

Bulletin No. 75

Law of the Sea



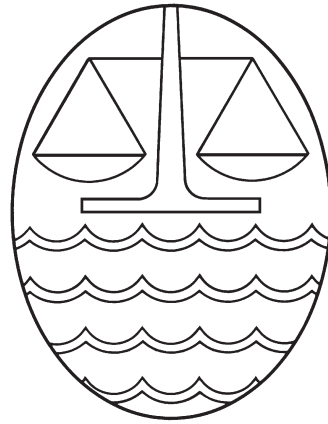
*Division for Ocean Affairs
and the Law of the Sea
Office of Legal Affairs*



United Nations

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

Law of the Sea



Bulletin No. 75



United Nations
New York, 2011

NOTE

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Furthermore, publication in the *Bulletin* of information concerning developments relating to the law of the sea emanating from actions and decisions taken by States does not imply recognition by the United Nations of the validity of the actions and decisions in question.

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I. UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

Status of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, of the Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the Convention and of the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the Convention relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks¹

1. Table recapitulating the status of the Convention and of the related Agreements, as at 31 March 2011

This consolidated table, prepared by the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of the Legal Affairs, provides unofficial, quick reference information related to the participation in UNCLOS and the two implementing Agreements. For official information on the status of these treaties, please refer to the publication entitled “*Multilateral Treaties deposited with the Secretary-General*” (<http://untreaty.un.org/>). The symbol “□” indicates that a declaration or statement was made at the time of signature; at the time of ratification/accession or anytime thereafter or declarations confirmed upon succession. A double icon (□□) indicates that two declarations were made by the State. The abbreviation (fc) indicates a formal confirmation; (a) an accession; (s) a succession; (ds) a definitive signature; (p) the consent to be bound; (sp) a simplified procedure. Names of States in *italics* indicate non-members of the United Nations; shaded rows indicate landlocked States.













State or entity	UNCLOS (in force as from 16/11/1994)			Agreement on Part XI (in force as from 28/07/1996)		UN Fish Stocks Agreement (in force as from 11/12/2001)	
	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy
TOTALS	157	161	72	79	140	59	78
Afghanistan	18/03/83						
Albania		23/06/03(a)			23/06/03(p)		
Algeria	10/12/82 □	11/06/96	□	29/07/94	11/06/96(p)		
Andorra							
Angola	10/12/82 □	05/12/90	□		07/09/10(a)		
Antigua and Barbuda	07/02/83	02/02/89					
Argentina	05/10/84 □	01/12/95	□	29/07/94	01/12/95	04/12/95	
Armenia		09/12/02(a)			09/12/02(a)		
Australia	10/12/82	05/10/94	□	29/07/94	05/10/94	04/12/95	23/12/99
Austria	10/12/82	14/07/95	□	29/07/94	14/07/95	27/06/96	19/12/03

¹ Source: Chapter XXI.6 of the publication entitled “*Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General*” at <http://treaties.un.org/>.

State or entity	UNCLOS (in force as from 16/11/1994)		Agreement on Part XI (in force as from 28/07/1996)		UN Fish Stocks Agreement (in force as from 11/12/2001)	
	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy
Azerbaijan						Declaration
Bahamas	10/12/82	29/07/83	29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)		16/01/97(a)
Bahrain	10/12/82	30/05/85				
Bangladesh	10/12/82	27/07/01		27/07/01(a)	04/12/95	
Barbados	10/12/82	12/10/93	15/11/94	28/07/95(sp)		22/09/00(a)
Belarus	10/12/82	30/08/06		30/08/06(a)		
Belgium	05/12/84	13/11/98	29/07/94	13/11/98(p)	03/10/96	19/12/03
Belize	10/12/82	13/08/83		21/10/94(ds)	04/12/95	14/07/05
Benin	30/08/83	16/10/97		16/10/97(p)		
Bhutan	10/12/82					
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	27/11/84	28/04/95		28/04/95(p)		
Bosnia and Herzegovina		12/01/94(s)				
Botswana	05/12/84	02/05/90		31/01/05(a)		
Brazil	10/12/82	22/12/88	29/07/94	25/10/07	04/12/95	08/03/00
Brunei Darussalam	05/12/84	05/11/96		05/11/96(p)		
Bulgaria	10/12/82	15/05/96		15/05/96(a)		13/12/06(a)
Burkina Faso	10/12/82	25/01/05	30/11/94	25/01/05(p)	15/10/96	
Burundi	10/12/82					
Cambodia	01/07/83					
Cameroon	10/12/82	19/11/85	24/05/95	28/08/02		
Canada	10/12/82	07/11/03	29/07/94	07/11/03	04/12/95	03/08/99
Cape Verde	10/12/82	10/08/87	29/07/94	23/04/08		
Central African Republic	04/12/84					
Chad	10/12/82	14/08/09		14/08/09(p)		
Chile	10/12/82	25/08/97		25/08/97(a)		
China	10/12/82	07/06/96	29/07/94	07/06/96(p)	06/11/96	
Colombia	10/12/82					
Comoros	06/12/84	21/06/94				
Congo	10/12/82	09/07/08		09/07/08(p)		

State or entity	UNCLOS (in force as from 16/11/1994)			Agreement on Part XI (in force as from 28/07/1996)		UN Fish Stocks Agreement (in force as from 11/12/2001)		
	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration
Cook Islands	10/12/82	15/02/95			15/02/95(a)		01/04/99(a)	
Costa Rica	10/12/82	21/09/92			20/09/01(a)		18/06/01(a)	
Côte d'Ivoire	10/12/82	26/03/84		25/11/94	28/07/95(sp)	24/01/96		
Croatia		05/04/95(s)			05/04/95(p)			
Cuba	10/12/82	15/08/84			17/10/02(a)			
Cyprus	10/12/82	12/12/88		01/11/94	27/07/95		25/09/02(a)	
Czech Republic	22/02/93	21/06/96		16/11/94	21/06/96		19/03/07(a)	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	10/12/82							
Democratic Republic of the Congo	22/08/83	17/02/89						
Denmark	10/12/82	16/11/04		29/07/94	16/11/04	27/06/96	19/12/03	
Djibouti	10/12/82	08/10/91						
Dominica	28/03/83	24/10/91						
Dominican Republic	10/12/82	10/07/09			10/07/09(p)			
Ecuador								
Egypt	10/12/82	26/08/83		22/03/95		05/12/95		
El Salvador	05/12/84							
Equatorial Guinea	30/01/84	21/07/97			21/07/97(p)			
Eritrea								
Estonia		26/08/05(a)			26/08/05(a)		07/08/06(a)	
Ethiopia	10/12/82							
European Union	07/12/84	01/04/98(fc)		29/07/94	01/04/98(fc)	27/06/96	19/12/03	
Fiji	10/12/82	10/12/82		29/07/94	28/07/95	04/12/95	12/12/96	
Finland	10/12/82	21/06/96		29/07/94	21/06/96	27/06/96	19/12/03	
France	10/12/82	11/04/96		29/07/94	11/04/96	04/12/96	19/12/03	
Gabon	10/12/82	11/03/98		04/04/95	11/03/98(p)	07/10/96		
Gambia	10/12/82	22/05/84						
Georgia		21/03/96(a)			21/03/96(p)			
Germany		14/10/94(a)		29/07/94	14/10/94	28/08/96	19/12/03	

State or entity	UNCLOS (in force as from 16/11/1994)			Agreement on Part XI (in force as from 28/07/1996)		UN Fish Stocks Agreement (in force as from 11/12/2001)		
	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration
Ghana	10/12/82	7/06/83						
Greece	10/12/82	21/07/95		29/07/94	21/07/95	27/06/96	19/12/03	
Grenada	10/12/82	25/04/91		14/11/94	28/07/95(sp)			
Guatemala	08/07/83	11/02/97			11/02/97(p)			
Guinea	04/10/84	06/09/85		26/08/94	28/07/95(sp)	04/12/95	16/09/05(a)	
Guinea-Bissau	10/12/82	25/08/86						
Guyana	10/12/82	16/11/93			25/09/08(a)			
Haiti	10/12/82	31/07/96			31/07/96(p)			
Holy See								
Honduras	10/12/82	05/10/93			28/07/03(a)			
Hungary	10/12/82	05/02/02			05/02/02(a)		16/05/08(a)	
Iceland	10/12/82	21/06/85		29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)	04/12/95	14/02/97	
India	10/12/82	29/06/95		29/07/94	29/06/95		19/08/03(a)	
Indonesia	10/12/82	03/02/86		29/07/94	02/06/00	04/12/95	28/09/09	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	10/12/82						17/04/98(a)	
Iraq	10/12/82	30/07/85						
Ireland	10/12/82	21/06/96		29/07/94	21/06/96	27/06/96	19/12/03	
Israel						04/12/95		
Italy	07/12/84	13/01/95		29/07/94	13/01/95	27/06/96	19/12/03	
Jamaica	10/12/82	21/03/83		29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)	04/12/95		
Japan	07/02/83	20/06/96		29/07/94	20/06/96	19/11/96	07/08/06	
Jordan		27/11/95(a)			27/11/95(p)			
Kazakhstan								
Kenya	10/12/82	02/03/89			29/07/94(06)		13/07/04(a)	
Kiribati		24/02/03(a)			24/02/03(p)		15/09/05(a)	
Kuwait	10/12/82	02/05/86			02/08/02(a)			
Kyrgyzstan								
Laos People's Democratic Republic	10/12/82	05/06/98		27/10/94	05/06/98(p)			

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Latvia		23/12/04(a) 		23/12/04(a)		05/02/07(a) 
Lebanon	07/12/84	05/01/95		05/01/95(p)		
Lesotho	10/12/82	31/05/07		31/05/07(p)		
Liberia	10/12/82	25/09/08		25/09/08(p)		16/09/05(a)
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	03/12/84					
Liechtenstein	30/1/84					
Lithuania		12/11/03(a) 		12/11/03(a)		01/03/07(a) 
Luxembourg	05/12/84 	05/10/00	29/07/94	05/10/00	27/06/96	19/12/03 
Madagascar	25/02/83	22/08/01		22/08/01(p)		
Malawi	07/12/84	28/09/10		28/09/10(p)		
Malaysia	10/12/82	14/10/96	02/08/94	14/10/96(p)		
Maldives	10/12/82	07/09/00	10/10/94	07/09/00(p)	08/10/96	30/12/98
Mali	19/10/83 	16/07/85				
Malta	10/12/82	20/05/93	29/07/94	26/06/96		11/11/01(a) 
Marshall Islands		09/08/91(a)			04/12/95	19/03/03
Mauritania	10/12/82	17/07/96	02/08/94	17/07/96(p)	21/12/95	
Mauritius	10/12/82	04/11/94		04/11/94(p)		25/03/97(a) 
Mexico	10/12/82	18/03/83		10/04/03(a)		
Micronesia (Federated States of)		29/04/91(a)	10/08/94	06/09/95	04/12/95	23/05/97
Monaco	10/12/82	20/03/96	30/11/94	20/03/96(p)		09/06/99(a)
Mongolia	10/12/82	13/08/96	17/08/94	13/08/96(p)		
Montenegro		23/10/06(d) 		23/10/06(d)		
Morocco	10/12/82	31/05/07	19/10/94	31/05/07	04/12/95	
Mozambique	10/12/82	13/03/97		13/03/97(a)		10/12/08(a)
Myanmar	10/12/82	21/05/96		21/05/96(a)		
Namibia	10/12/82	18/04/83	29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)	19/04/96	08/04/98
Nauru	10/12/82	23/01/96		23/01/96(p)		10/01/97(a)
Nepal	10/12/82	02/11/98		02/11/98(p)		
Netherlands	10/12/82	28/06/96	29/07/94	28/06/96	28/06/96 	19/12/03 

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	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy
New Zealand	10/12/82	19/07/96	29/07/94	19/07/96	04/12/95	18/04/01
Nicaragua	09/12/84	03/05/00		03/05/00(p)		
Niger	10/12/82					
Nigeria	10/12/82	14/08/86	25/10/94	28/07/95(sp)		02/11/09(a)
Niue	05/12/84	11/10/06		11/10/06(p)	04/12/95	11/10/06
Norway	10/12/82	24/06/96		24/06/96(a)	04/12/95	30/12/96
Oman	01/07/83	17/08/89		26/02/97(a)		14/05/08(a)
Pakistan	10/12/82	26/02/97	10/08/94	26/02/97(p)	15/02/96	
Palau		30/09/96(a)		30/09/96(p)		26/03/08(a)
Panama	10/12/82	01/07/96		01/07/96(p)		16/12/08(a)
Papua New Guinea	10/12/82	14/01/97		14/01/97(p)	04/12/95	04/06/99
Paraguay	10/12/82	26/09/86	29/07/94	10/07/95		
Peru						
Philippines	10/12/82	08/05/84	15/11/94	23/07/97	30/08/96	
Poland	10/12/82	13/11/98	29/07/94	13/11/98(p)		14/03/06(a)
Portugal	10/12/82	03/11/97	29/07/94	03/11/97	27/06/96	19/12/03
Qatar	27/11/84	09/12/02		09/12/02(p)		
Republic of Korea	14/03/83	29/01/96	07/11/94	29/01/96	26/11/96	01/02/08
Republic of Moldova		06/02/07(a)		06/02/07(p)		
Romania	10/12/82	17/12/96		17/12/96(a)		16/07/07(a)
Russian Federation	10/12/82	12/03/97		12/03/97(a)	04/12/95	04/08/97
Rwanda	10/12/82					
Saint Kitts and Nevis	07/12/84	07/01/93				
Saint Lucia	10/12/82	27/03/85			12/12/95	09/08/96
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	10/12/82	01/10/93				29/10/10(a)
Samoa	28/09/84	14/08/95	07/07/95	14/08/95(p)	04/12/95	25/10/96
San Marino						
Sao Tome and Principe	13/07/83	03/11/87				

State or entity	UNCLOS (in force as from 16/11/1994)		Agreement on Part XI (in force as from 28/07/1996)		UN Fish Stocks Agreement (in force as from 11/12/2001)	
	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy
Saudi Arabia	07/12/84	24/04/96		24/04/96(p)		
Senegal	10/12/82	25/10/84	09/08/94	25/07/95	04/12/95	30/01/97
Serbia	²	12/03/01(s)	12/05/95	28/07/95(sp) ²		
Seychelles	10/12/82	16/09/91	29/07/94	15/12/94	04/12/96	20/03/98
Sierra Leone	10/12/82	12/12/94		12/12/94(p)		
Singapore	10/12/82	17/11/94		17/11/94(p)		
Slovakia	28/05/93	08/05/96	14/11/94	08/05/96		06/11/08(a)
Slovenia		16/06/95(s)	19/01/95	16/06/95		15/06/06(a)
Solomon Islands	10/12/82	23/06/97		23/06/97(p)		13/02/97(a)
Somalia	10/12/82	24/07/89				
South Africa	05/12/84	23/12/97	03/10/94	23/12/97		14/08/03(a)
Spain	04/12/84	15/01/97	29/07/94	15/01/97	03/12/96	19/12/03
Sri Lanka	10/12/82	19/07/94	29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)	09/10/96	24/10/96
Sudan	10/12/82	23/01/85	29/07/94			
Suriname	10/12/82	09/07/98		09/07/98(p)		
Swaziland	18/01/84		12/10/94			
Sweden	10/12/82	25/06/96	29/07/94	25/06/96	27/06/96	19/12/03
Switzerland	17/10/84	01/05/09	26/10/94	01/05/09		
Syrian Arab Republic						
Tajikistan						
Thailand	10/12/82					
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		19/08/94 (s)		19/08/94(p)		
Timor-Leste						
Togo	10/12/82	16/04/85	03/08/94	28/07/95(sp)		
Tonga		02/08/95(a)		2/08/95(p)	04/12/95	31/07/96

² For further details, see Chapter XXI.6 of the publication entitled "Multilateral Treaties deposited with the Secretary-General"

State or entity	UNCLOS (in force as from 16/11/1994)		Agreement on Part XI (in force as from 28/07/1996)		UN Fish Stocks Agreement (in force as from 11/12/2001)	
	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy
Trinidad and Tobago	10/12/82	25/04/86	10/10/94	28/07/95(sp)		13/09/06(a)
Tunisia	10/12/82	24/04/85	15/05/95	24/05/02		
Turkey						
Turkmenistan						
Tuvalu	10/12/82	09/12/02		09/12/02(p)		02/02/09(a)
Uganda	10/12/82	09/11/90	09/08/94	28/07/95(sp)	10/10/96	
Ukraine	10/12/82	26/07/99	28/02/95	26/07/99	04/12/95	27/02/03
United Arab Emirates	10/12/82					
United Kingdom		25/07/97(a)	29/07/94	25/07/97	04/12/95	10/12/01 19/12/03 ³
United Republic of Tanzania	10/12/82	30/09/85	07/10/94	25/06/98		
United States of America			29/07/94		04/12/95	21/08/96
Uruguay	10/12/82	10/12/92	29/07/94	07/08/07	16/01/96	10/09/99
Uzbekistan						
Vanuatu	10/12/82	10/08/99	29/07/94	10/08/99(p)	23/07/96	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)						
Viet Nam	10/12/82	25/07/94		27/04/06(a)		
Yemen	10/12/82	21/07/87				
Zambia	10/12/82	07/03/83	13/10/94	28/07/95(sp)		
Zimbabwe	10/12/82	24/02/93	28/10/94	28/07/95(sp)		
TOTALS	157 (34)	161	72	140	59(5)	78
			79			33

³ For further details, see Chapter XXI.7 of the publication entitled "Multilateral Treaties deposited with the Secretary-General"

2. Chronological lists of ratifications of, accessions and successions to the Convention and the related Agreements, as at 31 March 2011

(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 (Plurinational State of) (28 April 1995)
75. Slovenia (16 June 1995)
76. India (29 June 1995)
77. Austria (14 July 1995)
78. Greece (21 July 1995)
79. Tonga (2 August 1995)
80. Samoa (14 August 1995)
81. Jordan (27 November 1995)
82. Argentina (1 December 1995)
83. Nauru (23 January 1996)
84. Republic of Korea (29 January 1996)
85. Monaco (20 March 1996)
86. Georgia (21 March 1996)
87. France (11 April 1996)

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

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

1. Kenya (29 July 1994)
2. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (19 August 1994)
3. Australia (5 October 1994)
4. Germany (14 October 1994)
5. Belize (21 October 1994)
6. Mauritius (4 November 1994)
7. Singapore (17 November 1994)
8. Sierra Leone (12 December 1994)
9. Seychelles (15 December 1994)
10. Lebanon (5 January 1995)
11. Italy (13 January 1995)
12. Cook Islands (15 February 1995)
13. Croatia (5 April 1995)
14. Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (28 April 1995)
15. Slovenia (16 June 1995)
16. India (29 June 1995)
17. Paraguay (10 July 1995)
18. Austria (14 July 1995)
19. Greece (21 July 1995)
20. Senegal (25 July 1995)
21. Cyprus (27 July 1995)
22. Bahamas (28 July 1995)
23. Barbados (28 July 1995)

24. Côte d'Ivoire (28 July 1995)
25. Fiji (28 July 1995)
26. Grenada (28 July 1995)
27. Guinea (28 July 1995)
28. Iceland (28 July 1995)
29. Jamaica (28 July 1995)
30. Namibia (28 July 1995)
31. Nigeria (28 July 1995)
32. Sri Lanka (28 July 1995)
33. Togo (28 July 1995)
34. Trinidad and Tobago (28 July 1995)
35. Uganda (28 July 1995)
36. Serbia (28 July 1995)
37. Zambia (28 July 1995)
38. Zimbabwe (28 July 1995)
39. Tonga (2 August 1995)
40. Samoa (14 August 1995)
41. Micronesia (Federated States of)
(6 September 1995)
42. Jordan (27 November 1995)
43. Argentina (1 December 1995)
44. Nauru (23 January 1996)
45. Republic of Korea (29 January 1996)
46. Monaco (20 March 1996)
47. Georgia (21 March 1996)
48. France (11 April 1996)
49. Saudi Arabia (24 April 1996)
50. Slovakia (8 May 1996)
51. Bulgaria (15 May 1996)
52. Myanmar (21 May 1996)
53. China (7 June 1996)
54. Algeria (11 June 1996)
55. Japan (20 June 1996)
56. Czech Republic (21 June 1996)
57. Finland (21 June 1996)
58. Ireland (21 June 1996)
59. Norway (24 June 1996)
60. Sweden (25 June 1996)
61. Malta (26 June 1996)
62. Netherlands (28 June 1996)
63. Panama (1 July 1996)
64. Mauritania (17 July 1996)
65. New Zealand (19 July 1996)
66. Haiti (31 July 1996)
67. Mongolia (13 August 1996)
68. Palau (30 September 1996)
69. Malaysia (14 October 1996)
70. Brunei Darussalam (5 November 1996)
71. Romania (17 December 1996)
72. Papua New Guinea (14 January 1997)
73. Spain (15 January 1997)
74. Guatemala (11 February 1997)
75. Oman (26 February 1997)
76. Pakistan (26 February 1997)
77. Russian Federation (12 March 1997)
78. Mozambique (13 March 1997)
79. Solomon Islands (23 June 1997)
80. Equatorial Guinea (21 July 1997)
81. Philippines (23 July 1997)
82. United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland (25 July 1997)
83. Chile (25 August 1997)
84. Benin (16 October 1997)
85. Portugal (3 November 1997)
86. South Africa (23 December 1997)
87. Gabon (11 March 1998)
88. European Union (1 April 1998)
89. Lao People's Democratic Republic
(5 June 1998)
90. United Republic of Tanzania (25 June 1998)
91. Suriname (9 July 1998)
92. Nepal (2 November 1998)
93. Belgium (13 November 1998)
94. Poland (13 November 1998)
95. Ukraine (26 July 1999)
96. Vanuatu (10 August 1999)
97. Nicaragua (3 May 2000)
98. Indonesia (2 June 2000)
99. Maldives (7 September 2000)
100. Luxembourg (5 October 2000)
101. Bangladesh (27 July 2001)
102. Madagascar (22 August 2001)
103. Costa Rica (20 September 2001)
104. Hungary (5 February 2002)
105. Tunisia (24 May 2002)
106. Cameroon (28 August 2002)
107. Kuwait (2 August 2002)
108. Cuba (17 October 2002)
109. Armenia (9 December 2002)
110. Qatar (9 December 2002)
111. Tuvalu (9 December 2002)
112. Kiribati (24 February 2003)
113. Mexico (10 April 2003)
114. Albania (23 June 2003)
115. Honduras (28 July 2003)
116. Canada (7 November 2003)
117. Lithuania (12 November 2003)
118. Denmark (16 November 2004)
119. Latvia (23 December 2004)
120. Botswana (31 January 2005)
121. Burkina Faso (25 January 2005)
122. Estonia (26 August 2005)
123. Viet Nam (27 April 2006)
124. Belarus (30 August 2006)
125. Niue (11 October 2006)
126. Montenegro (23 October 2006)

- 127. Republic of Moldova (6 February 2007)
- 128. Lesotho (31 May 2007)
- 129. Morocco (31 May 2007)
- 130. Uruguay (7 August 2007)
- 131. Brazil (25 October 2007)
- 132. Cape Verde (23 April 2008)
- 133. Congo (9 July 2008)
- 134. Liberia (25 September 2008)
- 135. Guyana (25 September 2008)
- 136. Switzerland (1 May 2009)
- 137. Dominican Republic (10 July 2009)
- 138. Chad (14 August 2009)
- 139. Angola (7 September 2010)
- 140. Malawi (28 September 2010)

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

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

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

A. United Nations General Assembly resolutions of interest

1. *General Assembly resolution 65/37 A of 7 December 2010*

Oceans and the law of the sea

[...]

Note: The text of this resolution is available through the Official Document System of the United Nations (<http://documents.un.org>) as well as on the web site entitled “Oceans and Law of the Sea” prepared and maintained by the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of Legal Affairs, United Nations (www.un.org/Depts/los).

2. *General Assembly resolution 65/38 of 7 December 2010*

Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments

[...]

Note: The text of this resolution is available through the Official Document System of the United Nations (<http://documents.un.org>) as well as on the web site entitled “Oceans and Law of the Sea” prepared and maintained by the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of Legal Affairs, United Nations (www.un.org/Depts/los).

B. National Legislation

Ecuador

Presidential Decree No. 450¹

Rafael Correa Delgado

Constitutional President of the Republic

Considering

That article 4 of the Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador establishes that the territory [of Ecuador] includes the continental and maritime space, the nearby islands, the territorial sea, the Galapagos Archipelago, the soil, the continental shelf, the subsoil and the overlying continental, island and maritime space, and that its boundaries are those established in the treaties in force;

That point II² of the Declaration on the maritime zone of 18 August 1952, signed by the Republics of Ecuador, Chile and Peru, establishes exclusive sovereignty and jurisdiction to a distance of 200 nautical miles from their coast;

That article 1 of the Agreement on the Special Maritime Border Zone of 4 December 1954, signed by the Republics of Ecuador, Peru and Chile, established a special zone at a distance of 12 nautical miles from the coast, extending to a breadth of 10 nautical miles on either side of the parallel which constitutes a maritime boundary between the two countries;

That Supreme Decree No. 959-A of 28 July 1971, issued by the Office of the President of the Republic of Ecuador, establishes the straight baselines for measurement of Ecuador's territorial sea and indicates, in paragraph (d), the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of Ecuador should be measured;

That, pursuant to Supreme Decree No. 959-A of 28 July 1971, in the southern boundary area, the maritime spaces of national sovereignty are measured from a baseline extending from Puntilla de Santa Elena in the direction of Cabo Blanco (Peru) to the intersection with geographic parallel 3°23'33.96"S., which constitutes the maritime boundary with the Republic of Ecuador;

That on 24 April 2009, at the fourth meeting of the Ecuador-Peru Joint Standing Border Committee (COMPEFEP), the binational cartography for segment 1, which extends from (a) the point at which the land border between Ecuador and Peru reaches the sea at the Capones canal to (b) the Lajas border marker with geodesic

¹ Original: Spanish. Text, together with nautical chart no IOA42, was transmitted by the Permanent Mission of Ecuador through note verbales dated 10 and 11 March 2011.

The letter dated 9 March 2011 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Trade and Integration addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations states, accompanying the transmission of the Decree 450 states:

“ Pursuant to Executive Decree No. 450, the maritime boundary between Ecuador and Peru has been drawn following the geographical parallel running from the point at which the land boundary between Ecuador and Peru reaches the sea, as the maritime boundary between the two countries, in accordance with the provisions of the Santiago Declaration of 18 August 1952 and the Agreement on the Special Maritime Border Zone of 4 December 1954.

“ Ecuador has formulated a reservation to the statements made in the letter dated 12 April 2010 from the Government of Peru addressed to the Secretary-General, particularly with respect to Peru's "reservation concerning any map that purports to show maritime boundaries between Peru and its neighbouring States”.”

² Translator's note: the reference is to paragraph 3 (II) of the Declaration: http://untreaty.un.org/unts/1_60000/28/18/00054896.pdf.

coordinates WGS84 for the land border point, where the maritime boundary begins at the thalweg of Boca de Capones, 3°23'31.650"S., 80°18'49.267"W.;

That article 609 of the Civil Code states that the adjacent high seas to a distance of 200 nautical miles, measured from the most prominent features of Ecuador's continental coast along the baseline established by Supreme Decree, constitutes the territorial sea and falls under national sovereignty;

That, pursuant to Supreme Decree No. 959-A of 28 July 1971, a committee composed of representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Navy and the Military Geographic Institute has studied the plotting of the outer maritime boundaries, measured from the baselines of the aforementioned Decree, and determined their trajectory so that each point on the outer boundary lies 200 nautical miles from the nearest point on the baseline;

That, through Ministerial Agreement 0081 of 12 July 2010, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Integration approved Nautical Chart IOA42, which has been made available to the public on the website of the Naval Oceanographic Institute (INOCAR); and

By the powers vested in him under article 147, paragraphs 1 and 10, of the Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador and article 11, paragraphs (a), (c), (h) and (f) of the Legal and Administrative Statute of the Executive Power,

Hereby decrees:

Article 1. That publication of Ministerial Agreement 0081 of 12 July 2010 and Nautical Chart IOA42, annexed thereto, which plots the maritime boundary between Ecuador and Peru and the outer maritime boundary - southern segment - of the Republic of Ecuador, measured in accordance with the provisions of Supreme Decree No. 959-A of 28 July 1971 and article 1 of the Agreement on the Special Maritime Border Zone of 4 December 1954, is approved and ordered.

Article 2. That this Decree shall enter into force once it has been published in the Official Gazette.

Done at the National Palace, Metropolitan District of Quito, on 2 August 2010, the day of commemoration of the bicentennial of the 10 August 1809 massacre of the patriots.

(Signed) *Rafael Correa Delgado*

Constitutional President of the Republic

(Signed) *Ricardo Patiño Aroca*

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Trade and Integration

C. Bilateral Treaties

1. Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Norway on the one hand, and the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark together with the Home Rule Government of Greenland on the other hand, concerning the delimitation of the continental shelf and the fisheries zones in the area between Greenland and Svalbard (with chart). Copenhagen, 20 February 2006¹

The Government of the Kingdom of Norway on the one hand, and the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark together with the Home Rule Government of Greenland on the other hand,

Desiring to maintain and strengthen the good neighbourly relations between Norway and Denmark/Greenland, and

Intending to revert to the delimitation of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles in connection with the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

Within 200 nautical miles of the baselines from which the territorial sea of each Party is measured, the boundary line between the respective Parties' parts of the continental shelf in the area between Greenland and Svalbard, which also constitutes the boundary line between the exclusive economic zone of Greenland and the Fisheries Protection Zone around Svalbard, has been determined on the basis of the median line between relevant coastlines of Greenland and Svalbard and on the basis of negotiations between the Parties and established as straight lines joining the following points in the order specified below:

Point 1:	83° 43' 05.93" N	7° 59' 18.30" E
Point 2:	83° 33' 23.74" N	7° 37' 47.16" E
Point 3:	82° 20' 55.05" N	5° 51' 21.39" E
Point 4:	82° 01' 10.72" N	4° 34' 05.01" E
Point 5:	81° 17' 01.34" N	2° 12' 21.55" E
Point 6:	79° 52' 55.98" N	1° 38' 14.63" W
Point 7:	79° 13' 57.24" N	2° 21' 19.13" W
Point 8:	79° 05' 23.99" N	2° 32' 16.13" W
Point 9:	78° 20' 00.00" N	3° 20' 37.95" W
Point 10:	77° 36' 36.88" N	3° 12' 52.76" W
Point 11:	77° 11' 00.20" N	2° 54' 56.32" W
Point 12:	76° 54' 50.42" N	2° 47' 22.98" W

All straight lines are geodetic lines.

The points listed above are defined by geographic latitude and longitude in accordance with the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS84).

By way of illustration, the boundary line and the points listed above have been drawn on the chart annexed to this Agreement.

¹ Entry into force: 2 June 2006. Registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations on 7 July 2006, under registration No. 42887.

Article 2

If the existence of a mineral deposit in or on the continental shelf of one of the Parties is established and the other Party is of the opinion that the said deposit extends onto its continental shelf, the latter Party may notify the former Party accordingly, at the same time submitting the data on which it bases its opinion.

If such an opinion is submitted, the Parties shall initiate discussions on the extent of the deposit and the possibility for exploitation. In the course of these discussions, the Party initiating them shall support its opinion by evidence from geophysical data and geological data, including in due course any drilling data, and both Parties shall use their best efforts to ensure that all relevant information is made available for the purposes of the discussions. If it is established during these discussions that the deposit extends onto the continental shelf of both Parties and also that the minerals in the continental shelf of the one Party can be exploited wholly or in part from the continental shelf of the other Party, or that the exploitation of the minerals in the continental shelf of the one Party would affect the possibility of exploitation of the minerals in the continental shelf of the other Party, agreement on the exploitation of the deposit shall be reached at the request of one of the Parties, including as to the manner in which any such deposit shall be most effectively exploited and the proceeds relating thereto shall be apportioned.

The Parties shall make every effort to resolve any disagreement as rapidly as possible. If, however, the Parties fail to agree, they shall jointly consider all of the options for resolving the impasse including inviting the opinion of independent experts.

Article 3

This Agreement is without prejudice to the respective Parties' views on questions that are not governed by this Agreement, including questions relating to their exercise of sovereign rights or jurisdiction over the sea and the seabed and its subsoil.

Article 4

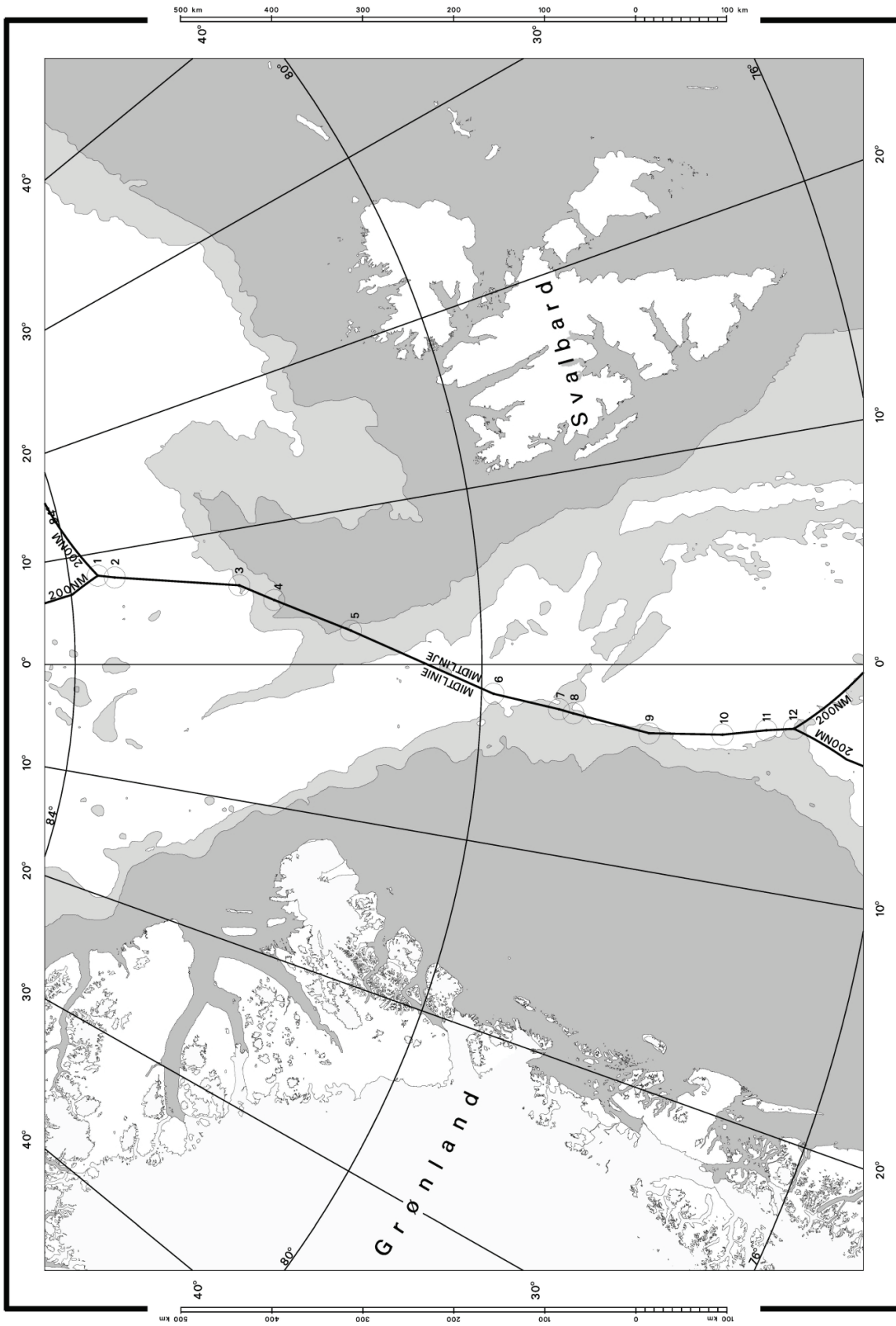
This Agreement enters into force when the Parties have notified each other in writing that the necessary procedures have been completed.

DONE at Copenhagen on the 20th day of February 2006 in duplicate in the Norwegian, Danish and Greenlandic languages, all three texts being equally authentic.

For the Government of the Kingdom of Norway:

For the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark:

For the Home Rule Government of Greenland:



Kartskisse for illustrasjonsformål / Kortskisse til illustrasjonsformål
2010-01-16

2. Treaty between the Republic of Singapore and the Republic of Indonesia relating to the Delimitation of the Territorial Seas of the Two Countries in the Western Part of the Strait of Singapore, 10 March 2009¹

The Republic of Singapore and the Republic of Indonesia,

Noting that the coasts of the two countries are opposite to each other in the Strait of Singapore,

Having partially settled their territorial sea boundary in the Strait of Singapore in the Treaty between the Republic of Singapore and the Republic of Indonesia relating to the Delimitation of the Territorial Seas of the Two Countries in the Strait of Singapore signed on 25 May 1973 (hereinafter referred to as “1973 Treaty”),

Considering further that the territorial sea boundary in the western part of the Strait of Singapore shall continue the boundary line under the 1973 Treaty,

Desiring to further strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two countries,

Pursuant thereto, desiring to establish the boundaries of the territorial seas of the two countries in the western part of the Strait of Singapore,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

1. The boundary line of the territorial seas of the Republic of Singapore and the Republic of Indonesia in the Strait of Singapore in the area west of Point 1 of the boundary line agreed in the 1973 Treaty located at 1° 10' 46.0" North and 103° 40' 14.6" East shall be a line, consisting of straight lines drawn between points, the co-ordinates of which are as follows:

<u>Points</u>	<u>North Latitude</u>	<u>East Longitude</u>
1	1° 10' 46.0"	103° 40' 14.6"
1A	1° 11' 17.4"	103° 39' 38.5"
1B	1° 11' 55.5"	103° 34' 20.4"
1C	1° 11' 43.8"	103° 34' 00.0"

2. The co-ordinates of the points 1A, 1B, and 1C specified in paragraph 1 are geographical co-ordinates based on the World Geodetic System 1984 and the boundary line connecting points 1 to 1C indicated in Annexure “A” to this Treaty.

3. The actual location of the above mentioned points at sea shall be determined by a method to be mutually agreed upon by the competent authorities of the two countries.

4. For the purpose of paragraph 3, “competent authorities” in relation to the Republic of Indonesia means the National Coordinating Agency for Survey and Mapping and the Indonesian Hydro-Oceanographic Office and in relation to the Republic of Singapore means any entity so designated by the Government of the Republic of Singapore.

¹ Entry into force: 30 August 2010. Registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations on 16 December 2010, under registration No. 48026.

Article 2

The boundary line of the 1973 Treaty as well as the boundary line depicted in Article 1 paragraph 1 are shown in Annexure "B" to this Treaty, purely for illustration purposes.

Article 3

Any disputes between the two countries arising in relation to the interpretation or implementation of this Treaty shall be settled peacefully by consultation or negotiation.

Article 4

This Treaty shall be ratified in accordance with the constitutional requirements of the two countries.

Article 5

This Treaty shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of the Instruments of Ratification.

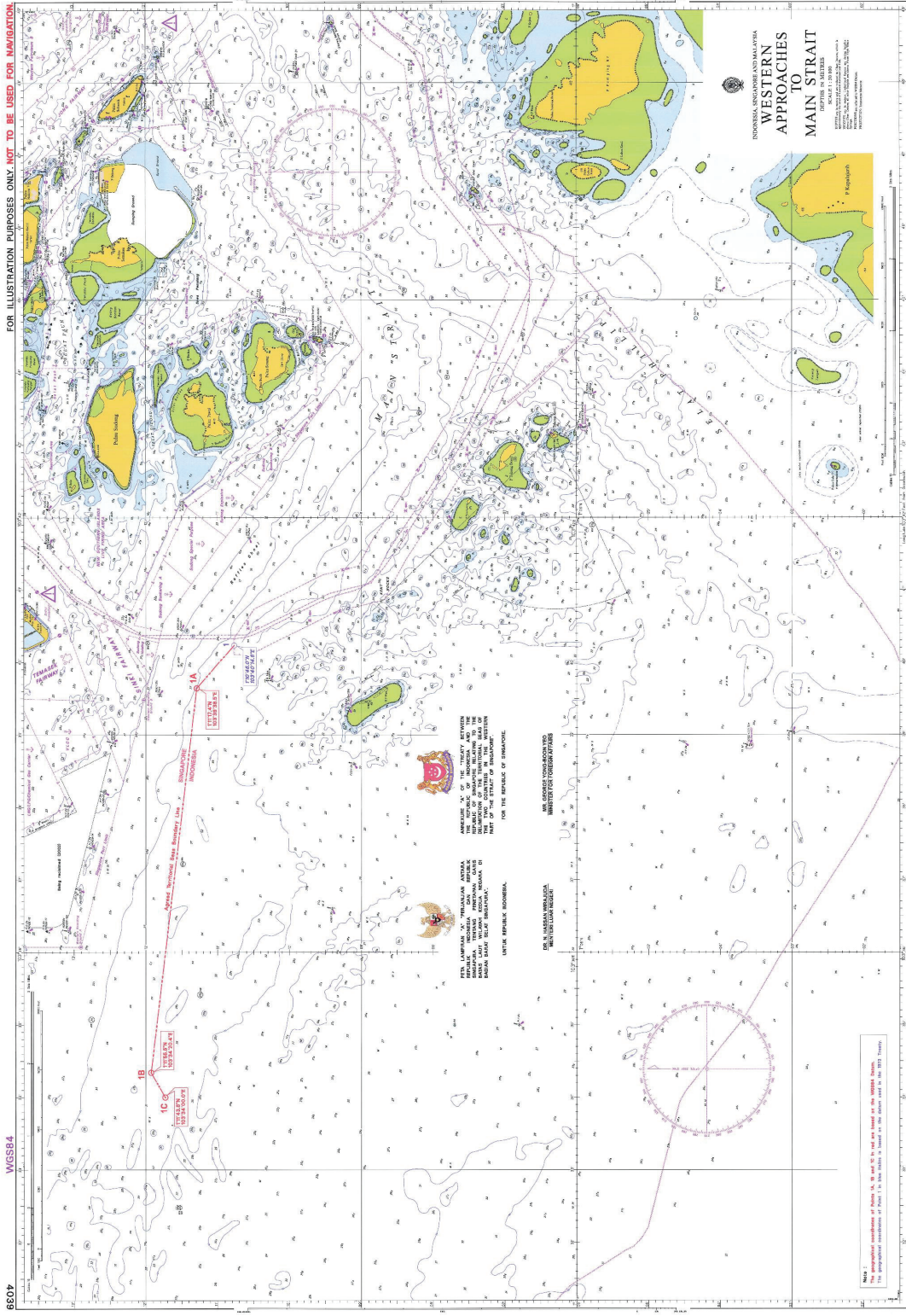
Done in duplicate at Jakarta on 10 March 2009 in the English and Indonesian languages. In case of any conflict between the texts or any divergence in interpretation, the English text shall prevail.

For the Republic of Singapore
Mr. George Yong-Boon Yeo
Minister for Foreign Affairs

For the Republic of Indonesia
Dr. N. Hassan Wirajuda
Minister for Foreign Affairs

ANNEXURE "A"

FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY. NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.



WGSS84

4039

WESTERN APPROACHES TO MAIN STRAIT

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1988
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WGSS84 4039



AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE DELIMITATION OF THE MARITIME BOUNDARIES BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA AND THE REPUBLIC OF MALAYSIA

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TREATY BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA AND THE REPUBLIC OF MALAYSIA ON THE DELIMITATION OF THE MARITIME BOUNDARIES IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA, SIGNED IN JAKARTA ON 23 MARCH 1992.

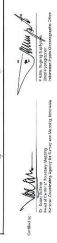
FOR THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA:

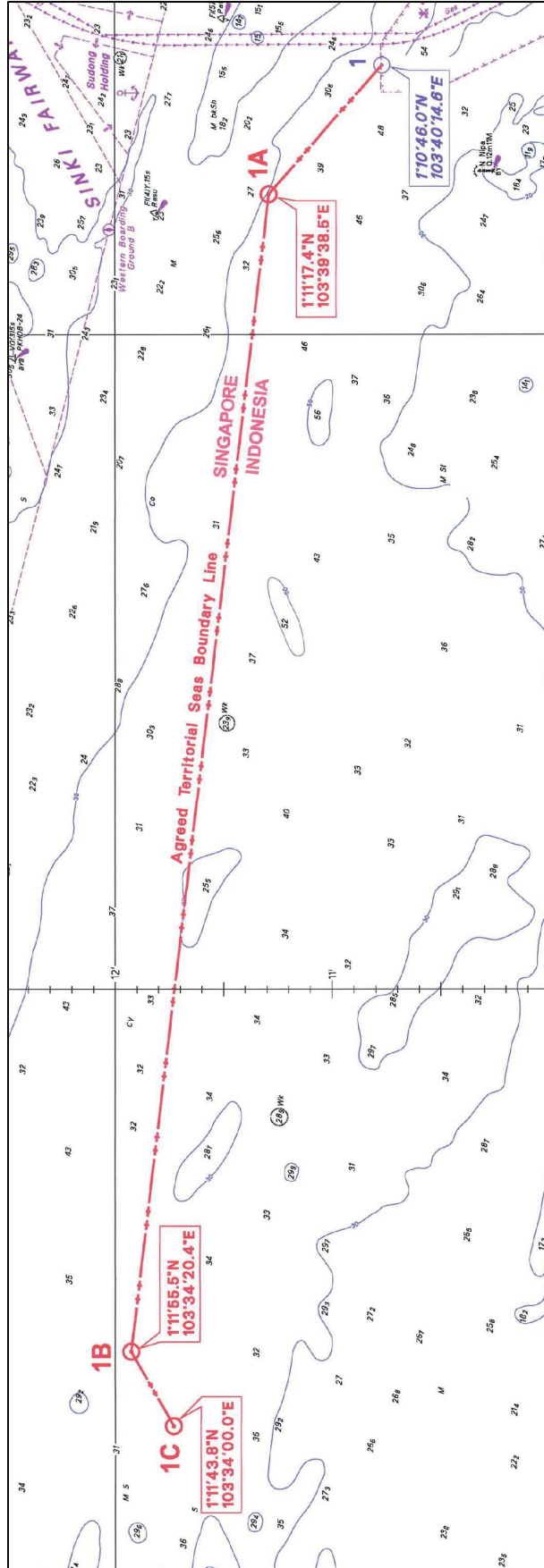
YUSUF M. HANAFI
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE MARITIME BOUNDARIES AND OCEANOGRAPHY

FOR THE REPUBLIC OF MALAYSIA:

DR. M. LAMARU
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE MARITIME BOUNDARIES AND OCEANOGRAPHY

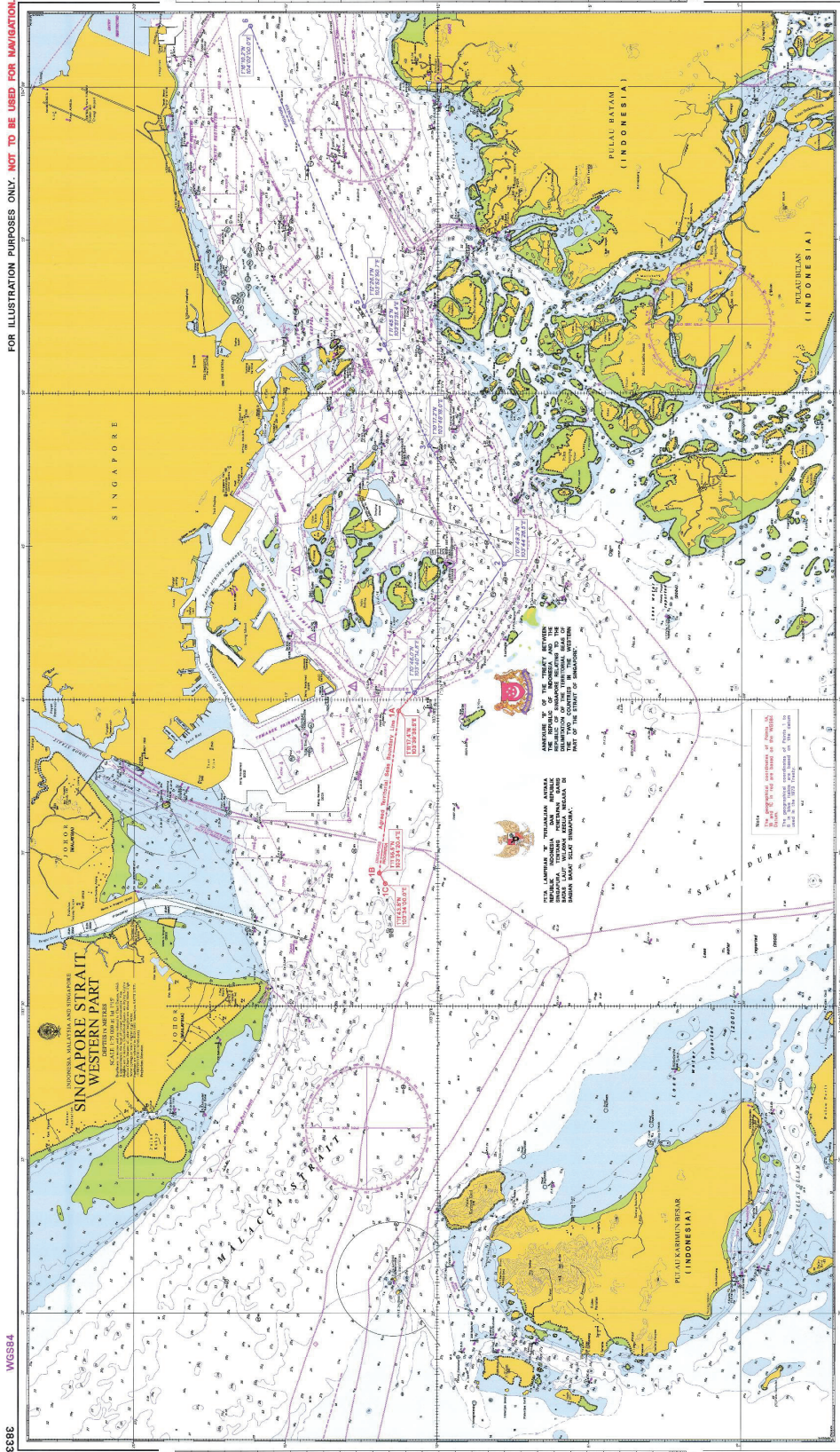
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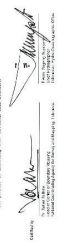
ANNEXURE "B"

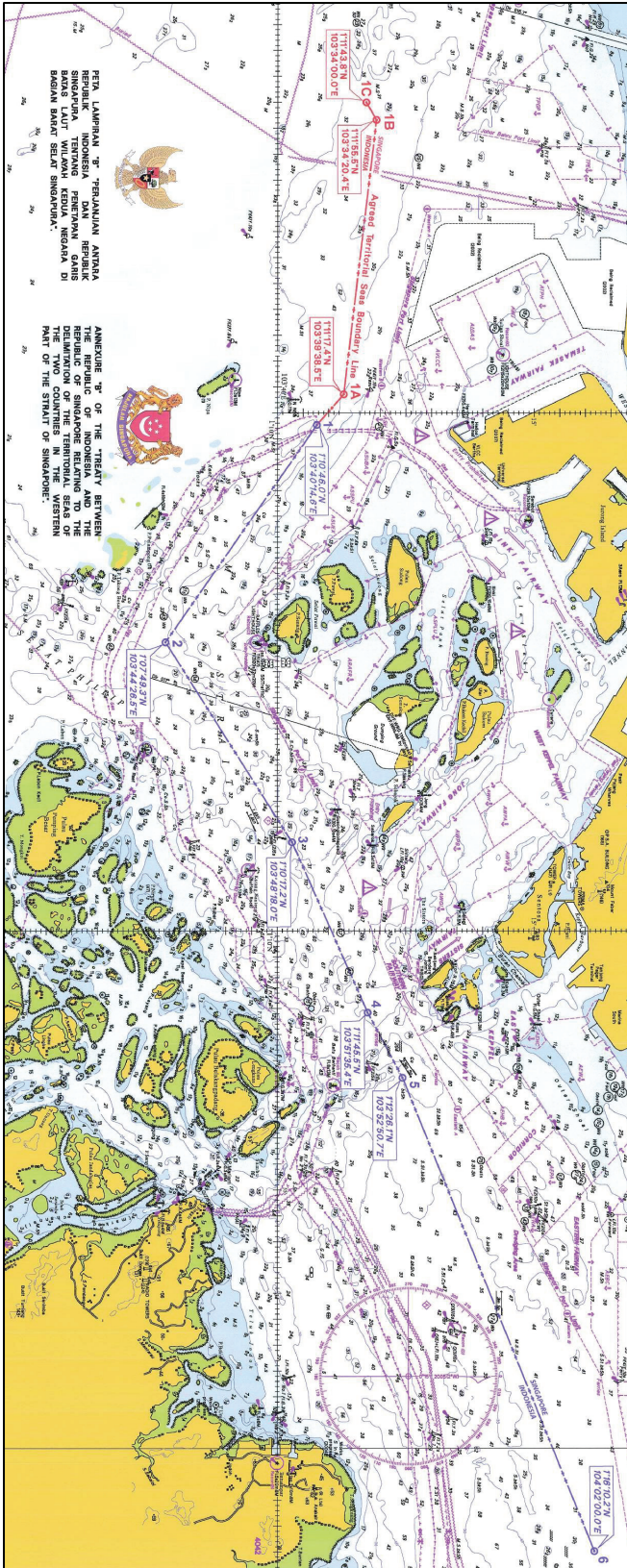
FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY. NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.



WGS84 3883

WGS84 3883





3. Agreement between the Government of the State of Israel and the Government of the Republic of Cyprus on the Delimitation of the Exclusive Economic Zone¹

The Government of the State of Israel and the Government of the Republic of Cyprus (hereinafter, each, individually, a "Party"; jointly, the "two Parties")

Desiring to strengthen further the ties of good-neighborliness and cooperation between the two countries;

Recognizing the importance of the delimitation of the Exclusive Economic Zone for the purpose of development in both countries;

Recalling the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, relating to the Exclusive Economic Zone;

Basing themselves on the rules and principles of international law of the sea applicable to the matter;

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

(a) The delimitation of the Exclusive Economic Zone between the two Parties is effected by the median line, as such term is defined in paragraph (b) below.

(b) The median line between the two Parties and its limits are defined by points 1 to 12, in accordance with the list of geographical coordinates attached hereto as Annex I, which constitutes an integral part of this Agreement.

(c) The median line, as determined, appears graphically on the Official Hydrographic Chart published by the British Admiralty No. 183 (Ra's at Tin to Iskenderun), scale 1/1,100,000 (Attached hereto as Annex 11, which constitutes an integral part of this Agreement).

(d) The coordinate values of the agreed points 1 to 12 on the median line take precedence over the chart noted in paragraph (c) above, and over any other map or chart that reflects the location of the median line between the Parties.

(e) Taking into consideration the principles of customary international law relating to the delimitation of the Exclusive Economic Zone between States, the geographical coordinates of points 1 or 12 could be reviewed and/or modified as necessary in light of a future agreement regarding the delimitation of the Exclusive Economic Zone to be reached by the three States concerned with respect to each of the said points.

Article 2

In case there are natural resources, including hydrocarbons reservoirs, extending from the Exclusive Economic Zone of one Party to the Exclusive Economic Zone of the other, the two Parties shall cooperate in order to reach a framework unitization agreement on the modalities of the joint development and exploitation of such resources.

Article 3

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 1 (e), if either of the two Parties is engaged in negotiations aimed at the delimitation of its Exclusive Economic Zone with another State, that Party, before reaching final agreement with the other State, shall notify and consult the other Party, if such delimitation is in connection with coordinates 1 or 12.

¹ Entry into force: 25 February 2011. Registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations on 9 March 2011, under registration number No. 48387.

Article 4

(a) Any dispute arising from the interpretation or implementation of this Agreement shall be settled through diplomatic channels in a spirit of understanding and cooperation.

(b) In the event that the two Parties do not settle the dispute within a reasonable period of time through diplomatic channels in accordance with paragraph (a) above, the dispute will be referred to arbitration. The terms of reference and the procedure of the arbitration shall be determined by the Parties, by mutual agreement, prior to the commencement of the arbitration.

Article 5

(a) This Agreement is subject to ratification according to the constitutional procedures in each country.

(b) This Agreement shall enter into force upon the exchange of the instruments of ratification.

DONE at Nicosia the 17 of December 2010, which corresponds to the 10th of Tevet 5771, in two originals in the Hebrew, Greek and English languages, all texts being equally authentic. In case of divergence of interpretation of the texts, the English version shall prevail.

For the Government of the State of Israel

For the Government of the Republic of Cyprus

ANNEX I

List of geographical coordinates of points 1 to 12 in WGS84 datum defining the median line between the State of Israel and the Republic of Cyprus and its limits, annexed to the Agreement between the Government of the State of Israel and the Government of the Republic of Cyprus on the Delimitation of the Exclusive Economic Zone

POINT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
1	33°38'40"N	33°53'40"E
2	33°37'24"N	33°52'06"E
3	33°32'59"N	33°46'42"E
4	33°30'00"N	33°43'05"E
5	33°24'27"N	33°36'15"E
6	33°16'56"N	33°27'02"E
7	33°09'25"N	33°17'50"E
8	33°03'22"N	33°10'28"E
9	32°59'37"N	33°05'56"E
10	32°56'03"N	33°01'36"E
11	32°54'35"N	32°59'50"E
12	32°53'20"N	32°58'20"E

The geographical coordinates of points 1 and/or 12 could be reviewed and/or modified as necessary in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement.

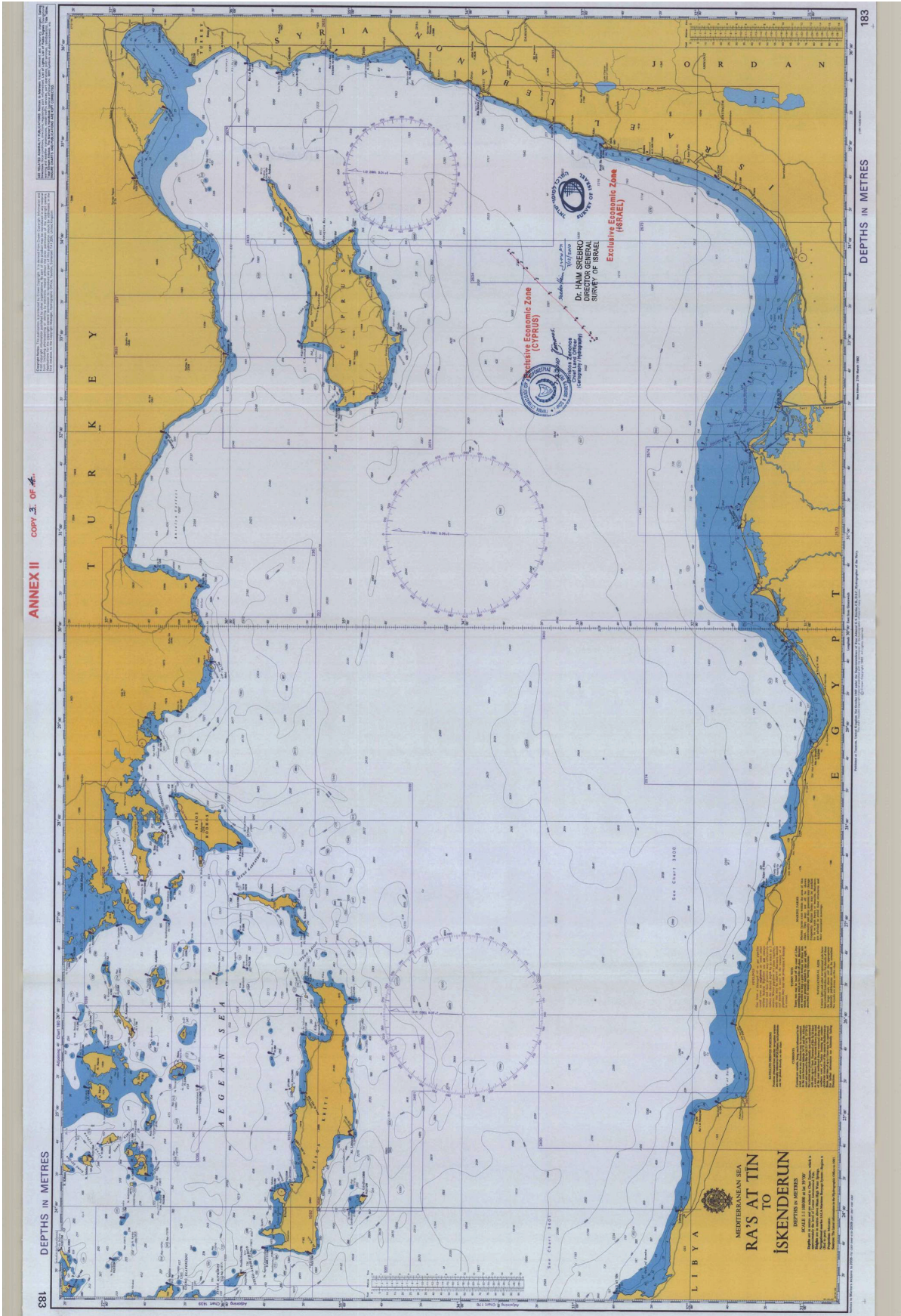
Note 1: The median line, as determined, appears graphically on the official Hydrographic Chart published by the British Admiralty No. 183 (Ra's at Tin to Iskenderun), scale 1/1,100,000 (Attached hereto as *Annex II*).

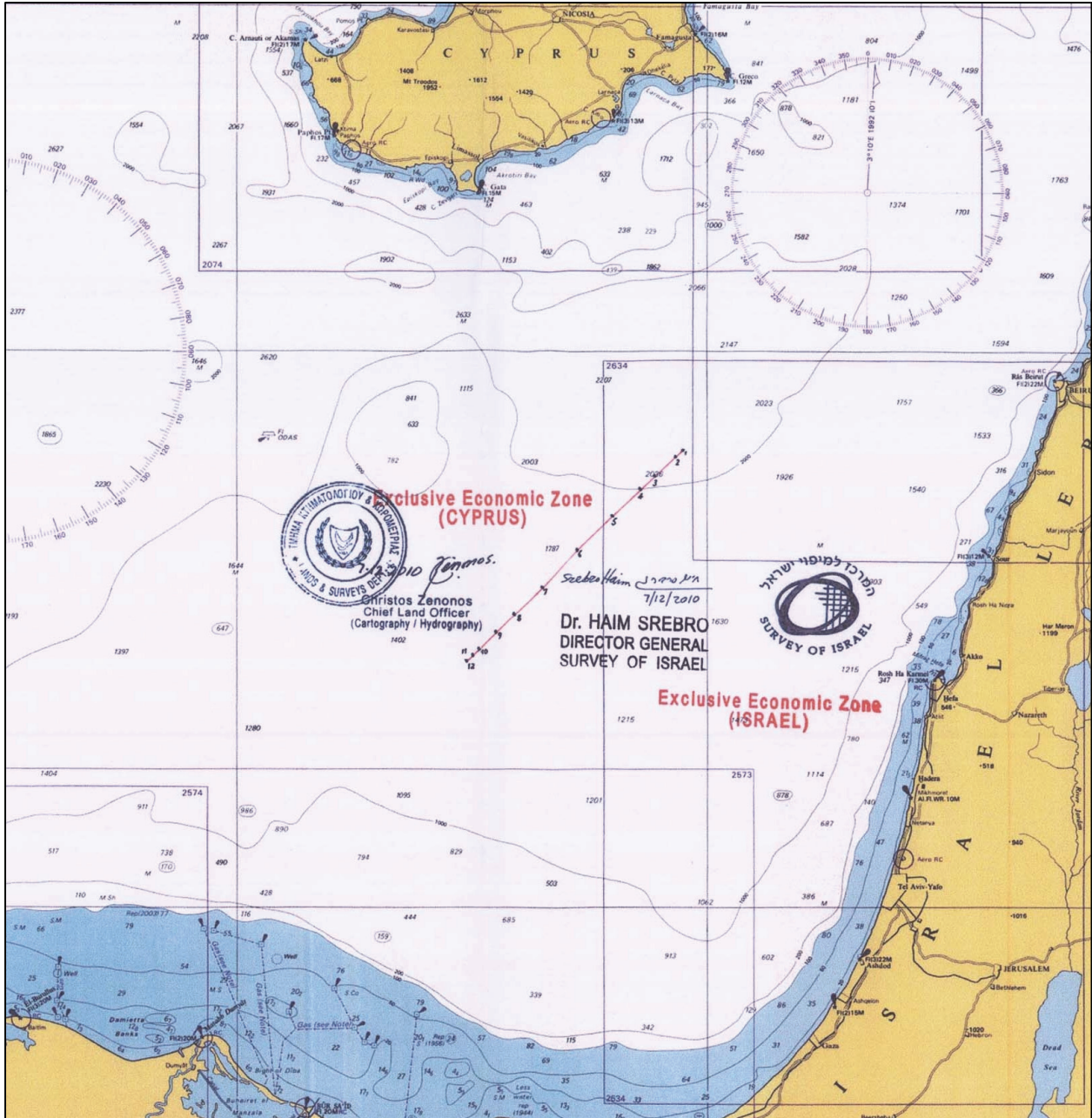
Note 2: The median line between any two of the aforementioned successive points follows the geodesic line between these points.

Note 3: The list of the geographic coordinates as above takes precedence over any map or chart that reflects the location of the median line between the Parties.

Dr. Haim Srebro
 Director General
 Survey of Israel
 For the State of Israel

Mr. Christos Zenonos
 Chief Hydrographer
 Department of Lands and Surveys
 For the Republic of Cyprus





III. COMMUNICATIONS BY STATES

1. France

Note verbale dated 6 December 2010 from the Permanent Mission of France addressed to the Secretariat of the United Nations¹

The Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations [...] has the honour to convey the following:

France notes that the Government of the Republic of Vanuatu deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations the Maritime Zones Act No. 6 of 2010,² article 2 of which provides that “The Sovereignty of Vanuatu comprises of all islands within the archipelago including Mathew (Umaenupne) and Hunter (Leka) Islands”, and article 7(2)(b) of which specifies that “the territorial sea of Vanuatu comprises those areas of the sea having as their inner limits the low water line of the coasts of Mathew (Umaenupne) and Hunter (Leka) Islands”. France notes that on 1 July 2010, the Government of the Republic of Vanuatu also deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations lists of geographical coordinates of points defining the normal and archipelagic baselines of Vanuatu,³ as contained in the Ministerial Order of 29 July 2009, accompanied by an illustrative map, and that those documents apparently describe Mathew and Hunter Islands as being under the sovereignty of the Republic of Vanuatu.

France believes that this deposit is not compatible with the French territorial status of those islands and does not recognize the deposit as having any legal effects.

France states that it exercises full sovereignty over Mathew and Hunter Islands, which have always been an integral part of the French territory of New Caledonia. It believes that no other State has the right to claim the maritime areas adjacent to Mathew and Hunter Islands.

France recalls:

- That the Republic of Vanuatu made no objection when France deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations its Decree No. 2002-827 of 3 May 2002 defining the straight baselines and closing lines of bays used to determine the baselines from which the breadth of French territorial waters adjacent to New Caledonia is measured, article 2 of which refers to Mathew and Hunter Islands;⁴
- That the Republic of Vanuatu made no objection when France deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations the Agreement signed on 19 January 1983 between the Government of the Republic of France and the Government of Fiji relating to the Delimitation of their Economic Zone, in effect since 21 August 1984, which delimits the maritime spaces between the two States to the east of Mathew and Hunter Islands.⁵

The Government of the Republic of France requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to register this declaration and to publish it in the next issue of the Law of the Sea Bulletin, in the Law of the Sea Information Circular and in any other relevant United Nations publications.

¹ Original: French.

² Note by the editor: See Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 73, page 14.

³ Note by the editor: See <http://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/STATEFILES/VUT.htm>.

⁴ Note by the editor: See Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 53, page 58. See also <http://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/STATEFILES/FRA.htm>.

⁵ Note by the editor: See the *United Nations Treaty Series*, volume 1597, page 435, No: 27963.

2. Islamic Republic of Iran

Communication dated 22 December 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations⁶

In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful

The Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations [...] has the honour to state the following in reference to the Circular Note No. M.Z.N.77.2010.LOS (Maritime Zone Notification) dated 25 March 2010 from the United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (DOALOS), concerning the deposit by Saudi Arabia of lists of geographical coordinates of points, pursuant to article 16, paragraph 2, of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.⁷

The Islamic Republic of Iran noticed with regret the use of a fake name for the *Persian Gulf*, inventing or using any name other than the *Persian Gulf* which is the only and true geographical designation, as historically established and universally recognized, for the sea area between Iran and the Arabian Peninsula would only create confusion and misunderstanding, and is therefore is rejected and void of any legal significance.

The Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations requests that the present Note Verbale be registered and circulated in connection with the above mentioned Circular Note in accordance with relevant DOALOS practice.

⁶ Original: English.

⁷ Note by the editor: The relevant national acts of Saudi Arabia, namely Council of Ministers Resolution No. 15 of 11 January 2010 and the Royal Decree No. M/4 of 12 January 2010, were published in *Law of the Sea Bulletin* No. 72, page 81.

3. Saudi Arabia and Kuwait

Note verbale dated 25 January 2011 from the Permanent Missions of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretariat of the United Nations¹

The Permanent Missions of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Kuwait to the United Nations [...] have the honor to inform [the Secretary-General of the United Nations] that according to information that became available to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Kuwait, the Islamic Republic of Iran is about to conduct exploration and exploitation work of Petroleum and Gas in a maritime area that stretches to the submerged area adjacent to the zone divided between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Kuwait.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Kuwait emphasize the fact that only they, and no other country, have sovereign right to explore and exploit the natural resources in the submerged area adjacent to the divided zone. The two countries reiterate their protest against any violations of their sovereign rights by the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The two countries called upon the Islamic Republic of Iran many times to engage in negotiations to demarcate the maritime boundaries between the submerged area adjacent to the divided zone and the submerged Iranian area. However, the Islamic Republic of Iran did not respond to the request of the two countries.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Kuwait take this opportunity to convey their desire to enter into constructive negotiations with the Islamic Republic of Iran, whereby the two countries are one party, in accordance with the agreement between the two of them which was signed on 30 Rabi'a I 1421 H (corresponding to July 2, 2000)² and the Islamic Republic of Iran as the other party, in order to demarcate the maritime boundaries in accordance with the international law.

The Permanent Missions of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Kuwait request from the Secretary-General of the United Nations that this note is issued as a document to all member states, and published in the next issue of the Law of the Sea Bulletin.

¹ Original: Arabic and English.

² Note by the editor: *Agreement between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Kuwait concerning the submerged area adjacent to the divided zone*, 2 July 2000. In the *United Nations Treaty Series*, volume 2141, page 251, No: 37359.

IV. OTHER INFORMATION RELEVANT TO THE LAW OF THE SEA

Recent Advisory Opinions

International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea

Advisory Opinion on the Responsibilities and obligations of States sponsoring persons and entities with respect to activities in the Area¹

The Seabed Disputes Chamber rendered its Advisory Opinion on the Responsibilities and obligations of States sponsoring persons and entities with respect to activities in the Area at a public sitting today. The Advisory Opinion is the first decision of the Seabed Disputes Chamber of the Tribunal and the first advisory opinion submitted to it. The eleven judges of the chamber, President Tullio Treves (Italy) and Judges Vicente Marotta Rangel (Brazil), L. Dolliver M. Nelson (Grenada), P. Chandrasekhara Rao (India), Rüdiger Wolfrum (Germany), Shunji Yanai (Japan), James Kateka (United Republic of Tanzania), Albert Hoffmann (South Africa), Zhiguo Gao (China), Boualem Bouguetaia (Algeria) and Vladimir Vladimirovich Golitsyn (Russian Federation) decided unanimously upon the Advisory Opinion.

The Advisory Opinion was submitted to the Seabed Disputes Chamber by the Council of the International Seabed Authority. The Council requested the Chamber to render an advisory opinion on the following questions:

1. What are the legal responsibilities and obligations of States Parties to the Convention with respect to the sponsorship of activities in the Area in accordance with the Convention, in particular Part XI, and the 1994 Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982?
2. What is the extent of liability of a State Party for any failure to comply with the provisions of the Convention, in particular Part XI, and the 1994 Agreement, by an entity whom it has sponsored under Article 153, paragraph 2 (b), of the Convention?
3. What are the necessary and appropriate measures that a sponsoring State must take in order to fulfil its responsibility under the Convention, in particular Article 139 and Annex III, and the 1994 Agreement?

In its advisory opinion, the Chamber unanimously decided that it has jurisdiction to give the advisory opinion requested and to respond to the request for an advisory opinion. The Chamber unanimously responded to the three questions forming the request as follows:

¹ Source: International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, *Press Release* No. 161 of 1 February 2011, “*Seabed Disputes Chamber Renders Unanimous Advisory Opinion in Case No. 17 - Responsibilities and Obligations of States Sponsoring Persons and Entities with respect to Activities in the Area*” The text of the Advisory Opinion is available on the web site of the Tribunal: http://www.itlos.org/cgi-bin/cases/case_detail.pl?id=17&lang=en.

“Replies to Question 1 submitted by the Council as follows:

Sponsoring States have two kinds of obligations under the Convention and related instruments:

A. The obligation to ensure compliance by sponsored contractors with the terms of the contract and the obligations set out in the Convention and related instruments.

This is an obligation of “due diligence”. The sponsoring State is bound to make best possible efforts to secure compliance by the sponsored contractors.

The standard of due diligence may vary over time and depends on the level of risk and on the activities involved.

This “due diligence” obligation requires the sponsoring State to take measures within its legal system. These measures must consist of laws and regulations and administrative measures. The applicable standard is that the measures must be “reasonably appropriate”.

B. Direct obligations with which sponsoring States must comply independently of their obligation to ensure a certain conduct on the part of the sponsored contractors.

Compliance with these obligations may also be seen as a relevant factor in meeting the “due diligence” obligation of the sponsoring State.

The most important direct obligations of the sponsoring State are:

- (a) The obligation to assist the Authority set out in article 153, paragraph 4, of the Convention;
- (b) The obligation to apply a precautionary approach as reflected in Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration and set out in the Nodules Regulations and the Sulphides Regulations; this obligation is also to be considered an integral part of the “due diligence” obligation of the sponsoring State and applicable beyond the scope of the two Regulations;
- (c) The obligation to apply the “best environmental practices” set out in the Sulphides Regulations but equally applicable in the context of the Nodules Regulations;
- (d) The obligation to adopt measures to ensure the provision of guarantees in the event of an emergency order by the Authority for protection of the marine environment; and
- (e) The obligation to provide recourse for compensation.

The sponsoring State is under a due diligence obligation to ensure compliance by the sponsored contractor with its obligation to conduct an environmental impact assessment set out in section 1, paragraph 7, of the Annex to the 1994 Agreement. The obligation to conduct an environmental impact assessment is also a general obligation under customary law and is set out as a direct obligation for all States in article 206 of the Convention and as an aspect of the sponsoring State’s obligation to assist the Authority under article 153, paragraph 4, of the Convention.

Obligations of both kinds apply equally to developed and developing States, unless specifically provided otherwise in the applicable provisions, such as Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration, referred to in the Nodules Regulations and

the Sulphides Regulations, according to which States shall apply the precautionary approach “according to their capabilities”.

The provisions of the Convention which take into consideration the special interests and needs of developing States should be effectively implemented with a view to enabling the developing States to participate in deep seabed mining on an equal footing with developed States.”

“Replies to Question 2 submitted by the Council as follows:

The liability of the sponsoring State arises from its failure to fulfil its obligations under the Convention and related instruments. Failure of the sponsored contractor to comply with its obligations does not in itself give rise to liability on the part of the sponsoring State.

The conditions for the liability of the sponsoring State to arise are:

- (a) Failure to carry out its responsibilities under the Convention; and
- (b) Occurrence of damage.

The liability of the sponsoring State for failure to comply with its due diligence obligations requires that a causal link be established between such failure and damage. Such liability is triggered by a damage caused by a failure of the sponsored contractor to comply with its obligations.

The existence of a causal link between the sponsoring State’s failure and the damage is required and cannot be presumed.

The sponsoring State is absolved from liability if it has taken “all necessary and appropriate measures to secure effective compliance” by the sponsored contractor with its obligations. This exemption from liability does not apply to the failure of the sponsoring State to carry out its direct obligations.

The liability of the sponsoring State and that of the sponsored contractor exist in parallel and are not joint and several. The sponsoring State has no residual liability.

Multiple sponsors incur joint and several liability, unless otherwise provided in the Regulations of the Authority.

The liability of the sponsoring State shall be for the actual amount of the damage.

Under the Nodules Regulations and the Sulphides Regulations, the contractor remains liable for damage even after the completion of the exploration phase. This is equally valid for the liability of the sponsoring State.

The rules on liability set out in the Convention and related instruments are without prejudice to the rules of international law. Where the sponsoring State has met its obligations, damage caused by the sponsored contractor does not give rise to the sponsoring State’s liability. If the sponsoring State has failed to fulfil its obligation but no damage has occurred, the consequences of such wrongful act are determined by customary international law.

The establishment of a trust fund to cover the damage not covered under the Convention could be considered.”

“Replies to Question 3 submitted by the Council as follows:

The Convention requires the sponsoring State to adopt, within its legal system, laws and regulations and to take administrative measures that have two

distinct functions, namely, to ensure compliance by the contractor with its obligations and to exempt the sponsoring State from liability.

The scope and extent of these laws and regulations and administrative measures depends on the legal system of the sponsoring State.

Such laws and regulations and administrative measures may include the establishment of enforcement mechanisms for active supervision of the activities of the sponsored contractor and for co-ordination between the activities of the sponsoring State and those of the Authority.

Laws and regulations and administrative measures should be in force at all times that a contract with the Authority is in force. The existence of such laws and regulations, and administrative measures is not a condition for concluding the contract with the Authority; it is, however, a necessary requirement for carrying out the obligation of due diligence of the sponsoring State and for seeking exemption from liability.

These national measures should also cover the obligations of the contractor after the completion of the exploration phase, as provided for in regulation 30 of the Nodules Regulations and regulation 32 of the Sulphides Regulations.

In light of the requirement that measures by the sponsoring States must consist of laws and regulations and administrative measures, the sponsoring State cannot be considered as complying with its obligations only by entering into a contractual arrangement with the contractor.

The sponsoring State does not have absolute discretion with respect to the adoption of laws and regulations and the taking of administrative measures. It must act in good faith, taking the various options into account in a manner that is reasonable, relevant and conducive to the benefit of mankind as a whole.

As regards the protection of the marine environment, the laws and regulations and administrative measures of the sponsoring State cannot be less stringent than those adopted by the Authority, or less effective than international rules, regulations and procedures.

The provisions that the sponsoring State may find necessary to include in its national laws may concern, inter alia, financial viability and technical capacity of sponsored contractors, conditions for issuing a certificate of sponsorship and penalties for non-compliance by such contractors.

It is inherent in the “due diligence” obligation of the sponsoring State to ensure that the obligations of a sponsored contractor are made enforceable.

Specific indications as to the contents of the domestic measures to be taken by the sponsoring State are given in various provisions of the Convention and related instruments. This applies, in particular, to the provision in article 39 of the Statute prescribing that decisions of the Chamber shall be enforceable in the territories of the States Parties, in the same manner as judgments and orders of the highest court of the State Party in whose territory the enforcement is sought.”

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