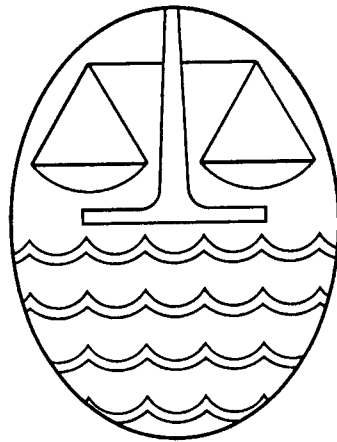


Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea
Office of Legal Affairs

Law of the Sea



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NOTE

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

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

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I. UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

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

1. Table recapitulating the status of the Convention and of the related Agreements, as at 1 April 1999

State or entity <i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations; ■ indicates land-locked States	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (not yet in force)	
	Signature (□ - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (□ - declaration)	Signature	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); participation(p); 1/ simplified procedure (sp); 2/	Signature (□ - declaration or statement)	Ratification; accession(a) 3/ (□ - declaration)
TOTALS	158 (□35)	130 (□47)	79	94	59 (□5)	21 (□4)
Afghanistan	■					
Albania						
Algeria	□	□ 11 June 1996	■	11 June 1996 (p)		
Andorra						
Angola	□	5 December 1990				
Antigua and Barbuda	■	2 February 1989				
Argentina	□	□ 1 December 1995	■	1 December 1995	■	
Armenia						
Australia	■	5 October 1994	■	5 October 1994	■	
Austria	■	□ 14 July 1995	■	14 July 1995	■	
Azerbaijan						

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

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

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

State or entity <i>Italicized text indicates non-members of the United Nations; [redacted] indicates land-locked States</i>	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (not yet in force)	
	Signature (☐ - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); successions(s); (☐ - declaration)	Signature	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); 1/ simplified procedure (sp); 2/	Signature (☐ - declaration or statement)	Ratification; accession(a) 3/ (☐ - declaration)
Bahamas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	29 July 1983	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	28 July 1995		16 January 1997(a)
Bahrain	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	30 May 1985				
Bangladesh	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Barbados	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	12 October 1993	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	28 July 1995 (sp)		
Belarus	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Belgium	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 13 November 1998	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	13 November 1998	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Belize	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	13 August 1983		21 October 1994 (ds)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Benin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	16 October 1997		16 October 1997 (p)		
Bhutan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Bolivia	<input type="checkbox"/>	28 April 1995		28 April 1995 (p)		
Bosnia and Herzegovina		12 January 1994 (s)				
Botswana	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2 May 1990				
Brazil	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 22 December 1988	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Brunei Darussalam	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5 November 1996		5 November 1996 (p)		
Bulgaria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	15 May 1996		15 May 1996 (a)		
Burkina Faso	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Burundi	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Cambodia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Cameroon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	19 November 1985	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Canada	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Cape Verde	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 August 1987	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Central African Republic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Chad	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Chile	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 25 August 1997		25 August 1997 (a)		

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (not yet in force)	
	Signature (☐ - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (☐ - declaration)	Signature	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); 1/ simplified procedure (sp); 2/	Signature (☐ - declaration or statement)	Ratification; accession(a) 3/ (☐ - declaration)
<i>China</i>	☐	☐ 7 June 1996	☐	7 June 1996 (p)	☐	
<i>Colombia</i>	☐					
<i>Comoros</i>	☐	21 June 1994				
<i>Congo</i>	☐					
<i>Cook Islands</i>	☐	15 February 1995		15 February 1995 (a)		1 April 1999 (a)
<i>Costa Rica</i>	☐	21 September 1992				
<i>Côte d'Ivoire</i>	☐	26 March 1984	☐	28 July 1995 (sp)	☐	
<i>Croatia</i>		☐ 5 April 1995 (s)		5 April 1995 (p)		
<i>Cuba</i>	☐	☐ 15 August 1984				
<i>Cyprus</i>	☐	12 December 1988	☐	27 July 1995		
<i>Czech Republic</i>	☐	☐ 21 June 1996	☐	21 June 1996		
<i>Democratic People's Republic of Korea</i>	☐					
<i>Democratic Republic of the Congo</i>	☐	17 February 1989				
<i>Denmark</i>	☐		☐		☐	
<i>Djibouti</i>	☐	8 October 1991				
<i>Dominica</i>	☐	24 October 1991				
<i>Dominican Republic</i>	☐					
<i>Ecuador</i>	☐					
<i>Egypt</i>	☐	☐ 26 August 1983	☐		☐	
<i>El Salvador</i>	☐					
<i>Equatorial Guinea</i>	☐	21 July 1997		21 July 1997 (p)		
<i>Eritrea</i>						

State or entity <i>Italicized text indicates non-members of the United Nations; Shaded row indicates land-locked States</i>	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (not yet in force)	
	Signature (<input type="checkbox"/> - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (<input type="checkbox"/> - declaration)	Signature	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); ^{1/} simplified procedure (sp); ^{2/}	Signature (<input type="checkbox"/> - declaration or statement)	Ratification; accession(a) ^{3/} (<input type="checkbox"/> - declaration)
Estonia						
Ethiopia						
European Community	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 April 1998 (fc)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1 April 1998(fc)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Fiji	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	10 December 1982	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	28 July 1995	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	12 December 1996
Finland	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 21 June 1996	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	21 June 1996	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
France	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 11 April 1996	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	11 April 1996	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Gabon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	11 March 1998	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	11 March 1998 (p)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Gambia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	22 May 1984				
Georgia		21 March 1996 (a)		21 March 1996 (p)		
Germany		<input type="checkbox"/> 14 October 1994 (a)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	14 October 1994	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Ghana	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	7 June 1983				
Greece	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 21 July 1995	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	21 July 1995	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Grenada	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	25 April 1991	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	28 July 1995 (sp)		
Guatemala	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 11 February 1997	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	11 February 1997 (p)		
Guinea	<input type="checkbox"/>	6 September 1985	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	28 July 1995 (sp)		
Guinea-Bissau	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 25 August 1986			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Guyana	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	16 November 1993				
Haiti	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	31 July 1996		31 July 1996 (p)		
<i>Holy See</i>						
Honduras	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5 October 1993				
Hungary	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Iceland	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 21 June 1985	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	28 July 1995 (sp)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	14 February 1997
India	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 29 June 1995	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	29 June 1995		
Indonesia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3 February 1986	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

State or entity <i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations; Shaded text indicates land-locked States	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (not yet in force)	
	Signature (☐ - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (☐ - declaration)	Signature	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); 1) simplified procedure (sp); 2)	Signature (☐ - declaration or statement)	Ratification; accession(a) 3/ (☐ - declaration)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	☐					17 April 1998(a)
Iraq	☐	30 July 1985				
Ireland	☐	☐21 June 1996	☐	21 June 1996	☐	
Israel			☐		☐	
Italy	☐	☐13 January 1995	☐	13 January 1995	☐	4 March 1999
Jamaica	☐	21 March 1983	☐	28 July 1995 (sp)	☐	
Japan	☐	20 June 1996	☐	20 June 1996	☐	
Jordan		27 November 1995 (a)		27 November 1995 (p)		
Kazakhstan						
Kenya	☐	2 March 1989		29 July 1994 (ds)		
Kiribati						
Kuwait	☐	☐2 May 1986				
Kyrgyzstan						
Lao People's Democratic Republic	☐	5 June 1998	☐	5 June 1998 (p)		
Latvia	☐					
Lebanon	☐	5 January 1995		5 January 1995 (p)		
Lesotho	☐					
Liberia	☐					
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	☐					
Liechtenstein	☐					
Lithuania						
Luxembourg	☐		☐		☐	
Madagascar	☐					

State or entity <i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations; ■ indicates land-locked States	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (not yet in force)	
	Signature (□ - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); accession(s); succession(s); (□ - declaration)	Signature	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); 1/ simplified procedure (sp); 2/	Signature (□ - declaration or statement)	Ratification; accession(a) 3/ (□ - declaration)
Malawi	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Malaysia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 14 October 1996	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	14 October 1996 (p)		
Maldives	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	30 December 1998
Mali	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	16 July 1985				
Malta	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 20 May 1993	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	26 June 1996		
Marshall Islands		9 August 1991 (a)			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Mauritania	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	17 July 1996	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	17 July 1996 (p)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Mauritius	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4 November 1994	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4 November 1994 (p)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 25 March 1997(a)
Mexico	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	18 March 1993				
Micronesia (Federated States of)		29 April 1991 (a)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	6 September 1995	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	23 May 1997
Monaco	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	20 March 1996	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	20 March 1996 (p)		
Mongolia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	13 August 1996	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	13 August 1996 (p)		
Morocco	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Mozambique	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	13 March 1997		13 March 1997 (a)		
Myanmar	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	21 May 1996		21 May 1996 (a)		
Namibia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	18 April 1983	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	28 July 1995 (sp)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	8 April 1998
Nauru	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	23 January 1996		23 January 1996 (p)		10 January 1997(a)
Nepal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2 November 1998	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2 November 1998 (p)		
Netherlands	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 28 June 1996	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	28 June 1996	<input type="checkbox"/>	
New Zealand	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	19 July 1996	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	19 July 1996	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Nicaragua	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Niger	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Nigeria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	14 August 1986	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	28 July 1995 (sp)		

State or entity <i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations; ██████████ indicates land-locked States	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (not yet in force)	
	Signature (☐ - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (☐ - declaration)	Signature	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); 1/ simplified procedure (sp); 2/	Signature (☐ - declaration or statement)	Ratification; accession(a) 3/ (☐ - declaration)
<i>Niue</i>						
Norway		☐ 24 June 1996		24 June 1996 (a)		☐ 30 December 1996
Oman	☐	☐ 17 August 1989		26 February 1997 (a)		
Pakistan		☐ 26 February 1997		26 February 1997 (p)		
Palau		30 September 1996 (a)		30 September 1996 (p)		
Panama		☐ 1 July 1996		1 July 1996 (p)		
Papua New Guinea		14 January 1997		14 January 1997 (p)		
<i>Paraguay</i>		26 September 1986		10 July 1995		
Peru						
Philippines	☐	☐ 8 May 1984		23 July 1997		
Poland		13 November 1998		13 November 1998		
Portugal		☐ 3 November 1997		3 November 1997		
Qatar	☐					
Republic of Korea		29 January 1996		29 January 1996		
<i>Republic of Moldova</i>						
Romania	☐	☐ 17 December 1996		17 December 1996 (a)		
Russian Federation	☐	☐ 12 March 1997		12 March 1997 (a)		☐ 4 August 1997
<i>Rwanda</i>						
Saint Kitts and Nevis		7 January 1993				9 August 1996
Saint Lucia		27 March 1985				
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		1 October 1993				
Samoa		14 August 1995		14 August 1995 (p)		25 October 1996
<i>San Marino</i>						

State or entity <i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations; Shaded text indicates land-locked States	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (not yet in force)	
	Signature (☐ - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); successions(s); (☐ - declaration)	Signature	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); 1/ simplified procedure (sp); 2/	Signature (☐ - declaration or statement)	Ratification; accession(a) 3/ (☐ - declaration)
Sao Tome and Principe	<input type="checkbox"/>	3 November 1987				
Saudi Arabia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 24 April 1996		24 April 1996 (p)		
Senegal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	25 October 1984	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	25 July 1995	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	30 January 1997
Seychelles	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	16 September 1991	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	15 December 1994	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	20 March 1998
Sierra Leone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	12 December 1994		12 December 1994 (p)		
Singapore	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	17 November 1994		17 November 1994 (p)		
Slovakia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	8 May 1996	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	8 May 1996		
Slovenia		<input type="checkbox"/> 16 June 1995 (s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	16 June 1995		
Solomon Islands	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	23 June 1997		23 June 1997 (p)		13 February 1997(a)
Somalia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	24 July 1989				
South Africa	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 23 December 1997	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	23 December 1997		
Spain	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 15 January 1997	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	15 January 1997	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Sri Lanka	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	19 July 1994	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	28 July 1995 (sp)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	24 October 1996
Sudan	<input type="checkbox"/>	23 January 1995	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Suriname	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	9 July 1998		9 July 1998 (p)		
Swaziland	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Sweden	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 25 June 1996	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	25 June 1996	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Switzerland	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Syrian Arab Republic						
Tajikistan						
Thailand	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		19 August 1994 (s)		19 August 1994 (p)		
Togo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	16 April 1995	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	28 July 1995 (sp)		

State or entity <i>Italicized text indicates non-members of the United Nations; [redacted] indicates land-locked States</i>	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (not yet in force)	
	Signature (☐ - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (☐ - declaration)	Signature	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); 1/ simplified procedure (sp); 2/	Signature (☐ - declaration or statement)	Ratification; accession(a) 3/ (☐ - declaration)
<i>Tonga</i>		2 August 1995 (a)		2 August 1995 (p)		31 July 1996
Trinidad and Tobago	☐	25 April 1986	☐	28 July 1995 (sp)	☐	
Tunisia	☐	☐24 April 1985	☐			
Turkey						
<i>Turkmenistan</i>						
<i>Tuvalu</i>	☐		☐	28 July 1995 (sp)	☐	
Uganda	☐	9 November 1990	☐		☐	
Ukraine	☐		☐			
United Arab Emirates			☐	25 July 1997	☐	
United Kingdom		☐25 July 1997 (a)	☐	25 June 1998		
United Republic of Tanzania	☐	☐30 September 1985	☐			☐21 August 1996
United States of America			☐		☐	
Uruguay	☐	☐10 December 1992	☐			
<i>Uzbekistan</i>					☐	
Vanuatu	☐		☐			
Venezuela	☐	☐25 July 1994				
Viet Nam	☐	☐21 July 1987				
Yemen	☐	☐5 May 1986	☐	28 July 1995 (sp)		
Yugoslavia	☐	7 March 1983	☐	28 July 1995 (sp)		
Zambia	☐	24 February 1993	☐	28 July 1995 (sp)		
Zimbabwe	☐		☐			
TOTALS	158 (☐35)	130 (☐47)	79	94	59 (☐5)	21 (☐4)

2. Chronological lists of ratifications of, accessions and successions to the Convention and the related Agreements, as at 1 April 1999

(a) The Convention

Fiji (10 December 1982); Zambia (7 March 1983); Mexico (18 March 1983); Jamaica (21 March 1983); Namibia (18 April 1983); Ghana (7 June 1983); Bahamas (29 July 1983); Belize (13 August 1983); Egypt (26 August 1983); Côte d'Ivoire (26 March 1984); Philippines (8 May 1984); Gambia (22 May 1984); Cuba (15 August 1984); Senegal (25 October 1984); Sudan (23 January 1985); Saint Lucia (27 March 1985); Togo (16 April 1985); Tunisia (24 April 1985); Bahrain (30 May 1985); Iceland (21 June 1985); Mali (16 July 1985); Iraq (30 July 1985); Guinea (6 September 1985); United Republic of Tanzania (30 September 1985); Cameroon (19 November 1985); Indonesia (3 February 1986); Trinidad and Tobago (25 April 1986); Kuwait (2 May 1986); Yugoslavia (5 May 1986); Nigeria (14 August 1986); Guinea-Bissau (25 August 1986); Paraguay (26 September 1986); Yemen (21 July 1987); Cape Verde (10 August 1987); Sao Tome and Principe (3 November 1987); Cyprus (12 December 1988); Brazil (22 December 1988); Antigua and Barbuda (2 February 1989); Democratic Republic of the Congo (17 February 1989); Kenya (2 March 1989); Somalia (24 July 1989); Oman (17 August 1989); Botswana (2 May 1990); Uganda (9 November 1990); Angola (5 December 1990); Grenada (25 April 1991); Micronesia (Federated States of) (29 April 1991); Marshall Islands (9 August 1991); Seychelles (16 September 1991); Djibouti (8 October 1991); Dominica (24 October 1991); Costa Rica (21 September 1992); Uruguay (10 December 1992); Saint Kitts and Nevis (7 January 1993); Zimbabwe (24 February 1993); Malta (20 May 1993); Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1 October 1993); Honduras (5 October 1993); Barbados (12 October 1993); Guyana (16 November 1993); Bosnia and Herzegovina (12 January 1994); Comoros (21 June 1994); Sri Lanka (19 July 1994); Viet Nam (25 July 1994); the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (19 August 1994); Australia (5 October 1994); Germany (14 October 1994); Mauritius (4 November 1994); Singapore (17 November 1994); Sierra Leone (12 December 1994); Lebanon (5 January 1995); Italy (13 January 1995); Cook Islands (15 February 1995); Croatia (5 April 1995); Bolivia (28 April 1995); Slovenia (16 June 1995); India (29 June 1995); Austria (14 July 1995); Greece (21 July 1995); Tonga (2 August 1995); Samoa (14 August 1995); Jordan (27 November 1995); Argentina (1 December 1995); Nauru (23 January 1996); Republic of Korea (29 January 1996); Monaco (20 March 1996); Georgia (21 March 1996); France (11 April 1996); Saudi Arabia (24 April 1996); Slovakia (8 May 1996); Bulgaria (15 May 1996); Myanmar (21 May 1996); China (7 June 1996); Algeria (11 June 1996); Japan (20 June 1996); Czech Republic (21 June 1996); Finland (21 June 1996); Ireland (21 June 1996); Norway (24 June 1996); Sweden (25 June 1996); Netherlands (28 June 1996); Panama (1 July 1996); Mauritania (17 July 1996); New Zealand (19 July 1996); Haiti (31 July 1996); Mongolia (13 August 1996); Palau (30 September 1996); Malaysia (14 October 1996); Brunei Darussalam (5 November 1996); Romania (17 December 1996); Papua New Guinea (14 January 1997); Spain (15 January 1997); Guatemala (11 February 1997); Pakistan (26 February 1997); Russian Federation (12 March 1997); Mozambique (13 March 1997); Solomon Islands (23 June 1997); Equatorial Guinea (21 July 1997); United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (25 July 1997); Chile (25 August 1997); Benin (16 October 1997); Portugal (3 November 1997); South Africa (23 December 1997); Gabon (11 March 1998); European Community (1 April 1998); Lao People's Democratic Republic (5 June 1998); Suriname (9 July 1998); Nepal (2 November 1998); Belgium (13 November 1998); Poland (13 November 1998).

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

Kenya (29 July 1994); the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (19 August 1994); Australia (5 October 1994); Germany (14 October 1994); Belize (21 October 1994); Mauritius (4 November 1994); Singapore (17 November 1994); Sierra Leone (12 December 1994); Seychelles (15 December 1994); Lebanon (5 January 1995); Italy (13 January 1995); Cook Islands (15 February 1995); Croatia (5 April 1995); Bolivia (28 April 1995); Slovenia (16 June 1995); India (29 June 1995); Paraguay (10 July 1995); Austria (14 July 1995); Greece (21 July 1995); Senegal (25 July 1995); Cyprus (27 July 1995); Bahamas (28 July 1995); Barbados (28 July 1995); Côte d'Ivoire (28 July 1995); Fiji (28 July 1995); Grenada (28 July 1995); Guinea (28 July 1995); Iceland (28 July 1995); Jamaica (28 July 1995); Namibia (28 July 1995); Nigeria (28 July 1995); Sri Lanka (28 July 1995); Togo (28 July

1995); Trinidad and Tobago (28 July 1995); Uganda (28 July 1995); Yugoslavia (28 July 1995); Zambia (28 July 1995); Zimbabwe (28 July 1995); Tonga (2 August 1995); Samoa (14 August 1995); Micronesia (Federated States of) (6 September 1995); Jordan (27 November 1995); Argentina (1 December 1995); Nauru (23 January 1996); Republic of Korea (29 January 1996); Monaco (20 March 1996); Georgia (21 March 1996); France (11 April 1996); Saudi Arabia (24 April 1996); Slovakia (8 May 1996); Bulgaria (15 May 1996); Myanmar (21 May 1996); China (7 June 1996); Algeria (11 June 1996); Japan (20 June 1996); Czech Republic (21 June 1996); Finland (21 June 1996); Ireland (21 June 1996); Norway (24 June 1996); Sweden (25 June 1996); Malta (26 June 1996); Netherlands (28 June 1996); Panama (1 July 1996); Mauritania (17 July 1996); New Zealand (19 July 1996); Haiti (31 July 1996); Mongolia (13 August 1996); Palau (30 September 1996); Malaysia (14 October 1996); Brunei Darussalam (5 November 1996); Romania (17 December 1996); Papua New Guinea (14 January 1997); Spain (15 January 1997); Guatemala (11 February 1997); Oman (26 February 1997); Pakistan (26 February 1997); Russian Federation (12 March 1997); Mozambique (13 March 1997); Solomon Islands (23 June 1997); Equatorial Guinea (21 July 1997); Philippines (23 July 1997); United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (25 July 1997); Chile (25 August 1997); Benin (16 October 1997); Portugal (3 November 1997); South Africa (23 December 1997); Gabon (11 March 1998); European Community (1 April 1998); Lao People's Democratic Republic (5 June 1998); United Republic of Tanzania (25 June 1998); Suriname (9 July 1998); Nepal (2 November 1998); Belgium (13 November 1998); Poland (13 November 1998).

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

Tonga (31 July 1996); Saint Lucia (9 August 1996); United States of America (21 August 1996); Sri Lanka (24 October 1996); Samoa (25 October 1996); Fiji (12 December 1996); Norway (30 December 1996); Nauru (10 January 1997); Bahamas (16 January 1997); Senegal (30 January 1997); Solomon Islands (13 February 1997); Iceland (14 February 1997); Mauritius (25 March 1997); Micronesia (Federated States of) (23 May 1997); Russian Federation (4 August 1997); Seychelles (20 March 1998); Namibia (8 April 1998); Iran (Islamic Republic of) (17 April 1998); Maldives (30 December 1998); Italy (4 March 1999); Cook Islands (1 April 1999).

3. Belgium

Declaration made upon ratification of the Convention

[Unofficial translation]

The Kingdom of Belgium notes that, as a State member of the European Community, it has transferred competence to the Community for some matters provided for in the Convention, which are listed in the declaration made by the European Community upon its conclusion of the Convention.

In accordance with article 287 of the Convention, the Kingdom of Belgium hereby declares that it chooses, as a means for the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention, in view of its preference for pre-established jurisdictions, either the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea established in accordance with Annex VI (art. 287.1 (a)) or the International Court of Justice (art. 287.1(b)), in the absence of any other means of peaceful settlement of disputes that it might prefer.

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 53/32 of 24 November 1998

Oceans and the law of the sea¹

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 49/28 of 6 December 1994, 50/23 of 5 December 1995, 51/34 of 9 December 1996 and 52/26 of 26 November 1997 adopted subsequent to the entry into force of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea² ("the Convention") on 16 November 1994,

Recalling also its resolution 2749 (XXV) of 17 December 1970, and considering that the Convention, together with the Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982³ ("the Agreement"), provides the regime to be applied to the Area and its resources as defined in the Convention,

Emphasizing the universal character of the Convention and its fundamental importance for the maintenance and strengthening of international peace and security, as well as for the sustainable use and development of the seas and oceans and their resources,

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

Noting with satisfaction that "Oceans and seas" will be the sectoral theme discussed by the Commission on Sustainable Development at its seventh session in 1999,

Reaffirming the strategic importance of the Convention as a framework for national, regional and global action in the marine sector, as recognized also by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in chapter 17 of Agenda 21,⁴ as well as in the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, in particular paragraph 36 thereof dealing with oceans and seas,⁵

Recalling that, by its resolution 49/131 of 19 December 1994, it proclaimed 1998 the International Year of the Ocean,

¹ Document A/RES/53/32.

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

³ Resolution 48/263, annex.

⁴ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

⁵ Resolution S-19/2, annex.

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

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

Taking note with concern of the financial situation of the International Seabed Authority and of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea,

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

Conscious also of the importance of education and training in the field of ocean affairs and the law of the sea,

Taking account of the importance of reliable hydrographic and nautical information to enhance the safety of navigation,

Expressing its concern at the increasing threat to shipping from piracy and armed robbery at sea and its appreciation and support for the ongoing work of the International Maritime Organization in this area,

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

Noting the responsibilities of the Secretary-General under the Convention and related resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular resolutions 49/28 and 52/26, and emphasizing the importance of the performance of such responsibilities for the effective and consistent implementation of the Convention,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,⁶ and reaffirming the importance of the annual consideration and review by the General Assembly of the overall developments pertaining to the implementation of the Convention, as well as of other developments relating to the law of the sea and ocean affairs,

1. *Calls upon* all States that have not done so, in order to achieve the goal of universal participation, to become parties to the Convention and the Agreement;
2. *Reaffirms* the unified character of the Convention;
3. *Calls upon* States to harmonize as a matter of priority their national legislation with the provisions of the Convention, to ensure the consistent application of those provisions and to ensure also that any declarations or statements that they have made or make when signing, ratifying or acceding are in conformity with the Convention and to withdraw any of their declarations or statements that are not in conformity;
4. *Encourages* States parties to the Convention to deposit with the Secretary-General charts and lists of geographical coordinates, as provided for in the Convention;

⁶ A/53/456.

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene the Meeting of States Parties to the Convention in New York from 19 to 28 May 1999, during which, on 24 May, the election of seven judges of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea ("the Tribunal") will take place;

6. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Tribunal, established in accordance with annex VI to the Convention as a new means for the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention and the Agreement, delivered its first judgement on 4 December 1997;

7. *Encourages* States parties to the Convention to consider making a written declaration choosing from the means set out in article 287 for the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention and the Agreement, and invites States to note the provisions of annexes V, VI, VII and VIII to the Convention concerning, respectively, conciliation, the Tribunal, arbitration and special arbitration;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to circulate lists of conciliators and arbitrators drawn up and maintained in accordance with annexes V and VII to the Convention and to update these lists accordingly;

9. *Notes with satisfaction* the progress in the work of the International Seabed Authority ("the Authority"), and emphasizes the importance of continued progress towards the adoption of the regulations on prospecting and exploration for polymetallic nodules;

10. *Notes with appreciation* the adoption of the Agreement concerning the Relationship between the United Nations and the Authority and the Agreement on Cooperation and Relationship between the United Nations and the Tribunal;

11. *Appeals* to all members of the Authority and all States parties to the Convention to pay their assessed contributions to the Authority and to the Tribunal, respectively, in full and on time in order to ensure that they are able to carry out their functions as provided for in the Convention;

12. *Notes with satisfaction* the progress in the work of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf ("the Commission") during its third⁷ and fourth⁸ sessions, held in New York from 4 to 15 May and from 31 August to 4 September 1998, respectively, in adopting its rules of procedure and in adopting provisionally its scientific and technical guidelines aimed at assisting States to prepare their submissions regarding the outer limits of their continental shelf;

13. *Approves* the convening by the Secretary-General of the fifth and sixth sessions of the Commission in New York from 3 to 14 May and from 30 August to 3 September 1999, respectively;

14. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the annual comprehensive report on oceans and the law of the sea⁶ and for the activities of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention and the mandate set forth in resolutions 49/28 and 52/26;

⁷ CLCS/7.

⁸ CLCS/9.

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

16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to carry out the responsibilities entrusted to him in the Convention and related resolutions of the General Assembly, including those mentioned in paragraph 11 of resolution 52/26, and to ensure that the performance of such activities is not adversely affected by savings as may be realized under the approved budget for the Organization;

17. *Notes with appreciation* the continued efforts of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea to provide timely information on the oceans, marine affairs and the law of the sea through its Web site on the Internet;⁹

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

19. *Invites* Member States and others in a position to do so to contribute to the further development of the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship Programme on the Law of the Sea established by the General Assembly in resolution 35/116 of 10 December 1980, and to support the training activities under the TRAIN-SEA-COAST programme of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea;

20. *Notes with interest* the ongoing work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization towards a convention for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention, relating to the protection of the underwater cultural heritage, and stresses the importance of ensuring that the instrument to be elaborated is in full conformity with the relevant provisions of the Convention;

21. *Invites* States to cooperate in carrying out hydrographic surveys and nautical services for the purpose of ensuring safe navigation as well as to ensure the greatest uniformity in charts and nautical publications and to coordinate their activities so that hydrographic and nautical information is made available on a worldwide scale;

22. *Urges* all States, in particular coastal States in affected regions, to take all necessary and appropriate measures to prevent and combat incidents of piracy and armed robbery at sea and to investigate or cooperate in the investigation of such incidents wherever they occur and bring the alleged perpetrators to justice, in accordance with international law;

23. *Calls upon* States to cooperate fully with the International Maritime Organization to combat piracy and armed robbery against ships, including by submitting reports on incidents to that organization;

24. *Takes note* of the work of the Independent World Commission on the Oceans, and of its report entitled "The Ocean ... Our Future", and welcomes its issuance in the context of the International Year of the Ocean;

⁹ www.un.org/Depts/los.

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

26. *Reaffirms also* its decision, in resolution S-19/2 of 28 June 1997, to consider the results of the review by the Commission on Sustainable Development of the sectoral theme of "Oceans and seas" in 1999, under the agenda item "Oceans and the law of the sea";

27. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution, including other developments and issues relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, in connection with his annual comprehensive report on oceans and the law of the sea, and to circulate the report sufficiently in advance of consideration by the General Assembly of the item concerning oceans and the law of the sea;

28. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session the item entitled "Oceans and the law of the sea".

*69th plenary meeting
24 November 1998*

2. General Assembly resolution 53/33 of 24 November 1998

Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing, unauthorized fishing in zones of national jurisdiction and on the high seas, fisheries by-catch and discards, and other developments¹⁰

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 46/215 of 20 December 1991, 49/116 and 49/118 of 19 December 1994, 51/36 of 9 December 1996 and 52/29 of 26 November 1997, as well as other resolutions on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing, unauthorized fishing in zones of national jurisdiction and on the high seas, fisheries by-catch and discards, and other developments,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General,¹¹

Emphasizing the useful role that report plays in bringing together information relating to the sustainable development of the world's marine living resources, provided by States, relevant intergovernmental organizations, regional and subregional fisheries organizations, and non-governmental organizations,

Noting with satisfaction that, while significant work remains, interested parties have made real progress towards sustainable fisheries management,

Welcoming the progress in organizing new regional organizations and arrangements in several heretofore unmanaged fisheries,

Noting that the secretariat of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations stated that 60 to 70 per cent of world fisheries are either fully exploited or over fished, and encouraging, in this regard, the current intergovernmental negotiating process at that organization to address the issue of fishing overcapacity,

Noting with concern the reports of continued loss of sea birds, particularly albatross, as a result of incidental mortality from long-line fishing operations, and the loss of other marine species, including sharks and fin-fish species, as a result of incidental mortality,

Conscious of the need to promote and facilitate international cooperation, especially at the regional and subregional levels, in order to ensure the sustainable development and use of the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas, consistent with the present resolution and with the duties of States to cooperate in the conservation and management of marine living resources, in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,¹²

Once again expressing concern at the impact of large-scale drift-net fishing on the marine living resources of the oceans and seas, and noting that there are continuing reports of activities inconsistent with the terms of resolution 46/215,

¹⁰ Document A/RES/53/33.

¹¹ A/53/473.

¹² *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

Concerned also 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 at the detrimental impact of unauthorized fishing in areas under national jurisdiction on the sustainable development of the world's fishery resources and on the food security and economies of many States, particularly developing States, and the continuing reports of unauthorized fishing activities, inconsistent with the terms of resolution 49/116, in zones of national jurisdiction,

Recalling that, pursuant to a proposal made at the twenty-second session of the Committee on Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in March 1997, that organization agreed to organize an expert consultation to develop and propose guidelines leading to a plan of action aiming at a reduction in the incidental catch of sea birds, to organize an expert consultation to develop and propose guidelines leading to a plan of action for the conservation and effective management of shark populations, and to hold a technical consultation on the management of fishing capacity to draft guidelines for the control and management of fishing capacities,

Noting with satisfaction that the Consultation on Management of Fishing Capacity, Shark Fisheries and the Incidental Catch of Sea Birds, held from 26 to 30 October 1998, and its preparatory meeting, held in July 1998, produced draft plans of action or elements thereof for approval at the February 1999 meeting of the Committee on Fisheries,

Recognizing the importance of the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks¹³ and the Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas, and noting that neither of these agreements has yet entered into force,

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

Recalling that Agenda 21, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,¹⁴ calls upon States to take effective action, consistent with international law, to deter reflagging of vessels by their nationals as a means of avoiding compliance with applicable conservation and management rules for fishing vessels on the high seas,

Noting with satisfaction that "Oceans and seas" will be the sectoral theme discussed by the Commission on Sustainable Development at its seventh session in 1999,

1. *Reaffirms the importance* it attaches to sustainable management and conservation 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 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, in particular, the provisions on cooperation set out in part V and part VII, section 2, of the Convention

¹³ A/CONF.164/37; see also A/50/550, annex I.

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

regarding straddling stocks, highly migratory species, marine mammals, anadromous stocks and marine living resources of the high seas;

2. *Also reaffirms the importance* it attaches to compliance with its resolutions 46/215, 49/116, 49/118 and 52/29, and urges States and other entities to enforce fully such measures;

3. *Requests* all participants to work for the adoption of the outcomes of the technical consultation of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, held in Rome from 26 to 30 October 1998, and encourages all States to act responsibly, as appropriate, at national, regional and global levels to implement the action plans or the guidelines, in particular those for the management of fishing capacity, once adopted by the Committee on Fisheries;

4. *Calls upon* States and other entities referred to in article 1, paragraph 2 (b), of the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks⁴ that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Agreement to consider doing so at the earliest possible time, and to consider applying it provisionally;

5. *Also calls upon* States and other entities referred to in article 10, paragraph 1, of the Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas that have not submitted instruments of acceptance of the Agreement to consider doing so at the earliest possible time;

6. *Urges* all authorities of members of the international community that have not done so to take greater enforcement responsibility to ensure full implementation of the global moratorium on all large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing on the high seas, including enclosed seas and semi-enclosed seas, and to impose appropriate sanctions, consistent with their obligations under international law, against acts contrary to the terms of resolution 46/215;

7. *Calls upon* States that have not done so to take measures, including measures to deter reflagging to avoid compliance with applicable obligations, to ensure that fishing vessels entitled to fly their flags do not fish in areas under the national jurisdiction of other States unless duly authorized by the authorities of the State concerned and in accordance with the conditions set out in the authorization, and do not fish on the high seas in contravention of the applicable conservation and management rules;

8. *Urges* States, relevant international organizations and regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to take action, including through assistance to developing countries, to reduce by-catches, fish discards and post-harvest losses consistent with international law and relevant international instruments, including the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries;

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

10. *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;

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

12. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session a report on further developments relating to the implementation of resolution 52/29, the status and implementation of the Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas and efforts undertaken in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, referred to in paragraph 8 of resolution 52/29, taking into account the information provided by States, relevant specialized agencies, in particular the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and other appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, regional and subregional organizations and arrangements and other relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session, under the item entitled "Oceans and law of the sea", the sub-item entitled "Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing, unauthorized fishing in zones of national jurisdiction and on the high seas, fisheries by-catch and discards, and other developments".

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To the low-water mark of the Siyyan Himar and Kadda Dabali islands, respectively, in:

(E) M = 43° 17', 90 E
L = 12° 31', 20 N

and

(F) M = 43° 25', 80 E
L = 12° 28', 50 N

Tangent from point F above to the low-water mark of Rhounda Komaytou island to point:

(G) M = 43° 27', 22 E
L = 12° 26', 68 N

From point G above to the low-water mark Khor-Anghar to point:

(H) M = 43° 21', 88 E
L = 12° 22', 62 N

- Gulf of Tadjoura (ref. Act No. 52/AN/78)

From point A mouth of Dalley Oued

M = 43° 05', 10 E
L = 11° 50', 30 N

From point B lighthouse of Moucha island

M = 43° 12', 75 E
L = 11° 43', 80 N

From point B above to point C, tide mark at the mouth of Atar Oued

M = 43° 15', 50 E
L = 11° 30', 20 N

Article 2

In addition to the segments thus defined, which may be measured between their intersections with the low-water mark, the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured shall be constituted by the low-water mark along the coastal shore and around the islands or islets, and by the low-tide elevations located closer to the baselines than the breadth of the territorial sea.

Article 3

This decree, which shall be published in the Official Gazette, shall take effect on the date of its signature.

DONE at Djibouti on 5 May 1985.

C. Treaties and declarations received from States

Bilateral and trilateral treaties

1. Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on the delimitation of the maritime boundary between the two countries in the Gulf of Thailand, 9 August 1997

The Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam (hereinafter referred to as "the Contracting Parties")

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

Desiring to establish the maritime boundary between the two countries in the relevant part of their overlapping continental shelf claims in the Gulf of Thailand,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

1. The maritime boundary between the Kingdom of Thailand and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam in the relevant part of their overlapping continental shelf claims in the Gulf of Thailand is a straight line drawn from Point C to Point K defined by latitude and longitude as follows:

Point C: Latitude N 07° 48' 00".0000, Longitude E 103° 02' 30".0000

Point K: Latitude N 08° 46' 54".7754, Longitude E 102° 12' 11".6542

2. Point C is the northernmost point of the Joint Development Area established by the Memorandum of Understanding between the Kingdom of Thailand and Malaysia on the Establishment of a Joint Authority for the Exploitation of the Resources of the Seabed in a Defined Area of the Continental Shelf of the Two Countries in the Gulf of Thailand, done at Chiangmai on 21 February 1979, and which coincides with Point 43 of Malaysia's continental shelf claim advanced in 1979.

3. Point K is a point situated on the maritime boundary between the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the Kingdom of Cambodia, which is the straight line equidistant from Tho Chu Islands and Poulo Wai drawn from Point O Latitude N 09° 35' 00".4159 and Longitude E 105° 10' 15".9805.

4. The coordinates of the points specified in the above paragraphs are geographical coordinates derived from the British Admiralty Chart No. 2414 which is attached as an annex to this Agreement.¹⁵ The geodetic and computational bases used are the Ellipsoid Everest - 1830 - Indian Datum.

5. The maritime boundary referred to in paragraph 1 above shall constitute the boundary between the continental shelf of the Kingdom of Thailand and the continental shelf of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, and shall also constitute the boundary between the exclusive economic zone of the Kingdom of Thailand and the exclusive economic zone of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

6. The actual location of the above Points C and K at sea and of the straight line connecting them shall, at the request of either Government, be determined by a method to be mutually agreed upon by the hydrographic experts authorized for this purpose by the two Governments.

¹⁵ For technical reasons, the chart is not reproduced.

Article 2

The Contracting Parties shall enter into negotiation with the Government of Malaysia in order to settle the tripartite overlapping continental shelf claim area of the Kingdom of Thailand, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and Malaysia which lies within the Thai-Malaysian Joint Development Area established by the Memorandum of Understanding between the Kingdom of Thailand and Malaysia on the Establishment of a Joint Authority for the Exploitation of the Resources of the Seabed in a Defined Area of the Continental Shelf of the Two Countries in the Gulf of Thailand, done at Chiangmai on 21 February 1979.

Article 3

Each Contracting Party shall recognize and acknowledge the jurisdiction and the sovereign rights of the other country over the latter's continental shelf and exclusive economic zone within the maritime boundary established by this Agreement.

Article 4

If any single geological petroleum or natural gas structure or field, or other mineral deposit of whatever character, extends across the boundary line referred to in paragraph 1 of article 1, the Contracting Parties shall communicate to each other all information in this regard and shall seek to reach agreement as to the manner in which the structure, field or deposit will be most effectively exploited and the benefits arising from such exploitation will be equitably shared.

Article 5

Any dispute between the Contracting Parties relating to the interpretation or implementation of this Agreement shall be settled peacefully by consultation or negotiation.

Article 6

This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification or approval, as required by the constitutional procedures of each country.

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

DONE in duplicate at Bangkok on this 9th day of August, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety-Seven in the Thai, Vietnamese and English languages. In the event of any conflict between the texts, the English text shall prevail.

2. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Estonia, the Government of the Republic of Latvia and the Government of the Kingdom of Sweden on the Common Maritime Boundary Point in the Baltic Sea, 30 April 1997

The Government of the Republic of Estonia, the Government of the Republic of Latvia and the Government of the Kingdom of Sweden, hereinafter referred to as the Contracting Parties,

Desiring to determine to point where the maritime boundaries of the three States in the Baltic Sea coincide,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The straight geodetic line referred to in article 3 in the Agreement between the Republic of Latvia and the Republic of Estonia on the maritime delimitation in the Gulf of Riga, the Strait of Irbe and the Baltic Sea, signed at Tallinn on 12 July 1996, shall connect to the border of the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf of the Kingdom of Sweden at the point with the following geographical coordinates:

58° 01,440'N 20° 23,775'E

The point is defined in the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84).

Article 2

This Agreement shall enter into force thirty days after the date when all the Contracting Parties have notified all the other Contracting Parties in writing that the necessary constitutional procedures for its entry into force have been completed.

DONE at Stockholm on 30 April 1997, in three original copies, in the Estonian, Latvian, Swedish and English languages respectively. In case of any divergence of interpretation of this Agreement, the English text shall prevail.

For the Government
of the Republic of
Estonia

For the Government
of the Republic of
Latvia

For the Government
of the Kingdom of
Sweden

3. Treaty between the Republic of Lithuania and the Russian Federation on the Delimitation of the Exclusive Economic Zone and the Continental Shelf in the Baltic Sea. 24 October 1997

[Unofficial translation]

The Republic of Lithuania and the Russian Federation, hereinafter referred to as the Parties,

Guided by the desire to deepen and broaden the good-neighbourly relations between them in accordance with the provisions and principles of the Charter of the United Nations Organization and affirming the adherence to the obligations undertaken in the framework of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe,

Proceeding from the provisions of the Treaty on the Bases of Interstate Relations between the Republic of Lithuania and the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic of 29 July 1991 and the Agreement between the Republic of Lithuania and the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic on the Cooperation with respect to the Economic and Socio-cultural Development of the Kaliningrad Region of the RSFSR of 29 July 1991,

Considering the mutual aspiration of the Parties to secure the protection and the rational use of the natural resources as well as other interests in the maritime areas adjacent to their coasts in accordance with international law,

Guided by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982, aspiring to delimit the exclusive economic zone and continental shelf between the Republic of Lithuania and the Russian Federation,

Taking into account the existing international practice to delimit marine areas in order to arrive at an equitable result,

Have agreed the following:

Article 1

The line of delimitation of the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf between the Republic of Lithuania and the Russian Federation starts from the junction point of the outer limit of the territorial sea of the Parties and continues to the junction point of the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf of a third party by means of straight lines (loxodromes) that join points whose sequence and geographical coordinates are indicated in article 2 of the present Treaty.

The geographical coordinates of the points of the above-mentioned line are calculated in the World Geodetic System of coordinates of 1984 (WGS 84), applied on Lithuanian maritime chart No. 82001, published in 1996, and in the system of coordinates of 1942, applied on the Russian maritime chart No. 22055, published in 1997.

The above mentioned maritime charts with the plotted line of delimitation of the exclusive economic zone and continental shelf between the Republic of Lithuania and the Russian Federation are appended to the present Treaty and are an integral part of it.

Article 2

The geographical coordinates of the points mentioned in article 1 of the present Treaty are the following:

In the system of coordinates WGS 84, the points:

- | | | |
|----|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | 55° 23,040'N. lat. | 20° 39,227'E. long. |
| 2. | 55° 38,175'N. lat. | 19° 55,466'E. long. |
| 3. | 55° 55,420'N. lat. | 19° 02,805'E. long. |

In the system of coordinates 1942 the points:

- | | | |
|----|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | 55° 23,053'N. lat. | 20° 39,243'E. long. |
| 2. | 55° 38,189'N. lat. | 19° 55,583'E. long. |
| 3. | 55° 55,435'N. lat. | 19° 02,923'E. long. |

The geographical coordinates of the junction point of the line mentioned in article 1 of the present Treaty, with the boundary of the exclusive economic zone and continental shelf of a third party, will be defined with the latter's participation.

If a discrepancy occurs between the line determined according to the geographic coordinates established in the present article and the line depicted on the charts, appended to the present Treaty, the Parties will be guided by the above-mentioned geographic coordinates.

Article 3

If the line delimiting the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf intersects an oil and/or gas deposit, the Parties shall strive to agree to settle any problems arising out of such deposits according to generally recognized international law rules and principles based on the rights of each Party to the natural resources of the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf.

Article 4

Any dispute between the Parties arising out of the implementation of the present Treaty shall be settled by consultations or negotiations according to international law.

Article 5

The present Treaty shall be subject to ratification and shall enter into force on the day on which the instruments of ratification are exchanged.

DONE at Moscow on 24 October 1997 in duplicate in the Lithuanian and Russian languages, each text being equally authentic.

For the Republic of Lithuania

For the Russian Federation

4. Agreement between the Republic of Estonia and the Republic of Latvia on the Maritime Delimitation in the Gulf of Riga, the Strait of Irbe and the Baltic Sea, 12 July 1996

The Republic of Estonia and the Republic of Latvia, hereinafter referred to as the Parties,

Desiring to establish the maritime boundary between the two States in the Gulf of Riga, the Strait of Irbe and the Baltic Sea,

Acknowledging the provisions of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the general principles of international law as a basis for such a maritime delimitation,

Recalling the importance of ensuring freedom of navigation and overflight for each other's vessels and aircraft in accordance with international law,

Wishing to contribute to stability in the Baltic Sea region in general, and in particular to stability in the area being delimited,

Recalling the traditional cooperation between the Parties in the Gulf of Riga, the Strait of Irbe and the Baltic Sea,

Recognizing the obligation under international law of protecting the marine environment,

Desiring to cooperate with each other in the Gulf of Riga, the Strait of Irbe and the Baltic Sea with regard to the conservation, exploration and exploitation of living resources in accordance with the provisions of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,

Noting the Agreement between the Republic of Estonia and the Republic of Latvia on the Re-establishment of the State Border of 20 March 1992,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The maritime boundary between the Republic of Estonia and the Republic of Latvia in the Gulf of Riga, the Strait of Irbe and in the Baltic Sea referred to in this Agreement is the maritime boundary with respect to the territorial seas, the exclusive economic zones, the continental shelf and any other maritime zones which might be established by the Contracting Parties in accordance with the provisions of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and principles of international law.

Article 2

The maritime boundary between the Republic of Estonia and the Republic of Latvia in the Gulf of Riga and the Strait of Irbe consists of straight geodetic lines connecting the points with the following geographical coordinates:

- | | | |
|----|---------------|---------------|
| 1. | 57° 52,471' N | 24° 21,406' E |
| 2. | 57° 55,033' N | 24° 15,667' E |
| 3. | 57° 53,950' N | 24° 12,567' E |
| 4. | 57° 53,950' N | 23° 36,067' E |
| 5. | 57° 46,974' N | 23° 38,910' E |
| 6. | 57° 40,173' N | 23° 34,940' E |
| 7. | 57° 35,630' N | 23° 24,361' E |

8.	57° 35,183' N	23° 10,850' E
9.	57° 42,133' N	22° 59,950' E
10.	57° 46,831' N	22° 54,461' E
11.	57° 56,450' N	22° 42,450' E
12.	57° 55,644' N	22° 35,016' E
13.	57° 46,750' N	22° 08,600' E
14.	57° 44,967' N	21° 54,967' E
15.	57° 45,783' N	21° 50,567' E

All positions in the Agreement and the azimuth referred to in article 3 are defined in the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGW-84).

The location of the maritime boundary between the Republic of Estonia and the Republic of Latvia is illustrated on the map annexed to the present Agreement.¹⁶

Article 3

The maritime boundary between the Republic of Estonia and the Republic of Latvia continuing into the Baltic Sea forms point 15 defined in article 2 as a straight geodetic line in the azimuth of 289°19.35' up to the boundary of the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf of the Kingdom of Sweden. The azimuth is defined by adding 90 to the azimuth at the median point of the straight geodetic line between the point at the southern rock of Cape Loode with geographical coordinates 57°57.4760'N; 21°58.2789'E and the point at Ovisi Lighthouse with geographical coordinates 57°34.1234' N; 21°42.9574'E.

The precise coordinates of point # 16 where this maritime meets the boundary of the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf of the Kingdom of Sweden shall be determined by a trilateral agreement between the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Latvia and the Kingdom of Sweden.

Article 4

The Parties shall notify each other of changes to their baselines and the limits of their territorial seas and their exclusive economic zones in the Strait of Irbe, the Gulf of Riga and the Baltic Sea.

Each Party shall give due publicity to the charts and lists of geographical coordinates specifying the geodetic data and shall deposit a copy of such charts and lists with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 5

Any dispute between the Parties arising out of the interpretation or implementation of the present agreement shall in the first instance be settled by consultations or negotiations, or using other means of peaceful settlement of disputes provided for by international law.

Article 6

This Agreement shall be subject to ratification. This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of exchange of the instruments of ratification.

¹⁶

The illustrative map is provided by the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, March 1999.

Article 7

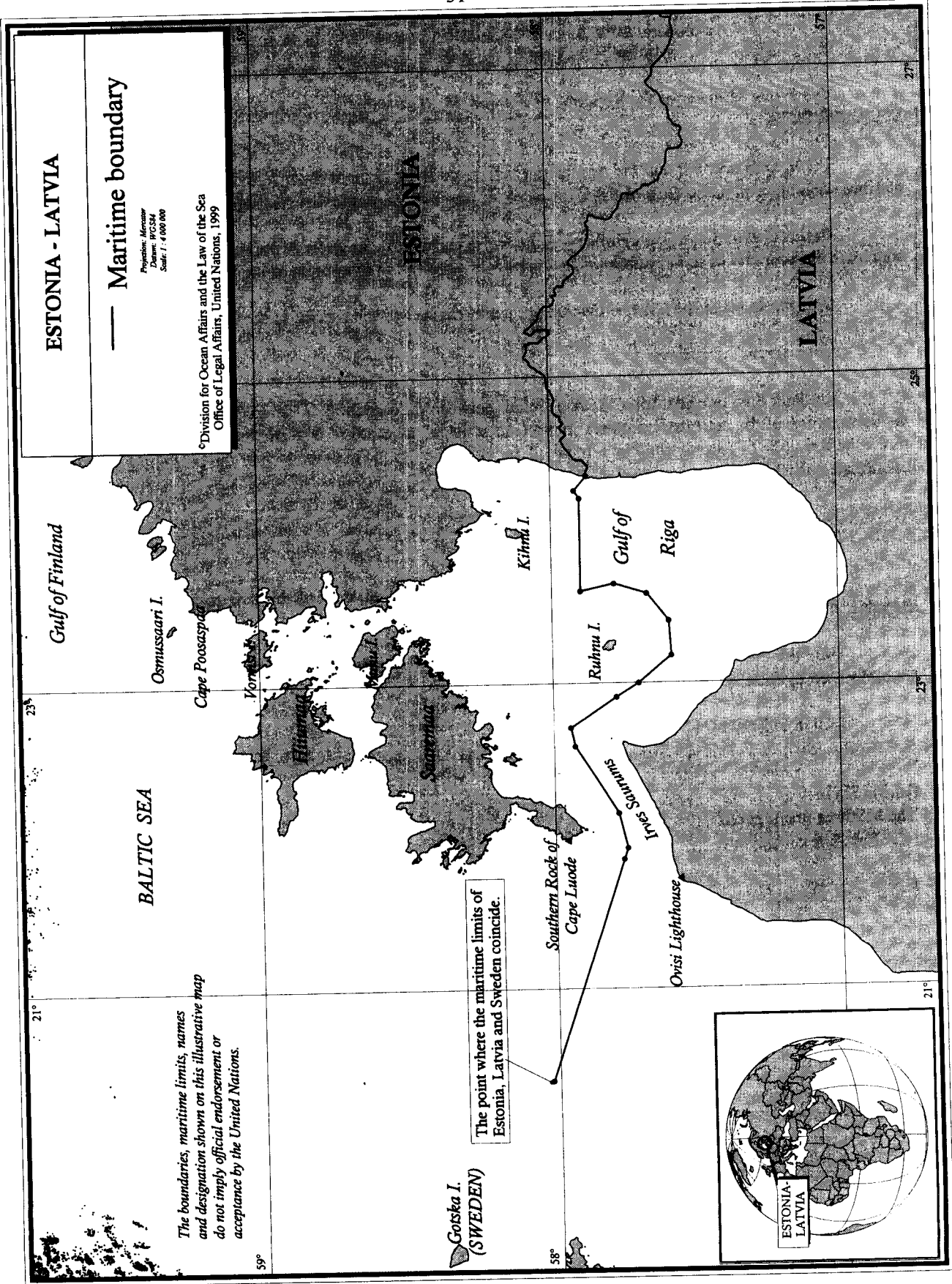
This Agreement has been concluded for an indefinite period of time.

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

DONE at Tallinn, 12 July 1996, in duplicate in the Estonian and English languages, each text being equally authentic. In case of any divergence of interpretation, the English text shall prevail.

For the Republic of Estonia

For the Republic of Latvia



ESTONIA - LATVIA

— Maritime boundary

Projection: Mercator
Datum: WGS84
Scale: 1 : 4 000 000

©Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea
Office of Legal Affairs, United Nations, 1999

Gulf of Finland

Osmussaari I.

Cape Poosapsalu

Yorck I.

Hiiumaa

Saaremaa

Kihnu I.

Ruhnu I.

Gulf of Riga

BALTIC SEA

Southern Rock of Cape Luode

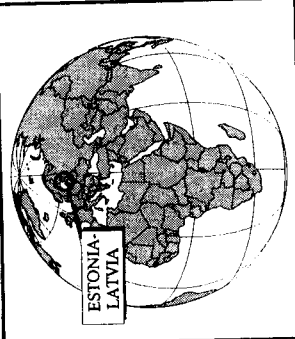
Ives Saarsis

Ovisi Lighthouse

The boundaries, maritime limits, names and designation shown on this illustrative map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

The point where the maritime limits of Estonia, Latvia and Sweden coincide.

Gotska I.
(SWEDEN)



ESTONIA-LATVIA

21°

23°

59°

58°

21°

23°

25°

27°

57°

5. Protocol between the Prime Minister of the Republic of Estonia and the Minister President of the Republic of Latvia. 12 July 1996

The Prime Minister of the Republic of Estonia, Mr. Tiit Vahi, and the Minister President of Latvia, Mr. Andris Skele,

Taking into account that the Agreement between the Republic of Estonia and the Republic of Latvia on the maritime delimitation in the Gulf of Riga, the Strait of Irbe and the Baltic Sea was signed on 12 July 1996,

Realizing that due to the delimitation the two buoys on the far water at the entrance into the Strait of Irbe which are the property of the Republic of Latvia now are situated in the waters of the Republic of Estonia,

Desiring to settle the issue of ownership, maintenance and the service of the buoys mentioned above,

Have agreed as follows:

1. Not later than one year after the Agreement between the Republic of Estonia and the Republic of Latvia on the delimitation of the maritime boundary in the Gulf of Riga, the Strait of Irbe and the Baltic Sea has entered into force, the Republic of Estonia shall undertake all duties relating to the maintenance of the buoys, the geographical coordinates of which are:

- | | | |
|----|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. | 57° 51'02.32" N | 21° 37' 04.47" E |
| 2. | 57° 47'29.31" N | 21° 42' 07.48" E |

2. The transfer of ownership of the buoys mentioned above shall be settled by the relevant authorities of the Republic of Estonia and the Republic of Latvia.

3. Until the transfer of ownership and duties takes place, the maintenance of the buoys mentioned above shall be performed by the Republic of Latvia.

DONE at Tallinn, 12 July 1996.

Andris Skele
The Minister President of
the Republic of Latvia

Tiit Vähi
The Prime Minister of
the Republic of Estonia

6. Agreement between the Republic of Finland and the Republic of Estonia on the Boundary of the Maritime Zones in the Gulf of Finland and the Northern Baltic Sea. 18 October 1996

The Government of the Republic of Finland and the Government of the Republic of Estonia, having decided to agree on the delimitation between the continental shelf and the fishing zone of the Republic of Finland and the economic zone of the Republic of Estonia in the Gulf of Finland and the Northern Baltic Sea, considering the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982,

Have agreed on the following:

Article 1

The boundary of the continental shelf and the fishing zone of the Republic of Finland and the economic zone of the Republic of Estonia is constituted by straight lines (geodetic lines) and connecting the points indicated in article 2.

The location of the points has been described by geographical longitude and latitude according to the World Geodetic System 1984,

The course of the boundary has been designated on the map attached to the present Agreement.

Article 2

The starting point of the boundary is that point in the east on which agreement will be reached with the third State concerned.

From this point the boundary intersects the following points in the given order:

<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>
59° 59.678'	26° 20.147'
59° 59.095'	26° 12.666'
59° 58.095'	26° 07.966'
59° 51.694'	25° 58.067'
59° 52.594'	25° 27.566'
59° 53.294'	25° 10.166'
59° 52.093'	24° 57.166'
59° 50.493'	24° 49.266'
59° 44.193'	24° 24.367'
59° 37.092'	23° 54.367'
59° 31.591'	23° 29.667'
59° 31.691'	23° 09.567'
59° 24.891'	22° 45.068'
59° 22.790'	22° 09.868'
59° 18.689'	21° 46.568'
59° 11.489'	21° 11.168'
58° 50.677'	20° 28.902'

From the last point in the list the boundary runs to the point on which agreement will be reached with the third concerned.

Article 3

The present Agreement shall come into force 15 days upon that day when the Parties to the present Agreement have notified each other through diplomatic means that they have carried out the internal procedures required for the entry into force.

Drawn up at Helsinki on 18 October 1996 in two copies, one in Finnish and one in Estonian, both texts being equally authoritative.

Tarja Halonen
On behalf of the Government of
the Republic of Finland

Siim Kallas
On behalf of the Government of
the Republic of Estonia

7. Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark along with the Local Government of Greenland on the one hand and the Government of the Republic of Iceland on the other hand on the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf and the Fishery Zone in the Area between Greenland and Iceland. 11 November 1997

The Government of the Kingdom of Denmark along with the Local Government of Greenland on the one hand and the Government of the Republic of Iceland on the other hand,

Wishing to maintain and strengthen the good-neighbourly relations between Denmark/Greenland and Iceland,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The boundary line between the Parties' parts of the continental shelf and the fishery zone in the area between Greenland and Iceland is based on the median line between the relevant coastlines of Greenland and Iceland together with the negotiating results of 28 June 1997 and is fixed as straight lines between the following points in the order which is indicated below:

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

All straight lines are geodesic lines. The agreed-upon line is defined by geographic latitude and longitude in accordance with the World Geodesic System 1984 (WGS84). The line shall be subject to a technical revision before 1 January 1999.

By way of illustration, the boundary line and the above-mentioned points have been drawn on the sketch map annexed to this Agreement.¹⁷

The boundary point A has been established in cooperation with the Kingdom of Norway and shall be confirmed through bilateral agreements with the Government of the Kingdom of Norway.

¹⁷ For technical reasons, the sketch map is not reproduced.

Article 2

If natural resources are found in or on the continental shelf of one of the Parties and the other Party is of the opinion that the resources extend onto its continental shelf, the latter Party may, by presenting the evidence upon which the opinion is based, e.g., geological or geophysical data, submit this to the first-mentioned Party.

If such an opinion is submitted, the Parties shall initiate discussions on the extent of the resources and the possibility for exploitation, with a presentation of each of the Parties' information hereon. If it is established during these discussions that the resources extend across both Parties' parts of the continental shelf and also that the resources in the area of one Party can be exploited wholly or in part from the area of the other Party or that the exploitation of the resources in the area of one Party would affect the possibility of exploitation of the resources in the area of the other Party, an agreement concerning the exploitation of the resources shall be made at the request of one of the Parties.

Article 3

This Agreement is without prejudice to other delimitation questions between the Kingdom of Denmark and the Republic of Iceland.

Article 4

This Agreement shall enter into force when the Parties have informed each other in writing that the necessary procedures have been concluded. However, the provision on the coordinates of boundary point A shall only enter into force when the Government of the Kingdom of Norway has informed the Parties in writing that the determination of that point has been confirmed.

DONE at Helsinki on 11 November 1997 in duplicate in the Danish and Icelandic languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Government
of the Kingdom of Denmark

For the Local Government
of Greenland

For the Government of the
Republic of Iceland

8. Additional Protocol to the Agreement of 18 December 1995 between the Kingdom of Norway and the Kingdom of Denmark on the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf in the Area between Jan Mayen and Greenland and the Boundary between Fishery Zones in the Area, 11 November 1997

The Government of the Kingdom of Norway and the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark, hereinafter called the Parties,

Referring to the Agreement of 18 December 1995 on the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf in the Area between Jan Mayen and Greenland and the Boundary between Fishery Zones in the Area,

Further referring to the consultations between the Kingdom of Norway, the Kingdom of Denmark and the Republic of Iceland concerning the final delimitation of the sea area between Jan Mayen, Greenland and Iceland, and which resulted in agreement on the determination of the point described below in article 1, where the boundary lines of the three States meet,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

From Point No. 4 described in article 1 of the Agreement of 18 December 1995 the boundary between the Parties' parts of the continental shelf and between the fishery zones in the area continues as a straight geodesic line onto the point described below:

Point No. 5: 69°35'00"N 13°16'00"W

The above-mentioned point is defined by geographic latitude and longitude in accordance with the World Geodesic System 1984 (WGS84).

By way of illustration, the boundary line from the above-mentioned Point No. 4 to the above-mentioned Point No. 5 has been drawn on the sketch map annexed to this Additional Protocol.¹⁸

Article 2

This Additional Protocol shall enter into force when the Parties have informed each other in writing that the necessary procedures have been concluded and the Government of the Republic of Iceland has informed both Parties in writing that the determination of the point described in article 1 has been confirmed. The date of entry into force is the day when these terms have been fulfilled.

DONE at Helsinki on 11 November 1997 in duplicate in the Norwegian and Danish languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Government of the Kingdom of Norway

For the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark

¹⁸ For technical reasons, the sketch map is not reproduced.

9. Additional Protocol to the Agreement of 28 May 1980 between Norway and Iceland on Fishery and Continental Shelf Questions and the Supplementary Agreement on 22 October 1981 on the Continental Shelf in the Area between Jan Mayen and Iceland, 11 November 1997

The Government of the Kingdom of Norway and the Government of the Republic of Iceland, hereinafter called the Parties,

Referring to the Agreement of 28 May 1980 between the Parties on Fishery and Continental Shelf Questions and the Supplementary Agreement of 22 October 1981 on the Continental Shelf in the Area between Jan Mayen and Iceland,

Further referring to the consultations between the Kingdom of Norway, the Republic of Iceland and the Kingdom of Denmark concerning the final delimitation of the sea area between Jan Mayen, Iceland and Greenland and which resulted in agreement on the determination of the point described below in article 1, where the boundary lines of the three States meet,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The boundary line between the Parties' parts of the continental shelf and between the fishery zones in the area shall include a straight geodesic line between the points below:

Point No. 1: 69°35'00"N	13°16'00"W
Point No. 2: 69°34'42"N	12°09'24"W

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

By way of illustration, the boundary line between the above-mentioned points has been drawn on the sketch map annexed to this Additional Protocol.¹⁹

Article 2

This Additional Protocol shall enter into force when the Parties have informed each other in writing that the necessary procedures have been concluded and the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark has informed both Parties in writing that the determination of Point No. 1 described in article 1 has been confirmed. The date of entry into force is the day when these terms have been fulfilled.

DONE at Helsinki on 11 November 1997 in duplicate in the Norwegian and Icelandic languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Government of the Kingdom of Norway

For the Government of the Republic of Iceland

¹⁹ For technical reasons, the sketch map is not reproduced.

III. OTHER INFORMATION

Worldwide claims to maritime zones

1. Summary of national claims to maritime zones

	Outer limits	African States	Asian and Pacific States	European and North American States	Latin American and Caribbean States	Total
Territorial sea	12 nm or less	30	46	30	27	135
	More than 12 nm	6	3	-	4	13
Contiguous zone	24 nm or less	18	24	9	16	67
	More than 24 nm	-	1	-	-	1
Exclusive economic zone	200 nm or less (up to delimitation line, median line, determination by coordinates, etc.)	27	36	19	27	109
Fishery zone	200 nm or less	3	2	10	-	15
	200 nm and/or outer edge of continental margin	10	16	5	13	44
Continental shelf	Depth 200 metres and/or exploitability	4	7	10	3	25
	Others (natural prolongation, no definition provided, etc.)	1	6	8	7	22

2. Table of claims to maritime zones ^{1 2}

State	Territorial sea (nm)	Contiguous zone (nm)	Exclusive economic zone (nm)	Fishery zone (nm)	Continental shelf ³
ALBANIA	12				
ALGERIA ⁴	12			32/52 ^{5 6}	
ANGOLA	12	24	200		200/CM
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA ^{*7}	12	24	200		200/CM
ARGENTINA	12	24	200		200/CM
AUSTRALIA	12	24	200		200/CM
BAHAMAS*	12		200		
BAHRAIN	12	24			Limits not specified
BANGLADESH	12	18	200		CM
BARBADOS	12		200		
BELGIUM	12			Up to median line with neighbouring States	Up to delimitation with neighbouring States
BELIZE	3/12 ⁸		200		
BENIN	200				
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA					
BRAZIL	12	24	200		200/CM
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	12		200		

State	Territorial sea (nm)	Contiguous zone (nm)	Exclusive economic zone (nm)	Fishery zone (nm)	Continental shelf ³
BULGARIA	12	24	200		Natural prolongation (up to delimitation with neighbouring States)
CAMBODIA	12	24	200		200
CAMEROON	12	24	200		200/CM
CANADA	12	24	200		200/CM
CAPE VERDE*	12	24	200		200
CHILE	12	24	200		EXP/350 ⁹
CHINA	12	24	200		200/CM
COLOMBIA	12		200		Limits not specified
COMOROS*	12		200		
CONGO	200				
COOK ISLANDS	12		200		200/CM
COSTA RICA	12		200		Limits not specified
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	12		200		
CROATIA	12		Up to delimitation with neighbouring States		Up to delimitation with neighbouring States
CUBA	12		200		
CYPRUS	12				EXP
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA	12		200		
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	12		To be determined by delimitation agreements		

State	Territorial sea (nm)	Contiguous zone (nm)	Exclusive economic zone (nm)	Fishery zone (nm)	Continental shelf ³
DENMARK	12		200	200 ¹⁰	200m/EXP
DJIBOUTI	12	24	200		
DOMINICA	12	24	200		
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	6	24	200		200/CM
ECUADOR	200				200/ 100 from isobath 2,500m ¹¹
EGYPT	12	24	Limit not specified		200m/EXP
EL SALVADOR	200 ¹²				
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	12		200		
ERITREA ^{*13}	12				
ESTONIA	Defined by coordinates/12 ¹⁴		Defined by coordinates		Defined by coordinates
FIJI*	12		200		200m/EXP
FINLAND	Defined by coordinates/12 ¹⁵	14		Defined by coordinates	200m/EXP
FRANCE	12	24	200 ¹⁶		200m/EXP
GABON	12	24	200		
GAMBIA	12	18		200	
GEORGIA					
GERMANY	12		Defined by coordinates		200m/EXP
GHANA	12	24	200		200
GREECE	6/10 ¹⁷				200m/EXP
GRENADA	12		200		

State	Territorial sea (nm)	Contiguous zone (nm)	Exclusive economic zone (nm)	Fishery zone (nm)	Continental shelf ³
GUATEMALA	12		200		Limits not specified
GUINEA	12		200		
GUINEA-BISSAU	12		200		
GUYANA	12		200		200/CM
HAITI	12	24	200		EXP
HONDURAS	12	24	200		Limits not specified
ICELAND	12		200		200/CM
INDIA	12	24	200		200/CM
INDONESIA*	12		200		
IRAN (Islamic Republic of)	12	24	Equidistance line unless determined by agreement		Equidistance line unless determined by agreement
IRAQ	12				Limits not specified
IRELAND	12			200	Defined by coordinates
ISRAEL	12				EXP
ITALY	12				200m/EXP
JAMAICA*	12	24	200		200/CM
JAPAN	3/12 ¹⁸	24	200		200/CM
JORDAN	3				
KENYA	12		200		
KIRIBATI*	12		200		
KUWAIT	12				Defined by coordinates

State	Territorial sea (nm)	Contiguous zone (nm)	Exclusive economic zone (nm)	Fishery zone (nm)	Continental shelf ³
LATVIA	12		200		200/CM
LEBANON	12				
LIBERIA	200				
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA	12				
LITHUANIA	12				
MADAGASCAR	12	24	200		200/or delimitation agreement/ or 100 from isobath 2,500m
MALAYSIA	12		200		200m/EXP
MALDIVES	12		200		
MALTA	12	24		25	200m/EXP
MARSHALL ISLANDS*	12	24	200		
MAURITANIA	12	24	200		200/CM
MAURITIUS	12		200		200/CM
MEXICO	12	24	200		200/CM
MICRONESIA (FEDERATED STATES OF)	12		200		
MONACO	12				
MOROCCO	12	24	200		200m/EXP
MOZAMBIQUE	12	24	200		200/CM
MYANMAR	12	24	200		200/CM
NAMIBIA	12	24	200		200/CM
NAURU	12	24	200		

State	Territorial sea (nm)	Contiguous zone (nm)	Exclusive economic zone (nm)	Fishery zone (nm)	Continental shelf ³
NETHERLANDS	12			200 ¹⁹	200m/EXP
NEW ZEALAND	12	24	200		200/CM
NICARAGUA	200 ²⁰				Natural prolongation (limits not specified)
NIGERIA	12		200		200m/EXP
NIUE	12		200/ or median line		
NORWAY	4	10	200	200 ²¹	200/natural prolongation
OMAN	12	24	200		Limits not specified
PAKISTAN	12	24	200		200/CM
PALAU	3			12/200 ²²	
PANAMA	12	24	200		200/CM
PAPUA NEW GUINEA*	3/12			200/ Defined by coordinates	200m/EXP
PERU	200 ²³				200
PHILIPPINES*	Rectangle defined by coordinates ²⁴		200		EXP
POLAND	12		To be determined by international treaties		
PORTUGAL	12	24	200		EXP
QATAR	12	24	To be determined by agreement/ or up to equidistance line		
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	12	24	200		
ROMANIA	12	24	200		

State	Territorial sea (nm)	Contiguous zone (nm)	Exclusive economic zone (nm)	Fishery zone (nm)	Continental shelf ³
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	12		200		200/CM
SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS	12	24	200		200/CM
SAINT LUCIA	12	24	200		200/CM
SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES *	12	24	200		200
SAMOA	12		200		
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE *	12	24	200		
SAUDI ARABIA	12	18			Limits not specified
SENEGAL	12	24	200		200/CM
SEYCHELLES	12		200		200/CM
SIERRA LEONE	200				
SINGAPORE	3				
SLOVENIA					
SOLOMON ISLANDS*	12		200		200
SOMALIA	200				
SOUTH AFRICA	12	24	200		200/CM
SPAIN	12	24	200 ²⁵	Up to equidistance line with neighbouring States ²⁶	
SRI LANKA	12	24	200		200/CM
SUDAN	12	18			200m/EXP
SURINAME	12		200		

State	Territorial sea (nm)	Contiguous zone (nm)	Exclusive economic zone (nm)	Fishery zone (nm)	Continental shelf ³
SWEDEN	12		To be determined by agreement/or up to equidistance line		200m/EXP
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	35	41			200m/EXP
THAILAND	12	24	200		
TOGO	30		200		
TONGA	Rectangle defined by coordinates ²⁷				
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO*	12	24	200		200m/EXP
TUNISIA	12	24		50-m isobath ²⁸	
TURKEY	6/12 ²⁹		200 ³⁰		
TUVALU*	12	24	200		
UKRAINE	12		200		
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	12	24	200		200/CM
UNITED KINGDOM	3/12 ³¹		200 ³²	12/200 ³³	Defined by coordinates
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	12		200		
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ³⁴	12		200		200/CM
URUGUAY	12		200		CM
VANUATU*	12	24	200		200/CM
VENEZUELA	12	15	200		200m/EXP
VIET NAM	12	24	200		200/CM

State	Territorial sea (nm)	Contiguous zone (nm)	Exclusive economic zone (nm)	Fishery zone (nm)	Continental shelf ¹
YEMEN	12	24	200		200/CM
YUGOSLAVIA	12				Up to delimitation with neighbouring States

Notes

1. The table of maritime claims is based solely on *national legislation* as made available to the United Nations Secretariat to date. It does not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the United Nations Secretariat concerning the legal status of any country, territory, dependency, etc., or its authorities, or its maritime claims. Every effort has been made to present the information on this table as accurately as possible. It would, however, be greatly appreciated if any omission or inaccuracy was brought to the attention of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea.
2. Unless otherwise indicated, figures are given in nautical miles (1 nautical mile = 1,852 meters) and show the extent of the maritime zones claimed by States from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.
3. The nomenclature used for the limits of the continental shelf is as follows: "200/CM" means 200 nautical miles and/or outer edge of the continental margin; "200m/EXP" means 200-metre depth and/or depth of exploitability.
4. States Parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea are indicated in bold.
5. 32 nm from the west maritime boundary up to Ras Ténés and 52 nm from Ras Ténés up to the east maritime boundary.
6. The fishery zone claim is only shown when it differs from the territorial sea claim or exclusive economic zone claim of the State concerned.
7. States indicated by an asterisk (*) claim archipelagic status.
8. The limit of 3 miles applies from the mouth of Sarstoon River to Ranguana Caye.
9. The 350-mile limit applies to Sala y Gómez and Easter Islands.
10. Greenland and Faeroe Islands.
11. Only between the continental territorial sea of Ecuador and its insular territorial sea around the Galápagos Islands.

12. Article 84 of the 1983 Constitution: "...in accordance with international law, El Salvador exercises sovereignty and jurisdiction over the sea and its bed and subsoil for a distance of 200 nautical miles ..."
13. Claims archipelagic status for the Dahlac Archipelago.
14. In some parts of the Gulf of Finland.
15. Extends, with certain exceptions, to 12 nautical miles. In the Gulf of Finland, the outer limit of the territorial sea shall at no place be closer to the midline than 3 nautical miles, according to the Act amending the Act on the Limits of the Territorial Waters of Finland (981/95).
16. Applies to the North Sea, the English Channel and the Atlantic from the Franco-Belgian border to the Franco-Spanish border, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, French Guiana, Reunion, New Caledonia French Polynesia, French Southern and Antarctic Lands, Wallis and Futuna, Tromelin, Glorioso, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassad da India Islands, Clipperton Island, Mayotte, Guadalupe and Martinique.
17. The 10-mile limit applies for the purpose of regulating civil aviation.
18. The 3-mile limit applies to the Soya Strait, the Tsugaru Strait, the eastern and western channels of the Tsushima Strait and the Osumi Straits only.
19. Including Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.
20. Called "Adjacent Sea" in Act No. 205 of 19 December 1979.
21. Jan Mayen and Svalbard.
22. Exclusive fishery zone up to 12 nautical miles. Extended fishery zone up to 200 nautical miles.
23. Called "Maritime Dominion" in article 54 of the 1993 Constitution: "...In its maritime dominion, Peru exercises sovereignty and jurisdiction, without prejudice to the freedoms of international communication, in accordance with the law and the treaties ratified by the State..."
24. Claim extends beyond 12 nautical miles.
25. In the Atlantic Ocean.

26. In the Mediterranean Sea.
27. Claim extends beyond 12 nautical miles.
28. Off the Gulf of Gabes
29. 6 nautical miles in the Aegean Sea, 12 nautical miles in the Black Sea.
30. In the Black Sea.
31. 3 nautical miles in Anguilla, Guernsey, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Gibraltar, Monserrat, and Pitcaim; 12 nautical miles in United Kingdom, Jersey, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Isle of Man, St. Helena and Dependencies, South Georgia, South Sandwich Islands, and Turks and Caicos Islands.
32. Bermuda, Pitcaim, South Georgia, and South Sandwich Islands.
33. 12 nautical miles in Guernsey; 200 nautical miles in United Kingdom, Anguilla, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Monserrat, St. Helena and Dependencies, and Turks and Caicos Islands.
34. United States of America, Puerto Rico, United States Virgin Islands, Northern Mariana Islands and other United States overseas territories and possessions.