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FOREWORD

This is the fifth issue of the Law of the Sea Information Circular (LOSIC), a periodic publication of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (DOALOS), Office of Legal Affairs. Its objective is to communicate to all States and entities, especially those that are not as yet parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), information on any action taken by States Parties in implementing UNCLOS as well as on activities undertaken by DOALOS pursuant thereto.

The purpose of LOSIC is also to assist States Parties to UNCLOS to discharge their obligations by giving due publicity to information in accordance with the Convention. This is of particular importance to coastal States, which under UNCLOS are obliged, *inter alia*, to give due publicity with regard to (i) charts and lists of geographical coordinates (articles 16(2), 47(9), 75(2), 76(9) and 84(2)); (ii) laws and regulations relating to innocent passage (article 21(3)); (iii) laws and regulations of States bordering straits relating to transit passage (article 42(3)); and (iv) charts indicating sea lanes and traffic separation schemes (articles 22(4), 41(2), 41(6), 53(7) and 53(10)).


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A. Status of the Convention and Agreements


1. Table showing the status of the Convention and of the Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention, as at 31 March 1997


 Prepared by DOALOS/OLA United Nations	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention		
	Signature (with ♦ / without ◊ declaration)	Date of ratification / accession ^(a) / succession ^(a) (◊ declaration)	Signature	Ratification; accession; ^(a) definitive signature; ^(da) participation; ^(p)	Provisional membership ¹⁾ in the International Seabed Authority until
State or entity					
Afghanistan	◊				
Albania					
Algeria	♦	11 June 1996	✓	11 June 1996 ^(p)2)	
Andorra					
Angola	♦	5 December 1990			
Antigua and Barbuda	◊	2 February 1989			
Argentina	♦	1 December 1995	✓	1 December 1995	
Armenia					
Australia	◊	5 October 1994	✓	5 October 1994	
Austria	◊	14 July 1995	✓	14 July 1995	
Azerbaijan					
Bahamas	◊	29 July 1983	✓	28 July 1995 ³⁾	
Bahrain	◊	30 May 1985			
Bangladesh	◊				16 November 1998 ⁴⁾
Barbados	◊	12 October 1993	✓	28 July 1995 ³⁾	
Belarus	♦				16 November 1998 ⁵⁾
Belgium	♦		✓		16 November 1998 ⁴⁾


 Prepared by DOALOS/JOLA United Nations	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention		
	Signature (with ♦ / without ◊ declaration)	Date of ratification / accession ^(a) / succession ^(a) (☒ declaration)	Signature	Ratification; accession, ^(a) definitive signature, ^(d) participation, ^(a)	Provisional membership ¹¹ in the International Seabed Authority until
State or entity					
Belize	◊	13 August 1983		21 October 1994 ^(d)	
Benin	◊				
Bhutan	◊				
Bolivia	♦	28 April 1995		28 April 1995 ^{(p)2/}	
Bosnia and Herzegovina		12 January 1994 ^(a)			
Botswana	◊	2 May 1990			
Brazil	♦	☒22 December 1988	✓		
Brunei Darussalam	◊	5 November 1996		5 November 1996 ^{(p)2/}	
Bulgaria	◊	15 May 1996		15 May 1996 ^(a)	
Burkina Faso	◊		✓		
Burundi	◊				
Cambodia	◊				
Cameroon	◊	19 November 1985	✓		
Canada	◊		✓		16 November 1997 ^{4/}
Cape Verde	♦	☒10 August 1987	✓		
Central African Republic	◊				
Chad	◊				
Chile	♦				16 November 1998 ^{4/}
China	◊	☒7 June 1996	✓	7 June 1996 ^{(p)2/}	
Colombia	◊				
Comoros	◊	21 June 1994			
Congo	◊				
<i>Cook Islands</i> ^{8/}	◊	15 February 1995		15 February 1995 ^(a)	


 Prepared by DOALOS/OLA United Nations	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention		
	Signature (with ♦ / without ◊ declaration)	Date of ratification / accession ^(a) / succession ^(a) (◊ declaration)	Signature	Ratification; accession, ^(a) definitive signature, ^(ds) participation, ^(p)	Provisional membership ¹⁾ in the International Seabed Authority until
State or entity					
Costa Rica	♦	21 September 1992			
Côte d'Ivoire	◊	26 March 1984	✓	28 July 1995 ²⁾	
Croatia		5 April 1995 ^(a)		5 April 1995 ^{(a)(2)}	
Cuba	♦	15 August 1984			
Cyprus	◊	12 December 1988	✓	27 July 1995	
Czech Republic	◊	21 June 1996	✓	21 June 1996	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	◊				
Denmark	◊		✓		
Djibouti	◊	8 October 1991			
Dominica	◊	24 October 1991			
Dominican Republic	◊				
Ecuador					
Egypt	◊	26 August 1983	✓		
El Salvador	◊				
Equatorial Guinea	◊				
Eritrea					
Estonia					
Ethiopia	◊				
<i>European Community</i>	♦		✓		16 November 1998 ⁴⁾
Fiji	◊	10 December 1982	✓	28 July 1995	
Finland	♦	21 June 1996	✓	21 June 1996	
France	♦	11 April 1996	✓	11 April 1996	
Gabon	◊		✓		16 November 1998 ⁴⁾


 Prepared by DOALOS/OLA United Nations	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention		
	Signature (with ◊ / without ◊ declaration)	Date of ratification / accession ^(a) / succession ^(a) (◊ declaration)	Signature	Ratification; accession, ^(a) definitive signature, ^(ds) participation, ^(p)	Provisional membership ¹⁾ in the International Seabed Authority until
State or entity					
Gambia	◊	22 May 1984			
Georgia		21 March 1996 ^(a)		21 March 1996 ^(p)2)	
Germany		14 October 1994 ^(a)	✓	14 October 1994	
Ghana	◊	7 June 1983			
Greece	◊	21 July 1995	✓	21 July 1995	
Grenada	◊	25 April 1991	✓	28 July 1995 ²⁾	
Guatemala	◊	11 February 1997		11 February 1997 ^(p)2)	
Guinea	◊	6 September 1985	✓	28 July 1995 ²⁾	
Guinea-Bissau	◊	25 August 1986			
Guyana	◊	16 November 1993			
Haiti	◊	31 July 1996		31 July 1996 ^(p)2)	
<i>Holy See</i> ³⁾					
Honduras	◊	5 October 1993			
Hungary	◊				
Iceland	◊	21 June 1985	✓	28 July 1995 ²⁾	
India	◊	29 June 1995	✓	29 June 1995	
Indonesia	◊	3 February 1986	✓		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	◊				
Iraq	◊	30 July 1985			
Ireland	◊	21 June 1996	✓	21 June 1996	
Israel					
Italy	◊	13 January 1995	✓	13 January 1995	
Jamaica	◊	21 March 1983	✓	28 July 1995 ²⁾	

 Prepared by DOALOS/OLA United Nations	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention		
	Signature (with ♦ / without ◊ declaration)	Signature	Date of ratification / accession ^(a) / succession ^(b) (◊ declaration)	Ratification; accession, ^(a) definitive signature, ^(da) participation, ^(p)	Provisional membership ⁽¹⁾ in the International Seabed Authority until
State or entity					
Japan	◊	20 June 1996	✓	20 June 1996	
Jordan		27 November 1995 ^(a)		27 November 1995 ^{(p)(2)}	
Kazakstan					
Kenya	◊	2 March 1989		29 July 1994 ^(da)	
<i>Kiribati</i> ^(b)					
Kuwait	◊	◊2 May 1986			
Kyrgyzstan					
Lao People's Democratic Republic	◊		✓		16 November 1998 ⁽¹⁾
Latvia					
Lebanon	◊	5 January 1995		5 January 1995 ^{(p)(2)}	
Lesotho	◊				
Liberia	◊				
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	◊				
Liechtenstein	◊				
Lithuania					
Luxembourg	♦		✓		
Madagascar	◊				
Malawi	◊				
Malaysia	◊	◊14 October 1996	✓	14 October 1996 ^{(p)(2)}	
Maldives	◊		✓		
Mali	♦	16 July 1985			
Malta	◊	◊20 May 1993	✓	26 June 1996	
Marshall Islands		9 August 1991 ^(a)			

 Prepared by DOALOS/OLA United Nations	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention		
	Signature (with ◊ / without ◊ declaration)	Signature	Provisional membership ¹⁾ in the International Seabed Authority until		
State or entity	Date of ratification / accession ^(b) / succession ^(c) (◊ declaration)	Ratification; accession; ^(a) definitive signature; ^(d) participation; ^(e)			
Mauritania	◊	17 July 1996	✓	17 July 1996 ^(p)2)	
Mauritius	◊	4 November 1994		4 November 1994 ^(p)2)	
Mexico	◊	18 March 1983			
Micronesia (Federated States of)		29 April 1991 ^(a)	✓	6 September 1995	
Monaco	◊	20 March 1996	✓	20 March 1996 ^(p)2)	
Mongolia	◊	13 August 1996	✓	13 August 1996 ^(p)2)	
Morocco	◊		✓		
Mozambique	◊	13 March 1997		13 March 1997 ^(a)	12 April 1997 ⁵⁾
Myanmar	◊	21 May 1996		21 May 1996 ^(a)	
Namibia	◊	18 April 1983	✓	28 July 1995 ³⁾	
Nauru ^(b)	◊	23 January 1996		23 January 1996 ^(p)2)	
Nepal	◊				16 November 1998 ⁴⁾
Netherlands	◊	28 June 1996	✓	28 June 1996	
New Zealand	◊	19 July 1996	✓	19 July 1996	
Nicaragua	◊				
Niger	◊				
Nigeria	◊	14 August 1986	✓	28 July 1995 ³⁾	
Niue ^(b)	◊				
Norway	◊	24 June 1996		24 June 1996 ^(a)	
Oman	◊	17 August 1989		26 February 1997 ^(a)	
Pakistan	◊	26 February 1997	✓	26 February 1997 ^(p)2)	
Palau		30 September 1996 ^(a)		30 September 1996 ^(p)2)	
Panama	◊	1 July 1996		1 July 1996 ^(p)2)	

 Prepared by DOALOS/OLA United Nations	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention		
	Signature (with ♦ / without ◊ declaration)	Signature	Signature		Provisional membership ¹⁾ in the International Seabed Authority until
State or entity	Date of ratification / accession ^(a) / succession ^(c) (♦ declaration)	Ratification; accession, ^(a) definitive signature, ^(d) participation, ^(e)			
Papua New Guinea	◊	14 January 1997		14 January 1997 ^(p)2)	
Paraguay	◊	26 September 1986	✓	10 July 1995	
Peru					
Philippines	♦	8 May 1984	✓		
Poland	◊		✓		16 November 1998 ⁴⁾
Portugal	◊		✓		
Qatar	♦				16 November 1998 ⁵⁾
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)	11 April 1997 ⁴⁾
Rwanda	◊				
Saint Kitts and Nevis	◊	7 January 1993			
Saint Lucia	◊	27 March 1985			
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	◊	1 October 1993			
Samoa	◊	14 August 1995	✓	14 August 1995 ^(p)2)	
San Marino					
Sao Tome and Principe	♦	3 November 1987			
Saudi Arabia	◊	24 April 1996		24 April 1996 ^(p)2)	
Senegal	◊	25 October 1984	✓	25 July 1995	
Seychelles	◊	16 September 1991	✓	15 December 1994	
Sierra Leone	◊	12 December 1994		12 December 1994 ^(p)2)	
Singapore	◊	17 November 1994		17 November 1994 ^(p)2)	

 Prepared by DOALOS/OLA United Nations	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention		
	Signature (with ♦ / without ◊ declaration)	Signature	Provisional membership ³⁾ in the International Seabed Authority until		
State or entity	Date of ratification / accession ^(a) / succession ^(b) (◊ declaration)	Ratification; accession; ^(a) definitive signature; ^(d) participation; ^(c)			
Slovakia	◊	8 May 1996	✓	8 May 1996	
Slovenia		◊16 June 1995 ^(a)	✓	16 June 1995	
Solomon Islands	◊				16 November 1998 ⁵⁾
Somalia	◊	24 July 1989			
South Africa	♦		✓		16 November 1998 ⁴⁾
Spain	♦	◊15 January 1997	✓	15 January 1997	
Sri Lanka	◊	19 July 1994	✓	28 July 1995 ²⁾	
Sudan	♦	23 January 1985	✓		
Suriname	◊				
Swaziland	◊		✓		
Sweden	♦	◊25 June 1996	✓	25 June 1996	
<i>Switzerland</i> ^(b)	◊		✓		16 November 1998 ⁴⁾
Syrian Arab Republic					
Tajikistan					
Thailand	◊				
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		19 August 1994 ^(a)		19 August 1994 ^(p)2)	
Togo	◊	16 April 1985	✓	28 July 1995 ³⁾	
<i>Tonga</i> ^(b)		2 August 1995 ^(a)		2 August 1995 ^(p)2)	
Trinidad and Tobago	◊	25 April 1986	✓	28 July 1995 ³⁾	
Tunisia	◊	◊24 April 1985	✓		
Turkey					
Turkmenistan					
<i>Tuvalu</i> ^(b)	◊				

 Prepared by DOALOS/OLA United Nations	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention		
	Signature (with ♦ / without ◊ declaration)	Date of ratification / accession ^(a) / succession ^(a) (☉ declaration)	Signature	Ratification; accession; ^(a) definitive signature; ^(da) participation; ^(b)	Provisional membership ⁽¹⁾ in the International Seabed Authority until
State or entity					
Uganda	◊	9 November 1990	✓	28 July 1995 ²⁾	
Ukraine	♦		✓		16 November 1997 ⁴⁾
United Arab Emirates	◊				16 November 1998 ⁴⁾
United Kingdom			✓		16 November 1997 ⁴⁾
United Republic of Tanzania	◊	☉30 September 1985	✓		
United States of America			✓		16 November 1998 ⁴⁾
Uruguay	♦	☉10 December 1992	✓		
Uzbekistan					
Vanuatu	◊		✓		
Venezuela					
Viet Nam	◊	☉25 July 1994			
Yemen	♦	☉21 July 1987			
Yugoslavia	◊	☉5 May 1986	✓	28 July 1995 ²⁾	
Zaire	◊	17 February 1989			
Zambia	◊	7 March 1983	✓	28 July 1995 ²⁾	
Zimbabwe	◊	24 February 1993	✓	28 July 1995 ²⁾	
TOTALS	158	116	79	78	20

NOTES

^{1/} In accordance with article 6, paragraph 1, the Agreement entered into force on 28 July 1996. On the same date, in accordance with its article 7, paragraph 3, the provisional application of the Agreement terminated. In accordance with the provisions of section 1, paragraph 12 (a), of the Annex to the Agreement, States and entities referred to in article 3 of the Agreement which had been applying it provisionally and for which it was not in force were able to continue to be members of the Authority on a provisional basis, pending its entry into force for such States and entities, by sending a written notification to the depositary to that effect. The following States and entities made such notification: Bangladesh, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Congo, *European Community*, Gabon, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Nepal, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Russian Federation, South Africa, Suriname, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and the United States of America.

Paragraph 12(a) also provides that such membership shall terminate either on 16 November 1996 or upon the entry into force of the Agreement and the Convention for such member, whichever is earlier. Furthermore, it has empowered the Council to extend, upon the request of the State or entity concerned, such membership beyond 16 November 1996 for a further period or periods not exceeding a total of two years provided that the Council is satisfied that the State or entity concerned has been making efforts in good faith to become a party to the Agreement and the Convention.

At the resumed second session of the International Seabed Authority, held at Kingston (Jamaica) from 5 to 16 August 1996, the Council of the Authority approved requests for the extension of membership on a provisional basis of the following States: Bangladesh, Canada, Nepal, Poland and United States of America (document ISBA/C/9). With regard to the extension of provisional membership beyond 16 November 1996 for the other States and one entity which, in accordance with article 7, paragraph 1, of the Agreement, had applied the Agreement provisionally before its entry into force and which had subsequently notified the depositary of their intention to continue the provisional membership, the Council decided that those States or entities which submit requests for an extension of membership beyond 16 November 1996 prior to the next session of the Council should be deemed to be members of the Authority on a provisional basis until the end of the next session of the Council, at which the Council will deliberate on such requests. The following States and entities have submitted requests for an extension: Belarus, Belgium, Chile, *European Community*, Gabon, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mozambique, Qatar, Russian Federation, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. At the third session of the International Seabed Authority, held at Kingston (Jamaica) from 17 to 27 March 1997, the Council of the Authority approved those requests (document ISBA/3/C/3*).

^{2/} State bound by the Agreement by having ratified, acceded or succeeded to the Convention under article 4, paragraph 1, of the Agreement.

^{3/} State bound by the Agreement under the simplified procedure set out in article 5 of the Agreement.

^{4/} States and entities which continue to be members of the Authority on a provisional basis after 16 November 1996, as decided by the Council of the Authority, in accordance with section 1, paragraph 12(a), of the Annex to the Agreement (see note 1). The Russian Federation becomes State Party as of 11 April 1997.

^{5/} States which have not notified the depositary in accordance with section 1, paragraph 12(a), of the Annex to the Agreement (see note 1) but are considered to be members of the Authority on a provisional basis after 16 November 1996, as decided by the Council of the Authority on 18 March 1997. Mozambique becomes State Party as of 12 April 1997.

^{6/} Non-member State of the United Nations.

2. Settlement of disputes mechanism

(i) Choice of procedure by States Parties under article 287 of the Convention

The following choices are expressed in declarations made at the time of ratification, accession or succession to the Convention, in accordance with article 310, in the order presented by each State mentioned:

1. **Algeria** accepts the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice only with a prior agreement between the parties concerned in each case.
2. **Argentina**
 - (a) International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea
 - (b) Special arbitral tribunal under Annex VIII
3. **Austria**
 - (a) International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea
 - (b) Special arbitral tribunal under Annex VIII
 - (c) International Court of Justice
4. **Cape Verde**
 - (a) International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea
 - (b) International Court of Justice
5. **Cuba** rejects the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice for any types of disputes.
6. **Egypt**
Arbitral tribunal under Annex VII
7. **Finland**
International Court of Justice and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea
8. **Germany**
 - (a) International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea
 - (b) Special arbitral tribunal under Annex VIII
 - (c) International Court of Justice
9. **Greece**
International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea
10. **Guinea-Bissau** rejects the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice for any types of disputes.
11. **Italy**
International Court of Justice and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea

12. **Netherlands**
International Court of Justice
13. **Norway**
International Court of Justice
14. **Oman**
 - (a) International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea
 - (b) International Court of Justice
15. **Spain**
International Court of Justice
16. **Sweden**
International Court of Justice
17. **United Republic of Tanzania**
International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea
18. **Uruguay**
International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea

(ii) List of conciliators and arbitrators under annexes V and VII of the Convention

List of conciliators and arbitrators nominated under article 2 of annexes V and VII to the Convention:

Participant	Nominations	Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General
Sudan	Sayed/Shawgi Hussain, Arbitrator Dr. Ahmed Elmufti, Arbitrator Dr. Abd Elrahman Elkhalifa, Conciliator Sayed/Eltahir Hamadalla, Conciliator	8 Sept 1995
Sri Lanka	M.S. Aziz, Conciliator and Arbitrator S. Sivarasan, Conciliator and Arbitrator Dr. C.F. Amerasinghe, Conciliator and Arbitrator A.R. Perera, Conciliator and Arbitrator	17 Jan 1996
Germany	Dr. (Ms.) Renate Platzoeder, Arbitrator	25 Mar 1996
Czech Republic	Dr. Vladimir Kopal, Conciliator and Arbitrator	18 Dec 1996

3. Table showing the status 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, as at 31 March 1997

State or entity ³¹	Signature of the Agreement ²¹ (#declaration/statement)	Provisional application as of	Ratification; ²⁷ accession ^(a) (#declaration)
Afghanistan			
Albania			
Algeria ♦			
Andorra			
Angola ♦			
Antigua and Barbuda ♦			
Argentina ♦	4 December 1995		
Armenia			
Australia ♦	4 December 1995		
Austria ♦	27 June 1996		
Azerbaijan			
Bahamas ♦			16 January 1997 ^(a)
Bahrain ♦			
Bangladesh	4 December 1995		
Barbados ♦			
Belarus			
Belgium	3 October 1996		
Belize ♦	4 December 1995		
Benin			
Bhutan			
Bolivia ♦			
Bosnia and Herzegovina ♦			
Botswana ♦			
Brazil ♦	4 December 1995		
Brunei Darussalam ♦			
Bulgaria ♦			

State or <i>entity</i> ¹⁾	Signature of the Agreement ²⁾ (declaration/statement)	Provisional application as of	Ratification; accession ³⁾ (declaration)
Burkina Faso	15 October 1996		
Burundi			
Cambodia			
Cameroon ♦			
Canada	4 December 1995		
Cape Verde ♦			
Central African Republic			
Chad			
Chile			
China ♦	16 November 1996		
Colombia			
Comoros ♦			
Congo			
Cook Islands ⁴⁾ ♦			
Costa Rica ♦			
Côte d'Ivoire ♦	24 January 1996		
Croatia ♦			
Cuba ♦			
Cyprus ♦			
Czech Republic ♦			
Democratic People's Republic of Korea			
Denmark	27 June 1996		
Djibouti ♦			
Dominica ♦			
Dominican Republic			
Ecuador			
Egypt ♦	5 December 1995		

State or entity ¹⁾	Signature of the Agreement ²⁾ (date of declaration/statement)	Provisional application as of	Ratification; ³⁾ accession ^(a) (date of declaration)
El Salvador			
Equatorial Guinea			
Eritrea			
Estonia			
Ethiopia			
<i>European Community</i>	27 June 1996		
Fiji ♦	4 December 1995		12 December 1996
Finland ♦	27 June 1996		
France ♦	4 December 1996		
Gabon	7 October 1996		
Gambia ♦			
Georgia ♦			
Germany ♦	28 August 1996		
Ghana ♦			
Greece ♦	27 June 1996		
Grenada ♦			
Guatemala ♦			
Guinea ♦			
Guinea-Bissau ♦	4 December 1995		
Guyana ♦			
Haiti ♦			
Holy See ⁴⁾			
Honduras ♦			
Hungary			
Iceland ♦	4 December 1995		14 February 1997
India ♦			
Indonesia ♦	4 December 1995		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)			

State or <i>entity</i> ¹⁾	Signature of the Agreement ²⁾ (@declaration/statement)	Provisional application as of	Ratification; ³⁾ accession ⁽⁴⁾ (@declaration)
Iraq ♦			
Ireland ♦	27 June 1996		
Israel	4 December 1995		
Italy ♦	27 June 1996		
Jamaica ♦	4 December 1995		
Japan ♦	19 November 1996		
Jordan ♦			
Kazakstan			
Kenya ♦			
Kiribati ⁴⁾			
Kuwait ♦			
Kyrgyzstan			
Lao People's Democratic Republic			
Latvia			
Lebanon ♦			
Lesotho			
Liberia			
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya			
Liechtenstein			
Lithuania			
Luxembourg	27 June 1996		
Madagascar			
Malawi			
Malaysia ♦			
Maldives	8 October 1996		
Mali ♦			
Malta ♦			
Marshall Islands ♦	4 December 1995		

State or entity ¹⁾	Signature of the Agreement ²⁾ (☐declaration/statement)	Provisional application as of	Ratification; ³⁾ accession ^(a) (☐declaration)
Mauritania ♦	21 December 1995		
Mauritius ♦			☐25 March 1997 ^(a)
Mexico ♦			
Micronesia (Federated States of) ♦	4 December 1995		
Monaco ♦			
Mongolia ♦			
Morocco	4 December 1995		
Mozambique ♦			
Myanmar ♦			
Namibia ♦	19 April 1996		
Nauru ⁴⁾ ♦			10 January 1997 ^(a)
Nepal			
Netherlands ♦	☐28 June 1996		
New Zealand ♦	4 December 1995		
Nicaragua			
Niger			
Nigeria ♦			
Niue ⁴⁾	4 December 1995		
Norway ♦	4 December 1995		☐30 December 1996
Oman ♦			
Pakistan ♦	15 February 1996		
Palau ♦			
Panama ♦			
Papua New Guinea	4 December 1995		
Paraguay ♦			
Peru			
Philippines ♦	30 August 1996		


State or <i>entity</i> ¹⁾	Signature of the Agreement ²⁾ (@declaration/statement)	Provisional application as of	Ratification; ³⁾ accession ^(a) (@declaration)
Poland			
Portugal	27 June 1996		
Qatar			
Republic of Korea ♦	26 November 1996		
Republic of Moldova			
Romania ♦			
Russian Federation ♦	4 December 1995		
Rwanda			
Saint Kitts and Nevis ♦			
Saint Lucia ♦	12 December 1995		9 August 1996
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines ♦			
Samoa ♦	4 December 1995		25 October 1996
San Marino			
Sao Tome and Principe ♦			
Saudi Arabia ♦			
Senegal ♦	4 December 1995		30 January 1997
Seychelles ♦	4 December 1996		
Sierra Leone ♦			
Singapore ♦			
Slovakia ♦			
Slovenia ♦			
Solomon Islands			13 February 1997 ^(a)
Somalia ♦			
South Africa			
Spain ♦	3 December 1996		
Sri Lanka ♦	9 October 1996		24 October 1996
Sudan ♦			

State or <i>entity</i> ¹⁾	Signature of the Agreement ²⁾ (☐declaration/statement)	Provisional application as of	Ratification; ³⁾ accession ⁽⁴⁾ (☐declaration)
Suriname			
Swaziland			
Sweden ♦	27 June 1996		
Switzerland ⁴⁾			
Syrian Arab Republic			
Tajikistan			
Thailand			
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ♦			
Togo ♦			
Tonga ⁴⁾ ♦	4 December 1995		31 July 1996
Trinidad and Tobago ♦			
Tunisia ♦			
Turkey			
Turkmenistan			
Tuvalu ⁴⁾			
Uganda ♦	10 October 1996		
Ukraine	4 December 1995		
United Arab Emirates			
United Kingdom	27 June 1996		
United Republic of Tanzania ♦			
United States of America	4 December 1995		☐21 August 1996
Uruguay ♦	☐16 January 1996		
Uzbekistan			
Vanuatu	23 July 1996		
Venezuela			
Viet Nam ♦			
Yemen ♦			

State or <i>entity</i> ^{1/}	Signature of the Agreement ^{2/} (@declaration/statement)	Provisional application as of	Ratification; ^{3/} accession ^{4/} (@declaration)
Yugoslavia ♦			
Zaire ♦			
Zambia ♦			
Zimbabwe ♦			
TOTALS:	59		13

NOTES

^{1/} ♦ States or *entities* which are Parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982.

 Land-locked States.

^{2/} In accordance with its article 37, the Agreement was opened for signature at United Nations Headquarters from 4 December 1995 until 4 December 1996 by all States and the other entities referred to in article 305 (1) (a), (c), (d), (e) and (f) of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982.

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

^{4/} Non-member State of the United Nations.

B. Resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly

1. Resolution 51/34: Law of the sea

The General Assembly,

Emphasizing the universal character of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea^{1/} and its fundamental importance for the maintenance and strengthening of international peace and security, as well as for the sustainable use and development of the seas and oceans and their resources,

Considering that, in its resolution 2749 (XXV) of 17 December 1970, it proclaimed that the seabed and ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction ("the Area"), as well as the resources of the Area, are the common heritage of mankind, and considering also that the Convention, together with the Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982^{2/} ("the Agreement"), provides the regime to be applied to the Area and its resources,

Noting the entry into force of the Agreement on 28 July 1996,

Noting with satisfaction the increase in the number of States parties to the Convention,

Recalling its resolution 49/28 of 6 December 1994 on the law of the sea, adopted consequent to the entry into force of the Convention on 16 November 1994,

Aware of the importance of the effective implementation of the Convention and its uniform and consistent application, as well as of the growing need to promote and facilitate international cooperation on the law of the sea and ocean affairs at the global, regional and subregional levels,

Recognizing the impact on States of the entry into force of the Convention and the increasing need, particularly of developing States, for advice and assistance in its implementation in order to benefit thereunder,

Welcoming the establishment of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea^{3/} ("the Tribunal"), the Council of the International Seabed Authority, its Legal and Technical Commission and Finance Committee, and the election of their respective members as well as the election of the Secretary-General of the International Seabed Authority^{4/} ("the Authority"),

Noting the decisions taken by States parties to the Convention facilitating the organization of the Tribunal^{5/} and those by the Assembly^{6/} and the Council^{7/} of the Authority facilitating the organization of the Authority,

1/ Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E 84 V.3), A/CONF.62/122.

2/ Resolution 48/263, annex.

3/ See SPLOS/14, paras. 13-31.

4/ See ISBA/A/L.9, paras. 4-11 and 12-17; ISBA/A/L.13, para. 12; and ISBA/C/L.3, para. 7.

5/ SPLOS/14, paras. 32-36.

6/ ISBA/A/14.

7/ ISBA/C/10 and 11.

Noting also the decisions taken by States parties to the Convention to elect the members of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf in March 1997,^{8/}

Recalling article 287 of the Convention regarding the choice of means for the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention,

Recalling also that the Agreement provides that the institutions established by the Convention shall be cost-effective,^{9/} and recalling further that the Meeting of States Parties to the Convention decided that this principle would apply to all aspects of the work of the Tribunal,^{10/}

Emphasizing the importance of making adequate provisions for the efficient functioning of the institutions established by the Convention,

Reiterating its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts in support of the Convention and in the effective implementation of the Convention, including providing assistance in the establishment of the institutions created by the Convention,

Noting the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and competent international organizations under the Convention, in particular pursuant to its entry into force and as required by resolution 49/28,

Noting with appreciation the development, as part of the Organization's home page on the Internet, of the Web sites of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat (Gopher/World Wide Web), which provide users with convenient means for obtaining timely, well-organized and cross-referenced materials and information dealing with various aspects of the oceans, marine affairs and the law of the sea,

Conscious that the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole,

Conscious also of the strategic importance of the Convention as a framework for national, regional and global action in the marine sector, as recognized also by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in chapter 17 of Agenda 21,^{11/}

Noting the recommendation of the Commission on Sustainable Development,^{12/} endorsed by the Economic and Social Council,^{13/} concerning international cooperation and coordination in the implementation of chapter 17 of Agenda 21,

8/ SPLOS/14, para. 41.

9/ See resolution 48/263, annex: Annex to the Agreement, sect. 1, para. 2.

10/ SPLOS/4, para. 25 (e).

11/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (A/CONF 151/26/Rev. 1 (Vol. I and Vol. I/Corr. 1, Vol. II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr. 1)) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: Resolutions Adopted by the Conference, resolution 1, annex II.

12/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1996, Supplement No. 8 (E/1996/28), chap. I, sect. A, para. 1.

13/ See A/51/3 (Part II), chap. V, sect. B.1, para. 119, resolution 1996/1; see Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 3.

Noting also the Washington Declaration and the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities,^{14/}

Conscious of the need to promote and facilitate international cooperation, especially at the subregional and regional levels, in order to ensure the orderly and sustainable development of the uses and resources of the seas and oceans,

Reaffirming the importance of the annual consideration and review by the General Assembly of the overall developments pertaining to the implementation of the Convention, as well as of other developments relating to the law of the sea and ocean affairs,

1. Calls upon all States that have not done so to become parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea¹ and to ratify, confirm formally or accede to the Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982² in order to achieve the goal of universal participation;
2. Calls upon States to harmonize their national legislation with the provisions of the Convention, to ensure the consistent application of those provisions and to ensure also that any declarations or statements that they have made or make when signing, ratifying or acceding are in conformity with the Convention;
3. Reaffirms the unified character of the Convention;
4. Recalls its decision to fund the budget for the administrative expenses of the International Seabed Authority initially from the regular budget of the United Nations, in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement;^{15/}
5. Approves the provision by the Secretary-General of such services as may be required for the two meetings of the Authority to be held in 1997, from 17 to 28 March and from 18 to 29 August;
6. Requests the Secretary-General to convene the Meetings of States Parties to the Convention from 10 to 14 March and from 19 to 23 May 1997;
7. Notes with appreciation the progress made in the establishment of the institutions created by the Convention, requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide assistance to those institutions, and invites the Secretary-General to take steps to conclude relationship agreements between the United Nations and the Authority, and between the United Nations and the Tribunal, to be applied provisionally pending the approval of the General Assembly and as appropriate by the Assembly of the Authority or the States parties to the Convention;
8. Encourages States parties to the Convention to consider making a written declaration choosing from the means set out in article 287 of the Convention for the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention;
9. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the annual comprehensive report on the law of the sea^{16/} and the activities of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention and the mandate set forth in resolution 49/28;

^{14/} A/51/116, annex I, appendix II, and annex II.

^{15/} See resolution 48/263, para. 8; and *ibid.*, annex: Annex to the Agreement, sect. 1, para. 14.

^{16/} A/51/645.

10. Reaffirms the importance of ensuring the uniform and consistent application of the Convention and a coordinated approach to its overall implementation, and of strengthening technical cooperation and financial assistance for this purpose, stresses once again the continuing importance of the efforts of the Secretary-General to these ends, and reiterates its invitation to the competent international organizations and other international bodies to support these objectives;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the institutional capacity of the Organization adequately responds to the needs of States, the newly established institutions and other competent international organizations by providing advice and assistance, taking into account the special needs of developing countries;

12. Invites Member States and others in a position to do so to contribute to the further development of the fellowship programme on the law of the sea and training and educational activities on the law of the sea and ocean affairs established by the General Assembly in its resolution 35/116 of 10 December 1980, as well as advisory services and assistance in support of effective implementation of the Convention;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to further strengthen the existing system for the collection, compilation and dissemination of information on the law of the sea and related matters and to further develop, in cooperation with relevant international organizations, a centralized system for providing coordinated information and advice;

14. Reaffirms its decision to undertake an annual review and evaluation of the implementation of the Convention and other developments relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea;

15. Reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report on the impact of the entry into force of the Convention on related existing and proposed instruments and programmes throughout the United Nations system, for submission to the Assembly at its fifty-second session, and calls upon competent international organizations and other international bodies to cooperate in the preparation of the report;

16. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution, including other developments and issues relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, in connection with his annual comprehensive report on oceans and the law of the sea;

17. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-second session an item entitled "Oceans and the law of the sea".

77th plenary meeting
9 December 1996

2. Resolution 51/35: Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 47/192 of 22 December 1992, concerning the United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and 50/24 of 5 December 1995, concerning the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of

10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks,^{1/}

Recalling also resolutions I and II adopted by the Conference,^{2/}

Noting the opening for signature of the Agreement on 4 December 1995,

Recognizing the importance of the Agreement for the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks and the need for the regular consideration and review of developments relating thereto,

Recognizing also the importance of artisanal and subsistence fishers,

Noting with appreciation the information provided by States, relevant specialized agencies, international organizations, intergovernmental bodies and non-governmental organizations in accordance with resolution 50/24,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,^{3/}

1. Recognizes the significance of the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks¹ as an important contribution to ensuring the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks;

2. Emphasizes the importance of the early entry into force and effective implementation of the Agreement;

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

4. Takes note with concern that many commercially important straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks have been subject to heavy and little-regulated fishing efforts and that some stocks continue to be overfished;

5. Welcomes the fact that a growing number of States and other entities, as well as regional and subregional fishery management organizations and arrangements, have adopted legislation, established regulations or taken other measures to implement the provisions in the Agreement, and urges them to enforce those measures fully;

6. Calls upon States and other entities and regional and subregional fishery management organizations and arrangements that have not done so to consider taking measures to implement the provisions of the Agreement;

7. Urges States, relevant specialized agencies, international organizations, intergovernmental bodies and non-governmental organizations that have not yet done so to provide information to the Secretary-General to ensure as comprehensive a report as possible;

1/ A/CONF.164/37; see also A/50/550, annex I.

2/ A/CONF.164/38, annex; see also A/50/550, annex II.

3/ A/51/383.

8. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session and biennially thereafter on further developments relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, including the status and implementation of the Agreement, taking into account information provided by States, relevant specialized agencies, in particular the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and other appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, regional and subregional organizations and arrangements for the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, as well as other relevant intergovernmental bodies and non-governmental organizations;

9. Also requests the Secretary-General to ensure that reporting on all major fishery-related activities and instruments is effectively coordinated and duplication of activities and reporting minimized, and that relevant scientific and technical studies are disseminated to the international community, and invites the relevant specialized agencies, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, as well as regional and subregional fishery organizations and arrangements, to cooperate with the Secretary-General to that end;

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

77th plenary meeting
9 December 1996

3. Resolution 51/36: Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing, unauthorized fishing in zones of national jurisdiction, and fisheries by-catch and discards

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 46/215 of 20 December 1991, 49/116 and 49/118 of 19 December 1994 as well as other relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming also its resolution 50/25 of 5 December 1995 on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas, unauthorized fishing in zones of national jurisdiction and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas, and fisheries by-catch and discards and their impact on the sustainable use of the world's living marine resources,

Conscious of the need to promote and facilitate international cooperation, especially at the regional and subregional levels, in order to ensure the sustainable development and use of the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas, consistent with the present resolution,

Mindful that the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks^{1/} provides in its general principles that States shall minimize pollution, waste, discards, catch by lost or abandoned gear, catch of non-target species, both fish and non-fish species, and impacts on associated or dependent species, in particular endangered species, through measures including, to the extent practicable, the development and use of selective, environmentally safe and cost-effective fishing gear and techniques, and further provides that States shall take measures, including the establishment of regulations, to

1/ A/CONF.164/37; see also A/50/550, annex I.

ensure that vessels flying their flags do not conduct unauthorized fishing within areas under the national jurisdiction of other States,

Noting that the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries sets out principles and global standards of behaviour for responsible practices to conserve, manage and develop fisheries, including guidelines for fishing on the high seas and in areas under the national jurisdiction of other States, and on fishing gear selectivity and practices, with the aim of reducing by-catch and discards,

Expressing deep concern at the detrimental impact of unauthorized fishing in areas under national jurisdiction, where the overwhelming proportion of the global fish catch is harvested, on the sustainable development of the world's fishery resources and on the food security and economies of many States, particularly developing States,

Reaffirming once again the rights and duties of coastal States to ensure proper conservation and management measures with respect to the living resources in areas under their national jurisdiction, in accordance with international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,^{2/}

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General^{3/} on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas, unauthorized fishing in zones of national jurisdiction and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas, and fisheries by-catch and discards and their impact on the sustainable use of the world's living marine resources,

Acknowledging with appreciation the measures taken and the progress made by members of the international community, international organizations and regional economic integration organizations to implement and support the objectives of resolution 46/215,

Recognizing the efforts that international organizations and members of the international community have made to reduce by-catch and discards in fishing operations,

Once again expressing deep concern that there are continuing reports of activities inconsistent with the terms of resolution 46/215 and unauthorized fishing inconsistent with the terms of resolution 49/116,

1. Reaffirms the importance it attaches to compliance with its resolution 46/215, in particular to those provisions of the resolution calling for full implementation of a global moratorium on all large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing on the high seas of the world's oceans and seas, including enclosed seas and semi-enclosed seas;

2. Notes that a growing number of States and other entities as well as relevant regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and arrangements have adopted legislation, established regulations or applied other measures to ensure compliance with resolutions 46/215 and 49/116, and urges them to enforce fully such measures;

3. Urges all authorities of members of the international community that have not done so to take greater enforcement responsibility to ensure full compliance with resolution 46/215 and to impose appropriate sanctions, consistent with their obligations under international law, against acts contrary to the terms of that resolution;

2/ Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E 84.V 3), A/CONF 62/122.

3/ A/51/404.

4. Calls upon States to take the responsibility, consistent with their obligations under international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea² and resolution 49/116, to take measures to ensure that no fishing vessels entitled to fly their national flags fish in areas under the national jurisdiction of other States unless duly authorized by the competent authorities of the coastal State or States concerned; such authorized fishing operations should be carried out in accordance with the conditions set out in the authorization;

5. Urges States, relevant international organizations and regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to take action to adopt policies, apply measures, including through assistance to developing countries, collect and exchange data and develop techniques to reduce by-catches, fish discards and post-harvest losses consistent with international law and relevant international instruments, including the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries;

6. Reiterates its call on development assistance organizations to make it a high priority to support, including through financial and/or technical assistance, efforts of developing coastal States, in particular the least developed countries and the small island developing States, to improve the monitoring and control of fishing activities and the enforcement of fishing regulations, including through financial and technical support for regional and subregional meetings for this purpose;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all members of the international community, relevant intergovernmental organizations, the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, regional and subregional fisheries management organizations, and relevant non-governmental organizations, and invites them to provide the Secretary-General with information relevant to the implementation of the present resolution;

8. Also requests the Secretary-General to ensure that reporting on all major fisheries-related activities and instruments is effectively coordinated and duplication of activities and reporting minimized and that relevant scientific and technical studies are disseminated to the international community, and invites the relevant specialized agencies, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, as well as regional and subregional fisheries organizations and arrangements, to cooperate with the Secretary-General to that end;

9. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session and biennially thereafter a report on further developments relating to the implementation of resolutions 46/215, 49/116 and 49/118, taking into account the information provided by States, relevant specialized agencies, in particular the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and other appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, regional and subregional organizations and arrangements and other relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-second session, under an item entitled "Oceans and law of the sea", a sub-item entitled "Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing; unauthorized fishing in zones of national jurisdiction; and fisheries by-catch and discards".

C. Election of the members of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf
(Sixth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention, New York, 10-14 March 1997)^{4/}

1. On 13 March 1997, the sixth Meeting of States Parties agreed to the following understandings:

"Note by the President

The sixth Meeting of States Parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea has reached the following understandings for the purpose of conducting the first election of the members of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf:

1. These understandings are on a purely ad hoc basis and relate only to the first election of the members of the Commission. They shall not be interpreted as derogating from the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. They shall not affect nor prejudice arrangements for future elections and do not constitute a precedent.

2. In accordance with the provisions of article 2, paragraph 3, of annex II to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, not less than three members of the Commission shall be elected from each geographical region, including the Eastern European States region.

3. For the purpose of the first election only, the Group of Eastern European States has decided not to fill the third seat to which it is entitled in accordance with the provisions referred to above.* In these circumstances, the meeting decided that for the first election, the Commission shall be elected as follows:

- Five members from the African States Group;
- Five members from the Asian States Group;
- Two members from the Eastern European States Group;
- Four members from the Latin American and Caribbean States Group;
- Five members from the Western European and Other States Group.

4. The meeting also decided that the candidates nominated by States Parties, whose names were submitted after the deadline established by the fifth Meeting of States Parties (i.e. 5 February 1997), will be eligible for election to the Commission.

5. The meeting further decided that the name of the candidate nominated by the Russian Federation, which deposited its instrument of ratification on 12 March 1997, will be included in the list of candidates for election to the Commission. However the meeting also agreed that if the candidate is elected, he will be considered officially elected only after the 30-day period from the date of deposit of the instrument has elapsed.

* _____, and to permit that seat to be filled by a member from the Western European and Other States Group."

2. The following candidates were then elected members of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf: Mr. ALBUQUERQUE, Alexandre Tagore Medeiros De (Brazil); Mr. ASTIZ, Osvaldo Pedro (Argentina); Mr. AWOSIKA, Lawrence Folajimi (Nigeria); Mr. BELTAGY, Aly I. (Egypt); Mr. BETAH, Samuel Sona (Cameroon); Mr. BREKKE, Harald (Norway); Mr. CARRERA HURTADO, Galo (Mexico); Mr. CHAN CHIM YUK, André C. W. (Mauritius); Mr. CROKER, Peter F. (Ireland); Mr. FRANCIS, Noel Newton St. Claver (Jamaica); Mr. HAMURO, Kazuchika (Japan); Mr. HINZ, Karl H. F. (Germany); Mr. JAAFAR, A. Bakar (Malaysia); Mr. JURACIĆ, Mladen (Croatia); Mr. KAZMIN, Yuri Borisovitch (Russian Federation); Mr. LAMONT, Iain C. (New Zealand); Mr. LU, Wenzheng (China); Mr. M'DALA, Chisengu Leo (Zambia); Mr. PARK, Yong-Ahn (Republic of Korea); Mr. RIO, Daniel (France); Mr. SRINIVASAN, K. R. (India).

^{4/} See documents SPLOS/15, SPLOS/16, SPLOS/17, SPLOS/17/Add.1, SPLOS/20.

II. INFORMATION ON ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY THE DIVISION FOR OCEAN AFFAIRS AND THE LAW OF THE SEA

A. Obligations of due publicity and deposit

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

3. As mentioned in previous editions of LOSIC, the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of Legal Affairs, as the substantive unit of the Secretariat, has informed the States Parties concerned that it is willing to assist them to comply with their due publicity/deposit obligations under the Convention.

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

5. During the period between September 1996 and March 1997, the Division transmitted the following notes verbales to the States Parties indicated, recalling their due publicity/deposit obligations and offering its assistance with a view to compliance:

- (a) Notes verbales MZ/SP/23 to MZ/SP/29, addressed to States Parties (Palau, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Romania, Papua New Guinea, Spain and Guatemala, respectively) requesting the submission of charts or lists of geographical coordinates of baselines and various maritime limits pursuant to articles 16(2), 47(9), 75(2), 84(2) and 76(9);
- (b) Notes verbales TS/IP/SP/23 to TS/IP/SP/29, addressed to coastal States Parties (Palau, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Romania, Papua New Guinea, Spain and Guatemala, respectively) requesting the submission of laws and regulations relating to innocent passage through the territorial sea pursuant to article 21(3);
- (c) Notes verbales SLTSS/SP/16 and SLTSS/SP/17, addressed to States Parties (Malaysia and Spain, respectively) requesting the submission of charts indicating the designation, prescription or substitution of sea lanes and traffic separation schemes in the territorial sea and straits pursuant to articles 22(4) and 41(6);
- (d) Note verbale SIN/TP/SP/8, SIN/TP/SP/9 and SIN/TP/SP/10, addressed to States Parties bordering straits (Malaysia, Papua New Guinea and Spain) requesting the submission of laws and regulations relating to transit passage through straits used for international navigation pursuant to article 42(3).

6. Samples of the above-mentioned notes verbales may be found, *mutatis mutandis*, in LOSIC Nos. 2 and 3.

2. Maritime Zone Notifications

7. The Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of Legal Affairs, has also circulated between October 1996 and March 1997 a number of maritime zone notifications for the purpose of informing other States Parties that a State Party has complied with one of its various due publicity and deposit obligations under the Convention.

8. The maritime zone notifications circulated are as follows:

- (a) Maritime Zone Notification (M.Z.N. 11. 1996. LOS of 16 October 1996) regarding the deposit by Jamaica of lists of geographical coordinates;
- (b) Maritime Zone Notification (M.Z.N. 12. 1996. LOS of 27 January 1997) regarding the deposit by Myanmar of a chart showing its straight baselines and the list of geographical coordinates of points;
- (c) Maritime Zone Notification (M.Z.N. 13. 1996. LOS of 27 January 1997) regarding the deposit by Costa Rica of a chart showing the limites of the exclusive economic zone in the Pacific Ocean;

9. Duplicates of the above-mentioned maritime zone notifications are reproduced in Annex II to this publication.

10. In this connection, it should be noted that the lists of geographical coordinates submitted in compliance with the due publicity and deposit obligations under the Convention are not published in the LOSIC as that would be unwieldy and costly owing to their length. However, such lists of geographical coordinates as well as any charts may be consulted at the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of Legal Affairs, United Nations Secretariat. On the other hand, in instances where the lists of geographical coordinates submitted are not too lengthy, they are published in the Law of the Sea Bulletin (LOS B). Such has been the case to date with the geographical coordinates submitted by Germany, Finland and China which have been published in LOS B nos. 27, 29 and 32, respectively.

III. INFORMATION ON ACTION TAKEN BY STATES PARTIES TO IMPLEMENT THE CONVENTION

A. Submissions by States Parties in compliance with their due publicity/deposit obligations

11. During the months of September 1996 to March 1997, a number of States Parties submitted information in compliance with the due publicity and deposit obligations under the Convention. The information thus submitted has been circulated to the other States Parties by way of the maritime zone notifications, which are mentioned at paragraph 8 above.

12. The States Parties having complied with their due publicity and deposit obligations during the period concerned are Jamaica, Myanmar and Costa Rica.

IV. INFORMATION ON OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN BY STATES

A. Note verbale No. 107/96 of 6 September 1996 by the Permanent Mission of Chile to the United Nations regarding two communications by Argentina which refer to the Boundary Treaty of 1881 and the Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1984

The Permanent Mission of Chile to the United Nations ... has the honour to refer to two communications, sent to the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea by the Permanent Mission of the Argentine Republic to the United Nations, which refer to the Boundary Treaty of 1881 and the Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1984, both of which were signed by the Republic of Chile and the Argentine Republic.

The first of these documents contains the declaration made by the Argentine Republic in depositing its instrument of ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea in December 1995. Letter (b) of that declaration states:

"(b) With regard to Part III of the Convention, the Argentine Government declares that in the Treaty of Peace and Friendship signed with the Republic of Chile on 29 November 1984, which entered into force on 2 May 1985 and was registered with the United Nations Secretariat in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations, both States reaffirmed the validity of article V of the Boundary Treaty of 1881 whereby the Strait of Magellan (Estrecho de Magallanes) is neutralized forever with free navigation assured for the flags of all nations. The aforementioned Treaty of Peace and Friendship also contains specific provisions and a special annex on navigation which includes regulations for vessels flying the flags of third countries in the Beagle Channel and other straits and channels of the Tierra del Fuego archipelago".

In the view of the Chilean Government, this declaration is inaccurate in its formulation and does not reflect the wording of the relevant provisions of the treaties in question.

Article 10, paragraph 4, of the 1984 Treaty of Peace and Friendship does, in fact, provide that the boundary agreed upon in respect of the eastern end of the Strait of Magellan in no way alters the provisions of the 1881 Boundary Treaty, whereby the Strait of Magellan is neutralized forever with free navigation assured for the flags of all nations under the terms laid down in its article V.

However, as regards the reference to provisions on navigation, it should be noted that article 13, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the 1984 Treaty of Peace and Friendship, under the chapter "Economic cooperation and physical integration", expressly states that:

"The Republic of Chile, in exercise of its sovereign rights, shall grant to the Argentine Republic the navigation facilities specified in articles 1 to 9 of annex 2.

"The Republic of Chile declares that ships flying the flag of third countries may navigate without obstacles over the routes indicated in articles 1 and 8 of annex 2, subject to the pertinent Chilean regulations."

Moreover, article 1, paragraphs 1 and 2, of annex 2 (concerning navigation) of the 1984 Treaty of Peace and Friendship adds:

"For maritime traffic between the Strait of Magellan and Argentine ports in the Beagle Channel and vice versa, through Chilean internal waters, Argentine vessels shall enjoy navigation facilities exclusively along the following route:

"Canal Magdalena, Canal Cockburn, Paso Brecknock or Canal Ocasión, Canal Ballenero, Canal O'Brien, Paso Timbales, north-west arm of the Beagle Channel and the Beagle Channel as far as the meridian 68° 36' 38.5" West longitude and vice versa".

The above-cited provisions unmistakably demonstrate that the navigation facilities which the Republic of Chile, in exercise of its sovereign rights, grants to the Argentine Republic and to ships flying the flag of third countries are through Chilean internal waters, by a route described in the Treaty; together with the other features and modalities laid down in annex 2 these are essential aspects of the navigation regime established by the 1984 Treaty of Peace and Friendship and the omission thereof from the Argentine declaration may be misleading as to the nature of these waters.

For the same reason, it is inappropriate for the Argentine declaration to refer to the above-mentioned navigation facilities in connection with Part III of the Convention, "Straits used for international navigation", since the area in question has always consisted of Chilean internal waters and not international straits.

Lastly, nowhere does the 1881 Boundary Treaty or the 1984 Treaty of Peace and Friendship make a generic reference to a so-called "Tierra del Fuego archipelago"; it is therefore inappropriate for the Argentine declaration to mention it in the context of the above-named treaties.

The second document is a note verbale, dated 15 April 1996, which was sent to the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of Legal Affairs, by the Permanent Mission of the Argentine Republic to the United Nations.

That note is in reply to a note from the Secretary-General of the United Nations (SIN/TP/SP/2), dated 21 February 1996, concerning article 42 (3) of the Convention on the Law of the Sea, "Laws and regulations of States bordering straits relating to transit passage", and the due publicity which such States must give to these provisions.

Accordingly, the Argentine note transmits to the Secretary-General of the United Nations copies of both the 1881 Boundary Treaty and the 1984 Treaty of Peace and Friendship, signed by Argentina and Chile. Paragraph 2 of the Argentine note adds:

"Article 5 of the 1881 Treaty and article 10 of the 1984 Treaty establish neutrality and the freedom of ships of all flags to navigate through the Strait of Magellan. Annex II of the 1984 Treaty establishes the navigation regime between the Strait of Magellan and Argentine ports in the Beagle Channel and vice versa, as well as the navigation regime along the Strait of Maire".

In this regard, the Chilean Government wishes to state the following:

(a) Under article 35 (c) of the Convention on the Law of the Sea, nothing in Part III affects the legal regime in straits in which passage is regulated in whole or in part by long-standing international conventions in force specifically relating to such straits. As this is precisely the case of the Strait of Magellan, the provisions of Part III do not apply to it.

(b) Argentina does not border the Strait of Magellan. Under the 1881 Boundary Treaty, the whole of the Strait of Magellan — including, of course, the land bordering it on both sides — is under Chilean sovereignty. Therefore, it is not incumbent on Argentina to give publicity to laws and regulations on straits which are not under its sovereignty.

(c) Lastly, with regard to annex 2 of the 1984 Treaty of Peace and Friendship, which establishes the regime for navigation between the Strait of Magellan and Argentine ports in the Beagle Channel and vice versa,

the statements in the foregoing paragraphs on the clear provisions regulating such navigation should be borne in mind.

Unquestionably, this strait consists mainly of Chilean internal waters.

Therefore, it is not a strait used for international navigation, and it is inappropriate for Argentina to invoke article 42 (3) in referring to the provisions of the 1984 Treaty of Peace and Friendship in this regard.

Since the issues raised in the present communication must have a clear interpretation both for the parties and for third countries, the Permanent Mission of Chile to the United Nations hereby requests the Secretary-General, through the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of Legal Affairs, to give due publicity to the present document by including it in the Law of the Sea Information Circular (LOSIC).

ANNEX I

RECAPITULATIVE INFORMATION ON ACTION TAKEN BY STATES PARTIES
TO IMPLEMENT THE CONVENTION

1. Under articles 16(2), 47(9), 75(2) and 84(2) of the Convention, due publicity is to be given by the coastal State Party to the Convention to charts or lists of geographical coordinates for baselines and outer limits of its various zones, and a copy of each such chart or list is to be deposited with the Secretary-General. Similarly, under article 76(9), the coastal State is to deposit with the Secretary-General charts and relevant information, including geodetic data, permanently describing the outer limits of its continental shelf, to which the Secretary-General shall give due publicity.
2. In order to carry out the functions entrusted to the Secretary-General under the Convention and to respond to the request made by the General Assembly in resolution 49/28, paragraph 15, and resolution 50/23, paragraph 9, the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs, as the responsible substantive unit of the Secretariat, has established facilities for the custody of charts and lists of geographical coordinates deposited. The Division has also adopted a system for their recording and publicity: an internal computerized "data record" summarizes the information contained in the charts submitted, and to ensure publicity, the Division informs States Parties of the deposit of charts and geographical coordinates through a "Maritime Zone Notification".
3. The Division has sought to assist States also with other obligations of due publicity established by the Convention, which relate to legislation as well as charts. These concern navigation: all laws and regulations adopted by the coastal State relating to innocent passage through the territorial sea; all laws and regulations, adopted by States bordering straits relating to transit passage through straits used for international navigation; and the designation of sea lanes and prescription of traffic separation schemes, and their substitution, in the territorial sea and such straits, as well as the designation of sea lanes through and air routes over archipelagic waters and the prescription of traffic separation schemes, and their substitution.

Recapitulation of submissions/replies by States Parties

State Party	Due publicity to / deposit of (as specified)	relevant article(s) of the Convention	Maritime Zone Notification		Acts / Charts / Coordinates / Treaties published in
			No.	see LOSIC No.	
Argentina	Deposit of charts (straight baselines and outer limits of the EEZ) and lists of geographical coordinates (straight baselines) as contained in Act 23,968 on the Maritime Spaces of 10 September 1991	16(2); 75(2)	M.Z.N. 10. 1996. LOS of 16 September 1996	4	---
	1881 Boundary Treaty (Argentina and Chile) 1984 Treaty of Peace and Friendship (Argentina and Chile)	42(3)	---		--- SP ^{1/} , p. 169
Australia	Chart: Sea lanes and traffic separation schemes in the Bass Strait Oil Fields on the south coast (Victoria)	22(4); 41(6)	M.Z.N. 3. 1996. LOS of 5 March 1996	3	---
China	Deposit of lists of geographical coordinates as contained in the Declaration on the Baselines of the Territorial Sea of the People's Republic of China of 15 May 1996	16(2)	M.Z.N. 7. 1996. LOS of 5 July 1996	4	Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 32
Costa Rica	Deposit of a chart showing the limits of the exclusive economic zone in the Pacific Ocean	75(2)	M.Z.N. 13. 1996. LOS of 27 January 1997	5	---
Cyprus	Confirmation that the list of geographical coordinates and chart (straight baselines) previously submitted were still valid and deposit thereof	16(2)	M.Z.N. 6. 1996. LOS of 30 June 1996	4	SP IV ^{2/} , p. 41
Finland	Deposit of a map (provisional) and of a list of geographical coordinates (straight baselines; outer limits of the territorial sea)	16(2)	M.Z.N. 8. 1996. LOS of 21 July 1996	4	Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 29
Germany	Deposit of charts and geographical coordinates on the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone in the Baltic Sea and in the North Sea as contained in: - <i>Announcement of the Proclamation by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the extension of the breadth of the German territorial sea of 11 November 1994</i> ; and - <i>Proclamation by the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the establishment of an exclusive economic zone of the Federal Republic of Germany in the North Sea and in the Baltic Sea of 25 November 1994</i>	16(2); 75(2)	M.Z.N. 1. 1995. LOS of 8 March 1995	1	Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 27
	Sea lanes and traffic separation schemes in the southwestern part of the Baltic Sea- Straits ("Belte") and the Sound ("Sund") - and in the North Sea - German Bay	22(4); 41(6)	M.Z.N. 4. 1996. LOS of 25 March 1996	3	---

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

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

State Party	Due publicity to / deposit of (as specified)	relevant article(s) of the Convention	Maritime Zone Notification		Acts / Charts / Coordinates / Treaties published in
			No.	see LOSIC No.	
Italy	Deposit of various charts and geographical coordinates, as contained in: - Presidential Decree n° 830 of 22 May 1969; - Decree of the President of the Republic n° 816 of 26 April 1977; - Law n° 347 of 3 June 1978; - Law n° 348 of 3 June 1978; - Law 107 of 2 March 1987 (published in Regular Supplement to the G.U. 70 of 25 March 1987); - Law n° 59 of 11 February 1989; - Law n° 147 of 12 April 1995 (published in Regular Supplement to the G.U. 99 of 29 April 1995); - Law 290 of 23 May 1980 (published in Regular Supplement to the G.U. 181 of 3 July 1980);	16(2); 84(2)	M.Z.N. 5. 1996. LOS of 19 April 1996	3	... BL ^{3/} , p. 201
	Laws and regulations applicable to innocent passage through the territorial sea and to transit passage through straits used for international navigation; namely: - Art. 83 of the Navigation Code; - Law 16 June 1912 (in Official Gazette of the Italian Republic of 27 June 1912, n° 151); - Royal Decree 24 August 1933, n° 2423 (in Official Gazette of the Italian Republic of 22 May 1934, n° 130); - Decree of the Minister of Merchant Marine of 8 May 1985 relating to the Strait of Messina (in Official Gazette of the Italian Republic of 11 May 1985, n° 110); - Decree of the Minister of Merchant Marine of 26 February 1993 relating to the Straits of Boniface (in Official Gazette of the Italian Republic of 2 March 1993, n° 50);	21(3); 42(3);		 SP IV ^{2/} , p. 69
Jamaica	Deposit of lists of geographical coordinates (archipelagic basepoints)	47(9)	M.Z.N. 11. 1996. LOS of 16 October 1996	5	Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 32
Marshall Islands	Information regarding Air Routes above the Marshall Islands archipelagic waters	53(10)			...
Myanmar	Deposit of a chart showing its straight baselines and the list of geographical coordinates of points, as contained in the Territorial Sea and Maritime Zones Law (Pyithu Hluttaw Law n° 3 of 1977)	16(2)	M.Z.N. 12. 1996. LOS of 27 January 1997	5	BL ^{2/} , p.64 TS ^{4/} , p. 230
	Law applicable to innocent passage through the territorial sea (Territorial Sea and Maritime Zones Law (Pyithu Hluttaw Law n° 3 of 1977))	21(3)			
Namibia	Note: Namibia has not adopted or enacted legislation relating to the innocent passage through the territorial sea, neither sea lanes or traffic separation schemes have been established	21(3); 22(4)			

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

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

State Party	Due publicity to / deposit of (as specified)	relevant article(s) of the Convention	Maritime Zone Notification		Acts / Charts / Coordinates / Treaties published in
			No.	see LOSIC No.	
Norway	Deposit of charts (outer limits of the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone) and confirmation (deposit) of lists of geographical coordinates (straight baselines), as contained in: - Royal Decree of 12 July 1935, relating to the Baselines for the Norwegian Fishery Zone as regards that part of Norway which is situated to the north of 66°28'8 N Latitude; - Royal Decree of 18 July 1952 relating to the Baseline for the Norwegian Fishery Zone as regards that part of Norway which is situated to the south of 66°28'8 N Latitude; - Crown Prince Regent's Decree of 30 June 1955; and - Royal Decree of 25 September 1970 concerning the Delimitation of the Territorial Waters of Parts of Svalbard.	16(2); 75(2); 84(2)	M.Z.N. 9. 1996. LOS of 25 August 1996	4	BL ²⁾ , p. 235 Ibid., p. 237 Ibid., p. 242 Ibid., p. 244
Oman	Charts (sea lanes and traffic separation schemes in the Strait of Hormuz, from Masirah to the Strait of Hormuz and in the Sultanate of Oman)	22(4); 41(6)	M.Z.N. 2. 1996. LOS of 20 February 1996	2	---
Saint Lucia	Laws (excerpts) applicable to innocent passage through the territorial sea: - The Shipping Act n° 10 of 1994 (Section 237 "Foreign ships in Saint Lucian waters); - The Maritime Areas Act n° 6 of 1984 (Section 16 "Innocent passage"); - The Saint Lucia Air and Sea Ports Authority Act n° 10 of 1987, 1983: Section 76 "Damage property likely to endanger life"; - The Saint Lucia Air and Sea Ports Authority (Seaports) Regulation n° 92 of 1985; - Regulation 77 "Submarine cables".	21(3)			TS ⁴⁾ , p.318 --- --- ---

ANNEX II

DUPLICATES OF MARITIME ZONE NOTIFICATIONS

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 10017
CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE UNATIONS NEWYORK

REFERENCE:

M.Z.N. 11. 1996. LOS (Maritime Zone Notification) 16 October 1996

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

Deposit by Jamaica of list of geographical coordinates

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

On 15 October 1996, Jamaica transmitted for deposit with the Secretary-General, in compliance with article 47, paragraph 9, of the Convention, the list of the geographical coordinates specifying the archipelagic basepoints of Jamaica.

The list of geographical coordinates submitted by Jamaica, which is reproduced in the Law of the Sea Bulletin, n° 32, to be issued in November 1996, may also be consulted at the Secretariat (Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of Legal Affairs, DC2-0434, telephone: 963-3962 or fax: 963-5847).



UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE UNITED NATIONS N Y 10017
CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE UNATIONS NEWYORK

REFERENCE: M.Z.N. 12. 1997. LOS (Maritime Zone Notification) 27 January 1997

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

Deposit by Myanmar of a chart showing its straight baselines
and the list of geographical coordinates of points

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

On 9 January 1997, Myanmar transmitted for deposit with the Secretary-General, in accordance with article 16 of the Convention, the following chart and list of geographical coordinates:

Special Chart n° 120 showing the straight baselines and the territorial sea, compiled by the Naval Hydrographic Depot, Burma Navy, which incorporates the list of geographical coordinates of points; and

List of geographical coordinates of fixed points for the drawing of straight baselines contained in the Territorial Sea and Maritime Zones Law (Pyithu Law n° 3 of 1977).

In addition, Myanmar transmitted by the same note verbale the following charts showing its low-water baselines, all compiled by the Naval Hydrographic Depot, Burma Navy:

Special Chart n° 121 showing the low-water lines along the Coast of the Coco Islands;

**Special Chart n° 122 showing the low-water lines along the Coast of the Preparis Islands;
and**

Special Chart n° 123 showing the low-water lines along the Northern Arakan Coast.

It is noted that all charts contain the following statement: "The name of the country was changed from 'The Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma' to 'The Union of Myanmar' on 18 June 1989."

The original charts and list of geographical coordinates submitted by Myanmar may be consulted at the Secretariat (Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of Legal Affairs, DC2-0458, telephone: 963-3962 or fax: 963-5847).



UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE UNITED NATIONS N Y 10017
CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE UNATIONS NEWYORK

REFERENCE. M.Z.N. 13. 1997. LOS (Maritime Zone Notification) 27 January 1997

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

Deposit by Costa Rica of a chart showing the limits of the exclusive economic zone
in the Pacific Ocean

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

On 13 January 1997, Costa Rica transmitted for deposit with the Secretary-General the following chart, in compliance with article 75 of the Convention:

Official Chart from the National Geographical Institute of Costa Rica, on the limits of the exclusive economic zone in the Pacific Ocean, printed in 1996.

The original chart submitted by Costa Rica may be consulted at the Secretariat (Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of Legal Affairs, DC2-0458, telephone: 963-3962 or fax: 963-5847).

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