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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
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)	18/12/2018(a)
Yemen	10/12/82	21/07/87		13/10/14(a)	
Zambia	10/12/82	07/03/83	13/10/94	28/07/95(sp)	
Zimbabwe	10/12/82	24/02/93	28/10/94	28/07/95(sp)	
TOTALS	157	168	79	150	59
					91

<sup>4</sup> See *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General*, chap. XXI.7, endnote 6. Available at <https://treaties.un.org>.

## 2. *Chronological lists of ratifications, accessions and successions*

### (a) *United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea*

No new ratifications, accessions or successions took place during the period covered by the present issue. As at 31 March 2020, the information in the chronological list published in *Law of the Sea Bulletin* No. 100 (pp. 10–11) remains valid (see [www.un.org/Depts/los/doalos\\_publications/los\\_bult.htm](http://www.un.org/Depts/los/doalos_publications/los_bult.htm)).

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

No new ratifications, accessions or successions took place during the period covered by the present issue. As at 31 March 2020, the information in the chronological list published in *Law of the Sea Bulletin* No. 100 (pp. 12–13) remains valid (see [www.un.org/Depts/los/doalos\\_publications/los\\_bult.htm](http://www.un.org/Depts/los/doalos_publications/los_bult.htm)).

*(c) Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the Convention  
relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and  
Highly Migratory Fish Stocks*

1. Tonga (31 July 1996)
2. Saint Lucia (9 August 1996)
3. United States of America (21 August 1996)
4. Sri Lanka (24 October 1996)
5. Samoa (25 October 1996)
6. Fiji (12 December 1996)
7. Norway (30 December 1996)
8. Nauru (10 January 1997)
9. Bahamas (16 January 1997)
10. Senegal (30 January 1997)
11. Solomon Islands (13 February 1997)
12. Iceland (14 February 1997)
13. Mauritius (25 March 1997)
14. Micronesia (Federated States of)  
(23 May 1997)
15. Russian Federation (4 August 1997)
16. Seychelles (20 March 1998)
17. Namibia (8 April 1998)
18. Iran (Islamic Republic of) (17 April 1998)
19. Maldives (30 December 1998)
20. Cook Islands (1 April 1999)
21. Papua New Guinea (4 June 1999)
22. Monaco (9 June 1999)
23. Canada (3 August 1999)
24. Uruguay (10 September 1999)
25. Australia (23 December 1999)
26. Brazil (8 March 2000)
27. Barbados (22 September 2000)
28. New Zealand (18 April 2001)
29. Costa Rica (18 June 2001)
30. Malta (11 November 2001)
31. United Kingdom of Great Britain and  
Northern Ireland (10 December 2001),  
(19 December 2003)
32. Cyprus (25 September 2002)
33. Ukraine (27 February 2003)
34. Marshall Islands (19 March 2003)
35. South Africa (14 August 2003)
36. India (19 August 2003)
37. European Union (19 December 2003)
38. Austria (19 December 2003)
39. Belgium (19 December 2003)
40. Denmark (19 December 2003)
41. Finland (19 December 2003)
42. France (19 December 2003)
43. Germany (19 December 2003)
44. Greece (19 December 2003)
45. Ireland (19 December 2003)
46. Italy (19 December 2003)
47. Luxembourg (19 December 2003)
48. Netherlands (19 December 2003)
49. Portugal (19 December 2003)
50. Spain (19 December 2003)
51. Sweden (19 December 2003)
52. Kenya (13 July 2004)
53. Belize (14 July 2005)
54. Kiribati (15 September 2005)
55. Guinea (16 September 2005)
56. Liberia (16 September 2005)
57. Poland (14 March 2006)
58. Slovenia (15 June 2006)
59. Estonia (7 August 2006)
60. Japan (7 August 2006)
61. Trinidad and Tobago (13 September 2006)
62. Niue (11 October 2006)
63. Bulgaria (13 December 2006)
64. Latvia (5 February 2007)
65. Lithuania (1 March 2007)
66. Czech Republic (19 March 2007)
67. Romania (16 July 2007)
68. Republic of Korea (1 February 2008)
69. Palau (26 March 2008)
70. Oman (14 May 2008)
71. Hungary (16 May 2008)
72. Slovakia (6 November 2008)
73. Mozambique (10 December 2008)
74. Panama (16 December 2008)
75. Tuvalu (2 February 2009)
76. Indonesia (28 September 2009)
77. Nigeria (2 November 2009)
78. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines  
(29 October 2010)
79. Morocco (19 September 2012)
80. Bangladesh (5 November 2012)
81. Croatia (10 September 2013)
82. Philippines (24 September 2014)
83. Chile (11 February 2016)
84. Ecuador (7 December 2016)
85. Ghana (27 January 2017)
86. Thailand (28 April 2017)
87. Benin (2 November 2017)
88. Saint Kitts and Nevis (23 February 2018)
89. Vanuatu (15 March 2018)
90. Viet Nam (18 December 2018)
91. Cambodia (6 March 2020)



### 3. *Declarations by States*

*Nigeria: Declaration under article 287, 2 December 2019<sup>5</sup>*

[...] the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria hereby declares that it accepts the jurisdiction of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea for the settlement of disputes between the Swiss Confederation and the Federal Republic of Nigeria concerning the M/T 'San Padre Pio'.

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<sup>5</sup> Refer to C.N.605.2019.TREATIES-XXI.6 (Depositary Notification) of 2 December 2019 and C.N.200.1936.TREATIES-5 (Ratification: Nigeria) of 29 October 1986.

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

### NATIONAL LEGISLATION

#### *Federated States of Micronesia*

*Permanent Regulation on the Maritime Boundaries and Maritime Zones of the Federated States of Micronesia pursuant to 18 F.S.M.C. §§101, 102, 104, 105A, and 107, as amended by Public Law No. 19172<sup>6</sup>*

1. This Permanent Regulation is issued pursuant to the authority vested upon the President of the Federated States of Micronesia in section 107 of title 18 of the FSM Code (Annotated), as amended by Public Law No. 19-172, which provides that the President of the Federated States of Micronesia may issue regulations as are necessary to establish the baselines, the boundaries of internal waters, the archipelagic waters, the Territorial Sea, the exclusive economic zone, the Contiguous Zone, and the Continental Shelf of the Federated States of Micronesia.
2. This Permanent Regulation is comprised of the following attachments, which are deemed parts and parcels of this regulation as if fully set forth and incorporated herein:
  - PART I, Annex I, FSM Maritime Boundaries Territorial Sea Baselines
  - PART II, Annex I, FSM Maritime Boundaries Territorial Seas Zone
  - PART III, Annex I, FSM Maritime Boundaries Contiguous Zone
  - PART IV, Annex I, FSM Maritime Boundaries Exclusive Economic Zone
  - Chart: FSM MBP 2018/1—Chart showing the Maritime Boundaries of the Federated States of Micronesia Pursuant to 18 F.S.M.C. §107A conferring upon the President the authority on the production of chart showing the Territorial Sea Baselines, Territorial Seas (12M) and Contiguous Zone (24M) of the Federated States of Micronesia
  - Chart: FSM EEZ Limits 2018/2— Chart showing the Outer Limits of Exclusive Economic Zone (200M) and the Maritime Boundary Delimitation Treaty Lines of Federated States of Micronesia with Neighbouring States Pursuant to 18 F.S.M.C. §107A conferring upon the President the authority on the production of chart showing the Exclusive Economic Zone of the Federated States of Micronesia
3. This Permanent Regulation shall have the force and effect of law when promulgated.
4. The Secretary of Justice, or his designee or deputized agent, and every National Police officer and law enforcement officers duly designated or authorized by the Secretary of Justice, shall have legal duty to enforce this regulation and defend and protect the integrity of the maritime zones of the Federated States of Micronesia as defined or described in this regulation.

Approved as to legal sufficiency

Presidential approval

Date: [signed]  
2/27/2019

Secretary Joses R. Gallen, Sr.  
Department of Justice

Date: [signed]  
3/14/2019

His Excellency Peter M. Christian  
President, Federated States of  
Micronesia

<sup>6</sup> *Original*: English. Transmitted by notes verbales No. 048-2019 dated 25 October 2019, 057-2019 dated 23 December 2019 and 002/2020 dated 15 January 2020 from the Permanent Mission of the Federated States of Micronesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General. Lists of geographical coordinates of points were deposited with the Secretary-General under articles 16(2) and 75(2) of the Convention (see Maritime Zone Notification M.Z.N.151.2020, LOS of 20 January 2020, available from [www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/mzn\\_s/M.Z.N.151.2020.pdf](http://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/mzn_s/M.Z.N.151.2020.pdf)).

PART I, ANNEX I

*Federated States of Micronesia Maritime Boundaries  
Territorial Sea Baselines*

In the exercise of the authority of the President of the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) pursuant to 18 F.S.M.C. §107 of the Code of the Federated States of Micronesia (Annotated) to issue regulation establishing the Territorial Sea Baselines (TSB) of the Federated States of Micronesia, the President hereby declares the TSB of the Federated States of Micronesia referenced to World Geodetic System 1984, as follows:

**Kapingamarangi Island Territorial Seas Baseline**

The Territorial Seas Baseline of Kapingamarangi Island shall comprise of a series of successive geographical coordinates located on the outermost reef edge points around Kapingamarangi Island classified as normal baseline. [...] <sup>7</sup>

**Ant Island Territorial Seas Baseline**

The Territorial Seas Baseline of Ant Island shall comprise of a series of successive geographical coordinates located on the outermost reef edge points around Ant Island classified as normal baseline. [...] <sup>7</sup>

**Minto Island Territorial Seas Baseline**

The Territorial Seas Baseline of Minto Island shall comprise of a series of successive geographical coordinates located on the outermost reef edge points around Minto Island classified as normal baseline. [...] <sup>7</sup>

**Mokil Island Territorial Seas Baseline**

The Territorial Seas Baseline of Mokil Island shall comprise of a series of successive geographical coordinates located on the outermost reef edge points around Mokil Island classified as normal baseline. [...] <sup>7</sup>

**Nukuoro Island Territorial Seas Baseline**

The Territorial Seas Baseline of Nukuoro Island shall comprise of a series of successive geographical coordinates located on the outermost reef edge points around Nukuoro Island classified as normal baseline. [...] <sup>7</sup>

**Oroluk Island Territorial Seas Baseline**

The Territorial Seas Baseline of Oroluk Island shall comprise of a series of successive geographical coordinates located on the outermost reef edge points around Oroluk Island classified as normal baseline. [...] <sup>7</sup>

**Pakin Island Territorial Seas Baseline**

The Territorial Seas Baseline of Pakin Island shall comprise of a series of successive geographical coordinates located on the outermost reef edge points around Pakin Island classified as normal baseline. [...] <sup>7</sup>

**Pingelap Island Territorial Seas Baseline**

The Territorial Seas Baseline of Pingelap Island shall comprise of a series of successive geographical coordinates located on the outermost reef edge points around Pingelap Island classified as normal baseline. [...] <sup>7</sup>

**Pohnpei Island Territorial Seas Baseline**

The Territorial Seas Baseline of the Pohnpei Island shall comprise of a series of successive geographical coordinates located on the outermost reef edge points around Pohnpei Island classified as normal baseline. [...] <sup>7</sup>

**Sapwuahfik Island Territorial Seas Baseline**

The Territorial Seas Baseline of the Sapwuahfik Island shall comprise of a series of successive geographical coordinates located on the outermost reef edge points around Sapwuahfik Island classified as normal baseline. [...] <sup>7</sup>

**Kosrae Island Territorial Seas Baseline**

The Territorial Seas Baseline of the Kosrae Island shall comprise of a series of successive geographical coordinates located on the outermost reef edge points around Kosrae Island classified as normal baseline. [...] <sup>7</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Tables of coordinates available from [www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/DEPOSIT/fsm\\_mzn151\\_bsln.pdf](http://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/DEPOSIT/fsm_mzn151_bsln.pdf).

**Chuuk Island Territorial Seas Baseline**

The Territorial Seas Baseline of the Chuuk Island shall comprise of a series of successive geographical coordinates located on the outermost reef edge points around Chuuk Island classified as normal baseline. [...]7

**East Fayu Island Territorial Seas Baseline**

The Territorial Seas Baseline of the East Fayu Island shall comprise of a series of successive geographical coordinates located on the outermost reef edge points around East Fayu Island classified as normal baseline. [...]7

**Etal Island Territorial Seas Baseline**

The Territorial Seas Baseline of the Etal Island shall comprise of a series of successive geographical coordinates located on the outermost reef edge points around Etal Island classified as normal baseline. [...]7

**Losap Island Territorial Seas Baseline**

The Territorial Seas Baseline of the Losap Island shall comprise of a series of successive geographical coordinates located on the outermost reef edge points around Losap Island classified as normal baseline. [...]7

**Lukunor Island Territorial Seas Baseline**

The Territorial Seas Baseline of the Lukunor Island shall comprise of a series of successive geographical coordinates located on the outermost reef edge points around Lukunor Island classified as normal baseline. [...]7

**Murilo Island Territorial Seas Baseline**

The Territorial Seas Baseline of the Murilo Island shall comprise of a series of successive geographical coordinates located on the outermost reef edge points around Murilo Island classified as normal baseline. [...]7

**Nama Island Territorial Seas Baseline**

The Territorial Seas Baseline of the Nama Island shall comprise of a series of successive geographical coordinates located on the outermost reef edge points around Nama Island classified as normal baseline. [...]7

**Namoluk Island Territorial Seas Baseline**

The Territorial Seas Baseline of the Namoluk Island shall comprise of a series of successive geographical coordinates located on the outermost reef edge points around Namoluk Island classified as normal baseline. [...]7

**Namonuito Island Territorial Seas Baseline**

The Territorial Seas Baseline of the Namonuito Island shall comprise of a series of successive geographical coordinates located on the outermost reef edge points around Namonuito Island classified as normal baseline. [...]7

**Neoch Island Territorial Seas Baseline**

The Territorial Seas Baseline of the Neoch Island shall comprise of a series of successive geographical coordinates located on the outermost reef edge points around Neoch Island classified as normal baseline. [...]7

**Nomwin Island Territorial Seas Baseline**

The Territorial Seas Baseline of the Nomwin Island shall comprise of a series of successive geographical coordinates located on the outermost reef edge points around Nomwin Island classified as normal baseline. [...]7

**Satawan Island Territorial Seas Baseline**

The Territorial Seas Baseline of the Satawan Island shall comprise of a series of successive geographical coordinates located on the outermost reef edge points around Satawan Island classified as normal baseline. [...]7

**Elato Island Territorial Seas Baseline**

The Territorial Seas Baseline of the Elato Island shall comprise of a series of successive geographical coordinates located on the outermost reef edge points around Elato Island classified as normal baseline. [...]7

**Euripik Island Territorial Seas Baseline**

The Territorial Seas Baseline of the Euripik Island shall comprise of a series of successive geographical coordinates located on the outermost reef edge points around Euripik Island classified as normal baseline. [...]7

**Fais Island Territorial Seas Baseline**

The Territorial Seas Baseline of the Fais Island shall comprise of a series of successive geographical coordinates located on the outermost reef edge points around Fais Island classified as normal baseline. [...]7

**Falalap Island Territorial Seas Baseline**

The Territorial Seas Baseline of the Falalap Island shall comprise of a series of successive geographical coordinates located on the outermost reef edge points around Falalap Island classified as normal baseline. [...]7

**Faraulap Island Territorial Seas Baseline**

The Territorial Seas Baseline of the Faraulap Island shall comprise of a series of successive geographical coordinates located on the outermost reef edge points around Faraulap Island classified as normal baseline. [...]7

**Gaferut Island Territorial Seas Baseline**

The Territorial Seas Baseline of the Gaferut Island shall comprise of a series of successive geographical coordinates located on the outermost reef edge points around Gaferut Island classified as normal baseline. [...]7

**Geilop Island Territorial Seas Baseline**

The Territorial Seas Baseline of the Geilop Island shall comprise of a series of successive geographical coordinates located on the outermost reef edge points around Geilop Island classified as normal baseline. [...]7

**Ifalik Island Territorial Seas Baseline**

The Territorial Seas Baseline of the Ifalik Island shall comprise of a series of successive geographical coordinates located on the outermost reef edge points around Ifalik Island classified as normal baseline. [...]7

**Lamotrek Island Territorial Seas Baseline**

The Territorial Seas Baseline of the Lamotrek Island shall comprise of a series of successive geographical coordinates located on the outermost reef edge points around Lamotrek Island classified as normal baseline. [...]7

**Losiep Island Territorial Seas Baseline**

The Territorial Seas Baseline of the Losiep Island shall comprise of a series of successive geographical coordinates located on the outermost reef edge points around Losiep Island classified as normal baseline. [...]7

**Ngulu Island Territorial Seas Baseline**

The Territorial Seas Baseline of the Ngulu Island shall comprise of a series of successive geographical coordinates located on the outermost reef edge points around Ngulu Island classified as normal baseline. [...]7

**Olimarao Island Territorial Seas Baseline**

The Territorial Seas Baseline of the Olimarao Island shall comprise of a series of successive geographical coordinates located on the outermost reef edge points around Olimarao Island classified as normal baseline. [...]7

**Pikelot Island Territorial Seas Baseline**

The Territorial Seas Baseline of the Pikelot Island shall comprise of a series of successive geographical coordinates located on the outermost reef edge points around Pikelot Island classified as normal baseline. [...]7

**Satawal Island Territorial Seas Baseline**

The Territorial Seas Baseline of the Satawal Island shall comprise of a series of successive geographical coordinates located on the outermost reef edge points around Satawal Island classified as normal baseline. [...]7

**Sorol Island Territorial Seas Baseline**

The Territorial Seas Baseline of the Sorol Island shall comprise of a series of successive geographical coordinates located on the outermost reef edge points around Sorol Island classified as normal baseline. [...]7

**Ulithi Island Territorial Seas Baseline**

The Territorial Seas Baseline of the Ulithi Island shall comprise of a series of successive geographical coordinates located on the outermost reef edge points around Ulithi Island classified as normal baseline. [...]7

**West Fayu Island Territorial Seas Baseline**

The Territorial Seas Baseline of the West Fayu Island shall comprise of a series of successive geographical coordinates located on the outermost reef edge points around West Fayu Island classified as normal baseline. [...]7

**Yap Island Territorial Seas Baseline**

The Territorial Seas Baseline of the Yap Island shall comprise of a series of successive geographical coordinates located on the outermost reef edge points around Yap Island classified as normal baseline. [...]7

PART II, ANNEX I

*Federated States of Micronesia Maritime Boundaries  
Territorial Seas Zone*

In the exercise of the authority of the President of the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) pursuant to 18 F.S.M.C. §107 of the Code of the Federated States of Micronesia (Annotated) to issue regulation establishing the Territorial Seas (TS) of the Federated States of Micronesia, the President hereby declares the Territorial Seas of the Federated States of Micronesia measured from the appropriate baselines of islands, atolls and reefs referenced to World Geodetic System 1984, as follows:

Ngulu Territorial Seas (12M) [...] <sup>8</sup>  
Sorol Territorial Seas (12M) [...] <sup>8</sup>  
Euripik Territorial Seas (12M) [...] <sup>8</sup>  
Woleai Territorial Seas (12M) [...] <sup>8</sup>  
Ifalik Territorial Seas (12M) [...] <sup>8</sup>  
Olimarao/Elato/Lamotrek Territorial Seas (12M) [...] <sup>8</sup>  
West Fayu Territorial Seas (12M) [...] <sup>8</sup>  
Satawal Territorial Seas (12M) [...] <sup>8</sup>  
Pikolet Territorial Seas (12M) [...] <sup>8</sup>  
Gaferut Territorial Seas (12M) [...] <sup>8</sup>  
Faraulap Territorial Seas (12M) [...] <sup>8</sup>  
Fais Territorial Seas (12M) [...] <sup>8</sup>  
Ulithi/Losiep/Geilop Territorial Seas (12M) [...] <sup>8</sup>  
Yap Territorial Seas (12M) [...] <sup>8</sup>  
Pulap/Puluwat Territorial Seas (12M) [...] <sup>8</sup>  
Pulusuk Territorial Seas (12M) [...] <sup>8</sup>  
Namoluk Territorial Seas (12M) [...] <sup>8</sup>  
Satawan/Etal/Lukunor Territorial Seas (12M) [...] <sup>8</sup>  
Losap>Nama Territorial Seas (12M) [...] <sup>8</sup>  
Chuuk/Neoch Territorial Seas (12M) [...] <sup>8</sup>  
Murilo/Nomwin/East Fayu Territorial Seas (12M) [...] <sup>8</sup>  
Namonuito Territorial Seas (12M) [...] <sup>8</sup>  
Minto Territorial Seas (12M) [...] <sup>8</sup>  
Oroluk Territorial Seas (12M) [...] <sup>8</sup>  
Nukuoro Territorial Seas (12M) [...] <sup>8</sup>  
Kapingamarangi Territorial Seas (12M) [...] <sup>8</sup>  
Sapwuaifik Territorial Seas (12M) [...] <sup>8</sup>  
Pingelap Territorial Seas (12M) [...] <sup>8</sup>  
Mokil Territorial Seas (12M) [...] <sup>8</sup>  
Pohnpei/Pakin/Ant Territorial Seas (12M) [...] <sup>8</sup>  
Kosrae Territorial Seas (12M) [...] <sup>8</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> Tables of coordinates available from [www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/DEPOSIT/fsm\\_mzn151\\_ts.pdf](http://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/DEPOSIT/fsm_mzn151_ts.pdf).

PART III, ANNEX I

*Federated States of Micronesia Maritime Boundaries  
Contiguous Zone*

In the exercise of the authority of the President of the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) pursuant to 18 F.S.M.C. §107 of the Code of the Federated States of Micronesia (Annotated) to issue regulation establishing the Contiguous Zone (CZ) of the Federated States of Micronesia, the President hereby declares the CZ (24M) of the Federated States of Micronesia referenced to World Geodetic System 1984, as follows:

Ngulu Contiguous Zone (24M) [...] <sup>9</sup>

Yap Contiguous Zone (24M) [...] <sup>9</sup>

Ulithi, Falalop, Losiep, Gielop, Fais Contiguous Zone (24M) [...] <sup>9</sup>

Sorol Contiguous Zone (24M) [...] <sup>9</sup>

Euripik Contiguous Zone (24M) [...] <sup>9</sup>

Woleai, Ifalik Contiguous Zone (24M) [...] <sup>9</sup>

Faraulep Contiguous Zone (24M) [...] <sup>9</sup>

Gaferut Contiguous Zone (24M) [...] <sup>9</sup>

Olimarao, Elato, Lamotrek, West Fayu, Satawal Contiguous Zone (24M) [...] <sup>9</sup>

Pikelot Contiguous Zone (24M) [...] <sup>9</sup>

Pulusuk, Puluwat, Pulap Contiguous Zone (24M) [...] <sup>9</sup>

Namonuito Contiguous Zone (24M) [...] <sup>9</sup>

Losap, Nama, Neoch, Chuuk, East Fayu, Nomwin, Murilo Contiguous Zone (24M) [...] <sup>9</sup>

Namoluk, Etal, Satawan, Lukunor Contiguous Zone (24M) [...] <sup>9</sup>

Minto Contiguous Zone (24M) [...] <sup>9</sup>

Oroluk Contiguous Zone (24M) [...] <sup>9</sup>

Nukuoro Contiguous Zone (24M) [...] <sup>9</sup>

Kapingamarangi Contiguous Zone (24M) [...] <sup>9</sup>

Sapwuaifik Contiguous Zone (24M) [...] <sup>9</sup>

Pakin, Ant, Pohnpei Contiguous Zone (24M) [...] <sup>9</sup>

Mokil Contiguous Zone (24M) [...] <sup>9</sup>

Pingelap Contiguous Zone (24M) [...] <sup>9</sup>

Kosrae Contiguous Zone (24M) [...] <sup>9</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Tables of coordinates available from [www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/DEPOSIT/fsm\\_mzn151\\_cz.pdf](http://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/DEPOSIT/fsm_mzn151_cz.pdf).

PART IV, ANNEX I

*Federated States of Micronesia Maritime Boundaries  
Exclusive Economic Zone*

In exercise of the authority of the President of the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) pursuant to 18 F.S.M.C. §107 of the Code of the Federated States of Micronesia (Annotated) to issue regulation establishing the outer limits of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of the Federated States of Micronesia, the President hereby declares the outer limits of the EEZ of the Federated States of Micronesia referenced to World Geodetic System 1984, as follows:

- I. The EEZ shall be a continuous line, formed by a series of intersecting arcs of circles having a radius of two hundred (200) nautical miles from appropriate territorial seas baseline with respect to areas that are bounded by the High Seas.
- II. With respect to overlapping EEZ areas that have existing maritime boundary delimitation treaties, the extent of the FSM EEZ shall be defined below on the basis of the agreed delimitation lines between FSM and other States.
- III. Commencing from the South of the Federated States of Micronesia & Republic of Palau Treaty Line at Point ID 900000, it shall then connect to FSMEEZ0001 and drawn successively as shown by the following coordinates: [...] <sup>10</sup>

The FSMEEZ0369 shall then connect to the Federated States of Micronesia & Independent State of Papua New Guinea Treaty Line starting with Point ID 1 of such Treaty as shown by the following Treaty Coordinates: [...] <sup>10</sup>

The Point ID 38 of the Federated States of Micronesia & Independent State of Papua New Guinea Treaty shall then connect to the starting point (FSMEEZ0370) of the continuous line formed by a series of intersecting arcs of circles having a radius of two hundred (200) nautical miles and drawn successively as shown by the following coordinates: [...] <sup>10</sup>

The Point ID FSMEEZ0646 shall then connect to the Federated States of Micronesia & Republic of Marshall Islands Treaty Line starting with Point ID 11 as shown by the following Treaty Coordinates: [...] <sup>10</sup>

The Point ID 1 of the Federated States of Micronesia & Republic of Marshall Islands Treaty Coordinates shall then connect to the starting point (FSMEEZ0647) of continuous line formed by a series of intersecting arcs of circles having a radius of two hundred (200) nautical miles and drawn successively as shown by the following coordinates: [...] <sup>10</sup>

The Point ID FSMEEZ0869 shall then connect to the Federated States of Micronesia & United States of America Treaty Line starting with Point ID 16 as shown by the following Treaty Coordinates: [...] <sup>10</sup>

The Point ID 1 of the Federated States of Micronesia & United States of America Treaty Coordinates shall then connect to the starting point (FSMEEZ0870) of the continuous line formed by a series of intersecting arcs of circles having a radius of two hundred (200) nautical miles and drawn successively as shown by the following coordinates: [...] <sup>10</sup>

The Point ID FSMEEZ1010 shall then connect to the Federated States of Micronesia & Republic of Palau Treaty Line starting with Point ID 900050 as shown by the following Treaty Coordinates: [...] <sup>10</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> Tables of coordinates available from [www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/DEPOSIT/fsm\\_mzn151\\_eez.pdf](http://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/DEPOSIT/fsm_mzn151_eez.pdf).



# CHART: FSM MBP 2018/1



## MARITIME BOUNDARIES OF THE FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA



Chart showing Maritime Boundaries of the Federated States of Micronesia Pursuant to 18 F.S.M.C. §107A conferring upon the President the authority on the production of chart showing the Territorial Sea Baselines, Territorial Seas (12NM) and Contiguous Zone (24NM) of the Federated States of Micronesia. This chart is not to be used for navigational purpose.

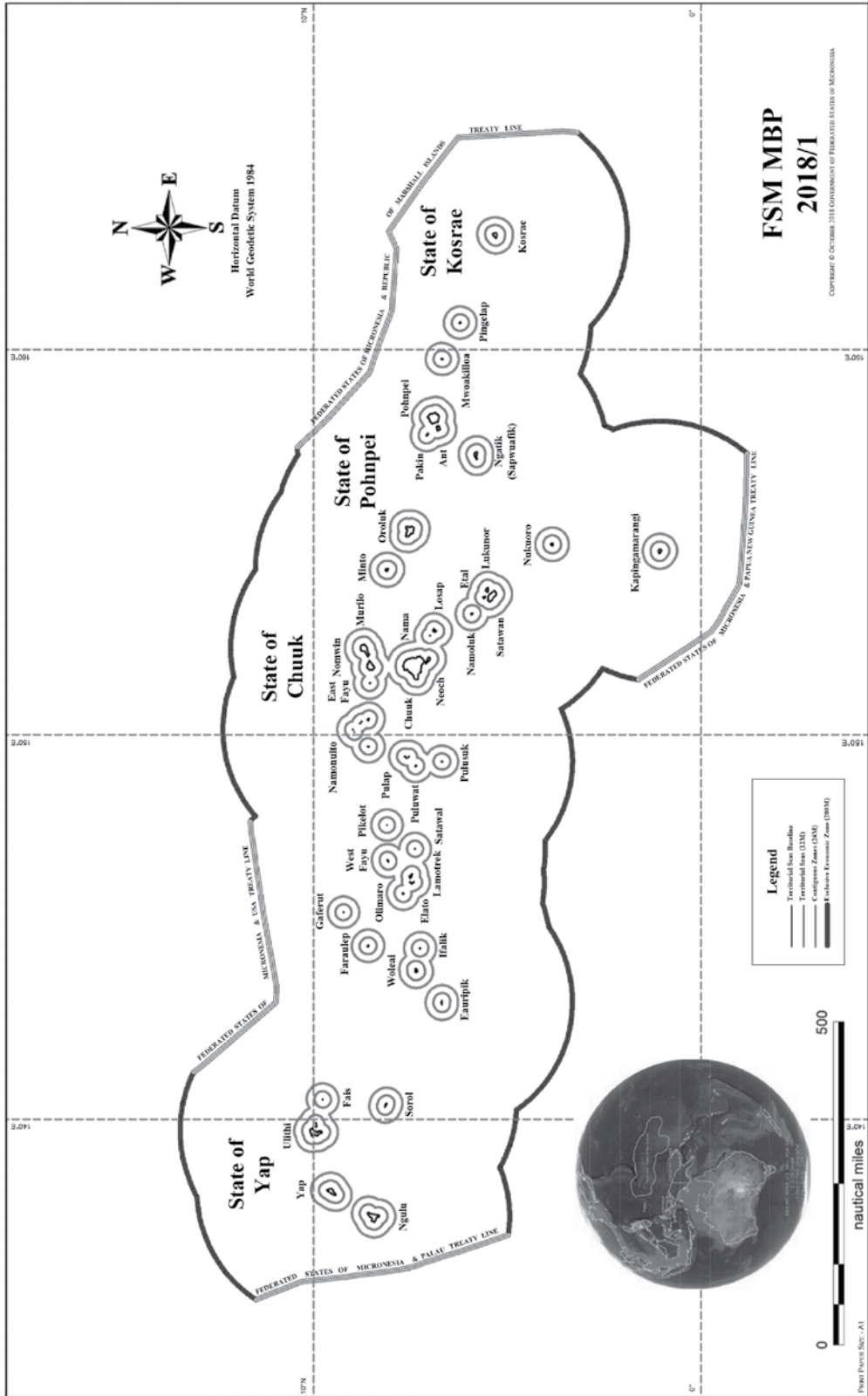
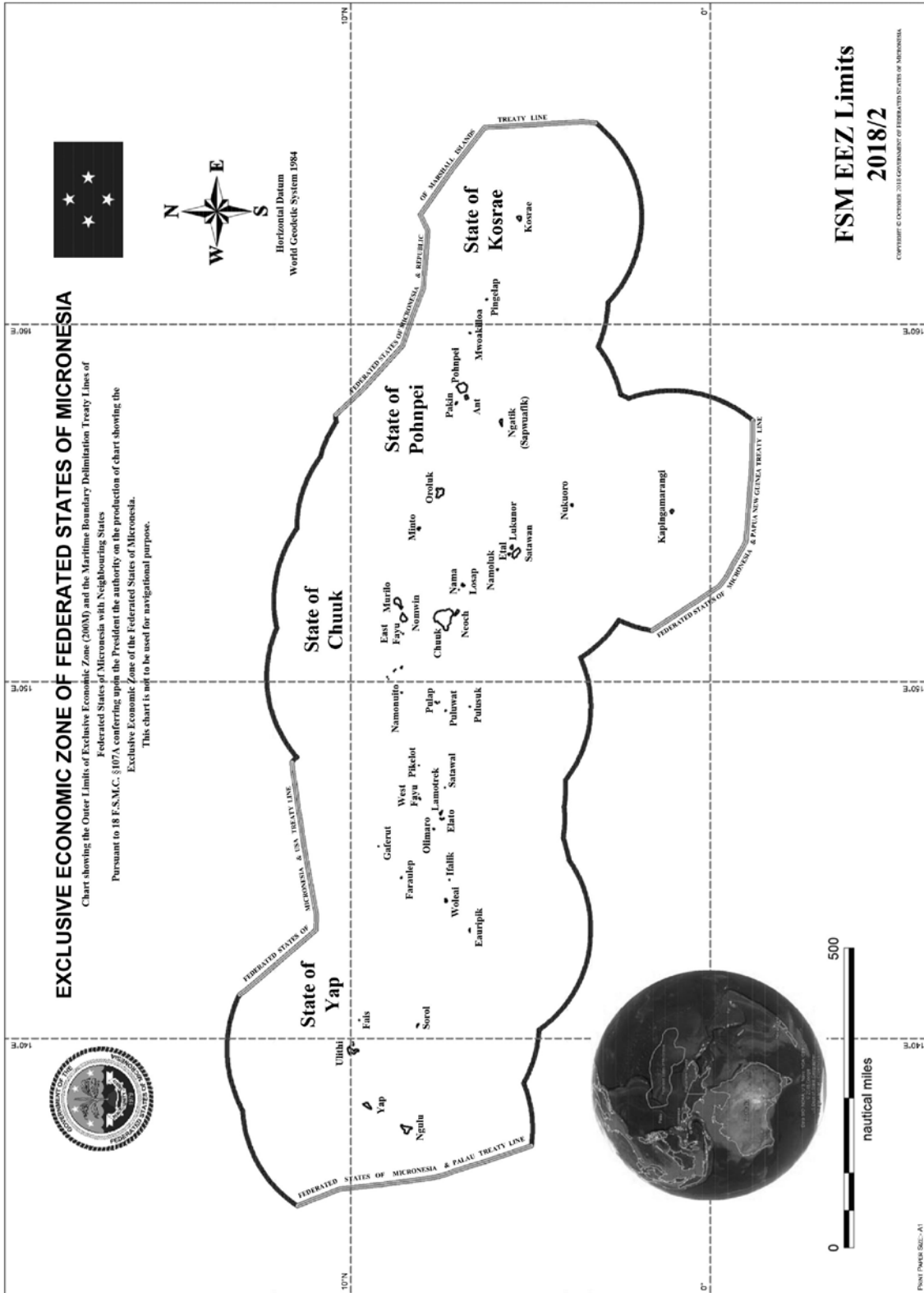


CHART: FSM EEZ LIMITS 2018/2



### III. COMMUNICATIONS BY STATES

#### A. EGYPT

*Note verbale dated 31 December 2019 from the Permanent Mission of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations*<sup>11</sup>

The Permanent Mission of Egypt to the United Nations [...] has the honour to refer to the declaration of maritime boundaries submitted on 24 September 2019 by the State of Palestine pursuant to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. The declaration has been published on the website of the Division<sup>12</sup> and includes lists of coordinates of baselines and outer limits of the maritime areas of the State of Palestine. The Permanent Mission of Egypt wishes to make the following points:

- I. The Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt rejects, and does not recognize, the points defining the outer limits of the maritime areas set out in the declaration made by the State of Palestine. That boundary overlaps with the eastern maritime boundary of the Arab Republic of Egypt in the Mediterranean, in the following respects:
  - (a) Table 2 setting out the coordinates of the maritime boundaries of the State of Palestine: from point 1 to point 9.
  - (b) Table 3 setting out the coordinates of the maritime boundaries of the State of Palestine: from point 1 to point 10.
  - (c) Table 4 setting out the coordinates of the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf of the State of Palestine: points 1, 2 and 3.
  - (d) Table 5 setting out the coordinates of the southern limits of the maritime areas of the State of Palestine: points 2, 4 and 5.
- II. The Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt objects to the aforementioned points and refuses to recognize them as the eastern maritime boundary of Egypt, as they are fully located within the maritime areas of the Arab Republic of Egypt. The declaration therefore contravenes the sovereignty of the Arab Republic of Egypt over its territorial waters and impinges on the sovereign rights of Egypt over its exclusive economic zone and its continental shelf in the Mediterranean.
- III. The Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt wishes to state that the aforementioned maritime boundaries are inconsistent with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and contradict the principles of international law and the practice of the international community. It emphasizes that any effects or outcomes resulting from the establishment of those points would be unacceptable.
- IV. When it ratified the Convention, on 11 July 1983, the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt made a declaration to the United Nations, in accordance with article 310 of the Convention, concerning the exercise of its rights over its exclusive economic zone. It therefore does not recognize any assertion of sovereign rights for the purposes of exploring marine resources, whether living or not, within its exclusive economic zone. Part of the northern boundary of that zone, bordering Cyprus, was defined in the agreement on the delimitation of the exclusive economic zone concluded between Egypt and Cyprus on 17 February 2003, which entered into force on 7 March 2004 and was deposited with the United Nations on 14 January 2008.

The Permanent Mission of the Arab Republic of Egypt would be grateful if the present note verbale could be published on the website of the Division and in the forthcoming issue of the Law of the Sea Bulletin.  
[...]

<sup>11</sup> *Original: Arabic.*

<sup>12</sup> *Note from the editor:* Available at [www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/STATEFILES/PSE.htm](http://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/STATEFILES/PSE.htm). See also *Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 101*, pp. 46–48 (available at [www.un.org/Depts/los/doalos\\_publications/los\\_bult.htm](http://www.un.org/Depts/los/doalos_publications/los_bult.htm)).

## B. MAURITIUS

*Identical communications dated 9 January 2020 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Mauritius to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,<sup>13</sup> the Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea<sup>14</sup> and 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<sup>15</sup>*

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Mauritius to the United Nations [...] has the honour to register its strong objection against the extension by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the so-called 'British Indian Ocean Territory', of the Agreements listed at Annex and in respect of which the Secretary-General is the depositary.

The Government of the Republic of Mauritius considers that by extending these Agreements to the so-called 'British Indian Ocean Territory', the United Kingdom purported to exercise sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago - a claim which is untenable under international law.

The Government of the Republic of Mauritius wishes to reiterate in emphatic terms that it does not recognize the so-called 'British Indian Ocean Territory'. The fact that the Chagos Archipelago is, and has always been, part of the territory of the Republic of Mauritius, and that the United Kingdom has never had sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago, has been authoritatively established by the International Court of Justice in its Advisory Opinion of 25 February 2019, on the Legal Consequences of the Separation of the Chagos Archipelago from Mauritius in 1965.

In this authoritative legal determination, the Court declared that the decolonization of the Republic of Mauritius had not been lawfully completed in 1968, since the Chagos Archipelago had been unlawfully detached in 1965, in violation of the right of self-determination of peoples and the Charter of the United Nations, as applied and interpreted in accordance with UN General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, resolution 2066 (XX) of 16 December 1965, resolution 2232 (XXI) of 20 December 1966 and resolution 2357 (XXII) of 19 December 1967. Accordingly, it went on to hold that the United Kingdom's ongoing administration of the Chagos Archipelago, as the so-called 'British Indian Ocean Territory', was an internationally wrongful act, of a continuing nature, that engaged the State responsibility of the United Kingdom. It determined that the United Kingdom is under a legal obligation to terminate its unlawful colonial administration 'as rapidly as possible'.

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<sup>13</sup> *Original*: English. Refer to C.N.46.2020.TREATIES-XXI.6 (Depositary Notification) of 9 January 2020 and C.N.369.1994.TREATIES-4/7 (Ratification: Mauritius) of 22 March 1995.

<sup>14</sup> *Original*: English. Refer to C.N.50.2020.TREATIES-XXI.6.a (Depositary Notification) of 9 January 2020 and C.N.369.1994.TREATIES-4/7 (Consent to be bound: Mauritius) of 22 March 1995.

<sup>15</sup> *Original*: English. Refer to C.N.51.2020.TREATIES-XXI.7 (Depositary Notification) of 9 January 2020 and C.N.139.1997.TREATIES-3 (Accession: Mauritius) of 25 April 1997.

The Court further determined that all UN Member States have an obligation to cooperate with the United Nations in facilitating the completion of the decolonization of the Republic of Mauritius as rapidly as possible, including an obligation not to support the continuing wrongful conduct of the United Kingdom in maintaining its colonial administration in the Chagos Archipelago.

On 22 May 2019, the General Assembly, by an overwhelming majority of 116 votes to 6, adopted resolution 73/295. By this resolution, it endorsed the Court's Advisory Opinion, affirmed that the Chagos Archipelago forms an integral part of the territory of the Republic of Mauritius, and demanded that the United Kingdom terminate its unlawful colonial administration within a maximum of six months, that is, by no later than 22 November 2019. That deadline has now expired.

Moreover, the General Assembly in its resolution called upon Member States to 'cooperate with the United Nations to ensure the completion of the decolonization of Mauritius as rapidly as possible' and to refrain from conduct that might impede or delay the completion of decolonization. It further called upon the United Nations and all its specialized agencies to recognize that the Chagos Archipelago forms an integral part of the territory of the Republic of Mauritius, to support the decolonization of the Republic of Mauritius as rapidly as possible, and to refrain from impeding that process by recognizing the so-called 'British Indian Ocean Territory'. Lastly, the resolution also called upon 'all other international, regional and intergovernmental organizations, *including those established by treaty*,' to recognize that the Chagos Archipelago forms an integral part of the territory of the Republic of Mauritius, to support its speedy decolonization, and to 'refrain from impeding that process' by recognizing the so-called 'British Indian Ocean Territory'.

The Republic of Mauritius has, over the years, consistently asserted, and hereby reasserts, its full sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago. The Government of the Republic of Mauritius therefore unequivocally protests against the extension by the United Kingdom of the Agreements listed at Annex to the so-called 'British Indian Ocean Territory' and against the purported exercise by the United Kingdom of any sovereignty, rights or jurisdiction within the territory of the Republic of Mauritius.

For the above stated reasons, which arise from established principles of international law as authoritatively interpreted and applied by the International Court of Justice and endorsed by the UN General Assembly, the Government of the Republic of Mauritius does not recognize the extension by the United Kingdom of the Agreements listed at Annex to the so-called 'British Indian Ocean Territory', reserves all its rights in this regard, and calls upon all States Parties to the Agreements listed at Annex to reject the United Kingdom's extension of these Agreements to the so-called 'British Indian Ocean Territory'.

The Permanent Mission kindly requests that the present objection be duly recorded, circulated and published, including in any relevant publication issued by the United Nations.

[...]

## C. ISRAEL

### *Note verbale dated 14 January 2020 from the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Office of the Secretary-General*<sup>16</sup>

The Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations [...] wishes to express Israel's principled and formal objection to the recent Palestinian declaration on its purported maritime boundaries, submitted on September 24, 2019.<sup>17</sup>

It is a well-established and basic principle, both under customary international law of the law of the sea and relevant treaty law, that only sovereign states have the right to maritime zones, including territorial seas and exclusive economic zones, as well as the right to declare maritime boundaries.

The Palestinian entity does not satisfy the established criteria for statehood under general international law and therefore lacks the legal entitlement to such maritime zones. The Palestinian declaration further manifestly violates the terms of existing Israeli-Palestinian agreements which clearly define the scope of rights and obligations in the relevant maritime area.

Without prejudice to the lack of any Palestinian legal entitlement to declare maritime zones, it should be noted that the alleged delimitation lines submitted in the Palestinian declaration constitute an unacceptable and invalid divergence from widespread practice and implementation of customary international law regulating delimitation of maritime boundaries between eligible States.

In light of the above, the Palestinian submission is legally invalid and devoid of any legal or practical effect.

The State of Israel wishes to assert that it will not allow any non-consensual or unauthorized activities, including by third actors, in its maritime areas, while at the same time reiterating its readiness to engage in good faith with relevant third parties.

The Permanent Mission of Israel would be grateful if this Note Verbale would be circulated amongst States and published on the Ocean & Law of the Sea UN website under the countries section of the database on Maritime Space: Maritime Zones and Maritime Delimitation. In addition, the Permanent Mission of Israel requests to include this information in the next Law of the Sea Bulletin.

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<sup>16</sup> *Original*: English.

<sup>17</sup> *Note from the editor*: Available at [www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/STATEFILES/PSE.htm](http://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/STATEFILES/PSE.htm). See also *Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 101*, pp. 46–48 (available at [www.un.org/Depts/los/doalos\\_publications/los\\_bult.htm](http://www.un.org/Depts/los/doalos_publications/los_bult.htm)).

#### D. FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

*Observations dated 15 January 2020 by the Federated States of Micronesia in connection with the official deposit of its lists of geographical points of coordinates, accompanied by illustrative maps, for maritime baselines and maritime zones in accordance with the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea<sup>18</sup>*

The Federated States of Micronesia, as a State Party to the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (“UNCLOS”), assumes legal obligations and exercises all sovereign and jurisdictional entitlements as legal consequences of being such a State Party. As a State Party to UNCLOS, the Federated States of Micronesia is presently depositing with the Secretary-General of the United Nations lists of geographical points of coordinates, accompanied by illustrative maps, for all maritime baselines as well as for the territorial sea, contiguous zone, and exclusive economic zone of the Federated States of Micronesia, as defined under UNCLOS.

In this context, the Federated States of Micronesia notes that the applicable international law as reflected in UNCLOS bestows maritime zones to coastal States, and many small island developing States, such as the Federated States of Micronesia, have planned their development in reliance on the sovereignty, sovereign rights, and jurisdiction generated by such maritime zones. Sea-level rise and climate change challenge this careful planning, including in terms of their effects on relevant geophysical features. The Federated States of Micronesia, a country made up of 607 islands, many of which are low-lying islands and atolls, is specially affected by such sea-level rise and climate change.

The Federated States of Micronesia states its understanding that it is not obliged to keep under review the maritime zones reflected in the present official deposit of lists of geographical points of coordinates, accompanied by illustrative maps, delineated in accordance with UNCLOS, and that the Federated States of Micronesia intends to maintain these maritime zones in line with that understanding, notwithstanding climate change-induced sea-level rise.

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<sup>18</sup> *Original:* English. Transmitted by note verbale No. 002/2020, dated 15 January 2020 from the Permanent Mission of the Federated States of Micronesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (see Maritime Zone Notification M.Z.N.151.2020.LOS of 20 January 2020, available from [www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/mzn\\_s/M.Z.N.151.2020.pdf](http://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/mzn_s/M.Z.N.151.2020.pdf)).

## IV. OTHER INFORMATION RELEVANT TO THE LAW OF THE SEA

### A. LIST OF CONCILIATORS AND ARBITRATORS NOMINATED UNDER ARTICLE 2 OF ANNEX V AND OF ANNEX VII TO THE CONVENTION AS AT 31 MARCH 2020<sup>19</sup>

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>	<i>Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General</i>
Algeria	Mr. Boualem Bouguetaia, Judge and Vice-President of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea: Arbitrator	23 November 2016
	Dr. Frida María Armas Pfrirter: Conciliator and Arbitrator	28 September 2009
Argentina	Prof. Marcelo Gustavo Kohen: Conciliator and Arbitrator	4 September 2013
	Minister Holger Federico Martinsen: Conciliator and Arbitrator	4 September 2013
	Minister Mario J.A. Oyarzábal, Legal Adviser of the Ministry of Foreign Relations and Worship of the Argentine Republic; and Law Professor at the University of La Plata: Conciliator and Arbitrator	19 March 2018
Australia	Mr. Henry Burmester QC, former Chief General Counsel in the Australian Government; Solicitor and former Head of the Attorney-General's Department's Office of International Law: Conciliator and Arbitrator	19 August 1999, 10 April 2017
	Dr. Rosalie Balkin AO, former Director of Legal Affairs and External Relations; former Secretary of the Legal Committee; and former Assistant Secretary-General, International Maritime Organization: Conciliator	10 April 2017
	Mr. Bill Campbell PSM QC, Honorary Professor, Australian National University College of Law; former General Counsel (International Law), Office of International Law, Australian Attorney-General's Department: Conciliator and Arbitrator	10 April 2017
Austria	Prof. Dr. Gerhard Hafner, Department of International Law and International Relations, University of Vienna; Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, The Hague; Conciliator at the OSCE Court of Conciliation and Arbitration; former Member of the International Law Commission: Conciliator and Arbitrator	9 January 2008
	Prof. Dr. Gerhard Loibl, Professor at the Diplomatic Academy of Vienna: Conciliator and Arbitrator	9 January 2008
	Ambassador Dr. Helmut Tichy, Deputy Head of the Office of the Legal Adviser, Austrian Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs: Conciliator and Arbitrator	9 January 2008
	Ambassador Dr. Helmut Türk, Judge at the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea; Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, The Hague: Conciliator and Arbitrator	9 January 2008
Belgium	Prof. Erik Franckx, President of the Department of International and European Law at the Vrije University Brussels: Arbitrator	1 May 2014
	Mr. Philippe Gautier, Registrar of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea: Arbitrator	1 May 2014
Brazil	Walter de Sá Leitão: Conciliator and Arbitrator	10 September 2001
	Dr. Rodrigo Fernandes More: Conciliator and Arbitrator	9 February 2018

<sup>19</sup> See *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General*, chap. XXI.6, available from <https://treaties.un.org>. The lists of experts for the purposes of article 2, annex VIII, to the Convention are available at [www.un.org/depts/los/settlement\\_of\\_disputes/experts\\_special\\_arb.htm](http://www.un.org/depts/los/settlement_of_disputes/experts_special_arb.htm).



<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>	<i>Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General</i>
Chile	Helmut Brunner Nöer: Conciliator	18 November 1998
	Rodrigo Díaz Albónico: Conciliator	18 November 1998
	Carlos Martínez Sotomayor: Conciliator	18 November 1998
	Eduardo Vío Grossi: Conciliator	18 November 1998
	José Miguel Barros Franco: Arbitrator	18 November 1998
	María Teresa Infante Caffi: Arbitrator	18 November 1998
	Edmundo Vargas Carreño: Arbitrator	18 November 1998
	Fernando Zegers Santa Cruz: Arbitrator	18 November 1998
Costa Rica	Carlos Fernando Alvarado Valverde: Conciliator and Arbitrator	15 March 2000
Cyprus	Ambassador Andrew Jacovides: Conciliator and Arbitrator	23 February 2007
	Ms. Christine G. Hioureas: Conciliator and Arbitrator	15 January 2016
Czech Republic	Dr. Václav Mikulka: Conciliator and Arbitrator	27 March 2014
Estonia	Mrs. Ene Lillipuu, Head of the Legal Department of the Estonian Maritime Administration: Conciliator and Arbitrator	18 December 2006
	Mr. Heiki Lindpere, Director of the Institute of Law of the University of Tartu: Conciliator and Arbitrator	18 December 2006
Finland	Prof. Kari Hakapää: Conciliator and Arbitrator	25 May 2001
	Prof. Martti Koskenniemi: Conciliator and Arbitrator	25 May 2001
	Justice Gutav Möller: Conciliator and Arbitrator	25 May 2001
	Justice Pekka Vihervuori: Conciliator and Arbitrator	25 May 2001
France	Allan Pellet: Arbitrator	16 December 2015
	Pierre-Marie Dupuy: Arbitrator	4 February 1998
	Jean-Pierre Queneudec: Arbitrator	4 February 1998
	Laurent Lucchini: Arbitrator	4 February 1998
Germany	Dr. (Ms.) Renate Platzoeder: Arbitrator	25 March 1996
Ghana	H.E. Judge Dr. Thomas A. Mensah, former Judge and first President of the Tribunal for the Law of the Sea: Conciliator and Arbitrator	30 May 2013
	Prof. Martin Tsamenyi, Professor of Law, University of Wollongong, Australia and Director, Australian National Center for Ocean Resources and Security (ANCORS): Conciliator and Arbitrator	30 May 2013
Guatemala	Minister Counsellor Lesther Antonio Ortega Lemus: Conciliator and Arbitrator	26 March 2014
Iceland	Ambassador Gudmundur Eiriksson: Conciliator and Arbitrator	13 September 2013
	Tomas H. Heidar, Legal Adviser, Ministry for Foreign Affairs: Conciliator and Arbitrator	13 September 2013
Indonesia	Prof. Dr. Hasjim Djalal, M.A.: Conciliator and Arbitrator	3 August 2001
	Dr. Ety Roesmaryati Agoes, SH, LL.M.: Conciliator and Arbitrator	3 August 2001
	Dr. Sudirman Saad, D.H., M.Hum: Conciliator and Arbitrator	3 August 2001
	Lieutenant Commander Kresno Bruntoro, SH, LL.M.: Conciliator and Arbitrator	3 August 2001

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>	<i>Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General</i>
Italy	Prof. Umberto Leanza: Conciliator and Arbitrator	21 September 1999
	Ambassador Luigi Vittorio Ferraris: Conciliator	21 September 1999
	Ambassador Giuseppe Jacoangeli: Conciliator	21 September 1999
	Prof. Tullio Scovazzi: Arbitrator	21 September 1999
	Paolo Guido Spinelli, former Chief of the Service for Legal Affairs, Diplomatic Disputes and International Agreements of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Conciliator	28 June 2011
	Maurizio Maresca: Arbitrator	28 June 2011
	Tullio Treves: Arbitrator	28 June 2011
Japan	Judge Hisashi Owada, Judge, International Court of Justice: Arbitrator	28 September 2000
	Judge Shunji Yanai, President of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea: Conciliator and Arbitrator	4 October 2013
	Dr. Masaharu Yanagihara, Professor of the Open University of Japan: Conciliator and Arbitrator	25 September 2017
	Dr. Shigeki Sakamoto, Professor of Doshisha University: Arbitrator	25 September 2017
Lebanon	H.E. Dr. Joseph Akl, Judge in the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea: Arbitrator	31 January 2014
Madagascar	Dr. Francis Zafindrandremitambahoaka Marson: Arbitrator	6 April 2018
	Dr. Leonide Ylenia Randrianarisoa: Arbitrator	6 April 2018
	Dr. Pablo Ferrara: Arbitrator	6 April 2018
	Dr. Ioannis Konstantinidis: Arbitrator	6 April 2018
	Mr. Jean Baptiste Beresaka: Conciliator	6 April 2018
	Mr. Charles Sylvain Rabotoarison: Conciliator	6 April 2018
	Mr. Dominique Jean Olivier Rakotozafy: Conciliator	6 April 2018
Mauritius	Mr. Dheerendra Kumar Dabee, G.O.S.K., SC, Solicitor-General: Arbitrator	5 November 2014
	Ambassador Milan J.N. Meetarbhan, G.O.S.K., Permanent Representative of Mauritius: Arbitrator	5 November 2014
	Ms. Aruna Devi Narain, Parliamentary Counsel: Arbitrator	5 November 2014
	Mr. Philippe Sands, QC, Professor: Arbitrator	5 November 2014
Mexico	Ambassador Alberto Székely Sánchez, Special Adviser to the Secretary for International Waters Affairs: Arbitrator	9 December 2002
	Dr. Alonso Gómez Robledo Verduzco, Researcher, Institute of Legal Research, National Autonomous University of Mexico; Member of the Inter-American Legal Committee of the Organization of American States: Arbitrator	9 December 2002
	Frigate Captain JN. LD. DEM. Agustín Rodríguez Malpica Esquivel, Chief, Legal Unit, Secretariat of the Navy: Arbitrator	9 December 2002
	Frigate Lieutenant SJN.LD. Juan Jorge Quiroz Richards, Secretariat of the Navy: Arbitrator	9 December 2002
	Ambassador José Luis Vallarta Marrón, former Permanent Representative of Mexico to the International Seabed Authority: Conciliator	9 December 2002
	Dr. Alejandro Sobarzo, Member of the national delegation to the Permanent Court of Arbitration: Conciliator	9 December 2002
	Joel Hernández García, Deputy Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Conciliator	9 December 2002
	Dr. Erasmo Lara Cabrera, Director of International Law III, Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Conciliator	9 December 2002
Mongolia	Prof. Rüdiger Wolfrum: Arbitrator	22 February 2005
	Prof. Jean-Pierre Cot: Arbitrator	22 February 2005

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>	<i>Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General</i>
Netherlands	E. Hey: Arbitrator	9 February 1998
	Prof. A. Soons: Arbitrator	9 February 1998
	Prof. Dr. Liesbeth Lijnzaad, Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Conciliator and Arbitrator	14 February 2017
	Prof. Dr. Alex Oude Elferink, Director, Netherlands Institute for the Law of the Sea: Arbitrator	14 February 2017
	Prof. Dr. René Lefeber, Deputy Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Conciliator	14 February 2017
New Zealand	Ms. Elana Geddis, New Zealand Barrister; former Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade: Conciliator and Arbitrator	31 May 2019
	Prof. Donald MacKay, Independent consultant and Professorial Fellow, Australia National Centre for Oceanic Resources and Security at the University of Wollongong; former Head of Legal Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade; and former Ambassador to the United Nations in New York and Geneva: Conciliator and Arbitrator	31 May 2019
	Associate Prof. Joanna Mossop, Professor of Law, Faculty of Law, Victoria University of Wellington: Conciliator and Arbitrator	31 May 2019
	Dr. Penelope Ridings MNZM, New Zealand Barrister; former Head of Legal Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade: Conciliator and Arbitrator	31 May 2019
Norway	Ms Hilde Indreberg, Supreme Court Judge: Conciliator and Arbitrator	10 August 2017
	Mr. Henrik Bull, Supreme Court Judge: Conciliator and Arbitrator	10 August 2017
	H.E. Mr. Rolf Einar Fife, Ambassador of Norway to France: Conciliator and Arbitrator	10 August 2017
	H.E. Ms. Margit Tveiten, Director General, Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Conciliator and Arbitrator	10 August 2017
Poland	Mr. Janusz Symonides: Conciliator and Arbitrator	14 May 2004
	Mr. Stanislaw Pawlak: Conciliator and Arbitrator	14 May 2004
	Mrs. Maria Dragun-Gertner: Conciliator and Arbitrator	14 May 2004
Portugal	Prof. José Manuela Pureza: Conciliator	5 October 2011
	Dr. João Madureira: Conciliator	5 October 2011
	Dr. Mateus Kowalski: Conciliator	5 October 2011
	Dr. Tiago Pitta e Cunha: Conciliator	5 October 2011
	Prof. Nuno Sérgio Marques Antunes: Arbitrator	5 October 2011
Republic of Korea	Prof. Jin-Hyun Paik: Conciliator and Arbitrator	14 February 2013
Romania	Mr. Bogdan Aurescu, Secretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration: Arbitrator	2 October 2009
	Mr. Cosmin Dinescu, Director General for Legal Affairs; Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Arbitrator	2 October 2009
Russian Federation	Vladimir S. Kotliar: Arbitrator	26 May 1997
	Prof. Kamil A. Bekyashev: Arbitrator	4 March 1998
	Mr. Alexander N. Vylegjanin, Director of the Legal Department of the Council for the Study of Productive Forces of the Russian Academy of Science: Arbitrator	17 January 2003

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>	<i>Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General</i>
Singapore	Prof. S. Jayakumar, Professor of Law, National University of Singapore: Conciliator and Arbitrator	5 April 2016
	Prof. Tommy Koh, Professor of Law, National University of Singapore, Ambassador-at-large: Conciliator and Arbitrator	5 April 2016
	Mr. Chan Sek Keong, retired Chief Justice; former Attorney-General: Conciliator and Arbitrator	5 April 2016
	Mr. Lionel Yee Woon Chin S.C., Solicitor-General: Conciliator and Arbitrator	5 April 2016
Slovakia	Dr. Marek Smid, International Law Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Slovakia: Conciliator	9 July 2004
	Dr. Peter Tomka, Judge of the International Court of Justice: Arbitrator	9 July 2004
South Africa	Judge Albertus Jacobus Hoffmann, Vice-President, International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea: Arbitrator	25 April 2014
Spain	José Antonio de Yturriaga Barberán, Ambassador-at-large: Conciliator and Arbitrator	23 June 1999
	Juan Antonio Yáñez-Barnuevo García, Ambassador-at-large: Conciliator	23 June 1999
	Aurelio Pérez Giralda, Chief, International Legal Advisory Assistance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Conciliator	23 June 1999
	José Antonio Pastor Ridruejo, Judge, European Court of Human Rights: Arbitrator	23 June 1999
	D. Juan Antonio Yáñez-Barnuevo García: Arbitrator	26 March 2012
	Da Concepción Escobar Hernández: Conciliator and Arbitrator	26 March 2012
Sri Lanka	Hon. M.S. Aziz, P.C.: Conciliator and Arbitrator	17 January 1996
	C. W. Pinto, Secretary-General of the Iran-US Claims Tribunal, The Hague: Conciliator and Arbitrator	17 September 2002
Sudan	Sayed/Shawgi Hussain: Arbitrator	8 September 1995
	Dr. Ahmed Elmufti: Arbitrator	8 September 1995
	Dr. Abd Elrahman Elkhalfifa: Conciliator	8 September 1995
	Sayed/Eltahir Hamadalla: Conciliator	8 September 1995
Sweden	Dr. Marie Jacobsson, Principal Legal Advisor on International Law, Ministry for Foreign Affairs: Arbitrator	2 June 2006
	Dr. Said Mahmoudi, Professor of International Law, University of Stockholm: Arbitrator	2 June 2006
Switzerland	Ms. Laurence Boisson de Chazournes, Professor: Arbitrator	14 October 2014
	Mr. Andrew Clapham, Professor: Arbitrator	14 October 2014
	Mr. Lucius Caflisch, Professor: Arbitrator	14 October 2014
	Mr. Robert Kolb, Professor: Arbitrator	14 October 2014
Thailand	H.E. Mr. Kriangsak Kittichaisaree, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Thailand to the Russian Federation: Conciliator and Arbitrator	24 July 2017
Trinidad and Tobago	Mr. Justice Cecil Bernard, Judge of the Industrial Court of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago: Arbitrator	17 November 2004
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir Michael Wood: Conciliator and Arbitrator	2 November 2010
	Sir Elihu Lauterpacht QC: Conciliator and Arbitrator	19 February 1998 2 November 2010
	Prof. Vaughan Lowe QC: Conciliator and Arbitrator	2 November 2010
	Mr. David Anderson: Conciliator and Arbitrator	14 September 2005 2 November 2010
United Republic of Tanzania	Ambassador James Kateka, Judge, International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea: Conciliator and Arbitrator	18 September 2013

## **B. SELECTED DOCUMENTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE SECURITY COUNCIL<sup>20</sup>**

1. S/RES/2500(2019): Security Council resolution 2500 (2019) of 4 December 2019, adopted by the Security Council at its 8678th meeting.
2. A/RES/74/18: General Assembly resolution 74/18 of 10 December 2019 entitled “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”.
3. A/RES/74/19: General Assembly resolution 74/19 of 10 December 2019 entitled “Oceans and the law of the sea”.
4. A/74/628: Note verbale dated 23 December 2019 from the Permanent Mission of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
5. A/74/634: Letter dated 26 December 2019 from the Chargé d’affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Libya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
6. A/74/648-S/2020/28: Letter dated 10 January 2020 from the Chargé d’affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
7. A/74/660-S/2020/50: Letter dated 20 January 2020 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
8. S/2020/55: Identical letters dated 20 January 2020 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.
9. A/74/665–S/2020/71: Identical letters dated 24 January 2020 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.
10. S/RES/2509(2020): Security Council resolution 2509 (2020) of 11 February 2020, adopted by the Security Council at its 8719th meeting.
11. A/74/706: Letter dated 14 February 2020 from the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
12. A/74/710–S/2020/129: Letter dated 19 February 2020 from the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
13. A/74/760: Note verbale dated 19 February 2020 from the Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly.
14. A/74/727: Letter dated 27 February 2020 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
15. S/2020/190: Identical letters dated 9 March 2020 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.
16. A/74/757: Letter dated 18 March 2020 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
17. A/74/758: Letter dated 19 March 2020 from the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.

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<sup>20</sup> United Nations documents are available at [www.undocs.org/\[document symbol\]](http://www.undocs.org/[document symbol]), e.g., [www.undocs.org/A/74/634](http://www.undocs.org/A/74/634).

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