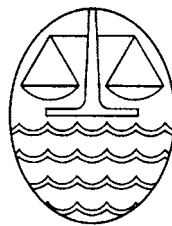




Law of the Sea Information Circular



LOSIC No. 15

March 2002

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

United Nations • New York

**IF ANY INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS LAW OF THE SEA INFORMATION CIRCULAR
IS REPRODUCED IN WHOLE OR IN PART,
DUE ACKNOWLEDGMENT SHOULD BE GIVEN TO:**

**THE DIVISION FOR OCEAN AFFAIRS AND THE LAW OF THE SEA, OFFICE OF LEGAL
AFFAIRS, UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT**

FOREWORD

This is the fifteenth issue of the Law of the Sea Information Circular (LOSIC), a periodic publication of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (DOALOS), Office of Legal Affairs. Its objective is to communicate to all States and entities information on actions taken by States Parties in implementing the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (the Convention), in particular regarding the deposit obligation, as well as to report on activities undertaken by DOALOS in this respect.

The purpose of LOSIC is also to assist States Parties to the Convention to discharge their obligations by giving due publicity to information in accordance with the Convention. This is of particular importance to coastal States, which are obliged under the Convention, *inter alia*, to give due publicity with regard to (i) charts and lists of geographical coordinates (articles 16(2), 47(9), 75(2), 76(9) and 84(2)); (ii) laws and regulations relating to innocent passage (article 21(3)); and (iii) laws and regulations relating to transit passage through straits used for international navigation adopted by States bordering straits (article 42(3)).

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I. INFORMATION RELATING TO THE CONVENTION, THE AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PART XI OF THE CONVENTION AND 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

A. Status of the Convention and of the Agreements

1. Table recapitulating the status of the Convention and of the related Agreements, as at 31 March 2002






























State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)	
	Signature  (☐ - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); ☐ - declaration	Signature 	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); ¹ simplified procedure (sp); ²	Signature  (☐ - declaration or statement)	Ratification; accession(a) ³ (☐ - declaration)
TOTALS	157 (☐35)	138 (☐51)	79	104	59 (☐5)	31 (☐8)
<i>Afghanistan</i>						
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		23 December 1999
Austria		☐14 July 1995		14 July 1995		











































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

























² States bound by the Agreement under the simplified procedure set out in article 5 of the Agreement.

³ 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.

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)	
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<i>Azerbaijan</i>						
Bahamas		29 July 1983		28 July 1995		16 January 1997(a)
Bahrain		30 May 1985				
Bangladesh		☐27 July 2001		27 July 2001 (a)		
Barbados		12 October 1993		28 July 1995 (sp)		22 September 2000(a)
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)		
Bosnia and Herzegovina		12 January 1994 (s)				
Botswana		2 May 1990				
Brazil		☐22 December 1988				8 March 2000
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						☐3 August 1999
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)		

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)	
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<i>Colombia</i>						
Comoros		21 June 1994				
Congo						
<i>Cook Islands</i>		15 February 1995		15 February 1995 (a)		1 April 1999 (a)
Costa Rica	☐	21 September 1992		20 September 2001 (a)		18 June 2001 (a)
Côte d'Ivoire		26 March 1984		28 July 1995 (sp)		
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)	☐	

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)	
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<i>Fiji</i>		10 December 1982		28 July 1995		12 December 1996
Finland		☐21 June 1996		21 June 1996		
France		☐11 April 1996		11 April 1996		
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		☐5 February 2002		5 February 2002(a)		
Iceland		☐21 June 1985		28 July 1995 (sp)		14 February 1997
India		☐29 June 1995		29 June 1995		
Indonesia		3 February 1986		2 June 2000		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)						17 April 1998(a)

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)	
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Iraq	☐	30 July 1985				
Ireland		☐21 June 1996		21 June 1996		
Israel						
Italy	☐	☐13 January 1995		13 January 1995		⁴
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)		
Kiribati						
Kuwait		☐2 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						

⁴ On 4 June 1999, the Government of Italy informed the Secretary-General that "Italy intends to withdraw the instrument of ratification it deposited on 4 March 1999, in order to proceed subsequently to complete that formality in conjunction with all the States members of the European Union".

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Lithuania						
Luxembourg	☐	5 October 2000	☐	5 October 2000	☐	⁵
Madagascar	☐	22 August 2001		22 August 2001 (p)		
Malawi	☐					
Malaysia	☐	☐14 October 1996	☐	14 October 1996 (p)		
Maldives	☐	7 September 2000	☐	7 September 2000	☐	30 December 1998
Mali	☐	16 July 1985				
Malta	☐	☐20 May 1993	☐	26 June 1996		☐11 November 2001(a)
Marshall Islands		9 August 1991 (a)			☐	
Mauritania	☐	17 July 1996	☐	17 July 1996 (p)	☐	
Mauritius	☐	4 November 1994		4 November 1994 (p)		☐25 March 1997(a)
Mexico	☐	18 March 1983				
Micronesia (Federated States of)		29 April 1991 (a)	☐	6 September 1995	☐	23 May 1997
Monaco	☐	20 March 1996	☐	20 March 1996 (p)		9 June 1999(a)
Mongolia	☐	13 August 1996	☐	13 August 1996 (p)		





















⁵ On 21 December 2000, the Government of Luxembourg informed the Secretary-General of the following:

“The Permanent Mission of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg had indeed received instructions to deposit the instrument of ratification of the above-mentioned Agreement with the Secretary-General of the United Nations; this was done on 5 October 2000. It turned out, however, that deposit on that date was premature since, in accordance with decision 98-414-CE of the Council of the European Union, of 8 June 1998, the instrument was to be deposited simultaneously with the instruments of ratification of all States members of the European Union.

“Accordingly, I should be grateful if you would note that Luxembourg wishes to withdraw the instrument of ratification deposited on 5 October 2000. A simultaneous deposit of the instruments of the Community and of all member States is to take place subsequently.”

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	Signature (☐ - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (☐ - declaration)	Signature (☐ - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); ¹ simplified procedure (sp); ²	Signature (☐ - declaration or statement)	Ratification; accession(a) ³ (☐ - declaration)
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)	☐	8 April 1998
Nauru	☐	23 January 1996		23 January 1996 (p)		10 January 1997(a)
Nepal	☐	2 November 1998		2 November 1998 (p)		
Netherlands	☐	☐28 June 1996	☐	28 June 1996	☐	
New Zealand	☐	19 July 1996	☐	19 July 1996	☐	18 April 2001
Nicaragua	☐	☐3 May 2000		3 May 2000 (p)		
Niger	☐					
Nigeria	☐	14 August 1986	☐	28 July 1995 (sp)		
Niue	☐				☐	
Norway	☐	☐24 June 1996		24 June 1996 (a)	☐	☐30 December 1996
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)	☐	4 June 1999
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						

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)	
	Signature (☐ - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (☐ - declaration)	Signature (☐ - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); ¹ simplified procedure (sp); ²	Signature (☐ - declaration or statement)	Ratification; accession(a) ³ (☐ - declaration)
Romania	☐	☐17 December 1996		17 December 1996 (a)		
Russian Federation	☐	☐12 March 1997		12 March 1997 (a)	☐	☐4 August 1997
Rwanda	☐					
Saint Kitts and Nevis	☐	7 January 1993				
Saint Lucia	☐	27 March 1985			☐	9 August 1996
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	☐	1 October 1993				
Samoa	☐	14 August 1995	☐	14 August 1995 (p)	☐	25 October 1996
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	☐	30 January 1997
Seychelles	☐	16 September 1991	☐	15 December 1994	☐	20 March 1998
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)		13 February 1997(a)
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)	☐	24 October 1996
Sudan	☐	23 January 1985	☐			
Suriname	☐	9 July 1998		9 July 1998 (p)		
Swaziland	☐		☐			
Sweden	☐	☐25 June 1996	☐	25 June 1996	☐	
Switzerland	☐		☐			

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)	
	Signature  (☐ - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (☐ - declaration)	Signature 	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); ¹ simplified procedure (sp); ²	Signature  (☐ - declaration or statement)	Ratification; accession(a) ³ (☐ - declaration)
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)		
Tonga		2 August 1995 (a)		2 August 1995 (p)		31 July 1996
Trinidad and Tobago		25 April 1986		28 July 1995 (sp)		
Tunisia		☐24 April 1985				
Turkey						
Turkmenistan						
Tuvalu						
Uganda		9 November 1990		28 July 1995 (sp)		
Ukraine	☐	☐26 July 1999		26 July 1999		
United Arab Emirates						
United Kingdom		☐25 July 1997 (a)		25 July 1997		☐10 December 2001 ⁶

⁶ On 4 December 1995, the Agreement was signed by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on behalf of Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Falkland Islands, Pitcairn Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, St. Helena including Ascension Island, and Turks and Caicos Islands.

Subsequently, on 27 June 1996, the Agreement was signed by the United Kingdom for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

On 3 December 1999, an instrument of ratification was lodged by the United Kingdom on behalf of Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands, Falkland Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, Bermuda, Turks and Caicos Islands, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands and Anguilla with the following declarations:

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)	
	Signature (☐ - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (☐ - declaration)	Signature	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); ¹ simplified procedure (sp); ²	Signature (☐ - declaration or statement)	Ratification; accession(a) ³ (☐ - declaration)
United Republic of Tanzania		☐30 September 1985		25 June 1998		
United States of America						☐21 August 1996

"1. The United Kingdom understands that the terms 'geographical particularities', 'specific characteristics of the sub-region or region', 'socio-economic geographical and environmental factors', 'natural characteristics of that sea' or any other similar terms employed in reference to a geographical region do not prejudice the rights and duties of States under international law.

2. The United Kingdom understands that no provision of this Agreement may be interpreted in such a way as to conflict with the principle of freedom of the high seas, recognized by international law. 3. The United Kingdom understands that the term 'States whose nationals fish on the high seas' shall not provide any new grounds for jurisdiction based on the nationality of persons involved in fishing on the high seas rather than on the principle of flag State jurisdiction.

4. The Agreement does not grant any State the right to maintain or apply unilateral measures during the transitional period as referred to in Article 21(3). Thereafter, if no agreement has been reached, states shall act only in accordance with the provisions provided for in Articles 21 and 22 of the Agreement."

Upon a request for clarification as to why the above ratification excluded the metropolitan territory of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and subsequent consultations, the following additional declaration was provided by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 10 December 2001:

"1. The United Kingdom is a keen supporter of the Straddling Fish Stocks Agreement. Legislation of the European Communities (Council decision 10176/97 of 8 June 1998) binds the United Kingdom as a matter of EC law to deposit its instrument of ratification in relation to the metropolitan territory simultaneously with the European Community and the other Member States.

It is hoped that this event will take place later this year. The constraints imposed by that Council decision only apply in respect of the United Kingdom metropolitan territory and those overseas territories to which the EC treaties apply.

2. In the light of its temporary inability to ratify the Agreement in relation to the metropolitan territory, and the strong desire of the United Kingdom to implement the Agreement in respect of those overseas territories to which the EC treaty does not apply, because of the advantages it will bring to them, the United Kingdom lodged its instrument of ratification to the Agreement, with declarations, in respect of those overseas territories on 3 December 1999.

3. The United Kingdom is concerned that upon entry into force of the Agreement, the overseas territories covered by this ratification should enjoy the rights and obligations accruing under the Agreement. I would therefore be grateful if you would arrange for the above formal declaration to be circulated in order in order to make it clear to all concerned the nature of the United Kingdom's approach to ratification of this convention. ..."

Accordingly, the above action was accepted in deposit on 10 December 2001, the date on which the second declaration was lodged with the Secretary-General.

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)	
	Signature (☐ - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (☐ - declaration)	Signature	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); ¹ simplified procedure (sp); ²	Signature (☐ - declaration or statement)	Ratification; accession(a) ³ (☐ - declaration)
<i>Uruguay</i>	☐	☐10 December 1992	☐		☐	☐10 September 1999
<i>Uzbekistan</i>						
Vanuatu	☐	10 August 1999	☐	10 August 1999(p)	☐	
Venezuela						
Viet Nam	☐	☐25 July 1994				
Yemen	☐	☐21 July 1987				
Yugoslavia	☐	☐12 March 2001 (s)	☐	28 July 1995 (sp) ⁸		
Zambia	☐	7 March 1983	☐	28 July 1995 (sp)		
Zimbabwe	☐	24 February 1993	☐	28 July 1995 (sp)		
TOTALS	157 (☐35)	138 (☐51)	79	104	59 (☐5)	31 (☐8)

¹ The former Yugoslavia had signed and ratified the Convention on 10 December 1982 and 5 May 1986, respectively.

⁸ The former Yugoslavia had signed the Agreement and notified the Secretary-General that it had selected the application of the simplified procedure set out in articles 4 (3) (c) and 5 of the Agreement, on 12 May 1995 and 28 July 1995, respectively. On 12 March 2001, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Yugoslavia a notification confirming the signature and the notification of application of the simplified procedure under article 5.

2. Settlement of disputes mechanism

a) Settlement of disputes mechanism under the Convention:

Choice of procedure under article 287 and optional exceptions to applicability of Part XV, Section 2, of the Convention under article 298 of the Convention

Articles 287 and 298 of the Convention read as follows:

Article 287
Choice of procedure

1. When signing, ratifying or acceding to this Convention or at any time thereafter, a State shall be free to choose, by means of a written declaration, one or more of the following means for the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention:
 - (a) the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea established in accordance with Annex VI;
 - (b) the International Court of Justice;
 - (c) an arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with Annex VII;
 - (d) a special arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with Annex VIII for one or more of the categories of disputes specified therein.
2. A declaration made under paragraph 1 shall not affect or be affected by the obligation of a State Party to accept the jurisdiction of the Seabed Disputes Chamber of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea to the extent and in the manner provided for in Part XI, section 5.
3. A State Party, which is a party to a dispute not covered by a declaration in force, shall be deemed to have accepted arbitration in accordance with Annex VII.
4. If the parties to a dispute have accepted the same procedure for the settlement of the dispute, it may be submitted only to that procedure, unless the parties otherwise agree.
5. If the parties to a dispute have not accepted the same procedure for the settlement of the dispute, it may be submitted only to arbitration in accordance with Annex VII, unless the parties otherwise agree.
6. A declaration made under paragraph 1 shall remain in force until three months after notice of revocation has been deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
7. A new declaration, a notice of revocation or the expiry of a declaration does not in any way affect proceedings pending before a court or tribunal having jurisdiction under this article, unless the parties otherwise agree.
8. Declarations and notices referred to in this article shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit copies thereof to the States Parties.

Article 298
Optional exceptions to applicability of section 2

1. When signing, ratifying or acceding to this Convention or at any time thereafter, a State may, without prejudice to the obligations arising under section 1, declare in writing that it does not accept any one or more of the procedures provided for in section 2 with respect to one or more of the following categories of disputes:

(a) (i) disputes concerning the interpretation or application of articles 15, 74 and 83 relating to sea boundary delimitations, or those involving historic bays or titles, provided that a State having made such a declaration shall, when such a dispute arises subsequent to the entry into force of this Convention and where no agreement within a reasonable period of time is reached in negotiations between the parties, at the request of any party to the dispute, accept submission of the matter to conciliation under Annex V, section 2; and provided further that any dispute that necessarily involves the concurrent consideration of any unsettled dispute concerning sovereignty or other rights over continental or insular land territory shall be excluded from such submission;

(ii) after the conciliation commission has presented its report, which shall state the reasons on which it is based, the parties shall negotiate an agreement on the basis of that report; if these negotiations do not result in an agreement, the parties shall, by mutual consent, submit the question to one of the procedures provided for in section 2, unless the parties otherwise agree;

(iii) this subparagraph does not apply to any sea boundary dispute finally settled by an arrangement between the parties, or to any such dispute which is to be settled in accordance with a bilateral or multilateral agreement binding upon those parties;

(b) disputes concerning military activities, including military activities by government vessels and aircraft engaged in non-commercial service, and disputes concerning law enforcement activities in regard to the exercise of sovereign rights or jurisdiction excluded from the jurisdiction of a court or tribunal under article 297, paragraph 2 or 3;

(c) disputes in respect of which the Security Council of the United Nations is exercising the functions assigned to it by the Charter of the United Nations, unless the Security Council decides to remove the matter from its agenda or calls upon the parties to settle it by the means provided for in this Convention.

State	Choice of procedure Declarations under article 287 (numbers indicate the order of preference) ¹				Optional exceptions to applicability of Part XV, Section 2, of the Convention (Declarations under article 298)
	International Tribunal for the Law or the Sea	International Court of Justice (ICJ)	An arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with Annex VII	A special arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with Annex VIII	Declarations indicating that the State does not accept any one or more of the procedures provided for Part XV, Section 2 (compulsory procedures entailing binding decisions) with respect to one or more of the following categories of disputes:
Algeria	-	Algeria accepts the ICJ jurisdiction only with a prior agreement between the parties concerned in each case;	-	-	---
Argentina	1	-	-	2	Disputes specified in article 298, paragraph 1 (a), (b) and (c), of the Convention;
Australia	1	1			Disputes referred to in article 298, paragraph 1 (a), of the Convention;
Austria	1	3	-	2	---
Belgium	1	1	-	-	---
Cape Verde	1	2	-	-	Disputes referred to in article 298, paragraph 1 (b), of the Convention;
Chile	1	-	-	2	Disputes referred to in article 298, paragraph 1 (a), (b) and (c) of the Convention;
Croatia	1	2	-	-	---
Cuba	-	Cuba rejects the ICJ jurisdiction for any types of disputes	-	-	Consequently, Cuba does not accept the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice with respect to the provisions of articles 297 and 298;
Egypt	-	-	1	-	---

¹ If number 1 appears for more than one procedure, no order of preference has been specified. The full texts of the declarations can be consulted on the United Nations web site at www.un.org/Depts/los/.

State	Choice of procedure Declarations under article 287 (numbers indicate the order of preference) ¹				Optional exceptions to applicability of Part XV, Section 2, of the Convention (Declarations under article 298)
	International Tribunal for the Law or the Sea	International Court of Justice (ICJ)	An arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with Annex VII	A special arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with Annex VIII	Declarations indicating that the State does not accept any one or more of the procedures provided for Part XV, Section 2 (compulsory procedures entailing binding decisions) with respect to one or more of the following categories of disputes:
Equatorial Guinea	No declaration under article 287 made				Disputes referred to in article 298, paragraph 1 (a), of the Convention;
France	No declaration under article 287 made				Disputes referred to in article 298, paragraph 1 (a), (b) and (c) of the Convention;
Finland	1	1	-	-	---
Germany	1	3	2	-	---
Greece	1	-	-	-	---
Guinea-Bissau	-	Guinea-Bissau rejects the ICJ jurisdiction for any types of disputes;	-	-	Consequently, Guinea-Bissau does not accept the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice with respect to articles 297 and 298;
Hungary	1	2	-	3 for all the categories of disputes specified therein	---
Iceland	No declaration under article 287 made				Iceland declared that under article 298 of the Convention the right is reserved that any interpretation of article 83 shall be submitted to conciliation under Annex V, section 2, of the Convention;
Italy	1	1	-	-	Disputes referred to in article 298, paragraph 1 (a), of the Convention;
Netherlands	-	1	-	-	---
Nicaragua	-	1	-	-	With respect to the categories of disputes referred to in article 298, paragraph 1 (a), (b) and (c) of the Convention, Nicaragua accepts only the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice;

State	Choice of procedure Declarations under article 287 (numbers indicate the order of preference) ¹				Optional exceptions to applicability of Part XV, Section 2, of the Convention (Declarations under article 298)
	International Tribunal for the Law or the Sea	International Court of Justice (ICJ)	An arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with Annex VII	A special arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with Annex VIII	Declarations indicating that the State does not accept any one or more of the procedures provided for Part XV, Section 2 (compulsory procedures entailing binding decisions) with respect to one or more of the following categories of disputes:
Norway	-	1	-	-	Norway does not accept an arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with Annex VII for any of the categories of disputes referred to in article 298;
Oman	1	2	-	-	---
Portugal	1	2	3	4	Disputes referred to in article 298, paragraph 1 (a), (b) and (c), of the Convention;
Slovenia	-	-	1	-	Slovenia does not accept an arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with Annex VII for any of the categories of disputes referred to in article 298.
Spain	-	1	-	-	---
Sweden	-	1	-	-	---
Russian Federation	No declaration under article 287 made				Disputes referred to in article 298, paragraph 1 (a), (b) and (c) of the Convention;
Tunisia	1	-	2	-	Disputes referred to in article 298, paragraph 1 (a), (b) and (c) of the Convention;
Ukraine	In respect of questions relating to the prompt release of detained vessels or their crews;	-	1	2	Disputes referred to in article 298, paragraph 1 (a) and (b), of the Convention, unless otherwise provided by specific international treaties of Ukraine with relevant States;
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	-	1	-	-	---
United Republic of Tanzania	1	-	-	-	---

State	Choice of procedure Declarations under article 287 (numbers indicate the order of preference) ¹			Optional exceptions to applicability of Part XV, Section 2, of the Convention (Declarations under article 298)
	International Tribunal for the Law or the Sea	International Court of Justice (ICJ)	An arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with Annex VII	A special arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with Annex VIII
Uruguay	1	-	-	-

Declarations indicating that the State does not accept any one or more of the procedures provided for Part XV, Section 2 (compulsory procedures entailing binding decisions) with respect to one or more of the following categories of disputes:

Disputes referred to in article 298, paragraph 1 (b), of the Convention.

- b) Settlement of disputes mechanism under 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:
Choice of procedure and optional exceptions to applicability of Part XV of the Convention under article 30 of the Agreement

Article 30 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 reads as follows:

Article 30
Procedures for the settlement of disputes

1. The provisions relating to the settlement of disputes set out in Part XV of the Convention apply *mutatis mutandis* to any dispute between States Parties to this Agreement concerning the interpretation or application of this Agreement, whether or not they are also Parties to the Convention.
2. The provisions relating to the settlement of disputes set out in Part XV of the Convention apply *mutatis mutandis* to any dispute between States Parties to this Agreement concerning the interpretation or application of a subregional, regional or global fisheries agreement relating to straddling fish stocks or highly migratory fish stocks to which they are parties, including any dispute concerning the conservation and management of such stocks, whether or not they are also Parties to the Convention.
3. Any procedure accepted by a State Party to this Agreement and the Convention pursuant to article 287 of the Convention shall apply to the settlement of disputes under this Part, unless that State Party, when signing, ratifying or acceding to this Agreement, or at any time thereafter, has accepted another procedure pursuant to article 287 for the settlement of disputes under this Part.
4. A State Party to this Agreement which is not a Party to the Convention, when signing, ratifying or acceding to this Agreement, or at any time thereafter, shall be free to choose, by means of a written declaration, one or more of the means set out in article 287, paragraph 1, of the Convention for the settlement of disputes under this Part. Article 287 shall apply to such a declaration, as well as to any dispute to which such State is a party which is not covered by a declaration in force. For the purposes of conciliation and arbitration in accordance with Annexes V, VII and VIII to the Convention, such State shall be entitled to nominate conciliators, arbitrators and experts to be included in the lists referred to in Annex V, article 2, Annex VII, article 2, and Annex VIII, article 2, for the settlement of disputes under this Part.
5. Any court or tribunal to which a dispute has been submitted under this Part shall apply the relevant provisions of the Convention, of this Agreement and of any relevant subregional, regional or global fisheries agreement, as well as generally accepted standards for the conservation and management of living marine resources and other rules of international law not incompatible with the Convention, with a view to ensuring the conservation of the straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks concerned.

State	Choice of procedure under article 30 of the Agreement (numbers indicate the order of preference) ²				Optional exceptions to applicability of Part XV of the Convention invoked under article 30 of the Agreement
	International Tribunal for the Law or the Sea	International Court of Justice (ICJ)	An arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with Annex VII	A special arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with Annex VIII	Declarations indicating that the State does not accept any one or more of the procedures provided for Part XV, Section 2 (compulsory procedures entailing binding decisions) with respect to one or more of the following categories of disputes:
Canada	-	-	1	-	Disputes referred to in article 298, paragraph 1, of the Convention
Norway	No declaration regarding the choice of procedure was made				Does not accept an arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with Annex VII of the Convention for disputes concerning law enforcement activities in regard to the exercise of sovereign rights or jurisdiction excluded from the jurisdiction of a court or tribunal under article 297, paragraph 3, of the Convention, in the event that such disputes might be considered to be covered by the Agreement
United States of America	-	-	-	1	---

² If number 1 appears for more than one procedure, no order of preference has been specified. The full texts of the declarations can be consulted on the United Nations web site at www.un.org/Depts/los/.

B. Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly

1. Resolution 56/12: Oceans and the law of the sea

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 49/28 of 6 December 1994, 52/26 of 26 November 1997, 54/33 of 24 November 1999, 55/7 of 30 October 2000 and other relevant resolutions adopted subsequent to the entry into force of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (“the Convention”)¹ on 16 November 1994,

Recalling also its resolution 2749 (XXV) of 17 December 1970, and considering that the Convention, together with the Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 (“the Agreement”),² provides the regime to be applied to the Area and its resources as defined in the Convention,

Emphasizing the universal and unified character of the Convention and its fundamental importance for the maintenance and strengthening of international peace and security, as well as for the sustainable development of the oceans and seas,

Reaffirming that the Convention sets out the legal framework within which all activities in the oceans and seas must be carried out and is of strategic importance as the basis for national, regional and global action in the marine sector, and that its integrity needs to be maintained, as recognized also by the United Nations Conference

¹ See *The Law of the Sea: Official Texts of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 and of the Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 with Index and Excerpts from the Final Act of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.V.10).

² Resolution 48/263, annex.

on Environment and Development in chapter 17 of Agenda 21,³

Conscious of the importance of increasing the number of States parties to the Convention and the Agreement in order to achieve the goal of universal participation,

Conscious also that the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole through an integrated, interdisciplinary and intersectoral approach,

Convinced of the need, building on arrangements established in accordance with the Convention, to improve coordination at the national level and cooperation and coordination at both intergovernmental and inter-agency levels, in order to address all aspects of oceans and seas in an integrated manner,

Recognizing the important role that the competent international organizations have in relation to ocean affairs, in implementing the Convention and in promoting the sustainable development of the oceans and seas,

Recalling that the role of international cooperation and coordination on a bilateral basis and, where applicable, within a subregional, interregional, regional or global framework is to support and supplement the national efforts of all States, including coastal States, to promote the integrated management and sustainable development of coastal and marine areas,

Mindful of the importance of the oceans and seas for the earth’s ecosystem and for providing the vital resources for food security and for sustaining economic prosperity and the well-being of present and future generations,

³ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

Bearing in mind the contribution that major groups, as identified in Agenda 21, can make to raising awareness of the goal of the sustainable development of the oceans and seas,

Underlining once again the essential need for capacity-building to ensure that all States, especially developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, are able both to implement the Convention and to benefit from the sustainable development of the oceans and seas, as well as to participate fully in global and regional forums and processes dealing with oceans and law of the sea issues,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,⁴ and reaffirming the importance of the annual consideration and review of developments relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea by the General Assembly as the global institution having the competence to undertake such a review,

Taking note also of the report on the work of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process ("the Consultative Process") established by the General Assembly in its resolution 54/33 in order to facilitate the annual review by the Assembly of developments in ocean affairs at its second meeting,⁵

Bearing in mind that marine science, by improving knowledge, through sustained research efforts and the evaluation of monitoring results, and applying such knowledge to management and decision-making, is important for eradicating poverty, contributing to food security, conserving the world's marine environment and resources, helping to understand, predict, mitigate the effects of and respond to natural events, and promoting the sustainable development of the oceans and seas,

Reaffirming the need to achieve the effective application of marine scientific knowledge and

technology, through cooperation at the regional and global levels, by ensuring access of decision makers to relevant advice and information, as well as to the transfer of technology and support for the production and diffusion of factual data and knowledge for end-users, as appropriate, taking fully into account socio-economic factors and traditional ecological knowledge,

Emphasizing the urgent need for cooperation at the international level to address the issue of the acquisition, generation and transfer of marine scientific data to assist coastal developing States,

Convinced of the need to develop, where appropriate, a strong regional focus in marine scientific research and technology, through existing regional organizations, arrangements and programmes, so as to ensure the most effective use of the available resources and the protection and preservation of the marine environment, particularly by avoiding duplication and by achieving a holistic approach to the scientific study of the oceans and their resources,

Expressing deep concern once again at the continued increase in the number of incidents of piracy and armed robbery at sea, the harm they cause to seafarers, and the threats they pose to the safety of shipping and to the other uses of the sea, including marine scientific research and, consequently, to the marine and coastal environment, which are exacerbated further by the involvement of transnational organized crime,

Emphasizing, in this context, the need for the capacity-building and cooperation of all States and relevant international bodies at both the regional and global levels, as well as the business sectors, to prevent and combat piracy and armed robbery at sea,

Recognizing the importance of enhancing the safety of navigation, the need to provide accurate and up-to-date charts of world oceans in order to promote maritime safety, and the need to build hydrographic capacity, in particular for those States that do not yet have adequate hydrographic services,

⁴ A/56/58 and Add.1.

⁵ See A/56/121.

Reiterating its serious concern at the increase in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, and recognizing the importance of combating such activities, particularly by strengthening bilateral cooperation, as well as through the relevant regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, and through the implementation of appropriate enforcement measures,

Expressing its deep concern once again at the degradation of the marine environment, particularly from land-based activities, and emphasizing the need for international cooperation and for a coordinated approach at the national and regional levels to this problem, bringing together the many different economic sectors involved and protecting the ecosystems, and in this context reaffirming the importance of ensuring the full implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities,⁶

Reiterating its concern also at the adverse impacts on the marine environment from ships, including pollution, in particular through the illegal release of oil and other harmful substances and by the dumping of hazardous waste, including radioactive materials, nuclear waste and dangerous chemicals, as well as the physical impacts on coral,

Welcoming resolution GC(45)/RES/10 adopted on 21 September 2001 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its forty-fifth regular session, concerning measures to strengthen international cooperation in nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety, including those aspects relating to maritime transport safety,⁷

Bearing in mind the World Summit on Sustainable Development, to be held in

⁶ A/51/116, annex II.

⁷ See International Atomic Energy Agency, *Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference, Forty-fifth Regular Session, 17–21 September 2001* (GC(45)/RES/DEC(2001)).

Johannesburg, South Africa, in 2002, and emphasizing the importance, in the preparations for the Summit, of addressing the sustainable development of oceans and seas,

Noting the responsibilities of the Secretary-General under the Convention and related resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular resolutions 49/28, 52/26 and 54/33, and in this context the expected increase in responsibilities of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat in view of the progress in the work of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (“the Commission”) and the anticipated receipt of submissions from States,

I. Implementation of the Convention

1. *Calls upon* all States that have not done so, in order to achieve the goal of universal participation, to become parties to the Convention¹ and the Agreement,²

2. *Reaffirms* the unified character of the Convention;

3. *Calls upon* States to harmonize, as a matter of priority, their national legislation with the provisions of the Convention, to ensure the consistent application of those provisions and to ensure also that any declarations or statements that they have made or make when signing, ratifying or acceding to the Convention are in conformity therewith and, otherwise, to withdraw any of their declarations or statements that are not in conformity;

4. *Encourages* States parties to the Convention to deposit with the Secretary-General charts and lists of geographical coordinates, as provided for in the Convention;

5. *Takes note* of the imminent entry into force of the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating

to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks;⁸

II. Capacity-building

6. *Urges* the international community to assist, as appropriate, developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, in the acquisition of data and the preparation of charts or lists of geographical coordinates for publication under articles 16, 22, 47, 75 and 84 of the Convention and in the preparation of information under article 76 and annex II to the Convention;

7. *Calls upon* bilateral and multilateral donor agencies to keep their programmes systematically under review to ensure the availability in all States, particularly in developing States, of the economic, legal, navigational, scientific and technical skills necessary for the full implementation of the Convention and the sustainable development of the oceans and seas nationally, regionally and globally, and in so doing to bear in mind the rights of landlocked developing States;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the competent international organizations and programmes, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organization, the International Hydrographic Organization, the International Maritime Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the World Meteorological Organization and the World Bank, as well as representatives of regional

development banks and the donor community, to review the efforts being made to build capacity as well as to identify the duplications that need to be avoided and the gaps that may need to be filled for ensuring consistent approaches, both nationally and regionally, with a view to implementing the Convention, and to include a section on this subject in his annual report on oceans and the law of the sea;

III. Meeting of States Parties

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene the twelfth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention in New York from 16 to 26 April 2002 and to provide the services required;

IV. Settlement of disputes

10. *Notes with satisfaction* the continued contribution of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea ("the Tribunal") to the peaceful settlement of disputes in accordance with Part XV of the Convention, underlines its important role and authority concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention and the Agreement, encourages States parties to the Convention to consider making a written declaration choosing from the means set out in article 287 for the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention and the Agreement, and invites States to note the provisions of annexes V, VI, VII and VIII to the Convention concerning, respectively, conciliation, the Tribunal, arbitration and special arbitration;

11. *Recalls* the obligations of parties under article 296 of the Convention, in cases before a court or a tribunal referred to in article 287 of the Convention, to ensure prompt compliance with the decisions rendered by such court or tribunal;

12. *Encourages* States that have not yet done so to nominate conciliators and arbitrators in accordance with annexes V and VII to the Convention, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to update and circulate lists of these conciliators and arbitrators on a regular basis;

⁸ *International Fisheries Instruments with Index* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.V.11), sect. I; see also A/CONF.164/37.

V. The Area

13. *Notes with satisfaction* the ongoing work of the International Seabed Authority (“the Authority”), including the issuance of contracts for exploration in accordance with the Convention, the Agreement and the Regulations on Prospecting and Exploration for Polymetallic Nodules in the Area;⁹

14. *Notes* the ongoing elaboration of recommendations for the guidance of contractors to ensure the effective protection of the marine environment from harmful effects that may arise from activities in the Area, and notes that the Council of the Authority will continue to consider issues relating to regulations for prospecting and exploration for polymetallic sulphides and cobalt-rich crusts in the Area at the next session of the Authority, to be held in Kingston from 5 to 16 August 2002;

VI. Effective functioning of the Authority and the Tribunal

15. *Appeals* to all States parties to the Convention to pay their assessed contributions to the Authority and to the Tribunal in full and on time, and appeals also to all former provisional members of the Authority to pay any outstanding contributions;

16. *Calls upon* States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the Tribunal¹⁰ and to the Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the Authority;¹¹

VII. The continental shelf

17. *Notes with satisfaction* the work of the Commission and its readiness to receive submissions by coastal States regarding the

⁹ The contract with the remaining registered pioneer investor is expected to be issued in the very near future.

¹⁰ SPLOS/25.

¹¹ ISBA/4/A/8, annex.

establishment of the outer limits of their continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles, and encourages concerned States and relevant international organizations and institutions to consider developing and making available training courses to assist States in the preparation of such submissions;

18. *Takes note* of the decision of the eleventh Meeting of States Parties to the Convention that, in the case of a State party for which the Convention entered into force before 13 May 1999, it is understood that the ten-year time period referred to in article 4 of annex II to the Convention shall be taken to have commenced on 13 May 1999;¹²

19. *Encourages* States parties that are in a position to do so to make every effort to make submissions to the Commission within the time period established by the Convention;

20. *Approves* the convening by the Secretary-General of the tenth session of the Commission in New York starting on 25 March 2002, of a duration of three weeks in the event of a submission being filed, or of one week, depending on the workload of the Commission, of the eleventh session from 24 to 28 June 2002, and of the twelfth session from 26 to 30 August 2002;

VIII. Marine science and technology

21. *Stresses* the importance of the issues of marine science and technology and the need to focus on how best to implement the many obligations of States and competent international organizations under Parts XIII and XIV of the Convention, and calls upon States to adopt, as appropriate and in accordance with international law, such national laws, regulations, policies and procedures as are necessary to promote and facilitate marine scientific research and cooperation, especially those relating to consent for marine scientific research projects as provided for in the Convention;

¹² SPLOS/72.

22. *Calls upon* States, through national and regional institutions, to ensure that, in respect of marine scientific research conducted pursuant to Part XIII of the Convention in areas over which a coastal State has jurisdiction, the rights of the coastal State under the Convention are respected and that, at the request of the coastal State, information, reports, results, conclusions and assessments of data, samples and research results are made available, and access to data and samples are provided, to that coastal State;

23. *Invites* the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to request its Advisory Body of Experts on the Law of the Sea to work, in close cooperation with the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat and in consultation with relevant regional or subregional organizations as appropriate, on the development of procedures under Part XIII of the Convention;

24. *Invites* the relevant United Nations agencies to continue to promote various ocean science programmes, strengthen the coordination among such programmes and develop rules, regulations and procedures within the framework of the Convention so as to facilitate the effective implementation of the programmes;

25. *Urges* relevant bodies of the United Nations system to develop, with the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission acting as a focal point, appropriate interactions in the field of marine science with regional fisheries organizations, environmental and scientific bodies or regional centres foreseen by Part XIV of the Convention, and encourages States to establish, where appropriate, such regional centres;

26. *Calls upon* States, through national and regional institutions engaged in marine scientific research, to ensure that the knowledge resulting from marine scientific research and monitoring is made available in a user-friendly data format, especially to developing countries, so that it can be employed by decision makers and resource managers with a view to the effective application of marine research knowledge and technology;

27. *Stresses* the importance of increasing the scientific understanding of the oceans/atmosphere interface and other factors required for an integrated ecosystem-based approach to the management of oceans and coastal areas, including through participation in ocean observing programmes and geographic information systems;

28. *Calls upon* States, through bilateral, regional and international financial organizations and technical partnerships, to continue to strengthen capacity-building activities, in particular in developing countries, in the field of marine scientific research by, inter alia, training the necessary skilled personnel, providing the necessary equipment, facilities and vessels, and transferring environmentally sound technologies;

IX. Piracy and armed robbery

29. *Urges* all States and relevant international bodies to prevent and combat piracy and armed robbery at sea by adopting measures, including assisting with capacity-building, for prevention, for reporting and investigating incidents, and for bringing the alleged perpetrators to justice, in accordance with international law, in particular through training seafarers, port staff and enforcement personnel, providing enforcement vessels and equipment and guarding against fraudulent ship registration;

30. *Welcomes* initiatives of the International Maritime Organization and Governments aimed at enhancing international cooperation, particularly at the regional level, and encourages the development by Governments, based on mutual trust, of a common approach to enforcement, investigation and prosecution in dealing with piracy and armed robbery at sea;

31. *Calls upon* States and private entities concerned to cooperate fully with the International Maritime Organization, including by submitting reports on incidents to the organization and by implementing its guidelines on preventing attacks of piracy and armed robbery;

32. *Urges* States to become parties to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and its

Protocol,¹³ and to ensure its effective implementation, in particular through the adoption of legislation, where appropriate, aimed at ensuring that there is a proper framework for responses to incidents of armed robbery at sea;

X. Safety of navigation

33. *Invites* the International Hydrographic Organization, in cooperation with other relevant international organizations and interested Member States, to provide the necessary assistance to States, in particular to developing countries, in order to enhance hydrographic capability to ensure, in particular, the safety of navigation and the protection of the marine environment;

XI. Marine environment, marine resources and sustainable development

34. *Welcomes* the adoption by the Committee on Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations of the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, and urges States to take, as a matter of priority, all necessary steps to implement it effectively, including through relevant regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and arrangements;

35. *Emphasizes once again* the importance of the implementation of Part XII of the Convention in order to protect and preserve the marine environment and its living marine resources against pollution and physical degradation, and calls upon all States to cooperate and take measures, directly or through competent international organizations, for the protection and preservation of the marine environment;

36. *Calls upon* States to continue to prioritize action on marine pollution from land-based sources as part of their national sustainable development strategies and programmes, in an

integrated and inclusive manner, as a means of implementing the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities,⁶ and takes note of the review by the intergovernmental meeting in Montreal, Canada, from 26 to 30 November 2001;

37. *Calls upon* United Nations agencies and programmes identified in General Assembly resolution 51/189 of 16 December 1996 to continue to fulfil their roles in support of the Global Programme of Action, as well as to consult with Governments, representatives of the private sector, financial institutions and bilateral and multilateral donor agencies to review their involvement in the implementation of the Global Programme of Action and to consider, inter alia, what international support is needed to help overcome the obstacles to the preparation and implementation of national and local action programmes and how they can participate actively in partnership-building with developing countries for the transfer of the requisite technology in accordance with the Convention, and taking into account the relevant parts of Agenda 21, capacity-building and funding for the implementation of the Global Programme of Action;

38. *Calls upon* States to take measures for the protection and preservation of coral reefs and to support international efforts in this regard, in particular the measures outlined in the 1998 Renewed Call to Action of the International Coral Reef Initiative and in decision V/3 adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its fifth meeting, held in Nairobi from 15 to 26 May 2000;¹⁴

39. *Emphasizes* the importance of ensuring that adverse impacts on the marine environment are taken into account when assessing and evaluating development programmes and projects;

40. *Once again urges* States to take all practicable steps, in accordance with the International Convention for the Prevention of

¹³ International Maritime Organization publication, Sales No. 462.88.12E.

¹⁴ See UNEP/CBD/COP/5/23, annex III.

Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto,¹⁵ to prevent pollution of the marine environment from ships and, in accordance with the 1972 Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter,¹⁶ to prevent pollution of the marine environment by dumping, and further calls upon States to become parties to and to implement the 1996 Protocol to the 1972 Convention;¹⁷

41. *Urges* States to continue to work, through the International Maritime Organization, on issues relating to the protection of the marine environment from degradation resulting from ship-based activities, including the transfer of harmful aquatic organisms and pathogens through ships' ballast water, and notes the adoption of the International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-fouling Systems on Ships;¹⁸

42. *Encourages* coastal States to enhance their national capacity and establish or improve their marine management systems in order to promote integrated marine management, the protection of the marine environment and ecosystem, and the sustainable development and utilization of marine resources, and invites the relevant agencies of the United Nations system and regional organizations to take effective measures to assist the coastal States in this regard;

XII. Underwater cultural heritage

43. *Takes note* of the adoption by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization of the Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage;

¹⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1340, No. 22484.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 1046, No. 15749.

¹⁷ IMO/LC.2/Circ.380.

¹⁸ International Maritime Organization, document AFS/CONF.26.

XIII. Activities of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea

44. *Invites* Member States and others in a position to do so to contribute to the further development of the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship Programme on the Law of the Sea established by the General Assembly in its resolution 35/116 of 10 December 1980 and to support the training activities under the TRAIN-SEA-COAST Programme of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea;

45. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the annual comprehensive report on oceans and the law of the sea,⁴ prepared by the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, as well as for the other activities of the Division, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention and the mandate set forth in resolutions 49/28, 52/26 and 54/33;

46. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to carry out the responsibilities entrusted to him in the Convention and related resolutions of the General Assembly, including resolutions 49/28 and 52/26, and to ensure that appropriate resources are made available to the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea for the performance of such responsibilities under the approved budget for the Organization;

XIV. International coordination and cooperation

47. *Reaffirms* its decision to undertake an annual review and evaluation of the implementation of the Convention and other developments relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, taking into account resolution 54/33 establishing the consultative process to facilitate the review of developments in ocean affairs, and requests the Secretary-General to convene the third meeting of the Consultative Process in New York from 8 to 15 April 2002;

48. *Recommends* that, in view of the forthcoming World Summit on Sustainable Development, in its deliberations on the report of the Secretary-General on oceans and the law of the sea at its third meeting, the Consultative

Process organize its discussions around the following areas:

(a) Protection and preservation of the marine environment;

(b) Capacity-building, regional cooperation and coordination, and integrated ocean management, as important cross-cutting issues to address ocean affairs, such as marine science and the transfer of technology, sustainable fisheries, the degradation of the marine environment and the safety of navigation;

49. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure more effective collaboration and coordination between the relevant parts of the Secretariat of the United Nations and the United Nations as a whole, in particular in ensuring the effectiveness, transparency and responsiveness of the mechanism for coordination on ocean issues,¹⁹ and also requests the Secretary-General to include in his report specific suggestions on initiatives to improve coordination, in particular at the inter-agency level, in accordance with resolution 54/33, and encourages all United Nations bodies to help this process by drawing to the attention of the Secretariat and the Subcommittee on Oceans and Coastal Areas of the Administrative Committee on Coordination those areas of their work which may, directly or indirectly, affect the work of other United Nations bodies;

50. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of heads of intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies and funds and programmes of the United Nations engaged in activities relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, drawing their attention to paragraphs of particular relevance to them, and underlines the importance

¹⁹ The mechanism for coordination at this time is the Subcommittee on Oceans and Coastal Areas of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, the status of which is currently under review as part of the reform of the machinery of the Administrative Committee on Coordination as a whole.

of their constructive and timely input for the report of the Secretary-General on oceans and the law of the sea and of their participation in relevant meetings and processes;

51. *Invites* the competent international organizations, as well as funding institutions, to take specific account of the present resolution in their programmes and activities, and to contribute to the preparation of the comprehensive report of the Secretary-General on oceans and the law of the sea;

XV. Trust funds

52. *Recognizes* the importance of the trust funds established by the Secretary-General pursuant to General Assembly resolution 55/7 for the purpose of assisting States in the settlement of disputes through the Tribunal,²⁰ and of assisting developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, in the preparation of submissions to the Commission in compliance with article 76 of the Convention,²¹ in defraying the cost of participation of Commission members in the meetings of the Commission,²² and in attending the meetings of the Consultative Process;²³ and invites States, intergovernmental organizations and agencies, national institutions, non-governmental organizations and international financial institutions, as well as natural and juridical persons, to make voluntary financial or other contributions to these trust funds;

XVI. Fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly

53. *Decides* to devote two days of plenary meetings at the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly, on 9 and 10 December 2002, to the consideration of the item entitled "Oceans and the law of the sea" and the commemoration of

²⁰ See resolution 55/7, para. 9.

²¹ *Ibid.*, para. 18.

²² *Ibid.*, para. 20.

²³ *Ibid.*, para. 45.

the twentieth anniversary of the opening for signature of the Convention, and encourages Member States and observers to be represented at the highest possible level;

54. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution, including other developments and issues relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, in connection with his annual comprehensive report on oceans and the law of the sea, and to provide the report in accordance with the modalities set out in resolution 54/33;

55. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session the item entitled "Oceans and the law of the sea".

*67th plenary meeting
28 November 2001*

2. Resolution 56/13: Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (“the Convention”),¹ including Part VII, section 2,

Recognizing that, in accordance with the Convention, the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (“the Agreement”)² sets forth provisions concerning the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, including provisions on subregional and regional cooperation in enforcement, binding dispute settlement and the rights and obligations of States in authorizing the use of vessels flying their flags for fishing on the high seas,

Recognizing also the duty provided in the Agreement and reiterated as a principle in the Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas

¹ See *The Law of the Sea: Official Texts of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 and of the Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 with Index and Excerpts from the Final Act of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.V.10).

² *International Fisheries Instruments with Index* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.V.11), sect. I; see also A/CONF.164/37.

(“the Compliance Agreement”)³ and the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations⁴ for flag States to exercise effective control over fishing vessels flying their flag and vessels flying their flag which provide support to such vessels, and to ensure that the activities of such vessels do not undermine the effectiveness of conservation and management measures taken in accordance with international law and adopted at the national, subregional, regional or global levels,

Noting with satisfaction the imminent entry into force of the Agreement due to the fact that thirty States have ratified or acceded to it, and noting also that the entry into force of the Agreement entails responsibilities for States parties and other important considerations as outlined in the Agreement,

Noting the obligation of all States, pursuant to the provisions of the Convention, to cooperate in the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks,

Conscious of the need to promote and facilitate international cooperation, in particular at the regional and subregional levels, in order to ensure the conservation, management and long-term sustainability of the living marine resources of the world’s oceans and seas, consistent with the present resolution, and deploring the fact that the straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks in many parts of the world are overfished or subject to heavy and sparsely regulated fishing efforts, mainly as a result of, inter alia, unauthorized fishing, inadequate regulatory measures and excess fishing capacity,

Conscious also that the Agreement requires States and entities to pursue cooperation in relation to straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks either directly or through

³ *International Fisheries Instruments with Index* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.V.11), sect. II.

⁴ *Ibid.*, sect. III.

appropriate subregional or regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, taking into account the specific characteristics of the subregion or region, to ensure the effective conservation, management and long-term sustainability of such stocks, and to establish such organizations or arrangements where none exist,

Recognizing the importance of the Agreement for the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks and the need for the regular consideration by the General Assembly and review by the parties to the Agreement pursuant to the provisions of the Agreement, once in force, of developments relating thereto,

Welcoming the conclusion of negotiations, and the commencement of preparatory work, to establish new regional instruments, arrangements and organizations in several heretofore unmanaged fisheries, and noting the role of the Convention and the Agreement in the elaboration of these instruments, arrangements and organizations,

Welcoming also the fact that a growing number of States and other entities, as well as regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, have enacted legislation, established regulations, adopted conventions or taken other measures as steps towards implementation of the provisions of the Agreement, even before its entry into force,

Taking into account that, in accordance with the Convention, the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and the Agreement, States fishing for straddling fish stocks or highly migratory fish stocks on the high seas, and relevant coastal States, shall give effect to their duty to cooperate by becoming members of the subregional or regional fisheries management organizations or participants in arrangements of that nature, or by agreeing to apply the conservation and management measures established by such organizations or arrangements, and that States having a real interest in the fisheries concerned may become members of such organizations or participants in such arrangements,

Recognizing the obligation of States to cooperate, either directly or through subregional, regional or global organizations, to enhance the ability of developing States, in particular the least developed among them and small island developing States, to conserve and manage straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks and to develop their own fisheries for such stocks,

Recognizing also the importance of the Compliance Agreement, which builds upon the legal framework established by the Convention, and noting that while twenty-two States have accepted it, the Compliance Agreement has not yet entered into force,

Concerned that illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, including that noted in the report of the Secretary-General,⁵ threatens seriously to deplete populations of certain fish species, and in that regard urging States and entities to collaborate in efforts to address these types of fishing activities,

Welcoming the adoption by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations of an International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, which focuses on the primary responsibility of the flag State and the use of all available jurisdiction in accordance with international law, including port State measures, coastal State measures, market-related measures and measures to ensure that nationals do not support or engage in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing,

Noting that the objective of the International Plan of Action is to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing by providing all States with comprehensive, effective and transparent measures by which to act, including through appropriate regional fisheries management organizations established in accordance with international law,

⁵ A/56/58/Add.1, para. 61.

Recalling that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in 1999 adopted international plans of action for the management of fishing capacity, for reducing the incidental catch of seabirds in longline fisheries and for the conservation and management of sharks,

Noting the importance of the wide application of the precautionary approach to the conservation, management and exploitation of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, in accordance with the Agreement,

Noting also the importance of implementing the principles elaborated in article 5 of the Agreement, including ecosystem considerations, in the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks,

Noting further the Reykjavik Declaration on Responsible Fisheries in the Marine Ecosystem, adopted on 4 October 2001,⁶

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on recent developments and the current status of the Agreement,⁷

1. *Calls upon* all States and other entities referred to in article 1, paragraph 2 (b), of the Agreement² that have not done so to ratify or accede to it and to consider applying it provisionally;

2. *Calls upon* all States that have not done so, in order to achieve the goal of universal participation, to become parties to the Convention,¹ which sets out the legal framework within which all activities in the oceans and seas must be carried out, taking into account the relationship between the Convention and the Agreement;

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of the entry into force and effective implementation of the

provisions of the Agreement, including those provisions relating to bilateral, regional and subregional cooperation in enforcement, and urges continued efforts in this regard;

4. *Urges* all States and other entities referred to in the Agreement to pursue cooperation in relation to straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, either directly or through appropriate subregional or regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, to ensure the effective conservation, management and long-term sustainability of such stocks, to agree upon measures necessary to coordinate and, where there are no subregional or regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements in respect of particular straddling or highly migratory fish stocks, to cooperate to establish such organizations or enter into other appropriate arrangements;

5. *Welcomes* the initiation of negotiations to establish regional and subregional fisheries management organizations or arrangements in several fisheries, and urges participants in those negotiations to apply provisions of the Convention and the Agreement to their work;

6. *Anticipates* the entry into force of the Agreement, and requests the Secretary-General, once the Agreement enters into force, to consult with States that have either ratified or acceded to the Agreement, for the purposes and objectives of, inter alia, considering the regional, subregional and global implementation of the Agreement; making any appropriate recommendation to the General Assembly on the scope and content of the annual report of the Secretary-General relating to the Agreement; and preparing for the review conference to be convened by the Secretary-General pursuant to article 36 of the Agreement;

7. *Calls upon* States to provide assistance to developing States as outlined in the Agreement, notes the importance of participation by representatives of developing States in forums in which fisheries issues are discussed, and once the Agreement enters into force, agrees to review the implementation of the provisions calling for assistance to developing States and to facilitate

⁶ E/CN.17/2002/PC.2/3, annex.

⁷ A/56/357.

the establishment of a programme of assistance within the Agreement;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his next report on the status and implementation of the Agreement a background study on the provisions of Part VII of the Agreement concerning requirements of developing States, taking into account existing arrangements and assistance to developing States that may be relevant under the Agreement, as well as suggesting possible forms of assistance;

9. *Invites* States and international financial institutions and organizations of the United Nations system to provide assistance according to Part VII of the Agreement, including, if appropriate, the development of special financial mechanisms or instruments to assist developing States, in particular the least developed among them and small island developing States, to enable them to develop their national capacity to exploit fishery resources, including developing their domestically flagged fishing fleet, value-added processing and expansion of their economic base in the fishing industry, consistent with the duty to ensure the proper conservation and management of those fisheries resources;

10. *Calls upon* all States and other entities referred to in article X, paragraph 1, of the Compliance Agreement³ that have not done so to accept that instrument and afterwards to implement it effectively;

11. *Calls upon* all States to ensure that their vessels comply with the conservation and management measures in accordance with the Agreement that have been adopted by subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements;

12. *Calls upon* States not to permit vessels flying their flag to engage in fishing on the high seas without having effective control over their activities and to take specific measures, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention, the Agreement and the Compliance Agreement, to control fishing operations by vessels flying their flag;

13. *Takes note* of the outcome of the first meeting of the Joint Ad Hoc Working Group on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing and Related Matters of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Maritime Organization, held in Rome from 9 to 11 October 2000, which contained a number of recommendations aimed at enhancing flag State and port State control over fishing vessels, with a view to eliminating the roots of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing;

14. *Calls upon* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and its members, in cooperation with States and entities, with regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and other competent international organizations, such as the International Maritime Organization, to address possible key issues constituting effective fishery-related flag State control of a fishing vessel;

15. *Urges* States, as a matter of priority, to coordinate their activities and cooperate directly and, as appropriate, through relevant regional fisheries management organizations, in the implementation of the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing recently adopted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,⁸ to develop national plans of action on illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and management of fishing capacity, to promote information-sharing, to encourage the full participation of all stakeholders, and in all efforts to coordinate all the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations with other international organizations, including the International Maritime Organization;

16. *Encourages* States and other entities to integrate in an appropriate manner, including through subregional or regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements to

⁸ See Report of the Committee on Fisheries, Twenty-fourth session, Rome, 26 February–2 March 2001.

which they are party or in which they are participants, the requirements for the protection of the environment, in particular those resulting from multilateral environmental agreements, in the management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks;

17. *Encourages* States to give effect to the principles elaborated in article 5 of the Agreement, including ecosystem considerations, in the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, and to incorporate those principles in fisheries management at the national level and in subregional or regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements to which they are party or in which they are participants, or as appropriate at the global level;

18. *Urges* all States to apply the precautionary approach widely to the conservation, management and exploitation of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, and calls upon States parties to the Agreement to implement fully the provisions of article 6 of the Agreement as a matter of priority;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session a report on the status and implementation of the Agreement and on the impact of the entry into force of the Agreement on related or proposed instruments and programmes throughout the United Nations system relating to straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, taking into account information provided by States, relevant specialized agencies, in particular the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and other appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, regional and subregional organizations and arrangements for the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, as well as other relevant intergovernmental bodies and non-governmental organizations, and including further developments relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks and other aspects of the present resolution;

20. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session, under the item entitled "Oceans and the law of the sea", the sub-item entitled "Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks".

*67th plenary meeting
28 November 2001*

II. OBLIGATIONS OF DEPOSIT AND DUE PUBLICITY

Coastal States, under article 16, paragraph 2, article 47, paragraph 9, article 75, paragraph 2, and article 84, paragraph 2, of UNCLOS, are required to deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations charts showing straight baselines and archipelagic baselines as well as the outer limits of the territorial sea, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf; alternatively, the lists of geographical coordinates of points, specifying the geodetic datum, may be substituted. Coastal States are also required to give due publicity to all these charts and lists of geographical coordinates. Furthermore, under article 76, paragraph 9, coastal States are required to deposit with the Secretary-General charts and relevant information permanently describing the outer limits of the continental shelf extending beyond 200 nautical miles. In this case, due publicity is to be given by the Secretary-General. Together with the submission of their charts and/or lists of geographical coordinates, States parties are required to provide appropriate information regarding original geodetic datum.

In this connection, it should be noted that the deposit of charts or of lists of geographical coordinates of points with the Secretary-General of the United Nations is an international act by a State party to UNCLOS in order to conform with the deposit obligations referred to above, after the entry into force of UNCLOS. This act is addressed to the Secretary-General in the form of a note verbale or a letter by the Permanent Representative to the United Nations or other person considered as representing the State party. The mere existence or adoption of legislation or the conclusion of a maritime boundary delimitation treaty registered with the Secretariat, even if they contain charts or lists of coordinates, cannot be interpreted as an act of deposit with the Secretary-General under the Convention.

In resolution 55/7, the General Assembly once again encouraged States parties to the Convention to deposit with the Secretary-General such charts and lists of geographical coordinates. So far, only 24 States have fully or partially complied with their deposit obligations (see annex 1).

Acting upon the request contained in General Assembly resolution 49/28 of 6 December 1994, the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, as the responsible substantive unit of the United Nations Secretariat, has established facilities for the custody of charts and lists of geographical coordinates deposited and for the dissemination of such information in order to assist States in complying with their due publicity obligations. In this connection, States parties are encouraged to provide all the necessary information for conversion of the submitted geographic coordinates from the original datum into the World Geodetic System 84 (WGS 84), a geodetic datum system that is increasingly being accepted as the standard and is used by the Division to produce its illustrative maps.

The Division has also established a Geographic Information System (GIS). GIS enables the Division to store and process geographic information and produce custom-tailored cartographic outputs through the conversion of conventional maps, charts and lists of geographical coordinates in digital format. GIS also helps the Division to identify any inconsistencies in the information submitted. The GIS database is connected with the National Legislation/Delimitation Treaties database, which facilitates retrieval of relevant information on certain geographic features.

The Division has also sought to assist States in fulfilling their other obligations of due publicity established by UNCLOS. These obligations relate to all laws and regulations adopted by the coastal State relating to innocent passage through the territorial sea (article 21 (3)) and all laws and regulations adopted by States bordering straits relating to transit passage through straits used for international navigation (article 42 (3)).

The Division informs States parties to UNCLOS of the deposit of charts and geographical coordinates through a "maritime zone notification". The notifications are subsequently circulated to all States by means of the *Law of the Sea Information Circular*, together with other relevant information concerning the discharge by States of the due publicity obligation. The 14 issues of the *Law of the Sea Information Circular* that have already been issued give ample evidence of the practice of States in this respect. The texts of the relevant legislation together

with illustrative maps are then published in the *Law of the Sea Bulletin*.

In addition, States continue to discharge their obligations of due publicity regarding sea lanes and traffic separation schemes under articles 22, 41 and 53 of UNCLOS, inter alia, through IMO, which provides for the adoption of ships' routing systems under SOLAS regulation V/8 and the adoption or amendment of traffic separation schemes (TSS) in rules 1 (d) and 10 of Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972 (COLREG). Guidelines and criteria developed by IMO for the adoption of routing measures are contained in the IMO General Provisions on Ship's Routing (IMO Assembly resolution A.572 (14), as amended). These measures include traffic separation schemes (TSS), two-way routes, recommended tracks, areas to be avoided, inshore traffic zones, roundabouts, precautionary areas and deep-water routes. Information on recent new and amended traffic separation schemes and associated routing measures is contained in annex 18 to the report of the Maritime Safety Committee on its 73rd session (MSC 73/21/Add.3).

Accordingly, upon a State becoming a State Party to the Convention, the Division informs the State concerned of the deposit and due publicity obligations pursuant to the Convention with which that State must comply.

A. Information on actions taken by States Parties to implement the Convention

1. Submissions by States Parties in compliance with their deposit obligations

From November 2001 to March 2002, there were no deposits of charts or lists of geographical coordinates relating to baselines or maritime zones by State Parties to the Convention. Information regarding previous deposits is contained in Annex I to the present Circular (Recapitulative information on submissions by States Parties in compliance with their deposit obligations).

2. Submissions by States Parties in compliance with their due publicity obligations

From November 2001 to March 2002, no State Party submitted charts or copies of laws and regulations to which States Parties should give due publicity, as required by articles 21, 22, 41, 42 and 53, of the Convention. Information regarding previous submissions is contained in Annex II to the present Circular (Recapitulative information on submissions by States Parties in compliance with their due publicity obligations).

B. Information on activities undertaken by the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea

1. Communications addressed to States Parties for the purpose of assisting them to comply with their deposit and due publicity obligations under the Convention

During the period between November 2001 and March 2002, there were no ratifications or accessions to the Convention by coastal States. Consequently, no communications recalling the deposit and due publicity obligations and offering assistance to States Parties with a view to ensuring compliance were required.

2. Maritime Zone Notifications

"Maritime Zone Notifications" are circulated to States Parties in order to give due publicity to charts or lists of geographical coordinates deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. In the absence of new deposits, no maritime zone notifications were circulated between November 2001 and March 2002.

In this connection, it should be noted that lists of previously deposited geographical coordinates as well as deposited charts may be consulted at the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of Legal Affairs, United Nations Secretariat. (See also Annexes I and II.)

**III. INFORMATION ON ACTIONS
REGARDING OUTER LIMITS OF THE
CONTINENTAL SHELF BEYOND 200
NAUTICAL MILES FROM THE BASELINES**

A. Outer limits of the continental shelf beyond
200 nautical miles from the baselines:
Submission to the Commission made by
the Russian Federation

On 20 December 2001, the Russian Federation made a submission through the Secretary-General to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf, pursuant to article 76, paragraph 8, of the Convention. The submission contains the information on the proposed outer limits of the continental shelf of the Russian Federation beyond 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured. It is noted that the Convention entered into force for the Russian Federation on 11 April 1997.

In accordance with rule 49 of the Rules of Procedure of the Commission (CLCS/3/Rev.3 and Corr. 1), a communication - Continental Shelf Notification - was circulated to all States-Members of the United Nations, including States Parties to the Convention, in order to make public the proposed outer limits of the continental shelf pursuant to the submission. The list of geographical coordinates of points proposed for the outer limits of the continental shelf and illustrative maps included in the submission, showing the proposed limits, were attached to that communication. The text of the continental shelf notification is reproduced in Annex III to this Circular.

The consideration of the submission made by the Russian Federation has been included in the agenda of the 10th session of the Commission to be held in New York from 25 March to 12 April 2002. Upon completion of the consideration of the submission, the Commission shall make recommendations in accordance with article 76 of the Convention. The limits of the continental shelf established by the Russian Federation on the basis of these recommendations shall be final and binding. The Secretary-General shall then give due publicity to the limits thus established.

B. Communications from States in response to
the note verbale of the Secretary-General
informing about the submission

In response to the note verbale of the Secretary-General informing about the submission made by the Russian Federation, communications were received from Canada, Denmark, Japan, the United States of America and Norway.¹ The contents of these communications were circulated to all Member States and were communicated to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf at its tenth session. The text of these communications is reproduced in Annex IV to this Circular.

**IV. INFORMATION ON OTHER ACTIONS
TAKEN BY STATES**

A. Communications received
by the Secretary-General

In connection with the publication, in the Law of the Sea Information Circular No. 13 (page 19), of the "Statement by the Government of Peru concerning parallel 18°21'00", the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea received, on 26 March 2002, a communication from the Government of Chile dated 25 March 2002, containing the following statement:

"Statement by the Government of Chile on the
maritime boundary between Chile and Peru"²

" The communication addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations by the Government of Peru, dated 9 January 2001, which contains a statement concerning the maritime boundary between Chile and Peru, which was published in the Law of the Sea Information Circular No. 13, of March 2001, includes assertions regarding which the Government of Chile feels bound to state the following:

¹ In the order of receipt.

² Unofficial translation provided by the Permanent Mission of Chile to the United Nations.

“1. Chile and Peru have long since defined their international maritime boundary, as duly recorded in the international instruments agreed upon by them, jointly with Ecuador, and known as the Declaration on the Maritime Zone or Declaration of Santiago, of 18 August 1952 and the Agreement on the Special Maritime Boundary Zone, signed at Lima on 4 December 1954, and its Additional Clarification signed on the same date and at the same place by the same Plenipotentiaries.

“2. Subsequently, on 26 April 1968, authorized representatives of Chile and Peru officially placed on record the fulfillment of the mission that the respective Governments had charged them with in order to examine in the field the installation of aligned markers visible from the sea which would materialize the parallel of the maritime boundary originating in Boundary Pillar No. 1. The said official report in question setting forth the results of their work was expressly approved by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the two countries. The Chile/Peru Joint Commission, which was charged with verifying the position of Boundary Pillar No. 1 and with signalling the maritime boundary, met a year later, from 19 to 22 August 1969, determined the location of the aligned markers—two towers provided with

luminous beacons previously agreed upon characteristics—indicating the maritime boundary and materializing the parallel passing through Boundary Pillar No. 1, and placed the above on the official record.

“3. The line of the maritime boundary between Chile and Peru, which corresponds to parallel 18°21'00”, south latitude, as calculated in accordance with the global positioning system W.G.S. 84, has therefore already been determined and constitutes a dividing line which has been abided by in the sovereign and jurisdictional acts of the two countries and incorporated into their domestic legal order.

“4. In consideration of the above, the Government of Chile reasserts that the maritime boundary between Chile and Peru has been clearly established in international agreements concluded in full compliance with international law. Therefore, the Government of Chile dismisses the statement by the Government of Peru published in the aforementioned Law of the Sea Information Circular No. 13, as lacking any basis”.

ANNEX I

RECAPITULATIVE INFORMATION ON SUBMISSIONS BY STATES PARTIES IN COMPLIANCE WITH THEIR DEPOSIT OBLIGATIONS

State Party	Deposit and due publicity	Relevant article(s) of the Convention	Maritime Zone Notification		Charts Coordinates
			No.	See LOSIC No.	Or relevant Acts Treaties published in / available at
Argentina	Deposit of charts (straight baselines and outer limits of the EEZ) and lists of geographical coordinates (straight baselines) as contained in Act 23,968 on the Maritime Spaces of 10 September 1991	16(2); 75(2)	M.Z.N. 10. 1996. LOS of 16 September 1996	4 and 9	Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 9 Charts at DOALOS/OLA
Australia	Deposit of List of geographical coordinates of points for drawing the extended outer limits of the territorial sea in the southern area of the Gulf of Carpentaria to include the part of the roadstead near the Port of Karumba in Queensland, and for drawing the limits of that roadstead, as established by the Proclamation of 29 August 2000 under the Seas and Submerged Lands Act 1973	16(2)	M.Z.N. 36. 2000. LOS of 18 September 2000	12	<u>Law of the Sea Bulletin</u> No. 44 Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 12
Belgium	Deposit of a nautical chart showing the outer limit lines of the continental shelf including the geographical coordinates of points, and the outer limit lines of the territorial sea	16(2); 84(2)	M.Z.N. 24. 1999. LOS of 1 June 1999	10	Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 10 Chart at DOALOS/OLA
Chile	Deposit of a chart showing the maritime boundary between Argentina and Chile, with the list of geographical coordinates of points	16(2); 75(2); 84(2)	M.Z.N. 29. 1999. LOS of 29 July 1999	10	Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 10 Chart at DOALOS/OLA
	Deposit of charts showing normal and straight baselines, the territorial sea, the contiguous zone, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf	16(2); 75(2); 84(2)	M.Z.N. 37. 2000. LOS of 29 September 2000	12, 13	Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 13 Charts at DOALOS/OLA
China	Deposit of lists of geographical coordinates as contained in the Declaration on the Baselines of the Territorial Sea of the People's Republic of China of 15 May 1996	16(2)	M.Z.N. 7. 1996. LOS of 5 July 1996	4 and 9	Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 9 <u>Law of the Sea Bulletin</u> No. 32
Costa Rica	Deposit of a chart showing the limits of the exclusive economic zone in the Pacific Ocean	75(2)	M.Z.N. 13. 1996. LOS of 27 January 1997	5 and 9	Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 9 DOALOS/OLA
Cyprus	Confirmation that the list of geographical coordinates and chart (straight baselines) previously submitted were still valid and deposit thereof	16(2)	M.Z.N. 6. 1996. LOS of 30 June 1996	4 and 9	SP IV 1/, p. 41 Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 9

^{1/} The Law of the Sea: Current Developments in State Practice IV (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.V.10).

State Party	Deposit and due publicity	Relevant article(s) of the Convention	Maritime Zone Notification		Charts Coordinates
			No.	See LOSIC No.	Or relevant Acts Treaties published in / available at
Equatorial Guinea	Deposit of the lists of geographical coordinates of points for the drawing of the limits of the exclusive economic zone and the lateral limits of the territorial sea, with an illustrative map	16(2); 75(2)	M.Z.N. 25. 1999. LOS of 2 June 1999	10	Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 10 Map at DOALOS/OLA Act in Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 40
Finland	Deposit of a map (provisional) and of a list of geographical coordinates (straight baselines; outer limits of the territorial sea)	16(2)	M.Z.N. 8. 1996. LOS of 21 July 1996	4 and 9	Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 29; Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 9 Map at DOALOS/OLA
	Deposit of charts showing the straight baselines and the outer limits of the territorial sea of Finland, and the median line separating the continental shelf and fishery zones of Finland from the continental shelves and exclusive economic zones of Estonia and Sweden	16(2); 75(2); 84(2)	M.Z.N. 16. 1996. LOS of 30 September 1996	6 and 9	Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 9 DOALOS/OLA
Gabon	Deposit of the list of geographical coordinates of points for the drawing of straight baselines, as contained in the Decree No. 2066/PR/MHCUCDM of 4 December 1992.	16(2)	M.Z.N. 31. 1999. LOS of 11 October 1999	11	Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 11 and at DOALOS/OLA Decree in the Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 42
Germany	Deposit of charts and geographical coordinates on the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone in the Baltic Sea and in the North Sea as contained in: - Announcement of the Proclamation by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the extension of the breadth of the German territorial sea of 11 November 1994; and - Proclamation by the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the establishment of an exclusive economic zone of the Federal Republic of Germany in the North Sea and in the Baltic Sea of 25 November 1994	16(2); 75(2)	M.Z.N. 1. 1995. LOS of 8 March 1995	1 and 9	Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 27; Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 9 Charts at DOALOS/OLA
Honduras	Deposit of the list of geographical coordinates of points for the drawing of straight baselines, with an illustrative map, as established by Executive Decree No. PCM 007-2000 of 21 March 2000	16(2)	M.Z.N. 35. 2000. LOS of 17 April 2000	12	Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 43 Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 12

State Party	Deposit and due publicity		Relevant article(s) of the Convention	Maritime Zone Notification		Charts Coordinates
				No.	See LOSIC No.	Or relevant Acts Treaties published in / available at
Italy	Deposit of various charts and geographical coordinates, as contained in: - Presidential Decree № 830 of 22 May 1969; - Decree of the President of the Republic № 816 of 26 April 1977; - Law № 347 of 3 June 1978; - Law № 348 of 3 June 1978; - Law 107 of 2 March 1987 (published in Regular Supplement to the G.U. 70 of 25 March 1987); - Law № 59 of 11 February 1989; - Law № 147 of 12 April 1995 (published in Regular Supplement to the G.U. 99 of 29 April 1995); - Law 290 of 23 May 1980 (published in Regular Supplement to the G.U. 181 of 3 July 1980);		16(2); 84(2)	M.Z.N. 5. 1996. LOS of 19 April 1996	3 and 9	Charts at DOALOS/OLA Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 9 Decree No. 816 of 1977 in BL 2/, p. 201
Jamaica	Deposit of lists of geographical coordinates (archipelagic basepoints)		47(9)	M.Z.N. 11. 1996. LOS of 16 October 1996	5 and 9	<u>Law of the Sea Bulletin</u> No. 32 Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 9
Japan	Deposit of charts showing the straight baselines for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea, and the outer limits of the territorial sea	The straight baselines and the limits of the territorial sea shown on [these charts] are based on the provisions of the Law No. 30 of 1977 on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone and the Enforcement Order No. 206 of 1996 of the Law No. 30 of 1977 on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.	16(2)	M.Z.N. 14. 1997. LOS of 6 June 1997	6 and 9	Charts at DOALOS/OLA; Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 9 Law in <u>Law of the Sea Bulletin</u> No. 35
	Deposit of charts showing the straight baselines and the limits of some parts of the territorial sea		16(2)	M.Z.N. 18. 1997. LOS of 23 June 1998	8 and 9	Charts at DOALOS/OLA; Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 9 Law in <u>Law of the Sea Bulletin</u> No. 35
Japan (cont.)	Deposit of charts showing the straight baselines and the limits of some parts of the territorial sea	Note: The straight baselines and the limits of the territorial sea shown [on these charts] are based on the provisions of the Law No. 30 of 1977 on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone and the Enforcement Order No. 210 of 1977 of the Law No. 30 of 1977 on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone	16(2)	M.Z.N. 20. 1998. LOS of 19 August 1998	8 and 9	Charts at DOALOS/OLA; Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 9 Law in <u>Law of the Sea Bulletin</u> No. 35

^{2/} The Law of the Sea: Baselines - National Legislation with Illustrative Maps (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.V.10).

State Party	Deposit and due publicity		Relevant article(s) of the Convention	Maritime Zone Notification		Charts Coordinates
				No.	See LOSIC No.	Or relevant Acts Treaties published in / available at
	Deposit of charts showing the straight baselines and the limits of some parts of the territorial sea	Note: The straight baselines and the limits of the territorial sea shown [on these charts] are based on the provisions of the Law No. 30 of 1977 on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone and the Enforcement Order No. 210 of 1977 of the Law No. 30 of 1977 on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone	16(2)	M.Z.N. 21. 1998. LOS of 30 November 1998	8 and 9	Charts at DOALOS/OLA; Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 9 Law in Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 35
	Deposit of charts showing the straight baselines and the limits of some parts of the territorial sea		16(2)	M.Z.N. 26. 1999. LOS of 3 June 1999	10	Charts at DOALOS/OLA Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 9 and 10 Law in Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 35
	Deposit of charts showing the straight baselines and the limits of some parts of the territorial sea		16(2)	M.Z.N. 28. 1999. LOS of 28 June 1999	10	Charts at DOALOS/OLA Illustrative map in LOSIC Nos. 9 and 10 Law in Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 35
	Deposit by Japan of charts showing the straight baselines and the limits of some parts of the territorial sea		Notes: The straight baselines and the limits of the territorial sea shown on this chart are based on the provisions of the Law No. 30 of 1977 on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone and the Enforcement Order No. 210 of 1977 of the Law No. 30 of 1977 on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone Japan has thus completed the deposit of charts in accordance with article 16(2) of the Convention.	16(2)	M.Z.N. 33. 2000. LOS of 28 March 2000	11
Myanmar	Deposit of a chart showing its straight baselines and the list of geographical coordinates of points, as contained in the Territorial Sea and Maritime Zones Law (Pyithu Hluttaw Law № 3 of 1977)		16(2)	M.Z.N. 12. 1996. LOS of 27 January 1997	5 and 9	Chart at DOALOS/OLA Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 9 Law No. 3 of 1977 in BL 2/, p.64 and TS 3/, p. 230
Nauru	Deposit of lists of geographical coordinates of points for the drawing of straight baselines, outer limits of the territorial sea, and outer limits of the exclusive economic zone		16(2); 75(2)	M.Z.N. 23. 1999. LOS of 19 February 1999	10	Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 10 Lists of geographical coordinates at DOALOS/OLA Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 41

^{3/} [The Law of the Sea: National Legislation on Territorial Sea, the Right of Innocent Passage and the Contiguous Zone](#) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.V.7).

State Party	Deposit and due publicity	Relevant article(s) of the Convention	Maritime Zone Notification		Charts Coordinates
			No.	See LOSIC No.	Or relevant Acts Treaties published in / available at
Norway	<p>Deposit of charts (outer limits of the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone) and confirmation (deposit) of lists of geographical coordinates (straight baselines), as contained in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Royal Decree of 12 July 1935, relating to the Baselines for the Norwegian Fishery Zone as regards that part of Norway which is situated to the north of 66°28'8" N Latitude; - Royal Decree of 18 July 1952 relating to the Baseline for the Norwegian Fishery Zone as regards that part of Norway which is situated to the south of 66°28'8" N Latitude; - Crown Prince Regent's Decree of 30 June 1955; and - Royal Decree of 25 September 1970 concerning the Delimitation of the Territorial Waters of Parts of Svalbard. 	16(2); 75(2); 84(2)	M.Z.N. 9. 1996. LOS of 25 August 1996	4 and 9	Charts at DOALOS/OLA Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 11 Decreets in BL 2/, p. 235; p. 237; p. 242; and p. 244, respectively
Norway (cont.)	<p>Deposit of lists of geographical coordinates, as contained in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Additional Protocol to the Agreement of 18 December 1995 between the Kingdom of Norway and the Kingdom of Denmark concerning the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf in the Area between Jan Mayen and Greenland and the Boundary between the Fishery Zones in the Area, 11 November 1997; and - Additional Protocol to the Agreement of 8 May 1980 between Norway and Iceland concerning Fishery and Continental Shelf Questions and the Agreement derived therefrom of 22 October 1981 on the Continental Shelf between Jan Mayen and Iceland, 11 November 1997 	75(2); 84(2)	M.Z.N. 32. 2000. LOS of 14 March 2000	11	Charts at DOALOS/OLA Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 11 Additional Protocols in the Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 39
	<p>List of geographical coordinates of points for drawing the baselines for measuring the width of the territorial sea around Svalbard, as contained in:</p> <p>Regulations of 1 June 2001 relating to the limit of the Norwegian territorial sea around Svalbard</p>	16(2)	M.Z.N. 38. 2001. LOS of 8 June 2001	14	Regulation of 1 June 2001 in the Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 46
Pakistan	Deposit of the list of geographical coordinates of points for the drawing of the straight baselines, established by Notification of 29 August 1996, with an illustrative map	16(2); 75(2)	M.Z.N. 27. 1999. LOS of 4 June 1999	10	Notification in Law of the Sea Bulletin No.34. Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 10
Romania	Deposit of the list of geographical coordinates of points for the drawing of straight baselines and a chart showing its straight baselines and the outer limit of its territorial sea	16(2)	M.Z.N. 15. 1997. LOS of 7 August 1997	6 and 9	Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 19 Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 9 Chart at DOALOS/OLA

State Party	Deposit and due publicity	Relevant article(s) of the Convention	Maritime Zone Notification		Charts Coordinates
			No.	See LOSIC No.	Or relevant Acts Treaties published in / available at
São Tomé and Príncipe	Deposit of lists of geographical coordinates of points for the drawing of archipelagic baselines and the outer limit lines of the exclusive economic zone and of chart showing the archipelagic baseline and the outer limits of the territorial sea, contiguous zone and exclusive economic zone of São Tomé and Príncipe - Act No. 1/98 of 23 March 1998	47(9); 75(2)	M.Z.N. 17. 1998. LOS of 7 May 1998	8 and 9	Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 37 Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 9 Chart at DOALOS/OLA
Spain	Deposit of the list of geographical coordinates of points for the drawing of the limits of the Fisheries Protection Zone in the Mediterranean Sea established by: - Royal Decree 1315/1997 of 1 August	75(2)	M.Z.N. 19. 1998. LOS of 23 June 1998	8 and 9	Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 37 (list of coordinates) Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 9 Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 36 (decree)
	Deposit of the list of geographical coordinates of points for the drawing of the limits of the Fisheries Protection Zone in the Mediterranean Sea. This list of geographical coordinates of points replaces the list previously submitted by Spain on 23 June 1998 (MZN. 19. 1998. LOS dated 23 June 1998)	75(2)	M.Z.N. 34. 2000. LOS (Maritime Zone Notification) 14 April 2000	12	Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 43 Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 12
Tunisia	Deposit of the list of geographical coordinates of points for the drawing of straight baselines, contained in Decree No. 73-527 of 3 November 1973 concerning baselines	16(2)	M.Z.N. 22. 1998. LOS of 16 December 1998	9 and 10	Decree in BL 2/, p. 310 Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 9
Uruguay	Deposit of the list of geographical coordinates of points for the drawing of straight baselines, and charts showing the straight baselines and the outer limit lines of the territorial sea, the contiguous zone and the exclusive economic zone. The list of geographical coordinates and charts are annexed as Annex I and II, respectively, to the Law No. 17.033 of 20 November 1998 on the Maritime Spaces of the Republic of Uruguay	16(2); 75(2)	M.Z.N. 30. 1999. LOS of 30 July 1999	10	Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 10 Chart at DOALOS/OLA Law in Law of the Sea Bulletin no. 40

ANNEX II

RECAPITULATIVE INFORMATION ON SUBMISSIONS BY STATES PARTIES IN COMPLIANCE WITH THEIR DUE PUBLICITY OBLIGATIONS

State Party	Due publicity	Relevant article(s) of the Convention	Reference provided in LOSIC No.	See also Maritime Zone Notification No.	Acts Charts Coordinates Treaties published in / available at
Argentina	1881 Boundary Treaty (Argentina and Chile) 1984 Treaty of Peace and Friendship (Argentina and Chile)	42(3)	4, 5	---	SP 1/ p. 169
Australia	Chart: Sea lanes and traffic separation schemes in the Bass Strait Oil Fields on the south coast (Victoria)	22(4); 41(6)	3	M.Z.N. 3. 1996. LOS of 5 March 1996	Chart at DOALOS/OLA
Finland	There are no traffic separation schemes in the territorial sea. The provisions of the Convention concerning innocent passage through the territorial sea have been incorporated in the internal legislation of Finland. There are no other laws or decrees concerning innocent passage. The passage in the strait between the Åland Islands and Sweden (Ahvenanrauma) is regulated in part by a long-standing international convention in force, the regime of innocent passage in the strait has remained unchanged after the entry into force of the Convention.	21(3); 22(4)	6	M.Z.N. 16. 1997. LOS of 30 September 1997	
Germany	Sea lanes and traffic separation schemes in the south-western part of the Baltic Sea- Straits ("Belte") and the Sound ("Sund") - and in the North Sea - German Bay	22(4); 41(6)	3	M.Z.N. 4. 1996. LOS of 25 March 1996	Charts at DOALOS/OLA

^{1/} The Law of the Sea: Current Developments in State Practice (United Nations publication, Sales. No. E.87.V.3).

State Party	Due publicity	Relevant article(s) of the Convention	Reference provided in LOSIC No.	See also Maritime Zone Notification No.	Acts Charts Coordinates Treaties published in / available at
Italy	Laws and regulations applicable to innocent passage through the territorial sea and to transit passage through straits used for international navigation; namely: - Art. 83 of the Navigation Code; - Law 16 June 1912 (in Official Gazette of the Italian Republic of 27 June 1912, № 151); - Royal Decree 24 August 1933, № 2423 (in Official Gazette of the Italian Republic of 22 May 1934, № 130); - Decree of the Minister of Merchant Marine of 8 May 1985 relating to the Strait of Messina (in Official Gazette of the Italian Republic of 11 May 1985, № 110); - Decree of the Minister of Merchant Marine of 26 February 1993 relating to the Straits of Boniface (in Official Gazette of the Italian Republic of 2 March 1993, № 50);	21(3); 42(3);	2; 5	---	Laws and Decrees at DOALOS/OLA; Decree of 26 February 1993 in SP IV 2/, p. 69
Myanmar	Law applicable to innocent passage through the territorial sea (Territorial Sea and Maritime Zones Law (Pyithu Hluttaw Law № 3 of 1977))	21(3)	5	---	BL 3/, p.64 TS 4/, p. 230
Namibia	Namibia has not adopted or enacted legislation relating to the innocent passage through the territorial sea, neither sea lanes or traffic separation schemes have been established	21(3); 22(4)	5	---	
Oman	Charts (sea lanes and traffic separation schemes in the Strait of Hormuz, from Masirah to the Strait of Hormuz and in the Sultanate of Oman)	22(4); 41(6)	2	M.Z.N. 2. 1996. LOS of 20 February 1996	Charts at DOALOS/OLA

^{2/} The Law of the Sea: Current Developments in State Practice IV (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.V.10).

^{3/} The Law of the Sea: Baselines - National Legislation with Illustrative Maps (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.V.10).

^{4/} The Law of the Sea: National Legislation on Territorial Sea, the Right of Innocent Passage and the Contiguous Zone (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.V.7).

State Party	Due publicity	Relevant article(s) of the Convention	Reference provided in LOSIC No.	See also Maritime Zone Notification No.	Acts Charts Coordinates Treaties published in / available at
Pakistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exclusive Fishery Zone (Regulation of Fishery) Act 1975; - Territorial waters and Maritime Zone Act 1976; - Exclusive Fishery Zone (Regulation of Fishery) Rules 1978 as amended in 1990; - Territorial waters and Maritime Zone (Amendment) Act 1997 which amends the Territorial Waters and Maritime Zones Act 1976; 	21(3)	7	---	TS 4/, p.256; EEZ5/, p.263
Saint Lucia	<p>Laws (excerpts) applicable to innocent passage through the territorial sea:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Shipping Act № 10 of 1994 (Section 237 - Foreign ships in Saint Lucian waters); - The Maritime Areas Act № 6 of 1984 (Section 16 - Innocent passage); - The Saint Lucia Air and Sea Ports Authority Act № 10 of 1987, 1983: Section 76 - Damage property likely to endanger life; - The Saint Lucia Air and Sea Ports Authority (Seaports) Regulation № 92 of 1985; - Regulation 77 - Submarine cables. 	21(3)	5	---	The Maritime Areas Act № 6 of 1984 in TS 4/, p.318; other acts and regulation at DOALOS/OLA
Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the Regulations on the Customs Control over the Transit of Foreign-going Vessels through the Customs Border of Ukraine, adopted by Resolution No. 283 of 29 June 1995 of the State Customs Committee of Ukraine and registered under No. 217/783 of 12 July 1995 by the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine 	21(3)	12		<u>Law of the Sea Bulletin</u> No. 44

^{5/} The Law of the Sea: National Legislation on the Exclusive Economic Zone (United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.93.V.10).

ANNEX III
CONTINENTAL SHELF NOTIFICATION

United Nations Nations Unies

HEADQUARTERS • SIEGE NEW YORK, NY 10017

TEL.: 1 (212) 963.1234 • FAX: 1 (212) 963.4879

REFERENCE: CLCS. 01. 2001. LOS (Continental Shelf Notification)

20 December 2001

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea concluded at Montego Bay, Jamaica on 10 December 1982

Receipt of the submission made by the Russian Federation to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf

The Secretary-General of the United Nations communicates the following:

On 20 December 2001, the Russian Federation made a submission through the Secretary-General to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf, pursuant to article 76, paragraph 8, of the Convention. The submission contains the information on the proposed outer limits of the continental shelf of the Russian Federation beyond 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured. It is noted that the Convention entered into force for the Russian Federation on 11 April 1997.

In accordance with rule 49 of the Rules of Procedure of the Commission (CLCS/3/Rev.3 and Corr. 1), the present communication is circulated to all States-Members of the United Nations, including States Parties to the Convention, in order to make public the proposed outer limits of the continental shelf pursuant to the submission. The list of geographical coordinates of points proposed for the outer limits of the continental shelf and illustrative maps included in the submission, showing the proposed limits, are attached to this communication.

The consideration of the submission made by the Russian Federation shall be included in the agenda of the 10th session of the Commission to be held in New York from 25 March to 12 April 2002. Upon completion of the consideration of the submission, the Commission shall make recommendations in accordance with article 76 of the Convention. The limits of the continental shelf established by the Russian Federation on the basis of these recommendations shall be final and binding. The Secretary-General shall then give due publicity to the limits thus established.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The executive summary is compiled in accordance with paragraph 3 of document CLCS/L.3 and paragraph 9.4.9 of document CLCS/11.

A. OUTER LIMITS OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF

The map of the outer limits of the continental shelf. The outer limit of the continental shelf of the Russian Federation is shown on the map 1 which is an integral part of this executive summary.

1. THE ARCTIC OCEAN

1.1. The map of the outer limits of the continental shelf of the Russian Federation

The outer limit of the continental shelf of the Russian Federation in the Arctic Ocean is shown on map 2, which is an integral part of this executive summary.

1.2. Coordinates of the outer limit of the continental shelf

Geographic coordinates of the points of the outer limit of the continental shelf are given in the following table 1. Besides geographic coordinates for each point there are shown the method of construction in accordance with the one or another criterion of Article 76, the distance between points, distance from the foot of the continental slope, thickness of sedimentary cover depending on used method as well as distance from baselines or from the 2500 m isobath depending on the used distance limit.

Main abbreviations and symbols adopted in the text and in the tables are as follows:

Convention	- UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982;
OLCS	- outer limit of the continental shelf;
FCS	- foot of the continental slope;
BS	- baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured;
NC	- navigational chart.
2500	- the 2,500 m isobath;
h, km	- the thickness of sedimentary cover in km for appropriate OLCS point;
60	- the line 60 miles (111,11 km) away of FCS;
% (A...)	- the line along which the thickness of sedimentary rocks is at least 1% of the shortest distance to the FCS line. Bracketed is the number of appropriate bathymetric profile
Limit	- the boundary to be agreed upon with neighboring states
CS	- the point located within the continental shelf, above FCS
-200-	- from preceding to succeeding point a distance of 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured is taken as the limit of the continental shelf;
M	- the measure of distance in standard nautical miles (1 M = 1852 m);
S	- the distance to the preceding point of the OLCS;
D _П	- the distance between OLCS and FCS points;
D _{bl} , D ₂₅₀₀	- the distance between OLCS points and baseline or 2,500 m isobath.

Table 1. Geographic coordinates of the points that define lines of the outer limit of the continental shelf of the Russian Federation in the Arctic Ocean.

OLCS points						Distance between OLCS and FCS points		Distance between OLCS points and baseline or 2,500 m isobath (constraint lines)		
Point No	Type of line	Lat., N degrees	Long., E degrees	S, miles	h, km	FCS point No.	Dn, km	Kind of line	Point No.	D _{bl} , D ₂₅₀₀ miles
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Limit	70.0000	32.0764	0.00		CS				
2	Limit	74.0000	32.0764	241.01		CS				
3	Limit	74.0000	35.0000	48.58		CS				
4	Limit	81.0000	35.0000	421.97		CS				
5	Limit	81.0000	32.0764	27.57		CS				
6	Limit/60	83.7911	32.0764	168.30		2	111.11	BL	2	226.08
7	60	83.8476	32.9295	6.50		2	111.11	BL	2	221.95
8	1%(A4)	85.0300	44.2900	57.97	2.1	4	210.49	BL	5	214.34
9	1%(A5)	85.3800	51.0800	40.17	2.5	5	250.95	BL	5	218.15
10	1%(A6)	85.3000	60.3000	45.38	2.3	6	236.62	BL	5	207.82
11	200	84.9940	68.8524	47.31				BL	7	199.99
12	1%(A9)	84.7650	75.8370	40.02	1.3	9	133.41	BL	9	203.50
13	1%(A10)	84.630	81.4900	32.52	τ 1.6	10	150.37	BL	9	216.83
14	200	84.544	90.1434	49.3				BL	12	200.00
15	200	81.0796	119.8530	305.0				BL	33	199.99
16	1%(A22)	80.9780	124.0280	39.72	2.4	22	221.61	BL	58	235.05
17	1%(A27)	81.3930	125.4470	28.24	2.1	27	197.16	BL	30	254.70
18	1%(A28)	82.0950	124.9500	42.54	1.9	28	197.73	BL	22	252.76
19	1%(A29)	82.6170	122.0500	39.13	1.9	29	191.20	BL	21	233.40
20	1%(A30)	83.5200	122.1400	54.45	2.0	30	200.49	BL	17	246.83
21	1%(A31)	84.0950	117.6300	45.39	2.5	31	236.49	BL	17	236.17
22	1%(A32)	84.5670	115.8380	30.39	2.3	32	229.47	BL	17	245.57
23	1%(A33)	84.6240	112.5600	18.93	2.4	33	241.84	BL	15	235.36
24	1%(A34)	85.5750	107.2000	63.59	2.0	34	198.82	BL	15	269.94
25	1%(A35)	86.5000	101.3400	60.82	1.9	35	176.20	BL	15	316.81
26	1%(A36)	86.9760	91.8310	43.36	1.5	36	143.32	2500	36	85.49
27	60	86.4000	87.4900	15.5		37	111.11	2500	36	78.60
28	1%(A38)	88.275	64.2830	132.3	1.7	38	169.32	2500	38	102.55
29	60	89.2550	61.0780	59.22		39	111.11	2500	39	72.03
30	60/Limit	89.4033	32.0764	22.03				2500	41	66.00
31	Limit	90.0000	0.0000	35.99				2500	41	35.35
32	Limit	74.0000	168.9971	1777.80		CS		BL	133	197.22

2. SEAS OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN

1.5. The map of the outer limits of the continental shelf

The outer limit of the continental shelf in Arctic Ocean is shown on the map 3, which is integral part of this executive summary.

2.2. Coordinates of the outer limit of the continental shelf

Table 3. Geographic coordinates of the points that define lines of the outer limit of the continental shelf of the Russian Federation in the Bering sea.

Number	Point No.	Points of OLCS (CS-42)	
		Latitude, N degrees	Longitude, E degrees
1	39	58.9708	178.2489
2	40	58.9664	178.2411
3	41	58.8019	177.9680
4	42	58.6369	177.6956
5	43	58.4714	177.4236
6	44	58.3050	177.1525
7	45	58.1378	176.8819
8	46	57.9700	176.6119
9	47	57.8014	176.3428
10	48	57.6319	176.0742
11	49	57.4619	175.8064
12	50	57.2914	175.5389
13	51	57.1200	175.2719
14	52	56.9478	175.0058
15	53	56.7750	174.7400
16	54	56.6014	174.4750
17	55	56.4272	174.2106
18	56	56.2522	173.9467
19	57	56.0764	173.6833
20	58	55.9000	173.4206
21	58*	55.8828	173.3950

Notice: point 58* is the point of crossing with the 200 miles zone limit.

1.7. Substantiation of the outer limit of the continental shelf of the Russian Federation in the Bering and Okhotsk seas

2.4.1. The Bering Sea

Within the area confined between the 200 nautical mile exclusive economic zone of the Russian Federation and the delimitation line according to the USSR/USA Agreement of June 1, 1990, the percent ratio of the thickness of sedimentary cover to the shortest distance from the FCS exceeds 1% everywhere even within local arched uplifts of the basin.

Thus, the data presented indicate that the site of the continental shelf in the Bering Sea, about 21, 400 sq. km in area, that extends beyond the 200 mile zone from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured to the delimitation line according to the USSR/USA Agreement of June 1, 1990, shall be included in the continental shelf of the Russian Federation. Finally, the outer limit of the continental shelf of the Russian Federation in the Bering Sea is defined by the delimitation line according to the USSR/USA Agreement of June 1, 1990.

2.4.2. The Sea of Okhotsk

Refraction data given in the claim show that the area in the Sea of Okhotsk, 56,400 sq. km in size, that extends beyond the RF 200 mile exclusive economic zone is the shelf with 15-18 km thick continental-type earth's crust (seismic velocities 5.2-6.0 km/s), submerged to a depth about 1 km and placed above the upper edge of the continental slope. Pursuant to Paragraph 3, Article 76 of the Convention, the area in question is undeniably the geographical and geological continental shelf and the prolongation of the land mass of the Russian Federation in the Sea of Okhotsk. On the strength of these data, it is included in the juridical continental shelf of the Russian Federation.

Thus, pursuant the Convention, the outer limit of the continental shelf of the Russian Federation in the Pacific Ocean is delineated at a distance of 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the Russian Federation is measured to the south and east of Kuril and Aleutian Islands. In the Bering Sea, it coincides with the delimitation line according to the USSR/USA Agreement of June 1, 1990.

Legends to the attached maps

(Unofficial translation from Russian by the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea)

MAP 1: Illustration of limits of the economic zone and the continental shelf of the Russian Federation

Legend

1. Limits of the 200-nautical-mile economic zone
2. Anticipated outer limit of the continental shelf
3. Line of delimitation of maritime zones, subject to determination through negotiations
4. Limit of the maritime zones of the Russian Federation established by agreements or understandings with the adjacent or opposite States

MAP 2: Area of the continental shelf of the Russian Federation in the Arctic Ocean beyond 200-nautical-mile zone

Legend

Outer limits of the Continental Shelf determined according to various criteria

1. Provisional line of the delimitation of the continental shelf of the Russian Federation with neighbouring States; subject to more precise determination through negotiations.
2. 200-nautical-mile zone from the baselines.
3. Line showing the thickness of the sedimentary rocks equal to 1 percent of the distance from the foot of the continental slope.
4. 60-nautical-mile zone from the foot of the continental slope.
5. Points of the outer limits of the continental shelf determined according to various criteria, their numbers.
6. Numbers of segments of the outer limits of the continental shelf determined according to various criteria.
7. Baselines
8. Basepoints
9. 200-nautical-mile zone from the baselines.
10. The area of the continental shelf of the Russian Federation in the Arctic Ocean beyond 200-nautical-mile zone.

Scale: 1:10,000,000 [Note: Not to scale - for the purpose of this communication, the map has been reduced from A1 to letter size format.]

**MAP 3: Outer limits of the continental shelf of the Russian Federation
in the Pacific Ocean**

Legend

1. Outer limits of the continental shelf of the Russian Federation in the Pacific Ocean
2. 200 nautical mile zone from the baselines of the Russian Federation
3. 200 nautical mile zone from the baselines of the United States
4. 60 nautical mile zone from the foot of the continental slope
5. Foot of the continental slope
6. Bathymetric profiles and their numbers
7. Basepoints
8. Delimitation line of the maritime zones in accordance with the Agreement between USSR and the USA of 1st June 1990
9. Area of the continental shelf of the Russian Federation in the Bering Sea and in the Sea of Okhotsk beyond the 200-nautical-mile zone

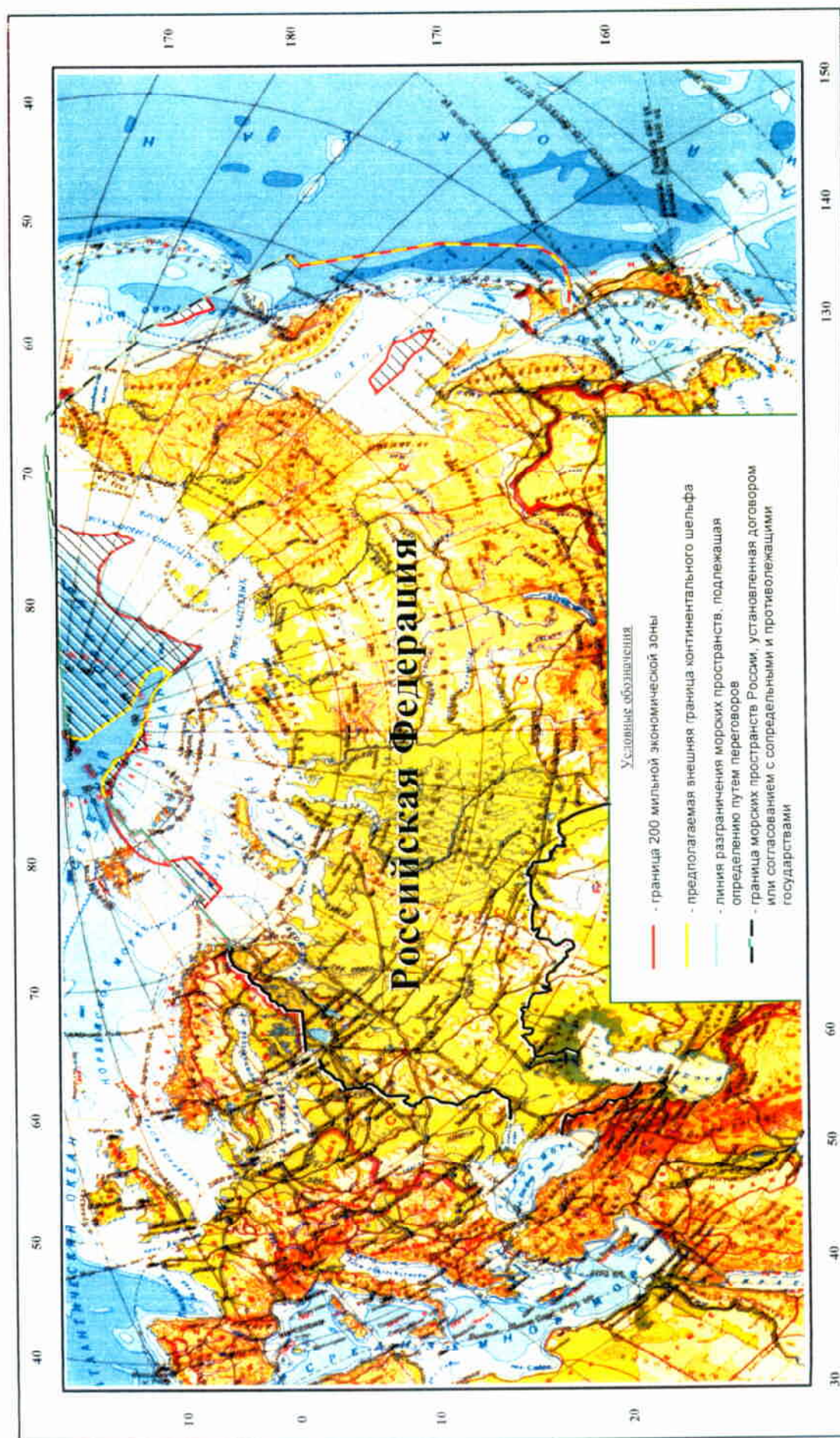
Scale: 1:18,500,000 [Note: Not to scale - for the purpose of this communication, the map has been reduced from A1 to letter size format.]

МИД России

СХЕМА

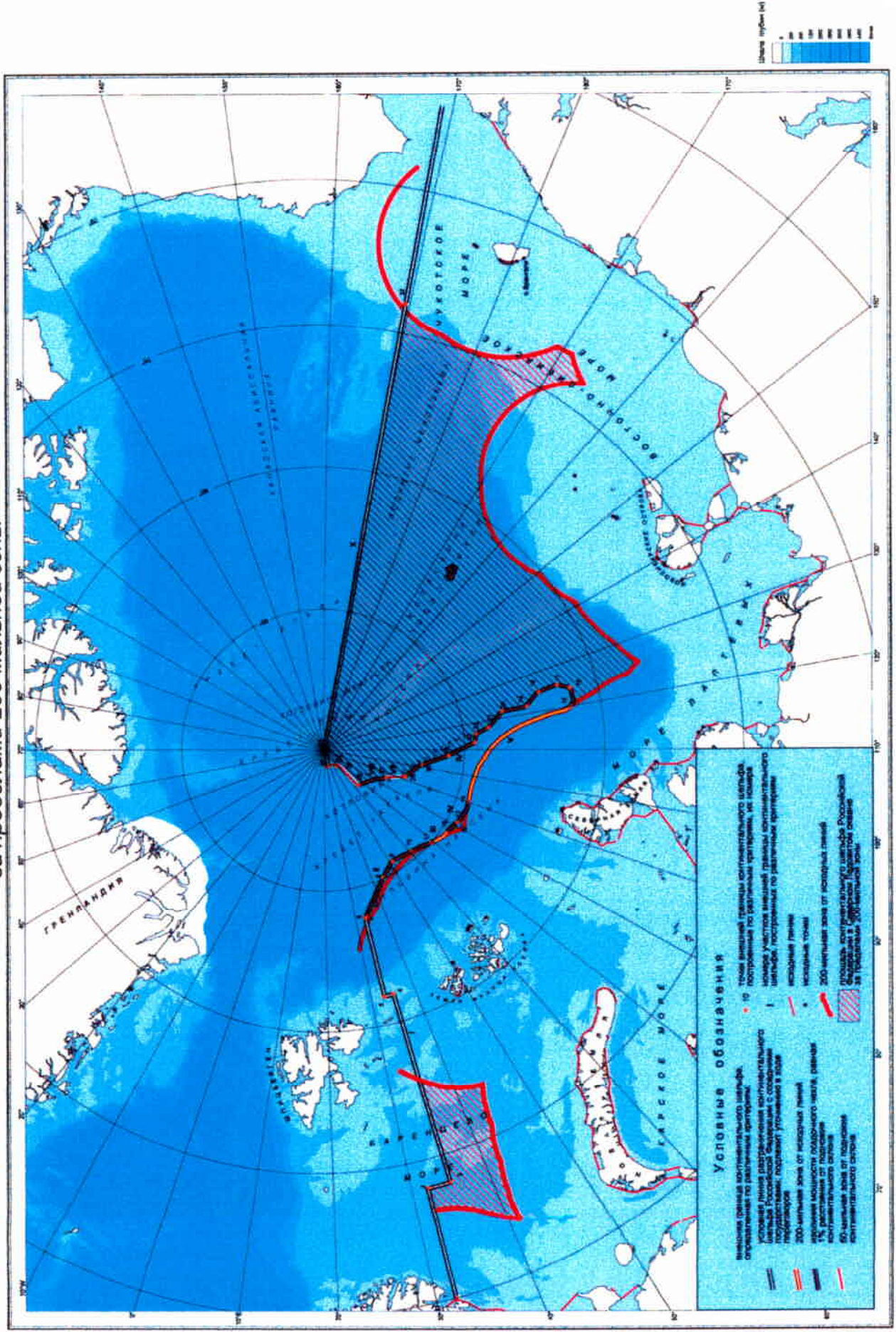
карта 1

границ экономической зоны и континентального шельфа Российской Федерации



Map 1

Площадь континентального шельфа Российской Федерации в Северном Ледовитом океане за пределами 200-мильной зоны

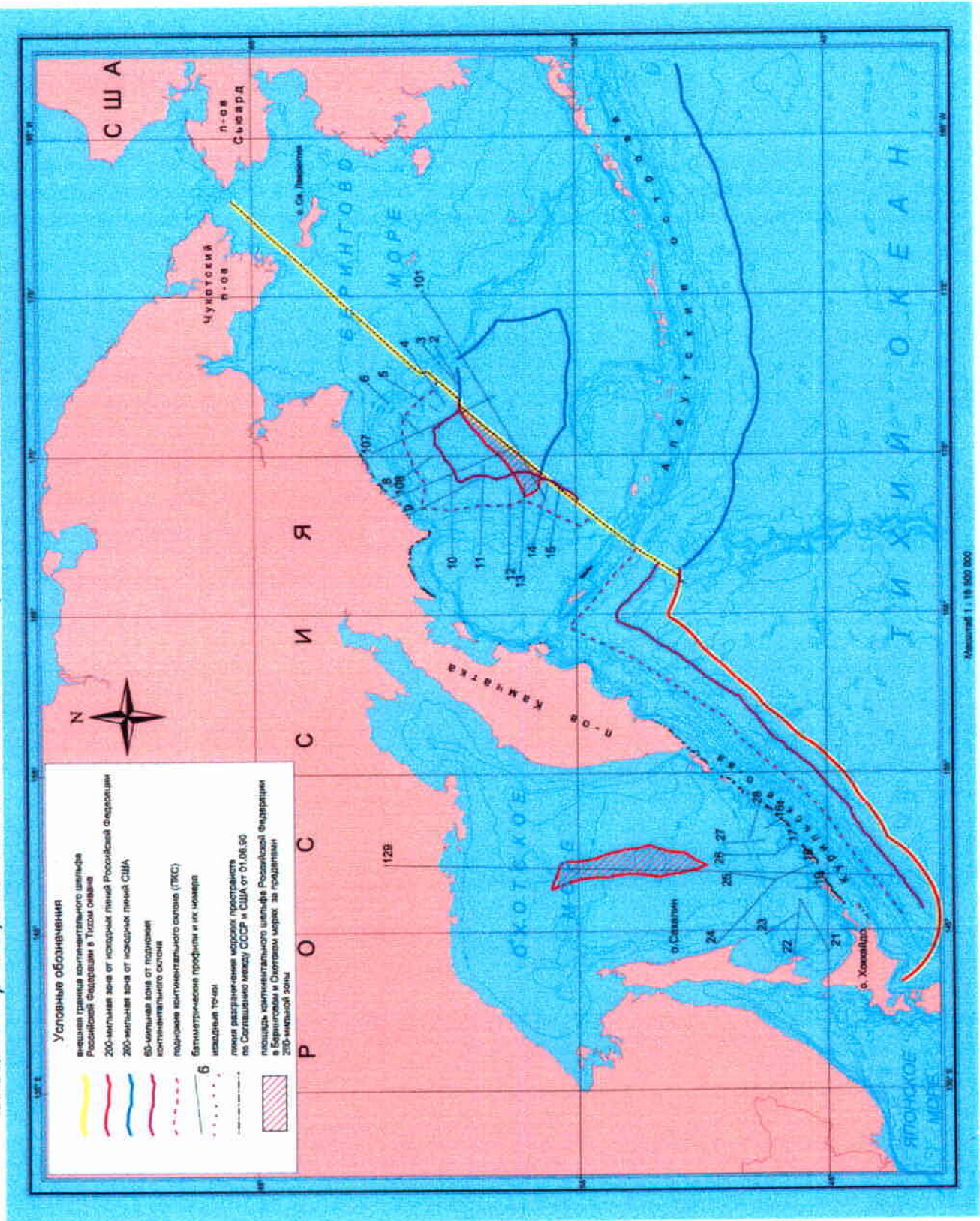


Масштаб 1 : 10 000 000

Map 2

ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО

Внешняя граница континентального шельфа Российской Федерации в Тихом океане



ANNEX IV

COMMUNICATIONS FROM STATES IN RESPONSE TO THE NOTE VERBALE OF THE SECRETARY-
GENERAL INFORMING ABOUT THE SUBMISSION

United Nations  Nations Unies

HEADQUARTERS • SIEGE NEW YORK, NY 10017

TEL.: 1 (212) 963.1234 • FAX: 1 (212) 963.4879

REFERENCE: CLCS.01.2001.LOS/CAN

26 February 2002

**United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
concluded at Montego Bay, Jamaica
on 10 December 1982**

Canada: Notification regarding the submission made by the Russian
Federation to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf

The Secretary-General of the United Nations communicates the following:

On 24 January 2002, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Canada a note verbale dated 18 January 2002, referring to the submission to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf, made by the Russian Federation on 20 December 2001, pursuant to article 76, paragraph 8, of the Convention.

..... The text of the note verbale is attached for information.



Permanent Mission of Canada
to the United Nations



Mission permanente du Canada
auprès des Nations Unies

Note No. 0145

The Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to Continental Shelf Notification CLCS.01.2001.LOS, regarding the formal submission by the Russian Federation through the Secretary-General to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf on 20 December 2001.

The Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations has the further honour to inform the Secretary-General that Canada is not in a position to determine whether it agrees with the Russian Federation's Arctic continental shelf submission without the provision of further supporting data to analyse and that Canada's inability to comment at this point should not be interpreted as either agreement or acquiescence by Canada to the Russian Federation's submission.

The Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations also wishes to note that the Russian Federation submission on the limits of its continental shelf beyond 200 miles to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf and any recommendations by the Commission in response are without prejudice to the question of delimitation of the continental shelf between Canada and the Russian Federation.

The Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General the assurances of its highest consideration.

New York, 18 January 2002



United Nations  Nations Unies

HEADQUARTERS • SIEGE NEW YORK, NY 10017

TEL.: 1 (212) 963.1234 • FAX: 1 (212) 963.4879

REFERENCE: CLCS.01.2001.LOS/DNK

26 February 2002

**United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
concluded at Montego Bay, Jamaica
on 10 December 1982**

Denmark: Notification regarding the submission made by the Russian Federation
to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf

The Secretary-General of the United Nations communicates the following:

On 5 February 2002, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Denmark a note verbale dated 4 February 2002, referring to the submission to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf, made by the Russian Federation on 20 December 2001, pursuant to article 76, paragraph 8, of the Convention.

..... The text of the note verbale is attached for information.



**PERMANENT MISSION OF DENMARK
TO THE UNITED NATIONS**

File no. 119.N.8.

The Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and referring to his communication of 20 December 2001, Ref: CLCS.01.2001.I.OS (Continental Shelf Notification) concerning receipt of the submission made by the Russian Federation to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf, has the honour to submit the following observations by the Danish Government.

Denmark is not able to form an opinion on the Russian submission. A qualified assessment would require more specific data. Such absence of opinion at this moment does not imply Denmark's agreement or acquiescence to the Russian Federation's submission.

In accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982, including its Annex II, and the Rules of Procedure of the Commission on the Continental Shelf, in particular Annex I thereto, the actions of the Commission shall not prejudice matters relating to delimitation of boundaries between States with opposite or adjacent coasts. Consequently, the Russian Federation's submission and the Commission's recommendations are without prejudice to the delimitation of the continental shelf between Denmark/Greenland and the Russian Federation.

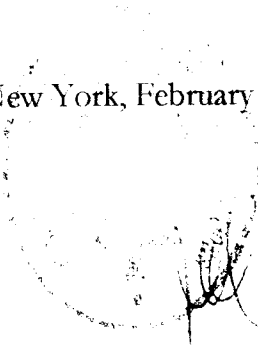
Denmark has not yet ratified the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. Consequently, the ten-year time limit specified in Annex II, Article 4 of the Convention is not in force for Denmark. The Danish Government is preparing to collect and process the relevant data to be submitted to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf. It is uncertain when such data will be available for a submission.

Denmark is, therefore, not at present in a position to evaluate the possible impact of an extended Russian continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles on the extended shelf appurtenant to Greenland, and therefore unable to state that the Russian claim would not be met by overlapping Danish/Greenlandic claims to continental shelf areas beyond 200 nautical miles in the Arctic.

The Danish Government has communicated its reservation to the Government of the Russian Federation.

The Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.

New York, February 4, 2001



H.E. the Secretary-General
of the United Nations

New York

United Nations  Nations Unies

HEADQUARTERS • SIEGE NEW YORK, NY 10017

TEL.: 1 (212) 963.1234 • FAX: 1 (212) 963.4879

REFERENCE: CLCS.01.2001.LOS/JPN

14 March 2002

**United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
concluded at Montego Bay, Jamaica
on 10 December 1982**

Japan: Notification regarding the submission made by the Russian Federation to the
Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf

The Secretary-General of the United Nations communicates the following:

On 26 February 2002, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Japan a note verbale No. SC/02/084, dated 25 February 2002, referring to the submission to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf, made by the Russian Federation on 20 December 2001, pursuant to article 76, paragraph 8, of the Convention.

..... The text of the note verbale is attached for information.



SC/02/084

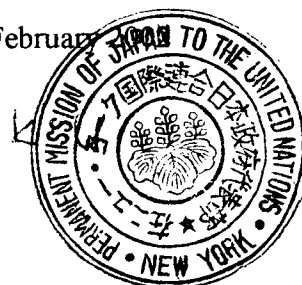
PERMANENT MISSION OF JAPAN
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

The Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the latter's communication no. CLCS.01.2001.LOS (Continental Shelf Notification) dated 20 December 2001, concerning the receipt of the submission made by the Russian Federation to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS), has the honor to submit a position paper of the Government of Japan with relation to the Russian Federation's submission as attached.

The Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations has further the honor to request that the Secretary-General of the United Nations circulate the present note verbale and its attachment as documents of the General Assembly under agenda item 30 (a), of the 12th Meeting of States Parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and of the CLCS.

The Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of his highest consideration.

25 February



February 2002

Japan's position on the submission made by the Russian Federation to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf

With regard to the submission made by the Russian Federation to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf pursuant to Article 76, paragraph 8, of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), the Government of Japan would like to express its position on this matter as follows, and to request the Commission and all Member States of the United Nations to fully understand Japan's position. The Government of Japan would also like to strongly request the Commission to take just and appropriate actions on this matter. Furthermore, inasmuch as a qualified assessment based on scientific data has not yet been conducted, the Government of Japan reserves its right to submit its further comments in relation to the Russian Federation's submission.

1. It is Japan's view that the maps containing the islands of Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan and Habomai (hereinafter referred to as the "Four Islands") attached to the submission made by the Russian Federation are not appropriate for examination by the Commission.

The maps illustrate as Russian waters the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf around the Four Islands, which are inherent Japanese territory. Specifically,

- (1) The basepoints from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the Russian Federation is measured are indicated on the Four Islands, which are inherent Japanese territory.
- (2) A line showing the outer limits of the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone was drawn by the Russian Federation unilaterally in the water offshore of Hokkaido and the Four Islands. However, no agreement on delimitation of the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone between Japan and the Russian Federation has ever existed. Moreover, the line seems to be drawn based on the basepoints on the Four Islands.

The situation arising from the illegal occupation of the Four Islands by the former Soviet Union after the end of World War II has continued to this day. These Islands, however, have always been inherent Japanese territory and have never been recognized, historically or legally, as the territory of another State. Japan has consistently called for the return of the Four Islands. Attached is a copy of the chart Japan deposited with the Secretary-General of the UN, which shows the limits of the territorial sea relating to the Four Islands.

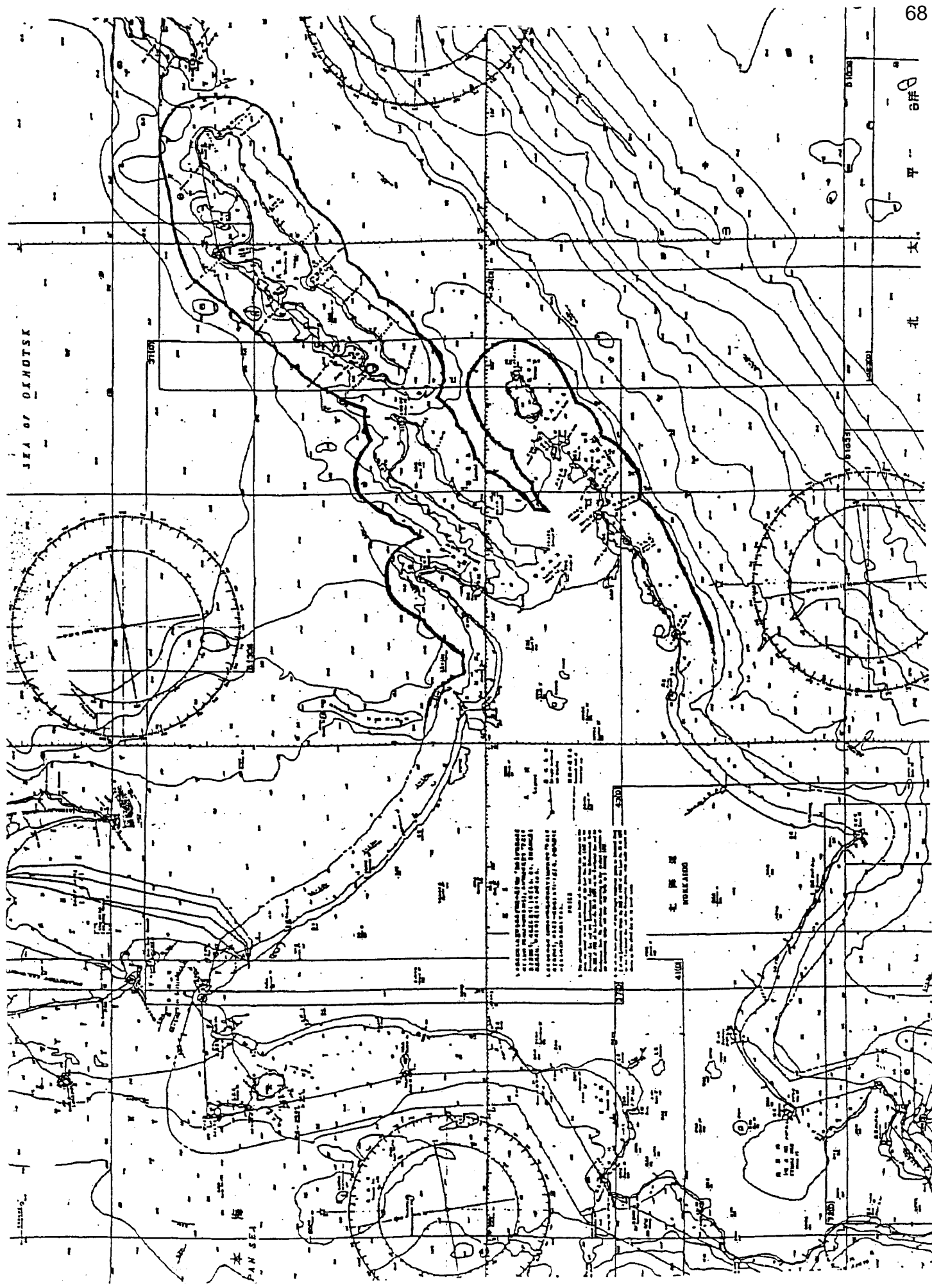
The Russian Federation also clearly acknowledges that the national border in this area

has not yet been delimited. Japan and the Russian Federation have continued vigorous negotiations, in a friendly atmosphere, based on the common understanding that both countries will conclude a peace treaty after the resolution of the issue of the attribution of the Four Islands (also attached is a copy of the “Irkutsk Statement by the Prime Minister of Japan and the President of the Russian Federation on the Continuation of Future Negotiations on the issue of a Peace Treaty” signed on 25 March 2001). Under these circumstances, it is extremely regrettable that the Russian Federation submitted to the Commission for circulation the maps which ignore the negotiations between the two countries.

2. Japan would also like to note the procedural points relating to the submission by the Russian Federation, in light of the Rules of Procedure of the Commission and its Annex I, as well as the Scientific and Technical Guidelines of the Commission;

- (1) Rule 45 and paragraph 2 of Annex I stipulate in relation to the submission that in case of unresolved land or maritime disputes between opposite or adjacent States, the coastal States making a submission shall inform the Commission of such disputes, and ensure the submission will not prejudice matters relating to the delimitation of boundaries between the States.
- (2) Also, 9.1.4.(d) of Scientific and Technical Guidelines of the Commission (adopted by the Commission on 13 May 1999 at its fifth session) stipulates that the executive summary of the submission will contain information on any disputes as referred to in rule 45 and Annex I to the Rules of Procedure of the Commission. However, there is no reference to these points in the Russian Federation’s submission. The submission, therefore, is not in conformity with these provisions.

3. For the above-mentioned reasons, the Government of Japan strongly requests the Commission, in its consideration of the submission by the Russian Federation, not to take any action that would prejudge the territorial issue of the Four Islands or delimitation of the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone between Japan and the Russian Federation, nor to attach to or make reference to the portions of the maps/charts the Russian Federation has submitted or will submit in the future which are relevant to the above-mentioned issues of territory and delimitation between Japan and the Russian Federation in any recommendations or any other documents created by the Commission. Japan also requests all Member States of the United Nations to fully note Japan’s position on the submission by the Russian Federation.



A copy of the chart deposited by Japan with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 28 March 2000, showing the limits of the territorial sea with relation to the Four Islands

NOTES

1. The straight baselines and the limits of the territorial sea shown on this chart are based on the provisions of the Law No. 30 of 1977 on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone and the Enforcement Order No.206 of 1996 of the Law No. 30 of 1977 on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone. The provisions pertaining to the straight baselines of the Enforcement Order will enter into force on 1 January 1977.
2. Of all the base points of the straight baselines given in Attached Table 1 of the Enforcement Order No.206 of 1996 of the Law No. 30 of 1977 on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, only major points are shown on this chart due to its small scale.

1. The line joining points sequently from (a) to (f) described below:
 - (a) The point at 44° 37' 47" North Latitude and 146° 57' 10" East Longitude (the northernmost point of Kunneuciri Hana)
 - (b) The point at 44° 49' North Latitude and 147° 6' 25" East Longitude (the northwesternmost point of Poronotu Hana)
 - (c) The point at 45° 6' 25" North Latitude and 147° 30' 2" East Longitude (the westernmost point of Notoro Sima)
 - (d) The point at 45° 25' 46" North Latitude and 147° 54' 26" East Longitude
 - (e) The point at 45° 26' 12" North Latitude and 147° 55' 50" East Longitude (the northernmost point of Ikabanotu Misaki)
 - (f) The point at 45° 32' 3" North Latitude and 148° 39' 17" East Longitude (the northwesternmost point of Sibetoro Misaki)

2. The line joining points sequently from (a) to (o) described below:
 - (a) The point at 43° 48' 25" North Latitude and 146° 54' 43" East Longitude (the southeasternmost point of Itakotan Saki)
 - (b) The point at 43° 44' 38" North Latitude and 146° 48' 20" East Longitude (the southeasternmost point of Ō Sima, Sikotan Tō)
 - (c) The point at 43° 42' 12" North Latitude and 146° 40' 52" East Longitude
 - (d) The point at 43° 41' 50" North Latitude and 146° 38' 51" East Longitude (the southernmost point of Kanpuusu Saki)
 - (e) The point at 43° 41' 56" North Latitude and 146° 38' 36" East Longitude (the southwesternmost point of Kanpuusu Saki)
 - (f) The point at 43° 43' 59" North Latitude and 146° 35' 49" East Longitude
 - (g) The point at 43° 44' 25" North Latitude and 146° 35' 24" East Longitude (the southwesternmost point of Notoro Saki)
 - (h) The point at 43° 44' 37" North Latitude and 146° 35' 18" East Longitude (the westernmost point of Notoro Saki)
 - (i) The point at 43° 48' 8" North Latitude and 146° 35' 19" East Longitude (the westernmost point of Ō Saki)

- (j) The point at 43° 48' 15" North Latitude and 146° 35' 22" East Longitude (the northwesternmost point of Ō Saki)
- (k) The point at 43° 48' 20" North Latitude and 146° 35' 30" East Longitude (the northernmost point of Ō Saki)
- (l) The point at 43° 48' 55" North Latitude and 146° 36' 38" East Longitude
- (m) The point at 43° 49' 6" North Latitude and 146° 37' 2" East Longitude
- (n) The point at 43° 52' 25" North Latitude and 146° 46' 46" East Longitude (the northwesternmost point of Gunkan Misaki)
- (o) The point at 43° 53' 16" North Latitude and 146° 49' 41" East Longitude (the northernmost point of Hiserohu Saki)

Irkutsk Statement by the Prime Minister of Japan and the President of the Russian Federation on the Continuation of Future Negotiations on the Issue of a Peace Treaty

On 25 March 2001, Prime Minister Yoshiro Mori of Japan and President Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin of the Russian Federation held talks in Irkutsk. Both parties expressed their satisfaction that bilateral relations are demonstrating further progress in all areas following the visit to St. Petersburg of the Prime Minister of Japan in April 2000 and the visit to Tokyo of the President of the Russian Federation in September 2000.

The two leaders had an in-depth exchange of views regarding peace treaty issues based on the points agreed in the Statement by the Prime Minister of Japan and the President of the Russian Federation on the Issue of a Peace Treaty signed on 5 September 2000.

Both parties state that, in the 1990s, qualitative activation of the negotiation process led to a more profound understanding of each other's position. The Krasnoyarsk Agreement, in which both sides agreed to make their utmost efforts to conclude a peace treaty by the year 2000 on the basis of the 1993 Tokyo Declaration on Japan-Russia Relations, provided a crucial, positive impetus to negotiations. Both parties pointed out that work toward the realization of the Krasnoyarsk Agreement had achieved important results, and that such creative drive must be sustained into the future.

In this connection, based on the conviction that the conclusion of a peace treaty will encourage further activation of progressive development in Japan-Russia relations and herald a qualitatively new stage in those relations,

Both parties,

- Agreed to further negotiations regarding the conclusion of a peace treaty on the basis of documents adopted thus far, including the 1956 Japan-Soviet Joint Declaration, the 1973 Japan-Soviet Joint Communiqué, the 1991 Japan-Soviet Joint Communiqué, the 1993 Tokyo Declaration on Japan-Russia Relations, the Moscow Declaration on Building a Creative Partnership between Japan and the Russian Federation, the 2000 Statement by the Prime Minister of Japan and the President of the Russian Federation on the Issue of a Peace Treaty, and this Statement;
- Confirmed that the 1956 Japan-Soviet Joint Declaration is a basic legal document that established the starting point in the negotiation process for the conclusion of a peace treaty subsequent to the restoration of diplomatic relations between both countries;
- Based on this confirmation, agreed to promote future negotiations to accomplish complete normalization of Japan-Russia relations by means of concluding a peace treaty through the solution of issues concerning the attribution of the islands of Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan and Habomai, on the basis of the 1993 Tokyo Declaration on Japan-Russia Relations;
- Agreed to activate negotiations and to decide at the earliest possible date a concrete direction for progress toward the conclusion of a peace treaty, aiming to reach a solution acceptable to both sides;
- Confirmed to continue cooperation surrounding the islands of Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan and Habomai aimed at improving the environment for the early conclusion of a peace treaty;
- Confirmed the importance of the implementation of the Memorandum on the Preparation of a New Version of the Joint Compendium of Documents on the History of Territorial Issues and Enlightenment of the Public as to the Importance of the Conclusion of a Peace Treaty signed by Minister for Foreign Affairs Yohei Kono of Japan and Minister of Foreign Affairs Igor Sergeevich Ivanov of the Russian Federation on 16 January 2001.
- Both parties consider it fundamental that the maintenance of an atmosphere based on mutual understanding, trust and wide-ranging mutually beneficial cooperation in various aspects in Japan-Russia relations is extremely important in conducting negotiations.

In Irkutsk, the twenty-fifth day of March two thousand and one:

Yoshiro Mori
Prime Minister of Japan

Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin
President of the Russian Federation

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REFERENCE: CLCS.01.2001.LOS/USA

18 March 2002

**United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
concluded at Montego Bay, Jamaica
on 10 December 1982**

United States of America: Notification regarding the submission made by the
Russian Federation to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf

The Secretary-General of the United Nations communicates the following:

On 28 February 2002, the Legal Counsel received from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations a letter with attachment, dated 28 February 2002, referring to the submission to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf, made by the Russian Federation on 20 December 2001, pursuant to article 76, paragraph 8, of the Convention.

..... The text of the letter with attachment is circulated for information.





THE REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TO THE
UNITED NATIONS

February 28, 2002

Dear Mr. Under-Secretary-General:

The United States has reviewed the executive summary of the Russian submission to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (Commission) of December 20, 2001. The United States believes that the submission has major flaws as it relates to the continental shelf claim in the Arctic. The integrity of the Convention and the process for establishing the outer limit of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles ultimately depends on adherence to legal criteria and whether the geological criteria and interpretations applied are accepted as valid by the weight of informed scientific opinion. The United States requests that the paper we have enclosed be distributed to all States Members of the UN and to all Commission members before its meeting on March 25.

Please let me know if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "John D. Negroponte".

John D. Negroponte

Attachments: As stated.

His Excellency
Mr. Hans Corell,
Under-Secretary-General
for Legal Affairs,
United Nations,
New York, New York.

The Government of the United States of America wishes to stress the importance of promoting stability of relations in the oceans, and of complying with the provisions of Article 76 of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. The Government of the United States of America has reviewed the executive summary, circulated by the Secretary General of the United Nations to all States Members of the United Nations, of the Government of the Russian Federation's submission of December 20, 2001 to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf, with respect to the proposed outer limit of its continental shelf.

TIME LIMIT FOR SUBMISSIONS

The Meeting of States Parties in May 2001 adopted a decision that submissions need not be made before 2009, notwithstanding that certain States became Party to the Convention before 1999. This decision was both legally defensible and practical. It recognized implicitly that there should not be a rush by States to submit, particularly if questions of a scientific, technical or financial nature remained unresolved.

BASELINES

The Government of the United States of America is of the view that, while the Commission has no competence over questions of baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured, it should not be perceived as endorsing particular baselines. In any event, the Commission should ensure that it does not, on a global basis, endorse baselines, whether or not they may be inconsistent with international law. It might, for example, indicate in all recommendations regarding all submissions, that it is not taking a position regarding baselines.

MARITIME BOUNDARIES

The Government of the United States of America wishes to note that the Russian submission utilizes the boundary embodied in the Maritime Boundary Agreement between the United States of America and the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics (signed on June 1, 1990), notwithstanding the fact that the Russian Duma has not yet approved the treaty. The use of that boundary is consistent with the mutual interests of Russia and the United States in stability of expectations, and with Article 9 of Annex II of the Convention, which provides that the actions of the Commission shall not prejudice matters relating to delimitation of boundaries between States with opposite or adjacent coasts.

SEA FLOOR POSITION DATA

Critical to the Russian submission relating to the Arctic Ocean are the positions of the 2,500 meter isobath and the foot of the continental slope. The positions of these lines in the Russian presentation could not be examined for accuracy and completeness, because they are not included in the executive summary. Independent estimates of the position of the 2,500 meter isobath and the foot of the continental shelf can be obtained from the data base used to prepare the International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean (IBCOA). This chart, sponsored by the International Arctic Science Committee, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and

the International Hydrographic Organization, was first published in 2000 and is periodically updated. Objective evaluation of the Russian claim will require that the positions of the 2,500 meter isobath and base of continental slope in the Russian claim be compared with their positions on the new chart and its data base.

RIDGES

Paragraph 3 of Article 76 states: "The continental margin comprises the submerged prolongation of the land mass of the coastal State.... It does not include the deep ocean floor with its oceanic ridges or the subsoil thereof."

ALPHA-MENDELEEV RIDGE

Mounting geologic and geophysical evidence indicates the Alpha-Mendelev Ridge System is the surface expression of a single continuous geologic feature that formed on oceanic crust of the Arctic Ocean basin by volcanism over a "hot spot." (A "hot spot" is a magma source rooted in the Earth's mantle that is persistent for at least a few tens of millions of years and intermittently produces volcanoes on the overlying earth's crust as it drifts across the hot spot during continental drift.) The Alpha-Mendelev hot spot was formed by magma that was funneled from a hot spot to the spreading axis that created the Amerasia Basin of the Arctic Ocean 130 to 120 million years ago, and built a volcanic ridge about 35 km thick on the newly formed oceanic crust. Both aeromagnetic and bathymetric data show that the ridge extends entirely across the Arctic Ocean, and that its characteristic aeromagnetic expression ends at the continental margins at both ends and is absent from the adjacent continental shelves. The Alpha-Mendelev Ridge is identical in origin to the Iceland-Faroe Ridge, an oceanic ridge of volcanic origin of similar thickness and morphology that is now forming from magma funneled from a hot spot to the actively spreading Mid-Atlantic Ridge. The Alpha-Mendelev Ridge System is therefore a volcanic feature of oceanic origin that was formed on, and occurs only within the area of, the oceanic crust that underlies the Amerasia Subbasin of the deep Arctic Ocean Basin. It is not part of any State's continental shelf. Some specific supporting data are:

-- The sea floor of the Alpha-Mendelev Ridge is bathymetrically rough and the overall (average) slope of its flanks is low to moderate. In these characteristics it resembles the morphology of the oceanic Iceland-Faroe Ridge and differs markedly from the morphology of ridges in the ocean that are composed of continental rock, which have flat or gently convex crests and steep slopes.

-- Modern aeromagnetic data, which cover essentially all of the Arctic Ocean, show that the Alpha-Mendelev Ridge System is the bathymetric expression of a single, extensive field of magnetic anomalies of distinctive character that lies within the confines of the deep water, oceanic part of the Arctic Ocean Basin. This anomaly field, which is characterized by geometrically irregular short wavelength, high amplitude anomalies, does not cross the Russian continental margin and is absent from the adjacent broad continental shelf of the East Siberian Sea. It is similar in magnetic character to the magnetic anomaly field generated by the oceanic Iceland-Faroe Ridge. The Alpha-Mendelev Ridge System is not, therefore, a submerged prolongation of the land mass of Russia.

-- Canadian seismic reflection and refraction data indicate that the eastern part of the Alpha-Mendeleev Ridge System is underlain by unusually homogeneous crust with moderate to high seismic velocities that resemble those measured in the oceanic Iceland-Faroe Ridge of the North Atlantic and the oceanic Manihiki Volcanic Plateau of the Central Pacific Ocean. In addition, these rocks are directly overlain by thin-bedded sedimentary rocks with low seismic velocities that are only 100 to 500 meters thick. Piston cores show that these sediments are pelagic deposits formed by slow settling of fine-grained material through the water column. They are typical of oceanic ridges and the deep ocean far from land, rather than the more rapidly deposited, typically coarser-grained current-bedded deposits found on continental shelves.

-- Only two collections of bedrock from the Alpha-Mendeleev Ridge System have been reported in the literature, and both consist of volcanic rock. One, near 110 degrees W., consists of fragmental alkalic basalt, which is commonly associated with "hot spot" volcanism. The other, from near the center of the combined Alpha-Mendeleev Ridge System near 170 degrees W., consists of black basalt. Pebbles and cobbles from cores and dredge samples in very young (Quaternary) sedimentary deposits from the Alpha-Mendeleev Ridge near 82 degrees N., 180 degrees E. have been reported informally by Russian workers to include Paleozoic sedimentary bedrock of local origin. However, the composition of these pebbles and cobble suites is the same as those collected from numerous cores taken from the Quaternary deposits of the Beaufort and Chukchi shelves and Northwind and Mendeleev Ridges almost to the North Pole. These pebbles and cobbles can be shown to have originated in northwestern Canada, and to have been distributed widely in the Amerasian Basin of the Arctic Ocean by glacial icebergs. They, therefore, cannot represent local bedrock on Mendeleev Ridge.

LOMONOSOV RIDGE

Lomonosov Ridge raises questions relating to natural prolongation. The ridge is a freestanding feature in the deep, oceanic part of the Arctic Ocean Basin, and not a natural component of the continental margins of either Russia or any other State.

"SUBMARINE RIDGES"

The issue of ridges is complicated by the provision of Article 76, paragraph 6, which speaks of "submarine ridges." In that regard, the Government of the United States of America understands that the first sentence of that paragraph was not used by Russia in establishing the outer limit of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles. Furthermore, that provision could not be so applied.

U.S. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The integrity of the Convention and the process for establishing the outer limit of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles ultimately depends on adherence to legal criteria and whether the geologic criteria and interpretations applied are accepted as valid by the weight of informed scientific opinion. A broad scientific consensus of the relevant experts, not confined to the Commission, is critical to the credibility of the Commission and the Convention. The

recommendations of the Commission must be based on a high degree of confidence that they will withstand the test of time. If the Commission is unsure, it should not make a recommendation but should announce that it needs further data, analysis and debate. If a State has doubts, it should perhaps make a partial submission, leaving further amplification to a later submission.

In the aforementioned scientific respects there are substantial differences between the Russian submission on the one hand and others in the relevant scientific community on the other hand, regarding key aspects of the proposed submission, based on reports in the open, peer-reviewed scientific literature. The Government of the United States of America proposes further consideration and broad debate before any recommendation is made by the Commission.

It will also be important that the Commission acts on procedural matters in a manner that enhances its integrity and public appearance. In the absence of a code of ethics, which we believe should be developed by the Commission, the Commissioners should ensure that there are no conflicts of interest or the appearance thereof.

The Russian submission is particularly complex and should be considered in a deliberate manner. A significant period of debate and reflection will be required for the Convention to be carefully applied in a manner to promote stability. Insofar as no applications to explore or exploit the Area have been made or are likely to be made in the Arctic for the foreseeable future, no prejudice is likely to result from a deliberative process.

References:

1. Delineation of 2,500 meter isobath and foot of continental slope in the Arctic

The latest version of the IBCAO chart, which is periodically updated, can be accessed on the World Wide Web at: <http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/mgg/bathymetry/arctic/arctic.html>

A printed version of the IBCAO chart was published as Plate 1 in Jakobsson, Martin, 2,000, Mapping the Arctic Ocean: Bathymetry and Pleistocene Paleogeography: Meddelanden fran Stockholms Universitets Institution for Geologi och Geokemi, No. 306.

2. Origin of the Mendeleev Ridge

Data and discussions relevant to the geologic character or tectonic origin of the Alpha-Mendeleev Ridge System can be found in the following publications:

Forsyth, D.A., Morel-a-l'Huissier, P., Asudeh, I., and Green, A.G., 1986, Alpha Ridge and Iceland; Product of the same plume?: *Journal of Geodynamics*, v. 6, P.197-214.

Jackson, H.R., Forsyth, D.A., and Johnson, G.L., 1986, Oceanic affinities of the Alpha Ridge, Arctic Ocean: *Marine Geology*, v.73, p.237-261.

Mudie, P.J., Stoffyn-Egli, P., and Van Wagoner, N.A., 1986, Geologic constraints for tectonic models of the Alpha Ridge: *Journal of Geodynamics*, v.6, p.215-236.

Phillips, R.L., and Grantz, A., 2001, Regional variations in provenance and abundance of ice rafted clasts in Arctic Ocean sediments: implications for the configuration of late Quaternary oceanic and atmospheric circulation in the Arctic: *Marine Geology*, v.172, p.91-115.

Roest, W.R., Verhoef, Jacob, and Macnab, R., compilers, 1996, Magnetic anomaly map of the Arctic north of 640: Geological Survey of Canada Open File Report 3281, 1 sheet.

Taylor, P.T., 1983, Magnetic data over the Arctic from aircraft and satellites: *Cold Regions Science and Technology*, v.7, p.35-40.

Van Wagoner, N.A., Williamson, M.C., Robinson, P.T., and Gibson, I.L., 1986, First samples of acoustic basement recovered from the Alpha Ridge, Arctic Ocean: New constraints for the origin of the ridge: *Journal of Geodynamics*, v.6, p.177-196

Vogt, P.R., Taylor, P.T., Kovacs, L.C., and Johnson G.L., 1979, Detailed aeromagnetic investigation of the Arctic Basin: *Journal of Geophysical Research*, v.84, p. 1071-1089.

Weber, J.R., 1986, The Alpha Ridge: Gravity, seismic and magnetic evidence for homogeneous, mafic crust: *Journal of Geodynamics*, v.6, p.117-136.

Weber, J.R., 1990, The structure of the Alpha Ridge, Arctic Ocean and Iceland-Faroe Ridge, North Atlantic: Comparisons and implications for the evolution of the Canada Basin: *Marine Geology*, v. 93, no.1-4, p.43-68.

Weber, J.R., and Sweeney, J.F., 1990, Ridges and basins in the central Arctic Ocean in Grantz, A., Johnson, G.L., and Sweeney, J.F., eds., *The Arctic region*: Boulder, Colorado, Geological Society of America, *Geology of North America*, v.L, p. 305-336.

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REFERENCE: CLCS. 01. 2001. LOS/NOR

2 April 2002

**United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
concluded at Montego Bay, Jamaica
on 10 December 1982**

Norway: Notification regarding the submission made by the Russian
Federation to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf

The Secretary-General of the United Nations communicates the following:

On 20 March 2002, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Norway a note verbale dated 20 March 2002, referring to the submission to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf, made by the Russian Federation on 20 December 2001, pursuant to article 76, paragraph 8, of the Convention.

The text of the note verbale is attached for information.



**PERMANENT MISSION OF NORWAY
TO THE UNITED NATIONS**

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The Permanent Mission of Norway to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to his communication dated 20 December 2001 (Continental Shelf Notification CLCS.01.2001.LOS), regarding receipt of the submission made by the Russian Federation to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf, with an Executive Summary of the Russian submission enclosed.

In accordance with rule 5 (a) of Annex I to the Rules of Procedure of the said Commission, the Permanent Mission of Norway has the honour to submit the following comments of the Norwegian Government concerning the Russian submission, pertaining to the unresolved delimitation issue between Norway and the Russian Federation with regard to the continental shelf in the Barents Sea. The comments are submitted in agreement with the Russian Federation.

The delimitation of the continental shelf between Norway and the Russian Federation has not yet been settled and is the object of ongoing consultations. The unresolved delimitation issue in the Barents Sea is therefore to be considered as a “maritime dispute” for the purposes of rule 5 (a) of Annex I to the Rules of Procedure of the Commission.

The Norwegian and Russian claims cover an overlapping area defined by the following coordinates given in geodetic datum WGS 84, and which for the above purposes constitutes the “area under dispute”:

H.E. The Secretary-General of the United Nations
New York

The Norwegian position:

Deg	min	sec N	deg	min	sec E
70	16	28.95	32	04	23.00
70	16	48.5362	32	06	02.9469
70	17	42.5396	32	10	02.9584
70	21	42.5546	32	27	39.0091
70	26	30.5724	32	48	57.0710
71	09	24.7226	35	37	09.5723
72	14	42.9344	39	46	28.3915
72	21	54.9564	40	10	46.4761
72	59	19.0562	39	35	52.3039
73	22	01.1169	39	16	04.1991
73	28	19.1336	39	08	58.1627
73	46	01.1805	38	48	40.0568
73	55	01.2043	38	38	04.0004
74	02	25.2237	38	27	27.9455
74	11	13.2498	38	41	57.9927
74	13	31.2567	38	46	22.0078
74	30	43.3069	39	08	52.0783
75	31	49.4858	40	45	46.4296
76	03	07.5747	41	03	58.4803
76	40	55.6858	42	55	10.9909
77	37	25.8423	41	45	58.5923
79	18	44.0821	34	51	43.9283
79	20	50.0863	34	41	49.8566
79	22	02.0889	34	37	25.8232
80	25	50.2770	35	16	25.7061
80	28	56.2864	35	19	43.7094
80	29	50.2890	35	19	55.7052
80	33	56.3010	35	21	43.6919
82	07	02.5781	36	41	37.6540
82	33	20.6452	35	51	31.0040
82	47	26.6790	35	13	00.5186
83	10	40.15	35	00	00.00
83	44	46.67	34	12	39.91
84	33	57.65	32	34	03.58
84	39	16.57	32	11	32.77
84	41	40.67	32	03	51.36
85	26	54.04	29	12	22.12
85	27	24.51	29	10	05.94

The Russian position:

Deg	min	sec N	deg	min	sec E
70	16	28.95	32	04	23.00
74	00	01.19	32	04	20.32
74	00	01.19	34	59	57.09
81	00	02.37	34	59	55.36
81	00	02.37	32	04	09.18
84	41	40.67	32	03	51.36

In the central Barents Sea a sizeable area is located beyond 200 nautical miles from the respective baselines of Norway and the Russian Federation. Bathymetric and seismic data show this area to be part of the shallow waters of the Barents Sea, which in its full extent is situated landward of the foot of the continental slope. Furthermore, no part of this area extends beyond 350 nautical miles from the baselines of either of the two coastal states. With reference to the applicable rules in article 76, paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), it is consequently clear that this area beyond 200 nautical miles may be considered as being part of the continental shelf still to be delimited by the two coastal states concerned without any need for further scientific or technical documentation.

The Western limit of the Russian claim over the continental shelf is defined by a line drawn through points 1 through 6 as set out in Table 1, entitled "Geographic coordinates of the points that define lines of the outer limit of the continental shelf of the Russian Federation in the Arctic Ocean", contained in the Executive Summary of the Russian submission. An illustration is also provided in Map 2 of the same Executive Summary. This Western limit represents the Russian claim as set out above. It is without prejudice to the delimitation of the continental shelf between Norway and the Russian Federation in the area under dispute. That delimitation will depend on the outcome of ongoing consultations.

Point 7 as set out in the said Table 1 of the Russian submission's Executive Summary is located in the "area under dispute". The final location of that point has not yet been determined. This will be done following consultations between the Russian Federation and Norway with a view to connecting point 8 of the said Table 1 with the easternmost point of the Norwegian continental shelf. Point 7 will thus be defined at a later stage.

The unresolved delimitation issue represents, as stated above, a "maritime dispute" for the purposes of rule 5 (a) of Annex I to the Rules of Procedure of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf. Accordingly, the actions of the Commission shall, in accordance with UNCLOS Annex II, article 9, not prejudice matters relating to the delimitation of the continental shelf between Norway and the Russian Federation.

On all the above understandings, Norway consents, in accordance with the said rule 5 (a), to an examination by the Commission of the Russian submission with regard to the "area under dispute" as described above.

The Permanent Mission of Norway to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.

New York, 20 March 2002



ANNEX V**LISTS OF CONCILIATORS, ARBITRATORS AND EXPERTS****I. Lists of conciliators and arbitrators nominated under article 2 of annexes V and VII to the Convention**1. List of conciliators nominated under article 2 of annex V to the Convention

State Party	Conciliators - Nominations	Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General
Brazil	Walter de Sá Leitão	10 September 2001
Chile	Helmut Brunner Nöer Rodrigo Díaz Albónico Carlos Martínez Sotomayor Eduardo Vío Grossi	18 November 1998
Costa Rica	Lic. Carlos Fernando Alvarado Valverde	15 March 2000
Czech Republic	Dr. Vladimír Kopal	18 December 1996
Finland	Professor Kari Hakapää Professor Martti Koskenniemi Justice Gustav Möller Justice Pekka Vihervuori	25 May 2001
Indonesia	Prof. Dr. Hasjim Djalal, M.A Dr. Ety Roesmaryati Agoes, SH, LL.M. Dr. Sudirman Saad, D.H., M.Hum Lieutenant Commander Kresno Bruntoro, SH, LL.M	3 August 2001
Italy	Professor Umberto Leanza Ambassador Luigi Vittorio Ferraris Ambassador Giuseppe Jacoangeli	23 September 1999
Norway	Mr. Carsten Smith, President of the Supreme Court Ms. Karin Bruzelius, Supreme Court Judge Mr. Hans Wilhelm Longva, Director General, Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ambassador Per Tresselt	22 November 1999
Spain	José Manuel Lacleta Muñoz, Ambassador of Spain José Antonio de Yturriaga Barberán, Ambassador at large Juan Antonio Yáñez-Barnuevo García, Ambassador at large Aurelio Pérez Giralda, Chief, International Legal Advisory Assistance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	7 February 2002
Sri Lanka	Hon. M. S. Aziz, P.C. S. Sivarasan, P.C. (Prof.) Dr. C. F. Amerasinghe A. R. Perera	17 January 1996

State Party	Conciliators - Nominations	Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General
Sudan	Dr. Abd Elrahman Elkhalifa Sayed/Eltahir Hamadalla	8 September 1995

2. List of arbitrators nominated under article 2 of annex VII to the Convention

State Party	Arbitrators - Nominations	Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General
Australia	Sir Gerard Brennan AC KBE Mr. Henry Burmester QC Professor Ivan Shearer AM	19 August 1999
Brazil	Walter de Sá Leitão	10 September 2001
Chile	José Miguel Barros Franco María Teresa Infante Caffi Edmundo Vargas Carreño Fernando Zegers Santa Cruz	18 November 1998
Costa Rica	Lic. Carlos Fernando Alvarado Valverde	15 March 2000
Czech Republic	Dr. Vladimír Kopal	18 December 1996
Finland	Professor Kari Hakapää Professor Martti Koskenniemi Justice Gustav Möller Justice Pekka Vihervuori	25 May 2001
France	Daniel Bardonnat Pierre-Marie Dupuy Jean-Pierre Queneudec Laurent Lucchini	4 February 1998
Germany	Dr. (Ms.) Renate Platzoeder	25 March 1996
Indonesia	Prof. Dr. Hasjim Djalal, M.A Dr. Ety Roesmaryati Agoes, SH, LL.M. Dr. Sudirman Saad, D.H., M.Hum Lieutenant Commander Kresno Bruntoro, SH, LL.M	3 August 2001
Italy	Professor Umberto Leanza Professor Tullio Scovazzi	23 September 1999
Japan	Ambassador Hisashi Owada, President of the Japan Institute of International Affairs Ambassador Chusei Yamada, Professor Waseda University Dr. Soji Yamamoto, Professor Emeritus Tohoku University Dr. Nisuke Ando, Professor, Doshisha University	28 September 2000
Netherlands	Ellen Hey Professor Alfred H.A. Soons Adriaan Bos	6 February 1998

State Party	Arbitrators - Nominations	Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General
Norway	Mr. Carsten Smith, President of the Supreme Court Ms. Karin Bruzelius, Supreme Court Judge Mr. Hans Wilhelm Longva, Director General, Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ambassador Per Tresselt	22 November 1999
Russian Federation	Vladimir S. Kotliar Vladimir N. Trofimov	27 May 1997
	Professor Kamil A. Bekyashev	4 March 1998
Spain	D. José Antonio de Yturriaga Barberan	23 June 1999
	José Manuel Lacleta Muñoz, Ambassador of Spain José Antonio Pastor Ridruejo, Judge, European Court of Human Rights Julio D. González Campos, Professor of Private International Law, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, former Constitutional Court Judge	7 February 2002
Sri Lanka	Hon. M. S. Aziz, P.C. S. Sivarasan, P.C. (Prof.) Dr. C. F. Amerasinghe A. R. Perera	17 January 1996
Sudan	Sayed/Shawgi Hussain Dr. Ahmed Elmufiti	8 September 1995
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Professor Christopher Greenwood Professor Elihu Lauterpacht CBE QC Sir Arthur Watts KCMG QC	19 February 1998

II. List of experts for the purposes of article 2 of Annex VIII (Special Arbitration) to the Convention

Article 2 of Annex VIII reads as follows:

<i>Article 2 Lists of experts</i>	
1.	A list of experts shall be established and maintained in respect of each of the fields of (1) fisheries, (2) protection and preservation of the marine environment, (3) marine scientific research, and (4) navigation, including pollution from vessels and by dumping.
2.	The lists of experts shall be drawn up and maintained, in the field of fisheries by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in the field of protection and preservation of the marine environment by the United Nations Environment Programme, in the field of marine scientific research by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, in the field of navigation, including pollution from vessels and by dumping, by the International Maritime Organization, or in each case by the appropriate subsidiary body concerned to which such organization, programme or commission has delegated this function.
3.	Every State Party shall be entitled to nominate two experts in each field whose competence in the legal, scientific or technical aspects of such field is established and generally recognized and who enjoy the highest reputation for fairness and integrity. The names of the persons so nominated in each field shall constitute the appropriate list.
4.	If at any time the experts nominated by a State Party in the list so constituted shall be fewer than two, that State Party shall be entitled to make further nominations as necessary.
5.	The name of an expert shall remain on the list until withdrawn by the State Party which made the nomination, provided that such expert shall continue to serve on any special arbitral tribunal to which that expert has been appointed until the completion of the proceedings before that special arbitral tribunal.

1. List of experts in the field of fisheries maintained by
the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
(communicated on 27 September 2001)

State Party	Nominations
Australia	Dr. Russell Reichelt, Director of the Australian Institute of Marine Science, Townsville Dr. Peter Young, currently holder of a CSIRO Special Research Fellowship & Honorary Research Consultant to the University of Queensland's Department of Zoology
Bahrain	Mr. Jasem Ahmed Al-Kasir, Director, Fish Resources Department Mr. Ibrahim A. Abdel Kader, Fisheries Expert Mr. A. Habib Ridha, Expert in Census
Chile	Sra. Edith Saa Collantes, Ingeniero Pesquero, Jefe División Desarrollo Pesquero, Subsecretaría de Pesca Sra. Vilma Correa Rojas, Ingeniero Pesquero, Jefe División Administración Pesquera, Subsecretaría de Pesca
Cyprus	Andreas Demetropoulos, Director of Fisheries Department Emillos Economou, Senior Officer, Department of Fisheries
Czech Republic	Prof. Vladimír Kopal, Professor of Law, Charles University, Prague

State Party	Nominations
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Mr. Sayeman Bula-Bula, Professeur de droit de la mer, Université de Kinshasa
Egypt	Dr. Hussein Kamal Badawi, Head, Marine and Fisheries Institute Dr. M. Amin Ibrahim, Head, Fisheries Department Dr. Khamis Abdel Hamid Hussein, Head, Fish Seeds Lab. Dr. Ahmed Fawzi Alquarashili, Head, Fisheries Economy Lab. Dr. Abdou Abdallah Always, Head, Nets and Fishing Methods Lab.
Indonesia	Prof. Dr. Aprilani Soegiarto, M.Sc Ir.Johanes Widodo, M.S. Ph.D
Iraq	Mohamed Mahmud Halwas, Engineer, Director, Development Fish Resources Division Daud Salman Daud, University Degree (Marine), Development Fish Resources Division
Italy	Prof. Tullio Scovazzi, Professor of International Law, Second Faculty of Law, University of Milan Dr. Gian Piero Francalanci, Geologist for AGIP, Italian National Oil Company
Japan	Kunio Yonezawa, former Deputy Director General, Fisheries Agency Moritaka Hayashi, Professor, Waseda University School of Law
Mexico	Jerónimo Ramos Saenz Pardo Antonio J. Díaz de León Corral
Uganda	Dr. Faustino L. Orach-Meza, Commissioner for Fisheries, Fisheries Department, Entebbe Prof. John Okedi, Makerere University, Department of Zoology & Fisheries, Kampala
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Dr. Robin Cook, Fisheries Research Services, Scottish Office, Agriculture, Environment and Fisheries Department
Uruguay	Prof. Guillermo Arena Dr. Hebert Nion Girado

2. List of experts in the field of protection and preservation of the marine environment maintained by the United Nations Environment Programme
(communicated on 23 January 2001)

NOTE: Several States Parties have included in their communications to UNEP also experts in the fields of fisheries, marine scientific research and navigation. Their names are included in the footnotes.

State Party	Experts Nominated	Designation
Angola	Eng. Natalino Mateus	Engineer, Ministry of Environment

State Party	Experts Nominated	Designation
Australia	Prof. Graeme Kelleher AO	Chair, Marine Sector Advisory Committee of Australia's Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization
	Associate Prof. Samuel Bateman AM RAN (Rtd)	Principal Research Fellow and Associate Professor, Centre for Marine Policy at the University of Wollongong
Austria ^{1/}	Dr. Michael Stachowitsch	University of Vienna
	Dr. Bernhard Riegl	University of Vienna
Barbados ^{2/}	Mr. Leo Brewster	Deputy-Director, Coastal Zone Management Unit
	Prof. Ralph Carnegie	Director, Caribbean Law Institute
Brazil ^{3/}	Dr. Geraldo J. Eysink	Ministry of Environment
	Dr. Luiz R. Tommasi	Ministry of Environment
Cape Verde	Dr. Silvestre Evora	Juriste, Technicien de la Direction Générale de Marine et Ports
	Dr. Maria M. Carvalho	Biologiste, Technicienne Supérieure de l'Institut National de Développement des Pêches
China	Mr. Yan Hongbang	Director, Marine Environment Division, National Environmental Protection Agency

^{1/} Marine scientific research experts:

Prof. Dr. Joerg Ott, University of Vienna.

^{2/} Fisheries experts:

Dr. Patrick McConney, Chief Fisheries Officer;

Dr. Robin Mahon, Fisheries and Environment Consultant.

Marine Scientific Research experts:

Dr. Leonard Nurse, Director, Coastal Zone Management Unit;

Professor Wayne Hunte, Executive Director, Bellairs Research Institute.

Navigation, including Pollution from vessels and by Dumping:

Ms. Valerie Browne, Director, Maritime Affairs;

Mr. Richard Alleyne, Harbour Master.

^{3/} Fisheries experts:

Engineer Philip Charles Conolly, Ministry of Environment;

Dr. Fabio Hissa Vieira Hazin, Ministry of Science and Technology.

Maritime Scientific Research experts:

Vice-Admiral Luiz Phillipe da Costa Fernande, Ministry of the Navy;

Dr. Luiz Roberto Silva Martins, Ministry of Science and Technology.

Navigation experts:

Commander Luiz Augusto de Mello, Ministry of the Environment;

Dr. Luiz Augusto de Mello Awazu, Ministry of the Environment.

State Party	Experts Nominated	Designation
Costa Rica	Sr. Geovanny Bassey	Area de Conservación Guanacaste
	Sr. Gerardo Barboza	Area de Conservación Tempisque
Czech Republic	Dr. Vladimír Kopal	Professor of Law, Charles University, Prague
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Mr. Mpiana Kalala	Directeur de Cabinet et Conseiller Juridique du Ministère de l'Environnement, Conservation de la Nature et Tourisme
	Mr. Kalibu Kahozi	Directeur Chef de Service National du Développement de la Pêche, Ministère de l'Environnement, Conservation de la Nature et Tourisme
Egypt	Dr. Abdelrahman Salama	Specialist in the field of protection of the marine environment
	Prof. Mahmoud El Said	University of Alexandria and Director, Development of Red Sea Resources
	Prof. Mohamed A. Fawzy	Egyptian Agency for Environment Affairs
France ^{4/}	Mr. Jean-Claude Chauvin	National Museum of Natural History
	Mr. Michel Girin	Director of CEDRE
Gambia ^{5/}	Ms. Ndey Isatou Njie	Executive Director, National Environment Agency
	Ms. Isatou Sissoho	Principal Scientific Officer, Department of Water Resources

^{4/} Fisheries experts:

Mr. André Forest, IFREMER;

Mr. Jean-Luc Prat, Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences, Brest.

Marine scientific research experts:

Mr. Jean Mascle, Oceanographical Observatory, CRNS University;

Mr. Elie Jarmache, IFREMER.

Navigation experts:

Mr. Loic Courcoux, Chief teacher of first class marine teaching;

Mr. Michel Meynet, Assistant Director of sea transport of harbors and coast.

^{5/} Fisheries Experts:

Mr. Ousman Drammeh, Director, Department of Fisheries;

Mr. Amadou Saine, Fisheries Officer, Department of Fisheries.

Navigation including Pollution from Vessels:

Mr. Nicolas Blell, Director, Technical Services, Gambia Ports Authority.

State Party	Experts Nominated	Designation
Georgia ^{6/}	Mr. Grigori Abramia	Manager, Black Sea Protection Conventional Service
	Mr. Tengiz Gogotishvili	Head, Batumi Marine Inspection, Long Voyage Navigator
Greece	Capt. Andreas Suriggos	Director, Dept. of Protection of the Marine Environment, Ministry of Mercantile Marine
	Lieut. Ilias Sampatakis	Deputy-Director, Dept. of Protection of the Marine Environment, Ministry of Mercantile Marine
Guinea	Mr. Mamadou S. Diallo	Conseiller chargé de l'Environnement, Ministère de l'Équipement
	Mr. Richard Théophile	Chef de la Section Milieu Marin et Côtier à la Direction Nationale de l'Environnement
India ^{7/}	Dr. P.P. Ouseph	Scientist, CESS, Trivandrum, Kerala
	Shri T. Venugopal	Punjab State Council for Science and Technology, Chandigarh
	Dr. Erinjery Joseph James	Executive Director, Kozhikode, Kerala
	Dr. M. Baba	CESS, Trivandrum, Kerala
	Narinder Singhu Tiwana	Administrator, PPCB and Executive Director, Punjab State Council for Science and Technology, Chandigarh
	Dr. (Mrs). K. N. Remani	Director, Environment, Punjab State Council for Science and Technology, Chandigarh

^{6/} Fisheries experts:

Mr. Giorgi Bitadze, Biologist (Ichthologist) and Agronomist;

Mr. Akaki Komakhidze, Biologist.

Marine scientific research experts:

Mr. Nikoloz Mazmanidi, Ph.D in Biology;

Mr. Irakli Khomeriki, Local Head of the World Oceanographical Society, Ph.D.

Navigation experts:

Ilia Stepanishvilli, Head of the Black Sea Protection Conventional Service,

Captain of Long Voyage;

Regenald Dekanozov, Marine Lawyer.

^{7/} Fisheries Experts:

Dr. Y.S. Yadava, Fisheries Development Commissioner, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture;

Dr. P.K. Surendran, Principal Scientist and Head, Microbiology Fermentation and Biotechnology Section;

Dr. V.K. Pillai, Senior Scientist, Cochin, Central marine Fisheries Research Institute;

Dr. P.G. Viswanathan Nair, Principal Scientist, D.I.F.T., Cochin.

State Party	Experts Nominated	Designation
Italy	Prof. Roberto Adam	Professor at the University of Macerata, Italy
	Dr. Aldo Manos	Senior Consultant on international environmental matters, Venice, Italy
Kuwait	Capt. Ali Abas Haider	Director, Marine Pollution Monitoring Department
Lebanon	Mr. Hiratish Kumijian	Yet to receive details
	Ms. Marie Abboud Saab	Yet to receive details
Mauritius	Mr. Etienne Sinatambou	Senior State Counsel, Attorney General's Office
Mexico	Dr. Guillermo Compean Jimenez	Biologist
	Dr. Gerardo Gold Bouchot	Marine Scientist
Mongolia	Ms. G. Dagvadorj	Senior Officer, Ministry for Nature and Environment
	Ms. Saran Baymba	State Senior Inspector, Ministry for Nature and Environment
Nigeria	Dr. Obufemi Aina	Federal Environmental Protection Agency
	Prof. A.O. Ofolabi	Federal Environment Protection Agency
Oman	Mr. Suleiman Al -Busaidi	Supt. Gen. of Pollution Control, Ministry of Regional Municipalities and Environment
	Dr. Sadiq Al-Muscati	Director General, Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Regional Municipalities and Environment
	Dr. Mohd. Al-Oraimi	Director, Inspection and Monitoring, Ministry of Regional Municipalities and Environment
	Mr. Saeed Ali Al-Zidjali	Head, Marine Pollution Section, Ministry of Regional Municipalities and Environment

State Party	Experts Nominated	Designation
Pakistan 8/	Dr. Syed M. Hussain	Professor, Centre of Excellence in Marine Biology, Karachi
	Dr. Pirzada U. Siddiqui	Assistant Professor, Centre of Excellence in Marine Biology, Karachi
Philippines	Mr. Antonio La Vina	Under-Secretary for Legal and Legislative Affairs, Dept. of Environment and Natural Resources
	Dr. Marie A. Meñez	Assistant Professor in Marine Science, University of Rhode Island
	Dr. Gil Jacinto	Associate Professor in Marine Science, University of Liverpool
Republic of Korea	Prof. Chu-Hwan Koh	Professor of Marine Biology, Department of Oceanography, Seoul National University
	Prof. Kwang-Woo Lee	Professor of Chemical Oceanography, College of Natural Sciences, Hanyang University
Russian Federation	Yurdi Yudinsev	Deputy Minister, Ministry of Protection of the Environment and Natural Resources
Saint-Lucia	Mr. Cletus Springer	Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Planning, Development and Environment
	Mr. Horace Walter	Chief Fisheries Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Fisheries and Forestry

8/ Navigation including Pollution from Vessels and by Dumping:

Capt. Momood Ali Yusuf - Pakistan Marine Academy

Capt. Nasim Tariq - Pakistan National Shipping Corp.

Fisheries:

Mr. Mohammed Moazzam Khan - Marine Fisheries Department

Mr. Jameel Ahmed - Ministry of Food and Agriculture

Marine Scientific Research:

Dr. Rukksana Anjum - Ministry of Food and Agriculture

Dr. Naurren Aziz Qureshi - Centre of Marine Biology

State Party	Experts Nominated	Designation
Samoa ^{9/}	Mrs. F. Tuimalealifano	Director, Dept. of Lands, Surveys and Environment
	Mr. Sailimalo P. Liu	Assistant-Director, Dept. of Lands, Surveys and Environment
	Mr. Lui Bell	Principal Fisheries Officer, Dept. of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Meteorology
Senegal	Mr. Hadji Salif Diop	Spécialiste sur les questions marines et côtières, Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Protection de la Nature
Seychelles	Mr. John Collie	Ag. Director, Division of Environment, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Planning and Environment
	Ms. Suzanne Marshall	Senior Research Officer, Division of Environment, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Planning and Environment
Sri Lanka	Prof. H.H. Costa	Zoologist, Vice-Chancellor, University of Kelaniya
	Prof. M.S. Wijeratne	Professor of Zoology and Dean of the Faculty of Science University of Kelaniya
	Dr. Upali Amarasinghe	Senior Lecturer in Zoology, University of Kelaniya
Sudan	Prof. Asim I. Elmagrabi	Yet to receive details
	Dr. Eisa M. Elatif	Yet to receive details
Tunisia	Mr. Béchir Talbi	Sous-Directeur de la flotte pour le domaine de la navigation y compris la pollution par les navires ou par immersion
	Mr. Fayçal Lassoued	Sous-Directeur de la navigation maritime pour le domaine de la protection et de la préservation du milieu marin
United Kingdom	Prof. Richard Macrory	Yet to receive details
	Prof. Alan Boyle	Yet to receive details

^{9/} Fisheries experts:

Mr. Ueta Faasili, Assistant Director (Fisheries), Department of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Meteorology;

Mr. Savali Time, Senior Fisheries Officer, Department of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Meteorology.

Marine Scientific Research experts:

Mr. Antonio Mulipola, Senior Research Officer, Department of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Meteorology.

Navigation experts:

Mr. Vaaelua Nofo Vaaelua, Secretary for Transport, Ministry of Transport.

State Party	Experts Nominated	Designation
Uruguay	Mr. Carlos Ormaechea	Capitan de Fragata, Integrante del <i>Nautical Institute</i>
Zimbabwe	Mr. J.T. Mukundu	Acting Under-Secretary, Traffic and Legislation, Ministry of Transport and Energy

3. List of experts in the field of marine scientific research maintained by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO
(communicated on 26 July 2000)

State Party	
Experts nominated	
ARGENTINA	
Vicealmirante ® Alfredo A. YUNG Derqui 1957 (1828) Banfield Provincia de Buenos Aires e-mail: dayung@sinectis.com.ar ARGENTINA	Capitán de Navío ® Osvaldo P. ASTIZ Dirección de Límites Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto Esmeralda 1212 – Piso 11 (1007) Buenos Aires e-mail: stz@mrecic.gov.ar ARGENTINA
AUSTRALIA	
Dr. Exon NEVILLE Senior Principal Research Scientist in the Petroleum and Marine Division of the Australian Geological Survey Organisation (AGSO) c/o Australian Permanent Delegation to UNESCO	Mr Barry WILLCOX Principal Research Scientist Petroleum and Marine Division of the Australian Geological Survey Organisation (AGSO) c/o Australian Permanent Delegation to UNESCO
BANGLADESH	
Rear Admiral M.H. KHAN National Oceanographic and Maritime Institute (NOAMI) Founder Chairman & Chief Adviser, 10/8, 9 th Floor, Eastern Plaza, Sonargaon Road, Hatirpool, DHAKA – 1205 Tel: 880 2 862 2696 Fax: 880 2 861 6934 e-mail: noami@bdcom.com BANGLADESH	Dr. Dipak KANTI DAS Prof. of Mechanical Engg, BUET & Member, Board of Governors of NOAMI National Oceanographic and Maritime Institute (NOAMI) 10/8, 9 th Floor, Eastern Plaza, Sonargaon Road, Hatirpool, DHAKA – 1205 Tel: 880 2 862 2696 Fax: 880 2 861 6934 e-mail: noami@bdcom.com BANGLADESH

BRAZIL	
<p>Luiz Phillipe DA COSTA FERNANDES Vice-Admiral ® BRAZIL</p>	<p>Mr. Luiz Roberto SILVA MARTINS UFRGS - Universidade Federal do Rio grande do Sul - CECO- Centro de Estudos de Geologia Costeira e Oceanica Campus do Vale - Predio 43/125 Av. Bento Goncalves 9500 91.541-970 Porto Alegre. RS Tel: 55-51-3166396 Fax: 55-51-3365011 BRAZIL</p>
BULGARIA	
<p>Dr. George JIEGAUM Institute of Ecology, 1113 Sofia Gagarin Str.2 Tel: 3592-241793 Fax: 3592-705498 BULGARIA</p>	<p>Mr. Emanuil D. KOSUHAROV Geological Institute Bulgarian Academy of Sciences "Akad.G.Bontchev" str. Bl.24 1113 Sofia Tel: 359-2-728010/7132246 Fax: 359-2-730268 BULGARIA</p>
CAMEROON	
<p>Dr. Jean FOLACK Maître de Recherche Station de Recherches Halieutiques et Oceanographiques (SRHO) P.M.B. 77, Limbe South West Province Fax: (237) 39 15 16/42 03 12/35 13 57 CAMEROON</p>	<p>Dr. Theodore DJAMA Chargé de Recherche Station de Recherches Halieutiques et Oceanographiques (SRHO) P.M.B. 77, Limbe South West Province Fax: (237) 33 26 94 CAMEROON</p>
CHILE	
<p>Sr. Félix GARCÍA VARGAS Capitán de Corbeta Servicio Hidrográfico y Oceanográfico de la Armada de Chile Errázuri 232, Playa Ancha Casilla 324, Valparaíso Tel: 56 32 28 26 97 Fax: 56 32 28 35 37 E-mail: rmunez@shoa.cl http://www.shoa.cl CHILE</p>	<p>Dr. Rodrigo NUÑEZ GUNDLACH Capitán de Corbeta Servicio Hidrográfico y Oceanográfico de la Armada de Chile Errázuri 232, Playa Ancha Casilla 324, Valparaíso Tel: 56 32 28 26 97 Fax: 56 32 28 35 37 E-mail: rmunez@shoa.cl http://www.shoa.cl CHILE</p>

CHINA	
<p>Prof. Su JILAN Advisor to the Administrator Second Institute of Oceanography State Oceanic Administration P.O.Box 1207 - Hangzhou, Zhejiang 310012 Tel: (8610) 88 403 32 Fax: (8610) 8071539 E-mail: sujil@2gb.com.cn CHINA</p>	<p>Dr. Xu XUN Department of Marine Biology Third Institute of Oceanography State Oceanic Administration <i>Xiamen 361005, Fujian</i> Tel: 0592-2085880 ext. 276 Fax: 0592-2086646 CHINA</p>
COLOMBIA	
<p>Mr. Jaime SANCHEZ CORTEZ Asesor Comisión Colombiana del Océano Calle 41 No.46-20 Santafé de Bogotá Tel: 57 1 222 0436 Fax: 57 1 222 0416 e-mail: jsanchez@andinet.com COLOMBIA</p>	<p>Capitán de Navío Carlos Alberto ANDRADE AMAYA Director Centro de Investigaciones Oceanográficas e Hidrográficas (CIOH) Centro de Investigaciones Oceanográficas e Hidrográficas, Escuela Naval Avenida el Bosque Cartagena Tele/fax: 57 56 694 286 e-mail: dcioh@cioh.org.co COLOMBIA</p>
COTE D'IVOIRE	
<p>Dr. Ya Nestor N'GORAN Au CRO 29, rue des Pêcheurs B.P. V 18 Abidjan Tel: 225 21 35 50 14 Fax: 225 21 35 11 55 e-mail: n'goran@cro-ird-ci COTE D'IVOIRE</p>	<p>Dr. Jaques ABÉ Au CRO 29, rue des Pêcheurs B.P. V 18 Abidjan Tel: 225 07 08 58 00 e-mail: abé@cro-ird-ci COTE D'IVOIRE</p>
CUBA	
<p>Dr. Julio BAISRE Ministerio de la Industria Pesquera Barlovento, Santa Fé 19 100, Playa Ciudad de la Habana e-mail: baisre@fishnavy.inf.cu CUBA</p>	<p>Dr. Rodolfo CLARO Instituto de Oceanología Calle Ira No. 18406, e/184 y 186 Rpto. Flores, Playa Ciudad de la Habana e-mail: rclaro@oceano.inf.cu CUBA</p>

CZECH REPUBLIC	
Prof. Vladimír KOPAL <i>Charles University</i> Prague CZECH REPUBLIC	
ECUADOR	
Capitán de Navío-EM Fausto LOPEZ VILLEGAS Director del Instituto Oceanográfico de la Armada (INOCAR) Av. 25 de Julio, Vía Puerto Marítimo Guayaquil Tel: 593 4 4811 05 Fax: 593 4 485 166 E-mail: inocar@inocar.mil.ec or cdmbac@inocar.mil.ec ECUADOR	
FINLAND	
Prof. Matti PERTTILÄ Head, Chemical Oceanography Finnish Institute of Marine Research P.O. Box 33 FIN-00931 Helsinki Tel: 358 9 613 94 510 Fax: 358 9 613 94 494 E: mail: matti.perttila@fimr.fi FINLAND	
GABON	
Monsieur Louis-Gabriel PAMBO Océanologue Géologiste, Directeur des Pêches Direction des Pêches Maritimes et des Cultures Marines Ministère de la Marine Marchande et de la Pêche Libreville, GABON	

GEORGIA	
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Capitán de Navío Ricardo DUPONT RODRIGUEZ c/o Permanent Delegation of Uruguay UNESCO HOUSE	

4. List of experts in the field of navigation, including pollution from vessels and by dumping, maintained by the International Maritime Organization (communicated on 2 July 1999)

State Party	Nominations
Argentina	Capitan de Corbeta Auditor Guillermo Bartoletti
Bahrain	Mr. Abdulmonem Mohamed Janahi Mr. Sanad Rashid Sanad
Belgium	M. CARLY Ronald, Conseiller-adjoint, Juriste spécialisé dans le droit maritime M. DE BAERE Jean-Claude, Commissaire maritime spécialisé dans les matières relevant de la Convention MARPOL, Ministère des Communications et de l'Infrastructure
Bolivia	T.N. Hugo Méndez Queirolo Dr. Guey Andrade Morales, Asesor Jurídico de la Subsecretaría de Intereses Marítimos del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional
Cameroon	Mr. Ekoumoj Dimi Dieudonne Mr. Nsaikai Athanasius Responsables de la sécurité maritime à la direction de la marine marchande

State Party	Nominations
Chile	CF LT Sr. Emilio León Hoffman , Jefe Centro Nacional de Combate a la Contaminación, Armada de Chile CC LT Sr. Oscar Tapia Zuñiga , Jefe División de Navegación y Maniobras del Servicio Inspección de Naves, Armada de Chile
China	Mr. Zhong Boyuan , Former Director-General of Tianjin Harbour Superintendency, Senior engineer and leading captain Mr. Shi Zhuanghuai , Former Captain of Shanghai Marine Transport (Group) Company
Cook Islands	Captain Donald W. Silk , Harbourmaster Mr. Joseph Caffery , Director of Maritime Transport
Czech Republic	Dr. Vladimír Kopal , Professor of Law
Egypt	Mr. Mehnad Mahmoud Kamel , Counsellor, Ministry of Maritime Transportation Mr. Mahmoud Imam Abd-Rabou , Counsellor for Treaties Affairs, Ministry of Maritime Transportation
Fiji	Captain Felix Ranchor Maharaj , Chief Hydrographer Mr. Ponipate Bukarau , Acting Principal Marine Officer, Regulatory Section, Senior Surveyor and Engineer Examiner
Finland	Professor Kari Hakapää , University of Lapland Professor Peter Wetterstein , Abo Akademi University
Greece	Captain (H.C.G) I. Tzavaras Captain (H.G.G) P. Havatzopoulos
Guinea	Chérif Mohamed Lamine Camara , Docteur Es-Sciences Techniques des Pêches en service à la Direction Nationale de la pêche et de l'Alquaculture
Ireland	Captain James Kelly , Chief Marine Surveyor Captain Chris Davies , Marine Surveyor
Italy	Professor Umberto Leanza , l'Université de Rome, Chef du service du contentieux du Ministère des affaires étrangères italien Professor Tullio Treves , l'Université de Milan
Mexico	Captain Manuel P. Flitsche , Head of the Third Section of the Naval Staff Captain Gabriel Rivera Miranda , Director of Navigation, Merchant Marine Affairs Division, Ministry of Communications and Transport
Nigeria	Mr. Green Ekeledo , Chief Nautical Officer Captain I.N. Ntiaidem , Deputy Government Inspector of Shipping
Norway	Mr. Jens Henning Kofoed , Adviser, The Maritime Directorate of Norway Mr. Atle Fretheim , Assistant Director General, The Royal Ministry of Environment
Pakistan	Captain I.M. Khan Samdani , Chief Nautical Surveyor, Ports & Shipping Wing Captain Hasan Khurshid , Deputy Conservator, Karachi Port Trust
Palau	Mr. Donal Dengoki , Environmental Specialist, Environmental Quality Protection Board (under the Ministry of Resources and Development) Mr. Arvin Raymond , Chief, Division of Transportation, Bureau of Commercial Development Ministry of Commerce and Trade Alternate: Mr. Benito Thomas , Chief, Division of Immigration, Bureau of Legal Service, Ministry of Justice
Panama	Capitán A.E. Fiore , Jefe de Seguridad Marítima, SEGUMAR, Nueva York Ing. Ivan Ibérico , Inspector del Departamento Técnico de la Dirección General, Consular y de Naves
Romania	Eng. Constantin Sava , Directorate for Control, Ministry of Transport Eng. Constantin Buzatu , Inspector, Romanian Registry of Shipping
Samoa	Mr. Vaclua Nofo Vaclua , Secretary for Transport, Ministry of Transport Mr. Pule Sammy Stewart , Assistant Secretary, Marine and Shipping Division, Ministry of Transport
Sierra Leone	Captain Patrick E.M. Kemokai Captain Salu Kuyateh

State Party	Nominations
Singapore	Captain Francis Wee , Assistant Director (Nautical), Marine Department Captain Wilson Chua , Head, Hydrographic Department, Port of Singapore Authority
Slovakia	Mr. Emil Mitka , Chief Director of the Water Transport Section, Ministry of Transport Mr. Pavol Lukáš , Director of the Maritime Transport Department, Ministry of Transport
Slovenia	Captain Valter Kobeja , Director, The Slovenian Maritime Directorate, Ministry of Transport and Communications Mrs. Seli Mohorič Peršolja , Counsellor to the Government, The Slovenian Maritime Directorate Ministry of Transport and Communications
Spain	Capitan D. Manuel Nogueira Romero , Subdirector General de Trafico, Seguridad y Contaminación de la Dirección General de la Marina Mercante Capitan D. Francisco Suarez-Llanos Gomez , Jefe de Area de Trafico y Seguridad de la Navegacion de la Direccion General de la Marina Mercante
Suriname	Mr. E. Fitz-Jim , Navigation Expert Mr. W. Palman , Navigation Expert
Togo	Mme Souleymane Sikao , Docteur en Droit de la Mer, Chef de Division à la Direction des Affaires Maritimes au Ministère du Commerce, des Prix et des Transports M. Kotè Djahlin , Officier de la Marine Marchande, Chargé de la Division Technique et Opérationnelle à la Direction des Affaires Maritimes au Ministère du Commerce, des Prix et des Transports
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United Kingdom	Mr. Gordon Pollock, QC
Uruguay	Captain Ernesto Serron Pedotti
