

LAW OF THE SEA BULLETIN

No. 66

2008

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

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I. UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

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

1. Table recapitulating the status of the Convention and of the related Agreements, as at 31 March 2008

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

| State or entity | UNCLOS (in force as from 16/11/1994) | | Agreement on Part XI (in force as from 28 July 1996) | | UN Fish Stocks Agreement (in force as from 11/12/2001) | |
|---------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Signature dd/mm/yy | Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy | Signature dd/mm/yy | Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy | Signature dd/mm/yy | Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy |
| TOTALS | 157 (□34) | 155 □68 | 79 | 131 | 59 (□5) | 69 |
| Afghanistan | 18/03/83 | | | | | |
| Albania | | 23/06/03(a) | | 23/06/03(p) | | |
| Algeria | 10/12/82□ | 11/06/96 □ | 29/07/94 | 11/06/96(p) | | |
| Andorra | | | | | | |
| Angola | 10/12/82□ | 05/12/90 | | | | |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 07/02/83 | 02/02/89 | | | | |
| Argentina | 05/10/84□ | 01/12/95 □ | 29/07/94 | 01/12/95 | 04/12/95 | |
| Armenia | | 09/12/02(a) | | 09/12/02(a) | | |
| Australia | 10/12/82 | 05/10/94 □ | 29/07/94 | 05/10/94 | 04/12/95 | 23/12/99 |
| Austria | 10/12/82 | 14/07/95 □ | 29/07/94 | 14/07/95 | 27/06/96 | 19/12/03 □ |
| Azerbaijan | | | | | | |
| Bahamas | 10/12/82 | 29/07/83 | 29/07/94 | 28/07/95(sp) | | 16/01/97(a) |
| Bahrain | 10/12/82 | 30/05/85 | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 10/12/82 | 27/07/01 □ | | 27/07/01(a) | 04/12/95 | |
| Barbados | 10/12/82 | 12/10/93 | 15/11/94 | 28/07/95(sp) | | 22/09/00(a) |
| Belarus | 10/12/82□ | 30/08/06 □ | | 30/08/06(a) | | |

| State or entity | UNCLOS (in force as from 16/11/1994) | | | Agreement on Part XI (in force as from 28 July 1996) | | UN Fish Stocks Agreement (in force as from 11/12/2001) | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|-------------|---|---|---|---|-------------|
| | Signature dd/mm/yy | Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy | Declaration | Signature dd/mm/yy | Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy | Signature dd/mm/yy | Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy | Declaration |
| Belgium | 05/12/84 | 13/11/98 | | 29/07/94 | 13/11/98(p) | 03/10/96 | 19/12/03 | |
| Belize | 10/12/82 | 13/08/83 | | | 21/10/94(ds) | 04/12/95 | 14/07/05 | |
| Benin | 30/08/83 | 16/10/97 | | | 16/10/97(p) | | | |
| Bhutan | 10/12/82 | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia | 27/11/84 | 28/04/95 | | | 28/04/95(p) | | | |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | | 12/01/94(s) | | | | | | |
| Botswana | 05/12/84 | 02/05/90 | | | 31/01/05(a) | | | |
| Brazil | 10/12/82 | 22/12/88 | | 29/07/94 | 25/10/07 | 04/12/95 | 08/03/00 | |
| Brunei Darussalam | 05/12/84 | 05/11/96 | | | 05/11/96(p) | | | |
| Bulgaria | 10/12/82 | 15/05/96 | | | 15/05/96(a) | | 13/12/06(a) | |
| Burkina Faso | 10/12/82 | 25/01/05 | | 30/11/94 | 25/01/05(p) | 15/10/96 | | |
| Burundi | 10/12/82 | | | | | | | |
| Cambodia | 01/07/83 | | | | | | | |
| Cameroon | 10/12/82 | 19/11/85 | | 24/05/95 | 28/08/02 | | | |
| Canada | 10/12/82 | 07/11/03 | | 29/07/94 | 07/11/03 | 04/12/95 | 03/08/99 | |
| Cape Verde | 10/12/82 | 10/08/87 | | 29/07/94 | | | | |
| Central African Republic | 04/12/84 | | | | | | | |
| Chad | 10/12/82 | | | | | | | |
| Chile | 10/12/82 | 25/08/97 | | | 25/08/97(a) | | | |
| China | 10/12/82 | 07/06/96 | | 29/07/94 | 07/06/96(p) | 06/11/96 | | |
| Colombia | 10/12/82 | | | | | | | |
| Comoros | 06/12/84 | 21/06/94 | | | | | | |
| Congo | 10/12/82 | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | 10/12/82 | 15/02/95 | | | 15/02/95(a) | | 01/04/99(a) | |
| Costa Rica | 10/12/82 | 21/09/92 | | | 20/09/01(a) | | 18/06/01(a) | |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 10/12/82 | 26/03/84 | | 25/11/94 | 28/07/95(sp) | 24/01/96 | | |
| Croatia | | 05/04/95(s) | | | 05/04/95(p) | | | |
| Cuba | 10/12/82 | 15/08/84 | | | 17/10/02(a) | | | |
| Cyprus | 10/12/82 | 12/12/88 | | 01/11/94 | 27/07/95 | | 25/09/02(a) | |

| State or entity | UNCLOS (in force as from 16/11/1994) | | | Agreement on Part XI (in force as from 28 July 1996) | | UN Fish Stocks Agreement (in force as from 11/12/2001) | | |
|--|---|---|--------------------------|---|---|---|---|--------------------------|
| | Signature dd/mm/yy | Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy | Declaration | Signature dd/mm/yy | Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy | Signature dd/mm/yy | Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy | Declaration |
| Czech Republic | 22/02/93 | 21/06/96 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 16/11/94 | 21/06/96 | | 19/03/07(a) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | 10/12/82 | | | | | | | |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 22/08/83 | 17/02/89 | | | | | | |
| Denmark | 10/12/82 | 16/11/04 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 29/07/94 | 16/11/04 | 27/06/96 | 19/12/03 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Djibouti | 10/12/82 | 08/10/91 | | | | | | |
| Dominica | 28/03/83 | 24/10/91 | | | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 10/12/82 | | | | | | | |
| Ecuador | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | 10/12/82 | 26/08/83 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 22/03/95 | | 05/12/95 | | |
| El Salvador | 05/12/84 | | | | | | | |
| Equatorial Guinea | 30/01/84 | 21/07/97 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | 21/07/97(p) | | | |
| Eritrea | | | | | | | | |
| Estonia | | 26/08/05(a) | <input type="checkbox"/> | | 26/08/05(a) | | 07/08/06(a) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Ethiopia | 10/12/82 | | | | | | | |
| European Community | 07/12/84 | 01/04/98(fc) | <input type="checkbox"/> | 29/07/94 | 01/04/98(fc) | 27/06/96 | 19/12/03 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Fiji | 10/12/82 | 10/12/82 | | 29/07/94 | 28/07/95 | 04/12/95 | 12/12/96 | |
| Finland | 10/12/82 | 21/06/96 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 29/07/94 | 21/06/96 | 27/06/96 | 19/12/03 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| France | 10/12/82 | 11/04/96 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 29/07/94 | 11/04/96 | 04/12/96 | 19/12/03 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Gabon | 10/12/82 | 11/03/98 | | 04/04/95 | 11/03/98(p) | 07/10/96 | | |
| Gambia | 10/12/82 | 22/05/84 | | | | | | |
| Georgia | | 21/03/96(a) | | | 21/03/96(p) | | | |
| Germany | | 14/10/94(a) | <input type="checkbox"/> | 29/07/94 | 14/10/94 | 28/08/96 | 19/12/03 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Ghana | 10/12/82 | 7/06/83 | | | | | | |
| Greece | 10/12/82 | 21/07/95 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 29/07/94 | 21/07/95 | 27/06/96 | 19/12/03 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Grenada | 10/12/82 | 25/04/91 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 14/11/94 | 28/07/95(sp) | | | |
| Guatemala | 08/07/83 | 11/02/97 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | 11/02/97(p) | | | |
| Guinea | 04/10/84 | 06/09/85 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 26/08/94 | 28/07/95(sp) | | 16/09/05(a) | |
| Guinea-Bissau | 10/12/82 | 25/08/86 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | 04/12/95 | | |

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| Guyana | 10/12/82 | 16/11/93 | | | | | | |
| Haiti | 10/12/82 | 31/07/96 | | | 31/07/96(p) | | | |
| <i>Holy See</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Honduras | 10/12/82 | 05/10/93 | ☐ | | 28/07/03(a) | | | |
| Hungary | 10/12/82 | 05/02/02 | ☐ | | 05/02/02(a) | | | |
| Iceland | 10/12/82 | 21/06/85 | ☐ | 29/07/94 | 28/07/95(sp) | 04/12/95 | 14/02/97 | |
| India | 10/12/82 | 29/06/95 | ☐ | 29/07/94 | 29/06/95 | | 19/08/03(a) | ☐ |
| Indonesia | 10/12/82 | 03/02/86 | | 29/07/94 | 02/06/00 | 04/12/95 | | |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 10/12/82 | | | | | | 17/04/98(a) | |
| Iraq | 10/12/82 | 30/07/85 | | | | | | |
| Ireland | 10/12/82 | 21/06/96 | ☐ | 29/07/94 | 21/06/96 | 27/06/96 | 19/12/03 | ☐ |
| Israel | | | | | | 04/12/95 | | |
| Italy | 07/12/84 | 13/01/95 | ☐ | 29/07/94 | 13/01/95 | 27/06/96 | 19/12/03 | ☐ |
| Jamaica | 10/12/82 | 21/03/83 | | 29/07/94 | 28/07/95(sp) | 04/12/95 | | |
| Japan | 07/02/83 | 20/06/96 | | 29/07/94 | 20/06/96 | 19/11/96 | 07/08/06 | |
| Jordan | | 27/11/95(a) | | | 27/11/95(p) | | | |
| Kazakhstan | | | | | | | | |
| Kenya | 10/12/82 | 02/03/89 | | | 29/07/94(ds) | | 13/07/04(a) | |
| Kiribati | | 24/02/03(a) | ☐ | | 24/02/03(p) | | 15/09/05(a) | |
| Kuwait | 10/12/82 | 02/05/86 | ☐ | | 02/08/02(a) | | | |
| Kyrgyzstan | | | | | | | | |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 10/12/82 | 05/06/98 | | 27/10/94 | 05/06/98(p) | | | |
| Latvia | | 23/12/04(a) | ☐ | | 23/12/04(a) | | 05/02/07(a) | ☐ |
| Lebanon | 07/12/84 | 05/01/95 | | | 05/01/95(p) | | | |
| Lesotho | 10/12/82 | 31/05/07 | | | 31/05/07(p) | | | |
| Liberia | 10/12/82 | | | | | | | |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | 03/12/84 | | | | | | 16/09/05(a) | |

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| Liechtenstein | 30/11/84 | | | | | |
| Lithuania | | 12/11/03(a) | | 12/11/03(a) | | 01/03/07(a) |
| Luxembourg | 05/12/84 | 05/10/00 | 29/07/94 | 05/10/00 | 27/06/96 | 19/12/03 |
| Madagascar | 25/02/83 | 22/08/01 | | 22/08/01(p) | | |
| Malawi | 07/12/84 | | | | | |
| Malaysia | 10/12/82 | 14/10/96 | 02/08/94 | 14/10/96(p) | | |
| Maldives | 10/12/82 | 07/09/00 | 10/10/94 | 07/09/00(p) | 08/10/96 | 30/12/98 |
| Mali | 19/10/83 | 16/07/85 | | | | |
| Malta | 10/12/82 | 20/05/93 | 29/07/94 | 26/06/96 | | 11/11/01(a) |
| Marshall Islands | | 09/08/91(a) | | | 04/12/95 | 19/03/03 |
| Mauritania | 10/12/82 | 17/07/96 | 02/08/94 | 17/07/96(p) | 21/12/95 | |
| Mauritius | 10/12/82 | 04/11/94 | | 04/11/94(p) | | 25/03/97(a) |
| Mexico | 10/12/82 | 18/03/83 | | 10/04/03(a) | | |
| Micronesia (Federated States of) | | 29/04/91(a) | 10/08/94 | 06/09/95 | 04/12/95 | 23/05/97 |
| Moldova | | 06/02/07(a) | | 06/02/07(p) | | |
| Monaco | 10/12/82 | 20/03/96 | 30/11/94 | 20/03/96(p) | | 09/06/99(a) |
| Mongolia | 10/12/82 | 13/08/96 | 17/08/94 | 13/08/96(p) | | |
| Montenegro | | 23/10/06(d) | | 23/10/06(d) | | |
| Morocco | 10/12/82 | 31/05/07 | 19/10/94 | 31/05/07 | 04/12/95 | |
| Mozambique | 10/12/82 | 13/03/97 | | 13/03/97(a) | | |
| Myanmar | 10/12/82 | 21/05/96 | | 21/05/96(a) | | |
| Namibia | 10/12/82 | 18/04/83 | 29/07/94 | 28/07/95(sp) | 19/04/96 | 08/04/98 |
| Nauru | 10/12/82 | 23/01/96 | | 23/01/96(p) | | 10/01/97(a) |
| Nepal | 10/12/82 | 02/11/98 | | 02/11/98(p) | | |
| Netherlands | 10/12/82 | 28/06/96 | 29/07/94 | 28/06/96 | 28/06/96 | 19/12/03 |
| New Zealand | 10/12/82 | 19/07/96 | 29/07/94 | 19/07/96 | 04/12/95 | 18/04/01 |
| Nicaragua | 09/12/84 | 03/05/00 | | 03/05/00(p) | | |
| Niger | 10/12/82 | | | | | |
| Nigeria | 10/12/82 | 14/08/86 | 25/10/94 | 28/07/95(sp) | | |

Declaration

| State or entity | UNCLOS (in force as from 16/11/1994) | | | Agreement on Part XI (in force as from 28 July 1996) | | UN Fish Stocks Agreement (in force as from 11/12/2001) | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---|-------------|---|---|---|---|-------------|
| | Signature dd/mm/yy | Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy | Declaration | Signature dd/mm/yy | Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy | Signature dd/mm/yy | Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy | Declaration |
| Niue | 05/12/84 | 11/10/06 | | | 11/10/06(p) | 04/12/95 | 11/10/06 | |
| Norway | 10/12/82 | 24/06/96 | ☐ | | 24/06/96(a) | 04/12/95 | 30/12/96 | ☐ |
| Oman | 01/07/83☐ | 17/08/89 | ☐ | | 26/02/97(a) | | | |
| Pakistan | 10/12/82 | 26/02/97 | ☐ | 10/08/94 | 26/02/97(p) | 15/02/96 | | |
| Palau | | 30/09/96(a) | ☐ | | 30/09/96(p) | | 26/03/08(a) | |
| Panama | 10/12/82 | 01/07/96 | ☐ | | 01/07/96(p) | | | |
| Papua New Guinea | 10/12/82 | 14/01/97 | | | 14/01/97(p) | 04/12/95 | 04/06/99 | |
| Paraguay | 10/12/82 | 26/09/86 | | 29/07/94 | 10/07/95 | | | |
| Peru | | | | | | | | |
| Philippines | 10/12/82☐ | 08/05/84 | ☐ | 15/11/94 | 23/07/97 | 30/08/96 | | |
| Poland | 10/12/82 | 13/11/98 | | 29/07/94 | 13/11/98(p) | | 14/03/06(a) | ☐ |
| Portugal | 10/12/82 | 03/11/97 | ☐ | 29/07/94 | 03/11/97 | 27/06/96 | 19/12/03 | ☐ |
| Qatar | 27/11/84☐ | 09/12/02 | | | 09/12/02(p) | | | |
| Republic of Korea | 14/03/83 | 29/01/96 | ☐ | 07/11/94 | 29/01/96 | 26/11/96 | 01/02/08 | |
| Romania | 10/12/82☐ | 17/12/96 | ☐ | | 17/12/96(a) | | 16/07/07(a) | |
| Russian Federation | 10/12/82☐ | 12/03/97 | ☐ | | 12/03/97(a) | 04/12/95 | 04/08/97 | ☐ |
| Rwanda | 10/12/82 | | | | | | | |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 07/12/84 | 07/01/93 | | | | | | |
| Saint Lucia | 10/12/82 | 27/03/85 | | | | 12/12/95 | 09/08/96 | |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 10/12/82 | 01/10/93 | | | | | | |
| Samoa | 28/09/84 | 14/08/95 | | 07/07/95 | 14/08/95(p) | 04/12/95 | 25/10/96 | |
| San Marino | | | | | | | | |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 13/07/83☐ | 03/11/87 | | | | | | |
| Saudi Arabia | 07/12/84 | 24/04/96 | ☐ | | 24/04/96(p) | | | |

| State or entity | UNCLOS (in force as from 16/11/1994) | | Agreement on Part XI (in force as from 28 July 1996) | | UN Fish Stocks Agreement (in force as from 11/12/2001) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Signature dd/mm/yy | Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy | Signature dd/mm/yy | Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy | Signature dd/mm/yy | Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy |
| Senegal | 10/12/82 | 25/10/84 | 09/08/94 | 25/07/95 | 04/12/95 | 30/01/97 |
| Serbia | | 12/03/01(s) | 12/05/95 | 28/07/95(sp) ¹ | | |
| Seychelles | 10/12/82 | 16/09/91 | 29/07/94 | 15/12/94 | 04/12/96 | 20/03/98 |
| Sierra Leone | 10/12/82 | 12/12/94 | | 12/12/94(p) | | |
| Singapore | 10/12/82 | 17/11/94 | | 17/11/94(p) | | |
| Slovakia | 28/05/93 | 08/05/96 | 14/11/94 | 08/05/96 | | |
| Slovenia | | 16/06/95(s) | 19/01/95 | 16/06/95 | | 15/06/06(a) |
| Solomon Islands | 10/12/82 | 23/06/97 | | 23/06/97(p) | | 13/02/97(a) |
| Somalia | 10/12/82 | 24/07/89 | | | | |
| South Africa | 05/12/84 | 23/12/97 | 03/10/94 | 23/12/97 | | 14/08/03(a) |
| Spain | 04/12/84 | 15/01/97 | 29/07/94 | 15/01/97 | 03/12/96 | 19/12/03 |
| Sri Lanka | 10/12/82 | 19/07/94 | 29/07/94 | 28/07/95(sp) | 09/10/96 | 24/10/96 |
| Sudan | 10/12/82 | 23/01/85 | 29/07/94 | | | |
| Suriname | 10/12/82 | 09/07/98 | | 09/07/98(p) | | |
| Swaziland | 18/01/84 | | 12/10/94 | | | |
| Sweden | 10/12/82 | 25/06/96 | 29/07/94 | 25/06/96 | 27/06/96 | 19/12/03 |
| Switzerland | 17/10/84 | | 26/10/94 | | | |
| Syrian Arab Republic | | | | | | |
| Tajikistan | | | | | | |
| Thailand | 10/12/82 | | | | | |
| The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | | 19/08/94 (s) | | 19/08/94(p) | | |
| Timor-Leste | | | | | | |
| Togo | 10/12/82 | 16/04/85 | 03/08/94 | 28/07/95(sp) | | |
| Tonga | | 02/08/95(a) | | 2/08/95(p) | 04/12/95 | 31/07/96 |

¹ For further details, see Chapter XXI of the publication entitled "Multilateral Treaties deposited with the Secretary-General" (<http://untreaty.un.org/ENGLISH/bible/englishinternetbible/partI/chapterXXI/chapterXXI.asp>)

| State or entity | UNCLOS (in force as from 16/11/1994) | | | Agreement on Part XI (in force as from 28 July 1996) | | UN Fish Stocks Agreement (in force as from 11/12/2001) | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|-------------|---|---|---|---|-------------|
| | Signature dd/mm/yy | Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy | Declaration | Signature dd/mm/yy | Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy | Signature dd/mm/yy | Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy | Declaration |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 10/12/82 | 25/04/86 | ☐ | 10/10/94 | 28/07/95(sp) | | 13/09/06(a) | |
| Tunisia | 10/12/82 | 24/04/85 | ☐☐ | 15/05/95 | 24/05/02 | | | |
| Turkey | | | | | | | | |
| Turkmenistan | | | | | | | | |
| Tuvalu | 10/12/82 | 09/12/02 | | | 09/12/02(p) | | | |
| Uganda | 10/12/82 | 09/11/90 | | 09/08/94 | 28/07/95(sp) | 10/10/96 | | |
| Ukraine | 10/12/82☐ | 26/07/99 | ☐ | 28/02/95 | 26/07/99 | 04/12/95 | 27/02/03 | |
| United Arab Emirates | 10/12/82 | | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | | 25/07/97(a) | ☐☐ | 29/07/94 | 25/07/97 | 04/12/95 | 10/12/01 19/12/03 ¹ | ☐☐ |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 10/12/82 | 30/09/85 | ☐ | 07/10/94 | 25/06/98 | | | |
| United States of America | | | | 29/07/94 | | 04/12/95 | 21/08/96 | ☐ |
| Uruguay | 10/12/82☐ | 10/12/92 | ☐ | 29/07/94 | 07/08/07 | 16/01/96☐ | 10/09/99 | ☐ |
| Uzbekistan | | | | | | | | |
| Vanuatu | 10/12/82 | 10/08/99 | | 29/07/94 | 10/08/99(p) | 23/07/96 | | |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | | | | | | | | |
| Viet Nam | 10/12/82 | 25/07/94 | ☐ | | 27/04/06(a) | | | |
| Yemen | 10/12/82☐ | 21/07/87 | ☐ | | | | | |
| Zambia | 10/12/82 | 07/03/83 | | 13/10/94 | 28/07/95(sp) | | | |
| Zimbabwe | 10/12/82 | 24/02/93 | | 28/10/94 | 28/07/95(sp) | | | |
| TOTALS | 157 (☐34) | 155 | 68 | 79 | 131 | 59(5) | 69 | 31 |

1. Chronological lists of ratifications of, accessions and successions to the Convention and the related Agreements, as at 31 March 2008

(a) The Convention

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

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

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

1. Kenya (29 July 1994)
2. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (19 August 1994)
3. Australia (5 October 1994)
4. Germany (14 October 1994)
5. Belize (21 October 1994)
6. Mauritius (4 November 1994)
7. Singapore (17 November 1994)
8. Sierra Leone (12 December 1994)
9. Seychelles (15 December 1994)
10. Lebanon (5 January 1995)
11. Italy (13 January 1995)
12. Cook Islands (15 February 1995)
13. Croatia (5 April 1995)
14. Bolivia (28 April 1995)
15. Slovenia (16 June 1995)
16. India (29 June 1995)
17. Paraguay (10 July 1995)
18. Austria (14 July 1995)
19. Greece (21 July 1995)
20. Senegal (25 July 1995)
21. Cyprus (27 July 1995)
22. Bahamas (28 July 1995)
23. Barbados (28 July 1995)
24. Côte d'Ivoire (28 July 1995)
25. Fiji (28 July 1995)
26. Grenada (28 July 1995)
27. Guinea (28 July 1995)
28. Iceland (28 July 1995)
29. Jamaica (28 July 1995)
30. Namibia (28 July 1995)
31. Nigeria (28 July 1995)
32. Sri Lanka (28 July 1995)
33. Togo (28 July 1995)

34. Trinidad and Tobago (28 July 1995)
35. Uganda (28 July 1995)
36. Serbia (28 July 1995)¹
37. Zambia (28 July 1995)
38. Zimbabwe (28 July 1995)
39. Tonga (2 August 1995)
40. Samoa (14 August 1995)
41. Micronesia (Federated States of) (6 September 1995)
42. Jordan (27 November 1995)
43. Argentina (1 December 1995)
44. Nauru (23 January 1996)
45. Republic of Korea (29 January 1996)
46. Monaco (20 March 1996)
47. Georgia (21 March 1996)
48. France (11 April 1996)
49. Saudi Arabia (24 April 1996)
50. Slovakia (8 May 1996)
51. Bulgaria (15 May 1996)
52. Myanmar (21 May 1996)
53. China (7 June 1996)
54. Algeria (11 June 1996)
55. Japan (20 June 1996)
56. Czech Republic (21 June 1996)
57. Finland (21 June 1996)
58. Ireland (21 June 1996)
59. Norway (24 June 1996)
60. Sweden (25 June 1996)
61. Malta (26 June 1996)
62. Netherlands (28 June 1996)
63. Panama (1 July 1996)
64. Mauritania (17 July 1996)
65. New Zealand (19 July 1996)
66. Haiti (31 July 1996)
67. Mongolia (13 August 1996)
68. Palau (30 September 1996)
69. Malaysia (14 October 1996)
70. Brunei Darussalam (5 November 1996)
71. Romania (17 December 1996)
72. Papua New Guinea (14 January 1997)
73. Spain (15 January 1997)
74. Guatemala (11 February 1997)
75. Oman (26 February 1997)
76. Pakistan (26 February 1997)
77. Russian Federation (12 March 1997)
78. Mozambique (13 March 1997)
79. Solomon Islands (23 June 1997)
80. Equatorial Guinea (21 July 1997)
81. Philippines (23 July 1997)
82. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (25 July 1997)
83. Chile (25 August 1997)
84. Benin (16 October 1997)
85. Portugal (3 November 1997)
86. South Africa (23 December 1997)
87. Gabon (11 March 1998)
88. European Community (1 April 1998)
89. Lao People's Democratic Republic (5 June 1998)
90. United Republic of Tanzania (25 June 1998)
91. Suriname (9 July 1998)
92. Nepal (2 November 1998)
93. Belgium (13 November 1998)
94. Poland (13 November 1998)
95. Ukraine (26 July 1999)
96. Vanuatu (10 August 1999)
97. Nicaragua (3 May 2000)
98. Indonesia (2 June 2000)
99. Maldives (7 September 2000)
100. Luxembourg (5 October 2000)
101. Bangladesh (27 July 2001)
102. Madagascar (22 August 2001)
103. Costa Rica (20 September 2001)
104. Hungary (5 February 2002)
105. Tunisia (24 May 2002)
106. Cameroon (28 August 2002)
107. Kuwait (2 August 2002)
108. Cuba (17 October 2002)
109. Armenia (9 December 2002)
110. Qatar (9 December 2002)
111. Tuvalu (9 December 2002)
112. Kiribati (24 February 2003)
113. Mexico (10 April 2003)
114. Albania (23 June 2003)
115. Honduras (28 July 2003)
116. Canada (7 November 2003)
117. Lithuania (12 November 2003)
118. Denmark (16 November 2004)
119. Latvia (23 December 2004)
120. Botswana (31 January 2005)
121. Burkina Faso (25 January 2005)
122. Estonia (26 August 2005)
123. Viet Nam (27 April 2006)
124. Belarus (30 August 2006)
125. Niue (11 October 2006)
126. Montenegro (23 October 2006)
127. Moldova (6 February 2007)
128. Lesotho (31 May 2007)
129. Morocco (31 May 2007)
130. Uruguay (7 August 2007)
131. Brazil (25 October 2007)

¹ For further details, see Chapter XXI of the publication entitled "*Multilateral Treaties deposited with the Secretary-General*" (<http://untreaty.un.org/ENGLISH/bible/englishinternetbible/partI/chapterXXI/chapterXXI.asp>)

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

1. Tonga (31 July 1996)
2. Saint Lucia (9 August 1996)
3. United States of America (21 August 1996)
4. Sri Lanka (24 October 1996)
5. Samoa (25 October 1996)
6. Fiji (12 December 1996)
7. Norway (30 December 1996)
8. Nauru (10 January 1997)
9. Bahamas (16 January 1997)
10. Senegal (30 January 1997)
11. Solomon Islands (13 February 1997)
12. Iceland (14 February 1997)
13. Mauritius (25 March 1997)
14. Micronesia (Federated States of) (23 May 1997)
15. Russian Federation (4 August 1997)
16. Seychelles (20 March 1998)
17. Namibia (8 April 1998)
18. Iran (Islamic Republic of) (17 April 1998)
19. Maldives (30 December 1998)
20. Cook Islands (1 April 1999)
21. Papua New Guinea (4 June 1999)
22. Monaco (9 June 1999)
23. Canada (3 August 1999)
24. Uruguay (10 September 1999)
25. Australia (23 December 1999)
26. Brazil (8 March 2000)
27. Barbados (22 September 2000)
28. New Zealand (18 April 2001)
29. Costa Rica (18 June 2001)
30. Malta (11 November 2001)
31. United Kingdom (10 December 2001),
(19 December 2003)¹
32. Cyprus (25 September 2002)
33. Ukraine (27 February 2003)
34. Marshall Islands (19 March 2003)
35. South Africa (14 August 2003)
36. India (19 August 2003)
37. European Community (19 December 2003)
38. Austria (19 December 2003)
39. Belgium (19 December 2003)
40. Denmark (19 December 2003)
41. Finland (19 December 2003)
42. France (19 December 2003)
43. Germany (19 December 2003)
44. Greece (19 December 2003)
45. Ireland (19 December 2003)
46. Italy (19 December 2003)
47. Luxembourg (19 December 2003)
48. Netherlands (19 December 2003)
49. Portugal (19 December 2003)
50. Spain (19 December 2003)
51. Sweden (19 December 2003)
52. Kenya (13 July 2004)
53. Belize (14 July 2005)
54. Kiribati (15 September 2005)
55. Guinea (16 September 2005)
56. Liberia (16 September 2005)
57. Poland (14 March 2006)
58. Slovenia (15 June 2006)
59. Estonia (7 August 2006)
60. Japan (7 August 2006)
61. Trinidad & 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)

¹ For further details, see Chapter XXI of the publication entitled "*Multilateral Treaties deposited with the Secretary-General*": <http://untreaty.un.org/ENGLISH/bible/englishinternetbible/partI/chapterXXI/treaty9.asp>

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

A. United Nations General Assembly resolutions of interest

1. General Assembly resolution 62/177 of 18 December 2007: 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

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 46/215 of 20 December 1991, 49/116 of 19 December 1994, and 50/24 and 50/25 of 5 December 1995, as well as its resolutions 56/13 of 28 November 2001, 58/14 of 24 November 2003, 59/25 of 17 November 2004, 60/31 of 29 November 2005 and 61/105 of 8 December 2006, and other relevant resolutions,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (“the Convention”),¹ and bearing in mind the relationship between the Convention 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 (“the Agreement”),²

Recognizing that, in accordance with the Convention, the Agreement sets forth provisions concerning the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, including provisions on compliance and enforcement by the flag State and subregional and regional cooperation in enforcement, binding dispute settlement and the rights and obligations of States in authorizing the use of vessels flying their flags for fishing on the high seas, and specific provisions to address the requirements of developing States in relation to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks and the development of fisheries for such stocks,

Welcoming the fact that a growing number of States, and entities referred to in the Convention and in article 1, paragraph 2 (b), of the Agreement, as well as regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, have taken measures, as appropriate, towards the implementation of the provisions of the Agreement,

Welcoming also the recent ratifications of and accessions to the Agreement,

Welcoming further the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and its Committee on Fisheries and the 2005 Rome

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1833, No. 31363.

² *Ibid.*, vol. 2167, No. 37924.

Declaration on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, adopted by the Ministerial Meeting on Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on 12 March 2005,³ which calls for effective implementation of the various instruments already developed to ensure responsible fisheries, and recognizing that the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (“the Code”)⁴ and its associated international plans of action set out principles and global standards of behaviour for responsible practices for conservation of fisheries resources and the management and development of fisheries,

Welcoming the outcomes, including the decisions and recommendations, of the twenty-seventh session of the Committee on Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, held from 5 to 9 March 2007,⁵

Noting with concern that effective management of marine capture fisheries has been made difficult in some areas by unreliable information and data caused by unreported and misreported fish catch and fishing effort and that this lack of accurate data contributes to overfishing in some areas, and therefore welcoming the adoption of the Strategy for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Capture Fisheries⁶ and the development of the Fishery Resources Monitoring System initiative by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to improve knowledge and understanding of fishery status and trends,

Recognizing the significant contribution of sustainable fisheries to food security, income, wealth and poverty alleviation for present and future generations,

Recognizing also the urgent need for action at all levels to ensure the long-term sustainable use and management of fisheries resources through the wide application of the precautionary approach,

Deploring the fact that fish stocks, including straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, in many parts of the world are overfished or subject to sparsely regulated and heavy fishing efforts, as a result of, inter alia, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, inadequate flag State control and enforcement, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures, inadequate regulatory measures, harmful fisheries subsidies and overcapacity,

Noting the limited information available on measures taken by States to implement, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, the International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity adopted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

³ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Outcome of the Ministerial Meeting on Fisheries, Rome, 12 March 2005* (CL 128/INF/11), appendix B.

⁴ *International Fisheries Instruments with Index* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.V.11), sect. III.

⁵ See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the twenty-seventh session of the Committee on Fisheries, Rome, 5–9 March 2007*, FAO Fisheries Report No. 830 (FIEL/R830 (En)).

⁶ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the twenty-fifth session of the Committee on Fisheries, Rome, 24–28 February 2003*, FAO Fisheries Report No. 702 (FIPL/R702 (En)), appendix H.

Particularly concerned that illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing constitutes a serious threat to fish stocks and marine habitats and ecosystems, to the detriment of sustainable fisheries as well as the food security and the economies of many States, particularly developing States,

Recognizing that effective deterrence and combating of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing has significant financial and other resource implications,

Recognizing also that illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing may give rise to safety and security concerns for individuals on vessels engaged in such activities, and welcoming, in this regard, the adoption of the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (Convention No. 188) at the International Labour Conference in Geneva, on 14 June 2007,

Welcoming cooperation between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Maritime Organization and the outcomes of the second session of their Joint Ad Hoc Working Group on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing and Related Matters, held in Rome from 16 to 18 July 2007,

Recognizing the duty provided in the Convention, the Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas (“the Compliance Agreement”),² the Agreement and the Code for flag States to exercise effective control over fishing vessels flying their flag, and vessels flying their flag which provide support to fishing vessels, to ensure that the activities of such fishing and support vessels do not undermine the effectiveness of conservation and management measures taken in accordance with international law and adopted at the national, subregional, regional or global levels,

Noting the obligation of all States, pursuant to the provisions of the Convention, to cooperate in the conservation and management of living marine resources, and recognizing the importance of coordination and cooperation at the global, regional, subregional as well as national levels in the areas, inter alia, of data collection, information-sharing, capacity-building and training for the conservation, management and sustainable development of marine living resources,

Welcoming recent developments regarding recommended best practices for regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements that may help to strengthen their governance and promote their improved performance,

Calling attention to the need for States, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to continue to develop and implement effective port State measures and schemes to combat overfishing and illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, and the critical need for cooperation with developing States to build their capacity in this regard, taking note of the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to develop a legally binding instrument on minimum standards for port State measures,

Concerned that marine pollution from all sources, including vessels and, in particular, land-based sources, constitutes a serious threat to human health

² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2221, No. 39486.

and safety, endangers fish stocks, marine biodiversity and marine and coastal habitats and has significant costs to local and national economies,

Welcoming the support by the Committee on Fisheries at its twenty-seventh session for a proposal that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations should undertake a scoping study to identify the key issues on climate change and fisheries, initiate a discussion on how the fishing industry can adapt to climate change and take a lead in informing fishers and policymakers about the likely consequences of climate change for fisheries,⁵

Recognizing that marine debris is a global transboundary pollution problem and that, due to the many different types and sources of marine debris, different approaches to their prevention and removal are necessary,

Noting that the contribution of sustainable aquaculture to global fish supplies continues to respond to opportunities in developing countries to enhance local food security and poverty alleviation and, together with efforts of other aquaculture producing countries, will make a significant contribution to meeting future demands in fish consumption, bearing in mind article 9 of the Code,

Calling attention to the circumstances affecting fisheries in many developing States, in particular African States and small island developing States, and recognizing the urgent need for capacity-building, including the transfer of marine technology and in particular fisheries-related technology, to enhance the ability of such States to meet their obligations and exercise their rights under international instruments, in order to realize the benefits from fisheries resources,

Recognizing the need for appropriate measures to minimize by-catch, waste, discards, loss of fishing gear and other factors, which adversely affect fish stocks and may also have undesirable effects on the economies and food security of small island developing States, other developing coastal States and subsistence fishing communities,

Recognizing also the need to further integrate ecosystem approaches into fisheries conservation and management and, more generally, the importance of applying ecosystem approaches to the management of human activities in the ocean,

Recognizing further the economic and cultural importance of sharks in many countries, the biological importance of sharks in the marine ecosystem as key predatory species, the vulnerability of certain shark species to overexploitation, the fact that some are threatened with extinction, the need for measures to promote the long-term conservation, management and sustainable use of shark populations and fisheries, and the relevance of the International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks, adopted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in 1999, in providing guidance on the development of such measures,

Reaffirming its support for the initiative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and relevant regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and arrangements on the conservation and management of sharks, while noting with concern that basic data on shark stocks and harvests continue to be lacking, that only a small number of countries have implemented the International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks, and that not all regional fisheries

management organizations and arrangements have adopted conservation and management measures for directed shark fisheries,

Expressing concern that the practice of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing remains a threat to marine living resources, although the incidence of this practice has continued to be low in most regions of the world's oceans and seas,

Emphasizing that efforts should be made to ensure that the implementation of resolution 46/215 in some parts of the world does not result in the transfer to other parts of the world of drift nets that contravene the resolution,

Expressing concern over reports of continued losses of seabirds, particularly albatrosses and petrels, as well as other marine species, including sharks, fin-fish species and marine turtles, as a result of incidental mortality in fishing operations, particularly longline fishing, and other activities, while recognizing considerable efforts to reduce by-catch in longline fishing by States and through various regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General,⁸ in particular its useful role in gathering and disseminating information on or relating to the sustainable development of the world's living marine resources,

I

Achieving sustainable fisheries

1. *Reaffirms* the importance it attaches to the long-term conservation, management and sustainable use of the marine living resources of the world's oceans and seas and the obligations of States to cooperate to this end, in accordance with international law, as reflected in the relevant provisions of the Convention,¹ in particular the provisions on cooperation set out in Part V and Part VII, section 2, of the Convention, and where applicable, the Agreement;²

2. *Encourages* States to give due priority to the implementation of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),⁹ in relation to achieving sustainable fisheries;

3. *Emphasizes* the obligations of flag States to discharge their responsibilities, in accordance with the Convention and the Agreement, to ensure compliance by vessels flying their flag with the conservation and management measures adopted and in force with respect to fisheries resources on the high seas;

4. *Calls upon* all States that have not done so, in order to achieve the goal of universal participation, to become parties to the Convention, which sets out the legal framework within which all activities in the oceans and seas must be carried out, taking into account the relationship between the Convention and the Agreement;

⁸ A/62/260.

⁹ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

5. *Calls upon* all States, directly or through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to apply widely, in accordance with international law and the Code,⁴ the precautionary approach and an ecosystem approach to the conservation, management and exploitation of fish stocks, including straddling fish stocks, highly migratory fish stocks and discrete high seas fish stocks, and also calls upon States parties to the Agreement to implement fully the provisions of article 6 of the Agreement as a matter of priority;

6. *Encourages* States to increase their reliance on scientific advice in developing, adopting and implementing conservation and management measures, and to increase their efforts to promote science for conservation and management measures that apply, in accordance with international law, the precautionary approach and an ecosystem approach to fisheries management, enhancing understanding of ecosystem approaches, in order to ensure the long-term conservation and sustainable use of marine living resources, and in this regard encourages the implementation of the Strategy for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Capture Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations⁶ as a framework for the improvement and understanding of fishery status and trends;

7. *Also encourages* States to apply the precautionary approach and an ecosystem approach in adopting and implementing conservation and management measures addressing, inter alia, by-catch, pollution, overfishing, and protecting habitats of specific concern, taking into account existing guidelines developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

8. *Welcomes* the development of observer programmes by some regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to improve data collection on, inter alia, target and by-catch species, and encourages States, both individually and collectively, where appropriate, to develop, fully implement, and, where necessary, continue to improve robust observer programmes, taking into account standards for such programmes developed by some regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and the forms of cooperation with developing States as set out in article 25 of the Agreement and article 5 of the Code;

9. *Calls upon* States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to collect and, where appropriate, report to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations required catch and effort data, and fishery-related information, in a complete, accurate and timely way, including for straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks within and beyond areas under national jurisdiction, discrete high seas fish stocks, and by-catch and discards; and where they do not exist, to establish processes to strengthen data collection and reporting by members of regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, including through regular reviews of member compliance with such obligations, and when such obligations are not met, require the member concerned to rectify the problem, including through the preparation of plans of action with timelines;

10. *Invites* States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to cooperate with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in the implementation and further development of the Fisheries Resources Monitoring System initiative;

11. *Reaffirms* paragraph 10 of resolution 61/105, and calls upon States, including through regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, to urgently adopt measures to fully implement the International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks for directed and non-directed shark fisheries, based on the best available scientific information, through, inter alia, limits on catch or fishing effort, by requiring that vessels flying their flag collect and regularly report data on shark catches, including species-specific data, discards and landings, undertaking, including through international cooperation, comprehensive stock assessments of sharks, reducing shark by-catch and by-catch mortality, and, where scientific information is uncertain or inadequate, not increasing fishing effort in directed shark fisheries until measures have been established to ensure the long-term conservation, management and sustainable use of shark stocks and to prevent further declines of vulnerable or threatened shark stocks;

12. *Calls upon* States to take immediate and concerted action to improve the implementation of and compliance with existing regional fisheries management organization or arrangement and national measures that regulate shark fisheries, in particular those measures which prohibit or restrict fisheries conducted solely for the purpose of harvesting shark fins, and, where necessary, to consider taking other measures, as appropriate, such as requiring that all sharks be landed with each fin naturally attached;

13. *Requests* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to prepare a report containing a comprehensive analysis of the implementation of the International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks, as well as progress in implementing paragraph 11 of the present resolution, for presentation to the Committee on Fisheries at its twenty-eighth session, in 2009;

14. *Urges* States to eliminate barriers to trade in fish and fisheries products which are not consistent with their rights and obligations under the World Trade Organization agreements, taking into account the importance of the trade in fish and fisheries products, particularly for developing countries;

15. *Urges* States and relevant international and national organizations to provide for participation of small-scale fishery stakeholders in related policy development and fisheries management strategies in order to achieve long-term sustainability for such fisheries, consistent with the duty to ensure the proper conservation and management of fisheries resources;

II

Implementation of 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

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

17. *Calls upon* States parties to the Agreement to harmonize, as a matter of priority, their national legislation with the provisions of the Agreement, and to ensure that the provisions of the Agreement are effectively implemented into regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements of which they are a member;

18. *Emphasizes* the importance of those provisions of the Agreement relating to bilateral, regional and subregional cooperation in enforcement, and urges continued efforts in this regard;

19. *Calls upon* all States to ensure that their vessels comply with the conservation and management measures that have been adopted by regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in accordance with relevant provisions of the Convention and of the Agreement;

20. *Urges* States parties to the Agreement, in accordance with article 21, paragraph 4, thereof to inform, either directly or through the relevant regional or subregional fisheries management organization or arrangement, all States whose vessels fish on the high seas in the same region or subregion of the form of identification issued by those States parties to officials duly authorized to carry out boarding and inspection functions in accordance with articles 21 and 22 of the Agreement;

21. *Also urges* States parties to the Agreement, in accordance with article 21, paragraph 4, to designate an appropriate authority to receive notifications pursuant to article 21 and to give due publicity to such designation through the relevant subregional or regional fisheries management organization or arrangement;

22. *Notes with satisfaction* the adoption of procedures for high seas boarding and inspection that fully implement articles 21 and 22 of the Agreement by the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission at its third annual meeting, held in Apia from 11 to 15 December 2006, and invites other regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to ensure that the procedures developed for high seas boarding and inspection are consistent with the aforementioned articles;

23. *Calls upon* States, individually and, as appropriate, through regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and arrangements with competence over discrete high seas fish stocks, to adopt the necessary measures to ensure the long-term conservation, management and sustainable use of such stocks in accordance with the Convention and consistent with the Code and the general principles set forth in the Agreement;

24. *Invites* States to assist developing States in enhancing their participation in regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, including by facilitating access to fisheries for straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, in accordance with article 25, paragraph 1 (b), of the Agreement, taking into account the need to ensure that such access benefits the developing States concerned and their nationals;

25. *Invites* States and international financial institutions and organizations of the United Nations system to provide assistance according to Part VII of the Agreement, including, if appropriate, the development of special financial mechanisms or instruments to assist developing States, in particular the least developed among them and small island developing States, to enable them to develop their national capacity to exploit fishery resources, including developing their domestically flagged fishing fleet, value-added processing and the expansion of their economic base in the fishing industry, consistent with the duty to ensure the proper conservation and management of fisheries resources;

26. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Assistance Fund under Part VII of the Agreement has begun to operate and consider applications for assistance

by developing States parties to the Agreement, and encourages States, intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions, national institutions and non-governmental organizations, as well as natural and juridical persons, to make voluntary financial contributions to the Assistance Fund;

27. *Requests* that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat further publicize the availability of assistance through the Assistance Fund, and solicit views from developing States parties to the Agreement regarding the application and award procedures of the Fund, and consider changes where necessary to improve the process;

28. *Encourages* States, individually and, as appropriate, through regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to implement the recommendations of the Review Conference on the Agreement, held in New York from 22 to 26 May 2006;¹⁰

29. *Recalls* paragraph 6 of resolution 56/13, and requests the Secretary-General to convene in 2008, in accordance with past practice, a seventh round of informal consultations of States parties to the Agreement, with the objective of discussing the implementation of the Agreement at the regional, subregional and global levels, taking into consideration the outcome of the Review Conference as regards proposed means of strengthening the implementation of the Agreement, promoting a wider participation in the Agreement and making any appropriate recommendations to be considered by the General Assembly;

30. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite States, and entities referred to in the Convention and in article 1, paragraph 2 (b), of the Agreement, not party to the Agreement, as well as the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other specialized agencies, the Commission on Sustainable Development, the World Bank, the Global Environment Facility and other relevant international financial institutions, subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, other fisheries bodies, other relevant intergovernmental bodies and relevant non-governmental organizations, in accordance with past practice, to attend the seventh round of informal consultations of States parties to the Agreement as observers;

31. *Reaffirms its request* that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations initiate arrangements with States for the collection and dissemination of data on fishing in the high seas by vessels flying their flag at the subregional and regional levels where no such arrangements exist;

32. *Also reaffirms its request* that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations revise its global fisheries statistics database to provide information on straddling fish stocks, highly migratory fish stocks and discrete high seas fish stocks on the basis of where the catch is taken;

¹⁰ See A/CONF.210/2006/15.

III

Related fisheries instruments

33. *Emphasizes* the importance of the effective implementation of the provisions of the Compliance Agreement,⁷ and urges continued efforts in this regard;

34. *Calls upon* all States and other entities referred to in article X, paragraph 1, of the Compliance Agreement that have not yet become parties to that Agreement to do so as a matter of priority and, in the interim, to consider applying it provisionally;

35. *Urges* States and subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to implement and promote the application of the Code within their areas of competence;

36. *Urges* States to develop and implement, as a matter of priority, national and, as appropriate, regional plans of action to put into effect the international plans of action of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

IV

Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing

37. *Emphasizes once again its serious concern* that illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing remains one of the greatest threats to marine ecosystems and continues to have serious and major implications for the conservation and management of ocean resources, and renews its call upon States to comply fully with all existing obligations and to combat such fishing and urgently to take all necessary steps to implement the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

38. *Urges* States to exercise effective control over their nationals, including beneficial owners, and vessels flying their flag, in order to prevent and deter them from engaging in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities or supporting vessels engaging in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities, including those vessels listed by regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements as engaged in those activities, and to facilitate mutual assistance to ensure that such actions can be investigated and proper sanctions imposed;

39. *Also urges* States to take effective measures, at the national, regional and global levels, to deter the activities, including illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, of any vessel which undermines conservation and management measures that have been adopted by regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in accordance with international law;

40. *Calls upon* States not to permit vessels flying their flag to engage in fishing on the high seas or in areas under the national jurisdiction of other States, unless duly authorized by the authorities of the States concerned and in accordance with the conditions set out in the authorization, and to take specific measures, including deterring the reflagging of vessels by their nationals, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention, the Agreement and

the Compliance Agreement, to control fishing operations by vessels flying their flag;

41. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, as requested by the Committee on Fisheries at its twenty-seventh session, to further consider the possibility of convening an expert consultation to develop criteria for assessing the performance of flag States as well as to examine possible actions against vessels flying the flags of States not meeting such criteria,⁵ and encourages States to support this important initiative, including through preparatory work and funding;

42. *Urges* States, individually and collectively through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to develop appropriate processes to assess the performance of States with respect to implementing the obligations regarding fishing vessels flying their flag set out in relevant international instruments;

43. *Reaffirms* the need to strengthen, where necessary, the international legal framework for intergovernmental cooperation, in particular at the subregional and regional levels, in the management of fish stocks and in combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, in a manner consistent with international law, and for States and entities referred to in the Convention and in article 1, paragraph 2 (b), of the Agreement to collaborate in efforts to address these types of fishing activities, including, inter alia, the development and implementation of vessel monitoring systems and the listing of vessels in order to prevent illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities and, where appropriate and consistent with international law, trade monitoring schemes, including to collect global catch data, through subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements;

44. *Encourages* regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to further coordinate measures for combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities, such as through the development of a common list of vessels identified as engaged in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing or the mutual recognition of the illegal, unreported and unregulated vessel lists established by each organization or arrangement;

45. *Reaffirms its call upon* States to take all necessary measures consistent with international law, without prejudice to a State's sovereignty over ports in its territory and to reasons of force majeure or distress, including the prohibition of vessels from accessing their ports followed by a report to the flag State concerned, when there is clear evidence that they are or have been engaged in or have supported illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, or when they refuse to give information either on the origin of the catch or on the authorization under which the catch has been made;

46. *Urges* further international action to eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing by vessels flying "flags of convenience" as well as to require that a "genuine link" be established between States and fishing vessels flying their flags, and calls upon States to implement the 2005 Rome Declaration on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing³ as a matter of priority;

47. *Welcomes* the adoption of the Ministerial Declaration of the high-level conference on the eradication of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, held in Lisbon on 29 October 2007, in relation to the need to reinforce fisheries control and surveillance measures and address the commercial

dimension of the problem, so as to deprive all those involved in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing of any profits arising from such activities;

48. *Urges* States, individually and collectively through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to cooperate to clarify the role of the “genuine link” in relation to the duty of States to exercise effective control over fishing vessels flying their flag;

49. *Recognizes* the need for enhanced port State measures to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, and urges States to cooperate, in particular at the regional level and through subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to adopt all necessary port measures, consistent with international law taking into account article 23 of the Agreement, particularly those identified in the Model Scheme on Port State Measures to Combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, adopted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in 2005, and to promote the development and application of minimum standards at the regional level;

50. *Welcomes*, in this regard, the adoption of agreed port State measures by several regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, such as the North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission, the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization and the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, which include the denial of port access to vessels appearing in the lists of vessels identified as engaged in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing established by these organizations;

51. *Also welcomes* the initiation of a process within the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to develop a legally binding instrument on minimum standards for port State measures, based on the Model Scheme on Port State Measures to Combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing and the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, notes the Organization’s Expert Consultation on Port State Measures, held in Washington, D.C., from 4 to 8 September 2007, and encourages all relevant States to participate in the intergovernmental Technical Consultation, to be held in Rome from 23 to 28 June 2008, so that the finalized instrument may be presented to the Committee on Fisheries at its twenty-eighth session, in 2009;

52. *Further welcomes* the cooperation between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Maritime Organization, and notes the outcomes, including the agreed priorities, of the second session of their Joint Ad Hoc Working Group on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing and Related Matters, which are under consideration by those two organizations, and encourages ongoing collaboration between them to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, particularly in improving the implementation of flag State responsibilities and port State measures;

53. *Encourages* States, with respect to vessels flying their flag, and port States, to make every effort to share data on landings and catch quotas, and in this regard encourages regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements to consider developing open databases containing such data for the purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of fisheries management;

54. *Calls upon* States to take all necessary measures to ensure that vessels flying their flag do not engage in trans-shipment of fish caught by fishing vessels engaged in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing;

55. *Urges* States, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to adopt and implement internationally agreed market-related measures in accordance with international law, including principles, rights and obligations established in World Trade Organization agreements, as called for in the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing;

V

Monitoring, control and surveillance and compliance and enforcement

56. *Calls upon* States in accordance with international law to strengthen implementation of or, where they do not exist, adopt comprehensive monitoring, control and surveillance measures and compliance and enforcement schemes individually and within those regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements in which they participate in order to provide an appropriate framework for promoting compliance with agreed conservation and management measures, and further urges enhanced coordination among all relevant States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in these efforts;

57. *Encourages* further work by competent international organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to develop guidelines on flag State control of fishing vessels;

58. *Urges* States, individually and through relevant regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to establish mandatory vessel monitoring, control and surveillance systems, in particular to require that vessel monitoring systems be carried by all vessels fishing on the high seas as soon as practicable, and in the case of large-scale fishing vessels no later than December 2008, and share information on fisheries enforcement matters;

59. *Calls upon* States, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, to strengthen or establish, consistent with national and international law, positive or negative lists of vessels fishing within the areas covered by relevant regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in order to verify compliance with conservation and management measures and identify products from illegal, unreported and unregulated catches, and encourages improved coordination among all parties and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in sharing and using this information, taking into account the forms of cooperation with developing States as set out in article 25 of the Agreement;

60. *Requests* States and relevant international bodies to develop, in accordance with international law, more effective measures to trace fish and fishery products to enable importing States to identify fish or fishery products caught in a manner that undermines international conservation and management measures agreed in accordance with international law, taking into account the special requirements of developing States and the forms of cooperation with developing States as set out in article 25 of the Agreement,

and at the same time to recognize the importance of market access, in accordance with provisions 11.2.4, 11.2.5 and 11.2.6 of the Code, for fish and fishery products caught in a manner that is in conformity with such international measures;

61. *Encourages* States to establish and undertake cooperative surveillance and enforcement activities in accordance with international law to strengthen and enhance efforts to ensure compliance with conservation and management measures, and prevent and deter illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing;

62. *Urges* States, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, to develop and adopt effective measures to regulate trans-shipment, in particular at-sea trans-shipment, in order to, inter alia, monitor compliance, collect and verify fisheries data, and to prevent and suppress illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities in accordance with international law; and, in parallel, encourage and support the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in studying the current practices of trans-shipment as it relates to fishing operations for straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks and produce a set of guidelines for this purpose;

63. *Expresses its appreciation* for financial contributions from States to improve the capacity of the existing voluntary International Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Network for Fisheries-Related Activities, and encourages States to join and actively participate in the Network and to consider supporting, when appropriate, its transformation in accordance with international law into an international unit with dedicated resources to further assist Network members, taking into account the forms of cooperation with developing States as set out in article 25 of the Agreement;

64. *Encourages* widespread participation in the Second Global Fisheries Enforcement Training Workshop, to be held in Trondheim, Norway, from 7 to 11 August 2008, sponsored by Norway in conjunction with the International Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Network for Fisheries-Related Activities and the FishCode programme of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in order to share experiences and technologies, foster coordination and improve skills among enforcement officials;

65. *Welcomes* the support of the Committee on Fisheries for the convening of an expert consultation to further develop the concept of a comprehensive global record of fishing vessels, refrigerated transport vessels, supply vessels and beneficial ownership, as described in the feasibility study prepared by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

66. *Requests* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to consider establishing a system of unique and permanent fishing and support vessel identification, to assist monitoring, control and surveillance and to complement the concept of a comprehensive global record of fishing vessels, taking into account the forms of cooperation with developing States as set out in article 25 of the Agreement and article 5 of the Code, and to work with the International Maritime Organization in this regard, as recommended at the second session of the Joint Ad Hoc Working Group on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing and Related Matters;

VI

Fishing overcapacity

67. *Calls upon* States to commit to urgently reducing the capacity of the world's fishing fleets to levels commensurate with the sustainability of fish stocks, through the establishment of target levels and plans or other appropriate mechanisms for ongoing capacity assessment, while avoiding the transfer of fishing capacity to other fisheries or areas in a manner that undermines the sustainable management of fish stocks, including, inter alia, those areas where fish stocks are overexploited or in a depleted condition, and recognizing in this context the legitimate rights of developing States to develop their fisheries for straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks consistent with article 25 of the Agreement, article 5 of the Code, and paragraph 10 of the International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity;

68. *Also calls upon* States, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to ensure that the urgent actions required in the International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity are undertaken expeditiously and that implementation of the Plan of Action is facilitated without delay, as agreed to by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

69. *Requests* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to report on the state of progress in the implementation of the International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity, as provided for in paragraph 48 of the Plan of Action;

70. *Encourages* those States which are cooperating to establish subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to exercise voluntary restraint of fishing effort levels in those areas that will come under the regulation of the future organizations and arrangements until adequate regional conservation and management measures are adopted and implemented, taking into account the need to ensure the long-term conservation, management and sustainable use of the relevant fish stocks;

71. *Urges* States to eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and to fishing overcapacity, while completing the efforts undertaken at the World Trade Organization in accordance with the Doha Declaration¹¹ to clarify and improve its disciplines on fisheries subsidies, taking into account the importance of this sector, including small-scale and artisanal fisheries and aquaculture, to developing countries;

VII

Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing

72. *Reaffirms* the importance it attaches to continued compliance with resolution 46/215 and other subsequent resolutions on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing, and urges States and entities referred to in the Convention and in article 1, paragraph 2 (b), of the Agreement to enforce fully the

¹¹ World Trade Organization, document WT/MIN(01)/DEC/1. Available from <http://docsonline.wto.org>.

measures recommended in those resolutions in order to eliminate the use of large-scale pelagic drift nets;

VIII

Fisheries by-catch and discards

73. *Urges* States, regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and other relevant international organizations that have not done so to take action to reduce or eliminate by-catch, catch by lost or abandoned gear, fish discards and post-harvest losses, including juvenile fish, consistent with international law and relevant international instruments, including the Code, and in particular to consider measures including, as appropriate, technical measures related to fish size, mesh size or gear, discards, closed seasons and areas and zones reserved for selected fisheries, particularly artisanal fisheries, the establishment of mechanisms for communicating information on areas of high concentration of juvenile fish, taking into account the importance of ensuring confidentiality of such information, and support for studies and research that will reduce or eliminate by-catch of juvenile fish;

74. *Encourages* States and entities referred to in the Convention and in article 1, paragraph 2 (b), of the Agreement to give due consideration to participation, as appropriate, in regional and subregional instruments and organizations with mandates to conserve non-target species taken incidentally in fishing operations;

75. *Requests* States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to urgently implement, as appropriate, the measures recommended in the Guidelines to Reduce Sea Turtle Mortality in Fishing Operations¹² and the International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in order to prevent the decline of sea turtles and seabird populations by reducing by-catch and increasing post-release survival in their fisheries, including through research and development of gear and bait alternatives, promoting the use of available by-catch mitigation technology, and promotion and strengthening of data-collection programmes to obtain standardized information to develop reliable estimates of the by-catch of these species;

76. *Welcomes* the recommendation of the Committee on Fisheries at its twenty-seventh session that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations should, in cooperation with relevant bodies, develop best practice guidelines to assist States and subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in implementing the International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries and that the best practice guidelines should be extended to other relevant fishing gears;⁵

¹² Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the Technical Consultation on Sea Turtles Conservation and Fisheries, Bangkok, 29 November–2 December 2004*, FAO Fisheries Report No. 765 (FIRM/R765 (En)), appendix E.

IX**Subregional and regional cooperation**

77. *Urges* coastal States and States fishing on the high seas, in accordance with the Convention, the Agreement and other relevant instruments, to pursue cooperation in relation to straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, either directly or through appropriate subregional or regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, to ensure the effective conservation and management of such stocks;

78. *Urges* States fishing for straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks on the high seas, and relevant coastal States, where a subregional or regional fisheries management organization or arrangement has the competence to establish conservation and management measures for such stocks, to give effect to their duty to cooperate by becoming members of such an organization or participants in such an arrangement, or by agreeing to apply the conservation and management measures established by such an organization or arrangement, or to otherwise ensure that no vessel flying their flag is authorized to access the fisheries resources to which regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements or conservation and management measures established by such organizations or arrangements apply;

79. *Invites*, in this regard, subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to ensure that all States having a real interest in the fisheries concerned may become members of such organizations or participants in such arrangements, in accordance with the Convention, the Agreement and the Code;

80. *Encourages* relevant coastal States and States fishing on the high seas for a straddling fish stock or a highly migratory fish stock, where there is no subregional or regional fisheries management organization or arrangement to establish conservation and management measures for such stocks, to cooperate to establish such an organization or enter into another appropriate arrangement to ensure the conservation and management of such stocks, and to participate in the work of the organization or arrangement;

81. *Urges* all signatory States and other States whose vessels fish within the area of the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Fishery Resources in the South-East Atlantic Ocean¹³ for fishery resources covered by that Convention to become parties to that Convention as a matter of priority and, in the interim, to ensure that vessels flying their flags fully comply with the measures adopted;

82. *Encourages* signatory States and States having a real interest to become parties to the South Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement, and urges those States to agree on and implement interim measures, including measures in accordance with resolution 61/105, to ensure the conservation and management of the fisheries resources and their marine ecosystems and habitats in the area to which that Agreement applies until such time as that Agreement enters into force;

¹³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2221, No. 39489.

83. *Takes note* of recent efforts at the regional level to promote responsible fishing practices, including combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing;

84. *Notes with satisfaction* the progress of negotiations to establish regional and subregional fisheries management organizations or arrangements in several fisheries, in particular in the South Pacific and North-West Pacific, encourages States having a real interest to participate in such negotiations, urges participants to expedite those negotiations and to apply provisions of the Convention and the Agreement to their work, and also notes with satisfaction the adoption by the participants in the South Pacific and North-West Pacific negotiations of interim conservation and management measures in accordance with resolution 61/105, and encourages those participants to implement the voluntary interim measures adopted;

85. *Urges* further efforts by regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, as a matter of priority, in accordance with international law, to strengthen and modernize their mandates and the measures adopted by such organizations or arrangements, to implement modern approaches to fisheries management as reflected in the Agreement and other relevant international instruments relying on the best scientific information available and application of the precautionary approach, and incorporating an ecosystem approach to fisheries management and biodiversity considerations, where these aspects are lacking, to ensure that they effectively contribute to long-term conservation and management and sustainable use of marine living resources, and in this regard welcomes the adoption of amendments to the Convention on Future Multilateral Cooperation in the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries¹⁴ at the Twenty-ninth Annual Meeting of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization, held in Lisbon from 24 to 28 September 2007;

86. *Welcomes* the initiative taken by the members of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission to strengthen the functioning of the Commission so that it can more effectively discharge its mandate, and requests the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to continue to provide members of the Commission with the necessary assistance to this end;

87. *Urges* States to strengthen and enhance cooperation among existing and developing regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in which they participate, including increased communication and further coordination of measures, such as through the holding of joint consultations;

88. *Welcomes* the joint meeting of tuna regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, hosted by the Government of Japan in Kobe, from 22 to 26 January 2007, including the adoption at that meeting of the agreed Course of Actions, and the subsequent meeting of the Joint Tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organization and Arrangement Technical Working Group on Trade and Catch Documentation Schemes, held in Raleigh, North Carolina, United States of America, on 22 and 23 July 2007;

89. *Urges* regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to improve transparency and to ensure that their decision-making processes are fair and transparent, rely on best scientific information available, incorporate the precautionary approach and ecosystem approaches,

¹⁴ Ibid., vol. 1135, No. 17799.

address participatory rights, including through, inter alia, the development of transparent criteria for allocating fishing opportunities which reflects, where appropriate, the relevant provisions of the Agreement, taking due account, inter alia, of the status of the relevant stocks and the respective interests in the fishery, and strengthen integration, coordination and cooperation with other relevant fisheries organizations, regional seas arrangements and other relevant international organizations;

90. *Welcomes* the progress made by some regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to initiate performance reviews, and the completion by the North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission of a performance review, and urges States, through their participation in regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements that have not done so, to undertake, on an urgent basis, performance reviews of those regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, initiated either by the organization or arrangement itself or with external partners, including in cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, using transparent criteria based on the provisions of the Agreement and other relevant instruments, and taking into account the best practices of regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements and, as appropriate, any set of criteria developed by States or other regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, and encourages that such performance reviews include some element of independent evaluation and propose means for improving the functioning of the regional fisheries management organization or arrangement, as appropriate, and that the results be made publicly available;

91. *Urges* States to cooperate to develop best practice guidelines for regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and to apply, to the extent possible, those guidelines to organizations and arrangements in which they participate;

92. *Encourages* the development of regional guidelines for States to use in establishing sanctions, for non-compliance by vessels flying their flag and by their nationals, to be applied in accordance with national law, that are adequate in severity for effectively securing compliance, deterring further violations and depriving offenders of the benefits deriving from their illegal activities, as well as in evaluating their systems of sanctions to ensure that they are effective in securing compliance and deterring violations;

X

Responsible fisheries in the marine ecosystem

93. *Encourages* States to apply by 2010 the ecosystem approach, notes the Reykjavik Declaration on Responsible Fisheries in the Marine Ecosystem¹⁵ and decision VII/11¹⁶ and other relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, notes the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations related to guidelines for the implementation of the ecosystem approach to fisheries management, and also notes the importance to this approach of relevant provisions of the Agreement and the Code;

¹⁵ E/CN.17/2002/PC.2/3, annex.

¹⁶ See UNEP/CBD/COP/7/21, annex.

94. *Also encourages* States, individually or through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and other relevant international organizations, to work to ensure that fisheries and other ecosystem data collection is performed in a coordinated and integrated manner, facilitating incorporation into global observation initiatives, where appropriate;

95. *Further encourages* States to increase scientific research in accordance with international law on the marine ecosystem;

96. *Calls upon* States, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other specialized agencies of the United Nations, subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, where appropriate, and other appropriate intergovernmental bodies, to cooperate in achieving sustainable aquaculture, including through information exchange, developing equivalent standards on such issues as aquatic animal health and human health and safety concerns, assessing the potential positive and negative impacts of aquaculture, including socio-economics, on the marine and coastal environment, including biodiversity, and adopting relevant methods and techniques to minimize and mitigate adverse effects;

97. *Calls upon* States to take action immediately, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, and consistent with the precautionary approach and ecosystem approaches, to sustainably manage fish stocks and protect vulnerable marine ecosystems, including seamounts, hydrothermal vents and cold water corals, from destructive fishing practices, recognizing the immense importance and value of deep sea ecosystems and the biodiversity they contain;

98. *Reaffirms* the importance it attaches to paragraphs 83 to 91 of resolution 61/105 addressing the impacts of bottom fishing on vulnerable marine ecosystems and the urgent actions called for in that resolution;

99. *Welcomes* the progress in regulating bottom fisheries in accordance with resolution 61/105 by the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization, the North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission, the South-East Atlantic Fisheries Organization and the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean;

100. *Commends* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for its decision to develop international guidelines for the management of deep-sea fisheries in the high seas, as requested in paragraph 89 of resolution 61/105, to further develop standards and criteria for use by States and regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements in identifying vulnerable marine ecosystems in areas beyond national jurisdiction and the impacts of fishing on such ecosystems, and establishing standards for the management of deep-sea fisheries in order to facilitate the adoption and the implementation of conservation and management measures pursuant to paragraphs 83 and 86 of resolution 61/105, notes the Expert Consultation held from 11 to 14 September 2007 in Bangkok, and encourages all relevant States to participate in the intergovernmental Technical Consultation to be held in Rome from 4 to 8 February 2008;

101. *Commends* the Committee on Fisheries for its decision at its twenty-seventh session that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations should create a list of authorized vessels engaged in high seas deep-sea fisheries and create a global database on vulnerable marine

ecosystems in areas beyond national jurisdiction, in cooperation with States and other relevant organizations,⁵ as requested in paragraphs 87 and 90 of resolution 61/105;

102. *Encourages* accelerated progress to establish criteria on the objectives and management of marine protected areas for fisheries purposes, and in this regard welcomes the proposed work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to develop technical guidelines in accordance with the Convention and the Code on the design, implementation and testing of marine protected areas for such purposes, and urges coordination and cooperation among all relevant international organizations and bodies;

103. *Urges* all States to implement the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities¹⁷ and to accelerate activity to safeguard the marine ecosystem, including fish stocks, against pollution and physical degradation;

104. *Reaffirms* the importance it attaches to paragraphs 77 to 81 of resolution 60/31 concerning the issue of lost, abandoned or discarded fishing gear and related marine debris and the adverse impacts such debris and derelict fishing gear have on, inter alia, fish stocks, habitats and other marine species, and urges accelerated progress by States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in implementing those paragraphs of the resolution;

105. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Committee on Fisheries considered at its twenty-seventh session the issue of derelict fishing gear, agreed that it is particularly relevant to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and requested that the Organization consult with the International Maritime Organization in its efforts related to marine debris;⁵

XI

Capacity-building

106. *Reiterates* the crucial importance of cooperation by States directly or, as appropriate, through the relevant regional and subregional organizations, and by other international organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations through its FishCode programme, including through financial and/or technical assistance, in accordance with the Agreement, the Compliance Agreement, the Code, the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, the International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks, the International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity, the International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries, and the Guidelines to Reduce Sea Turtle Mortality in Fishing Operations of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to increase the capacity of developing States to achieve the goals and implement the actions called for in the present resolution;

107. *Welcomes* the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in developing guidance on the strategies and measures required

¹⁷ A/51/116, annex II.

for the creation of an enabling environment for small-scale fisheries, including the development of a code of conduct and guidelines for enhancing the contribution of small-scale fisheries to poverty alleviation and food security that include adequate provisions with regard to financial measures and capacity-building, including transfer of technology, and encourages studies for creating possible alternative livelihoods for coastal communities;

108. *Encourages* increased capacity-building and technical assistance by States, international financial institutions and relevant intergovernmental organizations and bodies for fishers, in particular small-scale fishers, in developing countries, and in particular small island developing States, consistent with environmental sustainability;

109. *Encourages* the international community to enhance the opportunities for sustainable development in developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States and coastal African States, by encouraging greater participation of those States in authorized fisheries activities being undertaken within areas under their national jurisdiction, in accordance with the Convention, by distant-water fishing nations in order to achieve better economic returns for developing countries from their fisheries resources within areas under their national jurisdiction and an enhanced role in regional fisheries management, as well as by enhancing the ability of developing countries to develop their own fisheries, as well as to participate in high seas fisheries, including access to such fisheries, in conformity with international law, in particular the Convention and the Agreement, and taking into account article 5 of the Code;

110. *Requests* distant-water fishing nations, when negotiating access agreements and arrangements with developing coastal States, to do so on an equitable and sustainable basis, including by giving greater attention to fish processing, including fish processing facilities, within the national jurisdiction of the developing coastal State to assist the realization of the benefits from the development of fisheries resources, and also including, inter alia, the transfer of technology and assistance for monitoring, control and surveillance and compliance and enforcement within areas under the national jurisdiction of the developing coastal State providing fisheries access, taking into account the forms of cooperation set out in article 25 of the Agreement and article 5 of the Code;

111. *Encourages* States, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to provide greater assistance and to promote coherence in such assistance for developing States in designing, establishing and implementing relevant agreements, instruments and tools for the conservation and sustainable management of fish stocks, including in designing and strengthening their domestic regulatory fisheries policies and those of regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements in their regions, and the enhancement of research and scientific capabilities through existing funds, such as the Assistance Fund under Part VII of the Agreement, bilateral assistance, regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements assistance funds, the FishCode programme, the World Bank's global programme on fisheries and the Global Environment Facility;

112. *Calls upon* States to promote, through continuing dialogue and the assistance and cooperation provided in accordance with articles 24 to 26 of the Agreement, further ratification of or accession to the Agreement by seeking to

address, inter alia, the issue of lack of capacity and resources that might stand in the way of developing States becoming parties;

113. *Encourages* States, regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and other relevant bodies to assist developing States in the implementation of the actions called for in paragraphs 83 to 91 of resolution 61/105;

XII

Cooperation within the United Nations system

114. *Requests* the relevant parts of the United Nations system, international financial institutions and donor agencies to support increased enforcement and compliance capabilities for regional fisheries management organizations and their member States;

115. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to continue its cooperative arrangements with United Nations agencies on the implementation of the international plans of action and to report to the Secretary-General, for inclusion in his annual report on sustainable fisheries, on priorities for cooperation and coordination in this work;

116. *Invites* the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other relevant bodies of the United Nations system to consult and cooperate in the preparation of questionnaires designed to collect information on sustainable fisheries, in order to avoid duplication;

XIII

Sixty-third session of the General Assembly

117. *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 to invite them to provide the Secretary-General with information relevant to the implementation of the present resolution;

118. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on “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”, 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, and consisting, inter alia, of elements provided in relevant paragraphs in the present resolution;

119. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-third session, under the item entitled “Oceans and the law of the sea”, the sub-item 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”.

77th plenary meeting
18 December 2007

2. General Assembly resolution 62/215 of 22 December 2007: Oceans and the law of the sea

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 49/28 of 6 December 1994, 52/26 of 26 November 1997, 54/33 of 24 November 1999, 57/141 of 12 December 2002, 58/240 of 23 December 2003, 59/24 of 17 November 2004, 60/30 of 29 November 2005, 61/222 of 20 December 2006 and other relevant resolutions concerning the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (“the Convention”),¹

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,² the addendum thereto,³ the report of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction (“the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group”)⁴ and also the reports on the work of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea (“the Consultative Process”) at its eighth meeting⁵ and on the seventeenth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention,⁶

Noting with satisfaction the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening for signature of the Convention, and emphasizing the pre-eminent contribution provided by the Convention to the strengthening of peace, security, cooperation and friendly relations among all nations in conformity with the principles of justice and equal rights and to the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples of the world, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, as well as for the sustainable development of the oceans and seas,

Emphasizing the universal and unified character of the Convention, and reaffirming that the Convention sets out the legal framework within which all activities in the oceans and seas must be carried out and is of strategic importance as the basis for national, regional and global action and cooperation in the marine sector, and that its integrity needs to be maintained, as recognized also by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in chapter 17 of Agenda 21,⁷

Recognizing the important contribution of sustainable development and management of the resources and uses of the oceans and seas to the achievement of international development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁸

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1833, No. 31363.

² A/62/66.

³ A/62/66/Add.1.

⁴ A/61/65.

⁵ A/62/169.

⁶ SPLOS/164 and Corr.1.

⁷ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

⁸ See resolution 55/2.

Conscious that the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole through an integrated, interdisciplinary and intersectoral approach, and reaffirming the need to improve cooperation and coordination at the national, regional and global levels, in accordance with the Convention, to support and supplement the efforts of each State in promoting the implementation and observance of the Convention, and the integrated management and sustainable development of the oceans and seas,

Reiterating the essential need for cooperation, including through capacity-building and transfer of marine technology, to ensure that all States, especially developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as coastal African States, are able both to implement the Convention and to benefit from the sustainable development of the oceans and seas, as well as to participate fully in global and regional forums and processes dealing with oceans and law of the sea issues,

Emphasizing the need to strengthen the ability of competent international organizations to contribute, at the global, regional, subregional and bilateral levels, through cooperation programmes with Governments, to the development of national capacity in marine science and the sustainable management of the oceans and their resources,

Recalling that marine science is important for eradicating poverty, contributing to food security, conserving the world's marine environment and resources, helping to understand, predict and respond to natural events and promoting the sustainable development of the oceans and seas, by improving knowledge, through sustained research efforts and the evaluation of monitoring results, and applying such knowledge to management and decision-making,

Recalling also its decision, in resolutions 57/141 and 58/240, to establish a regular process under the United Nations for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects, both current and foreseeable, building on existing regional assessments, as recommended by the World Summit on Sustainable Development,² and noting the need for cooperation among all States to this end,

Reiterating its concern at the adverse impacts on the marine environment and biodiversity, in particular on vulnerable marine ecosystems, including corals, of human activities, such as overutilization of living marine resources, the use of destructive practices, physical impacts by ships, the introduction of invasive alien species and marine pollution from all sources, including from land-based sources and vessels, in particular through the illegal discharge of oil and other harmful substances, the loss or release of fishing gear and the dumping of hazardous waste such as radioactive materials, nuclear waste and dangerous chemicals,

Expressing its serious concern over the current and projected adverse effects of anthropogenic and natural climate change on the marine environment and marine biodiversity,

Expressing its deep concern over the vulnerability of the environment and the fragile ecosystems of the polar regions, including the Arctic Ocean and

² See *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

the Arctic ice cap, particularly affected by the projected adverse effects of climate change,

Encouraging States to continue to contribute to the specific efforts deployed within the framework of the International Polar Year with the goal of enhancing the knowledge of the polar regions by strengthening scientific cooperation,

Recognizing that there is a need for a more integrated approach and to further study and promote measures for enhanced cooperation and coordination relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction,

Recognizing also that the realization of the benefits of the Convention could be enhanced by international cooperation, technical assistance and advanced scientific knowledge, as well as by funding and capacity-building,

Recognizing further that hydrographic surveys and nautical charting are critical to the safety of navigation and life at sea, environmental protection, including the protection of vulnerable marine ecosystems, and the economics of the global shipping industry, and recognizing in this regard that the move towards electronic charting not only provides significantly increased benefits for safe navigation and management of ship movement, but also provides data and information that can be used for sustainable fisheries activities and other sectoral uses of the marine environment, the delimitation of maritime boundaries and environmental protection,

Noting with concern the continuing problem of transnational organized crime and threats to maritime safety and security, including piracy, armed robbery at sea, smuggling and terrorist acts against shipping, offshore installations and other maritime interests, and noting the deplorable loss of life and adverse impact on international trade, energy security and the global economy resulting from such activities,

Noting the importance of the delineation of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles and that it is in the broader interest of the international community that States with a continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles submit information on the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (“the Commission”), and noting in this regard that some States have already made submissions to the Commission,

Noting also that some States may face particular challenges in relation to preparing submissions to the Commission,

Noting further that financial and technical assistance may be sought by developing countries for activities in relation to preparing submissions to the Commission, including through the voluntary trust fund established by resolution 55/7 of 30 October 2000 for the purpose of facilitating the preparation of submissions to the Commission for developing States, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and compliance with article 76 of the Convention, as well as other accessible international assistance,

Recognizing the important role for developing countries of the trust funds established by resolution 55/7 for the activities of the Commission, and noting with appreciation the recent contributions made to them,

Reaffirming the importance of the work of the Commission for coastal States and the international community as a whole,

Noting the important role of the Commission in assisting States parties in the implementation of Part VI of the Convention, through the examination of information submitted by coastal States regarding the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles, and acknowledging in this regard the anticipated workload of the Commission owing to an increasing number of submissions, placing additional demands on its members and on the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat (“the Division”), and the need to ensure that the Commission can perform its functions under the Convention effectively and maintain its high level of quality and expertise,

Recognizing the importance and the contribution of the work over the past eight years of the Consultative Process established by resolution 54/33 to facilitate the annual review of developments in ocean affairs by the General Assembly and extended by resolutions 57/141 and 60/30,

Noting the responsibilities of the Secretary-General under the Convention and related resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular resolutions 49/28, 52/26 and 54/33, and in this context the increase in activities of the Division, in particular in view of the growing number of requests to the Division for additional outputs and servicing of meetings, the increasing capacity-building activities, the need for enhanced support and assistance to the Commission and the role of the Division in inter-agency coordination and cooperation,

Emphasizing that underwater archaeological, cultural and historical heritage, including shipwrecks and watercrafts, holds essential information on the history of humankind and that such heritage is a resource that needs to be protected and preserved,

Reaffirming the importance of the work of the International Seabed Authority (“the Authority”) in accordance with the Convention and the Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 (“the Agreement”),¹⁰

Reaffirming also the importance of the work of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (“the Tribunal”) in accordance with the Convention,

I

Implementation of the Convention and related agreements and instruments

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 49/28, 52/26, 54/33, 57/141, 58/240, 59/24, 60/30, 61/222 and other relevant resolutions concerning the Convention;¹

2. *Also reaffirms* the unified character of the Convention and the vital importance of preserving its integrity;

3. *Calls upon* all States that have not done so, in order to achieve the goal of universal participation, to become parties to the Convention and the Agreement;¹⁰

¹⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1836, No. 31364.

4. *Calls upon* all States that have not done so, in order to achieve the goal of universal participation, to become parties to 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 (“the Fish Stocks Agreement”);¹¹

5. *Calls upon* States to harmonize, as a matter of priority, their national legislation with the provisions of the Convention and, where applicable, relevant agreements and instruments, 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 to the Convention do not purport to exclude or to modify the legal effect of the provisions of the Convention in their application to the State concerned and to withdraw any such declarations or statements;

6. *Calls upon* States parties to the Convention to deposit with the Secretary-General charts or lists of geographical coordinates, as provided for in the Convention;

7. *Urges* all States to cooperate, directly or through competent international bodies, in taking measures to protect and preserve objects of an archaeological and historical nature found at sea, in conformity with the Convention, and calls upon States to work together on such diverse challenges and opportunities as the appropriate relationship between salvage law and scientific management and conservation of underwater cultural heritage, increasing technological abilities to discover and reach underwater sites, looting and growing underwater tourism;

8. *Notes* the effort made by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization with respect to the preservation of underwater cultural heritage, and notes in particular the rules annexed to the 2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage¹² that address the relationship between salvage law and scientific principles of management, conservation and protection of underwater cultural heritage among parties, their nationals and vessels flying their flag;

9. *Welcomes* the decision taken by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its thirty-fourth session to increase the resources available for the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission for the next biennium,¹³ which will enable that Commission to increase its activities on an incremental basis and strengthen its capacity within the framework of the Organization;

¹¹ Ibid., vol. 2167, No. 37924.

¹² United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Thirty-first Session, Paris, 15 October–3 November 2001*, vol. 1 and corrigendum: *Resolutions*, resolution 24, annex.

¹³ Ibid., *Thirty-fourth Session, Paris, 16 October–2 November 2007*, vol. 1: *Resolutions*, resolution 93.

II

Capacity-building

10. *Calls upon* donor agencies and international financial institutions to keep their programmes systematically under review to ensure the availability in all States, particularly in developing States, of the economic, legal, navigational, scientific and technical skills necessary for the full implementation of the Convention and the objectives of the present resolution, as well as the sustainable development of the oceans and seas nationally, regionally and globally, and in so doing to bear in mind the interests and needs of landlocked developing States;

11. *Encourages* intensified efforts to build capacity for developing countries, in particular for the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as coastal African States, to improve hydrographic services and the production of nautical charts, including electronic charts, as well as the mobilization of resources and building of capacity with support from international financial institutions and the donor community;

12. *Calls upon* States and international financial institutions, including through bilateral, regional and global cooperation programmes and technical partnerships, to continue to strengthen capacity-building activities, in particular in developing countries, in the field of marine scientific research by, inter alia, training personnel to develop and enhance relevant expertise, providing the necessary equipment, facilities and vessels and transferring environmentally sound technologies;

13. *Also calls upon* States and international financial institutions, including through bilateral, regional and global cooperation programmes and technical partnerships, to strengthen capacity-building activities in developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, to develop their maritime administration and appropriate legal frameworks to establish or enhance the necessary infrastructure, legislative and enforcement capabilities to promote effective compliance with, and implementation and enforcement of, their responsibilities under international law;

14. *Recognizes* the need to build the capacity of developing States to raise awareness of, and support implementation of, improved waste management practices, noting the particular vulnerability of small island developing States to the impact of marine pollution from land-based sources and marine debris;

15. *Also recognizes* the importance of assisting developing States, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as coastal African States, in implementing the Convention, and urges States, intergovernmental organizations and agencies, national institutions, non-governmental organizations and international financial institutions, as well as natural and juridical persons, to make voluntary financial or other contributions to the trust funds, as referred to in resolution 57/141, established for this purpose;

16. *Encourages* States to use the Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, adopted by the Assembly of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations

Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,¹⁴ and recalls the important role of the secretariat of that Commission in the implementation and promotion of the Criteria and Guidelines;

17. *Calls upon* States to assist developing States, and especially the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as coastal African States, at the bilateral and, where appropriate, multilateral level, in the preparation of submissions to the Commission regarding the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles, including the assessment of the nature and extent of the continental shelf of a coastal State through a desktop study, and the delineation of the outer limits of its continental shelf;

18. *Calls upon* the Division to actively disseminate information on relevant procedures related to the trust fund established for the purpose of facilitating the preparation of submissions to the Commission and to continue its dialogue with potential beneficiaries with a view to providing financial support to developing countries for activities to facilitate timely submissions to the Commission, and welcomes in this regard the recent adoption of a new procedure to facilitate the access of developing countries to the trust fund;

19. *Notes with appreciation* the successful conduct by the Division of regional training courses in Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean and the commencement of subregional workshops by the Division, most recently in Brunei Darussalam from 12 to 16 February 2007 and South Africa from 13 to 17 August 2007, the purpose of which was to train technical staff of coastal developing States in the delineation of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles and in the preparation of submissions to the Commission, and requests the Secretary-General, in cooperation with States and relevant international organizations and institutions, to continue making such training courses available;

20. *Also notes with appreciation* the development by the Division, in cooperation with other partners under the TRAIN-SEA-COAST Programme, of a training course on the development, implementation and management of marine protected areas and the successful delivery of the first regional training course, in Honiara from 15 to 20 January 2007;

21. *Further notes with appreciation* the regional workshops of the Tribunal, held in Libreville on 26 and 27 March 2007, Kingston from 16 to 18 April 2007 and Singapore from 29 to 31 May 2007, on the role of the Tribunal in the settlement of disputes relating to the law of the sea;

22. *Invites* Member States and others in a position to do so to support the capacity-building activities of the Division, including, in particular, the training activities to assist developing States in the preparation of their submissions to the Commission, and invites Member States and others in a position to do so to contribute to the trust fund established by the Secretary-General for the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat to support the promotion of international law;

23. *Recognizes* the importance of the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea, advises the Secretary-General to continue to finance the Fellowship from resources made available through an

¹⁴ See Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, document IOC/INF-1203.

appropriate Office of Legal Affairs trust fund, and urges Member States and others in a position to do so to contribute to the further development of the Fellowship;

24. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the ongoing implementation of the United Nations and the Nippon Foundation Fellowship Programme, focusing on human resources development for developing coastal States parties and non-parties to the Convention in the field of ocean affairs and the law of the sea or related disciplines;

III

Meeting of States Parties

25. *Welcomes* the report of the seventeenth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention;⁶

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene a special Meeting of States Parties to the Convention, in New York on 30 January 2008, to fill a vacancy that has occurred following the resignation of one of the members of the Tribunal and to convene the eighteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention, in New York from 13 to 20 June 2008, and to provide the services required;

27. *Calls upon* States parties to transmit to the Secretariat the credentials of representatives attending the Meetings as far in advance as is practicable, and no later than 29 January and 12 June 2008, respectively;

IV

Peaceful settlement of disputes

28. *Notes with satisfaction* the continued and significant contribution of the Tribunal to the settlement of disputes by peaceful means in accordance with Part XV of the Convention, and underlines the important role and authority of the Tribunal concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention and the Agreement;

29. *Welcomes*, in this regard, the establishment by the Tribunal of the Chamber for Maritime Delimitation Disputes;

30. *Equally pays tribute* to the important and long-standing role of the International Court of Justice with regard to the peaceful settlement of disputes concerning the law of the sea;

31. *Notes* that States parties to an international agreement related to the purposes of the Convention may submit to, inter alia, the Tribunal or the International Court of Justice any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of that agreement submitted in accordance with that agreement, and notes also the possibility, provided for in the statutes of the Tribunal and the Court, to submit disputes to a chamber;

32. *Encourages* States parties to the Convention that have not yet done so 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 and the Agreement, bearing in mind the comprehensive character of the dispute settlement mechanism provided for in Part XV of the Convention;

V

The Area

33. *Notes* the progress of the discussions on issues relating to the regulations for prospecting and exploration for polymetallic sulphides and cobalt-rich ferromanganese crusts in the Area, and reiterates the importance of the ongoing elaboration by the Authority, pursuant to article 145 of the Convention, of rules, regulations and procedures to ensure the effective protection of the marine environment, the protection and conservation of the natural resources of the Area and the prevention of damage to its flora and fauna from harmful effects that may arise from activities in the Area;

34. *Also notes* the importance of the responsibilities entrusted to the Authority by articles 143 and 145 of the Convention, which refer to marine scientific research and protection of the marine environment, respectively;

VI

Effective functioning of the Authority and the Tribunal

35. *Appeals* to all States parties to the Convention to pay their assessed contributions to the Authority and to the Tribunal in full and on time, and also appeals to States parties in arrears with their contributions to fulfil their obligations without delay;

36. *Urges* all States parties to the Convention to attend the sessions of the Authority, and calls upon the Authority to continue to pursue all options, including making concrete recommendations on the issue of dates, in order to improve attendance in Kingston and to ensure global participation;

37. *Calls upon* States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the Tribunal¹⁵ and to the Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the Authority;¹⁶

38. *Emphasizes* the importance of the Tribunal's rules and staff regulations promoting the recruitment of a geographically representative staff in the Professional and higher categories, and welcomes the actions taken by the Tribunal in observance of those rules and regulations, as reported by its President to the seventeenth Meeting of States Parties;¹⁷

VII

The continental shelf and the work of the Commission

39. *Encourages* States parties to the Convention that are in a position to do so to make every effort to submit information to the Commission regarding the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles, in conformity with article 76 of the Convention and article 4 of annex II to the Convention, taking into account the decision of the eleventh

¹⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2167, No. 37925.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 2214, No. 39357.

¹⁷ SPLOS/164 and Corr.1, para. 22.

Meeting of States Parties to the Convention¹⁸ and noting discussion of this issue at the seventeenth Meeting of States Parties;¹⁹

40. *Notes with satisfaction* the progress in the work of the Commission,²⁰ that it is giving current consideration to a number of submissions that have been made regarding the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles and that a number of States have advised of their intention to make submissions in the near future;

41. *Notes* that the anticipated heavy workload of the Commission, owing to an increasing number of submissions, places additional demands on its members and the Division, and in that regard emphasizes the need to ensure that the Commission can perform its functions efficiently and effectively and maintain its high level of quality and expertise;

42. *Takes note* of the decision of the Commission to maintain, to the extent possible given the term of office of the members of the Commission, continuity in the composition of subcommissions throughout the consideration of a submission;²¹

43. *Also takes note* of the decision of the seventeenth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention to continue to address, as a matter of priority, issues related to the workload of the Commission, including funding for its members attending the sessions of the Commission and the meetings of the subcommissions;²²

44. *Calls upon* States whose experts are serving on the Commission to do their utmost to ensure the full participation of those experts in the work of the Commission, including the meetings of subcommissions, in accordance with the Convention;

45. *Takes note with concern* of the information provided by the Division regarding the inadequacies in the current level of staffing as well as the hardware and software available to it which are required to support the Commission in the fulfilment of its functions, as reflected in paragraph 69 of the report of the seventeenth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention;²³

46. *Endorses*, in this regard, the request by the Meeting of States Parties to the Convention to the Secretary-General to take timely measures, before the twenty-first session of the Commission, to strengthen the capacity of the Division, serving as the secretariat of the Commission, within overall existing resource levels, in order to ensure enhanced support and assistance to the Commission and its subcommissions, in their consideration of submissions,²⁴ as required by paragraph 9 of annex III to the rules of procedure of the Commission;²⁵

¹⁸ SPLOS/72.

¹⁹ SPLOS/164 and Corr.1, paras. 56–78.

²⁰ See CLCS/54 and CLCS/56.

²¹ See CLCS/56, paras. 12–14.

²² See SPLOS/162.

²³ See SPLOS/164 and Corr.1.

²⁴ SPLOS/162, para. 6.

²⁵ CLCS/40.

47. *Urges* the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary actions to ensure that the Commission can fulfil the functions entrusted to it under the Convention;

48. *Encourages* States to make additional contributions to the voluntary trust fund established by resolution 55/7 for the purpose of facilitating the preparation of submissions to the Commission and to the voluntary trust fund also established by that resolution for the purpose of defraying the cost of participation of the members of the Commission from developing States in the meetings of the Commission;

49. *Approves* the convening by the Secretary-General of the twenty-first and twenty-second sessions of the Commission, in New York, from 17 March to 18 April 2008 and from 11 August to 12 September 2008, respectively, on the understanding that the following periods will be used for the technical examination of submissions at the Geographic Information System laboratories and other technical facilities of the Division: 17 to 28 March 2008; 14 to 18 April 2008; 11 to 15 August 2008; and 2 to 12 September 2008;

50. *Expresses its firm conviction* about the importance of the work of the Commission, carried out in accordance with the Convention, including with respect to the participation of the coastal State in relevant proceedings concerning its submission, and recognizes the continued need for active interaction between submitting States and the Commission;

51. *Encourages* States to continue exchanging views in order to increase understanding of issues, including expenditures involved, arising from the application of article 76 of the Convention, thus facilitating preparation of submissions by States, in particular developing States, to the Commission;

52. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Member States, to continue supporting and organizing workshops or symposiums on scientific and technical aspects of the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles, taking into account the need to strengthen capacity-building for developing countries in preparing their submissions;

VIII

Maritime safety and security and flag State implementation

53. *Encourages* States to ratify or accede to international agreements addressing the safety and security of navigation, as well as maritime labour, and to adopt the necessary measures consistent with the Convention, aimed at implementing and enforcing the rules contained in those agreements;

54. *Welcomes* the adoption of the Work in Fishing Convention (No. 188) and the related Recommendation (No. 199), 2007 by the International Labour Conference on 14 June 2007, and encourages States to become parties to that Convention;

55. *Also welcomes* the continuing review by the International Maritime Organization and the International Labour Organization of Guidelines on Fair

Treatment of Seafarers in the Event of a Maritime Accident,²⁶ and notes the decision of the International Maritime Organization to continue to monitor the implementation of the Guidelines;

56. *Calls upon* States to consider becoming members of the International Hydrographic Organization, and urges all States to work with that Organization to increase the coverage of hydrographic information on a global basis to enhance capacity-building and technical assistance and to promote safe navigation, especially in areas used for international navigation, ports and where there are vulnerable or protected marine areas;

57. *Encourages* States to draw up plans and to establish procedures to implement the Guidelines on Places of Refuge for Ships in Need of Assistance;²⁷

58. *Notes* the progress in the implementation of the Action Plan for the Safety of Transport of Radioactive Material, approved by the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency in March 2004,²⁸ and encourages States concerned to continue their efforts in the implementation of all areas of the Action Plan;

59. *Also notes* that cessation of the transport of radioactive materials through the regions of small island developing States is an ultimate desired goal of small island developing States and some other countries, and recognizes the right of freedom of navigation in accordance with international law; that States should maintain dialogue and consultation, in particular under the aegis of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the International Maritime Organization, with the aim of improved mutual understanding, confidence-building and enhanced communication in relation to the safe maritime transport of radioactive materials; that States involved in the transport of such materials are urged to continue to engage in dialogue with small island developing States and other States to address their concerns; and that these concerns include the further development and strengthening, within the appropriate forums, of international regulatory regimes to enhance safety, disclosure, liability, security and compensation in relation to such transport;²⁹

60. *Further notes* the decision taken at the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, aimed at reinforcing cooperation with the International Maritime Organization on regulations on the prevention of pollution from ships;³⁰

61. *Encourages* States to cooperate to address threats to maritime safety and security, including piracy, armed robbery at sea, smuggling and terrorist acts against shipping, offshore installations and other maritime interests, through bilateral and multilateral instruments and mechanisms aimed at monitoring, preventing and responding to such threats;

²⁶ Adopted by the International Maritime Organization Legal Committee on 27 April 2006 as resolution LEG.3(91), and by the International Labour Organization Governing Body on 12 June 2006, at its 296th session.

²⁷ International Maritime Organization, Assembly resolution A.949(23).

²⁸ Available from www-ns.iaea.org.

²⁹ Resolution 60/1, para. 56 (o).

³⁰ UNEP/CHW.8/16, annex I, decision VIII/9.

62. *Urges* all States, in cooperation with the International Maritime Organization, to actively combat piracy and armed robbery at sea by adopting measures, including those relating to assistance with capacity-building through training of seafarers, port staff and enforcement personnel in the prevention, reporting and investigation of incidents, bringing the alleged perpetrators to justice, in accordance with international law, and by adopting national legislation, as well as providing enforcement vessels and equipment and guarding against fraudulent ship registration;

63. *Welcomes* the significant decrease in the number of attacks by pirates and armed robbers in the Asian region through increased national action and regional cooperation;

64. *Expresses deep concern* about the continuous violent attacks on ships off the coast of Somalia, and welcomes the initiatives supported by the International Maritime Organization and the World Food Programme to strengthen cooperation among States to protect ships, in particular those transporting humanitarian aid, from acts of piracy and armed robbery in that region;

65. *Notes* the adoption of resolution A.1002(25) on 29 November 2007 by the Assembly of the International Maritime Organization on acts of piracy and armed robbery against ships in waters off the coast of Somalia, and encourages States to ensure its full implementation;

66. *Also notes* the initiatives taken by the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization, following up on resolution A.979(24) adopted by the Assembly of the International Maritime Organization on 23 November 2005, to engage the international community in efforts to combat acts of piracy and armed robbery against ships sailing the waters off the coast of Somalia;

67. *Calls upon* States to become parties to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf,³¹ invites States to consider becoming parties to the 2005 Protocols amending those instruments,³² and also urges States parties to take appropriate measures to ensure the effective implementation of those instruments, through the adoption of legislation, where appropriate;

68. *Also calls upon* States to effectively implement the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code and the amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea,³³ and to work with the International Maritime Organization to promote safe and secure shipping while ensuring freedom of navigation;

69. *Welcomes* the adoption on 18 May 2007 of the Nairobi International Convention on the Removal of Wrecks, 2007, under the auspices of the International Maritime Organization, and invites States to note its opening for signature from 19 November 2007 to 18 November 2008;

³¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1678, No. 29004.

³² International Maritime Organization, documents LEG/CONF.15/21 and 22.

³³ International Maritime Organization, documents SOLAS/CONF.5/32 and 34, as well as resolution MSC.202(81) introducing the long-range identification and tracking of ships system.

70. *Requests* States to take appropriate measures with regard to ships flying their flag or of their registry to address hazards that may be caused by wrecks and drifting or sunken cargo to navigation or the marine environment;

71. *Urges* all States, in cooperation with the International Maritime Organization, to improve the protection of offshore installations by adopting measures related to the prevention, reporting and investigation of acts of violence against installations, in accordance with international law, and by implementing such measures through national legislation to ensure proper and adequate enforcement;

72. *Calls upon* States to ensure freedom of navigation, the safety of navigation and the rights of transit passage, archipelagic sea lanes passage and innocent passage in accordance with international law, in particular the Convention;

73. *Welcomes* the work of the International Maritime Organization relating to the protection of shipping lanes of strategic importance and significance, and in particular in enhancing safety, security and environmental protection in straits used for international navigation, and calls upon the International Maritime Organization, States bordering straits and user States to continue their cooperation efforts to keep such straits safe, secure and environmentally protected and open to international navigation at all times, consistent with international law, in particular the Convention;

74. *Calls upon* user States and States bordering straits used for international navigation to cooperate by agreement on matters relating to navigational safety, including safety aids for navigation, and the prevention, reduction and control of pollution from ships, and welcomes developments in this regard;

75. *Welcomes* the progress in regional cooperation, including the Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur and Singapore Statements on Enhancement of Safety, Security and Environmental Protection in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore, adopted on 8 September 2005,³⁴ 20 September 2006³⁵ and 6 September 2007,³⁶ respectively, especially the formal establishment of the Cooperative Mechanism on safety of navigation and environmental protection to promote dialogue and facilitate close cooperation between the littoral States, user States, shipping industry and other stakeholders in line with article 43 of the Convention, and in implementing the Marine Electronic Highway Demonstration Project for the Straits of Malacca and Singapore, notes with appreciation that the Information Sharing Centre of the Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia is already operational in Singapore, and calls upon States to give immediate attention to adopting, concluding and implementing cooperation agreements at the regional level;

76. *Calls upon* States that have not yet done so to become parties to the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,³⁷ and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish

³⁴ A/60/529, annex II.

³⁵ A/61/584, annex.

³⁶ A/62/518, annex.

³⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2241, No. 39574.

Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,³⁸ and to take appropriate measures to ensure their effective implementation;

77. *Calls upon* States to ensure that masters on ships flying their flag take the steps required by relevant instruments³⁹ to provide assistance to persons in distress at sea, and urges States to cooperate and to take all necessary measures to ensure the effective implementation of the amendments to the International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue⁴⁰ and to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea⁴¹ relating to the delivery of persons rescued at sea to a place of safety, as well as of the associated Guidelines on the Treatment of Persons Rescued at Sea;⁴²

78. *Urges* flag States without an effective maritime administration and appropriate legal frameworks to establish or enhance the necessary infrastructure, legislative and enforcement capabilities to ensure effective compliance with, and implementation and enforcement of, their responsibilities under international law and, until such action is taken, to consider declining the granting of the right to fly their flag to new vessels, suspending their registry or not opening a registry, and calls upon flag and port States to take all measures consistent with international law necessary to prevent the operation of substandard vessels;

79. *Welcomes* the audits that have been completed pursuant to the Voluntary International Maritime Organization Member State Audit Scheme⁴³ and the Code for the implementation of mandatory International Maritime Organization instruments,⁴⁴ and encourages all flag States to volunteer to be audited;

IX

Marine environment and marine resources

80. *Emphasizes once again* the importance of the implementation of Part XII of the Convention in order to protect and preserve the marine environment and its living marine resources against pollution and physical degradation, and calls upon all States to cooperate and take measures consistent with the Convention, directly or through competent international organizations, for the protection and preservation of the marine environment;

81. *Notes* the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, including the finding that, while the effects of observed ocean acidification on the marine biosphere are as yet undocumented, the progressive acidification of oceans is expected to have negative impacts on marine shell-forming organisms and their dependent species, and in this regard encourages States to

³⁸ Ibid., vol. 2237, No. 39574.

³⁹ The International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, the International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, 1979, as amended, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982, and the International Convention on Salvage, 1989.

⁴⁰ International Maritime Organization, document MSC/78/26/Add.1, annex 5, resolution MSC.155(78).

⁴¹ Ibid., annex 3, resolution MSC.153(78).

⁴² International Maritime Organization, document MSC/78/26/Add.2, annex 34, resolution MSC.167(78).

⁴³ International Maritime Organization, Assembly resolution A.974(24).

⁴⁴ International Maritime Organization, Assembly resolution A.973(24).

urgently pursue further research on ocean acidification, especially programmes of observation and measurement;

82. *Encourages* States, individually or in collaboration with relevant international organizations and bodies, to enhance their scientific activity to better understand the effects of climate change on the marine environment and marine biodiversity and develop ways and means of adaptation;

83. *Calls upon* States to enhance their efforts to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases, in accordance with the principles contained in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,⁴⁵ in order to reduce and tackle projected adverse effects of climate change on the marine environment and marine biodiversity;

84. *Encourages* States to ratify or accede to international agreements addressing the protection and preservation of the marine environment and its living marine resources against the introduction of harmful aquatic organisms and pathogens and marine pollution from all sources, and other forms of physical degradation, as well as agreements that provide for compensation for damage resulting from marine pollution, and to adopt the necessary measures consistent with the Convention aimed at implementing and enforcing the rules contained in those agreements;

85. *Encourages* States that have not yet done so to become parties to the 1996 Protocol to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, 1972 (“the London Protocol”)⁴⁶ and the Protocol on Preparedness, Response and Cooperation to Pollution Incidents by Hazardous and Noxious Substances, 2000;⁴⁷

86. *Welcomes* the commencement of activities by the International Maritime Organization to investigate the development of international measures for minimizing the translocation of invasive aquatic species through biofouling of ships, and encourages States and relevant organizations and bodies to assist in that process;

87. *Notes with appreciation* the adoption of the Baltic Sea Action Plan, in Krakow, Poland, on 15 November 2007, by the Member States of the Helsinki Commission, the aim of which is to drastically reduce pollution in the Baltic Sea and restore it to a good ecological status by 2021;

88. *Encourages* States, in accordance with the Convention and other relevant instruments, either bilaterally or regionally, to jointly develop and promote contingency plans for responding to pollution incidents, as well as other incidents that are likely to have significant adverse effects on the marine environment and biodiversity;

89. *Welcomes* the activities of the United Nations Environment Programme relating to marine debris carried out in cooperation with relevant United Nations bodies and organizations, and encourages States to further develop partnerships with industry and civil society to raise awareness of the extent of the impact of marine debris on the health and productivity of the marine environment and consequent economic loss;

⁴⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

⁴⁶ International Maritime Organization, document IMO/LC.2/Circ.380.

⁴⁷ HNS-OPRC/CONF/11/Rev.1, attachment 1.

90. *Urges* States to integrate the issue of marine debris into national strategies dealing with waste management in the coastal zone, ports and maritime industries, including recycling, reuse, reduction and disposal, and to encourage the development of appropriate economic incentives to address this issue, including the development of cost recovery systems that provide an incentive to use port reception facilities and discourage ships from discharging marine debris at sea, and encourages States to cooperate regionally and subregionally to develop and implement joint prevention and recovery programmes for marine debris;

91. *Encourages* States that have not done so to become parties to the Protocol of 1997 (Annex VI-Regulations for the Prevention of Air Pollution from Ships) to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto, and furthermore to ratify or accede to the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments, 2004,⁴⁸ thereby facilitating its early entry into force;

92. *Welcomes* the forthcoming entry into force on 17 September 2008 of the International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-Fouling Systems on Ships, 2001;⁴⁹

93. *Notes* the ongoing work of the International Maritime Organization in accordance with its resolution on International Maritime Organization policies and practices related to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from ships⁵⁰ and the workplan to identify and develop the mechanism or mechanisms needed to achieve the limitation or reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from international shipping, and welcomes ongoing efforts of the Organization in that regard;

94. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts of the International Maritime Organization in developing and approving an action plan to address the inadequacy of port waste reception facilities, and urges States to cooperate in correcting the shortfall in such facilities in accordance with the action plan;

95. *Calls upon* States to implement the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities⁵¹ and to take all appropriate measures to fulfil the commitments of the international community embodied in the Beijing Declaration on Furthering the Implementation of the Global Programme of Action;

96. *Welcomes* the continued work of States, the United Nations Environment Programme and regional organizations in the implementation of the Global Programme of Action, and encourages increased emphasis on the link between freshwater, the coastal zone and marine resources in the implementation of international development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁸ and of the time-bound targets in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable

⁴⁸ International Maritime Organization, document BWM/CONF/36, annex.

⁴⁹ International Maritime Organization, document AFS/CONF/26, annex.

⁵⁰ International Maritime Organization, Assembly resolution A.963(23).

⁵¹ A/51/116, annex II.

Development (“Johannesburg Plan of Implementation”),⁵² in particular the target on sanitation, and the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development;⁵³

97. *Also welcomes* the decision of the twenty-ninth Consultative Meeting of Contracting Parties to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, 1972 (“the London Convention”) and the second Meeting of Contracting Parties to the London Protocol, held from 5 to 9 November 2007, which endorsed the June 2007 “Statement of concern” of their Scientific Groups;⁵⁴ recognized that it was within the purview of each State to consider proposals on a case-by-case basis in accordance with the London Convention and Protocol; urged States to use the utmost caution when considering proposals for large-scale ocean fertilization operations; and took the view that, given the present state of knowledge regarding ocean fertilization, such large-scale operations were currently not justified;⁵⁵

98. *Encourages* States to support the further study and enhance understanding of ocean iron fertilization;

99. *Reaffirms* paragraph 119 of resolution 61/222 regarding ecosystem approaches and oceans, including the proposed elements of an ecosystem approach, means to achieve implementation of an ecosystem approach and requirements for improved application of an ecosystem approach, and in this regard:

(a) Notes that continued environmental degradation in many parts of the world and increasing competing demands require an urgent response and the setting of priorities for management interventions aimed at conserving ecosystem integrity;

(b) Notes that ecosystem approaches to ocean management should be focused on managing human activities in order to maintain and, where needed, restore ecosystem health to sustain goods and environmental services, provide social and economic benefits for food security, sustain livelihoods in support of international development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, and conserve marine biodiversity;

(c) Recalls that States should be guided in the application of ecosystem approaches by a number of existing instruments, in particular the Convention, which sets out the legal framework for all activities in the oceans and seas, and its implementing Agreements, as well as other commitments, such as those contained in the Convention on Biological Diversity and the World Summit on Sustainable Development call for the application of an ecosystem approach by 2010;

(d) Encourages States to cooperate and coordinate their efforts and take, individually or jointly, as appropriate, all measures, in conformity with international law, including the Convention and other applicable instruments,

⁵² *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

⁵³ *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁵⁴ See International Maritime Organization, document LC-LP.1/Circ.14.

⁵⁵ See International Maritime Organization, document LC 29/17.

to address impacts on marine ecosystems within and beyond areas of national jurisdiction, taking into account the integrity of the ecosystems concerned;

100. *Invites* States, in particular those States with advanced technology and marine capabilities, to explore prospects for improving cooperation with, and assistance to, developing States, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as coastal African States, with a view to better integrating into national policies and programmes sustainable and effective development in the marine sector;

101. *Encourages* the competent international organizations, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank and other funding agencies to consider expanding their programmes within their respective fields of competence for assistance to developing countries and to coordinate their efforts, including in the allocation and application of Global Environment Facility funding;

102. *Notes* the information provided by the Secretary-General relating to the study on the assistance available to and measures that may be taken by developing States, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as coastal African States, to realize the benefits of sustainable and effective development of marine resources and uses of the oceans within the limits of national jurisdiction, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session pursuant to paragraph 88 of resolution 61/222, urges States and competent international organizations and global and regional funding agencies to provide further information, and requests that the study be prepared in continuing cooperation with such States and organizations and based on information so provided or disseminated and otherwise available in the public domain;

X

Marine biodiversity

103. *Reaffirms* its role relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction, notes the work of States and relevant complementary intergovernmental organizations and bodies on those issues, including the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and invites them to contribute to its consideration of these issues within the areas of their respective competence;

104. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction, prepared and released in response to the request in paragraph 92 of resolution 61/222;⁵⁶

105. *Reaffirms its request* to the Secretary-General to convene a meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group in accordance with paragraph 91 of resolution 61/222 and paragraphs 79 and 80 of resolution 60/30, to take place in New York from 28 April to 2 May 2008, and to provide the services required;

106. *Encourages* States to include relevant experts in their delegations attending the meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group;

⁵⁶ A/62/66/Add.2.

107. *Recognizes* the importance of making the outcomes of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group widely available;

108. *Notes* the work under the Jakarta Mandate on Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity⁵⁷ and the Convention on Biological Diversity elaborated programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity,⁵⁸ as well as the relevant decisions adopted at the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held in Curitiba, Brazil, from 20 to 31 March 2006;⁵⁹

109. *Reaffirms* the need for States and competent international organizations to urgently consider ways to integrate and improve, based on the best available scientific information and in accordance with the Convention and related agreements and instruments, the management of risks to the marine biodiversity of seamounts, cold water corals, hydrothermal vents and certain other underwater features;

110. *Calls upon* States and international organizations to urgently take further action to address, in accordance with international law, destructive practices that have adverse impacts on marine biodiversity and ecosystems, including seamounts, hydrothermal vents and cold water corals;

111. *Reaffirms* the need for States to continue their efforts to develop and facilitate the use of diverse approaches and tools for conserving and managing vulnerable marine ecosystems, including the possible establishment of marine protected areas, consistent with international law and based on the best scientific information available, and the development of representative networks of any such marine protected areas by 2012;

112. *Notes* the work of States, relevant intergovernmental organizations and bodies, including the Convention on Biological Diversity, in the assessment of scientific information on, and compilation of ecological criteria for the identification of, marine areas that require protection, in light of the objective of the World Summit on Sustainable Development to develop and facilitate the use of diverse approaches and tools such as the establishment of marine protected areas consistent with international law and based on scientific information, including representative networks by 2012;⁹

113. *Acknowledges*, in this regard, the Micronesia Challenge, the Eastern Tropical Pacific Seascape project and the Caribbean Challenge, which in particular seek to create and link domestic marine protected areas to better facilitate ecosystem approaches, and reaffirms the need for further international cooperation in support of such initiatives;

114. *Notes* the work of the scientific experts' workshops on ecological criteria and biogeographic classification systems for marine areas in need of protection, held in Azores, Portugal, from 2 to 4 October 2007,⁶⁰ on biogeographic classification systems in open ocean and deep seabed areas beyond national jurisdiction, held in Mexico City from 22 to 24 January 2007,

⁵⁷ See A/51/312, annex II, decision II/10.

⁵⁸ UNEP/CBD/COP/7/21, annex, decision VII/5, annex I.

⁵⁹ UNEP/CBD/COP/8/31, annex I.

⁶⁰ See UNEP/CBD/EWS.MPA/1/2.

and on criteria for identifying ecologically or biologically significant areas beyond national jurisdiction, held in Ottawa from 6 to 8 December 2005;⁶¹

115. *Also notes* the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment synthesis reports and the urgent need to protect the marine biodiversity expressed therein;

116. *Reiterates its support* for the International Coral Reef Initiative, takes note of the International Coral Reef Initiative General Meeting, held in Tokyo from 22 to 24 April 2007, and the upcoming eleventh International Coral Reef Symposium, to be held in Fort Lauderdale, United States of America, in July 2008, supports the work under the Jakarta Mandate on Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity and the elaborated programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity related to coral reefs, and notes that the International Coral Reef Initiative is sponsoring the International Year of the Reef 2008;

117. *Expresses its concern* that coral bleaching has become more frequent and severe throughout tropical seas over the last two decades, and highlights the need for improved monitoring to predict and identify bleaching events to support and strengthen action during such events and improve strategies to support the natural resilience of reefs;

118. *Encourages* States to cooperate, directly or through competent international bodies, in exchanging information in the event of accidents involving vessels on coral reefs and in promoting the development of economic assessment techniques for both restoration and non-use values of coral reef systems;

119. *Emphasizes* the need to mainstream sustainable coral reef management and integrated watershed management into national development strategies, as well as into the activities of relevant United Nations agencies and programmes, international financial institutions and the donor community;

120. *Notes* the peer-reviewed scientific studies received by the Division from Member States, pursuant to paragraph 107 of resolution 61/222, encourages further studies and consideration of the impacts of ocean noise on marine living resources, and requests the Division to continue to compile the peer-reviewed scientific studies it receives from Member States and, as appropriate, to make them, or references and links to them, available on its website;

XI

Marine science

121. *Calls upon* States, individually or in collaboration with each other or with relevant international organizations and bodies, to improve understanding and knowledge of the oceans and the deep sea, including, in particular, the extent and vulnerability of deep sea biodiversity and ecosystems, by increasing their marine scientific research activities in accordance with the Convention;

122. *Notes* the contribution of the Census of Marine Life to marine biodiversity research, and encourages participation in the initiative;

⁶¹ See A/AC.259/16, annex.

123. *Takes note with appreciation* of the work of the Advisory Body of Experts on the Law of the Sea of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission on the development of procedures for the implementation of Parts XIII and XIV of the Convention and on the development of a consensual text on the legal framework for the collection of oceanographic data within the context of the Convention;

124. *Stresses* the importance of increasing the scientific understanding of the oceans/atmosphere interface, including through participation in ocean observing programmes and geographic information systems, such as the Global Ocean Observing System, a programme of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, particularly considering their role in monitoring and forecasting climate change and variability and in the establishment and operation of tsunami warning systems;

125. *Recognizes* the significant progress made by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and Member States towards the establishment of regional tsunami warning and mitigation systems and the new effort to identify common requirements for regional centres, welcomes the continued collaboration of the World Meteorological Organization and other United Nations and intergovernmental organizations in this effort, and encourages Member States to establish and sustain their national warning and mitigation systems, within a global, ocean-related multi-hazard approach, as necessary, to reduce loss of life and damage to national economies and strengthen the resilience of coastal communities to natural disasters;

XII

Regular process for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects

126. *Recalls* that the Ad Hoc Steering Group was established by resolution 60/30;

127. *Takes note* of the report of the second meeting of the Ad Hoc Steering Group for the “assessment of assessments” launched as a preparatory stage towards the establishment of the regular process for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects, held in New York on 22 June 2007,⁶² and urges Member States from the African regional group to propose the remaining representative to the Chairman of the regional group so that the appointment to the Ad Hoc Steering Group of that representative can be made by the President of the General Assembly without further delay;

128. *Also takes note* of the overall working approach, the outline for the “assessment of assessments” report and the timeline and workplan for the “assessment of assessments”, proposed by the Group of Experts established pursuant to resolution 60/30, at the first meeting, held in Paris from 28 to 30 March 2007,⁶³ and endorsed by the Ad Hoc Steering Group at its second meeting, subject to the availability of funding;

129. *Welcomes with appreciation* the support of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic

⁶² United Nations Environment Programme, document UNGA 60/30-A of A-AHSG/2.

⁶³ GRAME/GOE/1/7.

Commission for the “assessment of assessments” in providing secretariat services to the Ad Hoc Steering Group and the Group of Experts;

130. *Invites* Member States, the Global Environment Facility and other interested parties to contribute financially to the “assessment of assessments”, taking into account the workplan and budget approved by the Ad Hoc Steering Group, in order to complete the “assessment of assessments” within the specified period;

XIII

Regional cooperation

131. *Notes* that there have been a number of initiatives at the regional level, in various regions, to further the implementation of the Convention, takes note in that context of the Caribbean-focused Assistance Fund, which is intended to facilitate, mainly through technical assistance, the voluntary undertaking of maritime delimitation negotiations between Caribbean States, takes note once again of the Fund for Peace: Peaceful Settlement of Territorial Disputes, established by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States in 2000 as a primary mechanism, given its broader regional scope, for the prevention and resolution of pending territorial, land border and maritime boundary disputes, and calls upon States and others in a position to do so to contribute to these funds;

XIV

Open-ended informal consultative process on oceans and the law of the sea

132. *Takes note* of the report and annex on the work of the Consultative Process at its eighth meeting,⁵ focused on the topic of marine genetic resources, and acknowledges the need to discuss the issue of marine genetic resources in the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group in accordance with paragraph 91 of resolution 61/222, taking into consideration the possible elements suggested by the co-chairpersons of the Consultative Process;

133. *Notes* the discussion on the relevant legal regime on marine genetic resources in areas beyond national jurisdiction in accordance with the Convention, and calls upon States to further consider this issue in the context of the mandate of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group, with a view to making further progress on this issue;

134. *Recognizes* the abundance and diversity of marine genetic resources and their value in terms of benefits, goods and services they can provide;

135. *Also recognizes* the importance of research on marine genetic resources for the purpose of enhancing the scientific understanding, potential use and application, and enhanced management of marine ecosystems;

136. *Encourages* States and international organizations, including through bilateral, regional and global cooperation programmes and partnerships, to continue in a sustainable and comprehensive way to support, promote and strengthen capacity-building activities in particular in developing countries, in the field of marine scientific research, in particular, taking into account the need to create greater taxonomic capabilities;

137. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene, in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 54/33, the ninth meeting of the Consultative Process, in New York from 23 to 27 June 2008, to provide it with the

necessary facilities for the performance of its work and to arrange for support to be provided by the Division, in cooperation with other relevant parts of the Secretariat, as appropriate;

138. *Recalls* the need to strengthen and improve the efficiency of the Consultative Process, and encourages States, intergovernmental organizations and programmes to provide guidance to the co-chairpersons to this effect, particularly before and during the preparatory meeting for the Consultative Process, and in this regard notes its decision to further review the effectiveness and utility of the Consultative Process at its sixty-third session;⁶⁴

139. *Expresses its serious concern* regarding the insufficient resources available in the voluntary trust fund established by resolution 55/7 for the purpose of assisting developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing States, in attending the meetings of the Consultative Process, and urges States to make additional contributions to the trust fund;

140. *Decides* that those representatives from developing countries who are invited by the co-chairpersons to make presentations during the meetings of the Consultative Process shall receive priority consideration in the disbursement of funds from the voluntary trust fund established by resolution 55/7 in order to cover the costs of their travel, and shall also be eligible to receive daily subsistence allowance subject to the availability of funds after the travel costs of all other eligible representatives from those countries mentioned in paragraph 139 above have been covered;

141. *Recalls* its decision to focus its discussions on the topic “Maritime security and safety” at the ninth meeting of the Consultative Process;

XV

Coordination and cooperation

142. *Encourages* States to work closely with and through international organizations, funds and programmes, as well as the specialized agencies of the United Nations system and relevant international conventions, to identify emerging areas of focus for improved coordination and cooperation and how best to address these issues;

143. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of heads of intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations engaged in activities relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, as well as funding institutions, and underlines the importance of their constructive and timely input for the report of the Secretary-General on oceans and the law of the sea and of their participation in relevant meetings and processes;

144. *Welcomes* the work done by the secretariats of relevant United Nations specialized agencies, programmes, funds and bodies and the secretariats of related organizations and conventions to enhance inter-agency coordination and cooperation on ocean issues, including through UN-Oceans, the inter-agency coordination mechanism on ocean and coastal issues within the United Nations system;

⁶⁴ Resolution 60/30, para. 99.

145. *Encourages* continued updates to Member States by UN-Oceans regarding its priorities and initiatives, in particular with respect to the proposed participation in UN-Oceans;

XVI

Activities of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea

146. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the annual comprehensive report on oceans and the law of the sea, prepared by the Division, as well as for the other activities of the Division, which reflect the high standard of assistance provided to Member States by the Division;

147. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to carry out the responsibilities and functions entrusted to him in the Convention and by the related resolutions of the General Assembly, including resolutions 49/28 and 52/26, and to ensure the allocation of appropriate resources to the Division for the performance of its activities under the approved budget for the Organization;

XVII

Sixty-third session of the General Assembly

148. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report, in its current comprehensive format and in accordance with established practice, for the consideration of the General Assembly at its sixty-third session, on developments and issues relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, including the implementation of the present resolution, in accordance with resolutions 49/28, 52/26 and 54/33, and to make the report available at least six weeks in advance of the meeting of the Consultative Process;

149. *Emphasizes* the critical role of the annual comprehensive report of the Secretary-General, which integrates information on developments relating to the implementation of the Convention and the work of the Organization, its specialized agencies and other institutions in the field of ocean affairs and the law of the sea at the global and regional levels, and as a result constitutes the basis for the annual consideration and review of developments relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea by the General Assembly as the global institution having the competence to undertake such a review;

150. *Notes* that the report referred to in paragraph 148 above will also be submitted to States parties pursuant to article 319 of the Convention regarding issues of a general nature that have arisen with respect to the Convention;

151. *Also notes* the desire to further improve the efficiency of, and effective participation of delegations in, the informal consultations concerning the annual General Assembly resolution on oceans and the law of the sea and the resolution on sustainable fisheries, and decides to limit the period of the informal consultations on both resolutions to a maximum of four weeks in total and to ensure that the consultations are scheduled in such a way as to avoid overlap with the period during which the Sixth Committee is meeting and that the Division has sufficient time to produce the report referred to in paragraph 148 above, and invites States to submit text proposals for inclusion in the resolutions to the coordinators of the informal consultations at the earliest possible date;

152. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-third session the item entitled “Oceans and the law of the sea”.

*79th plenary meeting
22 December 2007*

B. National Legislation1. DenmarkExecutive Order on the Exclusive Economic Zone of Greenland
20 October 2004¹

In pursuance of section 2(2) of Act no. 411 of 22 May 1996 on Exclusive Economic Zones, which has been put into force for Greenland by Royal Decree no. 1005 of 15 October 2004, it is hereby provided:

1. The exclusive economic zone of Greenland shall comprise waters outside and abutting the territorial waters up to a distance of 200 nautical miles from the baselines in force from time to time. As regards the course of the baselines, reference is made to Royal Decree no. 1004 of 15 October 2004 on Amendment of Royal Decree on Delimitation of the Territorial Waters of Greenland.

(2) The delimitation of the exclusive economic zone of Greenland in relation to foreign states shall be made as stipulated in sections 2-4. The boundaries are indicated on the annexed sketch maps.

2. The delimitation of the exclusive economic zone in relation to Canada up to 75° north latitude, where the coasts of this country lie opposite the coasts of Greenland at a distance of less than 400 nautical miles, shall follow a series of geodetic lines between the following points:

| Point no. | Position (degrees, minutes) | Point no. | Position (degrees, minutes) |
|------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | 61°00'.0 N 57°13'.1 W | 50 | 68°16'.1 N 58°34'.1 W |
| 2 | 62°00'.5 N 57°21'.1 W | 51 | 68°21'.7 N 58°39'.0 W |
| 3 | 62°02'.3 N 57°21'.8 W | 52 | 68°25'.3 N 58°42'.4 W |
| 4 | 62°03'.5 N 57°22'.2 W | 53 | 68°32'.9 N 59°01'.8 W |
| 5 | 62°11'.5 N 57°25'.4 W | 54 | 68°34'.0 N 59°04'.6 W |
| 6 | 62°47'.2 N 57°41'.0 W | 55 | 68°37'.9 N 59°14'.3 W |
| 7 | 63°22'.8 N 57°57'.4 W | 56 | 68°38'.0 N 59°14'.6 W |
| 8 | 63°28'.6 N 57°59'.7 W | 57 | 68°56'.8 N 60°02'.4 W |
| 9 | 63°35'.0 N 58°02'.0 W | 58 | 69°00'.8 N 60°09'.0 W |
| 10 | 63°37'.2 N 58°01'.2 W | 59 | 69°06'.8 N 60°18'.5 W |
| 11 | 63°44'.1 N 57°58'.8 W | 60 | 69°10'.3 N 60°23'.8 W |
| 12 | 63°50'.1 N 57°57'.2 W | 61 | 69°12'.8 N 60°27'.5 W |
| 13 | 63°52'.6 N 57°56'.6 W | 62 | 69°29'.4 N 60°51'.6 W |
| 14 | 63°57'.4 N 57°53'.5 W | 63 | 69°49'.8 N 60°58'.2 W |
| 15 | 64°04'.3 N 57°49'.1 W | 64 | 69°55'.3 N 60°59'.6 W |
| 16 | 64°12'.2 N 57°48'.2 W | 65 | 69°55'.8 N 61°00'.0 W |
| 17 | 65°06'.0 N 57°44'.1 W | 66 | 70°01'.6 N 61°04'.2 W |
| 18 | 65°08'.9 N 57°43'.9 W | 67 | 70°07'.5 N 61°08'.1 W |
| 19 | 65°11'.6 N 57°44'.4 W | 68 | 70°08'.8 N 61°08'.8 W |
| 20 | 65°14'.5 N 57°45'.1 W | 69 | 70°13'.4 N 61°10'.6 W |

¹ Unofficial English translation transmitted by the Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations to the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea through communication dated 15 November 2004. Royal Decree no.1020. The Executive Order was published in *Law of the Sea Bulletin* No. 56 and is being re-published for technical reasons.

| Point no. | Position (degrees, minutes) | Point no. | Position (degrees, minutes) |
|------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|
| 21 | 65°18'.1 N 57°45'.8 W | 70 | 70°33'.1 N 61°17'.4 W |
| 22 | 65°23'.3 N 57°44'.9 W | 71 | 70°35'.6 N 61°20'.6 W |
| 23 | 65°34'.8 N 57°42'.3 W | 72 | 70°48'.2 N 61°37'.9 W |
| 24 | 65°37'.7 N 57°41'.9 W | 73 | 70°51'.8 N 61°42'.7 W |
| 25 | 65°50'.9 N 57°40'.7 W | 74 | 71°12'.1 N 62°09'.1 W |
| 26 | 65°51'.7 N 57°40'.6 W | 75 | 71°18'.9 N 62°17'.5 W |
| 27 | 65°57'.6 N 57°40'.1 W | 76 | 71°25'.9 N 62°25'.5 W |
| 28 | 66°03'.5 N 57°39'.6 W | 77 | 71°29'.4 N 62°29'.3 W |
| 29 | 66°12'.9 N 57°38'.2 W | 78 | 71°31'.8 N 62°32'.0 W |
| 30 | 66°18'.8 N 57°37'.8 W | 79 | 71°32'.9 N 62°33'.5 W |
| 31 | 66°24'.6 N 57°37'.8 W | 80 | 71°44'.7 N 62°49'.6 W |
| 32 | 66°30'.3 N 57°38'.3 W | 81 | 71°47'.3 N 62°53'.1 W |
| 33 | 66°36'.1 N 57°39'.2 W | 82 | 71°52'.9 N 63°03'.9 W |
| 34 | 66°37'.9 N 57°39'.6 W | 83 | 72°01'.7 N 63°21'.1 W |
| 35 | 66°41'.8 N 57°40'.6 W | 84 | 72°06'.4 N 63°30'.9 W |
| 36 | 66°49'.5 N 57°43'.0 W | 85 | 72°11'.0 N 63°41'.0 W |
| 37 | 67°21'.6 N 57°52'.7 W | 86 | 72°24'.8 N 64°13'.2 W |
| 38 | 67°27'.3 N 57°54'.9 W | 87 | 72°30'.5 N 62°26'.1 W |
| 39 | 67°28'.3 N 57°55'.3 W | 88 | 72°36'.3 N 64°38'.8 W |
| 40 | 67°29'.1 N 57°56'.1 W | 89 | 72°43'.7 N 64°54'.3 W |
| 41 | 67°30'.7 N 57°57'.8 W | 90 | 72°45'.7 N 64°58'.4 W |
| 42 | 67°35'.3 N 58°02'.2 W | 91 | 72°47'.7 N 65°00'.9 W |
| 43 | 67°39'.7 N 58°06'.2 W | 92 | 72°50'.8 N 65°07'.6 W |
| 44 | 67°44'.2 N 58°09'.9 W | 93 | 73°18'.5 N 66°08'.3 W |
| 45 | 67°56'.9 N 58°19'.8 W | 94 | 73°25'.9 N 66°25'.3 W |
| 46 | 68°01'.8 N 58°23'.3 W | 95 | 73°31'.1 N 67°15'.1 W |
| 47 | 68°04'.3 N 58°25'.0 W | 96 | 73°36'.5 N 68°05'.5 W |
| 48 | 68°06'.8 N 58°26'.7 W | 97 | 73°37'.9 N 68°12'.3 W |
| 49 | 68°07'.5 N 58°27'.2 W | 98 | 73°41'.7 N 68°29'.4 W |
| 99 | 73°46'.1 N 68°48'.5 W | 107 | 74°10'.0 N 70°23'.1 W |
| 100 | 73°46'.7 N 68°51'.1 W | 108 | 74°12'.5 N 70°33'.7 W |
| 101 | 73°52'.3 N 69°11'.3 W | 109 | 74°24'.0 N 71°25'.7 W |
| 102 | 73°57'.6 N 69°31'.5 W | 110 | 74°28'.6 N 71°45'.8 W |
| 103 | 74°02'.2 N 69°50'.3 W | 111 | 74°44'.2 N 72°53'.0 W |
| 104 | 74°02'.6 N 69°52'.0 W | 112 | 74°50'.6 N 73°02'.8 W |
| 105 | 74°06'.1 N 70°06'.6 W | 113 | 75°00'.0 N 73°16'.3 W |
| 106 | 74°07'.5 N 70°12'.5 W | | |

(2) The delimitation of the exclusive economic zone in relation to Nares Stræde north of 75° north latitude, where the coasts of Canada lie opposite the coasts of Greenland at a distance of less than 400 nautical miles, in the absence of any special agreement relating thereto, shall follow two series of geodetic lines between the following points:

| Point no. | Position (degrees, minutes) | Point no. | Position (degrees, minutes) |
|------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|
| Row A 113 | 75°00'.0 N 73°16'.3 W | 120 | 80°25'.0 N 68°20'.0 W |
| | | 121 | 80°45'.0 N 67°07'.0 W |
| 114 | 76°41'.4 N 75°00'.0 W | 122 | 80°49'.2 N 66°29'.0 W |

| | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| 115 | 77°30'.0 N 74°46'.0 W | Row B 123 | 80°49'.8 N 66°26'.3 W |
| 116 | 78°25'.0 N 73°46'.0 W | 124 | 80°50'.5 N 66°16'.0 W |
| 117 | 78°48'.5 N 73°00'.0 W | 125 | 81°18'.2 N 64°11'.0 W |
| 118 | 79°39'.0 N 69°20'.0 W | 126 | 81°52'.0 N 62°10'.0 W |
| 119 | 80°00'.0 N 69°00'.0 W | 127 | 82°13'.0 N 60°00'.0 W |

The delimitation of the exclusive economic zone in Lincoln Hav, where the coasts of Greenland and Canada lie opposite each other at a distance of less than 400 nautical miles, in the absence of any special agreement relating thereto, shall follow the line which from point 127 in any direction is equidistant from the nearest points on the baselines of the coasts in question (the median line).

3. The delimitation of the exclusive economic zone in relation to Iceland, where the coasts of this country lie opposite those of Greenland at a distance of less than 400 nautical miles, shall follow a boundary made up of straight geodetic lines between the following points:

Point no. Position (degrees, minutes)

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| A | 69°35'.0 N 13°16'.0 W |
| B | 69°21'.4 N 13°33'.6 W |
| C | 69°05'.1 N 15°21'.3 W |
| D | 69°03'.0 N 15°45'.1 W |
| E | 68°45'.8 N 17°20'.2 W |
| F | 68°24'.5 N 20°00'.0 W |
| G | 68°08'.2 N 21°45'.0 W |
| H | 67°49'.5 N 23°21'.6 W |
| I | 67°37'.8 N 24°26'.5 W |
| J | 67°22'.9 N 25°36'.0 W |
| K | 67°03'.9 N 26°33'.4 W |
| L | 66°57'.3 N 26°59'.7 W |
| M | 66°38'.4 N 27°45'.9 W |
| N | 66°12'.7 N 28°58'.7 W |
| O | 65°13'.0 N 29°51'.4 W |
| P | 63°55'.4 N 30°34'.9 W |
| Q | 63°18'.8 N 30°51'.8 W |

The points above are defined according to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS84).

4. The delimitation of the exclusive economic zone in relation to Norway, where the archipelago of Svalbard lies opposite Greenland at a distance of less than 400 nautical miles, in the absence of any special agreement relating thereto, shall follow the line which in any direction is equidistant from the nearest points on the baselines of the coasts in question (the median line).

(2) In the area between Greenland and Jan Mayen, the boundary shall be determined as straight geodetic lines between the following points in the order outlined below:

Point no Position (degrees, minutes, seconds)

| | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1 | 74°21'46.9"N 05°00'27.7"W |
| 2 | 72°49'22.2"N 11°28'28.7"W |
| 3 | 71°52'50.8"N 12°46'01.3"W |
| 4 | 69°54'34.4"N 13°37'46.4"W |
| 5 | 69°35'00.0"N 13°16'00.0"W |

The points above are defined according to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS84).

5. The outer limit of the exclusive economic zone is marked by the National Survey and Cadastre on publicly accessible charts.

6. A list of the coordinates outlined in this Executive Order as well as the charts indicated in section 5 shall be deposited with the Secretary General of the United Nations.

7. This Executive Order shall enter into force on 1 November 2004.

(2) Executive Orders no. 629 of 22 December 1976 and no. 176 of 14 May 1980 on the Fishing Territory of Greenland as Amended shall be annulled on 1 November 2004.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 20 October 2004

PER STIG MØLLER

2. Fiji

(a) Marine Spaces (territorial sea) (Rotuma and its dependencies) Order^{1 2}

Legal Notice No. 118 of 1981

Short title

1. This Order may be cited as the Marine Spaces (Territorial Seas) (Rotuma and its Dependencies) Order.

Territorial seas baselines

2. The points between which straight baselines are to be drawn for the purpose of determining the innermost limits of the territorial seas of Rotuma and its dependencies are declared to be the geographical co-ordinates, based on the World Geodetic System 1972 (WGS72) datum, specified in the Schedule, plus 3 seconds of latitude and plus 2 seconds of longitude in each case.

(Paragraph 2)

SCHEDULE

Geographical co-ordinates (WGS72 Geodetic Datum)

| No. | Latitude | Longitude |
|-----|---------------|----------------|
| 1. | 12° 28' 41"S. | 177° 07' 29"E. |
| 2. | 12° 29' 42"S. | 177° 08' 21"E. |
| 3. | 12° 29' 54"S. | 177° 08' 30"E. |
| 4. | 12° 30' 18"S. | 177° 08' 39"E. |
| 5. | 12° 31' 19"S. | 177° 08' 51"E. |
| 6. | 12° 31' 39"S. | 177° 08' 50"E. |
| 7. | 12° 31' 45"S. | 177° 08' 48"E. |
| 8. | 12° 31' 54"S. | 177° 08' 30"E. |
| 9. | 12° 31' 40"S. | 177° 06' 54"E. |
| 10. | 12° 31' 43"S. | 177° 05' 21"E. |
| 11. | 12° 31' 21"S. | 177° 01' 54"E. |
| 12. | 12° 29' 58"S. | 176° 56' 04"E. |
| 13. | 12° 29' 53"S. | 176° 55' 59"E. |

¹ Transmitted through note verbale dated 6 December 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Fiji to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The list of geographical coordinates of points contained therein was deposited with the Secretary-General in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

² This Order declares the straight baselines constituting the innermost limits of the territorial seas of the Island of Rotuma and its dependencies. Information on the availability of charts illustrating the limits of the territorial seas of the Rotuma group of Islands is given in Legal Notice No. 119 of 1981 (*see* Notice under section 8 of the Act).

| | | | | | |
|-----|----|----|----|---------------|----------------|
| 14. | .. | .. | .. | 12° 29' 50"S. | 176° 56' 02"E. |
| 15. | .. | .. | .. | 12° 28' 33"S. | 176° 57' 41"E. |
| 16. | .. | .. | .. | 12° 28' 10"S. | 176° 58' 15"E. |
| 17. | .. | .. | .. | 12° 27' 47"S. | 176° 59' 11"E. |
| 18. | .. | .. | .. | 12° 27' 44"S. | 176° 59' 20"E. |
| 19. | .. | .. | .. | 12° 27' 46"S. | 176° 59' 35"E. |

(b) Marine Spaces (archipelagic baselines and exclusive economic zone) Order^{1 2}*Legal Notice No. 117 of 1981**Short title*

1. This Order may be cited as the Marine Spaces (Archipelagic Baseline and Exclusive Economic Zone) Order.

Baselines for the Fiji Archipelago

2. The points between which straight baselines are to be drawn for the purpose of determining the outermost limits of the archipelagic waters of Fiji and the innermost limits of the territorial sea of the Fiji archipelago are declared to be the geographical co-ordinates, based on the World Geodetic System 1972 (WGS72) datum, specified in the First Schedule, minus 7 seconds of latitude and 14 seconds of longitude in each case.

Outer limits of the Exclusive Economic Zone of Fiji

2. The outer limits of the exclusive economic zone of Fiji are declared to extend to a line drawn between, and joining in numerical sequence, the geographical co-ordinates, based on the World Geodetic System 1972 (WGS72) datum, specified in the Second Schedule.

Baselines for the Exclusive Economic Zone

4. For the purposes of paragraph 3, the baselines from which the exclusive economic zone of Fiji has been determined are :
- in the case of the Fiji archipelago, the straight baselines established in terms of paragraph 2;
 - in the case of the Island of Rotuma and its dependencies the straight baselines established by the Marine Spaces (Territorial Seas) (Rotuma and its Dependencies) Order, and
 - in the case of Ceva-i-Ra Island, a line drawn along the seaward low-water line of the reef.

FIRST SCHEDULE (Paragraph 2)

| Archipelagic waters Geographical Co-ordinates (WGS 72 Geodetic Datum) | | |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|
| No. | Latitude | Longitude |
| 1. | 16° - 05' - 30"S. | 179° - 08' - 36"W. |
| 2. | 16° - 44' - 48"S. | 178° - 55' - 54"W. |
| 3. | 17° - 05' - 06"S. | 178° - 40' - 24"W. |

¹ Transmitted through note verbale dated 6 December 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Fiji to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The list of geographical coordinates of points contained therein was deposited with the Secretary-General in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

² This Order constitutes the formal declaration by Fiji of its archipelagic waters and of its 200 miles exclusive economic zone.

Information on the availability of charts illustrating the limits of the internal waters, archipelagic waters the territorial seas and the exclusive economic zone of Fiji is given in Legal Notice No. 199 of 1981 (see notice under section 3 of the Act).

This Order also renders superfluous the Marine Spaces (Declaration Order) (Legal Notice No. 56 of 1978) which is revoked by legal Notice 120 of 1981.

| | | |
|-----|-------------------|--------------------|
| 4. | 17° - 10' - 00"S. | 178° - 37' - 06"W. |
| 5. | 17° - 55' - 30"S. | 178° - 14' - 00"W. |
| 6. | 18° - 18' - 30"S. | 178° - 12' - 48"W. |
| 7. | 18° - 53' - 00"S. | 178° - 21' - 00"W. |
| 8. | 18° - 57' - 30"S. | 178° - 19' - 45"W. |
| 9. | 19° - 14' - 00"S. | 178° - 18' - 36"W. |
| 10. | 19° - 48' - 00"S. | 178° - 13' - 24"W. |
| 11. | 19° - 53' - 30"S. | 178° - 16' - 18"W. |
| 12. | 20° - 39' - 48"S. | 178° - 41' - 24"W. |
| 13. | 20° - 59' - 54"S. | 178° - 44' - 30"W. |
| 14. | 21° - 01' - 42"S. | 178° - 50' - 48"W. |
| 15. | 20° - 44' - 00"S. | 178° - 53' - 30"W. |
| 16. | 19° - 12' - 18"S. | 179° - 44' - 48"E. |
| 17. | 19° - 11' - 30"S. | 178° - 06' - 00"E. |
| 18. | 19° - 10' - 42"S. | 178° - 00' - 00"E. |
| 19. | 19° - 08' - 42"S. | 177° - 57' - 18"E. |
| 20. | 19° - 07' - 48"S. | 177° - 56' - 54"E. |
| 21. | 18° - 36' - 24"S. | 177° - 39' - 36"E. |
| 22. | 18° - 07' - 00"S. | 177° - 19' - 00"E. |
| 23. | 17° - 56' - 36"S. | 177° - 12' - 24"E. |
| 24. | 17° - 38' - 54"S. | 176° - 59' - 48"E. |
| 25. | 17° - 11' - 54"S. | 176° - 52' - 42"E. |
| 26. | 17° - 09' - 24"S. | 176° - 53' - 30"E. |
| 27. | 17° - 06' - 54"S. | 176° - 54' - 36"E. |
| 28. | 16° - 47' - 00"S. | 177° - 17' - 00"E. |
| 29. | 16° - 39' - 06"S. | 177° - 34' - 24"E. |
| 30. | 16° - 26' - 24"S. | 178° - 05' - 48"E. |
| 31. | 16° - 19' - 24"S. | 178° - 27' - 12"E. |
| 32. | 16° - 10' - 30"S. | 179° - 04' - 00"E. |
| 33. | 15° - 42' - 30"S. | 179° - 58' - 30"W. |
| 34. | 15° - 56' - 54"S. | 179° - 23' - 30"W. |

SECOND SCHEDULE (Paragraph 3)
Outer Limits of the Exclusive Economic Zone

Consecutive

| No. | Latitude | Longitude |
|-----|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | 25° - 04' - 23"S. | 174° - 16' - 32"E. |
| 2. | 20° - 01' - 21"S. | 172° - 45' - 53"E. |
| 3. | 18° - 32' - 36"S. | 173° - 33' - 36"E. |

Thence along an arc of 200 miles (370,400 metres) radius centred on 17° - 11' - 47"S, 176° - 52' - 28"E, passing through the following positions:

| | | |
|-----|-------------------|--------------------|
| 4. | 18° - 18' - 49"S. | 173° - 34' - 55"E. |
| 5. | 18° - 02' - 02"S. | 173° - 29' - 43"E. |
| 6. | 17° - 44' - 52"S. | 173° - 26' - 05"E. |
| 7. | 17° - 27' - 29"S. | 173° - 24' - 02"E. |
| 8. | 17° - 09' - 59"S. | 173° - 23' - 34"E. |
| 9. | 16° - 52' - 30"S. | 173° - 24' - 41"E. |
| 10. | 16° - 35' - 11"S. | 173° - 27' - 22"E. |
| 11. | 16° - 18' - 10"S. | 173° - 31' - 36"E. |
| 12. | 16° - 01' - 33"S. | 173° - 37' - 20"E. |
| 13. | 15° - 45' - 29"S. | 173° - 44' - 31"E. |
| 14. | 15° - 30' - 04"S. | 173° - 53' - 06"E. |
| 15. | 15° - 15' - 26"S. | 174° - 03' - 01"E. |
| 16. | 15° - 01' - 41"S. | 174° - 14' - 11"E. |
| 17. | 14° - 48' - 28"S. | 174° - 27' - 14"E. |

Thence along an arc of 200 miles (370,400 metres) radius centred on $12^{\circ} - 29' - 56''\text{S}$, $176^{\circ} - 56' - 01''\text{E}$.
 passing through the following positions:

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 18. | $14^{\circ} - 40' - 56''\text{S}$. | $174^{\circ} - 20' - 20''\text{E}$. |
| 19. | $14^{\circ} - 27' - 07''\text{S}$. | $174^{\circ} - 09' - 17''\text{E}$. |
| 20. | $14^{\circ} - 12' - 24''\text{S}$. | $173^{\circ} - 59' - 33''\text{E}$. |
| 21. | $13^{\circ} - 56' - 54''\text{S}$. | $173^{\circ} - 51' - 11''\text{E}$. |
| 22. | $13^{\circ} - 40' - 45''\text{S}$. | $173^{\circ} - 44' - 14''\text{E}$. |
| 23. | $13^{\circ} - 24' - 05''\text{S}$. | $173^{\circ} - 38' - 47''\text{E}$. |
| 24. | $13^{\circ} - 07' - 00''\text{S}$. | $173^{\circ} - 34' - 50''\text{E}$. |
| 25. | $12^{\circ} - 49' - 38''\text{S}$. | $173^{\circ} - 32' - 25''\text{E}$. |
| 26. | $12^{\circ} - 32' - 09''\text{S}$. | $173^{\circ} - 31' - 33''\text{E}$. |

Thence a line joining 26 and 27. Thence a continued arc of 200 miles (370,400 metres) radius centred on $12^{\circ} - 29' - 56''\text{S}$ $176^{\circ} - 56' - 01''\text{E}$ passing through the following positions:

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 27. | $11^{\circ} - 57' - 16''\text{S}$. | $173^{\circ} - 34' - 29''\text{E}$ |
| 28. | $11^{\circ} - 40' - 09''\text{S}$. | $173^{\circ} - 38' - 15''\text{E}$. |
| 29. | $11^{\circ} - 23' - 25''\text{S}$. | $173^{\circ} - 43' - 30''\text{E}$. |
| 30. | $11^{\circ} - 07' - 11''\text{S}$. | $173^{\circ} - 50' - 11''\text{E}$. |
| 31. | $10^{\circ} - 51' - 36''\text{S}$. | $173^{\circ} - 58' - 16''\text{E}$. |
| 32. | $10^{\circ} - 36' - 45''\text{S}$. | $174^{\circ} - 07' - 40''\text{E}$. |
| 33. | $10^{\circ} - 22' - 46''\text{S}$. | $174^{\circ} - 18' - 20''\text{E}$. |
| 34. | $10^{\circ} - 09' - 45''\text{S}$. | $174^{\circ} - 30' - 10''\text{E}$. |
| 35. | $09^{\circ} - 57' - 47''\text{S}$. | $174^{\circ} - 43' - 05''\text{E}$. |
| 36. | $09^{\circ} - 46' - 59''\text{S}$. | $174^{\circ} - 57' - 00''\text{E}$. |

Thence a line joining:

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 37. | $09^{\circ} - 49' - 09''\text{S}$. | $175^{\circ} - 51' - 52''\text{E}$. |
| 38. | $09^{\circ} - 49' - 19''\text{S}$. | $175^{\circ} - 56' - 40''\text{E}$. |
| 39. | $09^{\circ} - 49' - 36''\text{S}$. | $176^{\circ} - 05' - 12''\text{E}$. |
| 40. | $09^{\circ} - 49' - 52''\text{S}$. | $176^{\circ} - 13' - 48''\text{E}$. |
| 41. | $10^{\circ} - 05' - 17''\text{S}$. | $177^{\circ} - 06' - 03''\text{E}$. |
| 42. | $10^{\circ} - 06' - 53''\text{S}$. | $177^{\circ} - 11' - 10''\text{E}$. |
| 43. | $10^{\circ} - 16' - 05''\text{S}$. | $177^{\circ} - 17' - 30''\text{E}$. |
| 44. | $10^{\circ} - 18' - 18''\text{S}$. | $177^{\circ} - 19' - 01''\text{E}$. |
| 45. | $11^{\circ} - 33' - 50''\text{S}$. | $178^{\circ} - 14' - 47''\text{E}$. |
| 46. | $11^{\circ} - 38' - 45''\text{S}$. | $178^{\circ} - 18' - 29''\text{E}$. |
| 47. | $11^{\circ} - 58' - 58''\text{S}$. | $178^{\circ} - 33' - 48''\text{E}$. |
| 48. | $12^{\circ} - 07' - 15''\text{S}$. | $178^{\circ} - 40' - 08''\text{E}$. |
| 49. | $12^{\circ} - 12' - 25''\text{S}$. | $178^{\circ} - 44' - 04''\text{E}$. |
| 50. | $12^{\circ} - 36' - 34''\text{S}$. | $179^{\circ} - 02' - 40''\text{E}$. |
| 51. | $13^{\circ} - 14' - 05''\text{S}$. | $179^{\circ} - 31' - 48''\text{E}$. |
| 52. | $13^{\circ} - 19' - 41''\text{S}$. | $179^{\circ} - 29' - 39''\text{E}$. |
| 53. | $14^{\circ} - 48' - 18''\text{S}$. | $179^{\circ} - 14' - 23''\text{W}$. |
| 54. | $15^{\circ} - 17' - 47''\text{S}$. | $178^{\circ} - 31' - 00''\text{W}$. |
| 55. | $15^{\circ} - 56' - 12''\text{S}$. | $177^{\circ} - 22' - 35''\text{W}$. |
| 56. | $15^{\circ} - 59' - 08''\text{S}$. | $177^{\circ} - 22' - 31''\text{W}$. |
| 57. | $16^{\circ} - 49' - 39''\text{S}$. | $176^{\circ} - 53' - 48''\text{W}$. |
| 58. | $16^{\circ} - 50' - 06''\text{S}$. | $176^{\circ} - 53' - 23''\text{W}$. |
| 59. | $17^{\circ} - 28' - 28''\text{S}$. | $176^{\circ} - 16' - 24''\text{W}$. |
| 60. | $17^{\circ} - 40' - 49''\text{S}$. | $176^{\circ} - 16' - 40''\text{W}$. |
| 61. | $17^{\circ} - 59' - 05''\text{S}$. | $176^{\circ} - 21' - 27''\text{W}$. |
| 62. | $18^{\circ} - 35' - 17''\text{S}$. | $176^{\circ} - 27' - 02''\text{W}$. |
| 63. | $18^{\circ} - 51' - 23''\text{S}$. | $176^{\circ} - 34' - 46''\text{W}$. |
| 64. | $18^{\circ} - 54' - 51''\text{S}$. | $176^{\circ} - 36' - 05''\text{W}$. |
| 65. | $19^{\circ} - 00' - 45''\text{S}$. | $176^{\circ} - 37' - 40''\text{W}$. |
| 66. | $19^{\circ} - 15' - 09''\text{S}$. | $176^{\circ} - 40' - 10''\text{W}$. |
| 67. | $19^{\circ} - 20' - 31''\text{S}$. | $176^{\circ} - 40' - 01''\text{W}$. |

- 68. 20° - 26' - 07"S. 176° - 53' - 00"W.
- 69. 20° - 54' - 36"S. 177° - 01' - 27"W.
- 70. 20° - 57' - 42"S. 177° - 01' - 55"W.
- 71. 21° - 05' - 34"S. 177° - 07' - 57"W.
- 72. 21° - 22' - 21"S. 177° - 18' - 03"W.
- 73. 22° - 21' - 27"S. 177° - 54' - 12"W.
- 74. 24° - 22' - 08"S. 179° - 04' - 16"W.

Thence along an arc of 200 miles (370,400 metres) radius centred on 21° - 01' - 35"S, 178° - 50' - 34"W passing through the following positions:

- 75. 24° - 21' - 29"S. 179° - 09' - 39"W.
- 76. 24° - 19' - 08"S. 179° - 28' - 35"W.
- 77. 24° - 15' - 16"S. 179° - 47' - 11"W.
- 78. 24° - 09' - 53"S. 179° - 54' - 12"E.
- 79. 24° - 03' - 02"S. 179° - 36' - 39"E.
- 80. 23° - 54' - 47"S. 179° - 19' - 52"E.
- 81. 23° - 45' - 12"S. 179° - 03' - 58"E.
- 82. 23° - 34' - 20"S. 178° - 49' - 04"E.
- 83. 23° - 22' - 19"S. 178° - 35' - 17"E.
- 84. 23° - 09' - 12"S. 178° - 22' - 44"E.
- 85. 22° - 55' - 08"S. 178° - 11' - 31"E.
- 86. 22° - 43' - 23"S. 178° - 03' - 46"E.

Thence along an arc of 200 miles (370,400 metres) radius centred on CEVA-I-RA Island (21° - 44' - 18"S, 174° - 38' - 24"E) passing through the following positions:

- 87. 22° - 50' - 50"S. 178° - 01' - 52"E.
- 88. 23° - 07' - 09"S. 177° - 55' - 01"E.
- 89. 23° - 22' - 50"S. 177° - 46' - 39"E.
- 90. 23° - 37' - 47"S. 177° - 36' - 47"E.
- 91. 24° - 04' - 58"S. 177° - 12' - 54"E.
- 92. 24° - 17' - 01"S. 176° - 59' - 04"E.
- 93. 24° - 27' - 52"S. 176° - 44' - 05"E.
- 94. 24° - 37' - 28"S. 176° - 28' - 06"E.
- 95. 24° - 45' - 44"S. 176° - 11' - 13"E.
- 96. 24° - 52' - 35"S. 175° - 53' - 35"E.
- 97. 24° - 57' - 58"S. 175° - 35' - 20"E.
- 98. 25° - 01' - 51"S. 175° - 16' - 37"E.
- 99. 25° - 04' - 11"S. 174° - 57' - 35"E.
- 100. 25° - 04' - 58"S. 174° - 38' - 24"E.
- 101. 25° - 04' - 11"S. 174° - 19' - 13"E.

Thence a line to join position 1.

These positions have been based on, or approximated to the best WGS 72 data currently available.

3. Japan

Enforcement Order of the Law on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone (Cabinet Order No.210 of 1977, as amended by Cabinet Order No.383 of 1993, Cabinet Order No.206 of 1996 and Cabinet Order No.434 of 2001)¹

Boundaries of the Seto Naikai with other areas of the sea**Article 1**

The lines prescribed by Cabinet Order referred to in the proviso to article 2, paragraph 1, of the Law on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone (hereinafter referred to as “the Law”) shall be the following:

- (1) The line drawn from the Kii Hi-no-Misaki Todai (Lighthouse) (33° 52' 55" North Latitude, 135° 3' 40" East Longitude) to the Kamoda Misaki Todai (Lighthouse) (33° 50' 3" North Latitude, 134° 44' 58" East Longitude);
- (2) The line drawn from the Sada Misaki Todai (Lighthouse) (33° 20' 35" North Latitude, 132° 54" East Longitude) to the Seki Saki Todai (Lighthouse) (33° 16' North Latitude, 131° 54' 8" East Longitude)
- (3) The line drawn from Daiba Hana (33° 57' 2" North Latitude, 130° 52' 18" East longitude) on Takenoko Sima to the Wakamatu Dokai Wan Ko (Entrance) Bohatei (Breakwater) Todai (Lighthouse) (33° 56' 28" North Latitude, 130° 51' 2" East Longitude)

Baseline**Article 2**

1. The straight baselines provided for in article 2, paragraph 1, of the Law shall be the lines in annexed schedule 1.
2. Excluding the Seto Naikai, which is internal waters, the baseline (other than straight baselines referred to in the preceding paragraph) shall be the low-water line along the coast (or, if a river flows directly into the sea, a straight line across the mouth of the river between points on the low-water line of its banks. The same shall apply hereinafter in the present paragraph.). Provided that, with respect to bays referred to in each of the following subparagraphs, the low-water line along the coast which is within the straight line (or lines) prescribed in the relevant subparagraphs shall not be used as baseline and the straight line (or lines) prescribed in the relevant subparagraphs shall be the baseline.
 - (1) Bays in which the distance between the low-water marks at the natural entrance points (where, because of the presence of islands, there is more than one natural entrance point, the sum total of the distances between the low-water marks at each natural entrance point. The same shall apply in the following subparagraph) does not exceed 24 nautical miles: the straight line joining the low-water marks at the natural entrance points.
 - (2) Bays in which the distance between the low-water marks at the natural entrance points exceeds 24 nautical miles: the straight line 24 nautical miles in length joining two points on the low-water line along the coast within the bay which, with the low-water line along the shore, will enclose the maximum area of water.
3. The low-water line on a low-tide elevation which, when the lines prescribed in the subparagraphs of the preceding article and in the preceding paragraph are used as baseline, is situated wholly or partly within the area of water which is included in the territorial sea shall be the baseline.
4. In the cases where another baseline is drawn outside a baseline pursuant to the preceding article and the preceding three paragraphs, the outermost line shall be the baseline.
5. By bays and islands referred to in paragraph 2 and low-tide elevations referred to in paragraph 3 are meant bays, islands and low-tide elevations as defined in article 10, paragraph 2, article 121, paragraph 1, and article 13, paragraph 1, of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea respectively.
6. The low-water line along the coast referred to in paragraph 2 and the low-water line of a low-tide elevation referred to in paragraph 3 shall be the lines marked on large-scale charts published by the Maritime Safety Agency.

¹ Transmitted through note verbale dated 13 March 2008 from the Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The lists of geographical coordinates of points contained therein were deposited with the Secretary-General in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

Limits of the designated areas

Article 3

The limits of the designated areas prescribed in paragraph 2 of the Supplementary Provisions of the Law shall be the limits of the areas of the sea (excluding therefrom the territorial sea of a foreign country) prescribed in the B sections of Annexed Schedule 2.

Outer limit of the territorial sea pertaining to the designated areas

Article 4

The lines referred to in paragraph 2 of the Supplementary Provisions of the Law shall be the lines prescribed in the C sections of Annexed Schedule 2.

Supplementary Provisions

This Cabinet Order shall be enforced on the date of the enforcement of the Law (1 July 1977).

Supplementary Provisions (Cabinet Order No.383 of 1993)

This Cabinet Order shall be enforced on 24 December 1993.

Supplementary Provisions (Cabinet Order No.206 of 1996)

Date of enforcement

1. This Cabinet Order shall be enforced on the date of the enforcement of the Law of the Partial Amendment to the Law of the Territorial Sea (20 July 1996). Provided that, the Amendments of article 2 (with the exception of the part in the amendment of paragraph 3 of the said article where “article 7, paragraph 2, article 10, paragraph 1, and article 11, paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone” is amended as “article 10, paragraph 2, article 121, paragraph 1, and article 13, paragraph 1, of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea”), the amendments of article 3 and article 4, the amendment of Annexed Schedule and the amendment to add one schedule next to Annexed Schedule 1 shall be enforced on 1 January 1997.

(This translation omits the provision after paragraph 1.)

Supplementary Provisions (Cabinet Order No.434 of 2001)

Date of enforcement

This Cabinet Order shall be enforced on the date of the enforcement of the Law of the Partial Amendment to the Survey Law and the Law for Hydrographic Activities (1 April 2002).

Annexed Schedule 1

(with reference to article 2)

1. The line joining points sequentially from (a) to (l) described below:

- (a) The point at 43° 23' 10" North Latitude and 145° 49' 6" East Longitude (the easternmost point of Nosappu Misaki)
- (b) The point at 43° 22' 8" North Latitude and 145° 48' 44" East Longitude (the southeasternmost point of Goyomai Saki)
- (c) The point at 43° 21' 42" North Latitude and 145° 48' 29" East Longitude (the southeasternmost point of Kabu Sima)
- (d) The point at 43° 20' 9" North Latitude and 145° 46' 45" East Longitude (the southeasternmost point of Iso Mosiri Sima)
- (e) The point at 43° 19' 57" North Latitude and 145° 46' 26" East Longitude (the southernmost point of Habomai-Mosiri Sima)
- (f) The point at 43° 12' 9" North Latitude and 145° 36' East Longitude
- (g) The point at 43° 9' 54" North Latitude and 145° 31' 16" East Longitude
- (h) The point at 43° 9' 40" North Latitude and 145° 30' 37" East Longitude
- (i) The point at 42° 59' 48" North Latitude and 145° 1' 16" East Longitude (the southeasternmost point of Tate Iwa, Tirippu Saki)
- (j) The point at 42° 59' 25" North Latitude and 145° 11" East Longitude
- (k) The point at 42° 56' 48" North Latitude and 144° 52' 4" East Longitude (the south-southeasternmost point of Daikoku Sima)

- (l) The point at $42^{\circ} 56'$ North Latitude and $144^{\circ} 46' 53''$ East Longitude (the southernmost point of Hokake Iwa Siriha Misaki)

2. The line joining points sequentially from (a) to (l) described below:

- (a) The point at $40^{\circ} 13' 1''$ North Latitude and $141^{\circ} 50' 5''$ East Longitude (the southernmost point of Usi Sima, Benten Hana)
- (b) The point at $40^{\circ} 8' 47''$ North Latitude and $141^{\circ} 53' 14''$ East Longitude (Todo Iwa, northeast of Mi Saki)
- (c) The point at $39^{\circ} 58' 46''$ North Latitude and $141^{\circ} 57' 35''$ East Longitude
- (d) The point at $39^{\circ} 33' 33''$ North Latitude and $142^{\circ} 4' 11''$ East Longitude
- (e) The point at $39^{\circ} 33' 18''$ North Latitude and $142^{\circ} 4' 15''$ East Longitude
- (f) The point at $39^{\circ} 32' 51''$ North Latitude and $142^{\circ} 4' 20''$ East Longitude (the easternmost point of Todo-ga-Saki)
- (g) The point at $39^{\circ} 32' 47''$ North Latitude and $142^{\circ} 4' 21''$ East Longitude (the southeasternmost point of Todo-ga-Saki)
- (h) The point at $39^{\circ} 27' 53''$ North Latitude and $142^{\circ} 3' 39''$ East Longitude (the easternmost point of Aka Sima)
- (i) The point at $39^{\circ} 6' 15''$ North Latitude and $141^{\circ} 55' 22''$ East Longitude
- (j) The point at $38^{\circ} 16' 39''$ North Latitude and $141^{\circ} 35' 12''$ East Longitude (the easternmost point of Awabiara Saki, Kinkasan)
- (k) The point at $38^{\circ} 16' 8''$ North Latitude and $141^{\circ} 34' 47''$ East Longitude
- (l) The point at $37^{\circ} 49' 22''$ North Latitude and $140^{\circ} 59' 15''$ East Longitude (the easternmost point of Unoo Saki)

3. The line joining points sequentially from (a) to (d) described below:

- (a) The point at $34^{\circ} 53' 59''$ North Latitude and $139^{\circ} 53' 13''$ East Longitude (the southernmost point of Nozima Saki)
- (b) The point at $34^{\circ} 40' 43''$ North Latitude and $139^{\circ} 26' 20''$ East Longitude (the southeasternmost point of O Sima)
- (c) The point at $34^{\circ} 34' 21''$ North Latitude and $138^{\circ} 56' 37''$ East Longitude
- (d) The point at $34^{\circ} 35' 29''$ North Latitude and $138^{\circ} 13' 39''$ East Longitude (the southernmost point of Omae Saki)

4. The line joining points sequentially from (a) to (f) described below:

- (a) The point at $34^{\circ} 40' 22''$ North Latitude and $137^{\circ} 35' 51''$ East Longitude (the southernmost point of Kokorigan Doryutei (Detached Training Wall at the harbour mouth), Hamana Ko)
- (b) The point at $34^{\circ} 16' 50''$ North Latitude and $136^{\circ} 54' 32''$ East Longitude (the easternmost point of Daio Sima)
- (c) The point at $34^{\circ} 12' 58''$ North Latitude and $136^{\circ} 49' 1''$ East Longitude (the southeasternmost point of Hekono-Sima)
- (d) The point at $33^{\circ} 38' 10''$ North Latitude and $135^{\circ} 58' 56''$ East Longitude (the southeasternmost point of O-Berasi, south of Koma-ga-Saki)
- (e) The point at $33^{\circ} 34' 53''$ North Latitude and $135^{\circ} 57' 40''$ East Longitude (the southeasternmost point of O Sima, east of Kantori Saki)
- (f) The point at $33^{\circ} 34' 46''$ North Latitude and $135^{\circ} 57' 36''$ East Longitude (the southeasternmost point of Kantori Saki)

5. The line joining points sequentially from (a) to (k) and the line joining points (l) and (m) described below:

- (a) The point at $33^{\circ} 40' 14''$ North Latitude and $135^{\circ} 19' 46''$ East Longitude (the westernmost point of Seto Saki)
- (b) The point at $33^{\circ} 37' 46''$ North Latitude and $134^{\circ} 29' 53''$ East Longitude
- (c) The point at $33^{\circ} 14' 47''$ North Latitude and $134^{\circ} 11' 1''$ East Longitude
- (d) The point at $33^{\circ} 14' 39''$ North Latitude and $134^{\circ} 10' 59''$ East Longitude
- (e) The point at $33^{\circ} 14' 26''$ North Latitude and $134^{\circ} 10' 37''$ East Longitude (the southernmost point of No-nasi, south of Muroto Misaki)
- (f) The point at $33^{\circ} 1' 28''$ North Latitude and $133^{\circ} 5' 59''$ East Longitude
- (g) The point at $32^{\circ} 43' 50''$ North Latitude and $133^{\circ} 1' 35''$ East Longitude
- (h) The point at $32^{\circ} 43' 20''$ North Latitude and $133^{\circ} 1' 15''$ East Longitude
- (i) The point at $32^{\circ} 43' 14''$ North Latitude and $133^{\circ} 37''$ East Longitude

- (j) The point at 32° 42' 9" North Latitude and 132° 32' 38" East Longitude (the southernmost point of Kusi-ga-Hana, Oki-no-Sima)
- (k) The point at 32° 25' 29" North Latitude and 131° 41' 39" East Longitude (the easternmost point of Tobi Sima)
- (l) The point at 32° 25' 26" North Latitude and 131° 41' 34" East Longitude (the southernmost point of Tobi Sima)
- (m) The point at 32° 25' 23" North Latitude and 131° 41' 24" East Longitude

6. The line joining points sequentially from (a) to (e), the line joining points (f) and (g) and the line joining points sequentially from (h) to (l) described below:

- (a) The point at 28° 24' 24" North Latitude and 129° 41' 39" East Longitude
- (b) The point at 28° 19' 19" North Latitude and 129° 35' 32" East Longitude (Ho se, east of Nakahise Saki)
- (c) The point at 28° 12' 19" North Latitude and 129° 29' 27" East Longitude (Mi se, east of Iti Saki)
- (d) The point at 28° 6' 24" North Latitude and 129° 22' 42" East Longitude (the southeasternmost point of Omizu Sima)
- (e) The point at 28° 1' 4" North Latitude and 129° 16' 44" East Longitude (the southeasternmost point of Kiyama Sima)
- (f) The point at 27° 59' 58" North Latitude and 129° 15' 18" East Longitude (the southernmost point of Zyanaru Sima)
- (g) The point at 28° 1' 18" North Latitude and 129° 9' 54" East Longitude (the southeasternmost point of Yoro Sima)
- (h) The point at 28° 1' 27" North Latitude and 129° 8' 34" East Longitude (the westernmost point of Yoro Sima)
- (i) The point at 28° 15' 15" North Latitude and 129° 8' East Longitude (the westernmost point of Sotuko Saki)
- (j) The point at 28° 18' 12" North Latitude and 129° 10' 36" East Longitude
- (k) The point at 28° 18' 27" North Latitude and 129° 11' 2" East Longitude (the northernmost point of Togura Saki, Edateku Sima)
- (l) The point at 28° 31' 38" North Latitude and 129° 40' 23" East Longitude (the northwesternmost point of Saki Saki)

7. The line joining points (a) and (b), the line joining points (c) and (d), and the line joining points (e) and (f) described below:

- (a) The point at 26° 37' 49" North Latitude and 128° 14' 14" East Longitude (the southeasternmost point of Ginan Saki)
- (b) The point at 26° 11' 37" North Latitude and 127° 57' 1" East Longitude (the east-southeasternmost point of Uhubisi, east-northeast of Tinen Misaki)
- (c) The point at 26° 10' 36" North Latitude and 127° 56' 8" East Longitude (the south-southeasternmost point of Uhubisi, east-northeast of Tinen Misaki)
- (d) The point at 26° 9' 13" North Latitude and 127° 53' 33" East Longitude (the southeasternmost point of Kudaka Sima)
- (e) The point at 26° 9' 4" North Latitude and 127° 53' 15" East Longitude (the southernmost point of Kudaka Sima)
- (f) The point at 26° 5' 21" North Latitude and 127° 43' 22" East Longitude

8. The line joining points (a) and (b), the line joining points (c) and (d), the line joining points (e) and (f), the line joining points (g) and (h) and the line joining points sequentially from (i) to (k) described below:

- (a) The point at 26° 4' 44" North Latitude and 127° 39' 18" East Longitude (the southwesternmost point of Kiyann Saki)
- (b) The point at 26° 5' 51" North Latitude and 127° 32' 11" East Longitude (the southernmost point of Rukan Syo)
- (c) The point at 26° 6' 44" North Latitude and 127° 31' 50" East Longitude (the northernmost point of Rukan Syo)
- (d) The point at 26° 15' 54" North Latitude and 127° 31' 34" East Longitude (the westernmost point of Nagannu Sima)
- (e) The point at 26° 16' 30" North Latitude and 127° 31' 35" East Longitude (the northwesternmost point of Nagannu Sima)
- (f) The point at 26° 43' 20" North Latitude and 127° 44' 36" East Longitude (the westernmost point of Ie Sima)

- (g) The point at 26° 44' 14" North Latitude and 127° 45' 19" East Longitude (the northwesternmost point of Ie Sima)
- (h) The point at 26° 59' 33" North Latitude and 127° 54' 27" East Longitude (the westernmost point of Noho Sima)
- (i) The point at 27° 5' 29" North Latitude and 127° 59' 45" East Longitude (Yahyoe Iwa, west of Dana Misaki, Iheya Sima)
- (j) The point at 27° 6' 6" North Latitude and 128° 1' 50" East Longitude (Kita-Siokaburi Iwa, northeast of Dana Misaki, Iheya Sima)
- (k) The point at 26° 52' 33" North Latitude and 128° 15' 41" East Longitude (the northernmost point of Hedō Misaki)

9. The line joining points sequentially from (a) to (i) and from (j) to (l), the joining points (m) and (n), the line joining points (o) and (p), and the line joining points sequentially from (q) to (v) described below:

- (a) The point at 31° 21' 51" North Latitude and 131° 20' 52" East Longitude (the southeasternmost point of Toi Misaki)
- (b) The point at 31° 21' 41" North Latitude and 131° 20' 43" East Longitude
- (c) The point at 30° 48' 6" North Latitude and 130° 26' 44" East Longitude (the southeasternmost point of Take Sima)
- (d) The point at 30° 43' 30" North Latitude and 130° 19' 5" East Longitude (the southernmost point of Yakuro Se)
- (e) The point at 30° 44' 55" North Latitude and 130° 6' 11" East Longitude (the southernmost point of Yu Se)
- (f) The point at 30° 49' 43" North Latitude and 129° 25' 27" East Longitude (the southernmost point of the southernmost island of Kusagaki Gunto)
- (g) The point at 30° 49' 47" North Latitude and 129° 25' 22" East Longitude (the westernmost point of the southernmost island of Kusagaki Gunto)
- (h) The point at 31° 10' 18" North Latitude and 129° 24' 56" East Longitude (the westernmost point of Suzume Sima)
- (i) The point at 31° 39' 33" North Latitude and 129° 39' 28" East Longitude (the westernmost point of Haya Saki, Simo-Kosiki Sima)
- (j) The point at 31° 43' 3" North Latitude and 129° 41' 53" East Longitude (the northwesternmost point of Kabetate Hana, Simo-Kosiki Sima)
- (k) The point at 31° 53' North Latitude and 129° 49' 58" East Longitude (the northwesternmost point of Sakuiba Se, northwest of Noze Hana, Kami-Kosiki Sima)
- (l) The point at 32° 33' 41" North Latitude and 128° 54' 19" East Longitude (the southeasternmost point of O Sima)
- (m) The point at 32° 33' 58" North Latitude and 128° 53' 27" East Longitude (the westernmost point of O Sima)
- (n) The point at 32° 34' 22" North Latitude and 128° 46' 24" East Longitude (the southeasternmost point of Kasayama Hana, Hukue Sima)
- (o) The point at 32° 36' 45" North Latitude and 128° 35' 54" East Longitude (the westernmost point of Ose Saki, Hukue Sima)
- (p) The point at 32° 43' 4" North Latitude and 128° 35' 20" East Longitude (the westernmost point of Saga-no-Sima)
- (q) The point at 32° 43' 47" North Latitude and 128° 35' 30" East Longitude (the west-northwesternmost point of Saga-no-Sima)
- (r) The point at 33° 11' 5" North Latitude and 128° 48' 9" East Longitude (the northernmost point of Siro Se)
- (s) The point at 33° 52' 15" North Latitude and 129° 40' 32" East Longitude (the westernmost point of Hira Se, northeast of Hanage Saki, Tatu-no-Sima)
- (t) The point at 34° 15' North Latitude and 130° 6' 12" East Longitude
- (u) The point at 34° 47' 57" North Latitude and 131° 7' 50" East Longitude
- (v) The point at 35° 2' 28" North Latitude and 132° 15' 15" East Longitude (the northernmost point of Toriya Hana)

10. The line joining points sequentially from (a) to (cc) described below:

- (a) The point at 34° 40' 11" North Latitude and 129° 29' 53" East Longitude (the northeasternmost point of To-no-Saki)

- (b) The point at 34° 40' 1" North Latitude and 129° 29' 53" East Longitude (the southeasternmost point of To-no-Saki)
- (c) The point at 34° 37' 56" North Latitude and 129° 29' 32" East Longitude (the easternmost point of Sinagi Sima)
- (d) The point at 34° 33' 19" North Latitude and 129° 28' 24" East Longitude (the northeasternmost point of Kin Saki)
- (e) The point at 34° 33' 8" North Latitude and 129° 28' 21" East Longitude
- (f) The point at 34° 19' 4" North Latitude and 129° 24' 52" East Longitude (the easternmost point of Kurosima Hana, Kuro Sima)
- (g) The point at 34° 7' 51" North Latitude and 129° 16' 58" East Longitude (the southeasternmost point of Tatu-no-Saki)
- (h) The point at 34° 7' 48" North Latitude and 129° 16' 56" East Longitude
- (i) The point at 34° 5' 46" North Latitude and 129° 14' 33" East Longitude (the southeasternmost point of Nain Sima)
- (j) The point at 34° 5' 12" North Latitude and 129° 13' 18" East Longitude
- (k) The point at 34° 5' 2" North Latitude and 129° 12' 50" East Longitude (the southernmost point of Ko Saki)
- (l) The point at 34° 5' 2" North Latitude and 129° 12' 45" East Longitude
- (m) The point at 34° 5' 34" North Latitude and 129° 9' 48" East Longitude (the southernmost point of O Se, southwest of Tutu Saki)
- (n) The point at 34° 5' 36" North Latitude and 129° 9' 48" East Longitude (the westernmost point of O Se, southwest of Tutu Saki)
- (o) The point at 34° 8' 31" North Latitude and 129° 10' 1" East Longitude
- (p) The point at 34° 13' 10" North Latitude and 129° 10' 46" East Longitude
- (q) The point at 34° 18' 46" North Latitude and 129° 11' 45" East Longitude (the westernmost point of Kottoi Saki)
- (r) The point at 34° 19' 9" North Latitude and 129° 11' 52" East Longitude (the westernmost point of Nagiri Saki)
- (s) The point at 34° 33' 47" North Latitude and 129° 17' 5" East Longitude
- (t) The point at 34° 34' 12" North Latitude and 129° 17' 13" East Longitude
- (u) The point at 34° 38' 50" North Latitude and 129° 19' 11" East Longitude
- (v) The point at 34° 38' 51" North Latitude and 129° 19' 12" East Longitude
- (w) The point at 34° 38' 55" North Latitude and 129° 19' 16" East Longitude
- (x) The point at 34° 38' 56" North Latitude and 129° 19' 18" East Longitude
- (y) The point at 34° 43' 16" North Latitude and 129° 25' 54" East Longitude
- (z) The point at 34° 43' 49" North Latitude and 129° 26' 53" East Longitude (the northernmost point of Kita Se, northeast of Oni Saki)
- (aa) The point at 34° 43' 44" North Latitude and 129° 27' 32" East Longitude (the northernmost point of Karasaki, north of Kunosita Saki)
- (bb) The point at 34° 41' North Latitude and 129° 29' 47" East Longitude
- (cc) The point at 34° 40' 11" North Latitude and 129° 29' 53" East Longitude (the northeasternmost point of To-no-Saki)

11. The line joining points (a) and (b) described below:

- (a) The point at 35° 46' 45" North Latitude and 135° 13' 26" East Longitude (the northernmost point of Kyo-ga-Misaki)
- (b) The point at 36° 14' 59" North Latitude and 136° 7' 22" East Longitude (the westernmost point of Anto Misaki)

12. The line joining points (a) and (b), the lines joining points sequentially from (c) to (e) and from (f) to (l), and the line joining points (m) and (n) described below:

- (a) The point at 37° 19' 24" North Latitude and 136° 43' 18" East Longitude (the westernmost point of Saruyama Misaki)
- (b) The point at 37° 50' 52" North Latitude and 136° 54' 39" East Longitude (the westernmost point of Hegura Sima)
- (c) The point at 37° 51' 20" North Latitude and 136° 55' 33" East Longitude (the northeasternmost point of Hegura Sima)

- (d) The point at 38° 1' North Latitude and 138° 13' 9" East Longitude (the westernmost point of Nei Sima)
- (e) The point at 38° 1' 19" North Latitude and 138° 13' 17" East Longitude (the westernmost point of Kasuga Misaki, Sado Sima)
- (f) The point at 38° 20' 3" North Latitude and 138° 30' 54" East Longitude (the northernmost point of Hiziki Saki, Sado Sima)
- (g) The point at 38° 29' 45" North Latitude and 139° 15' East Longitude (the northernmost point of Engaiguri, northwest of Tori Saki, Awa Sima)
- (h) The point at 39° 11' 9" North Latitude and 139° 31' 11" East Longitude
- (i) The point at 40° 53' North Latitude and 139° 41' 44" East Longitude (the westernmost point of Mizu Sima)
- (j) The point at 40° 32' 3" North Latitude and 139° 29' 51" East Longitude (Kami-no-Sima, Kyuroku Sima)
- (k) The point at 41° 15' 47" North Latitude and 140° 20' 34" East Longitude (the northernmost point of Tappi Saki)
- (l) The point at 41° 33' 21" North Latitude and 140° 54' 33" East Longitude (the northernmost point of Bente Sima, north of Oma Saki)
- (m) The point at 41° 33' 18" North Latitude and 140° 54' 52" East Longitude (the easternmost point of Bente Sima, north of Oma Saki)
- (n) The point at 41° 26' 14" North Latitude and 141° 27' 54" East Longitude (the northernmost point of Siriya Saki)

13. The lines joining points sequentially from (a) to (o) and from (p) to (dd) described below:

- (a) The point at 42° 18' 2" North Latitude and 141° 13" East Longitude (the southernmost point of Tikiu Misaki)
- (b) The point at 41° 48' 32" North Latitude and 141° 11' 18" East Longitude
- (c) The point at 41° 48' 6" North Latitude and 141° 11' 13" East Longitude (Todo Iwa, south of Esan Misaki)
- (d) The point at 41° 46' 57" North Latitude and 141° 9' 23" East Longitude (the southernmost point of Nanatu Iwa, southwest of Esan Misaki)
- (e) The point at 41° 43' 33" North Latitude and 141° 3' 10" East Longitude (the southeasternmost point of Hiura Misaki)
- (f) The point at 41° 42' 55" North Latitude and 141° 1' 46" East Longitude (the southernmost point of Mui-no-Sima)
- (g) The point at 41° 42' 45" North Latitude and 140° 59' 57" East Longitude
- (h) The point at 41° 42' 32" North Latitude and 140° 58' 8" East Longitude
- (i) The point at 41° 42' 34" North Latitude and 140° 57' 44" East Longitude
- (j) The point at 41° 42' 41" North Latitude and 140° 57' 24" East Longitude (the southernmost point of South Bohatei (Breakwater), Siokubi Gyoko (Fishing Harbour))
- (k) The point at 41° 42' 51" North Latitude and 140° 57' 3" East Longitude (the southwesternmost point of Siokubi Misaki)
- (l) The point at 41° 45' 9" North Latitude and 140° 52' 17" East Longitude (the outermost point of South Bohatei (Breakwater), Isizaki (Zenikamezawa) Gyoko (Fishing harbour))
- (m) The point at 41° 23' 48" North Latitude and 140° 11' 59" East Longitude (the southeasternmost point of Sirakami Misaki)
- (n) The point at 41° 21' 6" North Latitude and 139° 47' 58" East Longitude
- (o) The point at 41° 29' 43" North Latitude and 139° 20' 28" East Longitude (the southernmost point of Nanpa Misaki, Matumae-O Sima)
- (p) The point at 41° 31' 6" North Latitude and 139° 20' 5" East Longitude (the west-northwesternmost point of Matumae-O Sima)
- (q) The point at 42° 10' 42" North Latitude and 139° 24' 6" East Longitude
- (r) The point at 42° 13' 17" North Latitude and 139° 25' 52" East Longitude
- (s) The point at 42° 37' 7" North Latitude and 139° 49' 35" East Longitude (the northwesternmost point of Motta Misaki)
- (t) The point at 43° 20' 17" North Latitude and 140° 20' 25" East Longitude (the northwesternmost point of Menoko Iwa, northwest of Kamui Misaki)
- (u) The point at 43° 43' 30" North Latitude and 141° 19' 43" East Longitude (the westernmost point of Ohuyu Misaki)
- (v) The point at 44° 24' 53" North Latitude and 141° 17' 26" East Longitude

- (w) The point at 45° 16' 49" North Latitude and 141° 54" East Longitude
- (x) The point at 45° 22' 49" North Latitude and 140° 58' 54" East Longitude
- (y) The point at 45° 26' 21" North Latitude and 140° 57' 46" East Longitude (the westernmost point of Gorota Misaki, Rebun To)
- (z) The point at 45° 28' 32" North Latitude and 140° 57' 38" East Longitude
- (aa) The point at 45° 30' 16" North Latitude and 140° 57' 40" East Longitude (the westernmost point of Tane Sima)
- (bb) The point at 45° 30' 21" North Latitude and 140° 57' 45" East Longitude
- (cc) The point at 45° 31' 36" North Latitude and 141° 55' 8" East Longitude (the northernmost point of Benten Sima, west of Soya Misaki)
- (dd) The point at 45° 31' 25" North Latitude and 141° 56' 26" East Longitude (the northernmost point of Soya Misaki)

14. The line joining points sequentially from (a) to (f) described below:

- (a) The point at 44° 37' 56" North Latitude and 146° 56' 54" East Longitude (the northernmost point of Kunneuensiri Hana)
- (b) The point at 44° 49' 8" North Latitude and 147° 6' 9" East Longitude (the northwesternmost point of Poronotu Hana)
- (c) The point at 45° 6' 33" North Latitude and 147° 29' 46" East Longitude (the westernmost point of Notoro Sima)
- (d) The point at 45° 25' 54" North Latitude and 147° 54' 10" East Longitude
- (e) The point at 45° 26' 20" North Latitude and 147° 55' 34" East Longitude (the northernmost point of Ikabanotu Misaki)
- (f) The point at 45° 32' 12" North Latitude and 148° 39' 1" East Longitude (the northwesternmost point of Sibetoro Misaki)

15. The line joining points sequentially from (a) to (o) described below:

- (a) The point at 43° 48' 34" North Latitude and 146° 54' 27" East Longitude (the southeasternmost point of Itakotan Saki)
- (b) The point at 43° 44' 47" North Latitude and 146° 48' 4" East Longitude (the southeasternmost point of O Sima, Sikotan To)
- (c) The point at 43° 42' 21" North Latitude and 146° 40' 36" East Longitude
- (d) The point at 43° 42' North Latitude and 146° 38' 36" East Longitude (the southernmost point of Konbuusu Saki)
- (e) The point at 43° 42' 6" North Latitude and 146° 38' 21" East Longitude (the southwesternmost point of Konbuusu Saki)
- (f) The point at 43° 44' 8" North Latitude and 146° 35' 34" East Longitude
- (g) The point at 43° 44' 34" North Latitude and 146° 35' 9" East Longitude (the southwesternmost point of Notoro Saki)
- (h) The point at 43° 44' 46" North Latitude and 146° 35' 3" East Longitude (the westernmost point of Notoro Saki)
- (i) The point at 43° 48' 17" North Latitude and 146° 35' 4" East Longitude (the westernmost point of O Saki)
- (j) The point at 43° 48' 24" North Latitude and 146° 35' 7" East Longitude (the northwesternmost point of O Saki)
- (k) The point at 43° 48' 29" North Latitude and 146° 35' 14" East Longitude (the northernmost point of O Saki)
- (l) The point at 43° 49' 4" North Latitude and 146° 36' 22" East Longitude
- (m) The point at 43° 49' 15" North Latitude and 146° 36' 47" East Longitude
- (n) The point at 43° 52' 34" North Latitude and 146° 46' 30" East Longitude (the northwesternmost point of Gunkan Misaki)
- (o) The point at 43° 53' 25" North Latitude and 146° 49' 25" East Longitude (the northernmost point of Hiserohu Saki)

Annexed Schedule 2
(with reference to articles 3 and 4)

- A. Designated Area pertaining to Soya Kaikyo
- B. The area of the sea enclosed by the following lines:
 - (1) The line joining points 13(cc) and 13(dd) referred to in Annexed Schedule 1.

- (2) The line drawn at an angle of 105 degrees from point 13(dd) referred to in Annexed Schedule 1.
 - (3) The line drawn at an angle of 15 degrees from the first intersection of the line referred to in the preceding subparagraph with the line which is 12 nautical miles seaward of the baseline (hereinafter referred to as “the 12-nautical-mile line”)
 - (4) The line drawn at an angle of 285 degrees from a point on the line referred to in the preceding subparagraph so as to be a tangent to the 12-nautical-mile line.
 - (5) The line drawn at an angle of 358 degrees from point 13(cc) referred to in Annexed Schedule 1 to the point 3 nautical miles away.
 - (6) The line drawn at an angle of 285 degrees from the end of the line referred to in the preceding subparagraph.
 - (7) The line drawn at an angle of 15 degrees from the intersection of the line referred to in the preceding subparagraph with the 12 nautical-mile line.
- C. The line drawn at a distance of 3 nautical miles seaward of the baseline (hereinafter referred to as “the 3-nautical-mile line”) within the designated area, and the lines pertaining to the designated area referred to in subparagraphs (2) and (6) above (limited to those parts between the point of intersection with the 3-nautical-mile line and the point of intersection with the 12-nautical-mile line)
- A. Designated Area pertaining to Tugaru Kaikyo
- B. The area of the sea enclosed by the following lines and the coast:
- (1) The line joining points 12(k) and 12(l) referred to in Annexed Schedule 1.
 - (2) The line drawn at an angle of 16 degrees from point 12(m) referred in Annexed Schedule 1 to the point 3 nautical miles away.
 - (3) The line drawn at an angle of 90 degrees from the end of the line referred to in the preceding subparagraph.
 - (4) The line drawn at an angle of 0 degree from the intersection of the line referred to in the preceding subparagraph with the 12-nautical-mile line.
 - (5) The line drawn at an angle of 326 degrees from point 12(k) referred to in Annexed Schedule 1 to the point 3 nautical miles away.
 - (6) The line drawn at an angle of 235 degrees from the end of the line referred to in the preceding subparagraph.
 - (7) The line drawn at an angle of 325 degrees from the intersection of the line referred to in the preceding subparagraph with the 12-nautical-mile line.
 - (8) The line joining points sequentially from points 13(e) to 13(m) referred to in Annexed Schedule 1.
 - (9) The line drawn at an angle of 145 degrees from point 13(m) referred to in Annexed Schedule 1 to the point 3 nautical miles away.
 - (10) The line drawn at an angle of 235 degrees from the end of the line referred to in the preceding subparagraph.
 - (11) The line drawn at an angle of 149 degrees from point 13(e) referred to in Annexed Schedule 1 to the point 3 nautical miles away.
 - (12) The line drawn at an angle of 90 degrees from the end of the line referred to in the preceding subparagraph.
- C. The 3-nautical-mile line within the designated area and the lines pertaining to the designated area referred to in subparagraph (3), (6), (10) and (12) above (limited to those parts between the point of intersection with the 3-nautical-mile line and the point of intersection with the 12 nautical-mile line).
- A. Designated Area pertaining to Tusima Kaikyo Higasi Suido
- B. The area of the sea enclosed by the following lines:
- (1) The line joining points 9(s) and 9(t) referred to in Annexed Schedule 1.
 - (2) The line drawn at an angle of 12 degrees from a point on the line referred to in the preceding subparagraph so as to pass the point located at an angle of 282 degrees and 12 nautical miles away from the point at 34° 14' 41" North Latitude and 130° 5' 54" East Longitude (the west-northwesternmost point of Oki-no-Sima)
 - (3) The line joining points 9(s) and 9(r) referred to in Annexed Schedule 1.
 - (4) The line drawn at an angle of 270 degrees from a point on the line referred to in the preceding subparagraph so as to pass the point located at an angle of 359 degrees and 12 nautical miles away from

the point at 33° 18' 21" North Latitude and 129° 7' 31" East Longitude (the northernmost point of Tusimase Hana, Ukusima).

- (5) The line joining points sequentially from 10(g) to 10(k) referred to in Annexed Schedule 1.
 - (6) The line drawn at an angle of 155 degrees from point 10(k) referred to in Annexed Schedule 1 to the point 3 nautical miles away.
 - (7) The line drawn at an angle of 227 degrees from the end of the line referred to in the preceding subparagraph.
 - (8) The line drawn at an angle of 120 degrees from point 10(g) referred to in Annexed Schedule 1 to the point 3 nautical miles away.
 - (9) The line drawn at an angle of 43 degrees from the end of the line referred to in the preceding subparagraph.
 - (10) The line joining the intersection of the line referred to in subparagraph (2) with the 12-nautical-mile line and the first intersection of the line referred to in subparagraph (9) with the 12-nautical-mile line.
 - (11) The line joining the intersection of the line referred to in subparagraph (4) with the 12-nautical-mile line and the intersection of the line referred to in subparagraph (7) with the 12-nautical-mile line.
- C. The 3-nautical-mile line within the designated area and the lines pertaining to the designated area referred to in subparagraph (2), (4), (7) and (9) above (limited to those parts between the point of intersection with the 3-nautical-mile line and the point of intersection with the 12-nautical-mile line).

A. Designated Area pertaining to the Tusima Kaikyo Nisi Suido

B. The area of the sea enclosed by the following lines:

- (1) The line joining points sequentially from 10(r) to 10(y) referred to in Annexed Schedule 1.
- (2) The line drawn at an angle of 322 degrees from point 10(y) referred to in Annexed Schedule 1 to the point 3 nautical miles away.
- (3) The line drawn at an angle of 52 degrees from the end of the line referred to in the preceding subparagraph.
- (4) The line drawn at an angle of 322 degrees from the first intersection of the line referred to in the preceding subparagraph with the 12-nautical-mile line.
- (5) The line drawn at an angle of 232 degrees from a point on the line referred to in the preceding subparagraph so as to be at a tangent to the 12-nautical-mile line.
- (6) The line drawn at an angle of 287 degrees from point 10(r) referred to in Annexed Schedule 1 to the point 3 nautical miles away.
- (7) The line drawn at an angle of 197 degrees from the end of the line referred to in the preceding subparagraph.
- (8) The line drawn at an angle of 287 degrees from the first intersection of the line referred to in the preceding subparagraph with the 12-nautical-mile line.
- (9) The line drawn at an angle of 17 degrees from a point on the line referred to in the preceding subparagraph so as to be at a tangent to the 12-nautical-mile line.

C. The 3-nautical-mile line within the designated area and the lines pertaining to the designated area referred to in subparagraph (3) and (7) above (limited to those parts between the point of intersection with the 3-nautical-mile line and the point of intersection with the 12-nautical-mile line).

A. Designated Area pertaining to Osumi Kaikyo

B. The area of the sea enclosed by the following lines and the coast:

- (1) The line drawn at an angle of 60 degrees from the point at 30° 50' 33" North Latitude and 131° 3' 24" East Longitude (the northernmost point of Kisika Saki, Tane-ga-Sima).
- (2) The line joining the point at 30° 50' 33" North Latitude and 131° 3' 24" East Longitude (the northernmost point of Kisika Saki, Tanega-Sima) and the point at 30° 46' 9" North Latitude and 130° 51' 26" East Longitude (the northernmost point of Kami-no-Misaki, Mage Sima).
- (3) The line joining the point at 30° 43' 35" North Latitude and 130° 50' 5" East Longitude (the southwesternmost point of Simo-no-Misaki, Mage Sima) and the point at 30° 26' 3" North Latitude and 130° 15' 50" East Longitude (the southeasternmost point of Mega Saki, Kuti-no-Erabu Sima).

- (4) The line drawn at an angle of 240 degrees from the point at 30° 29' 21" North Latitude and 130° 8' 34" East Longitude (the westernmost point of No Saki, Kuti-no-Erabu Sima).
 - (5) The lines drawn at an angle of 330 degrees from the intersection of the line referred to in the preceding subparagraph with the 12-nautical-mile line.
 - (6) The line joining points sequentially from 9(b) to 9(e) referred to in Annexed Schedule 1.
 - (7) The line drawn at an angle of 187 degrees from point 9(e) referred to in Annexed Schedule 1 to the point 3 nautical miles away.
 - (8) The line drawn at an angle of 240 degrees from the end of the line referred to in the preceding subparagraph.
 - (9) The line drawn at an angle of 144 degrees from point 9(b) referred to in Annexed Schedule 1 to the point 3 nautical miles away.
 - (10) The line drawn at an angle of 54 degrees from the end of the line referred to in the preceding subparagraph.
 - (11) The line drawn at an angle of 144 degrees from the first intersection of the line referred to in the preceding subparagraph with the 12-nautical-mile line.
- C. The 3-nautical-mile line within the designated area and the lines pertaining to the designated area referred to in subparagraph (1) to (4), (8) and (10) above (limited to those parts between the point of intersection with the 3-nautical-mile line and the point of intersection with the 12-nautical-mile line).

4. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland(a) The Continental Shelf (Designation of Areas) (Consolidation) Order 2000,
15 November 2000^{1, 2}

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 15th day of November 2000

Present,

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council

Her Majesty, in exercise of the powers conferred on Her by section 1(7) of the Continental Shelf

Act 1964(a) and of all other powers enabling Her in that behalf, is pleased, by and with the

advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. (1) This Order may be cited as the Continental Shelf (Designation of Areas) (Consolidation) Order 2000.

(2) The Continental Shelf (Designation of Areas) Orders 1964 to 1999(b) are revoked, except that Article 3 of the Continental Shelf (Designated Areas) (Extended Territorial Sea) Order 1987(c) shall continue in force.

(3) This Order shall come into force on 6th December 2000.

2. The areas defined in the Schedule to this Order are hereby designated as areas within which the rights of the United Kingdom outside territorial waters with respect to the sea bed and subsoil and their natural resources are exercisable.

A. K. Galloway
Clerk of the Privy Council

(a) 1964 c. 29; section 1(7) was amended by the Oil and Gas (Enterprise) Act 1982 (c. 23), section 37 and Schedule 3, paragraph 1.

(b) S.I. 1964/697, 1965/1531, 1968/891, 1971/594, 1974/1489, 1976/1153, 1977/1871, 1978/178, 1978/1029, 1979/1447, 1982/1072, 1987/1265, 1989/2398, 1993/599, 1993/1782, 1997/268, 1999/2031.

(c) S.I. 1987/1265.

¹ Transmitted through letter dated 13 March 2008 from the United Kingdom Permanent Mission to the United Nations addressed to the Legal Counsel of the United Nations.

² Made 15 November 2000. Coming into force 6 December 2000.

SCHEDULE 1

Article 2 of this Order applies to the two areas each lying beyond the outer limit of the territorial sea adjacent to the United Kingdom and the Isle of Man and bounded by a series of lines as described in column 2 joining in the order given the co-ordinates specified in column 1.

| Point No. | Column 1 | | Column 2 |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| | Latitude | Longitude | Line type |
| FIRST AREA | | | |
| 1. | 55°31'.223N | 06°45'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 2. | 55°28'.000N | 06°45'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 3. | 55°28'.000N | 06°48'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 4. | 55°30'.000N | 06°48'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 5. | 55°30'.000N | 06°51'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 6. | 55°35'.000N | 06°51'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 7. | 55°35'.000N | 06°57'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 8. | 55°40'.000N | 06°57'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 9. | 55°40'.000N | 07°02'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 10. | 55°45'.000N | 07°02'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 11. | 55°45'.000N | 07°08'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 12. | 55°50'.000N | 07°08'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 13. | 55°50'.000N | 07°15'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 14. | 55°55'.000N | 07°15'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 15. | 55°55'.000N | 07°23'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 16. | 56°00'.000N | 07°23'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 17. | 56°00'.000N | 08°13'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 18. | 56°05'.000N | 08°13'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 19. | 56°05'.000N | 08°39'.500W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 20. | 56°10'.000N | 08°39'.500W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 21. | 56°10'.000N | 09°07'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 22. | 56°21'.500N | 09°07'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 23. | 56°21'.500N | 10°30'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 24. | 56°32'.500N | 10°30'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 25. | 56°32'.500N | 12°12'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 26. | 56°42'.000N | 12°12'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 27. | 56°42'.000N | 14°00'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 28. | 56°49'.000N | 14°00'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 29. | 56°49'.000N | 15°36'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |

| Point No. | Column 1 | | Column 2 |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| | Latitude | Longitude | Line type |
| 30. | 56°56'.000N | 15°36'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 31. | 56°56'.000N | 17°24'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 32. | 57°05'.500N | 17°24'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 33. | 57°05'.500N | 19°30'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 34. | 57°14'.000N | 19°30'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 35. | 57°14'.000N | 21°32'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 36. | 57°22'.000N | 21°32'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 37. | 57°22'.000N | 23°57'.400W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 38. | 57°30'.000N | 23°57'.400W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 39. | 57°30'.000N | 23°48'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 40. | 57°50'.000N | 23°48'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 41. | 57°50'.000N | 23°36'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 42. | 58°00'.000N | 23°36'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 43. | 58°00'.000N | 23°24'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 44. | 58°20'.000N | 23°24'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 45. | 58°20'.000N | 23°12'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 46. | 58°30'.000N | 23°12'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 47. | 58°30'.000N | 23°00'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 48. | 58°50'.000N | 23°00'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 49. | 58°50'.000N | 22°48'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 50. | 59°10'.000N | 22°48'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 51. | 59°10'.000N | 22°36'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 52. | 59°20'.000N | 22°36'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 53. | 59°20'.000N | 22°24'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 54. | 59°30'.000N | 22°24'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 55. | 59°30'.000N | 22°00'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 56. | 59°40'.000N | 22°00'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 57. | 59°40'.000N | 21°48'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 58. | 59°50'.000N | 21°48'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 59. | 59°49'.948N | 13°16'.199W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 60. | 60°09'.031N | 13°16'.199W | Geodesic |
| 61. | 60°07'.306N | 12°17'.622W | Geodesic |

| Point No. | Column 1 Latitude | Longitude | Column 2 Line type |
|------------------|------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| 62. | 60°02'.833N | 11°16'.458W | Geodesic |
| 63. | 60°02'.137N | 10°50'.778W | Geodesic |
| 64. | 60°00'.951N | 10°20'.853W | Geodesic |
| 65. | 59°56'.450N | 09°00'.660W | Geodesic |
| 66. | 60°18'.754N | 05°24'.195W | Geodesic |
| 67. | 60°21'.101N | 04°56'.672W | Geodesic |
| 68. | 60°24'.077N | 04°44'.272W | Geodesic |
| 69. | 60°47'.717N | 04°18'.541W | Geodesic |
| 70. | 60°51'.809N | 04°14'.008W | Geodesic |
| 71. | 60°54'.979N | 04°10'.497W | Geodesic |
| 72. | 61°02'.757N | 04°03'.859W | Geodesic |
| 73. | 61°04'.449N | 04°02'.425W | Geodesic |
| 74. | 61°07'.651N | 03°59'.619W | Geodesic |
| 75. | 61°21'.611N | 03°47'.898W | Geodesic |
| 76. | 61°52'.114N | 03°11'.729W | Geodesic |
| 77. | 61°59'.233N | 03°03'.325W | Geodesic |
| 78. | 63°40'.649N | 00°47'.736W | Geodesic |
| 79. | 63°53'.224N | 00°29'.444W | Geodesic |
| 80. | 63°50'.448N | 00°25'.788W | Geodesic |
| 81. | 63°44'.214N | 00°18'.139W | Geodesic |
| 82. | 63°38'.178N | 00°10'.989W | Geodesic |
| 83. | 63°03'.345N | 00°28'.209E | Geodesic |
| 84. | 62°58'.351N | 00°33'.517E | Geodesic |
| 85. | 62°53'.492N | 00°38'.465E | Geodesic |
| 86. | 62°44'.272N | 00°47'.462E | Geodesic |
| 87. | 62°39'.967N | 00°51'.491E | Geodesic |
| 88. | 62°36'.346N | 00°54'.746E | Geodesic |
| 89. | 62°32'.788N | 00°57'.805E | Geodesic |
| 90. | 62°30'.164N | 01°00'.099E | Geodesic |
| 91. | 62°27'.547N | 01°02'.295E | Geodesic |
| 92. | 62°24'.945N | 01°04'.431E | Geodesic |
| 93. | 62°22'.350N | 01°06'.470E | Geodesic |

| Point No. | Column 1 | | Column 2 |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|
| | Latitude | Longitude | Line type |
| 94. | 62°19'.679N | 01°08'.516E | Geodesic |
| 95. | 62°16'.732N | 01°10'.678E | Geodesic |
| 96. | 61°44'.200N | 01°33'.224E | Geodesic |
| 97. | 61°44'.200N | 01°33'.600E | Arc of Great Circle |
| 98. | 61°21'.400N | 01°47'.400E | Arc of Great Circle |
| 99. | 59°53'.800N | 02°04'.600E | Arc of Great Circle |
| 100. | 59°17'.400N | 01°42'.700E | Arc of Great Circle |
| 101. | 58°25'.800N | 01°29'.000E | Arc of Great Circle |
| 102. | 57°54'.300N | 01°57'.900E | Arc of Great Circle |
| 103. | 56°35'.700N | 02°36'.800E | Arc of Great Circle |
| 104. | 56°05'.200N | 03°15'.000E | Arc of Great Circle |
| 105. | 55°55'.157N | 03°21'.000E | Arc of Great Circle |
| 106. | 55°50'.100N | 03°24'.000E | Arc of Great Circle |
| 107. | 55°45'.900N | 03°22'.217E | Arc of Great Circle |
| 108. | 54°37'.300N | 02°53'.900E | Arc of Great Circle |
| 109. | 54°22'.800N | 02°45'.800E | Arc of Great Circle |
| 110. | 53°57'.800N | 02°52'.000E | Arc of Great Circle |
| 111. | 53°40'.100N | 02°57'.400E | Arc of Great Circle |
| 112. | 53°35'.100N | 02°59'.300E | Arc of Great Circle |
| 113. | 53°28'.200N | 03°01'.000E | Arc of Great Circle |
| 114. | 53°18'.100N | 03°03'.400E | Arc of Great Circle |
| 115. | 52°53'.000N | 03°10'.500E | Arc of Great Circle |
| 116. | 52°47'.000N | 03°12'.300E | Arc of Great Circle |
| 117. | 52°37'.300N | 03°11'.000E | Arc of Great Circle |
| 118. | 52°25'.000N | 03°03'.500E | Arc of Great Circle |
| 119. | 52°17'.400N | 02°56'.000E | Arc of Great Circle |
| 120. | 52°12'.400N | 02°50'.400E | Arc of Great Circle |
| 121. | 52°06'.000N | 02°42'.900E | Arc of Great Circle |
| 122. | 52°05'.300N | 02°42'.200E | Arc of Great Circle |
| 123. | 52°01'.000N | 02°39'.500E | Arc of Great Circle |
| 124. | 51°59'.000N | 02°37'.600E | Arc of Great Circle |
| 125. | 51°48'.300N | 02°28'.900E | Loxodrome |

| Point No. | Column 1 Latitude | Longitude | Column 2 Line type |
|------------------|------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| 126. | 51°36'.783N | 02°15'.200E | Loxodrome |
| 127. | 51°33'.467N | 02°14'.300E | Loxodrome |
| 128. | 51°30'.233N | 02°07'.300E | Loxodrome |
| 129. | 51°20'.183N | 02°02'.300E | Loxodrome |
| 130. | 51°19'.633N | 02°01'.800E | Loxodrome |
| 131. | 51°14'.450N | 01°57'.300E | Loxodrome |

Thence a loxodrome south westwards to the limit of the territorial sea adjacent to Great Britain at:

| | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| 132. | 51°12'.012N | 01°53'.335E | |
| SECOND AREA | | | |
| 133. | 50°49'.516N | 01°15'.891E | Loxodrome |
| 134. | 50°47'.833N | 01°15'.467E | Loxodrome |
| 135. | 50°38'.633N | 01°07'.433E | Loxodrome |
| 136. | 50°23'.367N | 00°46'.650E | Loxodrome |
| 137. | 50°19'.683N | 00°36'.200E | Loxodrome |
| 138. | 50°14'.200N | 00°02'.233E | Loxodrome |
| 139. | 50°13'.217N | 00°15'.500W | Loxodrome |
| 140. | 50°07'.483N | 00°30'.000W | Loxodrome |
| 141. | 50°08'.450N | 01°00'.000W | Loxodrome |
| 142. | 50°09'.250N | 01°30'.000W | Loxodrome |
| 143. | 50°09'.233N | 02°03'.433W | Loxodrome |
| 144. | 49°57'.833N | 02°48'.400W | Loxodrome |
| 145. | 49°46'.500N | 02°56'.500W | Loxodrome |
| 146. | 49°38'.500N | 03°21'.000W | Loxodrome |
| 147. | 49°33'.200N | 03°34'.833W | Loxodrome |
| 148. | 49°32'.700N | 03°42'.733W | Loxodrome |
| 149. | 49°32'.133N | 03°55'.783W | Loxodrome |
| 150. | 49°27'.667N | 04°17'.900W | Loxodrome |
| 151. | 49°27'.383N | 04°21'.767W | Loxodrome |
| 152. | 49°23'.233N | 04°32'.650W | Loxodrome |
| 153. | 49°14'.467N | 05°11'.000W | Loxodrome |
| 154. | 49°13'.367N | 05°18'.000W | Loxodrome |
| 155. | 49°13'.000N | 05°20'.667W | Loxodrome |
| 156. | 49°12'.167N | 05°40'.500W | Loxodrome |

| Point No. | Column 1 | | Column 2 |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| | Latitude | Longitude | Line type |
| 157. | 49°12'.000N | 05°41'.500W | Loxodrome |
| 158. | 48°10'.000N | 09°22'.265W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 159. | 48°10'.000N | 10°00'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 160. | 48°20'.000N | 10°00'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 161. | 48°20'.000N | 09°48'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 162. | 48°30'.000N | 09°48'.000W | Parallel of Longitude |
| 163. | 48°30'.000N | 09°36'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 164. | 48°50'.000N | 09°36'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 165. | 48°50'.000N | 09°24'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 166. | 49°00'.000N | 09°24'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 167. | 49°00'.000N | 09°17'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 168. | 49°10'.000N | 09°17'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 169. | 49°10'.000N | 09°12'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 170. | 49°20'.000N | 09°12'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 171. | 49°20'.000N | 09°03'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 172. | 49°30'.000N | 09°03'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 173. | 49°30'.000N | 08°54'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 174. | 49°40'.000N | 08°54'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 175. | 49°40'.000N | 08°45'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 176. | 49°50'.000N | 08°45'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 177. | 49°50'.000N | 08°36'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 178. | 50°00'.000N | 08°36'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 179. | 50°00'.000N | 08°24'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 180. | 50°10'.000N | 08°24'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 181. | 50°10'.000N | 08°12'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 182. | 50°20'.000N | 08°12'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 183. | 50°20'.000N | 08°00'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 184. | 50°30'.000N | 08°00'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 185. | 50°30'.000N | 07°36'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 186. | 50°40'.000N | 07°36'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 187. | 50°40'.000N | 07°12'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 188. | 50°50'.000N | 07°12'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |

| Point No. | Column 1 Latitude | Longitude | Column 2 Line type |
|------------------|------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| 189. | 50°50'.000N | 07°03'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 190. | 51°00'.000N | 07°03'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 191. | 51°00'.000N | 06°48'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 192. | 51°10'.000N | 06°48'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 193. | 51°10'.000N | 06°42'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 194. | 51°20'.000N | 06°42'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 195. | 51°20'.000N | 06°33'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 196. | 51°30'.000N | 06°33'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 197. | 51°30'.000N | 06°18'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 198. | 51°40'.000N | 06°18'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 199. | 51°40'.000N | 06°06'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 200. | 51°50'.000N | 06°06'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 201. | 51°50'.000N | 06°00'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 202. | 51°54'.000N | 06°00'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 203. | 51°54'.000N | 05°57'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 204. | 51°58'.000N | 05°57'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 205. | 51°58'.000N | 05°54'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 206. | 52°00'.000N | 05°54'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 207. | 52°00'.000N | 05°50'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 208. | 52°04'.000N | 05°50'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 209. | 52°04'.000N | 05°46'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 210. | 52°08'.000N | 05°46'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 211. | 52°08'.000N | 05°42'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 212. | 52°12'.000N | 05°42'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 213. | 52°12'.000N | 05°39'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 214. | 52°16'.000N | 05°39'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 215. | 52°16'.000N | 05°35'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 216. | 52°24'.000N | 05°35'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 217. | 52°24'.000N | 05°22'.800W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 218. | 52°32'.000N | 05°22'.800W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 219. | 52°32'.000N | 05°28'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 220. | 52°44'.000N | 05°28'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |

| Point No. | Column 1 | | Column 2 |
|---|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| | Latitude | Longitude | Line type |
| 221. | 52°44'.000N | 05°24'.500W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 222. | 52°52'.000N | 05°24'.500W | |
| 223. | 52°52'.000N | 05°22'.500W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 224. | 52°59'.000N | 05°22'.500W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 225. | 52°59'.000N | 05°19'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 226. | 53°09'.000N | 05°19'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 227. | 53°09'.000N | 05°20'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 228. | 53°26'.000N | 05°20'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 229. | 53°26'.000N | 05°19'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 230. | 53°32'.000N | 05°19'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 231. | 53°32'.000N | 05°17'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 232. | 53°39'.000N | 05°17'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 233. | 53°39'.000N | 05°16'.340W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 234. | 53°42'.140N | 05°16'.340W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 235. | 53°42'.140N | 05°17'.850W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 236. | 53°44'.400N | 05°17'.850W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 237. | 53°44'.400N | 05°19'.330W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 238. | 53°45'.800N | 05°19'.330W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 239. | 53°45'.800N | 05°22'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 240. | 53°46'.000N | 05°22'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| 241. | 53°46'.000N | 05°19'.000W | Parallel of Latitude |
| 242. | 53°59'.949N | 05°19'.000W | Meridian of Longitude |
| Thence westwards to the outer limit of the territorial sea adjacent to Northern Ireland at: | | | |
| 243. | 54°00'.000N | 05°36'.333W | |

2. Each Point in the Schedule is referred to the following geodetic datums:

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Point No. 1 | European Terrestrial Reference Frame 1989 (hereinafter "ETRF 89"). |
| Point No. 2 to Point No. 37 | World Geodetic System 1984 (hereinafter WGS 84"). |
| Point No. 38 to Point No. 79 | ETRF 89 |
| Point No. 80 to Point No. 158 | European Datum (First Adjustment 1950) (ED 50) |
| Point No. 159 to Point No. 242 | WGS 84 |
| Point No. 243 | Ordnance Survey of Ireland Datum 1965 (OSI 65). |

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Order)

This Order consolidates the various Orders made under the Continental Shelf Act 1964 which have designated the areas of the continental shelf within which the rights of the United Kingdom with respect to the sea bed and subsoil and their natural resources are exercisable. It also corrects an error in the Schedule to the Continental Shelf (Designation of Areas) Order 1999.

(b) The Continental Shelf (Designation of Areas) Order 2001,
14 November 2001^{1, 2}

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 14th day of November 2001

Present

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council

Her Majesty, in exercise of the powers conferred on Her by section 1(7) of the Continental Shelf Act 1964(a) and of all other powers enabling Her in that behalf, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. (1) This Order may be cited as the Continental Shelf (Designation of Areas) Order 2001.

(2) This Order shall come into force on 6th December 2001.

2. The area defined in the Schedule to this Order is hereby designated as an area within which the rights of the United Kingdom outside territorial waters with respect to the sea bed and subsoil and their natural resources are exercisable.

3. Paragraph 2 of the Schedule to the Continental Shelf (Designation of Areas) (Consolidation) Order 2000(b) is amended as follows:

(a) in the third box of the first column, substitute "Point No. 80 to Point No. 157".

(b) in the fourth box of the first column, substitute "Point No. 158 to Point No. 242".

A. K. Galloway
 Clerk of the Privy Council

(a) 1964 c. 29.

(b) S.I. 2000/3062.

¹ Transmitted through letter dated 13 March 2008 from the United Kingdom Permanent Mission to the United Nations addressed to the Legal Counsel of the United Nations.

² Made 14 November 2001. Coming into force 6 December 2001.

SCHEDULE Article 2

Article 2 of this Order applies to the area bounded by a geodesic line joining the following co-ordinates on World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84)

(1) 53° 52'.224N 05° 49'.558W

and the co-ordinates numbered (240), (241), (242) and (243) in the Schedule to the Continental Shelf (Designation of Areas) (Consolidation) Order 2000

thence,

South Westward along the outer limit of the territorial sea adjacent to Northern Ireland to the coordinates numbered (1) in this Schedule.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Order)

This Order designates a further area of continental shelf in the Irish Sea as an area in which the rights of the United Kingdom with respect to the sea bed and subsoil and their natural resources are exercisable. The Order also corrects an error in the Schedule to the Continental Shelf (Designation of Areas) (Consolidation) Order 2000.

C. Bilateral Treaties1. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
and the Kingdom of the Netherlands

Exchange of Notes between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands amending the Agreement of 6 October 1965 relating to the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf under the North Sea between the Two Countries as amended by the Protocol of 25 November 1971 The Hague, 28 January and 7 June 2004¹

No. 1

The British Ambassador at the Hague to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands

The Hague
28 January 2004

I have the honour to refer to the Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands relating to the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf under the North Sea between the two Countries, done at London on 6 October 1965,¹ as amended by the Protocol done at London on 25 November 1971² (“the Agreement”).

In the light of the Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Kingdom of Belgium on the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf, done at Brussels on 18 December 1996, I have the honour to propose the following amendment to the Agreement:-

In Article 1 (1) of the Agreement, the entry relating to Point No. 1 shall be replaced by the following:-

1 51°52'34.012” 02°32'21.599”

If the foregoing proposal is acceptable to the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, I have the honour to propose that this Note, together with Your Excellency’s Reply, shall constitute an agreement between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Kingdom of the Netherlands which shall enter into force on the date of the later of the notifications by each State that the conditions for the entry into force of the Agreement have been fulfilled.

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

COLIN BUDD

¹ Transmitted through letter dated 13 March 2008 from the United Kingdom Permanent Mission to the United Nations addressed to the Legal Counsel of the United Nations. The Exchange of Notes entered into force on 10 January 2006.

No. 2

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands to the British Ambassador at the Hague

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
7 June 2004

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 28 January 2004, which reads as follows:

[As in No. 1]

In reply I have the honour to inform you that the above proposal is acceptable to the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and that your Note, together with this reply, shall constitute an agreement between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which shall enter into force on the date of the later of the notifications by each State that the conditions for the entry into force of the Agreement have been fulfilled.

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

BERNARD BOT

2. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Kingdom of Belgium

Exchange of Notes between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium amending the Agreement of 29 May 1991 relating to the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf under the North Sea between the Two Countries Brussels, 21 March 2005 and 7 June 2005¹

No. 1

The Embassy of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in Brussels to the Minister of Foreign Affairs

Brussels
21 March 2005

I have the honour to refer to the Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium relating to the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf between the Two Countries, done at Brussels on 29 May 1991 (“the Agreement”).

In the light of the exchange of letters done at Brussels on 29 May 1991 which formed an integral part of the Agreement, and of the Treaty between the Kingdom of Belgium and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on the Delimitation of the Continental shelf, done at Brussels on 18 December 1996, I have the honour to propose the following amendment to the Agreement:

- in Article 1(1) of the Agreement, an additional Point No 4 shall be added, as follows:

4. 51° 52'34.012” 02° 32'21.599”

If the foregoing proposal is acceptable to the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium. I have the honour to propose that this Note, together with Your Excellency’s Reply, shall constitute an agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium. This agreement shall enter into force on the date of receipt by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of the notification by the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium of the completion of its constitutional formalities required to bring into effect.

I have the honour to convey to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

No. 2

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Embassy of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in Brussels

Brussels
7 June 2005

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 21 March 2005, which reads as follows:

[As in No.1]

I have the honour to inform you that my Government has taken note of the contents of your letter.

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

¹ Transmitted through letter dated 13 March 2008 from the United Kingdom Permanent Mission to the United Nations addressed to the Legal Counsel of the United Nations. The Agreement entered into force on 2 October 2006.

No. 3

The Embassy of the Kingdom of Belgium in London to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London
2 October 2006

...²

Translation of No. 3

The Embassy of the Kingdom of Belgium presents its compliments to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and has the honour to inform it that the formalities required by its legislation for the entry into force of the Agreement, concluded by exchange of letters dated 21 March and 7 June 2005 at Brussels, amending the Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium relating to the delimitation of the continental shelf between the two countries, signed at Brussels on 29 May 1991, have been completed by Belgium.

The Embassy would be grateful to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office if it could send it an acknowledgment stating the date of receipt of this notification and inform it of the state of proceedings in the United Kingdom.

The Embassy of the Kingdom of Belgium avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland the assurance of its highest consideration.

[No. 4]

The Foreign and Commonwealth Office to the Embassy of the Kingdom of Belgium in London

London
24 May 2007

The Maritime Team of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office presents its compliments to the Embassy of Belgium and has the honour to refer to the Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium relating to the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf between the Two Countries, done at Brussels on 29 May 1991.

The Maritime Team further has the honour to refer to the British Embassy's Note of 21 March 2005 proposing an amendment to Article 1(1) of the Agreement and the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs' acknowledgement of 7 June 2005.

Recognising that in the Embassy's Note No. B1.1: 5637 dated 2 October 2006 the Embassy have confirmed that the consitutional formalities required to bring the Agreement into effect in Belgium have now been completed, and noting that there are no further procedures to be completed in the United Kingdom, it is the understanding of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that the Agreement entered into force on 2 October 2006.

The Maritime Team avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy the assurance of its highest consideration.

² French text omitted.

D. Communications by States

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America

Text of a joint demarche undertaken by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America in relation to the law of the Dominican Republic number 66-07 of 22 May 2007, done on 18 October 2007¹

The Embassies of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America present their compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and refer to Law No. 66-07 of May 22, 2007, by which the Dominican Republic;

- a) declared itself an Archipelagic State,
- b) drew straight baselines connecting a number of turning points on certain banks and keys,
- c) claimed certain bodies of waters as internal waters and others as historic bays,
- d) sets out the coordinates of the outer limits of its claimed exclusive economic zone (EEZ),
- e) purported to limit the right of innocent passage through its archipelagic waters and territorial sea (and overflight) to those ships and aircraft not carrying cargoes of radioactive substances or highly toxic chemicals,
- f) does not recognize the right of archipelagic sea lanes passage, and
- g) claimed rights over old shipwrecks within its EEZ.

Archipelagic States

The Embassies recall that articles 46 and 47 of Part IV of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (the Convention) establish the criteria by which a State may be considered an archipelagic State and may draw archipelagic baselines. One of those criteria is that the turning points of straight archipelagic baselines may only join the outermost islands and drying reefs of the archipelago, and may not be drawn to or from low-tide elevations except in two enumerated circumstances.

The information available to the governments of the United Kingdom and the United States do not show that the turning points set out in Law No. 66-07 are all above water at high tide, or that they qualify for either of the exceptions in article 47, suggesting that they do not qualify as turning points under article 47, paragraph 1, of the Convention, and that the Dominican Republic does not meet the other requirements of article 47 to be an archipelagic State.

The governments of the United Kingdom and the United States would be grateful if the Ministry could provide to their Embassies documentation regarding the status of these turning points as islands or drying reefs that are above water at high tide, or that they otherwise meet the requirements of article 47.

Navigational rights

If the Dominican Republic qualifies as an archipelagic State, which the governments of the United Kingdom and the United States do not accept, the Embassies note that Articles 11 and 12 of Law No. 66-07 do not recognize the right of archipelagic sea lanes passage set out in article 53 of the Convention. The Embassies would be grateful if the Dominican Republic would clarify this.

Whether or not the Dominican Republic qualifies as an archipelagic State, the governments of the United Kingdom and the United States cannot accept as being consistent with the law of the sea the limitations on the

¹ Transmitted through letter dated 13 March 2008 from the United Kingdom Permanent Mission to the United Nations addressed to the Legal Counsel of the United Nations.

exercise of innocent passage set out in article 12 of Law No. 66-07. All ships, regardless of cargo, means of propulsion, or armament, enjoy the right of innocent passage through the territorial sea.

Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)

The Embassies note that article 14 of Law No. 66-07 sets out a series of coordinates purporting to delimit the outer limit of the Dominican Republic's EEZ. The Embassies note that portions of the claimed EEZ impinge on the rights of the United Kingdom in respect of the Turks and Caicos Islands and of the United States in respect of Puerto Rico.

The Embassies further note that the paragraph following article 14 appears to claim rights to old shipwrecked vessels in its claimed EEZ, rights which are not accorded to coastal States in Part V of the Convention.

Internal waters and historic bays

The Embassies also note that articles 6 and 7 of Law No. 66-07 claim certain bodies of waters as internal waters and historic bays. Pending examination of those claims, the governments of the United Kingdom and the United States cannot accept these claims as valid under international law.

Reservation of rights

Accordingly, the governments of the United Kingdom and the United States reserve their rights and those of their territories and citizens.

III. OTHER INFORMATION

1. List of Experts in Marine Scientific Research for Use in Special Arbitration
(as at 21 January 2008)

| <u>ARGENTINA</u> | |
|---|---|
| Contralmirante Eduardo Amadeo Rodríguez (Retired) | Capitán de Navío Osvaldo P. Astiz (Retired) Dirección de Límites Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto |
| <u>BELGIUM</u> | |
| Professor Erik Franckx Vrije Universiteit Brussel | |
| <u>BENIN</u> | |
| Mr. Roger Djiman Chercheur Océanologue Chef du Centre de Recherches Halieutiques et Océanologiques du Bénin Coordonnateur National du CNDO/IODE/ODINAFRICA | Mme Amélie Gbaguidi Responsable du Département Ressources Vivantes Centre de Recherches Halieutiques et Océanologiques du Bénin |
| <u>BRAZIL</u> | |
| Cap. Luiz Alberto Martins Navy of Brazil | Mr Euclides Dos Santos Filho Ministry of Science and Technology |
| <u>BULGARIA</u> | |
| Assoc. Prof. Dr Emanuil Kozuharov "JESE" Ltd | Assoc. Prof. Dr. Georgi Karl Hiebaum Head of Department of Functional Ecology and of Research Group of Water Ecosystems in Central Laboratory of General Ecology - Bulgarian Academy of Sciences Central Laboratory of General Ecology |
| <u>CAMEROON</u> | |
| Dr. Jean Folack Maître de Recherche Station de Recherches Halieutiques et Océanographiques (SRHO) | Dr. Théodore Djama Chargé de Recherche Station de Recherches Halieutiques et Océanographiques (SRHO) |
| <u>CANADA</u> | |
| Dr. Howard Freeland Research Scientist Institute of Ocean Sciences Fisheries and Oceans Canada | Mr. Roderick Forbes A/Director, International Fisheries Policy Fisheries and Oceans Canada |
| <u>CHINA</u> | |
| Prof. Su Jilan Advisor to the Administrator Second Institute of Oceanography State Oceanic Administration | Dr. Xu Xun Department of Marine Biology Third Institute of Oceanography State Oceanic Administration |

| <u>CÔTE D'IVOIRE</u> | |
|---|--|
| Mr. Abraham Gadji Juriste, Ministère d'Etat, Ministère de l'Environnement (Direction des politiques et stratégies de l'environnement) | Dr. Claude Mahan Chercheur océanographie physique Centre de Recherches Océanologiques |
| <u>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</u> | |
| Ing. Carlos Michelen Ambassador and Director of the National Oceanographic Commission Secretaria de Estado de Relaciones Exteriores | |
| <u>ECUADOR</u> | |
| Capt. Mario Proaño Silva Director, Instituto Oceanográfico de la Armada | Andrés Pazmiño Marine Geologist Instituto Oceanográfico de la Armada |
| <u>EGYPT</u> | |
| Prof. Dr. Mohamed Ahmed Said Professor of Physical Oceanography | Prof. Dr. Mohamed Aly Shata Head of the Laboratory of Geology and Geophysics of Marines |
| <u>FRANCE</u> | |
| Mr. Elie JARMACHE Secrétariat Général de la Mer | |
| <u>GABON</u> | |
| Dr. Pierre Maganga Ambassador Director General of the law of the sea DGDM / Ministry of Foreign Affairsm Cooperation, Francophony and Regional Integration | |
| <u>GERMANY</u> | |
| Prof. Dr Martin Visbeck Leibniz-Institut für Meereswissenschaften an der Christian-Albrechts Universität zu Kiel (IFM- GEOMAR) | Ms. Ingelore Hering Federal Maritime and Hydrographic Agency |
| <u>GUINEA</u> | |
| Mr. Samba T. Diallo (Halieute / Fisheries Sciences, Aquaculture, Environment for coastal zone) Chef de Département Pêche Industrielle Centre National des Sciences Halieutiques de Boussoura (CNSHB) | |
| <u>INDONESIA</u> | |
| Prof. Dr. ETTY R. AGOES Indonesian Center for the Law of the Sea Padjadjaran University | Prof. Dr. Indroyono Soesilo Agency for Research and Development Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries |

| <u>JAPAN</u> | |
|--|--|
| Dr. Naoya Okuwaki Professor University of Tokyo Graduate School of Laws and politics Advisor to the Headquarter of the General Ocean Policy | Dr. Masao Fukasawa Director-General Institute of Observational Research for Global Change Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology |
| <u>KUWAIT</u> | |
| Prof. Dr. Abdulah Zamel-Al-Zamel Associate Professor/Marine Sedimentology Coastal Oceanography Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences Faculty of Sciences Kuwait University | Dr. Faiza Y. Al-Yamani Associate Research Scientist/Oceanographic Task Leader, Mariculture and Fisheries Dept. Food Resources Division Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research |
| <u>LEBANON</u> | |
| Dr. Mary Abbou Abi Saab Marine Research Centre c/o Prof. Dr. Hafez Kobeissi Secretary General CNRS | Dr. Najad Kabara National Center for Marine Sciences/ National Council for Scientific Research Researcher, Unit of Physical Oceanography National Center for Marine Sciences Physical Oceanography Unit |
| <u>MOROCCO</u> | |
| Prof. Mohamed Sahabi Laboratoire de Géosciences Marines Faculté des Sciences d'El Jadida | Abdelmalek Faraj Institut National de Recherche Halieutique |
| <u>MAURITANIA</u> | |
| Mr. Mohamed Ould Mahfoudh Chercheur à l'IMROP | Mr. Bambaye Ould Hamady Chercheur à l'IMROP |
| <u>NETHERLANDS</u> | |
| Professor A.H.A. Soons Institute of Public International Law, Utrecht University | |
| <u>OMAN</u> | |
| Dr Younis Khalfan Aziz Al Akhzami Director of Fisheries Ministry of agriculture and Fisheries | Dr Ahmed Mohammed H. Al-Mazrooei Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries Resources/ Marine Science & Fisheries Center |
| <u>PAKISTAN</u> | |
| Dr. M. M. Rabbani Director General National Institute of Oceanography | Dr. Ali Rashid Tabrez Head of Geology & Geophysics National Institute of Oceanography |
| <u>PERU</u> | |
| Atilio Aste Evans Teniente Primero Oficial del Departamento de Medio Ambiente | Jaime Valdez Huamán Capitán de Corbeta Asesor Tecnico al Departamento de Hidrografia |

| | |
|--|--|
| <u>PHILIPPINES</u> | |
| Dr. Gil S. Jacinto Director Marine Science Institute University of the Philippines | |
| <u>POLAND</u> | |
| Mr Tomasz Linkowski Assistant Director Director of Sea Fisheries Institute in Gdynia | Mr Marek Szulc Maritime University in Szczecin |
| <u>ROMANIA</u> | |
| Dr. Alesandru S. Bologa Scientific Deputy Director Romainian Marine Research Institute | Dr Dumitru Dinu University Ovidius of Constanza |
| <u>SENEGAL</u> | |
| Dr Birane Samb Fisheries Biologist Centre de recherches océanographiques de Dakar Thiaroye | Mme Marième Diagne Talla Juriste du droit de la mer Chef du bureau Législation Direction des Pêches Maritimes |
| <u>SPAIN</u> | |
| Gregorio Parrilla Investigador Instituto Español de Oceanografía | |
| <u>SRI LANKA</u> | |
| Dr. T.K.D. Tennakoon Senior Research Officer National Aquatic Resources Research and Development Agency | Dr. Palitha Kithsiri Senior Research Officer National Aquatic Resources Research and Development Agency |
| <u>TANZANIA</u> | |
| Dr Alfonse M Dubi Director Institute of Marine Sciences University of Dar es Salaam | Mr Winfried Haule Assistant Director of Fisheries Research Training and Statistics Fisheries Division |
| <u>THAILAND</u> | |
| Professor Dr. Kriangsak Kittichaisaree Visiting Professor, University of New South Wales School of Law Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Thailand to the Islamic Republic of Iran | |
| <u>DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF TIMOR-LESTE</u> | |
| Dr. Montserrat Gorina-Ysem International Law & Ocean Policy Analyst Founder and Research Director, Healthy Children- Healthy Oceans Foundation Adviser to the Government of Timor-Leste on Marine Scientific Research | |

| <u>TOGO</u> | |
|--|--|
| Professeur Adoté Blim Blivi Chef du Centre de Gestion Intégrée du Littoral et de l'Environnement Coordonnateur du Centre National de Données Océanographiques Chercheur en Géomorphologie et Océanographie côtières, Université de Lomé | |
| <u>TUNISIA</u> | |
| Prof. Chérif Sammari Head of the Laboratory of the Marine Environment Institut National des Sciences et Technologies de la Mer (INSTM) | |
| <u>UNITED KINGDOM</u> | |
| Sir Michael Wood, K.C.M.G., Senior Fellow, Lauterpacht Centre for International Law | Dr Lindsay Parson UNCLOS Group National Oceanography Centre, Southampton European Way |
| <u>URUGUAY</u> | |
| Almirante Manuel Burgos | |
| <u>VENEZUELA</u> | |
| Dr Marialsira González Rivas Asesora Técnico Científica de la Dirección de Geografía y Navegación del Observatorio Cagigal | Cap. Luis Alejandro Ojeda Pérez Director del Observatorio Cagigal Parroquia 23 de enero, Observatorio Naval Cagigal |
| <u>VIETNAM</u> | |
| Dr. Bui Hong Long Vice Director Institute of Oceanography | Dr. Bui Xuan Thong Vice Director Marine Hydro-Meteorological Center of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment |

2. Lists of conciliators and arbitrators nominated under article 2 of annexes V and VII to the Convention (as at 9 January 2008)

a. List of conciliators nominated under article 2 of annex V to the Convention

| State Party | Conciliators - Nominations | Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General |
|-----------------------|--|---|
| Austria | <p>Professor 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</p> <p>Professor Dr. Gerhard Loibl Professor at the Diplomatic Academy of Vienna</p> <p>Ambassador Dr. Helmut Tichy Deputy Head of the Office of the Legal Adviser, Austrian Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs</p> <p>Ambassador Dr. Helmut Türk Judge at the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, The Hague</p> | 9 January 2008 |
| Brazil | Walter de Sá Leitão | 10 September 2001 |
| Chile | <p>Helmut Brunner Nöer Rodrigo Díaz Albónico Carlos Martínez Sotomayor Eduardo Vío Grossi</p> | 18 November 1998 |
| Costa Rica | Lic. Carlos Fernando Alvarado Valverde | 15 March 2000 |
| Cyprus | Ambassador Andrew JACOVIDES | 23 February 2007 |
| Czech Republic | Dr. Vladimír Kopal | 18 December 1996 |
| Estonia | <p>Mrs. ENE LILLIPUU, Head of the Legal Department of the Estonian Maritime Administration</p> <p>Mr. HEIKI LINDPERE, the Director of the Institute of Law of the University of Tartu</p> | 18 December 2006 |
| Finland | <p>Professor Kari Hakapää Professor Martti Koskenniemi Justice Gustav Möller Justice Pekka Vihervuori</p> | 25 May 2001 |
| Indonesia | <p>Prof. Dr. Hasjim Djalal, M.A. Dr. Ety Roesmaryati Agoes, SH, LL.M. Dr. Sudirman Saad, D.H., M.Hum Lt. Commander Kresno Bruntoro, SH, LL.M</p> | 3 August 2001 |

| State Party | Conciliators - Nominations | Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General |
|--------------------|---|---|
| Italy | Professor Umberto Leanza Ambassador Luigi Vittorio Ferraris Ambassador Giuseppe Jacoangeli | 21 September 1999 |
| Japan | Dr. Soji Yamamoto, Professor Emeritus, Tohoku University, Japan Ambassador Chusei Yamada, Member of the UN International Law Commission | 2 May 2006 |
| Mexico | Ambassador José Luis Vallarta Marrón, Former Permanent Representative of Mexico to the International Seabed Authority Dr. Alejandro Sobarzo, Member of the national delegation to the Permanent Court of Arbitration Joel Hernández García, Deputy Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Dr. Erasmo Lara Cabrera, Director of International Law III, Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs | 9 December 2002 |
| Norway | Mr. Carsten Smith, President of the Supreme Court Ms. Karin Bruzelius, Supreme Court Judge Mr. Hans Wilhelm Longva, Director General, Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ambassador Per Tresselt | 22 November 1999 |
| Poland | Mr. Janusz Symonides Mr. Stanisław Pawlak Mrs. Maria Dragun-Gertner | 14 May 2004 |
| Slovakia | Dr. Marek Smid, International Law Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Slovakia | 9 July 2004 |
| Spain | José Manuel Lacleta Muñoz, Ambassador of Spain José Antonio de Yturriaga Barberán, Ambassador at large Juan Antonio Yáñez-Barnuevo García, Ambassador at large Aurelio Pérez Giralda, Chief, International Legal Advisory Assistance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs | 7 February 2002 |
| Sri Lanka | Hon. M. S. Aziz, P.C. (Prof.) Dr. C. F. Amerasinghe A. R. Perera | 17 January 1996 |
| | C. W. Pinto, Secretary-General of the Iran- US Tribunal in the Hague | 8 April 2002 |
| Sudan | Dr. Abd Elrahman Elkhalfifa Sayed/Eltahir Hamadalla | 8 September 1995 |

a. List of arbitrators nominated under article 2 of annex VII to the Convention

| State Party | Arbitrators - Nominations | Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General |
|-----------------------|--|---|
| Austria | <p>Professor 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</p> <p>Professor Dr. Gerhard Loibl Professor at the Diplomatic Academy of Vienna</p> <p>Ambassador Dr. Helmut Tichy Deputy Head of the Office of the Legal Adviser, Austrian Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs</p> <p>Ambassador Dr. Helmut Türk Judge at the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, The Hague</p> | 9 January 2008 |
| Australia | Sir Gerard Brennan AC KBE Mr. Henry Burmester QC Professor Ivan Shearer AM | 19 August 1999 |
| Brazil | Walter de Sá Leitão | 10 September 2001 |
| Chile | José Miguel Barros Franco María Teresa Infante Caffi Edmundo Vargas Carreño Fernando Zegers Santa Cruz | 18 November 1998 |
| Costa Rica | Lic. Carlos Fernando Alvarado Valverde | 15 March 2000 |
| Cyprus | Ambassador Andrew JACOVIDES | 23 February 2007 |
| Czech Republic | Dr. Vladimír Kopal | 18 December 1996 |
| Estonia | Mrs. ENE LILLIPUU, Head of the Legal Department of the Estonian Maritime Administration, Mr. HEIKI LINDPERE, the Director of the Institute of Law of the University of Tartu | 18 December 2006 |
| Finland | Professor Kari Hakapää Professor Martti Koskenniemi Justice Gustav Möller Justice Pekka Vihervuori | 25 May 2001 |
| France | Daniel Bardonnat Pierre-Marie Dupuy Jean-Pierre Queneudec Laurent Lucchini | 4 February 1998 |
| Germany | Dr. (Ms.) Renate Platzoeder | 25 March 1996 |

| State Party | Arbitrators - Nominations | Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General |
|--------------------|--|---|
| Indonesia | Prof. Dr. Hasjim Djalal, M.A. Dr. Ety Roesmaryati Agoes, SH, LLM. Dr. Sudirman Saad, D.H., M.Hum Lieutenant Commander Kresno Bruntoro, SH, LLM | 3 August 2001 |
| Italy | Professor Umberto Leanza Professor Tullio Scovazzi | 21 September 1999 |
| Japan | Ambassador Hisashi Owada, President of the Japan Institute of International Affairs Ambassador Chusei Yamada, Professor Waseda University Dr. Soji Yamamoto, Professor Emeritus Tohoku University Dr. Nisuke Ando, Professor, Doshisha University | 28 September 2000 |
| Mexico | Ambassador Alberto Székely Sánchez, Special Adviser to the Secretary for International Waters Affairs, 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 Frigate Captain JN. LD.DEM. Agustín Rodríguez Malpica Esquivel Chief, Legal Unit Secretariat of the Navy Frigate Lieutenant SJN.LD. Juan Jorge Quiroz Richards, Secretariat of the Navy | 9 December 2002 |
| Mongolia | Professor Rüdiger Wolfrum Professor Jean-Pierre Cot | 22 February 2005 |
| Netherlands | Ellen Hey Professor Alfred H.A. Soons Adriaan Bos | 9 February 1998 |
| | Professor Barbara Kwiatkowska | 29 May 2002 |
| Norway | Mr. Carsten Smith, President of the Supreme Court Ms. Karin Bruzelius, Supreme Court Judge Mr. Hans Wilhelm Longva, Director General, Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ambassador Per Tresselt | 22 November 1999 |
| Poland | Mr. Janusz Symonides Mr. Stanisław Pawlak Mrs. Maria Dragun-Gertner | 14 May 2004 |

| State Party | Arbitrators - Nominations | Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General |
|---|---|---|
| Russian Federation | Vladimir S. Kotliar | 26 May 1997 |
| | Professor Kamil A. Bekyashev Mr. Pavel G. Dzubenko: Deputy Director of the Legal Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs | 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 | 17 January 2003 |
| Slovakia | Dr. Peter Tomka, Judge of the International Court of Justice | 9 July 2004 |
| Spain | José Antonio de Yturriaga Barberán | 23 June 1999 |
| | José Manuel Lacleta Muñoz, Ambassador of Spain José Antonio Pastor Ridruejo, Judge European Court of Human Rights Julio D. González Campos, Professor of Private International Law, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, former Constitutional Court Judge | 7 February 2002 |
| Sri Lanka | Hon. M. S. Aziz, P.C. (Prof.) Dr. C. F. Amerasinghe A. R. Perera | 17 January 1996 |
| | C. W. Pinto, Secretary-General of the Iran-US Tribunal in the Hague | 8 April 2002 |
| Sudan | Sayed/Shawgi Hussain Dr. Ahmed Elmufti | 8 September 1995 |
| Sweden | Dr. Marie Jacobsson, Principal Legal Advisor on International Law, Ministry for Foreign Affairs Dr. Said Mahmoudi, Professor of International Law, University of Stockholm | 2 June 2006 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | Mr. Justice Cecil Bernard, Judge of the Industrial Court of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago | 17 November 2004 |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | Professor Christopher Greenwood Professor Elihu Lauterpacht CBE QC Sir Arthur Watts KCMG QC | 19 February 1998 |
| | Judge David Anderson, CMG | 14 September 2005 |