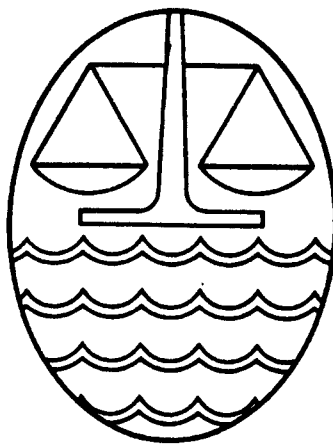


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Office of Legal Affairs

Law of the Sea



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NOTE

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I. UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

A. Status of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea¹

1. Chronological list of ratifications, accessions and successions to the Convention and their regional groups, as at 30 November 1998

Number	Date of ratification/ accession/succession	State/Entity	Regional group
1	10 December 1982	Fiji	Asian
2	7 March 1983	Zambia	African
3	18 March 1983	Mexico	Latin America/Caribbean
4	21 March 1983	Jamaica	Latin America/Caribbean
5	18 April 1983	Namibia	African
6	7 June 1983	Ghana	African
7	29 July 1983	Bahamas	Latin America/Caribbean
8	13 August 1983	Belize	Latin America/Caribbean
9	26 August 1983	Egypt	African
10	26 March 1984	Côte d'Ivoire	African
11	8 May 1984	Philippines	Asian
12	22 May 1984	Gambia	African
13	15 August 1984	Cuba	Latin America/Caribbean
14	25 October 1984	Senegal	African
15	23 January 1985	Sudan	African
16	27 March 1985	Saint Lucia	Latin America/Caribbean
17	16 April 1985	Togo	African
18	24 April 1985	Tunisia	African
19	30 May 1985	Bahrain	Asian
20	21 June 1985	Iceland	Western European and Other
21	16 July 1985	Mali	African
22	30 July 1985	Iraq	Asian
23	6 September 1985	Guinea	African
24	30 September 1985	United Republic of Tanzania	African

^{1/} The Convention entered into force on 16 November 1994, in accordance with its article 308.

Number	Date of ratification/ accession/succession	State/Entity	Regional group
25	19 November 1985	Cameroon	African
26	3 February 1986	Indonesia	Asian
27	25 April 1986	Trinidad and Tobago	Latin America/Caribbean
28	2 May 1986	Kuwait	Asian
29	5 May 1986	Yugoslavia	Eastern European
30	14 August 1986	Nigeria	African
31	25 August 1986	Guinea-Bissau	African
32	26 September 1986	Paraguay	Latin America/Caribbean
33	21 July 1987	Yemen	Asian
34	10 August 1987	Cape Verde	African
35	3 November 1987	Sao Tome and Principe	African
36	12 December 1988	Cyprus	Asian
37	22 December 1988	Brazil	Latin America/Caribbean
38	2 February 1989	Antigua and Barbuda	Latin America/Caribbean
39	17 February 1989	Democratic Republic of the Congo	African
40	2 March 1989	Kenya	African
41	24 July 1989	Somalia	African
42	17 August 1989	Oman	Asian
43	2 May 1990	Botswana	African
44	9 November 1990	Uganda	African
45	5 December 1990	Angola	African
46	25 April 1991	Grenada	Latin America/Caribbean
47	29 April 1991	Micronesia (Federated States of) ²	Asian
48	9 August 1991	Marshall Islands ^{2/}	Asian
49	16 September 1991	Seychelles	African
50	8 October 1991	Djibouti	African
51	24 October 1991	Dominica	Latin America/Caribbean

^{2/} Accession to the Convention.

Number	Date of ratification/ accession/succession	State/Entity	Regional group
52	21 September 1992	Costa Rica	Latin America/Caribbean
53	10 December 1992	Uruguay	Latin America/Caribbean
54	7 January 1993	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Latin America/Caribbean
55	24 February 1993	Zimbabwe	African
56	20 May 1993	Malta	Western European and Other
57	1 October 1993	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Latin America/Caribbean
58	5 October 1993	Honduras	Latin America/Caribbean
59	12 October 1993	Barbados	Latin America/Caribbean
60	16 November 1993	Guyana	Latin America/Caribbean
61	12 January 1994	Bosnia and Herzegovina ³	Eastern European
62	21 June 1994	Comoros	African
63	19 July 1994	Sri Lanka	Asian
64	25 July 1994	Viet Nam	Asian
65	19 August 1994	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ^{3/}	Eastern European
66	5 October 1994	Australia	Western European and Other
67	14 October 1994	Germany ^{2/}	Western European and Other
68	4 November 1994	Mauritius	African
69	17 November 1994	Singapore	Asian
70	12 December 1994	Sierra Leone	African
71	5 January 1995	Lebanon	Asian
72	13 January 1995	Italy	Western European and Other
73	15 February 1995	Cook Islands	Asia
74	5 April 1995	Croatia ^{3/}	Eastern European
75	25 April 1995	Bolivia	Latin America/Caribbean
76	16 June 1995	Slovenia ^{3/}	Eastern European
77	29 June 1995	India	Asian

^{3/} Succession.

Number	Date of ratification/ accession/succession	State/Entity	Regional group
78	14 July 1995	Austria	Western European and Other
79	21 July 1995	Greece	Western European and Other
80	2 August 1995	Tonga ^{2/}	Asian
81	14 August 1995	Samoa	Asian
82	27 November 1995	Jordan ^{2/}	Asian
83	1 December 1995	Argentina	Latin America/Caribbean
84	23 January 1996	Nauru	Asian
85	29 January 1996	Republic of Korea	Asian
86	20 March 1996	Monaco	Western European and Other
87	21 March 1996	Georgia ^{2/}	Eastern European
88	11 April 1996	France	Western European and Other
89	24 April 1996	Saudi Arabia	Asian
90	8 May 1996	Slovakia	Eastern European
91	15 May 1996	Bulgaria	Eastern European
92	21 May 1996	Myanmar	Asian
93	7 June 1996	China	Asian
94	11 June 1996	Algeria	African
95	20 June 1996	Japan	Asian
96	21 June 1996	Ireland	Western European and Other
97	21 June 1996	Finland	Western European and Other
98	21 June 1996	Czech Republic	Eastern European
99	24 June 1996	Norway	Western European and Other
100	25 June 1996	Sweden	Western European and Other
101	28 June 1996	Netherlands	Western European and Other
102	1 July 1996	Panama	Latin America/Caribbean
103	17 July 1996	Mauritania	African
104	19 July 1996	New Zealand	Western European and Other
105	31 July 1996	Haiti	Latin America/Caribbean
106	13 August 1996	Mongolia	Asian

Number	Date of ratification/ accession/succession	State/Entity	Regional group
107	30 September 1996	Palau	Asian
108	14 October 1996	Malaysia	Asian
109	5 November 1996	Brunei Darussalam	Asian
110	17 December 1996	Romania	Eastern European
111	14 January 1997	Papua New Guinea	Asian
112	15 January 1997	Spain	Western European and Other
113	11 February 1997	Guatemala	Latin America/Caribbean
114	26 February 1997	Pakistan	Asian
115	12 March 1997	Russian Federation	Eastern European
116	13 March 1997	Mozambique	Africa
117	23 June 1997	Solomon Islands	Asian
118	21 July 1997	Equatorial Guinea	Africa
119	25 July 1997	United Kingdom ^{2/}	Western European and Other
120	25 August 1997	Chile	Latin America/Caribbean
121	16 October 1997	Benin	Africa
122	3 November 1997	Portugal	Western European and Other
123	23 December 1997	South Africa	Africa
124	11 March 1998	Gabon	Africa
125	1 April 1998	European Community	
126	5 June 1998	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Asian
127	9 July 1998	Suriname	Latin America/Caribbean
128	2 November 1998	Nepal	Asian
129	13 November 1998	Belgium	Western European and Other
130	13 November 1998	Poland	Eastern European

130 ratifications/accessions/successions deposited with the Secretary-General.

2. Alphabetical list of States having ratified, acceded or succeeded to the Convention, as at 30 November 1998

Algeria	Honduras	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Angola	Iceland	Samoa
Antigua and Barbuda	India	Sao Tome and Principe
Argentina	Indonesia	Saudi Arabia
Australia	Iraq	Senegal
Austria	Ireland	Seychelles
Bahamas	Italy	Sierra Leone
Bahrain	Jamaica	Singapore
Barbados	Japan	Slovakia
Belgium	Jordan	Slovenia
Belize	Kenya	Solomon Islands
Benin	Kuwait	Somalia
Bolivia	Lao People's Democratic Republic	South Africa
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Lebanon	Spain
Botswana	Malaysia	Sri Lanka
Brazil	Mali	Sudan
Brunei Darussalam	Malta	Suriname
Bulgaria	Marshall Islands	Sweden
Cameroon	Mauritania	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Cape Verde	Mauritius	Togo
Chile	Mexico	Tonga
China	Micronesia (Federated States of)	Trinidad and Tobago
Comoros	Monaco	Tunisia
Cook Islands	Mongolia	Uganda
Costa Rica	Mozambique	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Côte d'Ivoire	Myanmar	United Republic of Tanzania
Croatia	Namibia	Uruguay
Cuba	Nauru	Viet Nam
Cyprus	Nepal	Yemen
Czech Republic	Netherlands	Yugoslavia
Djibouti	New Zealand	Zaire
Dominica	Nigeria	Zambia
Egypt	Norway	Zimbabwe
Equatorial Guinea	Oman	
European Community	Pakistan	
Fiji	Palau	
Finland	Panama	
France	Papua New Guinea	
Gabon	Paraguay	
Gambia	Philippines	
Germany	Poland	
Georgia	Portugal	
Ghana	Republic of Korea	
Greece	Romania	
Grenada	Russian Federation	
Guatemala	Saint Kitts and Nevis	
Guinea	Saint Lucia	
Guinea-Bissau		
Guyana		
Haiti		

3. Belgium

Declaration made upon ratification

The Kingdom of Belgium recalls that, as a State member of the European Community, it has transferred to the latter competence in respect of certain matters governed by the Convention, which were specified in the declaration made by the European Community upon its confirmation of the Convention.

In accordance with article 287 of the Convention, the Kingdom of Belgium hereby declares that, in the light of its preferences for courts already established, it chooses for the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention either the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea established pursuant to Annex VI (Article 287, paragraph 1 (a)), or the International Court of Justice (article 287, paragraph 1(b)), in the absence of any other means of peaceful settlement of disputes which would have its preference.

B. Status of the Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 28 July 1994

1. Alphabetical list of States having consented to be bound by the Agreement, as at 30 November 1998

Algeria	Grenada	Nauru
Argentina	Germany	Nepal
Australia	Greece	Netherlands
Austria	Guatemala	New Zealand
Bahamas	Guinea	Nigeria
Barbados	Haiti	Norway
Belgium	Iceland	Oman
Belize	India	Pakistan
Benin	Ireland	Palau
Bolivia	Italy	Panama
Brunei Darussalam	Jamaica	Papua New Guinea
Bulgaria	Japan	Paraguay
Chile	Jordan	Philippines
China	Kenya	Poland
Cook Islands	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Portugal
Côte d'Ivoire	Lebanon	Republic of Korea
Croatia	Malaysia	Romania
Cyprus	Malta	Russian Federation
Czech Republic	Mauritania	Samoa
Equatorial Guinea	Mauritius	Saudi Arabia
European Community	Micronesia (Federated States of)	Senegal
Fiji	Monaco	Seychelles
Finland	Mongolia	Sierra Leone
France	Mozambique	Singapore
Gabon	Myanmar	Slovakia
Georgia	Namibia	Slovenia

Solomon Islands	Togo	United Republic of Tanzania
South Africa	Tonga	Yugoslavia
Spain	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Zambia
Sri Lanka	Trinidad and Tobago	Zimbabwe
Suriname	Uganda	
Sweden	United Kingdom	

2. Table recapitulating the status of the Convention and of the Agreement, as at 30 November 1998

	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention ¹	
	Signature (with ♦ / without ◇ declaration)		Signature	
State or entity ²		Date of ratification; formal confirmation (fc); accession (a); succession (s); (# declaration)		Ratification; formal confirmation (fc); accession (a); definitive signature(ds); participation (p); ³ simplified procedure (sp) ⁴
Afghanistan	◇			
Albania				
Algeria	♦	11 June 1996	✓	11 June 1996 (p)
Andorra				
Angola	♦	5 December 1990		
Antigua and Barbuda	◇	2 February 1989		
Argentina	♦	1 December 1995	✓	1 December 1995
Armenia				
Australia	◇	5 October 1994	✓	5 October 1994
Austria	◇	14 July 1995	✓	14 July 1995
Azerbaijan				
Bahamas	◇	29 July 1983	✓	28 July 1995
Bahrain	◇	30 May 1985		
Bangladesh	◇			
Barbados	◇	12 October 1993	✓	28 July 1995 (sp)
Belarus	♦			
Belgium	♦	13 November 1998	✓	13 November 1998
Belize	◇	13 August 1983		21 October 1994 (ds)
Benin	◇	16 October 1997		16 October 1997 (p)
Bhutan	◇			
Bolivia	♦	28 April 1995		28 April 1995 (p)

	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention ¹	
	Signature (with ♦ / without ◇ declaration)		Signature	
State or entity ²		Date of ratification; formal confirmation (fc); accession (a); succession (s); (4 declaration)		Ratification; formal confirmation (fc); accession (a); definitive signature(ds); participation (p); ³ simplified procedure (sp) ⁴
Bosnia and Herzegovina		12 January 1994 (s)		
Botswana	◇	2 May 1990		
Brazil	♦	22 December 1988	✓	
Brunei Darussalam	◇	5 November 1996		5 November 1996 (p)
Bulgaria	◇	15 May 1996		15 May 1996 (a)
Burkina Faso	◇		✓	
Burundi	◇			
Cambodia	◇			
Cameroon	◇	19 November 1985	✓	
Canada	◇		✓	
Cape Verde	♦	10 August 1987	✓	
Central African Republic	◇			
Chad	◇			
Chile	♦	25 August 1997		25 August 1997 (a)
China	◇	7 June 1996	✓	7 June 1996 (p)
Colombia	◇			
Comoros	◇	21 June 1994		
Congo	◇			
<i>Cook Islands</i>	◇	15 February 1995		15 February 1995 (a)
Costa Rica	♦	21 September 1992		
Côte d'Ivoire	◇	26 March 1984	✓	28 July 1995 (sp)

	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention ¹	
	Signature (with ♦ / without ◇ declaration)		Signature	
State or entity ²		Date of ratification; formal confirmation (fc); accession (a); succession (s); (♦ declaration)		Ratification; formal confirmation (fc); accession (a); definitive signature(ds); participation (p); ³ simplified procedure (sp) ⁴
Croatia		5 April 1995 (s)		5 April 1995 (p)
Cuba	♦	15 August 1984		
Cyprus	◇	12 December 1988	✓	27 July 1995
Czech Republic	◇	21 June 1996	✓	21 June 1996
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	◇			
Democratic Republic of the Congo	◇	17 February 1989		
Denmark	◇		✓	
Djibouti	◇	8 October 1991		
Dominica	◇	24 October 1991		
Dominican Republic	◇			
Ecuador				
Egypt	◇	26 August 1983	✓	
El Salvador	◇			
Equatorial Guinea	◇	21 July 1997		21 July 1997 (p)
Eritrea				
Estonia				
Ethiopia	◇			
European Community	♦	1 April 1998 (fc)	✓	1 April 1998 (fc)
Fiji	◇	10 December 1982	✓	28 July 1995
Finland	♦	21 June 1996	✓	21 June 1996
France	♦	11 April 1996	✓	11 April 1996

	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention ¹	
	Signature (with ♦ / without ◇ declaration)		Signature	
State or entity ²		Date of ratification; formal confirmation (fc); accession (a); succession (s); (¶ declaration)		Ratification; formal confirmation (fc); accession (a); definitive signature(ds); participation (p); ³ simplified procedure (sp) ⁴
Gabon	◇	11 March 1998	✓	11 March 1998 (p)
Gambia	◇	22 May 1984		
Georgia		21 March 1996 (a)		21 March 1996 (p)
Germany		¶14 October 1994 (a)	✓	14 October 1994
Ghana	◇	7 June 1983		
Greece	♦	¶21 July 1995	✓	21 July 1995
Grenada	◇	25 April 1991	✓	28 July 1995 (sp)
Guatemala	◇	¶11 February 1997		11 February 1997 (p)
Guinea	♦	6 September 1985	✓	28 July 1995 (sp)
Guinea-Bissau	◇	¶25 August 1986		
Guyana	◇	16 November 1993		
Haiti	◇	31 July 1996		31 July 1996 (p)
<i>Holy See</i>				
Honduras	◇	5 October 1993		
Hungary	◇			
Iceland	◇	¶21 June 1985	✓	28 July 1995 (sp)
India	◇	¶29 June 1995	✓	29 June 1995
Indonesia	◇	3 February 1986	✓	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	♦			
Iraq	♦	30 July 1985		
Ireland	◇	¶21 June 1996	✓	21 June 1996

	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention ¹	
	Signature (with ♦ / without ◇ declaration)		Signature	
State or entity ²		Date of ratification; formal confirmation (fc); accession (a); succession (s); (♦ declaration)		Ratification; formal confirmation (fc); accession (a); definitive signature(ds); participation (p); ³ simplified procedure (sp) ⁴
Israel				
Italy	♦	13 January 1995	✓	13 January 1995
Jamaica	◇	21 March 1983	✓	28 July 1995 (sp)
Japan	◇	20 June 1996	✓	20 June 1996
Jordan		27 November 1995 (a)		27 November 1995 (p)
Kazakhstan				
Kenya	◇	2 March 1989		29 July 1994 (ds)
<i>Kiribati</i>				
Kuwait	◇	12 May 1986		
Kyrgyzstan				
Lao People's Democratic Republic	◇	5 June 1998	✓	5 June 1998 (p)
Latvia				
Lebanon	◇	5 January 1995		5 January 1995 (p)
Lesotho	◇			
Liberia	◇			
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	◇			
Liechtenstein	◇			
Lithuania				
Luxembourg	♦		✓	
Madagascar	◇			

	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention ¹	
	Signature (with ♦ / without ◇ declaration)		Signature	
State or entity ²		Date of ratification; formal confirmation (fc); accession (a); succession (s); (♦ declaration)		Ratification; formal confirmation (fc); accession (a); definitive signature(ds); participation (p); ³ simplified procedure (sp) ⁴
Malawi	◇			
Malaysia	◇	14 October 1996	✓	14 October 1996 (p)
Maldives	◇		✓	
Mali	♦	16 July 1985		
Malta	◇	20 May 1993	✓	26 June 1996
Marshall Islands		9 August 1991 (a)		
Mauritania	◇	17 July 1996	✓	17 July 1996 (p)
Mauritius	◇	4 November 1994		4 November 1994 (p)
Mexico	◇	18 March 1983		
Micronesia (Federated States of)		29 April 1991 (a)	✓	6 September 1995
Monaco	◇	20 March 1996	✓	20 March 1996 (p)
Mongolia	◇	13 August 1996	✓	13 August 1996 (p)
Morocco	◇		✓	
Mozambique	◇	13 March 1997		13 March 1997 (a)
Myanmar	◇	21 May 1996		21 May 1996 (a)
Namibia	◇	18 April 1983	✓	28 July 1995 (sp)
Nauru	◇	23 January 1996		23 January 1996 (p)
Nepal	◇	2 November 1998		2 November 1998 (p)
Netherlands	◇	28 June 1996	✓	28 June 1996
New Zealand	◇	19 July 1996	✓	19 July 1996
Nicaragua	♦			

	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention ¹	
	Signature (with ♦ / without ◇ declaration)		Signature	
State or entity ²		Date of ratification; formal confirmation (fc); accession (a); succession (s); (declaration)		Ratification; formal confirmation (fc); accession (a); definitive signature(ds); participation (p); ³ simplified procedure (sp) ⁴
Niger	◇			
Nigeria	◇	14 August 1986	✓	28 July 1995 (sp)
Niue	◇			
Norway	◇	24 June 1996		24 June 1996 (a)
Oman	♦	17 August 1989		26 February 1997 (a)
Pakistan	◇	26 February 1997	✓	26 February 1997 (p)
Palau		30 September 1996 (a)		30 September 1996 (p)
Panama	◇	1 July 1996		1 July 1996 (p)
Papua New Guinea	◇	14 January 1997		14 January 1997 (p)
Paraguay	◇	26 September 1986	✓	10 July 1995
Peru				
Philippines	♦	8 May 1984	✓	23 July 1997
Poland	◇	13 November 1998	✓	13 November 1998
Portugal	◇	3 November 1997	✓	3 November 1997
Qatar	♦			
Republic of Korea	◇	29 January 1996	✓	29 January 1996
Republic of Moldova				
Romania	♦	17 December 1996		17 December 1996 (a)
Russian Federation	♦	12 March 1997		12 March 1997 (a)
Rwanda	◇			
Saint Kitts and Nevis	◇	7 January 1993		

	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention ¹	
	Signature (with ♦ / without ◇ declaration)		Signature	
State or entity ²		Date of ratification; formal confirmation (fc); accession (a); succession (s); (♦ declaration)		Ratification; formal confirmation (fc); accession (a); definitive signature(ds); participation (p); ³ simplified procedure (sp) ⁴
Saint Lucia	◇	27 March 1985		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	◇	1 October 1993		
Samoa	◇	14 August 1995	✓	14 August 1995 (p)
San Marino				
Sao Tome and Principe	♦	3 November 1987		
Saudi Arabia	◇	24 April 1996		24 April 1996 (p)
Senegal	◇	25 October 1984	✓	25 July 1995
Seychelles	◇	16 September 1991	✓	15 December 1994
Sierra Leone	◇	12 December 1994		12 December 1994 (p)
Singapore	◇	17 November 1994		17 November 1994 (p)
Slovakia	◇	8 May 1996	✓	8 May 1996
Slovenia		16 June 1995 (s)	✓	16 June 1995
Solomon Islands	◇	23 June 1997		23 June 1997 (p)
Somalia	◇	24 July 1989		
South Africa	♦	23 December 1997	✓	23 December 1997
Spain	♦	15 January 1997	✓	15 January 1997
Sri Lanka	◇	19 July 1994	✓	28 July 1995 (sp)
Sudan	♦	23 January 1985	✓	
Suriname	◇	9 July 1998		9 July 1998 (p)
Swaziland	◇		✓	
Sweden	♦	25 June 1996	✓	25 June 1996

	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention ¹	
	Signature (with ♦ / without ◇ declaration)		Signature	
State or entity ²		Date of ratification; formal confirmation (fc); accession (a); succession (s); (♦ declaration)		Ratification; formal confirmation (fc); accession (a); definitive signature(ds); participation (p); ³ simplified procedure (sp) ⁴
<i>Switzerland</i>	◇		✓	
Syrian Arab Republic				
Tajikistan				
Thailand	◇			
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		19 August 1994 (s)		19 August 1994 (p)
Togo	◇	16 April 1985	✓	28 July 1995 (sp)
<i>Tonga</i>		2 August 1995 (a)		2 August 1995 (p)
Trinidad and Tobago	◇	25 April 1986	✓	28 July 1995 (sp)
Tunisia	◇	24 April 1985	✓	
Turkey				
Turkmenistan				
<i>Tuvalu</i>	◇			
Uganda	◇	9 November 1990	✓	28 July 1995 (sp)
Ukraine	♦		✓	
United Arab Emirates	◇			
United Kingdom		25 July 1997 (a)	✓	25 July 1997
United Republic of Tanzania	◇	30 September 1985	✓	25 June 1998
United States of America			✓	
Uruguay	♦	10 December 1992	✓	

	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention ¹	
	Signature (with ♦ / without ◇ declaration)		Signature	
State or entity ²		Date of ratification; formal confirmation (fc); accession (a); succession (s); (¶ declaration)		Ratification; formal confirmation (fc); accession (a); definitive signature(ds); participation (p); ³ simplified procedure (sp) ⁴
Uzbekistan				
Vanuatu	◇		✓	
Venezuela				
Viet Nam	◇	25 July 1994		
Yemen	♦	21 July 1987		
Yugoslavia	◇	5 May 1986	✓	28 July 1995 (sp)
Zambia	◇	7 March 1983	✓	28 July 1995 (sp)
Zimbabwe	◇	24 February 1993	✓	28 July 1995 (sp)
TOTALS	158	130	79	94

Notes

1. The provisional application of the Agreement terminated on the date of its entry into force 28 July 1996. In accordance with the provisions of the Agreement, States and entities which had been applying it provisionally, and for which it was not yet in force, were able to continue to be members of the Authority on a provisional basis pending its entry into force for those States and entities. To continue provisional membership, they were required to send a written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, after 16 November 1996, could retain that status up to 16 November 1998 on the basis of a decision of the Council of the International Seabed Authority. The Council approved the extension of the provisional membership of a number of States. Eight of those States (Bangladesh, Belarus, Canada, Qatar, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates and United States of America), having not yet become parties to the Convention and the Agreement, ceased to be members of the Authority on a provisional basis on 16 November 1998.

2. *Italicized* text indicates non-members of the United Nations.

3. States bound by the Agreement by having ratified, acceded or succeeded to the Convention under article 4, paragraph 1, of the Agreement.

4. States bound by the Agreement under the simplified procedure set out in article 5 of the Agreement.

C. Status 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, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks on 4 August 1995

1. Status of the Agreement as at 30 November 1998

State or entity ¹	Signature of the Agreement ²	Provisional application as of	Ratification; ³ accession ^(a)
Afghanistan			
Albania			
Algeria ♦			
Andorra			
Angola ♦			
Antigua and Barbuda ♦			
Argentina ♦	4 December 1995		
Armenia			
Australia ♦	4 December 1995		
Austria ♦	27 June 1996		
Azerbaijan			
Bahamas ♦			16 January 1997 ^(a)
Bahrain ♦			
Bangladesh	4 December 1995		
Barbados ♦			
Belarus			
Belgium ♦	3 October 1996		
Belize ♦	4 December 1995		
Benin ♦			
Bhutan			
Bolivia ♦			
Bosnia and Herzegovina ♦			
Botswana ♦			

State or entity ¹	Signature of the Agreement ²	Provisional application as of	Ratification; ³ accession ^(a)
Brazil ♦	4 December 1995		
Brunei Darussalam ♦			
Bulgaria ♦			
Burkina Faso	15 October 1996		
Burundi			
Cambodia			
Cameroon ♦			
Canada	4 December 1995		
Cape Verde ♦			
Central African Republic			
Chad			
Chile ♦			
China ♦	6 November 1996		
Colombia			
Comoros ♦			
Congo			
Cook Islands ♦ ♦			
Costa Rica ♦			
Côte d'Ivoire ♦	24 January 1996		
Croatia ♦			
Cuba ♦			
Cyprus ♦			
Czech Republic ♦			
Democratic People's Republic of Korea			
Democratic Republic of the Congo ♦			
Denmark	27 June 1996		

State or entity ¹	Signature of the Agreement ²	Provisional application as of	Ratification; ³ accession ^(a)
Djibouti ♦			
Dominica ♦			
Dominican Republic			
Ecuador			
Egypt ♦	5 December 1995		
El Salvador			
Equatorial Guinea			
Eritrea			
Estonia			
Ethiopia			
European Community * ♦	27 June 1996		
Fiji ♦	4 December 1995		12 December 1996
Finland ♦	27 June 1996		
France ♦	4 December 1996		
Gabon ♦	7 October 1996		
Gambia ♦			
Georgia ♦			
Germany ♦	28 August 1996		
Ghana ♦			
Greece ♦	27 June 1996		
Grenada ♦			
Guatemala ♦			
Guinea ♦			
Guinea-Bissau ♦	4 December 1995		
Guyana ♦			
Haiti ♦			
Holy See *			

State or entity ¹	Signature of the Agreement ²	Provisional application as of	Ratification; ³ accession ^(a)
Honduras ♦			
Hungary			
Iceland ♦	4 December 1995		14 February 1997
India ♦			
Indonesia ♦	4 December 1995		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)			17 April 1998 ^(a)
Iraq ♦			
Ireland ♦	27 June 1996		
Israel	4 December 1995		
Italy ♦	27 June 1996		
Jamaica ♦	4 December 1995		
Japan ♦	19 November 1996		
Jordan ♦			
Kazakhstan			
Kenya ♦			
Kiribati ⁴			
Kuwait ♦			
Kyrgyzstan			
Lao People's Democratic Republic ♦			
Latvia			
Lebanon ♦			
Lesotho			
Liberia			
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya			
Liechtenstein			
Lithuania			
Luxembourg	27 June 1996		

State or entity ¹	Signature of the Agreement ²	Provisional application as of	Ratification; ³ accession ^(a)
Madagascar			
Malawi			
Malaysia ♦			
Maldives	8 October 1996		
Mali ♦			
Malta ♦			
Marshall Islands ♦	4 December 1995		
Mauritania ♦	21 December 1995		
Mauritius ♦			25 March 1997 ^(a)
Mexico ♦			
Micronesia (Federated States of) ♦	4 December 1995		23 May 1997
Monaco ♦			
Mongolia ♦			
Morocco	4 December 1995		
Mozambique ♦			
Myanmar ♦			
Namibia ♦	19 April 1996		8 April 1998
Nauru ♦ ♦			10 January 1997 ^(a)
Nepal ♦			
Netherlands ♦	28 June 1996		
New Zealand ♦	4 December 1995		
Nicaragua			
Niger			
Nigeria ♦			
Niue ♦	4 December 1995		
Norway ♦	4 December 1995		30 December 1996
Oman ♦			

State or entity ¹	Signature of the Agreement ²	Provisional application as of	Ratification; ³ accession ^(a)
Pakistan ♦	15 February 1996		
Palau ♦			
Panama ♦			
Papua New Guinea ♦	4 December 1995		
Paraguay ♦			
Peru			
Philippines ♦	30 August 1996		
Poland ♦			
Portugal ♦	27 June 1996		
Qatar			
Republic of Korea ♦	26 November 1996		
Republic of Moldova			
Romania ♦			
Russian Federation ♦	4 December 1995		4 August 1997
Rwanda			
Saint Kitts and Nevis ♦			
Saint Lucia ♦	12 December 1995		9 August 1996
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines ♦			
Samoa ♦	4 December 1995		25 October 1996
San Marino			
Sao Tome and Principe ♦			
Saudi Arabia ♦			
Senegal ♦	4 December 1995		30 January 1997
Seychelles ♦	4 December 1996		20 March 1998
Sierra Leone ♦			
Singapore ♦			
Slovakia ♦			

State or entity ¹	Signature of the Agreement ²	Provisional application as of	Ratification; ³ accession ^(a)
Slovenia ♦			
Solomon Islands ♦			13 February 1997
Somalia ♦			
South Africa ♦			
Spain ♦	3 December 1996		
Sri Lanka ♦	9 October 1996		24 October 1996
Sudan ♦			
Suriname ♦			
Swaziland			
Sweden ♦	27 June 1996		
Switzerland *			
Syrian Arab Republic			
Tajikistan			
Thailand			
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ♦			
Togo ♦			
Tonga ♦	4 December 1995		31 July 1996
Trinidad and Tobago ♦			
Tunisia ♦			
Turkey			
Turkmenistan			
Tuvalu *			
Uganda ♦	10 October 1996		
Ukraine	4 December 1995		
United Arab Emirates			
United Kingdom ♦	27 June 1996		
United Republic of Tanzania ♦			

State or <i>entity</i> ¹	Signature of the Agreement ²	Provisional application as of	Ratification; ³ accession ^(a)
United States of America	4 December 1995		21 August 1996
Uruguay ♦	16 January 1996		
Uzbekistan			
Vanuatu	23 July 1996		
Venezuela			
Viet Nam ♦			
Yemen ♦			
Yugoslavia ♦			
Zambia ♦			
Zimbabwe ♦			
TOTALS:	59		18

NOTES

- ♦ States or *entities* which are parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982. Shaded States are land-locked.
- In accordance with its article 37, the Agreement was opened for signature at United Nations Headquarters from 4 December 1995 until 4 December 1996 by all States and the other entities referred to in article 305 (1) (a), (c), (d), (e) and (f) of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982.
- In accordance with its article 40, the Agreement shall enter into force 30 days after the date of deposit of the thirtieth instrument of ratification or accession.
- Non-member of the United Nations.

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

A. Recent national legislation received from Governments

1. China

People's Republic of China Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf Act

Issued by the Legislative Working Committee of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, 26 June 1998. Order by the Chairman of the People's Republic of China

"The People's Republic of China Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf Act", adopted by the third session of the Standing Committee of the Ninth National People's Congress on 26 June 1998, is hereby promulgated and shall enter into force on the date of promulgation."

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE AND CONTINENTAL SHELF ACT

(Adopted at the third session of the Standing Committee of
the Ninth National People's Congress, 26 June 1998)

Article 1

This Act is adopted with a view to safeguarding the sovereign rights and jurisdiction exercised by the People's Republic of China over the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf and to protect China's maritime rights and interests.

Article 2

The exclusive economic zone of the People's Republic of China is an area beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea of the People's Republic of China extending to a distance of 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.

The continental shelf of the People's Republic of China comprises the seabed and subsoil of the submarine areas that extend beyond its territorial sea throughout the natural prolongation of its land territory to the outer edge of the continental margin, or to a distance of 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured where the outer edge of the continental margin does not extend up to that distance.

Conflicting claims regarding the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf by the People's Republic of China and States with opposite or adjacent coasts shall be settled, on the basis of international law and in accordance with the principle of equity, by an agreement delimiting the areas so claimed.

Article 3

In the exclusive economic zone the People's Republic of China shall exercise sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring and exploiting, conserving and managing the natural resources of the waters superjacent to the seabed and of the seabed and its subsoil, and with regard to other activities for the economic exploitation and exploration of the zone, such as the production of energy from the water, current and winds.

The People's Republic of China shall have jurisdiction in the exclusive economic zone with regard to the establishment and use of artificial islands, installations and structures; marine scientific research; and the protection and preservation of the marine environment.

The natural resources of the exclusive economic zone referred to in this Act include living and non-living resources.

Article 4

The People's Republic of China shall exercise sovereign rights over the continental shelf for the purpose of exploring it and exploiting its natural resources.

The People's Republic of China shall have jurisdiction over the continental shelf with regard to the establishment and use of artificial islands, installations and structures; marine scientific research; and the protection and preservation of the marine environment.

The People's Republic of China shall have the exclusive right to authorize and regulate drilling on the continental shelf for all purposes.

The natural resources of the continental shelf referred to in this Act consist of the mineral and other non-living resources of the seabed and subsoil together with living organisms belonging to sedentary species, that is to say, organisms which, at the harvestable stage, either are immobile on or under the seabed or are unable to move except in constant physical contact with the seabed or the subsoil.

Article 5

Any international organization, foreign organization or individual entering the exclusive economic zone of the People's Republic of China to engage in fishery activities must have the approval of the competent authorities of the People's Republic of China and comply with the laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China and any treaties or agreements concluded by the relevant States and the People's Republic of China.

The competent authorities of the People's Republic of China shall have the right to take any necessary conservation and management measures to ensure that the living resources of the exclusive economic zone are not endangered by over-exploitation.

Article 6

The competent authorities of the People's Republic of China shall have the right to conserve and manage the straddling fish stocks, highly migratory fish stocks and marine mammals of the exclusive economic zone, anadromous stocks originating in the rivers of the People's Republic of China and catadromous species that spend the greater part of their life cycle in the waters of the People's Republic of China.

The People's Republic of China shall have the primary interest in anadromous stocks originating in China's rivers.

Article 7

Any international organization, foreign organization or individual engaging in the exploration or exploitation of the natural resources of the exclusive economic zone or continental shelf of the People's Republic of China or to carry out drilling in the continental shelf of the People's Republic of China must have the approval of the competent authorities of the People's Republic of China and comply with the laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China.

Article 8

The People's Republic of China shall have exclusive rights in the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf to establish and to authorize and regulate the establishment, operation and use of artificial islands, installations and structures.

The People's Republic of China shall have exclusive jurisdiction over the artificial islands, installations and structures in the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf, including jurisdiction with regard to customs, fiscal, health, security and immigration laws and regulations.

The competent authorities of the People's Republic of China shall have the right to establish safety zones around the artificial islands, installations and structures in the exclusive economic zone and continental shelf in which they may take appropriate measures to ensure the safety both of navigation and of the artificial islands, installations and structures.

Article 9

Any international organization, foreign organization or individual engaging in marine scientific research in the exclusive economic zone and continental shelf of the People's Republic of China must have the approval of the competent authorities of the People's Republic of China and shall comply with the laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China.

Article 10

The competent authorities of the People's Republic of China shall have the right to take the necessary measures to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine environment and to protect and preserve the marine environment of the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf.

Article 11

Any State, provided that it observes international law and the laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China, shall enjoy in the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf of the People's Republic of China freedom of navigation and overflight and of laying submarine cables and pipelines, and shall enjoy other legal and practical marine benefits associated with these freedoms. The laying of submarine cables and pipelines must be authorized by the competent authorities of the People's Republic of China.

Article 12

The People's Republic of China may, in the exercise of its sovereign rights to explore, exploit, conserve and manage the living resources of the exclusive economic zone, take such measures, including boarding, inspection, arrest, detention and judicial proceedings, as may be necessary to ensure compliance with its laws and regulations.

In the event of a violation of the laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China in the exclusive economic zone or the continental shelf, the People's Republic of China shall have the right to take the necessary investigative measures in accordance with the law and may exercise the right of hot pursuit.

Article 13

Rights enjoyed by the People's Republic of China in the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf that are not stipulated in this Act shall be exercised in accordance with international law and the laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China.

Article 14

The provisions of this Act shall not affect the historical rights of the People's Republic of China.

Article 15

The Government of the People's Republic of China may, in accordance with this Act, enact relevant regulations.

Article 16

This Act shall enter into force on the date of promulgation.

2. Indonesia

(a) Act No. 6 of 8 August 1996 regarding Indonesian Waters

The President of the Republic of Indonesia,

Considering:

(a) That based on the historical facts and the viewpoint of the Indonesian nation, the State of the Republic of Indonesia, which was proclaimed on 13 August 1945, as an archipelagic State with the Declaration dated 17 December 1957 and Act No. 4 Prp. of 1960 on Indonesian Waters, has stipulated the waters territory of the State of the Republic of Indonesia;

(b) That the Indonesian nation has succeeded in striving for the legal concept of archipelagic State, by the inclusion of provisions on legal principles and regime of archipelagic State in Chapter IV of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which was ratified by Act No. 17 of 1985 on ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;

(c) That the regulation of the archipelagic State law as stipulated in Act No. Prp. of 1960 on Indonesian Waters is not suitable anymore with the development of the archipelagic State law regime as contained in Chapter IV of the Convention as referred to in letter (b).;

(d) That in connection therewith, and to confirm the legal basis regulating the Indonesian waters, the sovereignty, jurisdiction, rights and obligations as well as activities in Indonesian waters, in the framework of national development, based on the archipelago principle, it is necessary to revoke Act No. 4 Prp. of 1960 on Indonesian Waters, and replace it with a new act;

Bearing in mind:

1. Article 5, paragraph 1, article 20, paragraph 1, and article 33, paragraph 3, of the 1945 Constitution;
2. Act No. 17 of 1985 on Ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (State Gazette of 1985 No. 76, Supplementary State Gazette No. 3319);

With the approval of:

The House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia

Has decided to stipulate:

Act on Indonesian Waters

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this Act,

1. "Archipelagic State" means a State which entirely consists of one or more islands and can cover other islands;

2. "Island" means a land area, formed in a natural way, surrounded by water, and located on the water surface at flood tide;
3. "Archipelago" means a group of islands, including parts of islands and water between said islands, and other natural manifestations, of which the reciprocal relationship is so close that the said islands, waters and other natural manifestations constitute one geographical, economic, security and defence and political unity of intrinsic nature, or which is historically regarded as such;
4. "Indonesian waters" means the Indonesian territorial sea with the archipelagic waters and the inland waters thereof;
5. "Low-water line" means the fixed water line at a certain place indicating the sea-water surface level at the lowest ebb tide;
6. "Ebb tide elevation" means a land area, formed in a natural way, surrounded [by] and above the sea surface at ebb tide, but below the sea surface at flood tide.
7. "Gulf/bay" means a clear concavity of which the penetration is proportional in such a way with the width of its mouth that it contains closed waters, which is more than just a coastal curve, but a concavity, not constituting a gulf/bay, except if the extent thereof is as wide as or is more extensive than the extent of a half-circle, of which the diameter is drawn, crossing the relative concavity mouth;
8. "The archipelago's sea channel" means the channel of the sea through which vessels sail or foreign aircraft fly to conduct their sailing and flying in a normal way merely for continuous transits, directly and as rapidly as possible, not obstructed through or over the waters of the archipelago and adjacent territorial sea between one part of the open sea or the Indonesian exclusive economic zone and part of the open sea or other Indonesian exclusive economic zones;
9. "Convention" shall be the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

Article 2

1. The State of the Republic of Indonesia is an archipelago.
2. All waters in the surroundings, in between and those which connect the islands or part of the islands included in the land area of the State of the Republic of Indonesia, without regard to the extent and width thereof, constitute an integral part of the territories of the land area of the State of the Republic of Indonesian waters existing under the sovereignty of the State of the Republic of Indonesia.

CHAPTER II THE TERRITORIES OF THE INDONESIAN WATERS

Article 3

1. The territories of the Indonesian waters comprise the Indonesian territorial sea, the archipelagic waters and the inland waters.
2. The Indonesian territorial sea is the sea channel of a width of twelve (12) sea miles measured from the Indonesian archipelagic baseline as referred to in article 5.
3. The Indonesian archipelagic waters are all the waters located on the inner side of the straight baseline of the archipelago without regard to the depth or the distance from the coast.

4. The Indonesian inland waters are all waters located on the land side of the low-water line from the coasts of Indonesia, including therein all parts of the waters located on the land side of a closing line as referred to in article 7.

Article 4

The sovereignty of the State of the Republic of Indonesia in the Indonesian waters comprises the territorial sea, the archipelagic waters and the inland waters as well as the airspace above the territorial sea, the archipelagic waters and the inland waters as well as the sea bottom and land thereunder including the sources of natural wealth contained therein.

Article 5

1. The baseline of the Indonesian Archipelago is drawn using the archipelago's straight baseline.
2. In case the archipelago's straight baseline as referred to in paragraph 1 cannot be used, then the common baseline or the straight baseline is used.
3. The straight baseline of the archipelago as referred to in paragraph 1 shall be the straight lines which connect the most outside points of the low-water line of the islands and the most outside dry rocks of the Indonesian Archipelago.
4. The archipelago's straight baseline as referred to in paragraph 3 shall not be drawn from and to the ebb-tide elevation, except if a lighthouse or a similar installation has already been built thereon, which exists permanently on the sea surface or if said ebb-tide elevation is located entirely or partly at a distance not more than the width of the territorial sea from the closest island.
5. The normal baseline as referred to in paragraph 2 is the lowest-water line along the coast.
6. The straight baseline as referred to in paragraph 2 shall be the straight line connecting the most outside points on the coastal line protruding far forward and turning landwards or a range of islands found close by and along the coast.

Article 6

1. The baseline of the Indonesian Archipelago drawn as referred to in article 5 is set forth in maps of adequate scale or scales to confirm the position thereof, or a list of geographic coordinate points can also be made which clearly specifies the geodetic data.
2. The maps with adequate scale or scales illustrating the Indonesian territorial waters or the list of geographic coordinate points of the baselines of the Indonesian Archipelago as referred to in paragraph 1 are further regulated by Government Regulation.
3. The Indonesian Government publishes as appropriate the maps with adequate scale or scales or the list of geographic coordinate points as referred to in paragraph 1, and shall deposit a copy of said list of geographic coordinate points with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 7

1. In the archipelagic waters, to stipulate the borders of the inland waters, the Indonesian Government can draw closing lines at the river mouth, estuary, bay, inland sea and harbours.

2. The inland waters consist of:

- (a) Inland sea, and
- (b) Land waters.

3. The inland sea as referred to in paragraph 2, letter (a), shall be part of the sea located at the land side of the closing line, at the sea side of the low-water line.

4. The land waters as referred to in paragraph 2, letter (b), shall be all waters located at the land side of the low-water line, except at a river mouth of land waters, [where they] shall be all waters located at the land side of the closing line of a river mouth.

Article 8

The outside border of the Indonesian territorial sea is measured from the baseline, drawn according to the provisions as referred to in article 5.

Article 9

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of article 4, the Indonesian Government shall respect and honour the existing approvals and agreements with other countries which concern the part of the waters which constitutes its archipelagic waters.

2. The terms and conditions for the implementation of the rights and activities as referred to in paragraph 1, including the nature, the scope and the region in which said rights and activities are effective, at the request of one of the countries concerned, shall be regulated by bilateral agreement.

3. The rights as referred to in paragraph 2 shall not be transferred or partly given to a third country or its nationals.

4. The submarine telecommunication cable already installed by a foreign country or legal entity crossing the Indonesian waters without entering the land side shall be respected/honoured.

5. The Indonesian Government shall allow the maintenance and replacement of cables as referred to in paragraph 4, after a notification has been received as appropriate concerning the location and the intention to repair and replace said cables.

Article 10

1. In the matter of the location of the Indonesian coast which is confronting or adjacent to another country, provided that there is no agreement to the contrary, the borderline of the territorial sea between Indonesia and said country shall be the centre line of which the points are of equal distance from the closest points at the baseline from where the width of the territorial sea of the respective countries is measured.

2. The provisions as referred to in paragraph 1 are not valid if there is a reason of historical right or another special condition, causing the necessity to stipulate the borders of the territorial sea between both countries according to a different way from said provisions.

CHAPTER III
CROSSING RIGHTS FOR FOREIGN VESSELS

First Part
Peaceful crossing rights

Article 11

1. Vessels of all countries, coastal as well as non-coastal countries, enjoy peaceful crossing rights through the territorial sea and waters of the Indonesian archipelago.
2. Crossing means navigation through the territorial sea and waters of the Indonesian Archipelago for the purpose of:
 - (a) Crossing said sea without entering the inland waters or making a call at an anchoring place mid-sea or at harbour facilities outside the inland waters, or
 - (b) Passing by or from the inland waters or making a call at mid-sea or at said harbour facilities.
3. The peaceful crossing as referred to in paragraph 1, shall be continuous, direct and as quickly as possible, including stopping or riding anchor as far as this is in connection with normal navigation, or shall be conducted because of a forced condition, difficulties experienced, the provision of assistance to another person, a ship or aircraft in danger or difficulties.

Article 12

1. A crossing is considered as peaceful if it is not harmful to the peace, order or security of Indonesia and is conducted according to the provisions of the Convention and other international laws.
2. Crossing by a foreign vessel shall be considered as endangering the peace, order or security of Indonesia, if said vessel when being at territorial sea and or at archipelagic waters, conducts one of the activities prohibited by the Convention and/or by another international law.
3. Further provisions concerning the peaceful crossing as referred to in paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 shall be regulated by Government Regulation.

Article 13

1. The Government of Indonesia can temporarily postpone the peaceful crossing of all kinds of foreign ships in certain regions of the territorial sea or the archipelagic waters if such a postponement is necessary for the protection of its security, including the purpose of arms/weapons training.
2. The postponement as referred to in paragraph 1 is only effective after an announcement has been made according to the provisions in force.
3. Further provisions on the temporary postponement as referred to in paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 shall be regulated by Government Regulation.

Article 14

1. As required with due observance of the safety of navigation, the Government of Indonesia shall stipulate the sea channel and traffic dividing scheme safety of the territorial sea and archipelagic waters.
2. Further provisions on the use of the sea channel and the traffic dividing scheme at the territorial sea and the archipelagic waters as referred to in paragraph 1 shall be regulated by Government Regulation.

Article 15

In the implementation of the right of peaceful crossing at territorial sea and archipelagic waters, a submarine and other submarine vehicles shall conduct navigation above the water surface and show the national flag.

Article 16

A nuclear-powered foreign vessel and a foreign vessel carrying nuclear or other material which, because of the dangerous or toxic nature, if they have to use their peaceful crossing right, they have to carry documents and adhere to the special preventive measures stipulated by international agreement.

Article 17

The further provisions concerning the rights and obligations of foreign merchant ships, warships and Government vessels operated for commercial and non-commercial purposes in conducting a peaceful crossing right through the Indonesian waters, shall be regulated by Government Regulation.

SECOND PART
ARCHIPELAGIC SEA CHANNEL CROSSING RIGHTS

Article 18

1. Archipelagic sea channel crossing at specially stipulated sea channels is the implementation of shipping and aviation rights in accordance with the provisions of the Convention in a normal way, is conducted only to conduct continuous and direct transits as quickly as possible and shall not be obstructed.
2. All kinds of vessels and aircraft of foreign countries, coastal and non-coastal countries, shall enjoy crossing rights over the archipelagic sea channels through the waters of the Indonesian Archipelago between one part of the open sea or the Indonesian exclusive economic zone with part of the open sea or another Indonesian exclusive economic zone.
3. Further provisions concerning the rights and obligations of vessels and aircraft of foreign countries which are using their crossing rights over an archipelagic sea channel, as referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, shall be regulated by Government Regulation.

Article 19

1. The Indonesian Government shall determine the sea channels, including the flight routes above them, which are suitable to be used for the implementation of the crossing rights over archipelagic sea channels by foreign ships and aircraft, as referred to in article 18, and may also stipulate the traffic dividing scheme as referred to article 14 for the purpose of a safe ship crossing over the sea channel.

2. The sea channels and flight routes as referred to in paragraph 1 are determined by a range of interconnected axis lines starting from the route's entrance place up to the exit place through the archipelagic waters and territorial sea adjacent thereto.
3. If required, after an announcement has been made as appropriate, the sea channel and the traffic separation scheme already stipulated beforehand can be replaced with another sea channel and a traffic separation scheme.
4. In determining or substituting the sea channel or the traffic separation scheme, the Indonesian Government shall forward a proposal to the competent international organization to reach mutual agreement.
5. The Government determines the sea channel axes and the traffic separation schemes and sets them forth in maps to be published.
6. Foreign vessels conducting a crossing of an archipelagic sea channel shall adhere to the sea channels and the traffic separation scheme already stipulated.
7. Further provisions on sea channels and traffic separation schemes, as referred to in paragraph 1, shall be regulated by Government Regulation.

THIRD PART TRANSIT CROSSING RIGHTS

Article 20

1. All foreign vessels and aircraft are free to sail or fly merely for the purpose of continuous transits, directly and as quickly as possible through Indonesian territorial sea in a strait between one part of an open sea or the Indonesian exclusive economic zone and another part of an open sea or the Indonesian exclusive economic zone.
2. The transit crossing right shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, other international laws and/or the legislative regulations in force.

Article 21

1. If required, with due observance of the safety of navigation, the Indonesian Government can stipulate a sea channel and a traffic separating scheme for shipping at a transit crossing as referred to in article 20.
2. The further provisions on the use of the sea channel and transit traffic separation scheme, as referred to in paragraph 1, shall be regulated by Government Regulation.

FOURTH PART ACCESS AND COMMUNICATION RIGHTS

Article 22

1. If a part of the waters of the Indonesian Archipelago is located between two territorial parts of a neighbouring country which is directly adjacent, Indonesia shall respect/honour the existing rights and other legal interests conducted traditionally by the country concerned in said waters through a bilateral agreement.
2. The Indonesian Government respects/honours the installation of a sea cable and shall permit the maintenance and replacement of already existing cables by prior appropriate notification.

CHAPTER IV
UTILIZATION, MANAGEMENT, PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF THE
ENVIRONMENT OF THE INDONESIAN WATERS

Article 23

1. The utilization, management, protection and preservation of the environments of the Indonesian waters are conducted based on the national legislative regulations in force and on the international law.
2. The administration and jurisdiction, protection and environmental preservation of the Indonesian waters are implemented based on the prevailing legislative regulations.
3. If required, to increase the utilization, management protection and preservation of the environment of the Indonesian waters as referred to in paragraph 1, a coordination agency can be established, to be stipulated by Presidential Decree.

CHAPTER V
UPHOLDING OF THE SOVEREIGNTY AND LAW IN THE INDONESIA WATERS

Article 24

1. The upholding of the sovereignty and law in the Indonesian waters, the airspace above them, the sea bottom and the land thereunder including the natural wealth contained therein as well as the sanctions on the violations thereof, shall be implemented in accordance with the provisions of other international law conventions and the prevailing legislative regulations.
2. The jurisdiction in the upholding of the sovereignty and law towards foreign ships crossing the Indonesian territorial sea and the archipelagic waters shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, other international laws and the prevailing legislative regulation.
3. If required, for the implementation of the upholding of the law as referred to in paragraph 1 and paragraph 2, a coordinating agency can be established, stipulated by Presidential Decree.

CHAPTER VI
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 25

1. As long as the Government Regulation as referred to in article 6, paragraph 2, has not yet been stipulated, to this Act shall be attached an illustrative map with a scale or scales illustrating the Indonesian water territories of the list of geographic coordinate points of the baselines of the Indonesian Archipelago.
2. The implementation regulation of Act No. 4 Prp. of 1960 on the Indonesian Waters shall continue to be effective provided that it is not contradictory to or not yet replaced with a new implementation regulation based on this Act.

CHAPTER VII
CONCLUDING PROVISIONS

Article 26

With the effectiveness of this Act, Act No. 4 Prp. of 1960 concerning the Indonesian Waters (State Gazette of 1960 No. 22, Supplementary State Gazette Number 1942) is declared as no longer effective.

Article 27

This Act shall be effective as of the date of promulgation.

For the information of the public, it is instructed to promulgate this Act by inserting it in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

(b) Government Regulation No. 61 of 1998 on the list of geographical coordinates of the base points of the archipelagic baselines of Indonesia in the Natuna Sea

The President of the Republic of Indonesia

- Considering:
- (a) That Law No. 6 of 1996 on Indonesian Waters, which has been issued in fulfilment of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, has stipulated that Indonesian archipelagic baselines shall be indicated through maps of a scale or scales adequate for ascertaining their position, or through a list of geographical coordinates of the base points of the archipelagic baselines of Indonesia;
 - (b) That as a result of the designation of the Indonesian archipelagic baselines and while awaiting a full and complete designation of these archipelagic baselines, there is an urgent need for the dissemination of information on the geographical coordinates of the base points of the Indonesian archipelagic baselines in the Natuna Sea;
 - (c) That in view of the above considerations, it is necessary to issue a Government Regulation stating the geographical coordinates of the base points of Indonesia in the Natuna Sea;
- Bearing in mind
- 1. Article 5, paragraph 2, of the 1945 Constitution;
 - 2. Law No. 6 of 1996 on Indonesian Waters (State Gazette of 1996 No. 73, Additional State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 3617);

DECIDES:

To enact: Government Regulation on the list of geographical coordinates of the base points of the archipelagic baselines of Indonesia in the Natuna Sea

PART 1

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

For the purpose of this Government Regulation:

- 1. "Geographical coordinates" shall mean a set of coordinates measured in terms of degrees, minutes and seconds of arc in the geographical longitude and latitude system;
- 2. "Longitude" and "latitude" shall refer to a geographical coordinate reference system;
- 3. "Nautical miles" shall mean a geographical mile, which covers one-sixtieth of a degree of longitude.

PART II

ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINES

Article 2

1. The archipelagic baselines in the Natuna Sea have been established with due respect to existing Treaty and Agreement with neighboring State concerning the maritime areas which constitute Indonesia's archipelagic waters.
2. Indonesia's archipelagic baselines in the Natuna Sea are established at the outermost points at the low-water line of the outermost islands as follows.
 - (a) Between Tanjung Berakit located north of Bintan Island and Sentut Island to the East of Bintan Island;
 - (b) Between Sentut Island to the east of Bintan Island and Tokongmalangbiru Island in the Anambas Islands;
 - (c) Between Tokongmalangbiru Island in the Anambas Islands and Damar Island in the Anambas Islands;
 - (d) Between Damar Island in the Anambas Islands and Mangkai Island in the Anambas Islands,
 - (e) Between Mangkai Island in the Anambas Islands and Tokongnanas Island in the Anambas Islands;
 - (f) Between Tokongnanas Island in the Anambas Islands and Tokongbelayar Island in the Anambas Islands;
 - (g) Between Tokongbelayar Island in the Anambas Islands and Tokongboro Island in the Natuna Utara Islands;
 - (h) Between Tokongboro Island in the Natuna Utara Islands and Semiun Island in the Natuna Utara Islands;
 - (i) Between Semiun Island in the Natuna Utara Islands and Sebetul Island to the west of Laut Island in the Natuna Utara Islands;
 - (j) Between Sebetul Island to the west of Laut Island in the Natuna Utara Islands and Sekatung Island to the east of Laut Island in the Natuna Utara Islands;
 - (k) Between two points located north of Sekatung Island;
 - (l) Between Sekatung Island to the west of Laut Island in the Natuna Utara Islands and Senua Island to the west of Bunguran Island in the Natuna Besar Islands;
 - (m) Between Senua Island to the west of Bunguran Island in the Natuna Besar Islands and Subi Besar Island in the Natuna Selatan Islands;
 - (n) Between Subi Besar Island in the Natuna Selatan Islands and Kepala Island in the Natuna Selatan Islands,
 - (o) Between Kepala Island in the Natuna Selatan Islands and Tanjung Datu in West Kalimantan.

PART III

LIST OF GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES OF THE BASE POINTS OF THE ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINES OF INDONESIA IN THE NATUNA SEA

Article 3

1. The positions of the base points of the baselines as stated in article 2 to determine the width of the territorial sea, are expressed in terms of geographical coordinates, specifying the geodetic datum to be used as reference.
2. The list of geographical coordinates of the base points of the baselines as indicated in article 2 is attached as annex I to this Government Regulation.
3. The list of geographical coordinates of the base points as mentioned in paragraph 2 indicates their geographical positions in terms of longitude and latitude and also provides information concerning the location of such points, a field guidance system, the distance between the points of the baselines, types of baselines and reference charts with their scales.
4. The list referred to in paragraph 2 is an integral part of this Government Regulation.
5. The geographical coordinates of the base points of the baselines referred to in paragraph 2 are indicated in a map attached as annex II to this Government Regulation.

Article 4

Should there be any discrepancy between the positions of the base points of the Indonesian archipelagic baselines in the field and the data as provided in article 3, paragraph 2, the position of points of the baselines in the field shall prevail.

PART IV

CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 5

This Government Regulation shall come into force on the date of its promulgation.

In order that this Regulation shall be known by all parties concerned, it shall be disseminated by publication in the Republic of Indonesia's Gazette.

DONE at Jakarta on 16 June 1998

**EXPLANATORY NOTE TO THE GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NO. 61 OF 1998 ON THE LIST OF GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES OF THE BASE POINTS OF
THE ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINES OF INDONESIA IN THE NATUNA SEA**

General summary

In accordance with Law No. 17 of 1985 concerning the ratification of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, article 6 of Law No. 6 of 1996 concerning Indonesian Waters, the Government of Indonesia has decided to establish the base points of the Indonesian archipelagic baselines in the Natuna Sea through a map adequately scaled to indicate their positions or through a list of geographical coordinates of the base points of the archipelagic baselines, using a geodetic datum as reference. This decision of the Government of Indonesia is also in line with the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

The illustrative map attached to Law No. 6 of 1996 on Indonesian Waters, in particular on the Natuna Sea, which includes the seas around Bintan Island, the seas around the Anambas Islands, the seas around the Natuna Utara Islands and the seas around the Natuna Selatan Islands, indicates in general the positions of the baselines which were established in accordance with the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

Based on the map attached to Law No. 4 Prp. of 1960 on Indonesian Waters, the southern waters of the Natuna Sea that were previously categorized as high seas are territorial seas up to 12 miles beyond the baselines.

With reference to Law No. 5 of 1983 on the Indonesian Exclusive Economic Zone, the southern waters of the Natuna Sea are part of Indonesia's exclusive economic zone.

With the establishment of baselines as indicated in the illustrative map attached to Law No. 6 of 1996 on Indonesian Waters, the waters located on the inner side of those baselines became archipelagic waters and are no longer part of the exclusive economic zone nor are they any longer territorial seas nor high seas as they were described in Law No. 4 Prp. of 1960 on Indonesian Waters.

In the meantime, in accordance with article 19, paragraph 4, of Law No. 6 of 1996 and article 53, paragraph 9, of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, Indonesia is in the process of concluding the establishment of its archipelagic sea lanes with the International Maritime Organization. One of the projected sea lanes passes through the waters of Riau Island, Anambas Islands, Natuna Island and the Natuna Selatan Islands.

While the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea stipulates that archipelagic sea lanes have to be designated on archipelagic waters, the fact is that the status of the waters in the Natuna Sea as archipelagic water was indicated only in 1996 through maps attached to Law No. 6 of 1996. In order to conclude the establishment of Indonesia's archipelagic sea lanes in the Natuna Sea with the International Maritime Organization, it is therefore necessary to establish the geographical coordinates of the base points of the archipelagic baselines in the Natuna Sea.

In view of these circumstances and while waiting for the formulation of a complete list of geographical coordinates of the base points of Indonesia's archipelagic baselines, it is necessary to enact a Government Regulation stating the geographical coordinates of the base points of certain archipelagic baselines of Indonesia in the Natuna Sea.

Article by article

Article 1

(Self-explanatory)

Article 2

Paragraph 1

The Treaty and Agreement referred to in this paragraph are the 1969 Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Government of Malaysia relating to the Delimitation of the Continental Shelves between the Two Countries and the 1982 Treaty between the Republic of Indonesia and Malaysia relating to the Legal Regime of Archipelagic State and the Rights of Malaysia in the Territorial Sea and Archipelagic Waters as well as in the Airspace above the Territorial Sea, Archipelagic Waters and the Territory of the Republic of Indonesia Lying between East and West Malaysia.

Paragraph 2

The archipelagic baselines referred to in points “a” to “j” and from points “I” to “o” are straight archipelagic baselines, whereas the baseline referred to in point “k” is a normal baseline.

The drawing of archipelagic baselines as referred to in this article is in conformity with the provisions of article 5 of Law No. 6 of 1996 concerning Indonesian Waters and article 47 of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

Straight archipelagic baselines referred to in this article means straight baselines drawn between the outermost points of the low-water line of the outermost islands, drying reefs or low-tide elevations and the similar outermost points of the adjacent outermost islands.

“Normal baseline” refers to the low-water line along the coast.

“Low-water line” means a hydrographical datum of a navigational map that is based on the average position of the Low-Lowest-Waterline (LLW).

Straight archipelagic baselines used in this article are drawn following the general configuration of the archipelago in the area.

Such straight archipelagic baselines can be drawn by using the outermost points of the low-water line on every low-tide elevation over which a lighthouse or similar permanent installation has been built on them or low-tide elevation which is partly or fully located within 12 nautical miles from the low-water line of the closest island.

The length of the straight archipelagic baseline does not exceed 100 nautical miles.

Article 3

Paragraph 1

A geodetic datum is a mathematical reference to designate points of geographical coordinates in a hydrographical map.

Paragraph 2

(Self-explanatory)

Paragraph 3

(Self-explanatory)

Paragraph 4

The geographical coordinates of the base points of the archipelagic baselines as stated in the list of this Government Regulation were established on the basis of a survey.

Paragraph 5

The map on annex II is an illustrative map to indicate the exact positions of the archipelagic baselines in the Natuna Sea and the outermost points of the geographical coordinates of the base points of the archipelagic baselines as stated in annex 1 of this Government Regulation.

Article 4

In view of the difficulties of accurately and permanently indicating all base points of all the archipelagic baselines covering the entire Indonesian coastlines or the difficulty of redetermining base points that have been changed by natural causes, for the purpose of legal certainty, the determination of the points of the baselines in such area can be made by observation of the actual situation in the field.

Article 5

(Self-explanatory).

ANNEX I

GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA No. 61 OF 1998, 16 JUNE 1998

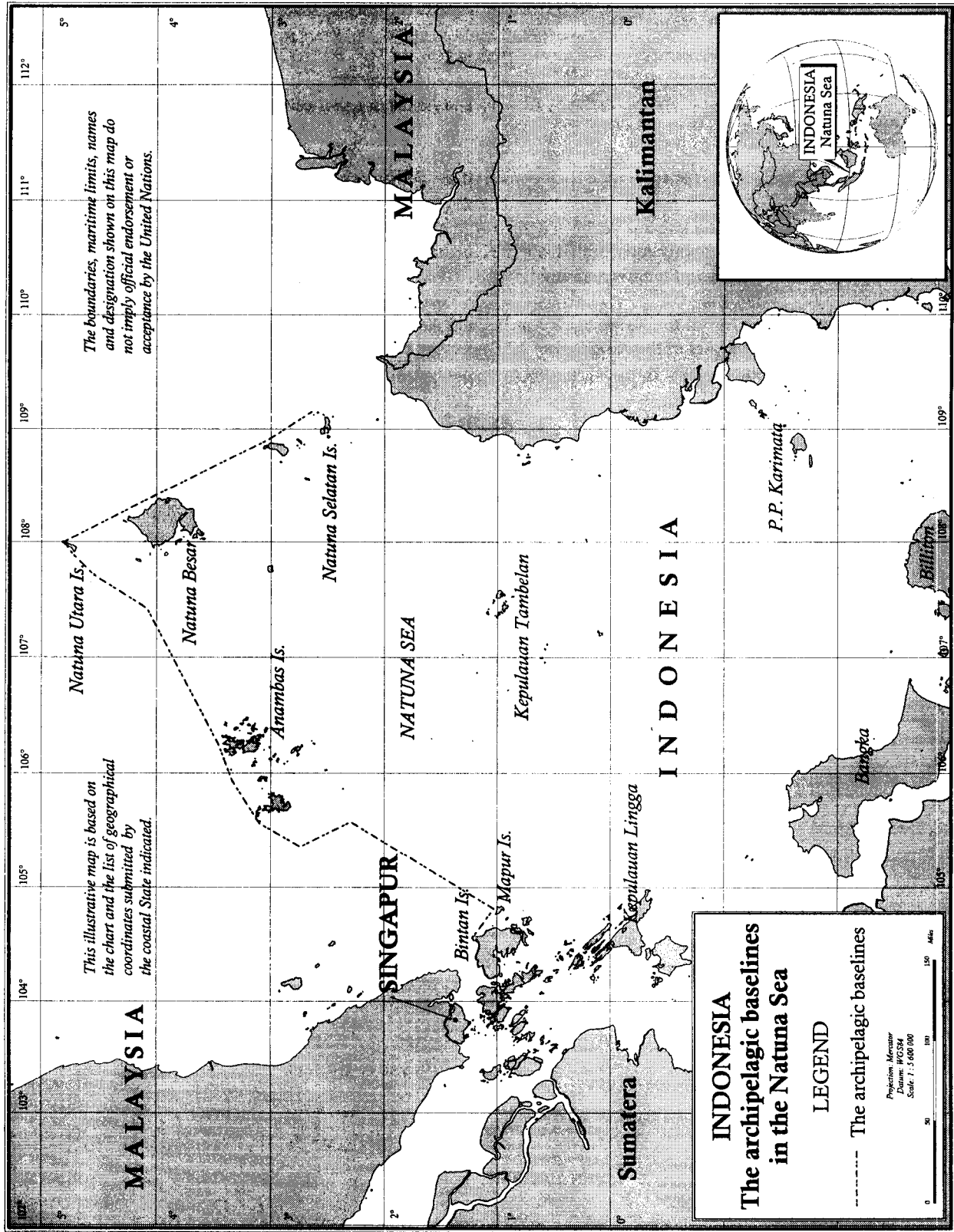
List of geographical coordinates of the base points of the archipelagic baselines of Indonesia in the Natuna Sea			
1	Natuna Sea 01° 14' 15" N 104° 34' 20"E	a. Tanjung Berakit (Bintan Island) Closest pillar = Reference point TR No. 01 Base point = TD No. 01 b. Distance = 19.19 NM (TD 01 - TD 01A) c. Straight archipelagic baseline	431 1:200.00 WGS-84
2	Natuna Sea 01° 02' 53" N 104° 49' 49"E	a. Sentut Island (North of Mapor Island) Closest pillar = Reference point TR No. 01A Base point = TD No. 01A b. Distance = 87.73 NM (TD 01A - TD 22) c. Straight archipelagic baseline	431 1:200.00 WGS-84
3	Natuna Sea 02° 17' 59" N 105° 35' 43"E	a. Tokong Malangbiru Island) (Anambas Islands) Closest pillar = Reference point TR No. 22 Base point = TD No. 22 b. Distance = 29.41 NM (TD 23 - TD 24) c. Straight archipelagic baseline	424 1:200.00 WGS-84
4	Natuna Sea 02° 44' 30" N 105° 22' 45"E	a. Damar Island (Anambas Islands) Closest pillar = Reference point TR No. 23 Base point = TD No. 23 b. Distance = 24.40 NM (TD 23 - TD 24) c. Straight archipelagic baseline	424 1:200.00 WGS-84

List of geographical coordinates of the base points of the archipelagic baselines of Indonesia in the Natuna Sea (continued)			
5	Natuna Sea 03° 05' 45" N 105° 34' 55"E	a. Mangkai Island (Anambas Islands) Closest pillar = Reference point TR No. 24 Base point = TD No. 24 b. Distance = 25.95 NM (TD 24 - TD 25) c. Straight archipelagic baseline	423 1:200.00 WGS-84
6	Natuna Sea 03° 19' 44" N 105° 56' 50"E	a. Tokongnanas Island (Anambas Islands) Closest pillar = Reference point TR No. 25 Base point = TD No. 25 b. Distance = 20.66 NM (TD 25 - TD 26) c. Straight archipelagic baseline	423 1:200.00 WGS-84
7	Natuna Sea 03° 27' 05" N 106° 16' 09"E	a. Tokongbclayar Island (Anambas Islands) Closest pillar = Reference point TR No. 26 Base point = TD No. 26 b. Distance = 79.06 NM (TD 26 - TD 28) c. Straight archipelagic baseline	423 1:200.00 WGS-84
8	Natuna Sea 04° 04' 00" N 107° 26' 11"E	a. Tokongboro Island (Natuna Utara Islands) Closest pillar = Reference point TR No. 28 Base point = TD No. 28 b. Distance = 32.47 NM (TD 28 - TD 29) c. Straight archipelagic baseline	422 1:200.00 WGS-84

List of geographical coordinates of the base points of the archipelagic baselines of Indonesia in the Natuna Sea (continued)			
9	Natuna Sea 04° 31' 30" N 107° 43' 40"E	a. Serniun Island (Natuna Utara Islands) Closest pillar = Reference point TR No. 29 Base point = TD No. 29 b. Distance = 15.41 NM (TD 29 - TD 30A) c. Straight archipelagic baseline	422 1:200.00 WGS-84
10	Natuna Sea 04° 42' 27" N 107° 54' 35"E	a. Sebetul Island (West of Laut Island, Natuna Utara Islands) Closest pillar = Reference point TR No. 30A Base point = TD No. 30A b. Distance = 8.52 NM (TD 30A - TD 30) c. Straight archipelagic baseline	421 1:200.00 WGS-84
11	Natuna Sea 04° 47' 45" N 108° 02' 17"E	a. Sekatung Island (East of Laut Island, Natuna Utara Islands) Closest pillar = Reference point TR No. 30 Base point = TD No. 30 b. Distance = 0.54NM (TD 30 - TD 30B) c. Normal baseline	421 1:200.00 WGS-84
12	Natuna Sea 04° 47' 40" N 108° 00' 48"E	a. Sekatung Island (East of Laut Island, Natuna Utara Islands) Closest pillar = Reference point TR No. 30B Base point = TD No. 30B b. Distance = 52.66 NM (TD 30B - TD 31) c. Straight archipelagic baseline	421 1:200.00 WGS-84
13	Natuna Sea 04° 00' 50" N 108° 25' 20"E	a. Senua Island (East of Bunguran Island, Natuna Utara Islands) Closest pillar = Reference point TR No. 31 Base point = TD No. 31 b. Distance = 66.23 NM (TD 31 - TD 32) c. Straight archipelagic baseline	421 1:200.00 WGS-84

List of geographical coordinates of the base points of the archipelagic baselines of Indonesia in the Natuna Sea (continued)			
14	Natuna Sea 03° 01' 30 N 108° 55' 20"E	a. Subi Besar Island (Natuna Selatan Islands) Closest pillar = Reference point TR No. 32 Base point = TD No. 32 b. Distance = 66.23 NM (TD 32- TD 33) c. Straight archipelagic baseline	420 1:200.00 WGS-84
15	Natuna Sea 02° 38' 40" N 109° 10' 01"E	a. Kepala Island (Natuna Selatan Islands) Closest pillar = Reference point TR No. 33 Base point = TD No. 33 b. Distance = 44 NM (TD 33 - TD 35) c. Straight archipelagic baseline	420 1:200.00 WGS-84

ANNEX II



3. Decree of 6 July 1998 establishing a fisheries zone for the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba (Decree relating to the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba fisheries zone)

Article 1

1. There is, off the coast of the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba, a fisheries zone which begins from the outer limit of the territorial seas.
2. The outer limit of the fisheries zone shall consist of the demarcation line agreed with other States.
3. Where no demarcation line has yet been agreed with other States, the outer limit of the fisheries zone shall consist of the line linking the points equidistant from the closest points of the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial seas of each of the two States is measured.
4. The demarcation line of the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba fisheries zones shall consist of the maritime boundary determined by the Act of the Kingdom of 12 December 1995 establishing a maritime boundary between the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba (Official Journal of the Kingdom, 1995, 664).

Article 2

In the zone referred to in article 1, the Kingdom shall be, in the light of the boundaries established under international public law, the only authority possessing legal competence with respect to fisheries matters.

Article 3

The present decree shall enter into force on the first day of the second month following its publication in the Official Journal of the Kingdom.

Article 4

The present decree shall be known as: Decree relating to the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba fisheries zone.

4. Nigeria

Territorial Waters (Amendment) Decree 1998

The Federal Military Government hereby decrees as follows:

1. The Territorial Waters Act (in this Decree referred to as the "principal Act") is hereby amended as set out in this Decree.
2. Section 1 of the principal Act is amended as follows:
 - (a) In subsection (1), for the word "thirty" there shall be substituted the word "twelve";
 - (b) By deleting subsection (3)(a) thereof and inserting a new subsection (3)(a) as follows:

“(3)(a) in the definition of territorial waters contained in section 18(1) of the Interpretation Act, for the words “thirty nautical miles” there shall be substituted the words “twelve nautical miles;”
3. This Decree may be cited as the Territorial Waters (Amendment) Decree 1998.

MADE at Abuja this 1st day of January 1998.

B. Protests from States

1. France

Statement of the position of the French Government with respect to the Spanish communication concerning the deposit of a list of geographical coordinates¹

The Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations presents its 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 1992 Convention on the Law of the Sea, the following statement of the position of the French Government with respect to the Spanish communication to the United Nations Secretariat concerning the deposit of a list of geographical coordinates of points for the drawing of the limits of the Fisheries Protection Zone in the Mediterranean Sea.²

The French Government wishes to protest against the part of this declaration that relates to the line delimiting the edge of the Spanish fisheries zone facing the French coasts. It protests against this delimitation initiative conducted by Spain. In any event, it considers that the delimitation resulting from the line joining the points specified in the Spanish communication cannot be invoked against it. The French Government recalls on this occasion that under international public law, the delimitation of a boundary must take place by agreement. Moreover, in this specific case of a maritime boundary, such delimitation must result in an equitable solution, thus ruling out in this instance use of the equidistant line employed by the Spanish side.

2. Viet Nam

Dispute regarding the Law on the Exclusive Economic Zone and the Continental Shelf of the People's Republic of China which was passed on 26 June 1998³

The Permanent Representative of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to bring to the attention of the latter, in his capacity as depositary of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the following position of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam regarding the Law on the Exclusive Economic Zone and the Continental Shelf of the People's Republic of China, which was passed on 26 June 1998 at the third session of the Standing Committee of the ninth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China:⁴

1. Article 2 of the Law on the Exclusive Economic Zone and the Continental Shelf of the People's Republic of China stipulates that the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf of China are measured from its territorial sea baselines. With regard to this question, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam once again reaffirms its position that the 15 May 1996 Statement⁵ by the People's Republic of China on the establishment of the territorial sea baselines of the Hoang Sa (Paracels) archipelago, part of the Vietnamese territory, in such a way that is not in conformity with international law, constitutes a serious violation of the Vietnamese territorial sovereignty, runs counter to international law and is absolutely null and void. On this

¹ Communicated by the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations in a note verbale dated 22 September 1998.

² Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 37, p. 80.

³ Communicated by the Permanent Mission of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the United Nations in a note verbale dated 6 August 1998.

⁴ See p. 29 of this issue of the Bulletin.

⁵ Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 32, p. 37.

occasion, we would like to reiterate that Viet Nam has indisputable sovereignty over the two archipelagos, namely Hoang Sa (Paracels) and Truong Sa (Spratly), and possesses sufficient historical evidence as well as legal grounds to assert its sovereignty over these two archipelagos.

2. The 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea has clearly defined the legal status of the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf of coastal States. Parties to this Convention have the obligation to strictly observe its provisions and, therefore, any claim that runs counter to the Convention's provisions shall be null and void. As a party to the Convention, Viet Nam always strictly respects the Convention's provisions and fulfils its international commitments, and therefore demands that other Parties do the same. In this spirit, Viet Nam hereby declares that it shall not recognize any so-called "historical interests" which are not in consistence with international law and violate the sovereignty, the sovereign rights of Viet Nam and Viet Nam's legitimate interests in its maritime zones and continental shelf in the Eastern Sea as mentioned in article 14 of the above-mentioned law of the People's Republic of China.

3. The Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam has the honour to request the Secretary-General, in accordance with article 319 of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, to notify all the parties to the Convention of the above-stated position of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

C. Treaties and declarations received from States

Bilateral treaties

1. Djibouti Port Utilization Agreement between the Transitional Government of Ethiopia and the Government of the Republic of Djibouti

The Transitional Government of Ethiopia and the Government of the Republic of Djibouti, hereinafter referred to as the "Contracting Parties",

Considering that the movement of goods constitutes an essential factor for the consolidation of fraternal relations between the two countries in reinforcing their economic and cultural ties,

Guided by the desire to consolidate the friendly relations and to promote and expand the economic cooperation between the two countries,

Cognizant of the fact that both countries have to make every effort towards the improvement of Djibouti port utilization,

The Government of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia and the Government of the Republic of Djibouti have agreed to sign the following Agreement in conformity with the Protocol on Transport and Communication signed between the two countries:

Article One

The Republic of Djibouti guarantees to Ethiopia the permanent right of access to the sea and to transit goods from and to Ethiopia through its territory. The right is exclusive of any extraterritorial right.

The Republic of Djibouti guarantees to Ethiopia the right to use the installations and equipment of the Port of Djibouti and if necessary to invest in order to promote Ethiopia's foreign trade.

Article Two

The right to use the port includes all the facilities in the port's free zone and, in particular:

A national remuneration will be guaranteed to Ethiopia concerning priority and privileged measures such as preferential tariffs on all the services offered by the Port of Djibouti.

Article Three

The Ethiopian import-export as well as aid cargo shall not be subjected to customs and any type of taxation except the port charges.

Article Four

The Ethiopia enterprises can demand and obtain a plot of land in the duty-free zone of the Port of Djibouti for their activities and particularly for the conditioning and transformation of manufactures.

Article Five

The Ethiopian side has agreed, as much as possible, to maximize the level of utilization of the Port of Djibouti in order to transit its import-export trade.

Article Six

The Djibouti side agreed to raise the period of free storage of cargo at the port of Djibouti from twenty-five to thirty days for imported goods.

Article Seven

The relevant institutions of both countries shall jointly recommend to their respective Government authorities regarding the mechanism of controlling the movement and storage of merchandise flowing between the two countries.

Article Eight

Both sides agreed to cooperate in the exchange of information on Djibouti port utilization and related matters.

Article Nine

Any dispute or difference arising from or in connection with this Agreement shall be settled amicably through negotiations. If such dispute cannot be settled by negotiation, it shall be referred to an arbitrator. Each party shall appoint one arbitrator on his side and the third arbitrator shall be appointed by the common agreement of both parties.

Article Ten

The parties may amend this Agreement upon giving prior notice of two months, if it deems necessary, and such amendment shall be an integral part of this Agreement.

Article Eleven

This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of signature by the duly authorized officials of both Parties and shall remain valid for an indefinite period, provided, however, that it be terminated at any time by the agreement of the two Contracting Parties or upon giving a prior written notice by one Contracting Party to the other. Such notice shall be given, at least three months prior to the intended date of termination.

Done at ... this ... day of ... 1994 in two originals in the English and French languages, both texts being equally authentic.

2. Transit and Port Services Agreement between the Transitional Government of Ethiopia and the Government of the State of Eritrea

Hereinafter referred to as the Contracting Parties,

Desirous to maintain, develop and strengthen friendly relations and cooperation,

Aware of the interdependence of Governments both regionally and internationally,

Cognizant of the importance of the unhindered movement of goods originating from and destined to Ethiopia through Eritrea,

Recognizing the vitality and necessity of the transit traffic agreements for international trade and economic progress,

Have agreed as follows:

Article I
Principle

1. The ports of Assab and Massawa, Eritrea, shall serve Ethiopia as transit ports, as routes for the surface transport of goods originating from and destined to Ethiopia.
2. The Contracting Parties shall endeavour to take all measures necessary:
 - (a) For the expeditious movement of traffic and for the avoiding of unnecessary delay in the movement of goods in transit through their territories.
 - (b) To introduce procedures for the simplification and harmonization of documentation and procedures relevant to the movement of goods in transit.

Article II
Use of the ports of Assab and Massawa

1. The State of Eritrea shall allow goods originating from or destined to Ethiopia to transit through the ports of Assab and Massawa free of taxes and custom duties.
2. The State of Eritrea shall allow the Ethiopian Shipping Lines the establishment of:
 - (a) Branch Office for the day-to-day follow-up of activities;
 - (b) Warehouses for the keeping-up of dunnage and used spare parts, at the ports of Assab and Massawa.

Article III
Inspection

1. The State of Eritrea reserves the right to inspect the goods transiting through the ports of Assab and Massawa in order to determine and reject:
 - (a) Goods transiting that are of a kind the importation of which is prohibited under the laws of Eritrea or international law or agreements to which Eritrea is party;
 - (b) Goods transiting of a kind the importation of which is prohibited on grounds of public morale, public health or public security or as a precaution against diseases of animals or plants or against pests.
2. The State of Eritrea can designate the Transitional Government of Ethiopia to inspect transiting goods.
3. The Contracting Parties shall cooperate to avoid the transit of narcotics, dangerous drugs or arms.

Article IV
Services to cargo and ships

1. Under this Agreement, the State of Eritrea shall provide or secure the following services to ships owned by Ethiopia and cargo destined to/or originating from Ethiopia:
 - (a) **Services to cargo**
 - (i) Loading and/or discharging;
 - (ii) Shore handling;
 - (iii) Storage;
 - (iv) Delivery;
 - (v) Transiting;
 - (b) **Services to ships**
 - (i) Agency services;
 - (ii) All other services related to shipping.

Article V
Representation

All aspects of representation and agency shall be concluded in accordance with the laws and regulations of the State of Eritrea.

Article VI
Customs clearance formalities

1. The State of Eritrea shall provide or secure customs clearance services at Assab and Massawa for goods destined to and from Ethiopia and permits the Ethiopian side to have a staff for the purpose of coordinating the delivery and dispatch of same.
2. Payments regarding services sharing shall be made by mutual agreement.

Article VII
Payments for services to ships and cargoes

A. Cargo service payments

1. Payments for services to ships owned by the Transitional Government of Ethiopia and cargoes originating from and destined to Ethiopia rendered under article IV, except those consignments whereby their handling costs are paid by the shipper or consignee in hard currency, shall be effected in birr. Any change to the exchange rate will be subject to revisions by the Contracting Parties.
2. The rate of payments shall be in accordance with the tariffs set by the State of Eritrea.
3. Payments for services related to agency will be in accordance with the Agency Agreement.

B. Freight payments

1. Payments of freight for cargoes loaded on Ethiopian ships and destined to Eritrea shall be effected in birr.
2. The rate of payments shall be in accordance with the Agreed Governing International Freight Rate.

Article VIII
Food aid cargoes

Food aid cargoes and materials which serve immediate human needs such as medicines and pharmaceutical equipment, clothes, blankets, tents, etc., shall be free of port dues and storage penalty charges.

Article IX
Dwelling time of cargo

The dwelling time of cargoes to be 180 days after the issuance of the out-turn report until further review by the Contracting Parties.

Article X
Documentation

1. The Contracting Parties shall apply administrative and customs measures permitting the carrying out of fast, uninterrupted and continuous traffic in transit. When necessary, they should undertake negotiations to agree on measures that ensure and facilitate the said transit.
2. The Contracting Parties undertake to use simplified documentation and expeditious methods in regard to customs, transport and other administrative procedures relating to traffic in transit.

Article XI
Port regulations and tariffs

1. Regulations and tariffs issued by the State of Eritrea concerning port services shall be given to the Transitional Government of Ethiopia.
2. When the State of Eritrea intends to make changes regarding port regulations and tariffs it shall give the Transitional Government of Ethiopia 60 working days' notice.

Article XII
Liability and limitations of liability

The Contracting Parties shall resort to relevant Eritrean law and/or to customary rules of shipping and transit with respect to port operation and cargo protection.

Article XIII
Settlement of disputes

1. The Contracting Parties shall try to resolve any dispute or difference arising from or related to this Agreement by way of negotiations with concerned institutions at the Port level.
2. Should the dispute not be resolved by negotiations in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article, the matter shall be referred to the higher authorities of the respective Contracting Parties.
3. Should the dispute still not be resolved in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article, then the matter shall be referred to the heads of both Governments.

Article XIV
Amendments

Where the need arises to amend this Agreement in part or in whole, one of the Contracting Parties shall notify the other Party of same in writing and within one month of the notification the two Parties shall meet and amend the Agreement in writing.

Article XV
Establishment of joint consultative committee

The Contracting Parties may establish a joint consultative committee at the management and operational levels to exchange views and information to follow closely the implementation of this Agreement.

Article XVI
Termination

One of the Contracting Parties may terminate this Agreement upon giving prior written notice of 90 days to the other Contracting Party.

Article XVII
Effective date

This Agreement shall enter into force commencing from the date of signing.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement.

DONE in the English language in duplicate, being equally authentic and with equal force.

This Agreement is entered into and signed on 27 September 1993 at Asmara, Eritrea.

3. Agreement between the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Bulgaria on the determination of the boundary in the mouth area of the Mutludere/Rezovska River and delimitation of the maritime areas between the two States in the Black Sea

The Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Bulgaria, hereinafter referred to as “the Parties”,

Desiring to further develop the existing cooperation based on the Treaty on Friendship, Good-neighbourliness, Cooperation and Security between the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Bulgaria, signed at Ankara on 6 May 1992,

Having decided to determine the boundary in the mouth area of the Mutludere/Rezovska River between the Parties and to ensure free outflow of its waters into the sea, and taking into account all relevant circumstances to establish a precise and equitable delimitation of their respective maritime areas in the Black Sea in which the Parties exercise sovereignty, sovereign rights or jurisdiction in accordance with applicable rules of international law,

Taking into account the willingness of the Parties to achieve just and mutually acceptable solutions to the above-mentioned issues through constructive negotiations, and in the spirit of good-neighbourly relations,

Convinced that this Agreement will contribute to the strengthening of the relations and encourage further cooperation between the Parties in the interest of their peoples,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The boundary in the mouth area of the Mutludere/Rezovska River

1. The mouth area of the Mutludere/Rezovska River is defined as that between the line joining the point $x=4978m$ and $y=7836m$ on the Turkish bank with the point $x=5071m$ and $y=7842m$ on the Bulgarian bank and where the river flows into the Begendik/Rezovo Bay.
2. The boundary between the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Bulgaria in the mouth area of the Mutludere/Rezovska River shall follow the median line within the river bed/channel (measured at mean sea level), fixed after its clearing and refashioning.
3. The initial boundary point in the mouth area of the Mutludere/Rezovska River shall have the rectangular coordinates $x=5025m$ and $y=7839m$, and the terminal boundary point in the mouth of the river shall have the rectangular coordinates $x=5324m$ and $y=8339m$, determined on the Plan of the mouth area of the Mutludere/Rezovska River, scale 1:1000, mutually adopted in September 1992 (annex 3 to this Agreement). The terminal boundary point in the river mouth constitutes the terminal point of the land boundary between the Parties.
4. The Parties shall ensure the free outflow of the river water into the Bay on the basis of a joint engineering project which shall be prepared in accordance with provisions set up in annex 1 to this Agreement.

Article 2

The maritime boundary in the Begendik/Rezovo Bay

1. The maritime boundary between the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Bulgaria in the Begendik/Rezovo Bay starts from the terminal land boundary point in the river mouth with coordinates as determined in article 1, paragraph 3, of this Agreement. From that point the maritime boundary continues through points with coordinates:

Point "C"	41° 58' 43.6"	and	28° 01' 53.3" E
Point "D"	41° 58' 41.5"	and	28° 02' 05.1" E
Point "E"	41° 58' 48.5"	and	28° 02' 15.8" E, which is established on the baseline

closing the internal waters of the Bay from the sea.

2. The Parties agree to establish a common navigation sector in the Bay and a navigation regime in this sector which is defined in annex 2 to this Agreement.

3. The boundary in the Begendik/Rezevo Bay and the navigation sector are shown on the map of the Begendik/Rezovo Bay, scale 1:10 000, mutually adopted in 1983 (annex 4). All coordinates referred to in paragraph 1 of this article are in the coordinate system of the annexed map, with the exception of the terminal land boundary point in the mouth of the Mutludere/Rezovska River.

Article 3

The lateral boundary of the territorial sea

1. The lateral boundary between the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Bulgaria in the territorial sea begins from point "E" as established on the baseline of the Begendik/Rezovo Bay in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1, of this Agreement. Then the boundary continues through loxodromes to point "F" with coordinates 41° 58' 52.8"N and 28° 02' 25.2"E and then it follows the geographic parallel 41° 58' 52.8 until it meets the terminal point with coordinates 41° 58' 52.8"N and 28° 19' 25.8"E established on the twelve-nautical-miles outer limit of the territorial sea.

The geographical coordinates referred to in this paragraph are expressed in terms of the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS'84), except for point "E".

2. The boundary of the territorial sea, as determined in article 3, paragraph 1, of this Agreement, is shown on the Bulgarian maritime chart N 5001 (ed.1981), scale 1:550 000, and on the Turkish maritime chart N 10-A (ed. 1993), scale 1:750 000 (annexes 5A and 5B). The coordinates are shown on the annexed charts in their coordinate systems.

Article 4

The boundary of the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone

1. The boundary of the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone between the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Bulgaria in the Black Sea begins from the terminal point of the lateral boundary of the territorial seas, determined in article 3, paragraph 1, of this Agreement, and continues in the north-east direction, through geodetic lines joining the turning points with coordinates:

Coordinate system

WGS'84

1.	41° 59' 52" N	and	28° 19' 26" E
2.	42° 14' 28" N	and	29° 20' 45" E
3.	42° 26' 24" N	and	29° 34' 20" E
4.	42° 29' 24" N	and	29° 49' 36" E
5.	42° 33' 27" N	and	29° 58' 30" E
6.	42° 48' 03" N	and	30° 34' 10" E
7.	42° 49' 31" N	and	30° 36' 18" E
8.	42° 56' 43" N	and	30° 45' 06" E
9.	43° 19' 54" N	and	31° 06' 33" E
10.	43° 26' 49" N	and	31° 20' 43" E

As for the drawing of the delimitation line of the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone further to the north-east direction between geographic point 43° 19' 54" N and 31° 06' 33" E and geographic point 43° 26' 49" N and 31° 20' 43" E, the Parties have agreed that such a drawing will be finalized later at subsequent negotiations which will be held at a suitable time.

2. The boundary of the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone determined in article 4, paragraph 1, of this Agreement is shown on the Bulgarian maritime chart N 5001 (ed.1981), scale 1:500 000, and on the Turkish maritime chart N 10-A (ed.1993), scale 1:750 000 (annexes 5A and 5B). The coordinates are shown on the annexed charts in their coordinate systems. A corresponding list of the coordinates of the turning points valid for each chart will be written on the respective charts.

The geographical coordinates referred to in article 4, paragraph 1, of this Agreement are expressed in terms of the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS'84).

Article 5

Annexes to the Agreement

All annexes to this Agreement constitute its integral part.

Article 6

Registration

Upon its entry into force, this Agreement shall be registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 7

Settlement of disputes

Any dispute between the Parties arising out of the interpretation or implementation of this Agreement shall be settled in accordance with Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 8

Entry into force

This Agreement shall be subject to ratification according to the respective constitutional procedures of the Parties. It shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification.

DONE at Sofia on 4 December 1997 in two original copies in the English language.

ANNEX 1

JOINT ENGINEERING PROJECT REGARDING THE FREE OUTFLOW OF THE
MUTLUDERE/REZOVSKA RIVER

1. The Parties shall create conditions for the free flow of the water of the river into the Bay and for avoiding the flooding of the river-bank areas, and for this purpose they shall clear and refashion parts of the existing constructions in the mouth area of the river. The clearing and refashioning shall guarantee access of both Parties into the river-mouth area as well.
2. The parts of constructions subject to clearing and refashioning shall be the following:
 - (a) On the right river bank - the three spurs (TS3, TS2 and TS1) and area around the base point T-53 (on the spit);
 - (b) On the left river bank - area around the base point B-38 (against the third Turkish spur) and area in front of the base point B-32 (in the area where the river flows into the sea).
3. The Parties agree that the clearing and refashioning shall be effected on the basis of a joint engineering project. The project shall be prepared according to the Plan of the mouth area of the Mutludere/Rezovska River, scale 1:1000, mutually adopted in September 1992 (annex 3). The project shall be prepared not later than twelve months following the entry into force of this Agreement and shall be submitted for approval to the competent authorities of the Parties.
4. The joint engineering project shall be reasonable, feasible and cost-effective. It shall ensure the free outflow of normal and flood river water. The project shall envisage ways by which the expenses shall be financed by the Parties for its preparation and execution.
5. The width of the river bed/channel (at altitude "-3m." below mean sea level) in the places of the clearing and refashioning is determined at 30m. The remaining parts of the river bed/channel, after refashioning, shall not be narrower than that determined by the project.
6. Following the clearing and refashioning of the mouth area of the river, the Parties have the right to execute only restoration and rebuilding activities which may not change the river bed/channel and the river boundary fixed after the mutually agreed clearing and refashioning.

ANNEX 2

NAVIGATION REGIME IN THE COMMON NAVIGATION SECTOR IN THE BEGENDIK/REZOVO BAY

1. The common navigation sector, referred to in article 2 of this Agreement, shall have the form of an acute angle of 50° at point "C" and two other points, respectively, on the Turkish and the Bulgarian banks. The Turkish and the Bulgarian sides shall place on these points navigation signs, visible for vessels in the Bay. The boundary in the internal waters of the Bay will be the bisectrix of this sector which divides it into two sub-sectors, with 25° angle each, respectively in the Turkish and the Bulgarian waters of the Bay.
2. The navigation regime in the common navigation sector in the Begendik/Rezovo Bay is established as follows:

(a) Vessels flying the flag of either Party have the right, taking into account the meteorological and other conditions for navigation in the Bay, to navigate towards the river mouth and backward within the boundaries of the whole sector, and to cross the boundary between the sub-sectors, which shall not be considered a violation of the boundary between the Parties.

(b) Navigation of either Party's vessels in the internal waters of the other Party beyond the outer limits of that other Party's sub-sector will be subject to permission.

(c) The nationals and vessels of each Party may perform economic and research activity only within its sub-sector.

ANNEX 3

PLAN OF THE MOUTH AREA OF THE MUTLUDERE/REZOVSKA RIVER
(scale 1:1000, ed.1992)

ANNEX 4

MAP OF THE BEGENDIK/REZOVO BAY
(scale 1:10 000, ed.1983)

ANNEX 5A

BULGARIAN MARITIME CHART N 5001
(scale 1:500 000, ed.1981)

ANNEX 5B

TURKISH MARITIME CHART N 10-A
(scale 1:750 000, ed.1983)
