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

FOREWORD

This is the twenty-fifth 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 to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 (“the Convention”) in implementing that 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 in discharging their obligations to give due publicity to information in accordance with the Convention: Coastal States are obliged, *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 UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA OF 1982, 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 as at 30 April 2007

1. From November 2006 to April 2007, one State, namely the **Republic of Moldova**, acceded to the Convention, on 6 February 2007. Thus, as at 30 April 2007, there were 153 Parties to that Agreement, including the European Community.
2. From November 2006 to April 2007, one State, namely the **Republic of Moldova**, expressed its consent to be bound by the Agreement on Part XI on 6 February 2007. Thus, as at 30 April 2007, there were 127 Parties to that Agreement, including the European Community.
3. From November 2006 to April 2007, four States acceded to the 1995 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. **Bulgaria** acceded to this Agreement on 13 December 2006, **Latvia** on 5 February 2007, **Lithuania** on 1 March 2007, and the **Czech Republic** on 19 March 2007. Thus, as at 30 April 2007, there were 66 Parties to this Agreement, including the European Community.
4. Official information regarding the status of the Convention and its Agreements (ratification, accession, etc.) is available at the web site of the Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations at:
<http://untreaty.un.org/ENGLISH/bible/englishinternetbible/partI/chapterXXI/chapterXXI.asp>.
5. For ease of reference, a consolidated table recapitulating the status of the Convention and the related Agreements prepared by the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (thereafter, "the Division"), Office of Legal Affairs, is also available at the web site of the Division at:
http://www.un.org/Depts/los/reference_files/status2007.pdf.

B. Declarations and statements under article 287, 298 and 310 of the Convention and under articles 30, 43 and 47 of the 1995 United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement

6. Official information regarding the declarations and statements under articles 287, 298 and 310 of the Convention and under articles 30, 43 and 47 of the 1995 United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement is available at the web site of the Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations at:
<http://untreaty.un.org/ENGLISH/bible/englishinternetbible/partI/chapterXXI/treaty6.asp#Declarations>
<http://untreaty.un.org/ENGLISH/bible/englishinternetbible/partI/chapterXXI/treaty7.asp#Declarations>
<http://untreaty.un.org/ENGLISH/bible/englishinternetbible/partI/chapterXXI/treaty9.asp#Declarations>.

7. For ease of reference, the declarations and statements are also published on the web site of the Division at:

http://www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/convention_declarations.htm

http://www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/fish_stocks_agreement_declarations.htm.

8. From November 2006 to April 2007, the following States made declarations or statements:

Bulgaria

Declaration made upon accession to 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 Republic of Bulgaria declares that the declarations made by the European Community upon ratification of the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, with regard to the transfer of competence by the Member States to the European Community in respect of certain matters governed by the Agreement, shall be also applicable to the Republic of Bulgaria as from the date of its accession to the European Union."

Moldova

Declaration made upon accession to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982

"As a country without seashore and geographically disadvantaged bordering a sea poor in living resources, Republic of Moldova affirms the necessity to develop international cooperation for the exploitation of the living resources of the economic zones, on the basis of just and equitable agreements that should ensure the access of the countries from this category to the fishing resources in the economic zones of other regions or sub regions."

Lithuania

Declaration made upon accession to 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 Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania declares that, as a Member State of the European Union, the Republic of Lithuania has transferred the competence to the European Community in respect of certain matters governed by this Agreement. The Republic of Lithuania also endorses the declarations of the European Community, made when ratifying this Agreement."

C. Settlement of disputes mechanism

1. 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

9. From November 2006 to April 2007, there were no declarations related to optional exceptions to applicability of Part XV, Section 2, of the Convention under article 298 of the Convention.

10. The official texts of declarations and statements, which contain the choice of procedure under article 287 of the Convention and optional exceptions to applicability of Part XV, Section 2, under article 298 of the Convention, are available at the web site of the Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations at:

<http://untreaty.un.org/ENGLISH/bible/englishinternetbible/partI/chapterXXI/treaty6.asp#Declarations>.

11. For ease of reference, the declarations and statements are also available at the web site of the Division at:

http://www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/convention_declarations.htm.

12. In addition, a quick-reference recapitulative table on the choice of procedure and optional exceptions to applicability of Part XV, Section 2, of the Convention, is available at the web site of the Division at:

http://www.un.org/Depts/los/settlement_of_disputes/choice_procedure.htm.

2. 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

13. The official texts of declarations, which contain choice of procedure and optional exceptions to applicability of Part XV of the Convention under article 30 of the Agreement, are available at the web site of the Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations at:

<http://untreaty.un.org/ENGLISH/bible/englishinternetbible/partI/chapterXXI/treaty9.asp#Declarations>.

14. The declarations are also available at the web site of the Division at:

http://www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/fish_stocks_agreement_declarations.htm.

15. A recapitulative table on the choice of procedure and optional exceptions to applicability of Part XV of the Convention under article 30 of the Agreement is available at the web site of the Division at:

http://www.un.org/Depts/los/settlement_of_disputes/choice_procedure.htm.

3. Lists of conciliators and arbitrators nominated under article 2 of annexe V and article 2 of annexe VII to the Convention

(a) List of conciliators

16. From November 2006 to April 2007, **Estonia** and **Cyprus** nominated conciliators. Estonia nominated Mrs. Ene Lillipuu, Head, Legal Department, Estonian Maritime Administration and Mr. Heiki Lindpere, Director, Institute of Law, University of Tartu (18 December 2006). Cyprus nominated Ambassador Andrew Jacovides (23 February 2007).

17. Under article 2 Annex V to the Convention, a list of conciliators shall be drawn up and maintained by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Every State Party shall be entitled to nominate four conciliators, each of whom shall be a person enjoying the highest reputation for fairness, competence and integrity. The names of the persons so nominated shall constitute the list. If at any time the conciliators nominated by a State Party in the list so constituted shall be fewer than four, that State Party shall be entitled to make further nominations as necessary. The name of a conciliator shall remain on the list until withdrawn by the State Party which made the nomination, provided that such conciliator shall continue to serve on any conciliation commission to which that conciliator has been appointed until the completion of the proceedings before that commission.

18. The official information regarding the list of conciliators is available at the web site of the Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations at:

<http://untreaty.un.org/ENGLISH/bible/englishinternetbible/partI/chapterXXI/treaty6.asp>.

19. For ease of reference, a list of conciliators is also posted on the web site of the Division:

http://www.un.org/Depts/los/settlement_of_disputes/conciliators_arbitrators.htm.

(b) List of arbitrators

20. From November 2006 to April 2007, **Estonia** and **Cyprus** nominated arbitrators. Estonia nominated Mrs. Ene Lillipuu, Head, Legal Department, Estonian Maritime Administration and Mr. Heiki Lindpere, Director, Institute of Law, University of Tartu (18 December 2006). Cyprus nominated Ambassador Andrew Jacovides (23 February 2007).

21. Under article 2, Annex VII to the Convention, a list of arbitrators shall be drawn up and maintained by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Every State Party shall be entitled to nominate four arbitrators, each of whom shall be a person experienced in maritime affairs and enjoying the highest reputation for fairness, competence and integrity. The names of the persons so nominated shall constitute the list. If at any time the arbitrators nominated by a State Party in the list so constituted shall be fewer than four, that State Party shall be entitled to make further nominations as necessary. The name of an arbitrator shall remain on the list until withdrawn by the State Party which made the nomination, provided that such arbitrator shall continue to serve on any arbitral tribunal to which that arbitrator has been appointed until the completion of the proceedings before that arbitral tribunal.

22. The official information regarding the list of arbitrators is available at the web site of the Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations at:

<http://untreaty.un.org/ENGLISH/bible/englishinternetbible/partI/chapterXXI/treaty6.asp>.

23. A list of arbitrators is also posted on the web site of the Division at:

http://www.un.org/Depts/los/settlement_of_disputes/conciliators_arbitrators.htm.

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

24. Article 2 of Annex VIII reads as follows:

*“Article 2
Lists of experts*

“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.”

25. The following lists are available at the web site of the Division:

- (a) List of experts in the field of fisheries maintained by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (communicated on 27 September 2001)
- (b) List of experts in the field of protection and preservation of the marine environment maintained by the United Nations Environment Programme (communicated on 8 November 2002)
- (c) List of experts in the field of marine scientific research maintained by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (communicated on 5 November 2002)
- (d) List of experts in the field of navigation, including pollution from vessels and by dumping, maintained by the International Maritime Organization (communicated on 19 May 2005)

26. These lists are available at:

http://www.un.org/Depts/los/settlement_of_disputes/experts_special_arb.htm.

27. From November 2006 to April 2007, no communication concerning the nomination of experts by States Parties was received from the above-mentioned organizations and bodies.

II. OBLIGATIONS OF DEPOSIT AND DUE PUBLICITY

28. Coastal States, under article 16, paragraph 2, article 47, paragraph 9, article 75, paragraph 2, and article 84, paragraph 2, of the Convention, 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.

29. 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 the Convention in order to conform with the deposit obligations referred to above, after the entry into force of the Convention. 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.

30. In resolution 61/222 of 20 December 2006, 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 38 States have fully or partially complied with their deposit obligations. Recapitulative information on submissions by States Parties in compliance with their deposit obligations is available at the web site of the Division at:

<http://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/depositpublicity.htm>.

31. 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 used by the Division for its internal data storage.

32. The Division has also sought to assist States in fulfilling their other obligations of due publicity established by the Convention. 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)).

33. The Division informs States of the deposit of charts and geographical coordinates through a "maritime zone notification". The notifications are also reproduced in the *Law of the Sea Information Circular*, together with other relevant information concerning the discharge by States of the due publicity obligation. The past 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*.

34. 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 the Convention, 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 other routing measures are published by the IMO Secretariat in Safety of Navigation Circulars and COLREG (Collision Regulations) Circulars and are available on the IMO web site at <http://www.imo.org/home.asp>, under selection "Circulars", sub-items "COLREG (Collision Regulations)" and "SN (Safety of Navigation)".

35. Furthermore, concerning due publicity, article 25, paragraph 3, of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 stipulates that a coastal State may, without discrimination in form or in fact among foreign ships, suspend temporarily, in specified areas of its territorial sea the innocent passage of foreign ships if such suspension is essential for the protection of its security, including weapons exercises. Such suspension takes effect, according to the same article, only after having been duly published.

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

36. 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.

37. During the period between November 2006 and April 2007, the Division transmitted the following notes verbales to the States Parties indicated, recalling the deposit and due publicity obligations and offering its assistance with a view to ensuring compliance:

(a) Notes verbales MZ/SP/59 and MZ/SP/60 addressed to Niue and the Republic of Montenegro, respectively, requesting the submission of charts or lists of geographical coordinates of baselines and various maritime limits pursuant to articles 16(2), 47(9), 75(2), and 84(2);

(b) Notes verbales TS/IP/SP/59 and TS/IP/SP/60, addressed to Niue and the Republic of Montenegro, respectively, requesting the submission of laws and regulations relating to innocent passage through the territorial sea pursuant to article 21(3).

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

38. From November 2006 to April 2007, no charts or lists of geographical coordinates of points were deposited with the Secretary-General. Therefore, no "Maritime Zone Notification" was circulated.

39. All lists of deposited geographical coordinates may be consulted at the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of Legal Affairs, United Nations Secretariat.

40. Recapitulative information on submissions by States Parties in compliance with their deposit obligations is available at the web site of the Division at:

<http://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/depositpublicity.htm>.

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

41. From November 2006 to April 2007, no State Party transmitted to the Secretariat copies of laws and regulations to which States Parties should give due publicity, as required by articles 21 and 42 of the Convention.

42. Recapitulative information regarding submissions by States Parties in compliance with their publicity obligations as required by articles 21 and 42 of the Convention is available at the web site of the Division at:

<http://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/dupublicity.htm>.

D. Information relating to temporary suspensions of the innocent passage by Mexico

43. From November 2006 to April 2007, the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations has requested the Secretary-General, by 3 letters respectively dated 1 November 2006, 28 November 2006 and 29 January 2007, to publish the information relating to temporary suspensions of the innocent passage in specified areas of the territorial sea of Mexico, in accordance with article 25, paragraph 3, of the Convention. (See paragraph 35 above.)

44. The texts of notifications relating to temporary suspensions of the innocent passage in specified areas of the territorial sea of Mexico are posted on the web site of the Division at:

http://www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/innocent_passages_suspension.htm

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 made by Norway to the Commission

45. On 27 November 2006, **Norway** 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. It is noted that the Convention entered into force for Norway on 24 July 1996.

46. According to the submitting State: "[t]he present submission deals only with the outer limits of the continental shelf in these three areas. A further submission may be made in respect of other areas."

47. In accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the Commission, a communication was circulated to all Member States of the United Nations, as well as States Parties to the Convention, in order to make public the executive summary of the submission, as well as all charts and coordinates contained in that summary.

48. The consideration of the submission made by Norway was included in the provisional agenda of the nineteenth session of the Commission held in New York from 5 March to 13 April 2007. Upon completion of the consideration of the joint partial submission, the Commission shall make recommendations to these States pursuant to article 76 of the Convention.

Continental Shelf Notifications

49. "Continental Shelf Notifications" are circulated to all Member States of the United Nations, as well as States Parties to the Convention, in order to make public the executive summary of the submission made by a coastal State to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf pursuant to article 76, paragraph 8, of the Convention. From November 2006 to April 2007, the Division has circulated one continental shelf notification, as follows:

Continental Shelf Notification (CLCS.07.2006.LOS of 4 December 2006¹) regarding the receipt of the submission made by **Norway** to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf.

50. The text of the above-mentioned continental shelf notification is reproduced in the Annex to this publication.

¹ Reissued on 21 December 2006, for technical reasons.

B. Communications from States in response to notes verbales from the Secretary-General informing about submissions

51. From November 2006 to April 2007, four communications were received with reference to Continental Shelf Notification CLCS.07.2006.LOS from the Secretary-General informing about the submission by **Norway** as follows: Note verbale dated 24 January 2007 from **Denmark**, note verbale dated 29 January 2007 from **Iceland**, note verbale dated 21 February 2007 from the **Russian Federation** and note verbale dated 3 March 2007 from **Spain**. With regard to the latter communication, **Norway** transmitted a note verbale dated 28 March 2007. These communications were provided to the members of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf at its nineteenth session, 5 March – 13 April 2007. The texts of all communications are posted on the web site of the Division at:

http://www.un.org/Depts/los/clcs_new/clcs_home.htm.

ANNEX
CONTINENTAL SHELF NOTIFICATIONS

NORWAY
CLCS. 07. 2006.LOS
(Continental Shelf Notification)
21 December 2006¹

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

On 27 November 2006, Norway submitted to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf, in accordance with Article 76, paragraph 8, of the Convention, information on the limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured for three separate areas in the North East Atlantic and the Arctic: the Loop Hole in the Barents Sea; the Western Nansen Basin in the Arctic Ocean; and the Banana Hole in the Norwegian Sea.

According to the submitting State: “[t]he present submission deals only with the outer limits of the continental shelf in these three areas. A further submission may be made in respect of other areas”.

It is noted that the Convention entered into force for Norway on 24 July 1996.

In accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the Commission, the present communication is circulated to all Member States of the United Nations, as well as States Parties to the Convention, in order to make public the executive summary of the submission, including all charts and coordinates contained in that summary. The executive summary of the joint submission is available through the website of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of Legal Affairs, at: www.un.org/Depts/los.

The consideration of the submission made by Norway shall be included in the provisional agenda of the nineteenth session of the Commission to be held in New York from 5 March to 13 April 2007.

Upon completion of the consideration of the submission, the Commission shall make recommendations pursuant to Article 76 of the Convention.

¹ Initially circulated on 4 December 2006 and reissued on 21 December 2006, for technical reasons.

NORVÈGE
CLCS. 07. 2006.LOS
(Notification plateau continental)
Le 4 décembre 2006

Réception de la demande présentée par la Norvège
à la Commission des limites du plateau continental

Le 27 novembre 2006, la Norvège a soumis, par l’intermédiaire du Secrétaire général, une demande à la Commission des limites du plateau continental conformément au paragraphe 8 de l’article 76 de la Convention. La demande comprend des informations sur les limites extérieures proposées du plateau continental de la Norvège au-delà de 200 milles marins des lignes de base à partir desquelles est mesurée la largeur de la mer territoriale, se rapportant à trois secteurs distincts situés au nord-est de l’océan Atlantique et dans l’Arctique: le Loop Hole dans la mer de Barents; le bassin Nansen occidental; le Banana Hole dans la mer de Norvège.

Selon l’État concerné: “la demande couvre seulement les limites extérieures du plateau continental dans ces trois secteurs. Une demande se rapportant à d’autres secteurs pourra être soumise ultérieurement”.

Il est noté que la Convention est entrée en vigueur pour la Norvège le 24 juillet 1996.

Conformément au Règlement intérieur de la Commission, la présente communication est transmise à tous les États Membres de l’Organisation des Nations Unies, notamment les États Parties à la Convention, afin de rendre public le résumé de la demande, ainsi que les cartes et les listes des coordonnées géographiques qui y sont incluses. Le résumé est disponible sur le site Internet de la Division des affaires maritimes et du droit de la mer, Bureau des affaires juridiques, à l’adresse: www.un.org/Depts/los.

L’examen de la demande soumise par la Norvège sera inscrit à l’ordre du jour provisoire de la dix-neuvième session de la Commission qui aura lieu à New York du 5 mars au 13 avril 2007.

Une fois l’examen de la demande complété, la Commission formulera des recommandations en conformité avec l’article 76 de la Convention.