, jointly by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Qatar.

2. The Joint Minutes signed on 5 July 2008 is incompatible with the terms of the Agreement on the settlement of the maritime boundaries and ownership of islands between the Emirates of Abu Dhabi and Qatar, signed on 20 March 1969 and registered by both parties with the General Secretariat of the United Nations on 14 December 2006 (Registration No. 43372). It is also incompatible with the terms of the agreement between the United Arab Emirates and the State of Qatar regarding the Dolphin Pipeline, signed on 26 September 2004, and registered with the General Secretariat of the United Nations on 5 April 2006 (Registration No. 42574). Further, the Joint Minute violates the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over Dayyinah Island and its territorial sea and a part of the territorial sea of Makasib Island.

3. Accordingly, the United Arab Emirates officially reserves all its rights under international law and does not recognize the parts of the Joint Minutes which are incompatible with the exclusive sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over its islands or its territorial sea pursuant to the 1969 Agreement or with its rights under the 2004 agreement referred to above.

4. Pursuant to the principles of law, the 1969 and 2004 Agreements referred to above shall continue to govern the rights and obligations of the United Arab Emirates and the State of Qatar, which rights and obligations are not amended or affected by the Joint Minute.

The Government of the United Arab Emirates considers this Note as an official document and requests the General Secretariat of the United Nations to register, publish and circulate this Note in accordance with the UN practice.

[...]

³ Original: Arabic. Unofficial translation. The original note, together with the unofficial translation, was transmitted to the Officer-in-Charge of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea by a letter from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations dated 16 June 2009.

4. Bangladesh

Note verbale dated 6 July 2009 concerning the baselines of Myanmar declared under "The Law Amending the Territorial Sea and Maritime Zones Law 2008 (The State Peace and Development Council Law no. 8/2008)"⁴

The Permanent Mission of Bangladesh presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of United Nations in his capacity as the depository of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and has the honor to draw the attention of the latter to the baselines of Myanmar declared under "The Law Amending the Territorial Sea and Maritime Zones Law 2008 (The State Peace and Development Council Law no. 8/2008), the 8th Waxing of Nadaw 1370 M.E. of 5th December 2008 concerning list of geographical coordinates of points defining straight baselines for Co Co Islands and Preparis Islands and the "Territorial Sea and Maritime Zones Law 1977", Pyithu Hmttaw Law no 3 of 9 April 1977 concerning the coordinates of straight baseline and territorial sea and low water baselines along the coasts of Arakan, Co Co Islands and Preparis Islands

The Government of Bangladesh notes with deep concern the fundamental changes introduced in these two gazette notifications of the Government of Myanmar and issued at a gap of more than thirty years, namely, that of changing the baselines from the low water line to the straight lines.

The Government of Bangladesh is of the view that both the notifications specifying coordinates of the straight baselines to measure Myanmar's territorial sea, contiguous zone, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf in the Bay of Bengal do not conform to the established rules of international law applicable to the matter, as reflected in Article 4 of the Geneva Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone 1958 and Article 7 of the United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea 1982 (the Convention). While the Government of Bangladesh is in the process of analyzing the possible ramifications of baselines as notified by Myanmar on the Convention itself and upon Bangladesh maritime jurisdiction, it wishes to inform the Secretariat of United Nations that the straight baselines legislations of Myanmar clearly affects the rights and interests of Bangladesh in relation to the delimitation of its maritime zones- Bangladesh considers that the issue of drawing baselines will have serious impacts in delimitation of maritime boundary which has to be effected in accordance with equitable principles ignoring any weightage for minor features like Preparis, Coco and Oyster Islands,

Although the baselines claimed by the Government of Myanmar for the Preparis Islands and Coco Islands have the appearance of archipelagic straight baselines, it gives the distinct impression that the Union of Myanmar through use of such archipelagic baselines is positioning its subsequent claims on extended maritime zones and their delimitation.

Bangladesh wishes to state that it will not acquiesce in any claim in this respect that might affect it of existing rights and interests through Myanmar's unprecedented act of changing low water baselines of Coco and Preparis Islands declared in 1977 to straight baselines in December 2008 which would mean gaining of additional territory by saying that the same coastline fits the criteria for the use of straight baseline system now which has been known and sanctioned over three decades of such legislations of Myanmar and the Convention.

The Government of Bangladesh is therefore of the view that the promulgation of straight baselines with new base points in Preparis and Co Co Islands as well as the delineation of straight baseline along the coast of Myanmar up to Oyster Island are contrary to both customary international law and the relevant provisions of "UNCLOS" 1982 and it may also lead to future anomalies and complexities in international navigation.

The Government of Bangladesh reserves its rights and those of its nationals in regard to the straight baselines that do not conform to established principles of international law and intends to preserve its rights to not to take those base points into consideration, which have significant effects in bilateral maritime boundary delimitation during the negotiation process and to the international shipping / navigation as mentioned before.

⁴ The Myanmar's Law amending the Territorial Sea and Maritime Zone Law (The State Peace and Development Council Law No.8/2008), of 5 December 2008, was published in the *Law of the Sea Bulletin* No. 69, page 69.

III. OTHER INFORMATION RELEVANT TO THE LAW OF THE SEA

Resolution 1874 (2009)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 6141st meeting, on 12 June 2009

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions, including resolution 825 (1993), resolution 1540 (2004), resolution 1695 (2006), and, in particular, resolution 1718 (2006), as well as the statements of its President of 6 October 2006 (S/PRST/2006/41) and 13 April 2009 (S/PRST/2009/7),

Reaffirming that proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, as well as their means of delivery, constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Expressing the gravest concern at the nuclear test conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea ("the DPRK") on 25 May 2009 (local time) in violation of resolution 1718 (2006), and at the challenge such a test constitutes to the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons ("the NPT") and to international efforts aimed at strengthening the global regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons towards the 2010 NPT Review Conference, and the danger it poses to peace and stability in the region and beyond,

Stressing its collective support for the NPT and commitment to strengthen the Treaty in all its aspects, and global efforts towards nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament, and *recalling* that the DPRK cannot have the status of a nuclear-weapon state in accordance with the NPT in any case,

Deploing the DPRK's announcement of withdrawal from the NPT and its pursuit of nuclear weapons,

Underlining once again the importance that the DPRK respond to other security and humanitarian concerns of the international community,

Underlining also that measures imposed by this resolution are not intended to have adverse humanitarian consequences for the civilian population of the DPRK,

Expressing its gravest concern that the nuclear test and missile activities carried out by the DPRK have further generated increased tension in the region and beyond, and *determining* that there continues to exist a clear threat to international peace and security,

Reaffirming the importance that all Member States uphold the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, and taking measures under its Article 41,

1. *Condemns* in the strongest terms the nuclear test conducted by the DPRK on 25 May 2009 (local time) in violation and flagrant disregard of its relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 1695 (2006) and 1718 (2006), and the statement of its President of 13 April 2009 (S/PRST/2009/7);

2. *Demands* that the DPRK not conduct any further nuclear test or any launch using ballistic missile technology;

3. *Decides* that the DPRK shall suspend all activities related to its ballistic missile programme and in this context re-establish its pre-existing commitments to a moratorium on missile launches;

4. *Demands* that the DPRK immediately comply fully with its obligations under relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 1718 (2006);

5. *Demands* that the DPRK immediately retract its announcement of withdrawal from the NPT;

6. *Demands* further that the DPRK return at an early date to the NPT and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards, bearing in mind the rights and obligations of States Parties to the NPT, and *underlines* the need for all States Parties to the NPT to continue to comply with their Treaty obligations;

7. *Calls upon* all Member States to implement their obligations pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006), including with respect to designations made by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) (“the Committee”) pursuant to the statement of its President of 13 April 2009 (S/PRST/2009/7);

8. *Decides* that the DPRK shall abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner and immediately cease all related activities, shall act strictly in accordance with the obligations applicable to parties under the NPT and the terms and conditions of the IAEA Safeguards Agreement (IAEA INFCIRC/403) and shall provide the IAEA transparency measures extending beyond these requirements, including such access to individuals, documentation, equipment and facilities as may be required and deemed necessary by the IAEA;

9. *Decides* that the measures in paragraph 8 (b) of resolution 1718 (2006) shall also apply to all arms and related materiel, as well as to financial transactions, technical training, advice, services or assistance related to the provision, manufacture, maintenance or use of such arms or materiel;

10. *Decides* that the measures in paragraph 8 (a) of resolution 1718 (2006) shall also apply to all arms and related materiel, as well as to financial transactions, technical training, advice, services or assistance related to the provision, manufacture, maintenance or use of such arms, except for small arms and light weapons and their related materiel, and *calls upon* States to exercise vigilance over the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to the DPRK of small arms or light weapons, and further *decides* that States shall notify the Committee at least five days prior to selling, supplying or transferring small arms or light weapons to the DPRK;

11. *Calls upon* all States to inspect, in accordance with their national authorities and legislation, and consistent with international law, all cargo to and from the DPRK, in their territory, including seaports and airports, if the State concerned has information that provides reasonable grounds to believe the cargo contains items the supply, sale, transfer, or export of which is prohibited by paragraph 8 (a), 8 (b), or 8 (c) of resolution 1718 or by paragraph 9 or 10 of this resolution, for the purpose of ensuring strict implementation of those provisions;

12. *Calls upon* all Member States to inspect vessels, with the consent of the flag State, on the high seas, if they have information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that the cargo of such vessels contains items the supply, sale, transfer, or export of which is prohibited by paragraph 8 (a), 8 (b), or 8 (c) of resolution 1718 (2006) or by paragraph 9 or 10 of this resolution, for the purpose of ensuring strict implementation of those provisions;

13. *Calls upon* all States to cooperate with inspections pursuant to paragraphs 11 and 12, and, if the flag State does not consent to inspection on the high seas, *decides* that the flag State shall direct the vessel to proceed to an appropriate and convenient port for the required inspection by the local authorities pursuant to paragraph 11;

14. *Decides* to authorize all Member States to, and that all Member States shall, seize and dispose of items the supply, sale, transfer, or export of which is prohibited by paragraph 8 (a), 8 (b), or 8 (c) of resolution 1718 or by paragraph 9 or 10 of this resolution that are identified in inspections pursuant to paragraph 11, 12, or 13 in a manner that is not inconsistent with their obligations under applicable Security Council resolutions, including resolution 1540 (2004), as well as any obligations of parties to the NPT, the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction of 29 April 1997, and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction of 10 April 1972, and *decides* further that all States shall cooperate in such efforts;

15. *Requires* any Member State, when it undertakes an inspection pursuant to paragraph 11, 12, or 13, or seizes and disposes of cargo pursuant to paragraph 14, to submit promptly reports containing relevant details to the Committee on the inspection, seizure and disposal;

16. *Requires* any Member State, when it does not receive the cooperation of a flag State pursuant to paragraph 12 or 13 to submit promptly to the Committee a report containing relevant details;

17. *Decides* that Member States shall prohibit the provision by their nationals or from their territory of bunkering services, such as provision of fuel or supplies, or other servicing of vessels, to DPRK vessels if they have information that provides reasonable grounds to believe they are carrying items the supply, sale, transfer, or export of which is prohibited by paragraph 8 (a), 8 (b), or 8 (c) of resolution 1718 (2006) or by paragraph 9 or 10 of this resolution, unless provision of such services is necessary for humanitarian purposes or until such time as the cargo has been inspected, and seized and disposed of if necessary, and *underlines* that this paragraph is not intended to affect legal economic activities;

18. *Calls upon* Member States, in addition to implementing their obligations pursuant to paragraphs 8 (d) and (e) of resolution 1718 (2006), to prevent the provision of financial services or the transfer to, through, or from their territory, or to or by their nationals or entities organized under their laws (including branches abroad), or persons or financial institutions in their territory, of any financial or other assets or resources that could contribute to the DPRK's nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related, or other weapons of mass destruction-related programs or activities, including by freezing any financial or other assets or resources on their territories or that hereafter come within

their territories, or that are subject to their jurisdiction or that hereafter become subject to their jurisdiction, that are associated with such programs or activities and applying enhanced monitoring to prevent all such transactions in accordance with their national authorities and legislation;

19. *Calls upon* all Member States and international financial and credit institutions not to enter into new commitments for grants, financial assistance, or concessional loans to the DPRK, except for humanitarian and developmental purposes directly addressing the needs of the civilian population, or the promotion of denuclearization, and also *calls upon* States to exercise enhanced vigilance with a view to reducing current commitments;

20. *Calls upon* all Member States not to provide public financial support for trade with the DPRK (including the granting of export credits, guarantees or insurance to their nationals or entities involved in such trade) where such financial support could contribute to the DPRK's nuclear-related or ballistic missile-related or other WMD-related programs or activities;

21. *Emphasizes* that all Member States should comply with the provisions of paragraphs 8 (a) (iii) and 8 (d) of resolution 1718 (2006) without prejudice to the activities of the diplomatic missions in the DPRK pursuant to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations;

22. *Calls upon* all Member States to report to the Security Council within forty-five days of the adoption of this resolution and thereafter upon request by the Committee on concrete measures they have taken in order to implement effectively the provisions of paragraph 8 of resolution 1718 (2006) as well as paragraphs 9 and 10 of this resolution, as well as financial measures set out in paragraphs 18, 19 and 20 of this resolution;

23. *Decides* that the measures set out at paragraphs 8 (a), 8 (b) and 8 (c) of resolution 1718 (2006) shall also apply to the items listed in INFCIRC/254/Rev.9/Part 1a and INFCIRC/254/Rev.7/Part 2a;

24. *Decides* to adjust the measures imposed by paragraph 8 of resolution 1718 (2006) and this resolution, including through the designation of entities, goods, and individuals, and directs the Committee to undertake its tasks to this effect and to report to the Security Council within thirty days of adoption of this resolution, and further *decides* that, if the Committee has not acted, then the Security Council will complete action to adjust the measures within seven days of receiving that report;

25. *Decides* that the Committee shall intensify its efforts to promote the full implementation of resolution 1718 (2006), the statement of its President of 13 April 2009 (S/PRST/2009/7) and this resolution, through a work programme covering compliance, investigations, outreach, dialogue, assistance and cooperation, to be submitted to the Council by 15 July 2009, and that it shall also receive and consider reports from Member States pursuant to paragraphs 10, 15, 16 and 22 of this resolution;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to create for an initial period of one year, in consultation with the Committee, a group of up to seven experts ("Panel of Experts"), acting under the direction of the Committee to carry out the following tasks: (a) assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate as specified in resolution 1718 (2006) and the functions specified in paragraph 25 of this resolution; (b) gather, examine and analyze information from States, relevant United Nations bodies and other interested parties regarding the implementation of the measures imposed in resolution 1718 (2006) and in this

resolution, in particular incidents of non-compliance; (c) make recommendations on actions the Council, or the Committee or Member States, may consider to improve implementation of the measures imposed in resolution 1718 (2006) and in this resolution; and (d) provide an interim report on its work to the Council no later than 90 days after adoption of this resolution, and a final report to the Council no later than 30 days prior to termination of its mandate with its findings and recommendations;

27. *Urges* all States, relevant United Nations bodies and other interested parties, to cooperate fully with the Committee and the Panel of Experts, in particular by supplying any information at their disposal on the implementation of the measures imposed by resolution 1718 (2006) and this resolution;

28. *Calls upon* all Member States to exercise vigilance and prevent specialized teaching or training of DPRK nationals within their territories or by their nationals, of disciplines which could contribute to the DPRK's proliferation sensitive nuclear activities and the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems;

29. *Calls upon* the DPRK to join the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty at the earliest date;

30. *Supports* peaceful dialogue, *calls upon* the DPRK to return immediately to the Six Party Talks without precondition, and *urges* all the participants to intensify their efforts on the full and expeditious implementation of the Joint Statement issued on 19 September 2005 and the joint documents of 13 February 2007 and 3 October 2007, by China, the DPRK, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation and the United States, with a view to achieving the verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and to maintain peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and in north-east Asia;

31. *Expresses* its commitment to a peaceful, diplomatic and political solution to the situation and welcomes efforts by Council members as well as other Member States to facilitate a peaceful and comprehensive solution through dialogue and to refrain from any actions that might aggravate tensions;

32. *Affirms* that it shall keep the DPRK's actions under continuous review and that it shall be prepared to review the appropriateness of the measures contained in paragraph 8 of resolution 1718 (2006) and relevant paragraphs of this resolution, including the strengthening, modification, suspension or lifting of the measures, as may be needed at that time in light of the DPRK's compliance with relevant provisions of resolution 1718 (2006) and this resolution;

33. *Underlines* that further decisions will be required, should additional measures be necessary;

34. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

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