

# **LAW OF THE SEA BULLETIN**

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DIVISION FOR OCEAN AFFAIRS AND THE LAW OF THE SEA  
OFFICE OF LEGAL AFFAIRS

## NOTE

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IN PART OR IN WHOLE, DUE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT SHOULD BE GIVEN.

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I. UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

Status of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, of the Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention and of the Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks


































1. Table recapitulating the status of the Convention and of the related Agreements, as at 30 November 2005

State or entity <i>Italicized text indicates non-members of the United Nations;</i> <i>Shaded row indicates landlocked States</i>	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)	
	Signature (☐ - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation (fc); accession (a); succession (s); (☐ - declaration)	Signature	Ratification; formal confirmation (fc); accession (a); definitive signature (ds); participation (p); <sup>1</sup> simplified procedure (sp); <sup>2</sup>	Signature (☐ - declaration or statement)	Ratification; accession (a) <sup>3</sup> (☐ - declaration)
<b>TOTALS</b>	157 (☐35)	149 (☐56)	79	122	59 (☐5)	56 (☐24)
Afghanistan						
Albania		23 June 2003 (a)		23 June 2003 (p)		
Algeria	☐	☐11 June 1996	☐	11 June 1996 (p)		
Andorra						
Angola	☐	5 December 1990				
Antigua and Barbuda	☐	2 February 1989				
Argentina	☐	☐1 December 1995	☐	1 December 1995	☐	
Armenia		9 December 2002 (a)		9 December 2002 (a)		
Australia	☐	5 October 1994	☐	5 October 1994	☐	23 December 1999
Austria	☐	☐14 July 1995	☐	14 July 1995	☐	☐19 December 2003
Azerbaijan						

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

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






























<sup>3</sup> In accordance with its article 40, the Agreement shall enter into force 30 days after the date of deposit of the thirtieth instrument of ratification or accession.

<p><b>State or entity</b></p> <p><i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations;                      Shaded row indicates landlocked States</p>	<p><b>United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea</b>                      (in force as from 16 November 1994)</p> <p>Signature  (☐ - declaration)</p>	<p><b>Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention</b>                      (in force as from 28 July 1996)</p> <p>Signature </p>	<p><b>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</b>                      (in force as from 11 December 2001)</p> <p>Signature  (☐ - declaration or statement)</p>
Bahamas	 29 July 1983	 28 July 1995	 16 January 1997(a)
Bahrain	 30 May 1985		
Bangladesh	 27 July 2001	27 July 2001 (a)	
Barbados	 12 October 1993	28 July 1995 (sp)	22 September 2000(a)
Belarus	 13 November 1998		
Belgium	 13 August 1983	13 November 1998	 19 December 2003
Belize	 16 October 1997	21 October 1994 (ds)	 14 July 2005
Benin		16 October 1997 (p)	
Bhutan			
Bolivia	 28 April 1995	28 April 1995 (p)	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12 January 1994 (s)		
Botswana	 2 May 1990	31 January 2005 (a)	
Brazil	 22 December 1988		 8 March 2000
Brunei Darussalam	 5 November 1996	5 November 1996 (p)	
Bulgaria	 15 May 1996	15 May 1996 (a)	
Burkina Faso	 25 January 2005	25 January 2005	
Burundi			
Cambodia			
Cameroon	 19 November 1985	28 August 2002	
Canada	 7 November 2003	7 November 2003	 3 August 1999
Cape Verde	 10 August 1987		
Central African Republic			
Chad			
Chile	25 August 1997	25 August 1997 (a)	
China	7 June 1996	7 June 1996 (p)	
Colombia			
Comoros	21 June 1994		
Congo			
Cook Islands	15 February 1995	15 February 1995 (a)	1 April 1999 (a)

<p><b>State or entity</b></p> <p><i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations;                      Shaded row indicates landlocked States</p>	<p><b>United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea</b>                      (in force as from 16 November 1994)</p> <p>Signature                      (☐ - declaration)</p>	<p><b>Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention</b>                      (in force as from 28 July 1996)</p> <p>Signature</p>	<p><b>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</b>                      (in force as from 11 December 2001)</p> <p>Signature                      (☐ - declaration or statement)</p>
Costa Rica	<input type="checkbox"/> 21 September 1992		
Côte d'Ivoire	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 26 March 1984	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 28 July 1995 (sp)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18 June 2001 (a)
Croatia	<input type="checkbox"/> 5 April 1995 (s)	5 April 1995 (p)	
Cuba	<input type="checkbox"/> 15 August 1984	17 October 2002 (a)	
Cyprus	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 12 December 1988	27 July 1995	25 September 2002 (a)
Czech Republic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 21 June 1996	21 June 1996	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 17 February 1989		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 16 November 2004	16 November 2004	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19 December 2003
Denmark	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8 October 1991		
Djibouti	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 24 October 1991		
Dominica	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 26 August 1983		
Dominican Republic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 21 July 1997		
Ecuador	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 26 August 2005 (a)		
Egypt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 April 1998 (fc)		
El Salvador	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10 December 1982		
Equatorial Guinea	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 21 June 1996		
Eritrea	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 11 April 1996		
Estonia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 11 March 1998		
Ethiopia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 22 May 1984		
European Community	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 21 March 1996 (a)		
Fiji	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 14 October 1994 (a)		
Finland	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7 June 1983		
France	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 April 1998 (fc)	1 April 1998 (fc)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19 December 2003
Gabon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 28 July 1995	28 July 1995	12 December 1996
Gambia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 21 June 1996	21 June 1996	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19 December 2003
Georgia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 11 April 1996	11 April 1996	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19 December 2003
Germany	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 11 March 1998	11 March 1998 (p)	
Ghana	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 21 March 1996 (a)	21 March 1996 (p)	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 14 October 1994 (a)	14 October 1994	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19 December 2003

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)	Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)	Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)
<i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations;	Signature (☐ - declaration)	Signature	Signature (☐ - declaration or statement)
Shaded row indicates landlocked States	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (☐ - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); <sup>1</sup> simplified procedure (sp); <sup>2</sup>	Ratification; accession(a) <sup>2</sup> (☐ - declaration)
Greece	☐ 21 July 1995	21 July 1995	☐ 19 December 2003
Grenada	☐ 25 April 1991	28 July 1995 (sp)	
Guatemala	☐ 11 February 1997	11 February 1997 (p)	
Guinea	☐ 6 September 1985	28 July 1995 (sp)	16 September 2005 (a)
Guinea-Bissau	☐ 25 August 1986		
Guyana	☐ 16 November 1993		
Haiti	☐ 31 July 1996	31 July 1996 (p)	
<i>Holy See</i>			
Honduras	☐ 5 October 1993	28 July 2003 (a)	
Hungary	☐ 5 February 2002	5 February 2002 (a)	
Iceland	☐ 21 June 1985	28 July 1995 (sp)	14 February 1997
India	☐ 29 June 1995	29 June 1995	☐ 19 August 2003 (a)
Indonesia	☐ 3 February 1986	2 June 2000	17 April 1998(a)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)			
Iraq	☐ 30 July 1985		
Ireland	☐ 21 June 1996	21 June 1996	☐ 19 December 2003
Israel			
Italy	☐ 13 January 1995	13 January 1995	☐ 19 December 2003
Jamaica	☐ 21 March 1983	28 July 1995 (sp)	
Japan	☐ 20 June 1996	20 June 1996	
Jordan	☐ 27 November 1995 (a)	27 November 1995 (p)	
Kazakhstan			
Kenya	☐ 2 March 1989	29 July 1994 (ds)	13 July 2004(a)
Kiribati	☐ 24 February 2003 (a)	24 February 2003 (p)	15 September 2005 (a)
Kuwait	☐ 2 May 1986	2 August 2002 (a)	
Kyrgyzstan			
Lao People's Democratic Republic	☐ 5 June 1998	5 June 1998 (p)	
Latvia	☐ 23 December 2004 (a)	23 December 2004 (a)	



<p><b>State or entity</b></p> <p><i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations;                      Shaded row indicates landlocked States</p>	<p><b>United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea</b>                      (in force as from 16 November 1994)</p> <p>Signature                       (☐ - declaration)</p>	<p><b>Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention</b>                      (in force as from 28 July 1996)</p> <p>Signature </p>	<p><b>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</b>                      (in force as from 11 December 2001)</p> <p>Signature                       (☐ - declaration or statement)</p> <p>Ratification;                      accession(a) <sup>2</sup>                      (☐ - declaration)</p>
Lebanon		5 January 1995	5 January 1995 (p)
Lesotho			
Liberia			16 September 2005 (a)
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya			
Liechtenstein			
Lithuania	☐	☐ 12 November 2003 (a)	12 November 2003 (a)
Luxembourg		5 October 2000	5 October 2000
Madagascar		22 August 2001	22 August 2001 (p)
Malawi			
Malaysia		☐ 14 October 1996	14 October 1996 (p)
Maldives		7 September 2000	7 September 2000
Mali	☐	16 July 1985	
Malta		☐ 20 May 1993	26 June 1996
Marshall Islands		9 August 1991 (a)	☐ 11 November 2001(a)
Mauritania		17 July 1996	19 March 2003
Mauritius		4 November 1994	☐ 25 March 1997(a)
Mexico		18 March 1983	
Micronesia (Federated States of)		29 April 1991 (a)	23 May 1997
Monaco		20 March 1996	9 June 1999(a)
Mongolia		13 August 1996	
Morocco			
Mozambique		13 March 1997	
Myanmar		21 May 1996	
Namibia		18 April 1983	8 April 1998
Nauru		23 January 1996	10 January 1997(a)
Nepal		2 November 1998	
Netherlands		☐ 28 June 1996	☐ 19 December 2003
New Zealand		19 July 1996	18 April 2001
Nicaragua	☐	☐ 3 May 2000	

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)	Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)	Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)
<i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations; <i>Shaded row</i> indicates landlocked States	Signature (☐ - declaration)	Signature (☐ - formal confirmation; formal accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); <sup>1</sup> simplified procedure (sp); <sup>2</sup>	Signature (☐ - declaration or statement)
Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); successions(s); (☐ - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); <sup>1</sup> simplified procedure (sp); <sup>2</sup>	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); <sup>1</sup> simplified procedure (sp); <sup>2</sup>	Ratification; accession(a) <sup>3</sup> (☐ - declaration)
Niger			
Nigeria	☐ 14 August 1986	☐ 28 July 1995 (sp)	
Niue			
Norway	☐ 24 June 1996	☐ 24 June 1996 (a)	☐ 30 December 1996
Oman	☐ 17 August 1989	☐ 26 February 1997 (a)	
Pakistan	☐ 26 February 1997	☐ 26 February 1997 (p)	
Palau	☐ 30 September 1996 (a)	☐ 30 September 1996 (p)	
Panama	☐ 1 July 1996	☐ 1 July 1996 (p)	
Papua New Guinea	☐ 14 January 1997	☐ 14 January 1997 (p)	☐ 4 June 1999
Paraguay	☐ 26 September 1986	☐ 10 July 1995	
Peru			
Philippines	☐ 8 May 1984	☐ 23 July 1997	
Poland	☐ 13 November 1998	☐ 13 November 1998	
Portugal	☐ 3 November 1997	☐ 3 November 1997	☐ 19 December 2003
Qatar	☐ 9 December 2002	☐ 9 December 2002 (p)	
Republic of Korea	☐ 29 January 1996	☐ 29 January 1996	
Republic of Moldova			
Romania	☐ 17 December 1996	☐ 17 December 1996 (a)	
Russian Federation	☐ 12 March 1997	☐ 12 March 1997 (a)	☐ 4 August 1997
Rwanda			
Saint Kitts and Nevis	☐ 7 January 1993		
Saint Lucia	☐ 27 March 1985		☐ 9 August 1996
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	☐ 1 October 1993		
Samoa	☐ 14 August 1995	☐ 14 August 1995 (p)	☐ 25 October 1996
San Marino			
Sao Tome and Principe	☐ 3 November 1987		
Saudi Arabia	☐ 24 April 1996	☐ 24 April 1996 (p)	
Senegal	☐ 25 October 1984	☐ 25 July 1995	☐ 30 January 1997

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)	Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)	Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)
<i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations; <i>Shaded row</i> indicates landlocked States	Signature (☐ - declaration)	Signature	Signature (☐ - declaration or statement)
	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); successions(s); (☐ - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); <sup>1</sup> simplified procedure (sp); <sup>2</sup>	Ratification; accession(a) <sup>2</sup> (☐ - declaration)
Serbia and Montenegro	☐12 March 2001 (s)	☐28 July 1995 (sp) <sup>2</sup>	
Seychelles	16 September 1991	15 December 1994	☐20 March 1998
Sierra Leone	12 December 1994	12 December 1994 (p)	
Singapore	17 November 1994	17 November 1994 (p)	
Slovakia	8 May 1996	8 May 1996	
Slovenia	☐16 June 1995 (s)	16 June 1995	
Solomon Islands	23 June 1997	23 June 1997 (p)	☐13 February 1997(a)
Somalia	24 July 1989		
South Africa	☐23 December 1997	23 December 1997	☐14 August 2003 (a)
Spain	☐15 January 1997	15 January 1997	☐19 December 2003
Sri Lanka	19 July 1994	28 July 1995 (sp)	☐24 October 1996
Sudan	23 January 1985		
Suriname	9 July 1998	9 July 1998 (p)	
Swaziland			
Sweden	☐25 June 1996	25 June 1996	☐19 December 2003
Switzerland			
Syrian Arab Republic			
Tajikistan			
Thailand			
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	19 August 1994 (s)	19 August 1994 (p)	
Timor-Leste			
Togo	16 April 1985	28 July 1995 (sp)	

<sup>4</sup> The former Yugoslavia had signed and ratified the Convention on 10 December 1982 and 5 May 1986, respectively.

<sup>5</sup> The former Yugoslavia had signed the Agreement and notified the Secretary-General that it had selected the application of the simplified procedure set out in articles 4 (3) (c) and 5 of the Agreement, on 12 May 1995 and 28 July 1995, respectively. On 12 March 2001, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Yugoslavia a notification confirming the signature and the notification of application of the simplified procedure under article 5. As of 4 February 2003, the country name of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has changed to Serbia and Montenegro.

<b>State or entity</b> <i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations; <i>Shaded row</i> indicates landlocked States	<b>United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea</b> (in force as from 16 November 1994)	<b>Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention</b> (in force as from 28 July 1996)	<b>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</b> (in force as from 11 December 2001)
Tonga	Signature <input type="checkbox"/> - declaration	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive participation(p); <sup>1</sup> simplified procedure (sp); <sup>2</sup>	Signature <input type="checkbox"/> - declaration or statement) Ratification; accession(a) <sup>3</sup> <input type="checkbox"/> - declaration)
Trinidad and Tobago	2 August 1995 (a)	2 August 1995 (p)	31 July 1996
Tunisia	25 April 1986	28 July 1995 (sp)	
Turkey	<input type="checkbox"/> 24 April 1985	24 May 2002	
Turkmenistan			
Tuvalu	9 December 2002	9 December 2002 (p)	
Uganda	9 November 1990	28 July 1995 (sp)	27 February 2003
Ukraine	<input type="checkbox"/> 26 July 1999	26 July 1999	
United Arab Emirates			
United Kingdom	<input type="checkbox"/> 25 July 1997 (a)	25 July 1997	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 December 2001 <sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup> On 19 December 2003, an instrument of ratification was lodged by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (on behalf of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

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

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

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

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

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

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

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)	Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)	Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)
<i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations; <i>Shaded row</i> indicates landlocked States	Signature ( <input type="checkbox"/> - declaration)	Signature	Signature ( <input type="checkbox"/> - declaration or statement)
United Republic of Tanzania	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); ( <input type="checkbox"/> - declaration) <input type="checkbox"/> 30 September 1985	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); <sup>1</sup> simplified procedure (sp); <sup>2</sup> 25 June 1998	Ratification; accession(a) <sup>3</sup> ( <input type="checkbox"/> - declaration)
United States of America			<input type="checkbox"/> 21 August 1996
Uruguay	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 December 1992		<input type="checkbox"/> 10 September 1999
Uzbekistan			
Vanuatu	10 August 1999	10 August 1999(p)	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)			
Viet Nam	<input type="checkbox"/> 25 July 1994		
Yemen	<input type="checkbox"/> 21 July 1987		
Zambia	7 March 1983	28 July 1995 (sp)	
Zimbabwe	24 February 1993	28 July 1995 (sp)	
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>157</b> ( <input type="checkbox"/> 35)	<b>79</b>	<b>59</b> ( <input type="checkbox"/> 5) <b>56</b> ( <input type="checkbox"/> 24)

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

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

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

2. Chronological lists of ratifications of, accessions and successions to the Convention and the related Agreements, as at 30 November 2005

(a) The Convention

1. Fiji (10 December 1982)
2. Zambia (7 March 1983)
3. Mexico (18 March 1983)
4. Jamaica (21 March 1983)
5. Namibia (18 April 1983)
6. Ghana (7 June 1983)
7. Bahamas (29 July 1983)
8. Belize (13 August 1983)
9. Egypt (26 August 1983)
10. Côte d'Ivoire (26 March 1984)
11. Philippines (8 May 1984)
12. Gambia (22 May 1984)
13. Cuba (15 August 1984)
14. Senegal (25 October 1984)
15. Sudan (23 January 1985)
16. Saint Lucia (27 March 1985)
17. Togo (16 April 1985)
18. Tunisia (24 April 1985)
19. Bahrain (30 May 1985)
20. Iceland (21 June 1985)
21. Mali (16 July 1985)
22. Iraq (30 July 1985)
23. Guinea (6 September 1985)
24. United Republic of Tanzania (30 September 1985)
25. Cameroon (19 November 1985)
26. Indonesia (3 February 1986)
27. Trinidad and Tobago (25 April 1986)
28. Kuwait (2 May 1986)
29. Nigeria (14 August 1986)
30. Guinea-Bissau (25 August 1986)
31. Paraguay (26 September 1986)
32. Yemen (21 July 1987)
33. Cape Verde (10 August 1987)
34. São Tomé and Príncipe (3 November 1987)
35. Cyprus (12 December 1988)
36. Brazil (22 December 1988)
37. Antigua and Barbuda (2 February 1989)
38. Democratic Republic of the Congo (17 February 1989)
39. Kenya (2 March 1989)
40. Somalia (24 July 1989)
41. Oman (17 August 1989)
42. Botswana (2 May 1990)
43. Uganda (9 November 1990)
44. Angola (5 December 1990)
45. Grenada (25 April 1991)
46. Micronesia (Federated States of) (29 April 1991)
47. Marshall Islands (9 August 1991)
48. Seychelles (16 September 1991)
49. Djibouti (8 October 1991)
50. Dominica (24 October 1991)
51. Costa Rica (21 September 1992)
52. Uruguay (10 December 1992)
53. Saint Kitts and Nevis (7 January 1993)
54. Zimbabwe (24 February 1993)
55. Malta (20 May 1993)
56. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1 October 1993)
57. Honduras (5 October 1993)
58. Barbados (12 October 1993)
59. Guyana (16 November 1993)
60. Bosnia and Herzegovina (12 January 1994)
61. Comoros (21 June 1994)
62. Sri Lanka (19 July 1994)
63. Viet Nam (25 July 1994)
64. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (19 August 1994)
65. Australia (5 October 1994)
66. Germany (14 October 1994)
67. Mauritius (4 November 1994)
68. Singapore (17 November 1994)
69. Sierra Leone (12 December 1994)
70. Lebanon (5 January 1995)
71. Italy (13 January 1995)
72. Cook Islands (15 February 1995)
73. Croatia (5 April 1995)
74. Bolivia (28 April 1995)
75. Slovenia (16 June 1995)
76. India (29 June 1995)
77. Austria (14 July 1995)
78. Greece (21 July 1995)
79. Tonga (2 August 1995)
80. Samoa (14 August 1995)
81. Jordan (27 November 1995)
82. Argentina (1 December 1995)
83. Nauru (23 January 1996)
84. Republic of Korea (29 January 1996)
85. Monaco (20 March 1996)
86. Georgia (21 March 1996)
87. France (11 April 1996)

88. Saudi Arabia (24 April 1996)
89. Slovakia (8 May 1996)
90. Bulgaria (15 May 1996)
91. Myanmar (21 May 1996)
92. China (7 June 1996)
93. Algeria (11 June 1996)
94. Japan (20 June 1996)
95. Czech Republic (21 June 1996)
96. Finland (21 June 1996)
97. Ireland (21 June 1996)
98. Norway (24 June 1996)
99. Sweden (25 June 1996)
100. Netherlands (28 June 1996)
101. Panama (1 July 1996)
102. Mauritania (17 July 1996)
103. New Zealand (19 July 1996)
104. Haiti (31 July 1996)
105. Mongolia (13 August 1996)
106. Palau (30 September 1996)
107. Malaysia (14 October 1996)
108. Brunei Darussalam (5 November 1996)
109. Romania (17 December 1996)
110. Papua New Guinea (14 January 1997)
111. Spain (15 January 1997)
112. Guatemala (11 February 1997)
113. Pakistan (26 February 1997)
114. Russian Federation (12 March 1997)
115. Mozambique (13 March 1997)
116. Solomon Islands (23 June 1997)
117. Equatorial Guinea (21 July 1997)
118. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (25 July 1997)
119. Chile (25 August 1997)
120. Benin (16 October 1997)
121. Portugal (3 November 1997)
122. South Africa (23 December 1997)
123. Gabon (11 March 1998)
124. European Community (1 April 1998)
125. Lao People's Democratic Republic (5 June 1998)
126. Suriname (9 July 1998)
127. Nepal (2 November 1998)
128. Belgium (13 November 1998)
129. Poland (13 November 1998)
130. Ukraine (26 July 1999)
131. Vanuatu (10 August 1999)
132. Nicaragua (3 May 2000)
133. Maldives (7 September 2000)
134. Luxembourg (5 October 2000)
135. Serbia and Montenegro (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)

(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 (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. Yugoslavia (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 Community (1 April 1998)
89. Lao People's Democratic Republic (5 June 1998)
90. United Republic of Tanzania (25 June 1998)
91. Suriname (9 July 1998)
92. Nepal (2 November 1998)
93. Belgium (13 November 1998)
94. Poland (13 November 1998)
95. Ukraine (26 July 1999)
96. Vanuatu (10 August 1999)
97. Nicaragua (3 May 2000)
98. Indonesia (2 June 2000)
99. Maldives (7 September 2000)
100. Luxembourg (5 October 2000)
101. Bangladesh (27 July 2001)
102. Madagascar (22 August 2001)
103. Costa Rica (20 September 2001)
104. Hungary (5 February 2002)
105. Tunisia (24 May 2002)
106. Cameroon (28 August 2002)
107. Kuwait (2 August 2002)
108. Cuba (17 October 2002)
109. Armenia (9 December 2002)
110. Qatar (9 December 2002)
111. Tuvalu (9 December 2002)
112. Kiribati (24 February 2003)
113. Mexico (10 April 2003)
114. Albania (23 June 2003)
115. Honduras (28 July 2003)
116. Canada (7 November 2003)
117. Lithuania (12 November 2003)
118. Denmark (16 November 2004)
119. Latvia (23 December 2004)
120. Botswana (31 January 2005)
121. Burkina Faso (25 January 2005)
122. Estonia (26 August 2005)

(c) Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks

1. 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 on behalf of Pitcairn,  
Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands, Falkland  
Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich  
Islands, Bermuda, Turks and Caicos Islands,  
British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin  
Islands and Anguilla (10 December 2001)
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 Community (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)

3. Declarations by States

(a) Estonia

*Declaration, made upon accession, pursuant to article 287 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea*

As a member state of the European Community, the Republic of Estonia has transferred competence in certain matters governed by the Convention to the European Community according to the declaration made by the European Community on April 1, 1998 while acceding to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

Pursuant to Article 287, paragraph 1 of the Convention the Republic of Estonia chooses the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea established in accordance with Annex VI and the International Court of Justice as means for the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention.

(b) Latvia

*Declaration pursuant to article 287 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea  
made on 31 August 2005*

In accordance with paragraph 1 of the Article 287 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea the Republic of Latvia declares that it chooses the following means for the settlement of dispute concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention:

- 1) The International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea established in accordance with Annex VI of the Convention,
- 2) The International Court of Justice.

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

A. National Legislation

1. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

(a) General People's Committee Decision No. 104 of the year 1373 from the death of the Prophet (AD 2005) concerning straight baselines for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea and maritime zones of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya<sup>1</sup>

The General People's Committee,

Having examined:

- Law No. 1 of the year 1369 from the death of the Prophet concerning the People's Conferences and the People's Committees and its implementing regulations;
- Law No. 2 of AD 1959 concerning the delimitation of Libyan territorial waters, passed on 14 February AD 1959;
- The Revolution Command Council decision of 9 October AD 1973 concerning the limits of Libyan territorial waters in the Gulf of Sidra;
- Libyan maritime law;
- Law No. 14 of AD 1989 concerning the regulation of the exploitation of living resources;
- General People's Committee Decision No. 37 of 1373 from the death of the Prophet concerning the declaration of a Libyan fisheries protection zone in the Mediterranean Sea;
- General People's Committee Decision No. 88 of 1373 from the death of the Prophet concerning the vesting of certain powers in the National Marine Investment Authority;
- The bilateral treaties concluded by the Great Jamahiriya with Tunisia and Malta concerning the continental shelf and the related rulings of the International Court of Justice;
- Memorandum No. 356 of 2 December AD 2000 of the former Secretary of the General People's Committee for African Unity concerning the straight baselines from which the breadth of the territorial waters of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is measured;
- The statements made by the Secretary of the Management Committee of the National Marine Investment Authority in his letters No. 1191 of 11 Jumada I 1373 from the death of the Prophet and No. 1286 of 22 Jumada I 1373 from the death of the Prophet;

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<sup>1</sup> Original: Arabic. Transmitted through note verbale dated 18 August 2005 from the Permanent Mission of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

- Letter No. 1-807 of the Chairman of the Committee on Land and Sea Borders (of the Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation division), dated 9 Jumada I 1373 from the death of the Prophet;
- The minutes of the meeting, held on 19 Safar 1373 from the death of the Prophet under the chairmanship of the Inspector-General of the agriculture and animal and marine resources sector, on the review of the text of the declaration of a Libyan fisheries protection zone in the Mediterranean Sea;
- The minutes of the meeting, held on 8 Jumada I 1373 from the death of the Prophet between the Secretariat of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation and the National Marine Investment Authority, concerning the Libyan fisheries protection zone in the Mediterranean Sea;
- The minutes of the meeting, held on 25 Jumada I 1373 from the death of the Prophet under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General of the General People's Committee, concerning the Libyan fisheries protection zone and baselines for measuring Libyan maritime zones;
- The decisions of the General People's Committee adopted at its second ordinary meeting of the year 1369 from the death of the Prophet;
- The decisions of the Secretariat of the General People's Committee adopted at its nineteenth ordinary meeting of 1373 from the death of the Prophet and its sixth and fifteenth meetings of 1373 from the death of the Prophet;

Had decided as follows:

Article 1

Libyan territorial waters and other maritime zones under the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the Great Jamahiriya are to be measured from the straight baselines joining the points defined by the following geographical coordinates:

Point	Longitude east	Latitude north
1	11°33'41.00" E	33°10'30.03" N
2	11°37'47.05" E	33°07'59.06" N
3	11°41'20.02" E	33°07'40.66" N
4	11°54'30.02" E	33°02'46.00" N
5	12°11'31.04" E	32°53'18.06" N
6	12°26'19.02" E	32°49'14.73" N
7	12°41'17.07" E	32°47'38.01" N
8	12°59'51.02" E	32°50'11.01" N
9	13°12'45.01" E	32°55'16.01" N
10	13°23'16.05" E	32°53'48.07" N
11	13°32'04.06" E	32°49'12.03" N
12	13°48'11.03" E	32°48'09.03" N

13	13°56'44.02" E	32°46'20.05" N
14	14°14'59.05" E	32°41'27.08" N
15	14°20'15.04" E	32°38'21.04" N
16	14°25'59.01" E	32°33'13.05" N
17	14°34'58.06" E	32°30'00.00" N
18	20°30'03.02" E	32°30'00.00" N
19	20°34'26.04" E	32°32'42.02" N
20	20°40'24.00" E	32°35'37.09" N
21	20°56'52.05" E	32°43'04.09" N
22	21°03'39.07" E	32°45'40.08" N
23	21°06'06.08" E	32°46'14.01" N
24	21°25'24.02" E	32°47'42.09" N
25	21°37'40.09" E	32°55'32.00" N
26	21°42'56.00" E	32°56'27.05" N
27	21°56'23.08" E	32°54'10.01" N
28	22°08'42.01" E	32°56'19.00" N
29	22°10'31.04" E	32°55'34.14" N
30	22°16'03.06" E	32°52'27.01" N
31	22°19'02.04" E	32°52'38.03" N
32	22°22'38.08" E	32°52'20.03" N
33	22°29'27.05" E	32°50'33.01" N
34	22°57'33.04" E	32°39'46.03" N
35	23°01'40.05" E	32°39'18.04" N
36	23°06'26.04" E	32°38'03.08" N
37	23°06'55.04" E	32°37'43.05" N
38	23°07'36.06" E	32°36'48.03" N
39	23°07'37.00" E	32°36'24.00" N
40	23°06'27.05" E	32°31'59.03" N
41	23°10'24.06" E	32°27'47.07" N
42	23°14'13.07" E	32°22'31.01" N
43	23°17'04.04" E	32°14'07.07" N
44	23°27'31.06" E	32°10'41.04" N
45	23°40'00.01" E	32°10'54.01" N
46	23°43'02.01" E	32°10'41.00" N
47	23°46'30.08" E	32°09'50.01" N

48	23°58'24.05" E	32°06'20.01" N
49	24°00'22.06" E	32°05'16.08" N
50	24°06'16.01" E	32°00'42.04" N
51	24°14'35.04" E	32°00'22.00" N
52	24°20'47.04" E	32°00'07.04" N
53	24°40'58.07" E	32°01'20.06" N
54	24°42'33.04" E	32°01'18.04" N
55	24°44'16.08" E	32°01'14.03" N
56	24°45'49.01" E	32°01'06.02" N
57	24°52'22.04" E	31°59'12.04" N
58	24°58'44.01" E	31°58'18.01" N
59	24°59'42.08" E	31°57'51.01" N
60	25°02'06.09" E	31°56'07.09" N
61	25°02'23.07" E	31°55'28.06" N
62	25°07'50.06" E	31°43'06.08" N
63	25°08'44.06" E	31°40'35.09" N
64	Libyan-Egyptian land border point	

Article 2

The list of coordinates in Article 1 of this decision shall be published in accordance with the rules currently in force, and the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be notified thereof.

Article 3

The present decision shall enter into force as from the date of its adoption and shall be published in the official gazette.

(Signed) [Illegible]  
General People's Committee (Decisions)  
Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Adopted on 13 Jumada I, corresponding to 20/06/1373 from the death of the Prophet (AD 2005).

(b) General People's Committee Decision No. 105 of the year 1373 from the death of the Prophet (AD 2005) concerning the delimitation of the Libyan fisheries protection zone in the Mediterranean Sea<sup>2</sup>

The General People's Committee,

Having examined:

- Law No. 1 of the year 1369 from the death of the Prophet concerning the People's Conferences and the People's Committees and its implementing regulations;
- Law No. 2 of D 1959 concerning the delimitation of Libyan territorial waters, passed on 14 February AD 1959;
- The Revolution Command Council decision of 9 October AD 1973 concerning the limits of Libyan territorial waters in the Gulf of Sidra;
- Libyan maritime law;
- Law No. 14 of AD 1989 concerning the regulation of the exploration of marine resources;
- General People's Committee Decision No. 37 of 1373 from the death of the Prophet concerning the declaration of a Libyan fisheries protection zone in the Mediterranean Sea;
- General People's Committee Decision No. 88 of 1373 from the death of the Prophet concerning the vesting of certain powers in the National Marine Investment Authority;
- General People's Committee Decision No. 104 of the year 1373 from the death of the Prophet concerning straight baselines for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea and maritime zones of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya;
- The bilateral treaties concluded by the Great Jamahiriya with Tunisia and Malta concerning the continental shelf and the related rulings of the International Court of Justice;
- Memorandum No. 356 of 2 December AD 2000 of the former Secretary of the General People's Committee for African Unity concerning the straight baselines from which the breadth of the territorial waters of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is measured;
- The statements made by the Secretary of the Management Committee of the National Marine Investment Authority in his letters No. 1191 of 11 Jumada I 1373 from the death of the Prophet and No. 1286 of 22 Jumada I 1373 from the death of the Prophet;
- Letter No. 1-8-7 of the Chairman of the Committee on Land and Sea Borders (of the Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation Division), dated 9 Jumada I 1373 from the death of the Prophet;
- The minutes of the meeting, held on 19 Safar 1373 from the death of the Prophet under the chairmanship of the Inspector-General of the agriculture and animal and marine resources sector, on the review of the

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<sup>2</sup> Original: Arabic. Transmitted through note verbale dated 18 August 2005 from the Permanent Mission of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

text of the declaration of a Libyan fisheries protection zone in the Mediterranean Sea;

- The minutes of the meeting, held on 8 Jumada I 1373 from the death of the Prophet between the Secretariat of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation and the National Marine Investment Authority, concerning the Libyan fisheries protection zone in the Mediterranean Sea;
- The minutes of the meeting, held on 25 Jumada I 1373 from the death of the Prophet under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General of the General People's Committee, concerning the Libyan fisheries Protection zone and baselines for measuring Libyan maritime zones;
- The decisions of the General People's Committee adopted at its second ordinary meeting of the year 1369 from the death of the Prophet;
- The decisions of the Secretariat of the General People's Committee adopted at its nineteenth ordinary meeting of 1372 from the death of the Prophet and its sixth and the fifteenth meetings of 1373 from the death of the Prophet;

Has decided as follows:

Article 1

The Libyan fisheries protection zone in the Mediterranean Sea, declared in General People's Committee Decision No. 37 of 1373 from the death of the Prophet, is delimited as follows until such time as the Great Jamahiriya declares its exclusive economic zone over which it exercises the rights of sovereignty and jurisdiction which belong to it under its national legislation and international law:

- On the north: the line connecting the points identified by the following coordinates:

Point	Longitude (east)	Latitude (north)
1	12°15'17.29" E	34°14'40.01" N
2	12°30'49.61" E	34°08'56.76" N
3	12°41'26.86" E	34°04'07.06" N
4	12°42'09.53" E	34°03'43.62" N
5	13°22'37.37" E	34°07'46.21" N
6	13°40'12.47" E	34°05'21.22" N
7	13°58'45.78" E	34°00'37.39" N
8	14°08'15.01" E	33°59'10.99" N
9	14°18'22.42" E	33°57'03.69" N
10	14°22'35.32" E	33°56'03.88" N
11	14°43'17.25" E	33°50'36.05" N
12	15°01'41.73" E	33°43'13.96" N
13	20°06'11.35" E	33°43'13.96" N



Point	Longitude (east)	Latitude (north)
14	20°16'14.24" E	33°47'43.27" N
15	20°20'31.36" E	33°49'29.15" N
16	20°28'44.82" E	33°52'35.76" N
17	20°39'35.41" E	33°55'51.57" N
18	20°44'19.83" E	33°56'56.48" N
19	20°53'11.55" E	33°58'28.67" N
20	21°16'56.41" E	34°06'22.51" N
21	21°28'08.54" E	34°08'18.02" N
22	21°56'07.31" E	34°08.32.94" N
23	22°42'31.68" E	34°03'36.47" N
24	22°43'37.09" E	34°03'09.91" N
25	22°47'02.23" E	34°02'21.50" N
26	22°56'04.12" E	34°00'01.60" N
27	23°04'37.44" E	33°57'18.94" N
28	23°23'50.74" E	33°50'02.19" N
29	23°26'17.34" E	33°49'26.62" N
30	23°34'48.40" E	33°47'14.45" N
31	23°59'20.08" E	33°36'14.36" N
32	24°03'43.63" E	33°33'14.30" N
33	24°19'17.13" E	33°18'30.03" N
34	24°19'41.67" E	33°17'57.36" N
35	24°28'23.89" E	33°15'25.73" N
36	24°31'11.24" E	33°14'33.90" N
37	24°35'29.92" E	33°14'49.28" N
38	24°42'27.89" E	33°14'57.30" N
39	24°44'52.11" E	33°14'54.28" N
40	24°46'22.55" E	33°14'51.59" N
41	24°48'37.68" E	33°14'46.41" N
42	24°52'38.38" E	33°14'31.57" N
43	24°56'10.67" E	33°14'13.52" N
44	25°12'19.74" E	33°11'16.12" N
45	25°13'39.05" E	33°10'53.42" N
46	25°15'19.98" E	33°10'39.34" N
47	25°38'18.49" E	33°03'59.57" N

Point	Longitude (east)	Latitude (north)
48	25°42'37.91" E	33°02'00.41" N
49	25°54'49.31" E	32°54'57.88" N
50	26°01'06.79" E	32°50'28.30" N

- On the south: the line connecting the points identified by the following coordinates:

Point	Longitude east	Latitude north
1	11°39'59.24" E	33°19'46.97" N
2	11°43'01.16" E	33°19'27.28" N
3	11°45'00.17" E	33°19'17.02" N
4	12°01'17.49" E	33°13'13.26" N
5	12°17'41.61" E	33°04'06.96" N
6	12°29'24.92" E	33°00'54.65" N
7	12°41'02.36" E	32°59'39.70" N
8	12°55'39.17" E	33°01'39.86" N
9	13°10'44.32" E	33°07'35.74" N
10	13°28'19.42" E	33°05'09.04" N
11	13°36'34.69" E	33°00'50.68" N
12	13°50'27.85" E	32°59'56.52" N
13	14°00'35.25" E	32°57'47.74" N
14	14°21'17.18" E	32°52'16.19" N
15	14°29'30.35" E	32°47'26.38" N
16	14°34'12.26" E	32°43'14.41" N
17	14°37'49.67" E	32°41'56.71" N
18	20°25'27.75" E	32°41'56.71" N
19	20°26'44.08" E	32°42'43.63" N
20	20°33'32.51" E	32°46'03.00" N
21	20°50'37.24" E	32°53'45.67" N
22	20°58'50.70" E	32°56'54.30" N
23	21°03'35.12" E	32°57'59.96" N
24	21°20'06.61" E	32°59'15.21" N
25	21°31'41.67" E	33°06'37.98" N
26	21°42'53.80" E	33°08'34.85" N
27	21°56'20.74" E	33°06'18.15" N

Point	Longitude east	Latitude north
28	22°10'33.48" E	33°08'46.66" N
29	22°17'33.78" E	33°06'61.10" N
30	22°20'03.20" E	33°04'30.06" N
31	22°25'26.76" E	33°04'03.17" N
32	22°34'28.65" E	33°01'41.67" N
33	23°01'29.33" E	32°51'21.09" N
34	23°04'42.81" E	32°50'59.22" N
35	23°13'13.88" E	32°48'45.55" N
36	23°17'37.42" E	32°45'43.84" N
37	23°21'34.69" E	32°40'25.95" N
38	23°21'46.79" E	32°35'16.61" N
39	23°21'41.77" E	32°34'57.59" N
40	23°21'58.34" E	32°34'39.99" N
41	23°27'14.76" E	32°27'23.78" N
42	23°28'41.27" E	32°23'09.10" N
43	23°30'00.64" E	32°22'43.07" N
44	23°40'26.92" E	32°22'53.89" N
45	23°45'36.16" E	32°22'31.84" N
46	23°50'45.77" E	32°21'16.13" N
47	24°04'34.70" E	32°17'12.82" N
48	24°08'57.88" E	32°14'50.51" N
49	24°12'00.14" E	32°12'29.67" N
50	24°15'14.39" E	32°12'21.87" N
51	24°20'37.05" E	32°12'08.94" N
52	24°40'38.71" E	32°13'21.24" N
53	24°43'02.93" E	32°13'18.17" N
54	24°46'10.00" E	32°13'12.98" N
55	24°48'50.35" E	32°12'54.67" N
56	24°55'49.12" E	32°10'53.49" N
57	25°03'23.80" E	32°09'49.31" N
58	25°07'43.23" E	32°07'48.93" N
59	25°14'02.64" E	32°03'15.57" N
60	25°15'36.20" E	31°59'40.71" N

Point	Longitude east	Latitude north
61	25°18'34.39" E	31°52'56.92" N

- On the west: the line connecting the points identified by the following coordinates:

Point	Longitude east	Latitude north
1	11°39'59.24" E	33°19'46.97" N
2	12°08'48.16" E	34°10'30.09" N
3	12°15'17.29" E	34°14'40.01" N

Article 2

The present Decision shall enter into force as from the date of its adoption and shall be published in the official gazette.

(Signed) [Illegible]  
General People's Committee (Decisions)  
Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Adopted on 14 Jumada I, corresponding to 21/06/1373 from the death of the Prophet (AD 2005).

2. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(a) Virgin Islands

Statutory Instrument 2005 No. 49

Royal Prerogative: A Proclamation by His Excellency the Governor  
Altering the Seaward Boundary of the Fisheries Zone as it Relates to Anguilla  
and Establishing a Boundary between the Virgin Islands and Anguilla for all Purposes, 11 July 2005<sup>1</sup>

(Sgd.) Thomas Macan, Governor  
(Gazetted 11<sup>th</sup> July 2005)

WHEREAS the Proclamation dated the 9<sup>th</sup> day of March 1977 Establishing a Fisheries Zone Contiguous to the Territorial Sea of the Virgin Islands (S.R.O. 1977, No. 4) established for the Virgin Islands a fisheries zone contiguous to the territorial sea of the Virgin Islands;

AND WHEREAS the said Proclamation declared that the fisheries zone has as its seaward boundary a line drawn so that each point on the line is 200 nautical miles from the nearest point on the low water line on the coast or other baseline from which the territorial sea is measured or, unless another line is declared by Proclamation, the median line where this is less than 200 nautical miles from the baseline;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, THOMAS TOWNLEY MACAN, Governor of the Virgin Islands, acting in pursuance of instructions given by Her Majesty through a Secretary of State, do hereby proclaim and declare that

1. The seaward boundary of the fisheries zone consists of a line drawn so that each point on the line is 200 nautical miles from the nearest point on the low water line on the coast or other baseline from which the territorial sea is measured or the median line where this is less than 200 nautical miles from the baseline, except that part of the line which forms the boundary between the Virgin Islands and Anguilla, which is formed by a geodetic line joining, in the order in which they are given, the following points identified by their geographical coordinates:

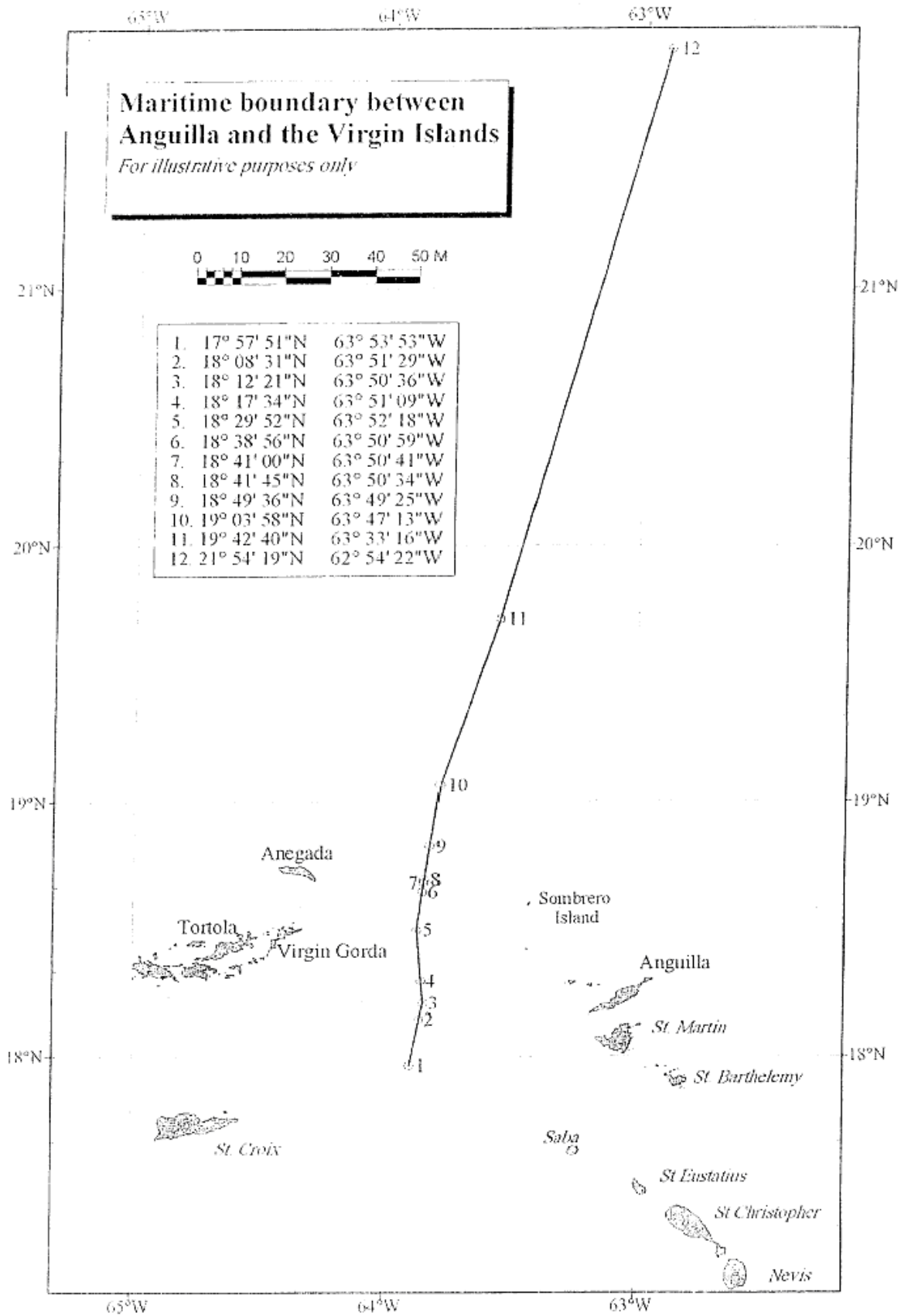
<sup>1</sup> Transmitted through a note verbale from the Foreign & Commonwealth Office addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations dated 9 August 2005. The note states that this proclamation was issued on 11 July 2005.

17°57'51"N	63°53'53"W
18°08'31"N	63°51'29"W
18°12'21"N	63°50'36"W
18°17'34"N	63°51'09"W
18°29'52"N	63°52'18"W
18°38'56"N	63°50'59"W
18°41'00"N	63°50'41"W
18°41'45"N	63°50'34"W
18°49'36"N	63°49'25"W
19°03'58"N	63°47'13"W
19°42'40"N	63°33'16"W
21°54'19"N	62°54'22"W

2. The geographical coordinates given above are expressed in the geodetic reference system WGS 84 (World Geodetic System 1984). This line has been drawn by way of illustration on the map in the Annex to this Proclamation.

3. The boundary between the Virgin Islands and Anguilla, the coordinates of which are identified above, is the boundary for all purposes, including delimitation of the fisheries zone and the continental shelf.

Given under my hand and the  
Public Seal at the Governor's  
Office, in Tortola, in the Virgin  
Islands this 11<sup>th</sup> day of July, 2005  
and in the fifty-fourth year of Her  
Majesty's reign.



(b) Anguilla:  
Proclamation by the Governor of Anguilla Establishing a Maritime Boundary  
between Anguilla and the Virgin Islands, 11 July 2005<sup>2</sup>

WHEREAS Proclamation No. 28 of 1981 established for Anguilla a fisheries zone contiguous to the territorial sea of Anguilla.

AND WHEREAS the said Proclamation declared that the fisheries zone has as its seaward boundary a line drawn so that each point on the line is 200 nautical miles from the nearest point on the low water line on the coast or other baseline from which the territorial sea is measured or, unless another line is declared by Proclamation, the median line where this is less than 200 nautical miles from the baseline.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Alan Edden Huckle, Governor of Anguilla, acting in pursuance of instructions given by Her Majesty through a Secretary of State, do hereby proclaim and declare that-

The seaward boundary of the fisheries zone consists of a line drawn so that each point on the line is 200 nautical miles from the nearest point on the low water line on the coast or other baseline from which the territorial sea is measured or the median line where this is less than 200 nautical miles from the baseline, except that part of the line which forms the maritime boundary between Anguilla and the Virgin Islands, which is formed by a geodetic line joining, in the order in which they are given, the following points identified by their geographical coordinates:

17°57'51"N	63°53'53"W
18°08'31"N	63°51'29"W
18°12'21"N	63°50'36"W
18°17'34"N	63°51'09"W
18°29'52"N	63°52'18"W
18°38'56"N	63°50'59"W
18°41'00"N	63°50'41"W
18°41'45"N	63°50'34"W
18°49'36"N	63°49'25"W
19°03'58"N	63°47'13"W
19°42'40"N	63°33'16"W
21°54'19"N	62°54'22"W

The geographical coordinates given above are expressed in the geodetic reference system WGS 84 (World Geodetic System 1984).

The boundary between Anguilla and the Virgin Islands, the coordinates of which are identified above, is the boundary for all purposes, including delimitation of the fisheries zone and the continental shelf.

<sup>2</sup> Transmitted through a note verbale from the Foreign & Commonwealth Office addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations dated 9 August 2005. The note states that this proclamation was issued on 11 July 2005.

3. Croatia

List of geographical coordinates defining the outer limit of the Ecological and Fisheries Protection Zone<sup>1</sup>

No. 840/05

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Croatia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in his capacity as the depositary of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982 (the Convention), and referring to its note No. 331/2003 of 29 October 2003 by which it notified the extension of jurisdiction of the Republic of Croatia in the Adriatic Sea, has the honour to deposit, in accordance with article 75, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the list of geographical coordinates defining the outer limit of the Ecological and Fisheries Protection Zone of the Republic of Croatia, as follows:

COORDINATES OF OUTER BORDERS OF THE ECOLOGICAL  
AND FISHERIES PROTECTION ZONE OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA  
(Coordinates of WGS-84 ellipsoid)

POINT	$\varphi$	$\lambda$	h
1	45°27'11"	13°12'38"	69.1m
2	45°25'29"	13°10'50"	69.3m
3	45°20'05"	13°05'44"	69.7m
4	45°16'47"	13°03'32"	69.9m
5	45°12'17"	13°00'50"	70.2m
6	45°10'59"	12°59'50"	70.2m
7	44°58'23"	13°04'02"	70.1m
8	44°46'17"	13°05'50"	70.0m
9	44°44'05"	13°06'20"	70.0m
10	44°30'17"	13°07'26	70.0m
11	44°28'29"	13°10'26"	69.8m
12	44°28'05"	13°11'26"	69.8m
13	44°17'41"	13°27'32"	68.6m
14	44°12'41"	13°37'50"	67.9m
15	44°10'41"	13°40'02"	67.7m
16	44°00'42"	14°00'56"	66.2m
17	43°57'42"	14°04'38"	65.9m
18	43°54'18"	14°09'56"	65.6m
19	43°43'00"	14°21'08"	64.7m
20	43°40'12"	14°23'32"	64.6m
21	43°38'36"	14°24'38"	64.5m
22	43°35'54"	14°26'08"	64.4m

<sup>1</sup> Text transmitted through note verbale (No. 841/05) dated 2 September 2005 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.



23	43°32'12"	14°29'50"	64.1m
24	43°30'06"	14°31'38"	63.9m
25	43°25'24"	14°35'20"	63.7m
26	43°12'42"	14°46'02"	62.8m
27	43°10'18"	14°47'50"	62.7m
28	43°03'42"	14°54'50"	62.1m
29	43°00'54"	14°57'44"	61.9m
30	42°59'18"	15°00'32"	61.7m
31	42°47'42"	15°09'26"	61.0m
32	42°36'42"	15°21'43"	59.9m
33	42°29'36"	15°44'43"	58.0m
34	It is located 12 miles from the lighthouse on the Island Palagruza on a 103° bearing of said lighthouse (true bearing taken at sea).		
36	It is located 12 miles from the Island Galijula on a straight line running from the lighthouse on the Island Palagruza to point 37.		
37	42°15'55"	16°37'01"	53.7m
38	42°07'01"	16°56'25"	52.0m
39	41°59'25"	17°12'49"	50.5m
40	41°54'37"	17°18'43"	50.0m
41	41°49'55"	17°37'07"	48.3m
42	41°38'07"	17°59'43"	46.2m
42a	41°36'52"	18°01'42"	46.1m
42b	42°12'39"	18°25'13"	44.3m

Points 1 to 42 correspond with the points of delimitation of the continental shelf determined in the 1968 Agreement between the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Government of the Italian Republic on Delimitation of the Continental Shelf. Point 35 is not mentioned because it is located on the outer limit of the territorial sea of the Republic of Croatia and, as such, it does not represent one of the points that determine the outer limit of the Ecological and Fisheries Protection Zone of the Republic of Croatia.

In accordance with paragraph 6 of the Decision on the Extension of the Jurisdiction of the Republic of Croatia in the Adriatic Sea, adopted on 3 October 2003 by the Croatian Parliament, the coordinates of the outer limit of the Ecological and Fisheries Protection Zone of the Republic of Croatia are provisional, pending the conclusion of the delimitation agreements with the States whose coasts are opposite or adjacent to the Croatian coast, once they extend their jurisdiction beyond their territorial sea in accordance with international law.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Croatia would highly appreciate the Secretary-General of the United Nations in his capacity as the depositary of the Convention to circulate this note to the States Parties to the Convention, and to publish it in the Law of the Sea Bulletin.

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

New York, 2 September 2005

B. Bilateral Treaties

Case concerning Land Reclamation by Singapore in and around the Straits of Johor (Malaysia v Singapore):  
Settlement Agreement, 26 April 2005<sup>1</sup>

WHEREAS paragraph 106(1)(a)(i) of the Order of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea in the Case Concerning Land Reclamation by Singapore In and Around the Straits of Johor (Malaysia v Singapore), Request for Provisional Measures, dated 8 October 2003, prescribes that the Governments of Malaysia and Singapore (hereafter "the Parties") shall cooperate and shall, for this purpose, enter into consultations forthwith in order to establish promptly a group of independent experts with the mandate to conduct a study, on terms of reference to be agreed by the Parties, to determine, within a period not exceeding one year from the date of the Order, the effects of Singapore's land reclamation at Pulau Tekong and Tuas View Extension (hereafter "the reclamation works") and to propose, as appropriate, measures to deal with any adverse effects of such land reclamation; AND WHEREAS the Parties jointly established the Group of Experts (hereafter "the GOE") to conduct the study on terms of reference agreed by the Parties;

AND WHEREAS the Parties jointly appointed DHI Water and Environment (hereafter "DHI") to carry out detailed studies in order to assist the GOE;

AND WHEREAS the GOE completed the study and submitted its Final Report to the Parties on 5 November 2004;

AND WHEREAS the Parties have considered and reviewed the GOE's Final Report and accepted its recommendations;

AND WHEREAS the Parties are desirous of reaching an amicable, full and final settlement of the dispute submitted by Malaysia to the arbitral procedure provided for in Annex VII to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea by a written notification to Singapore, accompanied by a Statement of Claim and Grounds on Which it is Based, on 4 July 2003;

AND WHEREAS the issue of maritime boundaries is to be dealt with in accordance with paragraph 21 of the Joint Record of the Meeting between Senior Officials of the Parties at The Hague on 7-9 January 2005;

AND WHEREAS the Parties agree that the recommendations of the GOE provide the basis for amicable, full and final settlement of the said dispute THE PARTIES HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

A. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE GOE'S REPORT

(i) Design of the Final Shoreline of Area D at Pulau Tekong

1. Singapore shall modify the final design of the shoreline of its land reclamation at Area D at Pulau Tekong to incorporate a "bite" and a "nose" as recommended by the GOE's Final Report as reflected and finalised in the chart at Annex 1.

(ii) Maintenance Dredging of the "Bite"

2. Singapore shall carry out maintenance dredging as is necessary to ensure that the depth of the dredged area of the "bite" is kept at minus 12 metres Chart Datum.

(iii) Streamlining of Changi Finger

3. Singapore shall streamline Changi Finger in line with the recommendations of the GOE either by a temporary or permanent structure (which may include a submerged structure) prior to the completion of the reclamation of the south-western bank of Area D of Pulau Tekong. In the event that this is not feasible or practical, or results in

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<sup>1</sup> Entry into force: 26 April 2005. Registration with the Secretariat of the United Nations: Malaysia and Singapore, 15 July 2005. Registration no. 41639.

significantly increased costs, the rounding off of Changi Finger shall be completed within 12 months of the completion of the southwestern reclamation of Area D.

(iv) Replacement of the Sheetpile Silt Curtain at Area D by the Final Revetment Protection

4. Singapore intends to replace the existing sheetpile silt curtain on the eastern side of Area D in Pulau Tekong with the final revetment protection as soon as is practicable and, in any case, within not more than 70 months, subject to the availability of resources for this purpose. Singapore shall endeavour to give priority to the replacement of the sheetpile silt curtain with the final revetment protection at the "bite" of Area D which the GOE has concluded shall lead to the widening of Calder Harbour Channel, reducing the local velocities across the Channel and secondarily the current velocities in Kuala Johor.

(v) Scour Protection

5. Singapore undertakes to pay the full cost of scour protection works at Tanjung Belungkor jetty, which the Parties have agreed amounts to Three Hundred Thousand Singapore Dollars (SGD 300,000).

6. Malaysia shall be responsible for the full cost of scour protection works at Pularek jetty.

(vi) Compensation for Fishermen

7. A lump sum of Three Hundred and Seventy-Four Thousand and Four Hundred Malaysian Ringgit (RM 374,400), which is based on a sum of RM 5,200 per fisherman, shall be paid by Singapore to Malaysia to be distributed by Malaysia to its fishermen as full compensation for losses as a result of the reclamation works.

B. NAVIGATION

8. Singapore reassures Malaysia that even after the Pulau Tekong reclamation, the safe and smooth passage of ships through Kuala Johor and Calder Harbour will not be adversely affected by the said reclamation.

C. JOINT MECHANISMS

9. The Parties agree to expand the terms of reference of the Malaysia-Singapore Joint Committee on the Environment (MSJCE) to include the following:

- a. To exchange information on and discuss matters affecting their respective environments in the Straits of Johor.
- b. To undertake monitoring activities in relation to their respective environments in the Straits of Johor and address any adverse impacts, if necessary. These monitoring activities shall include:

(i) monitoring water quality to protect the marine and estuarine environment; and

(ii) monitoring ecology and morphology.

10. The Parties agree that for the purposes of matters affecting navigation in the Straits of Johor under paragraph 8 of this Agreement, a representative of the Marine Department, Peninsular Malaysia shall be designated to co-chair the Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore-Johor Port Authority Operational Meeting (MPA-JPA Operational Meeting) on behalf of the Government of Malaysia.

11. Each Party will keep the other informed, on a regular basis, of the progress of its implementation, pursuant to this Agreement, of the GOE's recommendations through the MSJCE and/or the MPA-JPA Operational Meeting, which shall be the forum for discussions.

12. Each Party undertakes to observe the confidentiality and secrecy of documents, information and other data received or supplied by the other Party through the MSJCE or the MPA-JPA Operational Meeting pursuant to this Agreement.

D. SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE SUBMITTED TO THE ARBITRAL PROCEDURE PROVIDED FOR IN ANNEX VII TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA PURSUANT TO THE WRITTEN NOTIFICATION BY MALAYSIA TO SINGAPORE ACCOMPANIED BY THE STATEMENT OF CLAIM AND GROUNDS ON WHICH IT IS BASED DATED 4 JULY 2003

13. This Agreement is in full and definitive settlement of the dispute with respect to the land reclamation and all other issues related thereto. The Parties agree that the issue pertaining to the maritime boundaries be resolved

through amicable negotiations, without prejudice to the existing rights of the Parties under international law to resort to other pacific means of settlement.

14. This Agreement accordingly terminates the Case Concerning Land Reclamation by Singapore In and Around the Straits of Johor (Malaysia v Singapore) upon the agreed terms.

15. The Parties shall forthwith jointly request that the Arbitral Tribunal in the Case Concerning Land Reclamation by Singapore In and Around the Straits of Johor (Malaysia v Singapore) adopt the terms of this Agreement in the form of an agreed Award which is final and binding upon the Parties.

#### E. ENTRY INTO FORCE

16. This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of its signature.

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

Done in duplicate at Singapore, this 26th day of April, two thousand and five, both texts being equally authentic.

Tan Sri Ahmad Fuzi HJ Abdul Razak  
Secretary General  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Agent for the Government of Malaysia

Professor Tommy Koh  
Ambassador-at-Large  
Agent for the Government of Singapore

C. Communications by States

1. Note verbale dated 3 October 2005 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Slovenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations with reference to the note from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Croatia to the United Nations dated 2 September 2005<sup>1</sup>

No. N-279/05

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Slovenia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations as the depositary of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and has, with reference to the Note of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Croatia to the United Nations No. 840/05 of 2 September 2005 regarding the List of Geographical Coordinates of Points Defining the Outer Limit of the Ecological and Fisheries Protection Zone of the Republic of Croatia, the honour to communicate the following:

As already stated in note no. N-359/03 of 7 November 2003 and note no. 160/04 of 30 August 2004 of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Slovenia to the United Nations, the Republic of Slovenia wishes to reiterate that it has territorial exit to the high seas, continental shelf and the right to proclaim its protective ecological zone. In accordance with this fact the Republic of Slovenia is also, by virtue of succession, the Contracting Party to the Agreement between the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Government of the Italian Republic on the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf, concluded in 1968, which Italy explicitly recognized. Therefore, the delimitation of the continental shelf agreed between the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Italy applies to it directly.

Unilateral determination of the outer limits of the Ecological and Fisheries Protection Zone of the Republic of Croatia is not in accordance with the facts mentioned above. Therefore, it represents the interference into the area, where the Republic of Slovenia has the sovereign rights and jurisdiction, and means the attempt to prejudice the final solution of the border issues between the two States. Slovenia does not recognize such unilateral acts and is once again decisively rejecting them. Preservation of the territorial exit to the open sea is of vital interest to the Republic of Slovenia.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Slovenia to the United Nations would like to request the Secretary-General as depositary to circulate this note to the States Parties to the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and publish it in the next issue of the *Law of the Sea Bulletin*.

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

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<sup>1</sup> See page 28 of this *Bulletin*.

2. Note verbale dated 4 October 2005 from the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations

2005/Turkuno DT/16390

The Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to communicate the following:

Statement of Position by the Greek Cypriot Authorities with respect to the Information Note by Turkey, concerning Turkey's objection to the Agreement between the Greek Cypriot Authorities and the Arab Republic of Egypt on the "Delimitation of the Exclusive Economic Zone" of 17 February 2003, has recently been published in the Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 57, pages 124-125.<sup>1</sup>

Following a thorough examination of the Greek Cypriot statement of position, the Republic of Turkey has reached the conclusion that the Greek Cypriot arguments on Turkey's objection to the above-mentioned agreement are legally misleading and controversial.

Therefore, the Republic of Turkey reaffirms her previously stated position on the subject matter and refutes the Greek Cypriot arguments while reserving all her legal rights related to the delimitation of the maritime areas including the seabed and subsoil and the superjacent waters in the west of the longitude 32°16'18".

The delimitation of maritime areas creates obligations for all States. Furthermore, according to one of the general principles of international law of the sea, States bordering an enclosed or semi-enclosed sea, such as the Mediterranean Sea, are under an obligation to cooperate with each other in the exercise of their rights and in the performance of their duties.

On the ground that Turkey is a coastal State in the region to be affected by a delimitation agreement between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Greek Cypriot Authorities, she inevitably has the right to raise her objections as a concerned party in the context of this intended delimitation.

Moreover, the Republic of Turkey wishes to reiterate that there is no single authority which in law or in fact is competent to represent jointly the Turkish Cypriots and the Greek Cypriots, consequently Cyprus as a whole.

The Permanent Mission of Turkey would highly appreciate it if the Secretary-General of the United Nations would circulate this Note to all United Nations Member States and publish it in the next edition of the *Law of the Sea Bulletin*.

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

4 October 2005

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<sup>1</sup> For the text of the Agreement, see *Law of the Sea Bulletin* No. 52, p. 45. Follow-up notes from the Permanent Missions of Turkey, Cyprus and Greece were published respectively in *Law of the Sea Bulletin* No. 54, p. 127, and No. 57, p. 124 and p. 129.

### III. OTHER INFORMATION

1. Conference on the Governance of High Seas Fisheries  
and the UN Fish Agreement – Moving from Words to Action<sup>1</sup>  
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada  
May 1-5, 2005

We, the Ministers at the St. John's Conference on the Governance of High Seas Fisheries and the UN Fish Agreement (UNFA):

Recognizing the need to ensure the long-term conservation and sustainable use of fish stocks through the effective implementation of the obligations of States in this respect;

Acknowledging that the sustainable use of fish stocks is a significant and replenishable source of healthy food for large parts of the world's population, and that continued sustainable use provides for increased food security on a global basis;

Expressing concern that in many parts of the world certain fish stocks are overfished;

Expressing concern with the significant adverse impacts that such overfishing has had on the state of fisheries resources and their ecosystems, and on the economies of States and coastal communities around the world that depend on these resources for their livelihood;

Reiterating our commitment to responsible fisheries;

Recognizing that all States have the right for their nationals to engage in fishing on the high seas subject to their treaty obligations, to the rights, duties and interests of coastal States, inter alia in the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, to the duty of States to cooperate with each other in their conservation and management, as well as the duty of States to control the activities of vessels flying their flag, in accordance with UNCLOS<sup>2</sup> and UNFA<sup>3</sup>;

Recognizing the need for conservation and management measures for straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks adopted for the high seas and those adopted for areas under national jurisdiction to be compatible, and the obligation of States fishing on the high seas and coastal States to cooperate to this end;

Recognizing that sub-regional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements (RFMO/As) have played a significant role with regard to the governance of high seas fisheries and are the most effective means of cooperating in the conservation and management of high seas fish stocks and that good governance and management by these RFMO/As contribute to ensuring the effective long-term conservation and sustainable use of high seas fish stocks, including curbing overfishing;

Recognizing that RFMO/As today face new challenges and responsibilities, and while the governance of some RFMO/As has been improved by incorporating the principles and provisions of newly developed international instruments and tools, including, inter alia, those related to ecosystem considerations in fisheries management, other RFMO/As remain to be so improved and, to that end, there is a need for political will to further strengthen and modernize RFMO/As to ensure that such challenges and responsibilities are effectively addressed;

Reaffirming the importance of universal compliance with the existing international legal framework for the governance of high seas fisheries;

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<sup>1</sup> Transmitted through letter from Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations, dated 30 October 2005, addressed to the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of Legal Affairs, requesting the text of the St. John's Ministerial Declaration to be published in the *Law of the Sea Bulletin*.

<sup>2</sup> United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982.

<sup>3</sup> 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 of 4 December 1995.

Acknowledging the need to ensure that there is a genuine link between flag States and their vessels and that the responsibilities deriving therefrom are fulfilled;

Reaffirming our commitment to the implementation of the relevant parts of Agenda 21 and to the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation agreed at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002 in relation to achieving sustainable fisheries;

Commending the results of the March 2005 COFI Meeting, as well as the 2005 Rome Ministerial Declaration on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing where the desire was expressed "to move from words to action through full implementation of various international instruments for sustainable fisheries adopted or enacted in the past decades";

Acknowledging the ongoing work of the High Seas Task Force in the area of IUU Fishing,

We declare that we will move from words to the following actions:

1. We urge all States that have not already done so, to become parties to UNCLOS, UNFA and the FAO Compliance Agreement<sup>4</sup>, and call on States and entities to effectively implement all provisions of these international agreements directly and within each RFMO/A of which they are a member.

2. Ministers representing States or Regional Economic Integration Organizations (REIOs) that are parties to UNFA commit to writing to Non-parties urging them to become party to UNFA at the earliest opportunity.

3. We will implement in a timely fashion the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation agreed at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002 in relation to achieving sustainable fisheries

4. We will work within RFMO/As of which the State or REIO we respectively represent is a member, to review and strengthen them, where necessary, in a manner that does not overlap or duplicate the mandate of other existing RFMO/As, to:

A. Implement a decision-making process which:

i) relies on the best scientific information available;

ii) incorporates the precautionary approach;

iii) incorporates ecosystem considerations in fisheries management with due consideration to the work of relevant scientific bodies and initiatives;

iv) uses criteria for allocations which properly reflect the interests and needs of coastal States and developing States, including small island developing States, in whose areas of national jurisdiction the fish stocks also occur, as well as those of fishing States; and,

v) achieves compatibility between conservation and management measures established for the high seas and those established for areas under national jurisdiction;

B. Ensure that the decision-making processes of these RFMO/As support the conservation and sustainable use of fish stocks they manage by:

i) strengthening or developing dispute settlement procedures to provide for the review of fisheries conservation and management decisions and of behavior following opting out of such decisions that may undermine conservation and management of the fish stocks concerned;

ii) strengthening or developing procedures for the settlement of disputes in accordance with UNCLOS and UNFA;

C. Establish or strengthen the monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) regimes of RFMO/As including as needed joint MCS systems, the dissemination of collected data as may be agreed and regular compliance review mechanisms, ensuring that the costs of MCS systems are shared in a fair and transparent manner;

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<sup>4</sup> Food and Agriculture Organization Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas of 24 November 1993.



D. Establish regional guidelines for States to use in establishing sanctions for non-compliance by their flag vessels and nationals that are adequate in severity to effectively secure compliance, deter further violations and deprive offenders of the benefits accruing from their illegal activities.

5. We agree that in order to prevent or eliminate overfishing and excess fishing capacity and to ensure that levels of fishing effort do not exceed those commensurate with the sustainable use of fishery resources:

A. Where a RFMO/A has established a total allowable catch (TAC) and allocations, members should ensure that their fishing effort does not result in catches that exceed their fishing possibilities;

B. Where a RFMO/A has established an overall TAC, but has not yet set allocations, members and the RFMO/A should monitor catches and fishing effort to ensure that the TAC is not exceeded;

C. Where the scientific advice regarding an unregulated stock indicates that conservation and management measures are necessary, RFMO/A members should, as a matter of priority, agree on appropriate measures and, in the interim, exercise restraint with regard to their fishing effort for that stock in accordance with the precautionary approach;

D. States, REIOs and entities, individually and through RFMO/As of which they are a member, should cap and then reduce excess fishing capacity to be commensurate with the status of fish stocks;

E. States, REIOs and entities should avoid the transfer of fishing capacity to other fisheries or areas including, but not limited to those areas where fish stocks are overexploited or in a depleted condition.

6. We will work together, including within RFMO/As of which the State or REIO we respectively represent is a member, to implement measures to further mitigate by-catch, particularly of vulnerable non-target marine species such as seabirds as well as sea turtles and to adopt measures to conserve and manage shark stocks in directed and non-directed fisheries and to minimize waste and discards, in accordance with the FAO Guidelines and International Plans of Action for these species.

7. We will work together, including within RFMO/As of which the State or REIO we respectively represent is a member, to ensure that States that fish on the high seas do not engage in unsustainable fishing practices, including those that adversely affect coastal developing States.

8. We call upon States to cooperate in establishing new RFMO/As or arrangements, where necessary, with sufficiently comprehensive mandates, to facilitate cooperation in respect of fish stocks or areas of the high seas not currently managed by any RFMO/As taking due account of the commitments made in this Declaration.

9. We call upon all States and entities fishing in areas of competence of RFMO/As but that are not a member of those RFMO/As to immediately join or agree to apply the conservation and management measures established by such RFMO/As in accordance with UNCLOS and UNFA. Efforts need also be made to allow developing States to achieve legitimate development goals pertaining to poverty alleviation and improvement of the lives of fishermen.

10. We recognize that States, REIOs or entities that are neither members of RFMO/As nor have agreed to apply their conservation and management measures shall not have access to the fisheries resources to which those measures apply and any catches of such fishery resources should be denied market access in accordance with international law.

11. We urge all States Parties and other States to work together to prepare for the UNFA Review Conference to be held in May 2006 in accordance with Article 36 of the Agreement, which will inter alia assess the effectiveness of the Agreement in securing the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, including but not limited to the functions of RFMO/As as defined in Article 10 of UNFA.

12. We will follow up on commitments made at the FAO 2005 Rome Ministerial Declaration on IUU Fishing and will work within RFMO/As to establish or strengthen measures to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing and other fishing activities by States, REIOs or entities that undermine the effectiveness of the conservation and management measures of the RFMO/As.

13. We will work to address possible gaps which may include those related to:

A. the sustainable management of discrete high seas fisheries (including deep sea fisheries),

- B. the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity and sensitive marine ecosystems,
- C. defining the genuine link between flag states and the fishing vessels flying their flag,
- D. the obligations of port States and the development and implementation of stronger port state measures in accordance with international law,

and that further steps should be taken in this direction.

14. We recognize the need to assist developing States in implementing relevant agreements, instruments and tools for the conservation and management of fish stocks, including through existing funds such as the UNFA Part VII Developing States Fund.

15. We will actively seek the cooperation of other States to join us in achieving our objectives set out in this Declaration.

16. We agree that officials identify practical ways to move forward on the commitments of Ministers as set out in this Declaration.

2. The Batam Joint Ministerial Statement on the Straits of Malacca and Singapore<sup>1</sup>  
Batam, Indonesia  
1-2 August 2005

1. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore met in Batam, on 1-2 August 2005 to discuss matters pertaining to the safety of navigation, environmental protection and maritime security in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore. The Foreign Ministers of Malaysia and Singapore appreciated the initiative of the Foreign Minister of Indonesia for convening this timely Meeting in view of the current challenges faced by the littoral States and user States of the Straits.
2. The Ministers noted that the last Tripartite Ministerial Meeting of the Straits of Malacca and Singapore was held 28 years ago on 24 February 1977 in Manila, the Philippines.
3. The Ministers reaffirmed the sovereignty and sovereign rights of the Littoral States over the Straits of Malacca and Singapore. As such, the primary responsibility over the safety of navigation, environmental protection and maritime security in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore lies with the littoral States.
4. The Ministers emphasized that whatever measures undertaken in the Straits should be in accordance with international law including UNCLOS 1982. In this regard they acknowledge the role that user States and relevant international agencies could play in respect of the Straits.
5. The Ministers recognized the importance of the Tripartite Ministerial Meeting on the Straits of Malacca and Singapore in providing the overall framework for cooperation. They agreed that the Ministers and the Senior Officials should meet on a more regular basis to address relevant issues in a timely manner.
6. The Ministers acknowledged the good work carried out by the Tripartite Technical Experts Group (TTEG) on Safety of Navigation in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore. They also recognized the efforts of the Revolving Fund Committee (RFC) in dealing with issues of environmental protection in the Straits.

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<sup>1</sup> Document A/60/529: Annex I to the identical letters dated 28 October 2005 from the Permanent Representatives of Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly

7. The Ministers supported the convening of the Meeting in Kuala Lumpur on 1-2 August 2005 of the Service Chiefs of Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand and encouraged them to further strengthen their cooperation.
8. The Ministers agreed to establish a TTEG on Maritime Security to complement the works of the existing TTEG on Safety of Navigation and the Revolving Fund Committee.
9. The Ministers called upon user States, relevant international agencies, and the shipping community to assist the littoral States in the areas of capacity building, training and technology transfer, and other forms of assistance in accordance with UNCLOS 1982. In this regard they welcomed closer collaboration between littoral States and the international community.
10. The Ministers expressed regret at the Lloyds Joint War Committee's categorization of the Straits of Malacca and Singapore as a "war risk zone" without consulting and taking into account the existing efforts of the littoral States to deal with the problems of safety of navigation and maritime security. The Ministers urged the Committee to review its assessment accordingly.
11. The Ministers welcomed the forthcoming "Meeting on the Straits of Malacca and Singapore: Enhancing Safety, Security and Environmental Protection" in collaboration with the International Maritime Organization to be held on 7-8 September 2005 in Jakarta, Indonesia.

Batam, 2 August 2005.

3. Jakarta Statement on Enhancement of Safety, Security and Environmental Protection  
in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore<sup>1</sup>  
Jakarta, Indonesia, on 8 September 2005

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the International Maritime Organization (IMO) convened, pursuant to the decisions of the ninety-third and ninety-fourth sessions of the IMO Council in relation to the Protection of Vital Shipping Lanes, a Meeting on the Straits of Malacca and Singapore: Enhancing Safety, Security and Environmental Protection, which took place in Jakarta on 7 and 8 September 2005 (hereinafter referred to as "the Jakarta Meeting"). The Jakarta Meeting was organized in co-operation with the Government of Malaysia and the Government of the Republic of Singapore.

The purpose of the Jakarta Meeting was to provide a forum for discussions with the aim of agreeing on a framework of co-operation to enhance the safety of navigation, environmental protection and security in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore (hereinafter referred to as "the Straits").

The Jakarta Meeting was attended by delegations from:

AUSTRALIA	IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)
BAHAMAS	ITALY
CANADA	JAPAN
CHINA	KUWAIT
CROATIA	LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC
DENMARK	REPUBLIC

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<sup>1</sup> Document A/60/529: Annex II to the identical letters dated 28 October 2005 from the Permanent Representatives of Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly

EGYPT	MALAYSIA
FRANCE	NETHERLANDS
GERMANY	NEW ZEALAND
GREECE	NORWAY
INDIA	PAKISTAN
INDONESIA	PHILIPPINES
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	UNITED KINGDOM
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	UNITED REPUBLIC OF
SINGAPORE	TANZANIA
SPAIN	UNITED STATES
THAILAND	VIET NAM
TURKEY	YEMEN

by observers from the following intergovernmental organizations:

INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC ORGANIZATION (IHO)  
ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH EAST ASIAN NATIONS (ASEAN)

and by observers from the following non-governmental organizations:

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF SHIPPING (ICS)  
INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS (ICFTU)  
OIL COMPANIES INTERNATIONAL MARINE FORUM (OCIMF)  
INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF SHIPMASTERS' ASSOCIATIONS  
(IFSMA)  
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INDEPENDENT TANKER OWNERS  
(INTERTANKO)  
INTERNATIONAL GROUP OF P AND I CLUBS (P AND I)  
MALACCA STRAIT COUNCIL

The Jakarta Meeting,

RECOGNIZING the strategic importance of the Straits for regional and global seaborne trade and the need to ensure that they remain safe and open to shipping at all times;

RECOGNIZING ALSO that the Straits are located within the territorial sea of Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore (hereinafter referred to collectively as the "littoral States") and within the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone of Indonesia and Malaysia and are straits used for international navigation as defined in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (hereinafter referred to as "UNCLOS");

RECOGNIZING FURTHER the safety, security and environmental vulnerabilities of the Straits and the possibility that unlawful acts committed therein may have a serious negative impact on the flow of traffic there-through;

NOTING with particular concern the number of incidents of unlawful acts and armed robbery against ships and seafarers reported to have taken place in the Straits;

BEING AWARE of the multiplicity of interests in the Straits and the importance of balancing the interests between littoral and user States, while respecting the sovereignty of the littoral States;

ACKNOWLEDGING the rights and obligations of States under the international law of the sea, including the provisions of UNCLOS and, in particular, article 43 thereof calling for co-operation by agreement among user States and States bordering straits used for international navigation on matters relating to navigational and safety aids and the prevention, reduction and control of pollution from ships;

ACKNOWLEDGING ALSO the efforts and achievements of the Tripartite Technical Experts Group on Safety of Navigation (hereinafter after referred to as "TTEG") comprising officials of the three littoral States in enhancing the safety of navigation in, and the environmental protection of, the Straits and, in particular, through routing measures, including Traffic Separation Schemes, deep water routes, precautionary areas and ship reporting systems adopted by IMO, as well as the TTEG's progress in advancing cooperation in the maintenance of the Straits, consonant with article 43 of UNCLOS;

RECALLING that the United Nations General Assembly resolution A/RES/59/24 on Oceans and the Law of the Sea, while addressing the issues relating to maritime safety and security and the marine environment, has, *inter alia*:

1. urged all States, in cooperation with IMO, to combat piracy and armed robbery at sea;
2. noted the concerns of the IMO Council and IMO Secretary-General with regard to keeping shipping lanes of strategic importance and significance safe and open to international maritime traffic and thereby ensuring the uninterrupted flow of traffic, and welcomed the Council's request, in this regard, that the Secretary-General of IMO continue work on the issue in collaboration with parties concerned; and
3. emphasized the importance to protect and preserve the marine environment and its living marine resources against pollution and physical degradation;

RECALLING ALSO the ASEAN Declarations, Statements, Joint Communiqués and Action Plans on Combating Terrorism; including the ASEAN Regional Forum Statements on Cooperation Against Piracy and Other Threats to Maritime Security and on Strengthening Transport Security Against International Terrorism;

UPHOLDING the Batam Joint Statement, adopted on 2 August 2005 by the Fourth Tripartite Ministerial Meeting of the Littoral States on the Straits of Malacca and Singapore, which, *inter alia*:

1. reaffirms that the primary responsibility over the safety of navigation, environmental protection and maritime security in the Straits lies with the littoral States;
2. emphasizes that whatever measures are undertaken in the Straits should be in accordance with international law including UNCLOS and in this regard acknowledges the interests of user States and relevant international agencies and the role they could play in respect of the Straits;
3. recognizes the importance of the Tripartite Ministerial Meeting on the Straits of Malacca and Singapore in providing the overall framework for co-operation;
4. recognizes the importance of engaging the States bordering the funnels leading to the Straits and the major users of the Straits;

5. acknowledges that the littoral States should address the issues of maritime security comprehensively which includes transboundary crimes such as piracy, armed robbery and terrorism;
6. acknowledges also the work of the TTEG on Safety of Navigation and the Revolving Fund Committee which manages a fund for enabling the prompt response to oil spills from ships;
7. provides for the establishment of a Tripartite Technical Expert Group on Maritime Security to complement the work of the TTEG on Safety of Navigation and the Revolving Fund Committee; and
8. recognizes the importance of and welcomes the closer collaboration between the littoral States and the international community and, in particular, the assistance of the user States, relevant international agencies, and the shipping community in areas of capacity building, training and technology transfer, and other forms of assistance in accordance with UNCLOS;

RECOGNIZING the previous efforts of IMO through international conferences and regional workshops in 1993, 1996, 1999 and 2001, and other regional fora such as the ASEAN and the ASEAN Regional Forum, to promote greater co-operation among littoral States and stakeholders in maritime safety and marine environment protection, as well as in regional anti-piracy co-operative arrangements;

COMMENDING the efforts of the defense forces of the littoral States and Thailand in strengthening modalities for co-operation such as the initiative of Indonesia on the Malacca Strait Security Initiative in an effort to enhance maritime security in the Straits;

RECOGNIZING the positive results of co-ordinated maritime patrols among the security forces of the littoral States and other co-operative maritime security arrangements and measures in the Straits;

ACKNOWLEDGING the potential of the Marine Electronic Highway concept, currently under development by IMO in co-operation with the littoral States and other stakeholders, in enhancing navigational safety and environmental protection in the Straits and the littoral States' decision to establish a pilot project of the Marine Electronic Highway, with the Project Management Office in Batam, Indonesia;

NOTING the valuable role and function of the Maritime Enforcement Co-ordination Center in Perak, Malaysia in addressing unlawful acts and armed robbery against ships;

NOTING ALSO the importance of the forthcoming establishment of the ReCAAP Information Sharing Center in Singapore, in addressing piracy and armed robbery against ships and welcoming the signing of ReCAAP by five States;

NOTING WITH APPRECIATION the contribution States and other stakeholders have made and continue to make towards the enhancement of the safety of navigation in, and the protection of the environment of, the Straits;

RESPECTING FULLY the sovereignty, sovereign rights, jurisdiction and territorial integrity of the littoral States, the principle of non-intervention, and the relevant provisions of international law, in particular the UNCLOS;

DESIRING that the Straits remain safe and open to international shipping at all times, as provided for under international law, in particular UNCLOS, and where applicable, domestic law, and to build upon and enhance existing cooperative arrangements and measures towards this end;

DESIRING FURTHER to enhance the safety, security and environmental protection of the Straits;

HAS AGREED:

- (a) that the work of the TTEG on Safety of Navigation in enhancing the safety of navigation and in protecting the marine environment in the Straits, including the efforts of the TTEG in relation to the implementation of article 43 of UNCLOS in the Straits should continue to be supported and encouraged;
- (b) that a mechanism be established by the three littoral States to meet on a regular basis with user States, the shipping industry and others with an interest in the safe navigation through the Straits, to discuss issues relating to the safety, security and environmental protection of the Straits, as well as to facilitate co-operation in keeping the Straits safe and open to navigation, including exploring the possible options for burden sharing, and to keep the IMO informed, as appropriate, of the outcome of such meetings;
- (c) that efforts should be made through the three littoral States to establish and enhance mechanisms for information exchange within and between States, building, where possible, on existing arrangements such as Tripartite Technical Expert Group mechanisms, so as to enhance maritime domain awareness in the Straits and thus contribute to the enhancement of co-operative measures in the areas of safety, security and environmental protection;
- (d) to promote, build upon and expand co-operative and operational arrangements of the three littoral States, including the Tripartite Technical Expert Group on Maritime Security, co-ordinated maritime patrols in the Straits through, *inter alia*, maritime security training programmes and other forms of co-operation, such as maritime exercises, with a view to further strengthening capacity building in the littoral States to address security threats to shipping;

HAS INVITED the IMO to consider, in consultation with the littoral States, convening a series of follow-on meetings for the littoral States to identify and prioritize their needs, and for user States to identify possible assistance to respond to those needs, which may include information-exchange, capacity-building, training and technical support, with a view to promote and co-ordinate co-operative measures;

EXPRESSES DEEP APPRECIATION to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia for the excellent arrangements made for, the facilities and generous hospitality provided during, the Jakarta Meeting; and to the Governments of the Republic of Indonesia, Malaysia and the Republic of Singapore and the International Maritime Organization for their strenuous efforts to prepare for the Jakarta Meeting and ensure its successful conclusion.

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