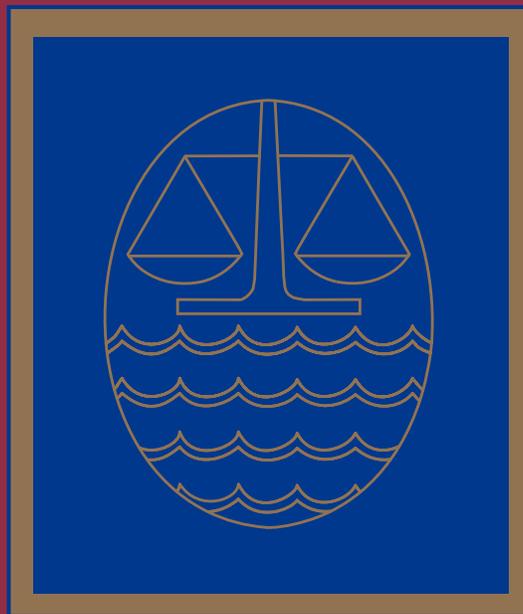


Bulletin No. 87

Law of the Sea



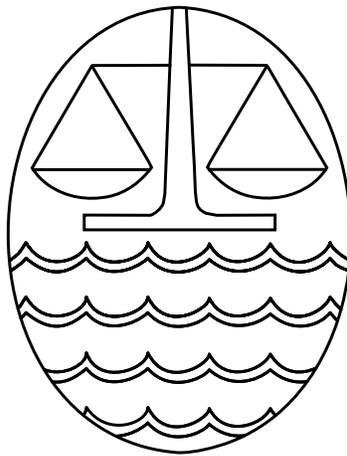
*Division for Ocean Affairs
and the Law of the Sea
Office of Legal Affairs*



United Nations

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

Law *of the Sea*



Bulletin No. 87



United Nations
New York, 2017

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I. UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

STATUS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA, OF THE AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PART XI OF THE CONVENTION AND OF THE AGREEMENT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION RELATING TO THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF STRADDLING FISH STOCKS AND HIGHLY MIGRATORY FISH STOCKS¹

1. Table recapitulating the status of the Convention and of the related Agreements, as at 31 March 2015

This consolidated table, prepared by the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of the Legal Affairs, provides unofficial, quick reference information related to the participation in UNCLOS and the two implementing Agreements. For official information on the status of these treaties, please refer to the publication entitled *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General* (<https://treaties.un.org>).

The symbol □ indicates (i) that a declaration or statement was made at the time of signature; at the time of ratification/accession or anytime thereafter, or (ii) declarations confirmed upon succession.

A double icon □□ indicates that two declarations were made by the State. The abbreviation (fc) indicates a formal confirmation; (a) an accession; (s) a succession; (ds) a definitive signature; (p) the consent to be bound; (sp) a simplified procedure. Names of States in italics indicate non-members of the United Nations; shaded rows indicate landlocked States.

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16/11/1994)			Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28/07/1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11/12/2001)		
	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration
TOTALS	157	167		79	147	59	82	
Afghanistan	18/03/83							
Albania		23/06/03(a)			23/06/03(p)			
Algeria	10/12/82□	11/06/96	□	29/07/94	11/06/96(p)			
Andorra								
Angola	10/12/82□	05/12/90	□		07/09/10(a)			

¹ Source: Chapter XXI of the publication entitled *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General*, available at <https://treaties.un.org>, under “Status of Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General”.

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16/11/1994)			Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28/07/1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11/12/2001)		
	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration
Antigua and Barbuda	07/02/83	02/02/89						
Argentina	05/10/84	01/12/95		29/07/94	01/12/95	04/12/95		
Armenia		09/12/02(a)			09/12/02(a)			
Australia	10/12/82	05/10/94		29/07/94	05/10/94	04/12/95	23/12/99	
Austria	10/12/82	14/07/95		29/07/94	14/07/95	27/06/96	19/12/03	
Azerbaijan								
Bahamas	10/12/82	29/07/83		29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)		16/01/97(a)	
Bahrain	10/12/82	30/05/85						
Bangladesh	10/12/82	27/07/01			27/07/01(a)	04/12/95	05/11/12	
Barbados	10/12/82	12/10/93		15/11/94	28/07/95(sp)		22/09/00(a)	
Belarus	10/12/82	30/08/06			30/08/06(a)			
Belgium	05/12/84	13/11/98		29/07/94	13/11/98(p)	03/10/96	19/12/03	
Belize	10/12/82	13/08/83			21/10/94(ds)	04/12/95	14/07/05	
Benin	30/08/83	16/10/97			16/10/97(p)			
Bhutan	10/12/82							
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	27/11/84	28/04/95			28/04/95(p)			
Bosnia and Herzegovina		12/01/94(s)						
Botswana	05/12/84	02/05/90			31/01/05(a)			
Brazil	10/12/82	22/12/88		29/07/94	25/10/07	04/12/95	08/03/00	
Brunei Darussalam	05/12/84	05/11/96			05/11/96(p)			
Bulgaria	10/12/82	15/05/96			15/05/96(a)		13/12/06(a)	
Burkina Faso	10/12/82	25/01/05		30/11/94	25/01/05(p)	15/10/96		
Burundi	10/12/82							
Cabo Verde	10/12/82	10/08/87		29/07/94	23/04/08			

Cambodia	01/07/83							
Cameroon	10/12/82	19/11/85		24/05/95	28/08/02			
Canada	10/12/82	07/11/03	☐	29/07/94	07/11/03	04/12/95	03/08/99	☐
Central African Republic	04/12/84							
Chad	10/12/82	14/08/09			14/08/09(p)			
Chile	10/12/82☐	25/08/97	☐		25/08/97(a)			
China	10/12/82	07/06/96	☐☐	29/07/94	07/06/96(p)	06/11/96☐		
Colombia	10/12/82							
Comoros	06/12/84	21/06/94						
Congo	10/12/82	09/07/08			09/07/08(p)			
<i>Cook Islands</i>	10/12/82	15/02/95			15/02/95(a)		01/04/99(a)	
Costa Rica	10/12/82☐	21/09/92			20/09/01(a)		18/06/01(a)	
Côte d'Ivoire	10/12/82	26/03/84		25/11/94	28/07/95(sp)	24/01/96		
Croatia		05/04/95(s)	☐☐		05/04/95(p)		10/09/13(a)	
Cuba	10/12/82☐	15/08/84	☐		17/10/02(a)			
Cyprus	10/12/82	12/12/88		01/11/94	27/07/95		25/09/02(a)	
Czech Republic	22/02/93	21/06/96	☐	16/11/94	21/06/96		19/03/07(a)	☐
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	10/12/82							
Democratic Republic of the Congo	22/08/83	17/02/89						
Denmark	10/12/82	16/11/04	☐	29/07/94	16/11/04	27/06/96	19/12/03	☐
Djibouti	10/12/82	08/10/91						
Dominica	28/03/83	24/10/91						
Dominican Republic	10/12/82	10/07/09			10/07/09(p)			
Ecuador		24/09/12(a)	☐		24/09/12(p)			
Egypt	10/12/82	26/08/83	☐	22/03/95		05/12/95		
El Salvador	05/12/84							
Equatorial Guinea	30/01/84	21/07/97	☐		21/07/97(p)			
Eritrea								
Estonia		26/08/05(a)	☐		26/08/05(a)		07/08/06(a)	☐

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16/11/1994)			Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28/07/1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11/12/2001)		
	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration
Ethiopia	10/12/82							
European Union	07/12/84	01/04/98(fc)		29/07/94	01/04/98(fc)	27/06/96	19/12/03	
Fiji	10/12/82	10/12/82		29/07/94	28/07/95	04/12/95	12/12/96	
Finland	10/12/82	21/06/96		29/07/94	21/06/96	27/06/96	19/12/03	
France	10/12/82	11/04/96		29/07/94	11/04/96	04/12/96	19/12/03	
Gabon	10/12/82	11/03/98		04/04/95	11/03/98(p)	07/10/96		
Gambia	10/12/82	22/05/84						
Georgia		21/03/96(a)			21/03/96(p)			
Germany		14/10/94(a)		29/07/94	14/10/94	28/08/96	19/12/03	
Ghana	10/12/82	7/06/83						
Greece	10/12/82	21/07/95		29/07/94	21/07/95	27/06/96	19/12/03	
Grenada	10/12/82	25/04/91		14/11/94	28/07/95(sp)			
Guatemala	08/07/83	11/02/97			11/02/97(p)			
Guinea	04/10/84	06/09/85		26/08/94	28/07/95(sp)		16/09/05(a)	
Guinea Bissau	10/12/82	25/08/86				04/12/95		
Guyana	10/12/82	16/11/93			25/09/08(a)			
Haiti	10/12/82	31/07/96			31/07/96(p)			
Holy See								
Honduras	10/12/82	05/10/93			28/07/03(a)			
Hungary	10/12/82	05/02/02			05/02/02(a)		16/05/08(a)	
Iceland	10/12/82	21/06/85		29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)	04/12/95	14/02/97	
India	10/12/82	29/06/95		29/07/94	29/06/95		19/08/03(a)	
Indonesia	10/12/82	03/02/86		29/07/94	02/06/00	04/12/95	28/09/09	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	10/12/82						17/04/98(a)	

Iraq	10/12/82	30/07/85						
Ireland	10/12/82	21/06/96		29/07/94	21/06/96	27/06/96	19/12/03	
Israel						04/12/95		
Italy	07/12/84	13/01/95		29/07/94	13/01/95	27/06/96	19/12/03	
Jamaica	10/12/82	21/03/83		29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)	04/12/95		
Japan	07/02/83	20/06/96		29/07/94	20/06/96	19/11/96	07/08/06	
Jordan		27/11/95(a)			27/11/95(p)			
Kazakhstan								
Kenya	10/12/82	02/03/89			29/07/94(ds)		13/07/04(a)	
Kiribati		24/02/03(a)			24/02/03(p)		15/09/05(a)	
Kuwait	10/12/82	02/05/86			02/08/02(a)			
Kyrgyzstan								
Lao People's Democratic Republic	10/12/82	05/06/98		27/10/94	05/06/98(p)			
Latvia		23/12/04(a)			23/12/04(a)		05/02/07(a)	
Lebanon	07/12/84	05/01/95			05/01/95(p)			
Lesotho	10/12/82	31/05/07			31/05/07(p)			
Liberia	10/12/82	25/09/08			25/09/08(p)		16/09/05(a)	
Libya	03/12/84							
Liechtenstein	30/11/84							
Lithuania		12/11/03(a)			12/11/03(a)		01/03/07(a)	
Luxembourg	05/12/84	05/10/00		29/07/94	05/10/00	27/06/96	19/12/03	
Madagascar	25/02/83	22/08/01			22/08/01(p)			
Malawi	07/12/84	28/09/10			28/09/10(p)			
Malaysia	10/12/82	14/10/96		02/08/94	14/10/96(p)			
Maldives	10/12/82	07/09/00		10/10/94	07/09/00(p)	08/10/96	30/12/98	
Mali	19/10/83	16/07/85						
Malta	10/12/82	20/05/93		29/07/94	26/06/96		11/11/01(a)	
Marshall Islands		09/08/91(a)				04/12/95	19/03/03	
Mauritania	10/12/82	17/07/96		02/08/94	17/07/96(p)	21/12/95		
Mauritius	10/12/82	04/11/94			04/11/94(p)		25/03/97(a)	
Mexico	10/12/82	18/03/83			10/04/03(a)			

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16/11/1994)			Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28/07/1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11/12/2001)		
	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration
Micronesia (Federated States of)		29/04/91(a)		10/08/94	06/09/95	04/12/95	23/05/97	
Monaco	10/12/82	20/03/96		30/11/94	20/03/96(p)		09/06/99(a)	
Mongolia	10/12/82	13/08/96		17/08/94	13/08/96(p)			
Montenegro		23/10/06(d)	☐		23/10/06(d)			
Morocco	10/12/82	31/05/07	☐	19/10/94	31/05/07	04/12/95	19/09/2012	
Mozambique	10/12/82	13/03/97			13/03/97(a)		10/12/08(a)	
Myanmar	10/12/82	21/05/96			21/05/96(a)			
Namibia	10/12/82	18/04/83		29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)	19/04/96	08/04/98	
Nauru	10/12/82	23/01/96			23/01/96(p)		10/01/97(a)	
Nepal	10/12/82	02/11/98			02/11/98(p)			
Netherlands	10/12/82	28/06/96	☐	29/07/94	28/06/96	28/06/96☐	19/12/03	☐
New Zealand	10/12/82	19/07/96		29/07/94	19/07/96	04/12/95	18/04/01	
Nicaragua	09/12/84☐	03/05/00	☐		03/05/00(p)			
Niger	10/12/82	07/08/13			07/08/13(p)			
Nigeria	10/12/82	14/08/86		25/10/94	28/07/95(sp)		02/11/09(a)	
Niue	05/12/84	11/10/06			11/10/06(p)	04/12/95	11/10/06	
Norway	10/12/82	24/06/96	☐		24/06/96(a)	04/12/95	30/12/96	☐
Oman	01/07/83☐	17/08/89	☐		26/02/97(a)		14/05/08(a)	
Pakistan	10/12/82	26/02/97	☐	10/08/94	26/02/97(p)	15/02/96		
Palau		30/09/96(a)	☐		30/09/96(p)		26/03/08(a)	
Panama	10/12/82	01/07/96	☐		01/07/96(p)		16/12/08(a)	
Papua New Guinea	10/12/82	14/01/97			14/01/97(p)	04/12/95	04/06/99	
Paraguay	10/12/82	26/09/86		29/07/94	10/07/95			

Peru								
Philippines	10/12/82 ¹	08/05/84	📄	15/11/94	23/07/97	30/08/96	24/09/14	
Poland	10/12/82	13/11/98		29/07/94	13/11/98(p)		14/03/06(a)	📄
Portugal	10/12/82	03/11/97	📄	29/07/94	03/11/97	27/06/96	19/12/03	📄
Qatar	27/11/84 ¹	09/12/02			09/12/02(p)			
Republic of Korea	14/03/83	29/01/96	📄	07/11/94	29/01/96	26/11/96	01/02/08	
Republic of Moldova		06/02/07(a)	📄		06/02/07(p)			
Romania	10/12/82 ¹	17/12/96	📄		17/12/96(a)		16/07/07(a)	
Russian Federation	10/12/82 ¹	12/03/97	📄		12/03/97(a)	04/12/95	04/08/97	📄
Rwanda	10/12/82							
Saint Kitts and Nevis	07/12/84	07/01/93						
Saint Lucia	10/12/82	27/03/85				12/12/95	09/08/96	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	10/12/82	01/10/93	📄				29/10/10(a)	
Samoa	28/09/84	14/08/95		07/07/95	14/08/95(p)	04/12/95	25/10/96	
San Marino								
Sao Tome and Principe	13/07/83 ¹	03/11/87						
Saudi Arabia	07/12/84	24/04/96	📄		24/04/96(p)			
Senegal	10/12/82	25/10/84		09/08/94	25/07/95	04/12/95	30/01/97	
Serbia	²	12/03/01(s)	📄	12/05/95	28/07/95(sp) ²			
Seychelles	10/12/82	16/09/91		29/07/94	15/12/94	04/12/96	20/03/98	
Sierra Leone	10/12/82	12/12/94			12/12/94(p)			
Singapore	10/12/82	17/11/94			17/11/94(p)			
Slovakia	28/05/93	08/05/96		14/11/94	08/05/96		06/11/08(a)	📄
Slovenia		16/06/95(s)	📄📄	19/01/95	16/06/95		15/06/06(a)	📄
Solomon Islands	10/12/82	23/06/97			23/06/97(p)		13/02/97(a)	
Somalia	10/12/82	24/07/89						
South Africa	05/12/84	23/12/97	📄	03/10/94	23/12/97		14/08/03(a)	

² For further details, see Chapter XXI, sections 6 and 6.a, of the publication entitled *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General*, available at https://treaties.un.org/Pages/Treaties.aspx?id=21&subid=A&clang=_en.

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16/11/1994)			Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28/07/1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11/12/2001)		
	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration
South Sudan								
Spain	04/12/84	15/01/97		29/07/94	15/01/97	03/12/96	19/12/03	
Sri Lanka	10/12/82	19/07/94		29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)	09/10/96	24/10/96	
State of Palestine		02/01/15(a)			02/01/15(a)			
Sudan	10/12/82	23/01/85		29/07/94				
Suriname	10/12/82	09/07/98			09/07/98(p)			
Swaziland	18/01/84	24/09/12		12/10/94	24/09/12(p)			
Sweden	10/12/82	25/06/96		29/07/94	25/06/96	27/06/96	19/12/03	
Switzerland	17/10/84	01/05/09		26/10/94	01/05/09			
Syrian Arab Republic								
Tajikistan								
Thailand	10/12/82	15/05/11			15/05/11(a)			
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		19/08/94 (s)			19/08/94(p)			
Timor-Leste		08/01/13(a)			08/01/13(p)			
Togo	10/12/82	16/04/85		03/08/94	28/07/95(sp)			
Tonga		02/08/95(a)			2/08/95(p)	04/12/95	31/07/96	
Trinidad and Tobago	10/12/82	25/04/86		10/10/94	28/07/95(sp)		13/09/06(a)	
Tunisia	10/12/82	24/04/85		15/05/95	24/05/02			
Turkey								
Turkmenistan								
Tuvalu	10/12/82	09/12/02			09/12/02(p)		02/02/09(a)	
Uganda	10/12/82	09/11/90		09/08/94	28/07/95(sp)	10/10/96		
Ukraine	10/12/82	26/07/99		28/02/95	26/07/99	04/12/95	27/02/03	

United Arab Emirates	10/12/82							
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		25/07/97(a)	☐☐	29/07/94	25/07/97	04/12/95	10/12/01 19/12/03 ³	☐☐
United Republic of Tanzania	10/12/82	30/09/85	☐	07/10/94	25/06/98			
United States of America				29/07/94		04/12/95	21/08/96	☐
Uruguay	10/12/82☐	10/12/92	☐	29/07/94	07/08/07	16/01/96☐	10/09/99	☐
Uzbekistan								
Vanuatu	10/12/82	10/08/99		29/07/94	10/08/99(p)	23/07/96		
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)								
Viet Nam	10/12/82	25/07/94	☐		27/04/06(a)			
Yemen	10/12/82☐	21/07/87	☐		13/10/14(a)			
Zambia	10/12/82	07/03/83		13/10/94	28/07/95(sp)			
Zimbabwe	10/12/82	24/02/93		28/10/94	28/07/95(sp)			
TOTALS	157	167		79	147	59	82	

6

³ For further details, see Chapter XXI, section 7, of the publication entitled *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General*, available at https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtmsg_no=XXI-7&chapter=21&clang=_en.

2. Chronological lists of ratifications of, accessions and successions to the Convention and the related Agreements, as at 31 March 2015

(a) The Convention

1. Fiji (10 December 1982)
2. Zambia (7 March 1983)
3. Mexico (18 March 1983)
4. Jamaica (21 March 1983)
5. Namibia (18 April 1983)
6. Ghana (7 June 1983)
7. Bahamas (29 July 1983)
8. Belize (13 August 1983)
9. Egypt (26 August 1983)
10. Côte d'Ivoire (26 March 1984)
11. Philippines (8 May 1984)
12. Gambia (22 May 1984)
13. Cuba (15 August 1984)
14. Senegal (25 October 1984)
15. Sudan (23 January 1985)
16. Saint Lucia (27 March 1985)
17. Togo (16 April 1985)
18. Tunisia (24 April 1985)
19. Bahrain (30 May 1985)
20. Iceland (21 June 1985)
21. Mali (16 July 1985)
22. Iraq (30 July 1985)
23. Guinea (6 September 1985)
24. United Republic of Tanzania (30 September 1985)
25. Cameroon (19 November 1985)
26. Indonesia (3 February 1986)
27. Trinidad and Tobago (25 April 1986)
28. Kuwait (2 May 1986)
29. Nigeria (14 August 1986)
30. Guinea-Bissau (25 August 1986)
31. Paraguay (26 September 1986)
32. Yemen (21 July 1987)
33. Cabo Verde (10 August 1987)
34. Sao Tome and Principe (3 November 1987)
35. Cyprus (12 December 1988)
36. Brazil (22 December 1988)
37. Antigua and Barbuda (2 February 1989)
38. Democratic Republic of the Congo (17 February 1989)
39. Kenya (2 March 1989)
40. Somalia (24 July 1989)
41. Oman (17 August 1989)
42. Botswana (2 May 1990)
43. Uganda (9 November 1990)
44. Angola (5 December 1990)
45. Grenada (25 April 1991)
46. Micronesia (Federated States of) (29 April 1991)
47. Marshall Islands (9 August 1991)
48. Seychelles (16 September 1991)
49. Djibouti (8 October 1991)
50. Dominica (24 October 1991)
51. Costa Rica (21 September 1992)
52. Uruguay (10 December 1992)
53. Saint Kitts and Nevis (7 January 1993)
54. Zimbabwe (24 February 1993)
55. Malta (20 May 1993)
56. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1 October 1993)
57. Honduras (5 October 1993)
58. Barbados (12 October 1993)
59. Guyana (16 November 1993)
60. Bosnia and Herzegovina (12 January 1994)
61. Comoros (21 June 1994)
62. Sri Lanka (19 July 1994)
63. Viet Nam (25 July 1994)
64. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (19 August 1994)
65. Australia (5 October 1994)
66. Germany (14 October 1994)
67. Mauritius (4 November 1994)
68. Singapore (17 November 1994)
69. Sierra Leone (12 December 1994)
70. Lebanon (5 January 1995)
71. Italy (13 January 1995)
72. Cook Islands (15 February 1995)
73. Croatia (5 April 1995)
74. Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (28 April 1995)
75. Slovenia (16 June 1995)
76. India (29 June 1995)
77. Austria (14 July 1995)
78. Greece (21 July 1995)
79. Tonga (2 August 1995)
80. Samoa (14 August 1995)

81. Jordan (27 November 1995)
82. Argentina (1 December 1995)
83. Nauru (23 January 1996)
84. Republic of Korea (29 January 1996)
85. Monaco (20 March 1996)
86. Georgia (21 March 1996)
87. France (11 April 1996)
88. Saudi Arabia (24 April 1996)
89. Slovakia (8 May 1996)
90. Bulgaria (15 May 1996)
91. Myanmar (21 May 1996)
92. China (7 June 1996)
93. Algeria (11 June 1996)
94. Japan (20 June 1996)
95. Czech Republic (21 June 1996)
96. Finland (21 June 1996)
97. Ireland (21 June 1996)
98. Norway (24 June 1996)
99. Sweden (25 June 1996)
100. Netherlands (28 June 1996)
101. Panama (1 July 1996)
102. Mauritania (17 July 1996)
103. New Zealand (19 July 1996)
104. Haiti (31 July 1996)
105. Mongolia (13 August 1996)
106. Palau (30 September 1996)
107. Malaysia (14 October 1996)
108. Brunei Darussalam (5 November 1996)
109. Romania (17 December 1996)
110. Papua New Guinea (14 January 1997)
111. Spain (15 January 1997)
112. Guatemala (11 February 1997)
113. Pakistan (26 February 1997)
114. Russian Federation (12 March 1997)
115. Mozambique (13 March 1997)
116. Solomon Islands (23 June 1997)
117. Equatorial Guinea (21 July 1997)
118. United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland (25 July 1997)
119. Chile (25 August 1997)
120. Benin (16 October 1997)
121. Portugal (3 November 1997)
122. South Africa (23 December 1997)
123. Gabon (11 March 1998)
124. European Union (1 April 1998)
125. Lao People's Democratic Republic
(5 June 1998)
126. Suriname (9 July 1998)
127. Nepal (2 November 1998)
128. Belgium (13 November 1998)
129. Poland (13 November 1998)
130. Ukraine (26 July 1999)
131. Vanuatu (10 August 1999)
132. Nicaragua (3 May 2000)
133. Maldives (7 September 2000)
134. Luxembourg (5 October 2000)
135. Serbia (12 March 2001)
136. Bangladesh (27 July 2001)
137. Madagascar (22 August 2001)
138. Hungary (5 February 2002)
139. Armenia (9 December 2002)
140. Qatar (9 December 2002)
141. Tuvalu (9 December 2002)
142. Kiribati (24 February 2003)
143. Albania (23 June 2003)
144. Canada (7 November 2003)
145. Lithuania (12 November 2003)
146. Denmark (16 November 2004)
147. Latvia (23 December 2004)
148. Burkina Faso (25 January 2005)
149. Estonia (26 August 2005)
150. Belarus (30 August 2006)
151. Niue (11 October 2006)
152. Montenegro (23 October 2006)
153. Republic of Moldova (6 February 2007)
154. Lesotho (31 May 2007)
155. Morocco (31 May 2007)
156. Congo (9 July 2008)
157. Liberia (25 September 2008)
158. Switzerland (1 May 2009)
159. Dominican Republic (10 July 2009)
160. Chad (14 August 2009)
161. Malawi (28 September 2010)
162. Thailand (15 May 2011)
163. Ecuador (24 September 2012)
164. Swaziland (24 September 2012)
165. Timor-Leste (8 January 2013)
166. Niger (7 August 2013)
167. State of Palestine (2 January 2015)

(b) *Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the Convention*

1. Kenya (29 July 1994)
2. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (19 August 1994)
3. Australia (5 October 1994)
4. Germany (14 October 1994)
5. Belize (21 October 1994)
6. Mauritius (4 November 1994)
7. Singapore (17 November 1994)
8. Sierra Leone (12 December 1994)
9. Seychelles (15 December 1994)
10. Lebanon (5 January 1995)
11. Italy (13 January 1995)
12. Cook Islands (15 February 1995)
13. Croatia (5 April 1995)
14. Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (28 April 1995)
15. Slovenia (16 June 1995)
16. India (29 June 1995)
17. Paraguay (10 July 1995)
18. Austria (14 July 1995)
19. Greece (21 July 1995)
20. Senegal (25 July 1995)
21. Cyprus (27 July 1995)
22. Bahamas (28 July 1995)
23. Barbados (28 July 1995)
24. Côte d'Ivoire (28 July 1995)
25. Fiji (28 July 1995)
26. Grenada (28 July 1995)
27. Guinea (28 July 1995)
28. Iceland (28 July 1995)
29. Jamaica (28 July 1995)
30. Namibia (28 July 1995)
31. Nigeria (28 July 1995)
32. Sri Lanka (28 July 1995)
33. Togo (28 July 1995)
34. Trinidad and Tobago (28 July 1995)
35. Uganda (28 July 1995)
36. Serbia (28 July 1995)
37. Zambia (28 July 1995)
38. Zimbabwe (28 July 1995)
39. Tonga (2 August 1995)
40. Samoa (14 August 1995)
41. Micronesia (Federated States of) (6 September 1995)
42. Jordan (27 November 1995)
43. Argentina (1 December 1995)
44. Nauru (23 January 1996)
45. Republic of Korea (29 January 1996)
46. Monaco (20 March 1996)
47. Georgia (21 March 1996)
48. France (11 April 1996)
49. Saudi Arabia (24 April 1996)
50. Slovakia (8 May 1996)
51. Bulgaria (15 May 1996)
52. Myanmar (21 May 1996)
53. China (7 June 1996)
54. Algeria (11 June 1996)
55. Japan (20 June 1996)
56. Czech Republic (21 June 1996)
57. Finland (21 June 1996)
58. Ireland (21 June 1996)
59. Norway (24 June 1996)
60. Sweden (25 June 1996)
61. Malta (26 June 1996)
62. Netherlands (28 June 1996)
63. Panama (1 July 1996)
64. Mauritania (17 July 1996)
65. New Zealand (19 July 1996)
66. Haiti (31 July 1996)
67. Mongolia (13 August 1996)
68. Palau (30 September 1996)
69. Malaysia (14 October 1996)
70. Brunei Darussalam (5 November 1996)
71. Romania (17 December 1996)
72. Papua New Guinea (14 January 1997)
73. Spain (15 January 1997)
74. Guatemala (11 February 1997)
75. Oman (26 February 1997)
76. Pakistan (26 February 1997)
77. Russian Federation (12 March 1997)
78. Mozambique (13 March 1997)
79. Solomon Islands (23 June 1997)
80. Equatorial Guinea (21 July 1997)
81. Philippines (23 July 1997)
82. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (25 July 1997)
83. Chile (25 August 1997)
84. Benin (16 October 1997)
85. Portugal (3 November 1997)
86. South Africa (23 December 1997)
87. Gabon (11 March 1998)
88. European Union (1 April 1998)

89. Lao People's Democratic Republic (5 June 1998)
90. United Republic of Tanzania (25 June 1998)
91. Suriname (9 July 1998)
92. Nepal (2 November 1998)
93. Belgium (13 November 1998)
94. Poland (13 November 1998)
95. Ukraine (26 July 1999)
96. Vanuatu (10 August 1999)
97. Nicaragua (3 May 2000)
98. Indonesia (2 June 2000)
99. Maldives (7 September 2000)
100. Luxembourg (5 October 2000)
101. Bangladesh (27 July 2001)
102. Madagascar (22 August 2001)
103. Costa Rica (20 September 2001)
104. Hungary (5 February 2002)
105. Tunisia (24 May 2002)
106. Cameroon (28 August 2002)
107. Kuwait (2 August 2002)
108. Cuba (17 October 2002)
109. Armenia (9 December 2002)
110. Qatar (9 December 2002)
111. Tuvalu (9 December 2002)
112. Kiribati (24 February 2003)
113. Mexico (10 April 2003)
114. Albania (23 June 2003)
115. Honduras (28 July 2003)
116. Canada (7 November 2003)
117. Lithuania (12 November 2003)
118. Denmark (16 November 2004)
119. Latvia (23 December 2004)
120. Burkina Faso (25 January 2005)
121. Botswana (31 January 2005)
122. Estonia (26 August 2005)
123. Viet Nam (27 April 2006)
124. Belarus (30 August 2006)
125. Niue (11 October 2006)
126. Montenegro (23 October 2006)
127. Republic of Moldova (6 February 2007)
128. Lesotho (31 May 2007)
129. Morocco (31 May 2007)
130. Uruguay (7 August 2007)
131. Brazil (25 October 2007)
132. Cabo Verde (23 April 2008)
133. Congo (9 July 2008)
134. Guyana (25 September 2008)
135. Liberia (25 September 2008)
136. Switzerland (1 May 2009)
137. Dominican Republic (10 July 2009)
138. Chad (14 August 2009)
139. Angola (7 September 2010)
140. Malawi (28 September 2010)
141. Thailand (15 May 2011)
142. Ecuador (24 September 2012)
143. Swaziland (24 September 2012)
144. Timor-Leste (8 January 2013)
145. Niger (7 August 2013)
146. Yemen (13 October 2014)
147. State of Palestine (2 January 2015)

(c) *Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks*

1. Tonga (31 July 1996)
2. Saint Lucia (9 August 1996)
3. United States of America (21 August 1996)
4. Sri Lanka (24 October 1996)
5. Samoa (25 October 1996)
6. Fiji (12 December 1996)
7. Norway (30 December 1996)
8. Nauru (10 January 1997)
9. Bahamas (16 January 1997)
10. Senegal (30 January 1997)
11. Solomon Islands (13 February 1997)
12. Iceland (14 February 1997)
13. Mauritius (25 March 1997)
14. Micronesia (Federated States of) (23 May 1997)
15. Russian Federation (4 August 1997)
16. Seychelles (20 March 1998)
17. Namibia (8 April 1998)
18. Iran (Islamic Republic of) (17 April 1998)
19. Maldives (30 December 1998)
20. Cook Islands (1 April 1999)
21. Papua New Guinea (4 June 1999)
22. Monaco (9 June 1999)
23. Canada (3 August 1999)
24. Uruguay (10 September 1999)
25. Australia (23 December 1999)
26. Brazil (8 March 2000)
27. Barbados (22 September 2000)
28. New Zealand (18 April 2001)
29. Costa Rica (18 June 2001)
30. Malta (11 November 2001)
31. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (10 December 2001), (19 December 2003)
32. Cyprus (25 September 2002)
33. Ukraine (27 February 2003)
34. Marshall Islands (19 March 2003)
35. South Africa (14 August 2003)
36. India (19 August 2003)
37. European Union (19 December 2003)
38. Austria (19 December 2003)
39. Belgium (19 December 2003)
40. Denmark (19 December 2003)
41. Finland (19 December 2003)
42. France (19 December 2003)
43. Germany (19 December 2003)
44. Greece (19 December 2003)
45. Ireland (19 December 2003)
46. Italy (19 December 2003)
47. Luxembourg (19 December 2003)
48. Netherlands (19 December 2003)
49. Portugal (19 December 2003)
50. Spain (19 December 2003)
51. Sweden (19 December 2003)
52. Kenya (13 July 2004)
53. Belize (14 July 2005)
54. Kiribati (15 September 2005)
55. Guinea (16 September 2005)
56. Liberia (16 September 2005)
57. Poland (14 March 2006)
58. Slovenia (15 June 2006)
59. Estonia (7 August 2006)
60. Japan (7 August 2006)
61. Trinidad and Tobago (13 September 2006)
62. Niue (11 October 2006)
63. Bulgaria (13 December 2006)
64. Latvia (5 February 2007)
65. Lithuania (1 March 2007)
66. Czech Republic (19 March 2007)
67. Romania (16 July 2007)
68. Republic of Korea (1 February 2008)
69. Palau (26 March 2008)
70. Oman (14 May 2008)
71. Hungary (16 May 2008)
72. Slovakia (6 November 2008)
73. Mozambique (10 December 2008)
74. Panama (16 December 2008)
75. Tuvalu (2 February 2009)
76. Indonesia (28 September 2009)
77. Nigeria (2 November 2009)
78. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (29 October 2010)
79. Morocco (19 September 2012)
80. Bangladesh (5 November 2012)
81. Croatia (10 September 2013)
82. Philippines (24 September 2014)

3. *Declarations by States*¹

(a) *Greece: Declaration under Article 298, 16 January 2015*²

“Pursuant to article 298, paragraph 1, of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the Hellenic Republic declares that it does not accept any of the procedures provided for in Part XV, section 2, with respect to the following disputes:

- (a) Disputes concerning the interpretation or application of articles 15, 74 and 83 relating to sea boundary delimitations, or those involving historic bays or titles;
- (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.”

(b) *Communications relating to the accession by the State of Palestine*

(i) *Canada, 16 January 2015*³

“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 the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the Secretary-General’s communication of 6 January 2015, C.N.10.2015.TREATIES-XXI.6, relating to that treaty. The Permanent Mission of Canada notes that this communication was made pursuant to the Secretary-General’s capacity as Depositary for the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. The Permanent Mission of Canada notes the technical and administrative role of the Depositary, and that it is for States Parties to a treaty, not the Depositary, to make their own determination with respect to any legal issues raised by instruments circulated by a depositary.

In that context, the Permanent Mission of Canada notes that ‘Palestine’ does not meet the criteria of a state under international law and is not recognized by Canada as a state. Therefore, in order to avoid confusion, the Permanent Mission of Canada wishes to note its position that in the context of the purported Palestinian accession to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, ‘Palestine’ is not able to accede to this convention, and that the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea does not enter into force, or have an effect on Canada’s treaty relations, with respect to the ‘State of Palestine’.”

(ii) *State of Palestine, 6 February 2015*⁴

“The Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in his capacity as Depositary, and has the honor to refer to depositary notification C.N.55.2015.TREATIES-XXI.6, dated 23 January 2015, conveying a communication of Canada regarding the accession of the State of Palestine to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, dated 10 December 1982.

¹ Depositary notifications are issued in electronic format only. Depositary notifications are made available to the Permanent Missions to the United Nations in the United Nations Treaty Collection on the Internet at <https://treaties.un.org>, under “Depositary Notifications (CNs)”. In addition, the Permanent Missions, as well as other interested individuals, can subscribe to receive depositary notifications by e-mail through the Treaty Section’s “Automated Subscription Services”, which is also available at <https://treaties.un.org>.

² Refer to depositary notifications C.N.290.1995.TREATIES-5/6 of 24 November 1995 (Ratification: Greece) and C.N.32.2015.TREATIES-XXI.6 of 16 January 2015.

³ Refer to depositary notifications C.N.10.2015.TREATIES-XXI.6 of 6 January 2015 (Accession: State of Palestine) and C.N.55.2015.TREATIES-XXI.6 of 23 January 2015.

⁴ Refer to depositary notifications C.N.55.2015.TREATIES-XXI.6 of 23 January 2015 (Communication: Canada) and C.N.107.2015.TREATIES-XXI.6 of 9 February 2015.

The Government of the State of Palestine regrets the position of Canada and wishes to recall United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/19 of 29 November 2012 according Palestine ‘non-member observer State status in the United Nations’. In this regard, Palestine is a State recognized by the United Nations General Assembly on behalf of the international community.

As a State Party to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which entered into force on 1 February 2015, the State of Palestine will exercise its rights and honor its obligations with respect to all States Parties. The State of Palestine trusts that its rights and obligations will be equally respected by its fellow States Parties.”

(c) *Communications relating to the consent to be bound by the State of Palestine*

(i) *Canada, 16 January 2015*⁵

“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 the Agreement Relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the Secretary-General’s communication of 6 January 2015, C.N.16.2015.TREATIES-XXI.6.a, relating to that treaty. The Permanent Mission of Canada notes that this communication was made pursuant to the Secretary-General’s capacity as Depositary for the Agreement Relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. The Permanent Mission of Canada notes the technical and administrative role of the Depositary, and that it is for States Parties to a treaty, not the Depositary, to make their own determination with respect to any legal issues raised by instruments circulated by a depositary.

In that context, the Permanent Mission of Canada notes that ‘Palestine’ does not meet the criteria of a state under international law and is not recognized by Canada as a state. Therefore, in order to avoid confusion, the Permanent Mission of Canada wishes to note its position that in the context of the purported Palestinian accession to the Agreement Relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, ‘Palestine’ is not able to accede to this convention, and that the Agreement Relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea does not enter into force, or have an effect on Canada’s treaty relations, with respect to the ‘State of Palestine.’”

(ii) *State of Palestine: Communication, 6 February 2015*⁶

“The Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in his capacity as Depositary, and has the honor to refer to depositary notification C.N.56.2015.TREATIES-XXI.6.a, dated 23 January 2015, conveying a communication of Canada regarding the accession of the State of Palestine to the Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, dated 28 July 1994.

The Government of the State of Palestine regrets the position of Canada and wishes to recall United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/19 of 29 November 2012 according Palestine ‘non-member observer State status in the United Nations’. In this regard, Palestine is a State recognized by the United Nations General Assembly on behalf of the international community.

As a State Party to the Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, which entered into force on 1 February 2015, the State of Palestine will exercise its rights and honor its obligations with respect to all States Parties. The State of Palestine trusts that its rights and obligations will be equally respected by its fellow States Parties.”

⁵ Refer to depositary notifications C.N.16.2015.TREATIES-XXI.6.a of 6 January 2015 (Consent to be bound: State of Palestine) and C.N.56.2015.TREATIES-XXI.6.a of 23 January 2015.

⁶ Refer to depositary notifications C.N.56.2015.TREATIES-XXI.6.a of 23 January 2015 (Communication: Canada) and C.N.108.2015.TREATIES-XXI.6.a of 9 February 2015.

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

NATIONAL LEGISLATION

1. *Kiribati*¹

Marine Zones (Declaration) Act 2011 (No. 4 of 2011)

AN ACT TO MAKE PROVISIONS IN RESPECT OF THE INTERNAL WATERS, THE ARCHIPELAGIC WATERS, THE CONTIGUOUS ZONE, THE TERRITORIAL SEA, THE EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE, AND THE CONTINENTAL SHELF OF KIRIBATI AND FOR CONNECTED PURPOSES

Commencement: 2011

Made by the Maneaba ni Maungatabu and assented to by the Beretitenti

PART I. PRELIMINARY

1. *Short title*

This Act may be cited as the Marine Zones (Declaration) Act 2011.

2. *Interpretation*

(1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

“archipelagic waters” means the archipelagic waters of Kiribati as defined in section 7 of this Act;

“baseline of Kiribati” means the baseline prescribed under section 4 of this Act;

“conservation and management” includes all rules, regulations, methods and measures that—

- (a) are required to build, restore or maintain, or are useful in rebuilding, restoring or maintaining, any fishery resource or the marine environment; or
- (b) are designated to ensure that—
 - (i) a supply of food and other products may be taken, and that recreational benefits may be obtained, on a continuing basis; and
 - (ii) irreversible or long-term ill-effects on fishery resources or the marine environment are avoided; and
 - (iii) there will be a multiplicity of options available with respect to future uses of these resources;

“contiguous zone” means the contiguous zone as defined under section 8 of this Act.

“fishery resource” means any fishery, stock of fish, species of fish or habitat of fish;

“nautical mile” means an international nautical mile of 1,852 metres;

“prescribed” means prescribed by regulations made under this Act;

(2) For the purposes of this Act, permanent harbor works that form an integral part of a harbor system shall be treated as forming part of the coast.

¹ Transmitted by note verbale dated 10 November 2014 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Kiribati to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, received on 31 December 2014. Annexed lists of geographical coordinates of points were deposited with the Secretary-General under articles 16(2), 47(9) and 75(2) of the Convention (see Maritime Zone Notification M.Z.N.111.2015.LOS of 2 January 2015).

3. *References to international law*

Where in this Act it is possible that anything shall be done, or any law shall be made in accordance with the rules of international law, the question, whether it was done so or made, is non-justiciable.

PART II. THE MARINE ZONES

4. *Baseline of Kiribati*

(1) The Minister shall prescribe the baseline of Kiribati, from which the breadth of the territorial sea, the contiguous zone, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf of Kiribati shall be measured.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the Minister may prescribe archipelagic baseline which shall form part of the baseline of Kiribati.

5. *Internal waters of Kiribati*

(1) Subject to section 4, the internal waters of Kiribati comprise all waters on the landward side of the baseline of Kiribati or any closing lines to the extent that those closing lines are outside the baseline of Kiribati.

6. *Territorial sea*

(1) The territorial sea of Kiribati comprises those waters having, as their inner limits, the baseline of Kiribati and, as their outer limits, a line measured seaward from that baseline, every point of which is at a distance of twelve (12) nautical miles from the nearest point of the baseline.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), Kiribati has sovereignty beyond its land territory and internal waters over the territorial sea, and to the airspace above and the seabed and subsoil beneath the territorial sea.

(3) Ships of all States shall enjoy the right of innocent passage in accordance with international law in the territorial sea of Kiribati.

7. *Archipelagic waters*

(1) The Archipelagic waters of Kiribati comprise all areas of seas contained within the archipelagic baseline established under section 4(2).

(2) Subject to subsection (3), any law in force in Kiribati, including the common law, shall apply in its archipelagic waters, regardless of their depth or distance from the coast.

(3) Ships of all States shall enjoy the right of innocent passage in accordance with international law in the archipelagic waters of Kiribati.

(4) Ships of all States shall enjoy archipelagic sea lanes passage in the archipelagic waters of Kiribati in any sea lanes and air routes there-above that have been designated under section 9.

8. *Contiguous zone*

(1) The waters beyond the territorial sea referred to in section 6, but within the distance of twenty-four (24) nautical miles from the baseline of Kiribati, shall be the contiguous zone of the Republic of Kiribati.

(2) Within the contiguous zone and the airspace above it, Kiribati shall have the right to exercise all the powers which may be considered necessary to prevent contraventions of any fiscal law or any customs, sanitary, immigration laws.

9. *Exclusive economic zone*

(1) Subject to subsection (2), the waters beyond the territorial sea of Kiribati, but within a distance of two hundred (200) nautical miles from the baseline of Kiribati, shall be the exclusive economic zone of the Republic of Kiribati.

(2) Where an agreement is in force between the Republic of Kiribati and an opposite or adjacent coastal State provides for the delimitation of an exclusive economic zone boundary, the relevant area of exclusive economic zone shall be delimited in accordance with such agreement.

10. *Continental shelf*

(1) Subject to subsection (2), the continental shelf of the Republic of Kiribati comprises the seabed and subsoil of the submarine areas that extend beyond the limit of the territorial sea throughout the natural prolongation of the land territorial of the Republic of Kiribati:

- (a) to the outer edge of the continental margin; or
- (b) to a distance of two hundred (200) nautical miles from the baseline where the outer edge of the continental margin does not extend up to that distance.

(2) Where an agreement is in force between the Republic of Kiribati and an opposite or adjacent coastal State providing for the delimitation of a continental shelf boundary, the relevant area of continental shelf of the Republic of Kiribati shall be delimited in accordance with such agreement.

11. *Exercise of sovereign rights*

(1) Subject to subsection (2), within the exclusive economic zone and continental shelf the Republic of Kiribati exercises:

- (a) sovereign rights for the purposes of exploring and exploiting, conserving and managing the natural resources, whether living or non-living, of the seabed and subsoil and the waters over the seabed, and with regard to other activities for the economic exploration and exploitation of the exclusive economic zone, such as the production of energy from the water, currents and winds;
- (b) jurisdiction with regard to:
 - (i) the establishment and use of artificial island, installations and structures;
 - (ii) marine scientific research; and
 - (iii) the protection and preservation of the marine environment;
- (c) such other rights and duties provided for under the international law.

(2) In any area where the continental shelf extends beyond two hundred (200) nautical miles from the baseline of Kiribati, the Republic of Kiribati exercises:

- (a) sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring, conserving and managing the natural resources, whether living or non-living, of the seabed and subsoil;
- (b) jurisdiction with regard to:
 - (i) the establishment and use of artificial islands, installations and structures;
 - (ii) the regulation of drilling on the continental shelf for all purposes; and
 - (iii) prevention, reduction and control of pollution from pipelines.

12. *Designation of sea lanes and air routes*

(1) The Minister may by order designate sea lanes and air routes, including archipelagic sea lanes and air routes, suitable for the continuous and expeditious passage of foreign ships and aircraft, through and over the archipelagic waters and territorial sea of the Republic of Kiribati, and may also prescribe traffic separation schemes for the purpose of ensuring the safe passage of ships through narrow channels in any such sea lanes.

(2) In sea lanes and air routes designated under subsection (1) all ships and aircraft may enjoy the right of navigation and over-flight, in their normal modes, for the purpose of continuous, expeditious and unobstructed transit through and over the archipelagic waters and territorial sea, from one part of the exclusive economic zone of the Republic of Kiribati to another part of it.

(3) Until the sea lanes, and air routes are prescribed under subsection (1), the rights of navigation and overflight referred to in subsection (2) may be exercised through and over all routes normally used for international navigation and overflight.

13. *Due publicity*

The Minister may cause to be publicized materials, including where appropriate, lists of coordinates, charts, maps, diagrams and databases, for the purpose of depicting the baseline of Kiribati and any other matters relating to the limits of the territorial sea, contiguous zone, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf of Kiribati.

PART III. REGULATIONS, REPEAL AND SAVINGS

14. *General regulations are to the exclusive economic zone*

Where no other provisions is made in or under any other Act for the purpose, the Minister may make regulations, in accordance with the rules of international law, for all or any of the following purposes:-

- (a) prescribing the marine zones under this Act; and
- (b) regulating the conduct of scientific research within the exclusive economic zone; and
- (c) regulating the exploration and exploitation of the exclusive economic zone for the production of energy from waters, currents and winds, and for other economic purposes; and
- (d) regulating the construction, operation and use of artificial islands, installations and structures within the exclusive economic zone, including requirements of the establishment of safety zones around islands, installations and structures; and
- (e) prescribing measures for the protection and preservation of the marine environment of the exclusive economic zone; and
- (f) providing for such other as are necessary or expedient to give effect to the rights and obligations of the Republic of Kiribati in relation to the exclusive economic zone, or are necessary to give full effect to the provisions of this Act.

15. *Repeal and savings*

(1) The Marine Zones (Declaration) Act 1983 and any subsidiary legislation made thereunder are repealed.

(2) Any subsidiary legislation repealed by subsection (1) that could be made under this Act continues in force as if made under this Act until amended, replaced or repealed under this Act, unless and to the extent that—

- (a) the matter is provided for in this Act; and
- (b) the subsidiary legislation is inconsistent with the provisions of this Act or any other Act.

MARINE ZONES (DECLARATION) ACT 2011

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

This Act replaces the Marine Zones (Declaration) Act 1983 which lacks sufficient provision upon the establishment of the maritime zones of Kiribati, with implications for the management for the ocean space of Kiribati. It requires update to enable the proper establishment of the maritime zones and to ensure that Kiribati's rights and obligations concerning these maritime zones under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) are reflected in the Act. In essence the intent is still the same as the 1983 Act except for a few new insertions and some adjustments to the old sections.

The Act consists of three Parts in which Part I provides for the Short Title, Interpretation and the Reference to International Law. Section 2 (Interpretation) provides for the definitions of terms under the Act. The definitions of *the baseline of Kiribati*, *the low-tide elevation*, *the low-water line*, and *the median line* are repealed. The new definitions for *archipelagic waters*, *the baseline of Kiribati*, *contiguous zone*, and *prescribed* are incorporated under the Interpretation. Section 3 (Reference to the International Law) is simplified for clarity. The phrases "*by the Republic of Kiribati or by the Cabinet or a Minister*," are deleted.

Part II consists of 13 sections elaborating on the definitions of the marine zones the exercise of sovereign rights, designation of sealanes and air routes, and due publicity. New definitions are inserted under this Part as sections 4 (Baseline of Kiribati), 8 (Contiguous zone), and 10 (Continental shelf). The rest of the sections, i.e. section 5 (Internal waters of Kiribati), 6 (Territorial sea), 7 (Archipelagic waters), 9 (Exclusive economic zone), 11 (Exercise of sovereign rights), 11 (Designation of sealanes and air routes), and 13 (Due publicity) remained as they were but had been slightly amended/re-phrased for simplicity.

Part III is now inserted as a final part which covers 2 sections. Section 14 specifies the Minister's power to make regulations for the purposes of carrying into effect this Act which was originally addressed under Part II of the 1983 Act. Section 15 provides for provisions on the repeal and savings from the old Act to this 2011 Act.

TITABU TABANE
Attorney-General
1 July 2011

(i) *Closing Lines Regulations 2014*

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 14 of the Marine Zones (Declaration) Act 2011, the Minister for Fisheries, and Marine Resources hereby makes the following Regulations:

PART I. PRELIMINARY

1. *Citation*

These Regulations may be cited as the Closing Lines Regulations 2014.

2. *Interpretation*

"Internal Waters" means all waters on the landward side of the baseline of the territorial sea or any closing lines to the extent that those closing lines are outside the archipelagic baselines.

PART II. CLOSING LINES DELIMITING INTERNAL WATERS

3. *Closing lines*

- (1) The points between which straight closing lines are to be drawn are specified in Schedule 1, 2 and 3.
- (2) The tables in Schedule 1 specifies the closing lines for Butaritari, Marakei, Tarawa, Maiana, Abemama, Aranuka, Nonouti, Tabiteuea and Onotoa in the Gilbert Group.
- (3) The table in Schedule 2 specifies the closing lines for Kanton in the Phoenix Group.
- (4) The tables in Schedule 3 specify the closing lines for Tabuaeran (Fanning) and Kiritimati (Christmas) in the Line Group.

4. *Guide to reading Schedules 1, 2 and 3*

In the tables in Schedules 1, 2 and 3:

- (a) lines are generated by reference to points,
- (b) the first column sets out the point identifier and
- (c) the second and third columns set out the geographic coordinates for each point.

PART III. GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES POINTS²

5. *Geodetic framework*

In these Regulations, points defined by geographic coordinates are determined by reference to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84).

6. *Illustrative charts*

The charts in Schedule 4 provide a general illustration of the closing lines specified in Schedules 1, 2 and 3.

(ii) *Baselines around the Archipelagos of Kiribati Regulations 2014*

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 14 of the Marine Zones (Declaration) Act 2011, the Minister of Fisheries, and Marine Resources Development hereby makes the following Regulations:-

PART I. PRELIMINARY

1. *Citation*

These Regulations may be cited as the Baselines around the Archipelagos of Kiribati Regulations 2014.

2. *Interpretation*

“Baseline” means the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea, contiguous zone, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf is measured.

“Archipelago” means a group of islands, including parts of islands, interconnecting waters and other natural features which are so closely interrelated that such islands, waters and other natural features form an intrinsic geographical, economic and political entity, or which historically have been regarded as such.

PART II. ARCHPELAGIC BASELINES

3. *Baselines around the archipelagos of Kiribati*

(1) The baselines for the archipelagos of Kiribati are determined by reference to points specified in the tables in Schedule 1 and the archipelagic baselines specified in Schedule 2.

(2) The table in Part 1 of Schedule 1 specifies the points on the baseline of the archipelago comprising Makin, Butaritari, Marakei, Abaiang, Tarawa, Maiana, Kuria, Abemama and Aranuka in the Gilbert Group.

(3) The table in Part 2 of Schedule 1 specifies the points on the baseline of the archipelago comprising Nonouti, Tabiteuea, Beru and Onotoa in the Gilbert Group.

(4) The table in Part 1 of Schedule 2 specifies the archipelagic baselines for the archipelago comprising Makin, Butaritari, Marakei, Abaiang, Tarawa, Maiana, Kuria, Abemama and Aranuka in the Gilbert Group.

(5) The table in Part 2 of Schedule 2 specifies the archipelagic baselines for the archipelago comprising Nonouti, Tabiteuea, Bern and Onotoa in the Gilbert Group.

² *Note by the editor:* For a complete list of geographic coordinates and charts, see www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/KIR_2014_closing_lines_regulations.pdf.

4. *Guide to reading Schedule 1*

- (1) In the tables in Schedule 1:
 - (a) the first column sets out the point identifier,
 - (b) the second and third columns set out the geographic coordinates for each point, and
 - (c) the fourth column sets out the zone(s) measured from the point and indicates whether the point constitutes part of an archipelagic baseline.
- (2) In the fourth column:
 - (a) TS stands for territorial sea,
 - (b) CZ stands for contiguous zone,
 - (c) EEZ stands for exclusive economic zone and continental shelf, and
 - (d) AB stands for endpoint of an archipelagic baseline.

PART III. GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES POINTS³

5. *Geodetic framework*

In these Regulations, points defined by geographic coordinates are determined by reference to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84).

6. *Illustrative chart*

The chart in Schedule 3 provides a general illustration of the points on the baselines specified in Schedule 1, and the baselines, including the baselines specified in Schedule 2.

(iii) *Territorial Sea Baselines of Kiribati Regulations 2014*

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 14 of the Marine Zones (Declaration) Act 2011, the Minister for Fisheries, and Marine Development hereby makes the following Regulations:-

PART I. PRELIMINARY

1. *Citation*

These Regulations may be cited as the Territorial Sea Baselines of Kiribati Regulations 2014.

2. *Interpretation*

“Baseline” means the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea, contiguous zone, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf is measured.

PART II. BASELINES

3. *Territorial sea baselines—Gilbert Group*

- (1) The baselines for the territorial sea in the Gilbert Group are specified in the tables in Schedule 1.
- (2) The table in Part 1 of Schedule 1 specifies the points on the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea around Banaba is measured.
- (3) The table in Part 2 of Schedule 1 specifies the points on the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea around Nikunau is measured.

³ *Note by the editor:* For a complete list of geographic coordinates and charts, see www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/KIR_2014_archipel_baselines_regulations.pdf.

(4) The table in Part 3 of Schedule 1 specifies the points on the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea around Tamana is measured.

(5) The table in Part 4 of Schedule 1 specifies the points on the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea around Arorae is measured.

4. *Territorial sea baselines—Phoenix Group*

(1) The baselines for the territorial sea in the Phoenix Group are specified in the tables in Schedule 2.

(2) The table in Part 1 of Schedule 2 specifies the points on the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea around Nikumaroro is measured.

(3) The table in Part 2 of Schedule 2 specifies the points on the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea around McKean is measured.

(4) The table in Part 3 of Schedule 2 specifies the points on the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea around Kanton is measured.

(5) The table in Part 4 of Schedule 2 specifies the points on the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea around Enderbury is measured.

(6) The table in Part 5 of Schedule 2 specifies the points on the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea around Birnie is measured.

(7) The table in Part 6 of Schedule 2 specifies the points on the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea around Rawaki is measured.

(8) The table in Part 7 of Schedule 2 specifies the points on the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea around Manra is measured.

(9) The table in Part 8 of Schedule 2 specifies the points on the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea around Orona is measured.

5. *Territorial sea baselines—Line Group*

(1) The baselines for the territorial sea in the Line Group are specified in the tables in Schedule 3.

(2) The table in Part 1 of Schedule 3 specifies the points on the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea around Teraina (Washington) is measured.

(3) The table in Part 2 of Schedule 3 specifies the points on the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea around Tabuaeran (Fanning) is measured.

(4) The table in Part 3 of Schedule 3 specifies the points on the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea around Kiritimati (Christmas) is measured.

(5) The table in Part 4 of Schedule 3 specifies the points on the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea around Malden is measured.

(6) The table in Part 5 of Schedule 3 specifies the points on the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea around Starbuck is measured.

(7) The table in Part 6 of Schedule 3 specifies the points on the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea around Vostok is measured.

(8) The table in Part 7 of Schedule 3 specifies the points on the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea around Caroline is measured.

(9) The table in Part 8 of Schedule 3 specifies the points on the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea around Flint is measured.

6. *Guide to reading Schedules 1, 2 and 3*

(1) In the tables in Schedules 1, 2 and 3:

(a) the first column sets out the point identifier,

(b) the second and third columns set out the geographic coordinates for each point, and

(c) the fourth column sets out the zone(s) measured from the point.

- (2) In the fourth column:
- (a) TS stands for territorial sea,
 - (b) CZ stands for contiguous zone,
 - (c) EEZ stands for exclusive economic zone and
 - (d) CS stands for continental shelf

PART III. GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES POINTS⁴

7. *Geodetic framework*

In these Regulations, points defined by geographic coordinates are determined by reference to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84).

8. *Illustrative charts*

The charts in Schedule 4 provide a general illustration of the points on the baselines specified in Schedules 1, 2 and 3, and the baselines.

(iv) *Territorial Sea Outer Limits Regulations 2014*

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 14 of the Marine Zones (Declaration) Act 2011, the Minister for Fisheries, and Marine Resources Development hereby makes the following Regulations:

PART I. PRELIMINARY

1. *Citation*

These Regulations may be cited as the Territorial Sea Outer Limits Regulations 2014.

2. *Interpretation*

“Territorial Sea” means the waters having as their inner limits, the baseline and as their outer limits, a line measured seaward from that base line, every point of which is at a distance of twelve (12) nautical miles from the nearest point of the baseline.

PART II. TERRITORIAL SEA LIMITS

3. *Outer limits of the territorial sea—Gilbert Group*

(1) The outer limits of the territorial sea of the islands in the Gilbert Group are the lines specified in the tables in Schedule 1.

(2) The table in Part 1 of Schedule 1 specifies the outer limit of the territorial sea of Banaba.

(3) The table in Part 2 of Schedule 1 specifies the outer limit of the territorial sea of the archipelago comprising Makin, Butaritari, Marakei, Abaiang, Tarawa, Maiana, Kuria, Abemama and Aranuka (“Archipelago 1”).

(4) The table in Part 3 of Schedule 1 specifies the outer limit of the territorial sea of Nikunau and the archipelago comprising Nonouti, Tabiteuea, Beru and Onotoa (“Archipelago 2”).

(5) The table in Part 4 of Schedule 1 specifies the outer limit of the territorial sea of Tamana.

(6) The table in Part 5 of Schedule 1 specifies the outer limit of the territorial sea of Arorae.

⁴ *Note by the editor:* For a complete list of geographic coordinates and charts, see www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATION/ANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/KIR_2014_ts_outer_limits_regulations.pdf.

4. *Outer limits of the territorial sea—Phoenix Group*

- (1) The outer limits of the territorial sea of the islands in the Phoenix Group are the lines specified in Schedule 2.
- (2) The table in Part 1 of Schedule 2 specifies the outer limit of the territorial sea of Nikumaroro.
- (3) The table in Part 2 of Schedule 2 specifies the outer limit of the territorial sea of McKean.
- (4) The table in Part 3 of Schedule 2 specifies the outer limit of the territorial sea of Kanton.
- (5) The table in Part 4 of Schedule 2 specifies the outer limit of the territorial sea of Enderbury.
- (6) The table in Part 5 of Schedule 2 specifies the outer limit of the territorial sea of Birnie.
- (7) The table in Part 6 of Schedule 2 specifies the outer limit of the territorial sea of Rawaki.
- (8) The table in Part 7 of Schedule 2 specifies the outer limit of the territorial sea of Manra.
- (9) The table in Part 8 of Schedule 2 specifies the outer limit of the territorial sea of Orona.

5. *Outer limits of the territorial sea—Line Group*

- (1) The outer limits of the territorial sea of the islands in the Line Group are the lines specified in Schedule 3.
- (2) The table in Part 1 of Schedule 3 specifies the outer limit of the territorial sea of Teraina (Washington).
- (3) The table in Part 2 of Schedule 3 specifies the outer limit of the territorial sea of Tabuaeran (Fanning).
- (4) The table in Part 3 of Schedule 3 specifies the outer limit of the territorial sea of Kiritimati (Christmas).
- (5) The table in Part 4 of Schedule 3 specifies the outer limit of the territorial sea of Malden.
- (6) The table in Part 5 of Schedule 3 specifies the outer limit of the territorial sea of Starbuck.
- (7) The table in Part 6 of Schedule 3 specifies the outer limit of the territorial sea of Vostok.
- (8) The table in Part 7 of Schedule 3 specifies the outer limit of the territorial sea of Caroline.
- (9) The table in Part 8 of Schedule 3 specifies the outer limit of the territorial sea of Flint.

6. *Guide to reading Schedules 1, 2 and 3*

In the tables in Schedule 1, 2 and 3:

- (a) lines are generated by reference to points,
- (b) the first column sets out the point identifier and
- (c) the second and third columns set out the geographic coordinates for each point.

PART III. GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES POINTS AND LINES⁵

7. *Geodetic framework*

In these Regulations, points defined by geographic coordinates are determined by reference to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84).

8. *Illustrative charts*

The charts in Schedule 4 provide a general illustration of the lines specified in Schedules 1, 2 and 3.

⁵ *Note by the editor:* For a complete list of geographic coordinates and charts, see www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/KIR_2014_ts_outer_limits_regulations.pdf.

(v) *Contiguous Zone Outer Limits Regulations 2014*

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 14 of the Marine Zones (Declaration) Act 2011, the Minister for Fisheries, and Marine Resources Development hereby makes the following Regulations:

PART I. PRELIMINARY

1. *Citation*

These Regulations may be cited as the Contiguous Zone Outer Limits Regulations 2014.

2. *Interpretation*

“Contiguous Zone” means waters beyond the territorial sea within a distance of twenty-four (24) nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.

PART II. CONTIGUOUS ZONE LIMITS

3. *Outer limits of the contiguous zone—Gilbert Group*

(1) The outer limits of the contiguous zone of the islands in the Gilbert Group are the lines specified in Schedule 1.

(2) The table in Part 1 of Schedule 1 specifies the outer limit of the contiguous zone of Banaba.

(3) The table in Part 2 of Schedule 1 specifies the outer limit of the contiguous zone of the archipelago comprising Makin, Butaritari, Marakei, Abaiang, Tarawa, Maiana, Kuria, Abemama and Aranuka (“Archipelago 1”).

(4) The table in Part 3 of Schedule 1 specifies the outer limit of the contiguous zone of Nikunau, Tamana and Arorae and the archipelago comprising Nonouti, Tabiteuea, Bern and Onotoa (“Archipelago 2”).

4. *Outer limits of the contiguous zone—Phoenix Group*

(1) The outer limits of the contiguous zone of the islands in the Phoenix Group are the lines specified in Schedule 2.

(2) The table in Part 1 of Schedule 2 specifies the outer limit of the contiguous zone of Nikumaroro.

(3) The table in Part 2 of Schedule 2 specifies the outer limit of the contiguous zone of McKean.

(4) The table in Part 3 of Schedule 2 specifies the outer limit of the contiguous zone of Kanton, Enderbury, Birnie and Rawaki.

(5) The table in Part 4 of Schedule 2 specifies the outer limit of the contiguous zone of Manra.

(6) The table in Part 5 of Schedule 2 specifies the outer limit of the contiguous zone of Orona.

5. *Outer limits of the contiguous zone—Line Group*

(1) The outer limits of the contiguous zone of the islands in the Line Group are the lines specified in Schedule 3.

(2) The table in Part 1 of Schedule 3 specifies the outer limit of the contiguous zone of Teraina (Washington).

(3) The table in Part 2 of Schedule 3 specifies the outer limit of the contiguous zone of Tabuaeran (Fanning).

(4) The table in Part 3 of Schedule 3 specifies the outer limit of the contiguous zone of Kiritimati (Christmas).

(5) The table in Part 4 of Schedule 3 specifies the outer limit of the contiguous zone of Malden.

(6) The table in Part 5 of Schedule 3 specifies the outer limit of the contiguous zone of Starbuck.

(7) The table in Part 6 of Schedule 3 specifies the outer limit of the contiguous zone of Vostok.

(8) The table in Part 7 of Schedule 3 specifies the outer limit of the contiguous zone of Caroline.

(9) The table in Part 8 of Schedule 3 specifies the outer limit of the contiguous zone of Flint.

6. *Guide to reading Schedules 1, 2 and 3*

In the tables in Schedules 1, 2 and 3:

- (a) lines are generated by reference to points,
- (b) the first column sets out the point identifier and
- (c) the second and third columns set out the geographic coordinates for each point.

PART III. GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES POINTS AND LINES⁶

7. *Geodetic framework*

In these Regulations, points defined by geographic coordinates are determined by reference to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84).

8. *Illustrative charts*

The charts in Schedule 4 provide a general illustration of the lines specified in Schedules 1, 2 and 3.

(vi) *Exclusive Economic Zone Outer Limit Regulations 2014*

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 14 of the Marine Zones (Declaration) Act 2011, the Minister for Fisheries, and Marine Resources Development hereby makes the following Regulations:-

PART I. PRELIMINARY

1. *Citation*

These Regulations may be cited as the Exclusive Economic Zone Outer Limit Regulations 2014.

2. *Interpretation*

“Exclusive Economic Zone” or “EEZ” means an area beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea, a distance of 200 nautical miles measured from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.

PART II. EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE LIMITS

3. *Outer limit of the exclusive economic zone*

- (1) The outer limit of the exclusive economic zone of the islands in the Gilbert Group is the line specified in Schedule 1.
- (2) The outer limit of the exclusive economic zone of the islands in the Phoenix Group is the line specified in Schedule 2.
- (3) The outer limit of the exclusive economic zone of the islands in the Line Group is the line specified in Schedule 3.

4. *Guide to reading Schedules 1, 2 and 3*

In the tables in Schedules 1, 2 and 3:

- (a) lines are generated by reference to points,
- (b) the first column sets out the point identifier,
- (c) the second and third columns set out the geographic coordinates for each point and
- (d) the fourth column sets out the following information about the point:
 - (i) a treaty reference point (for the relevant treaty for a point, see section 4), or
 - (ii) 200 nm, where the exclusive economic zone is adjacent to the high seas.

⁶ *Note by the editor:* For a complete list of geographic coordinates and charts see www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/KIR_2014_cz_outer_limits_regulations.pdf.

PART III. TREATIES ON SHARED MARITIME BOUNDARY

5. *Relevant treaties*

The relevant treaty for a point is as follows:

- (a) for points KIGEEZ0669 to KIGEEZ0686—Agreement between Kiribati and Tuvalu concerning their Maritime Boundary, done at Rarotonga, Cook Islands on 29th August 2012,
- (b) for the points ICTGEEZ1050 to KIGEEZ1063—Agreement between the Republic of Kiribati and the Republic of Nauru concerning Maritime Boundaries, done at Rarotonga, Cook Islands on 29th August 2012,
- (c) for the point KIGEEZ1064—Agreement between the Republic of Kiribati, the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Republic of Nauru concerning the determination of the tri-junction point between the countries, done at Rarotonga, Cook Islands on 29th August 2012,
- (d) for the points KIGEEZ1065 to KIGEEZ1086—Agreement between the Republic of Kiribati and the Republic of the Marshall Islands concerning Maritime Boundaries, done at Rarotonga, Cook Islands on 29th August 2012,
- (e) for the points KIPEEZ0384 to KIPEEZ0001—Treaty between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Kiribati on the Delimitation of Maritime Boundaries done at Majuro, the Marshall Islands on 6th September 2013,
- (f) for the points KIPEEZ0258 to KIPEEZ0262—Agreement between the Government of New Zealand and the Government of the Republic of Kiribati concerning the Delimitation of the Maritime Boundaries between Tokelau and Kiribati, done at Rarotonga, Cook Islands on 29th August 2012,
- (g) for the points KILEEZ2215 to KILEEZ0001—Treaty between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Kiribati on the Delimitation of Maritime Boundaries done at Majuro, the Marshall Islands on 6th September 2013,
- (h) for the points KILEEZ1873 to KILEEZ1878—Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Kiribati and the Government of the French Republic concerning the Delimitation of a Boundary Line between the Exclusive Economic Zones of the Republic of Kiribati and the Exclusive Economic Zones around French Polynesia done at Tarawa, Kiribati on 18th December 2002,
- (i) for the points KILEEZ1955 to KILEEZ1966—Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Kiribati and the Government of the Cook Islands concerning the Delimitation of the Maritime Boundaries between the Republic of Kiribati and the Cook Islands, done at Rarotonga, Cook Islands on 29th August 2012,
- (j) for the points KILEEZ2142 to KILEEZ2150—Treaty between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Kiribati on the Delimitation of Maritime Boundaries done at Majuro, the Marshall Islands on 6th September 2013.

PART IV. GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES POINTS AND LINES⁷

6. *Geodetic framework*

In these Regulations, points defined by geographic coordinates are determined by reference to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84).

7. *Illustrative charts*

The charts in Schedule 4 provide a general illustration of the lines specified in Schedules 1, 2 and 3.

⁷ *Note by the editor:* For a complete list of geographic coordinates and charts see www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/KIR_2014_eez_outer_limits_regulations.pdf.

2. *Yemen*

Law No. 26 (2014) establishing the maritime baseline of the Republic of Yemen, 23 November 2014⁸

In the name of the people,

We, the President of the Republic,

Having considered the Constitution of the Republic of Yemen;

The Presidential decision promulgating Law No. 37 (1991) concerning the territorial sea, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf;

Presidential Decision No. 13 (1996) establishing the Supreme Council for Border Affairs;

Presidential Decision No. 189 (1996) reorganizing the Supreme Council for Border Affairs and establishing its mandate;

And having obtained the consent of the House of Representatives,

Have issued the following law:

Article 1

The present law shall be entitled “Law establishing the maritime baseline of the Republic of Yemen”.

Article 2

Pursuant to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982, the maritime baseline of the Republic of Yemen shall be established in the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean on the basis of 743 points, the geographical coordinates of which are set forth in the table annexed to the present law.

Article 3

The table of coordinates of the points referred to in Article 2 of the present law that have been defined in accordance with the World Geodetic System 84 (WGS 84) shall serve as the official data by which the maritime baseline of the Republic of Yemen shall be established and declared. That data shall be considered an integral part of the present law and shall have the same legal force as its articles.

Article 4

The Minister for Foreign Affairs shall communicate the maritime baseline of the Republic of Yemen established by the present law and shall deposit the required documents with the competent regional and international authorities.

Article 5

The present law shall enter into force on the date of its issuance and shall be published in the *Official Gazette*. All authorities shall implement the present law, each within its area of competence.

Issued at the Presidential Palace, Sana’a, on 1 Safar A.H. 1436 (23 November A.D. 2014).

Coordinates of the points establishing the maritime baseline of the Republic of Yemen⁹

⁸ *Original:* Arabic. Transmitted by note verbale dated 12 December 2014 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Annexed lists of geographical coordinates of points were deposited with the Secretary-General under article 16(2) of the Convention (see Maritime Zone Notification M.Z.N.112.2015.LOS of 7 January 2015).

⁹ *Note by the editor:* For a complete list of geographic coordinates see www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/yem_table.pdf.

3. *Fiji*

*Marine Spaces Act (Cap. 158A)*¹⁰

- (i) *Marine Spaces (Territorial Seas) (Rotuma and its Dependencies) (Amendment) Order 2012, 9 November 2012*

In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by section 4 of the Marine Spaces Act (Cap. 158A) and in accordance with the rules of international law, I hereby make the following Order—

Short title and commencement

1. This Order may be cited as the Marine Spaces (Territorial Seas) (Rotuma and its Dependencies) (Amendment) Order 2012, and shall come into force on the date of its publication in the *Gazette*.
2. The Marine Spaces (Territorial Seas) (Rotuma and its Dependencies) Order shall be referred to as the “Principal Order”.

Order 2 amended

3. Order 2 of the Principal Order is amended by deleting—
 - (a) “World Geodetic System 1972 (WGS 72) datum,” and substituting “International Terrestrial Reference System 2005 (ITRS2005) Geodetic Datum”; and
 - (b) “, plus 3 seconds of latitude and plus 2 seconds of longitude in each case”.

Schedule amended

4. The Schedule to the Principal Order is deleted and substituted with the following—

“*Schedule*
(*Order 2*)¹¹”

Made this 31st day of October 2012.

I. KUBUABOLA
Minister for Foreign Affairs
and International Co-operation

- (ii) *Marine Spaces (Archipelagic Baselines and Exclusive Economic Zone) (Amendment) Order 2012, 9 November 2012*

In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by sections 4 and 6 of the Marine Spaces Act (Cap. 158A), I hereby make the following Order—

Short title and commencement

1. This Order may be cited as the Marine Spaces (Archipelagic Baselines and Exclusive Economic Zone) (Amendment) Order 2012, and shall come into force on the date of its publication in the *Gazette*.
2. The Marine Spaces (Archipelagic Baselines and Exclusive Economic Zone) Order shall be referred to as the “Principal Order”.

¹⁰ Transmitted by note verbale dated 29 January 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Fiji to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Annexed lists of geographical coordinates of points were deposited with the Secretary-General under articles 16(2) and 47(9) of the Convention (see Maritime Zone Notification M.Z.N.113.2015.LOS of 12 March 2015). Published in the *Government of Fiji Gazette Supplement*: 9 November 2012, No. 40. [Legal Notice Nos. 82 and 83].

¹¹ *Note by the editor*: For a complete list of geographic coordinates see www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/DEPOSIT/fji_mzn113_2015.pdf.

Amendment to all references to “paragraph” in the Principal Order

3. The Principal Order is amended by deleting “paragraph” wherever it appears and substituting “Order”.

Order 2 amended

4. Order 2 of the Principal Order is amended by deleting—
 - (a) “World Geodetic System 1972 (WGS 72) datum,” and substituting “International Terrestrial Reference System 2005 (ITRS2005) Geodetic Datum”: and
 - (b) “, minus 7 seconds of latitude and 14 seconds of longitude in each case”.

New Order inserted

5. The Principal Order is amended by inserting the following new Order after Order 4—

“Territorial Seas Baselines of Ceva-i-ra Island

“5. The points between which normal baselines are to be drawn for the purpose of determining the outermost limits of territorial seas baselines of Ceva-i-ra Island and the territorial seas baselines of Ceva-i-ra Island are declared to be the geographical co-ordinates, based on the International Terrestrial Reference System 2005 (ITRS2005) Geodetic Datum, specified in the Third Schedule.”

First Schedule amended

6. The First Schedule to the Principal Order is deleted and substituted with the following—

*“FIRST SCHEDULE
(Order 2)¹²”*

New Schedule inserted

7. The Principal Order is amended by inserting the following new Schedule after the Second Schedule—

*“THIRD SCHEDULE
(Order 5)¹³”*

Made this 31st day of October 2012.

I. KUBUABOLA
Minister for Foreign Affairs
and International Co-operation

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.

4. *Brazil*

*Decree No. 8.400, 4 February 2015*¹⁴

Establishes the appropriate points for the delimitation of the Baseline of Brazil along the continental and insular Brazilian coasts, among other provisions.

The President of the Republic, in the capacity given to her by articles 84, *caput*, IV, of the Constitution, and with regard to the provisions of the sole paragraph of article 1 of Law No. 8.617, of 4 January 1993,

Decreets:

Article 1

The Baseline of Brazil is formed by the combination of Straight Baselines (SBL) and Normal Baselines (NBL), according to the definitions provided by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

Sole paragraph. The Baseline of Brazil has, as a starting and a final point, respectively, the points whose coordinates set the reference for the delimitation of the lateral maritime limits between Brazil and France to the north and Brazil and Uruguay to the south.

Article 2

Along all the stretches of the continental and insular coasts of Brazil not covered by any SBL, the NBL shall be adopted. The NBL are the low-water lines as indicated in the large-scale nautical charts published by the Directorate of Hydrography and Navigation of the Brazilian Navy.

Article 3

The geodetic system used as a reference for obtaining the geographic coordinates of the points that constitute the Baseline of Brazil is WGS 84.

Article 4

The Baseline of Brazil is defined solely for the delimitation of the limits of the territorial sea, of the contiguous zone, of the exclusive economic zone and of the continental shelf, in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 8.617, of 4 January 1993.

Article 5

The geographic coordinates of the starting and final points, as well as those of the points defining the continental and insular SBL that constitute the Baseline of Brazil, are contained in the Annex.

Article 6

This Decree enters into force on the date of its publication.

Article 7

The Decree No. 4983, of 10 February 2004, is hereby repealed.

Brasília, 4 February 2015; 194th year of the Independence and 127th of the Republic.

DILMA ROUSSEFF
JACQUES WAGNER

¹⁴ *Original:* Portuguese. Unofficial translation provided by the Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations. Transmitted by note verbale dated 20 March 2015 from the Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Annexed lists of geographical coordinates of points were deposited with the Secretary-General under articles 16(2) and 75(2) of the Convention (see Maritime Zone Notification M.Z.N.114.2015.LOS of 1 April 2015). *Note by the editor:* For a complete list of geographic coordinates and charts see www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/DEPOSIT/bra_eez_coord.pdf.

BILATERAL TREATIES

Netherlands

Exchange of letters constituting an Agreement to amend the Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland relating to the delimitation of the continental shelf under the North Sea between the two countries, as amended, 19 April 2013 and 3 July 2013¹⁵

Nr. I

BRITISH EMBASSY THE HAGUE

19 April 2013

Dear Minister,

I have the honour to refer to the Agreement of 6 October 1965, the Protocol of 25 November 1971 and the Exchange of Notes of January and June 2004 which established the dividing line between that part of the continental shelf which appertains to the United Kingdom and that part which appertains to the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and to propose that the boundary between the respective Exclusive Economic Zones of the United Kingdom and the Netherlands shall follow the dividing line of the continental shelf as set out in the aforesaid Agreement, Protocol and Exchange of Notes.

I have further the honour to propose that, following discussions between the respective experts of the two States, the boundary set out in Article 1 of the aforesaid Agreement, as amended by the Protocol and Exchange of Notes, shall be expressed on WGS84 Datum and joined by geodetic lines, and that accordingly the text in the English language of Article 1, paragraph 1, of the Agreement shall be replaced by the following:

“(1) Subject to Article 2 of this Agreement, the dividing line between that part of the Continental Shelf which appertains to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and that part which appertains to the Kingdom of the Netherlands shall be joined by geodetic lines between the following points in the sequence given below:

¹⁵ Registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations by the Netherlands on 12 June 2014, registration No. A-8616. Entry into force: 1 April 2014, in accordance with the provisions of the said letters.

1	51	52	31.0	N	2	32	16.8	E
2	51	58	57	N	2	37	31	E
3	52	00	57	N	2	39	25	E
4	52	05	15	N	2	42	07	E
5	52	05	57	N	2	42	49	E
6	52	12	21	N	2	50	19	E
7	52	17	21	N	2	55	55	E
8	52	24	57	N	3	03	25	E
9	52	37	15	N	3	10	55	E
10	52	46	57	N	3	12	13	E
11	52	52	57	N	3	10	25	E
12	53	18	03	N	3	03	19	E
13	53	28	09	N	3	00	55	E
14	53	35	03	N	2	59	13	E
15	53	40	03	N	2	57	19	E
16	53	57	45	N	2	51	55	E
17	54	22	45	N	2	45	43	E
18	54	37	15	N	2	53	49	E
19	55	45	51.5	N	3	22	7.8	E

The position of the points in this Article shall be expressed on WGS84 Datum.”

I have the further honour to propose that the text in the Netherlands language of Article 1, paragraph 1, of the Agreement shall be replaced by the following:

“(1) Met inachtneming van artikel 2 van deze Overeenkomst, wordt de grenslijn tussen het deel van het continentale plat dat toebehoort aan het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden en het deel dat toebehoort aan het Verenigd Koninkrijk van Groot-Brittannië en Noord-Ierland gevormd door geodetische lijnen tussen de volgende punten, in de volgorde als hieronder aangegeven:

1	51	52	31.0	N	2	32	16.8	E
2	51	58	57	N	2	37	31	E
3	52	00	57	N	2	39	25	E
4	52	05	15	N	2	42	07	E
5	52	05	57	N	2	42	49	E
6	52	12	21	N	2	50	19	E
7	52	17	21	N	2	55	55	E
8	52	24	57	N	3	03	25	E
9	52	37	15	N	3	10	55	E
10	52	46	57	N	3	12	13	E
11	52	52	57	N	3	10	25	E
12	53	18	03	N	3	03	19	E
13	53	28	09	N	3	00	55	E
14	53	35	03	N	2	59	13	E
15	53	40	03	N	2	57	19	E
16	53	57	45	N	2	51	55	E
17	54	22	45	N	2	45	43	E
18	54	37	15	N	2	53	49	E
19	55	45	51.5	N	3	22	7.8	E

De ligging van de in dit artikel genoemde punten is uitgedrukt in WGS84 Datum.”

If the foregoing is acceptable to the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, I have the honour to propose that this Note, together with Your Excellency's reply to that effect, shall constitute an agreement between the United Kingdom and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, which shall enter into force on the first day of the second month following the date of the later of the notifications by each State that the conditions for the entry into force of the agreement have been fulfilled.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

Yours sincerely,

PAUL ARKWRIGHT
Ambassador

*H.E Mr Frans Timmermans
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Bezuidenhoutseweg 67
2594 AC The Hague*

Nr. II

MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The Hague, 3 July 2013

Dear Ambassador,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Note, dated 19 April 2013, which reads as follows:

(Zoals in Nr. I)

In reply, I have the honour to confirm that the contents of your said Note are acceptable to the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and that your Note, together with this reply, shall constitute an agreement between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, which shall enter into force on the first day of the second month following the date of the later of the notifications by each State that the conditions for the entry into force of the agreement have been fulfilled.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

Yours sincerely,

FRANS TIMMERMANS
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the
Kingdom of the Netherlands

*His Excellency Mr Paul Arkwright
Ambassador of the United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Lange Voorhout 10
2514 ED The Hague*

III. COMMUNICATION BY STATES

1. *Montenegro*

*Note verbale from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration of Montenegro addressed to the Secretariat of the United Nations, 1 December 2014*¹

No. 09/16-167/ 121

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration of Montenegro [...] has the honor to notify that Montenegro has as of recently learned that Norwegian company “Spectrum” carried out geological-seismic explorations in the disputed area of the Adriatic seabed south of azimuth 231 from September 2013 to January 2014, while neither the Republic of Croatia as the party that commissioned the exploration, nor “Spectrum”, as the contracted company, had informed Montenegro on the activities thereof.

Montenegro, under given circumstances, uses its right based on respective UNCLOS provisions, to inform that we have expressed our regret and lodged official protest to the Republic of Croatia against this unilateral act, and informed accordingly The Government of Norway and Norwegian company “Spectrum” which has undertaken the above said explorations. We use this opportunity to express our disagreement with any new future unilateral acts committed by the Republic of Croatia and by any “third subject” in contravention of the Protocol on the Interim Regime between Federative Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Croatia signed in 2002, that remains in use and in force until the final delimitation of the border at sea and on land between Montenegro and the Republic of Croatia.

We further inform that the Republic of Croatia has subsequently used the data obtained by Spectrum’s, geological-seismic scanning and surveillance to carry out its first bidding procedure in April 2014, when it provided these data together with documentation and graphic presentations needed for licensing exploration and exploitation of carbohydrates in the area south of azimuth 231, claimed by Montenegro, continuing thus breaching the international law and the Protocol on the Interim Regime.

Montenegro reminds that respective UNCLOS provisions oblige all sides involved in territorial disputes, especially relating delimitation of the sea and seabed in epi-continental belt, to search for mutually acceptable interim provisional arrangements, as the best instrument to avoid escalation of the dispute.

Considering that the Republic of Croatia, with assistance of Spectrum, committed unilateral act in violation of international law and Protocol on the Interim Regime by conducting geological and seismic exploration in the period quoted above, we use this opportunity to inform United Nations that we have requested Republic of Croatia, and the Norwegian company, to submit the originals of seismic imagery with processed and interpreted data related to the area south of azimuth 231 that were given to potential concessioners through Croatian national “Data Room” without our consent.

[...]

¹ Transmitted by note verbale dated 2 December 2014 by the Permanent Mission of Montenegro to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretariat of the United Nations.

2. *Yemen*

*Note verbale dated 10 December 2014 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the Secretariat*²

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Yemen to the United Nations presents its compliments to the United Nations Legal Affairs Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, and in reference to the Circular reference M.Z.N.106.2014.LOS (Maritime Zone Notification) dated 3 July 2014 and Yemen's note verbale Ref. ROY/047/SANAA/7.14 dated 25 July 2014, has the honour to state that the Government of the Republic of Yemen maintains its objection to the list of geographical coordinates of points which, inter alia, define the limits of the Exclusive Economic Zone deposited by the Federal Republic of Somalia.

Yemen draws attention to the fact that the Federal Republic of Somalia's Exclusive Economic Zone defined in the list of geographical coordinates of points deposited by the Federal Republic of Somalia extends into areas where Yemen possesses sovereignty, sovereign rights and jurisdiction, fully encircling Yemen's islands of Socotra, Samhad and Add Al Kuri, together with the other islands belonging to Yemen in their vicinity. In view of the fact that the Federal Republic of Somalia's Exclusive Economic Zone attempts to deprive Yemen's islands of their maritime entitlements in violation of international law, the Government of the Republic of Yemen reiterates its protest.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Yemen to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the United Nations Legal Affairs Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea the assurances of its highest consideration.

² *Note by the editor:* Please refer to the *Law of the Sea Bulletin* No. 85, p. 36 (2014).

IV. OTHER INFORMATION RELEVANT TO THE LAW OF THE SEA

A. RECENT JUDGMENTS, AWARDS, AND ORDERS

*International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea: Dispute Concerning Delimitation of the Maritime Boundary between the Republic of Ghana and the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire submitted to a Special Chamber of the Tribunal, 12 January 2015*¹

By Order of 12 January 2015, the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea has formed a Special Chamber to deal with a dispute concerning delimitation of the maritime boundary between the Republic of Ghana and the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire. This Special Chamber consists of Vice-President Bouguetaia (Algeria), Judges Wolfrum (Germany) and Paik (Republic of Korea) and Judges ad hoc Thomas Mensah (Ghana) and Ronny Abraham (France). Vice-President Bouguetaia will preside over the Chamber.

During consultations with the President of the Tribunal, Judge Golitsyn, in Hamburg in December 2014, the representatives of the two parties agreed to transfer the dispute—initially submitted to arbitration under Annex VII to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea—to a special chamber of the Tribunal, consisting of three Members of the Tribunal and two Judges ad hoc.

The Order of the Tribunal is available on the Tribunal's website. The case has been entered as No. 23 in the List of cases.

B. SELECTED DOCUMENTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY² AND THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS³

A/69/645: Letter dated 8 December 2014 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.

¹ Source: ITLOS/Press Release No. 222 of 12 January 2015.

² Issued under item 74 (a) of the agenda of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly.

³ All United Nations documents are available online at [www.undocs.org/\[symbol of the document\]](http://www.undocs.org/[symbol of the document]).

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