

Bulletin No. 112

Law of the Sea



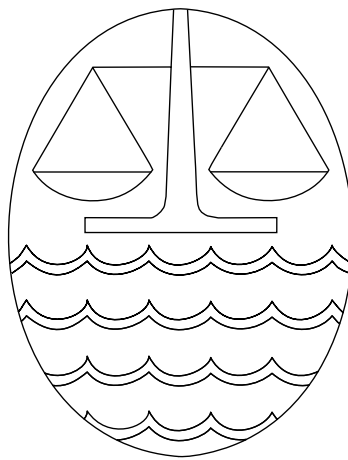
*Division for Ocean Affairs
and the Law of the Sea
Office of Legal Affairs*



United Nations

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Office of Legal Affairs

Law of the Sea



Bulletin No. 112



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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, THE AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PART XI OF THE CONVENTION, AND THE AGREEMENT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION RELATING TO THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF STRADDLING FISH STOCKS AND HIGHLY MIGRATORY FISH STOCKS, AS AT 31 JULY 2023¹

1. Table recapitulating the status of the Convention and of its implementing Agreements

This consolidated table provides unofficial, quick-reference information related to the participation in the Convention and its implementing Agreements.

The symbol indicates that (i) a declaration or statement was made at the time of signature, ratification or accession, or anytime thereafter; or (ii) declarations were confirmed upon succession; indicates that more than one declaration was made by the State. The abbreviations (f) indicates formal confirmation; (a) accession; (s) succession; (ds) definitive signature; (p) consent to be bound; (sp) simplified procedure. The names of States in italics indicate non-members of the United Nations; shaded rows indicate landlocked States.

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea <i>(in force as from 16/11/1994)</i>		Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the Convention <i>(in force as from 28/07/1996)</i>		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 <i>(in force as from 11/12/2001)</i>	
	Signature (dd/mm/yy)	Ratification/ accession (dd/mm/yy)	Signature (dd/mm/yy)	Ratification/ accession (dd/mm/yy)	Signature (dd/mm/yy)	Ratification/ accession (dd/mm/yy)
TOTALS	157	169	79	152	59	93
Afghanistan	18/03/83					
Albania		23/06/03(a)		23/06/03(p)		
Algeria	10/12/82 <input type="checkbox"/>	11/06/96	29/07/94	11/06/96(p)		
Andorra						
Angola	10/12/82 <input type="checkbox"/>	05/12/90		07/09/10(a)		

¹ Source: *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General*, chap. XXI.6. Available at <https://treaties.un.org>, "Status of Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General". In accordance with article 308, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Convention:

1. This Convention shall enter into force 12 months after the date of deposit of the sixtieth instrument of ratification or accession.
2. For each State ratifying or acceding to this Convention after the deposit of the sixtieth instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the deposit of its instrument of ratification or accession, subject to paragraph 1.

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16/11/1994)			Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28/07/1996)			Agreement of the Implementation of the Provisions of the Convention relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (in force as from 11/12/2001)		
	Signature (dd/mm/yy)	Ratification/ accession (dd/mm/yy)	Declaration	Signature (dd/mm/yy)	Ratification/ accession (dd/mm/yy)		Signature (dd/mm/yy)	Ratification/ accession (dd/mm/yy)	Declaration
Antigua and Barbuda	07/02/83	02/02/89			03/05/16(a)				
Argentina	05/10/84	01/12/95		29/07/94	01/12/95		04/12/95		
Armenia		09/12/02(a)			09/12/02(a)				
Australia	10/12/82	05/10/94		29/07/94	05/10/94		04/12/95		23/12/99
Austria	10/12/82	14/07/95		29/07/94	14/07/95		27/06/96		19/12/03
Azerbaijan		16/06/16(a)			16/06/16(a)				
Bahamas	10/12/82	29/07/83		29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)				16/01/97(a)
Bahrain	10/12/82	30/05/85							
Bangladesh	10/12/82	27/07/01			27/07/01(a)		04/12/95		05/11/12
Barbados	10/12/82	12/10/93		15/11/94	28/07/95(sp)				22/09/00(a)
Belarus	10/12/82	30/08/06			30/08/06(a)				
Belgium	05/12/84	13/11/98		29/07/94	13/11/98(p)		03/10/96		19/12/03
Belize	10/12/82	13/08/83			21/10/94(ds)		04/12/95		14/07/05
Benin	30/08/83	16/10/97			16/10/97(p)				02/11/17(a)
Bhutan	10/12/82								
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	27/11/84	28/04/95			28/04/95(p)				
Bosnia and Herzegovina		12/01/94(s)			26/05/21(a)				
Botswana	05/12/84	02/05/90			31/01/05(a)				
Brazil	10/12/82	22/12/88		29/07/94	25/10/07		04/12/95		08/03/00
Brunei Darussalam	05/12/84	05/11/96			05/11/96(p)				
Bulgaria	10/12/82	15/05/96			15/05/96(a)				13/12/06(a)
Burkina Faso	10/12/82	25/01/05		30/11/94	25/01/05(p)		15/10/96		
Burundi	10/12/82								
Cabo Verde	10/12/82	10/08/87		29/07/94	23/04/08				
Cambodia	01/07/83								06/03/20(a)

Cameroon	10/12/82	19/11/85	24/05/95	28/08/02		
Canada	10/12/82	07/11/03	29/07/94	07/11/03	04/12/95	03/08/99
Central African Republic	04/12/84					
Chad	10/12/82	14/08/09		14/08/09(p)		
Chile	10/12/82	25/08/97		25/08/97(a)		11/02/16(a)
China	10/12/82	07/06/96	29/07/94	07/06/96(p)	06/11/96	
Colombia	10/12/82					
Comoros	06/12/84	21/06/94				
Congo	10/12/82	09/07/08		09/07/08(p)		
Cook Islands	10/12/82	15/02/95		15/02/95(a)		01/04/99(a)
Costa Rica	10/12/82	21/09/92		20/09/01(a)		18/06/01(a)
Côte d'Ivoire	10/12/82	26/03/84	25/11/94	28/07/95(sp)	24/01/96	
Croatia		05/04/95(s)		05/04/95(p)		10/09/13(a)
Cuba	10/12/82	15/08/84		17/10/02(a)		
Cyprus	10/12/82	12/12/88	01/11/94	27/07/95		25/09/02(a)
Czech Republic	22/02/93	21/06/96	16/11/94	21/06/96		19/03/07(a)
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	10/12/82					
Democratic Republic of the Congo	22/08/83	17/02/89				
Denmark	10/12/82	16/11/04	29/07/94	16/11/04	27/06/96	19/12/03
Djibouti	10/12/82	08/10/91				
Dominica	28/03/83	24/10/91				
Dominican Republic	10/12/82	10/07/09		10/07/09(p)		
Ecuador		24/09/12(a)		24/09/12(p)		07/12/16(a)
Egypt	10/12/82	26/08/83	22/03/95		05/12/95	
El Salvador	05/12/84					
Equatorial Guinea	30/01/84	21/07/97				
Eritrea						

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	Signature (dd/mm/yy)	Ratification/ accession (dd/mm/yy)	Declaration	Signature (dd/mm/yy)	Ratification/ accession (dd/mm/yy)		Signature (dd/mm/yy)	Ratification/ accession (dd/mm/yy)	Declaration
Estonia		26/08/05(a)	☐		26/08/05(a)		07/08/06(a)	☐	
Eswatini	18/01/84	24/09/12		12/10/94	24/09/12(p)				
Ethiopia	10/12/82								
European Union	07/12/84☐	01/04/98(fc)	☐	29/07/94	01/04/98(fc)	27/06/96☐	19/12/03	☐	
Fiji	10/12/82	10/12/82	☐	29/07/94	28/07/95	04/12/95	12/12/96		
Finland	10/12/82☐	21/06/96	☐	29/07/94	21/06/96	27/06/96	19/12/03	☐	
France	10/12/82☐	11/04/96	☐	29/07/94	11/04/96	04/12/96☐	19/12/03	☐	
Gabon	10/12/82	11/03/98	☐	04/04/95	11/03/98(p)	07/10/96			
Gambia	10/12/82	22/05/84							
Georgia		21/03/96(a)			21/03/96(p)				
Germany		14/10/94(a)	☐	29/07/94	14/10/94	28/08/96	19/12/03	☐	
Ghana	10/12/82	07/06/83			23/09/16(a)		27/01/17(a)		
Greece	10/12/82☐	21/07/95	☐☐	29/07/94	21/07/95	27/06/96	19/12/03	☐	
Grenada	10/12/82	25/04/91		14/11/94	28/07/95(sp)				
Guatemala	08/07/83	11/02/97	☐		11/02/97(p)				
Guinea	04/10/84☐	06/09/85	☐	26/08/94	28/07/95(sp)		16/09/05(a)		
Guinea-Bissau	10/12/82	25/08/86	☐			04/12/95			
Guyana	10/12/82	16/11/93			25/09/08(a)				
Haiti	10/12/82	31/07/96			31/07/96(p)				
Holy See									
Honduras	10/12/82	05/10/93	☐		28/07/03(a)				
Hungary	10/12/82	05/02/02	☐		05/02/02(a)		16/05/08(a)	☐	
Iceland	10/12/82	21/06/85	☐	29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)	04/12/95	14/02/97		
India	10/12/82	29/06/95	☐	29/07/94	29/06/95		19/08/03(a)	☐	
Indonesia	10/12/82	03/02/86		29/07/94	02/06/00	04/12/95	28/09/09		

Iran (Islamic Republic of)	10/12/82								17/04/98(a)
Iraq	10/12/82	30/07/85							
Ireland	10/12/82	21/06/96			29/07/94	21/06/96	27/06/96	19/12/03	
Israel							04/12/95		
Italy	07/12/84	13/01/95			29/07/94	13/01/95	27/06/96	19/12/03	
Jamaica	10/12/82	21/03/83			29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)	04/12/95		
Japan	07/02/83	20/06/96			29/07/94	20/06/96	19/11/96	07/08/06	
Jordan		27/11/95(a)				27/11/95(p)			
Kazakhstan									
Kenya	10/12/82	02/03/89			29/07/94(ds)			13/07/04(a)	
Kiribati		24/02/03(a)			24/02/03(p)			15/09/05(a)	
Kuwait	10/12/82	02/05/86			02/08/02(a)				
Kyrgyzstan									
Lao People's Democratic Republic	10/12/82	05/06/98			27/10/94	05/06/98(p)			
Latvia		23/12/04(a)				23/12/04(a)		05/02/07(a)	
Lebanon	07/12/84	05/01/95				05/01/95(p)			
Lesotho	10/12/82	31/05/07				31/05/07(p)			
Liberia	10/12/82	25/09/08				25/09/08(p)		16/09/05(a)	
Libya	03/12/84								
Liechtenstein									
Lithuania	30/11/84								
Luxembourg	05/12/84	05/10/00			29/07/94	05/10/00	27/06/96	19/12/03	
Madagascar	25/02/83	22/08/01				22/08/01(p)			
Malawi	07/12/84	28/09/10				28/09/10(p)			
Malaysia	10/12/82	14/10/96			02/08/94	14/10/96(p)			
Maldives	10/12/82	07/09/00			10/10/94	07/09/00(p)	08/10/96	30/12/98	
Mali	19/10/83	16/07/85							
Malta	10/12/82	20/05/93			29/07/94	26/06/96		11/11/01(a)	
Marshall Islands		09/08/91(a)					04/12/95	19/03/03	
Mauritania	10/12/82	17/07/96			02/08/94	17/07/96(p)	21/12/95		

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	Signature (dd/mm/yy)	Ratification/ accession (dd/mm/yy)	Declaration	Signature (dd/mm/yy)	Ratification/ accession (dd/mm/yy)		Signature (dd/mm/yy)	Ratification/ accession (dd/mm/yy)	Declaration
Mauritius	10/12/82	04/11/94			04/11/94(p)			25/03/97(a)	☐
Mexico	10/12/82	18/03/83	☐		10/04/03(a)				
Micronesia (Federated States of)		29/04/91(a)		10/08/94	06/09/95		04/12/95	23/05/97	
Monaco	10/12/82	20/03/96		30/11/94	20/03/96(p)			09/06/99(a)	
Mongolia	10/12/82	13/08/96		17/08/94	13/08/96(p)				
Montenegro		23/10/06(ds)	☐☐		23/10/06(ds)				
Morocco	10/12/82	31/05/07	☐	19/10/94	31/05/07		04/12/95	19/09/12	
Mozambique	10/12/82	13/03/97			13/03/97(a)			10/12/08(a)	
Myanmar	10/12/82	21/05/96			21/05/96(a)				
Namibia	10/12/82	18/04/83		29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)		19/04/96	08/04/98	
Nauru	10/12/82	23/01/96			23/01/96(p)			10/01/97(a)	
Nepal	10/12/82	02/11/98			02/11/98(p)				
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	10/12/82	28/06/96	☐☐	29/07/94	28/06/96		28/06/96☐	19/12/03	☐
New Zealand	10/12/82	19/07/96		29/07/94	19/07/96		04/12/95	18/04/01	
Nicaragua	09/12/84☐	03/05/00	☐		03/05/00(p)				
Niger	10/12/82	07/08/13			07/08/13(p)				
Nigeria	10/12/82	14/08/86	☐	25/10/94	28/07/95(sp)			02/11/09(a)	
Niue	05/12/84	11/10/06			11/10/06(p)		04/12/95	11/10/06	
North Macedonia		19/08/94(s)			19/08/94(p)				
Norway	10/12/82	24/06/96	☐☐		24/06/96(a)		04/12/95	30/12/96	☐
Oman	01/07/83☐	17/08/89	☐☐		26/02/97(a)			14/05/08(a)	
Pakistan	10/12/82	26/02/97	☐	10/08/94	26/02/97(p)		15/02/96		
Palau		30/09/96(a)	☐		30/09/96(p)			26/03/08(a)	
Panama	10/12/82	01/07/96	☐☐		01/07/96(p)			16/12/08(a)	
Papua New Guinea	10/12/82	14/01/97			14/01/97(p)		04/12/95	04/06/99	

Paraguay	10/12/82	26/09/86	29/07/94	10/07/95	
Peru					
Philippines	10/12/82 [□]	08/05/84	15/11/94	23/07/97	30/08/96 24/09/14
Poland	10/12/82	13/11/98	29/07/94	13/11/98(p)	14/03/06(a) [□]
Portugal	10/12/82	03/11/97	29/07/94	03/11/97	27/06/96 19/12/03 [□]
Qatar	27/11/84 [□]	09/12/02		09/12/02(p)	
Republic of Korea	14/03/83	29/01/96	07/11/94	29/01/96	26/11/96 01/02/08
Republic of Moldova		06/02/07(a)		06/02/07(p)	
Romania	10/12/82 [□]	17/12/96		17/12/96(a)	16/07/07(a)
Russian Federation	10/12/82 [□]	12/03/97		12/03/97(a)	04/12/95 04/08/97 [□]
Rwanda	10/12/82	18/05/23		18/05/23(p)	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	07/12/84	07/01/93			23/02/18(a)
Saint Lucia	10/12/82	27/03/85			12/12/95 09/08/96
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	10/12/82	01/10/93			29/10/10(a)
Samoa	28/09/84	14/08/95	07/07/95	14/08/95(p)	04/12/95 25/10/96
San Marino					
Sao Tome and Principe	13/07/83 [□]	03/11/87			
Saudi Arabia	07/12/84	24/04/96		24/04/96(p)	22/06/23(a)
Senegal	10/12/82	25/10/84	09/08/94	25/07/95	04/12/95 30/01/97
Serbia	²	12/03/01(s)		12/05/95	28/07/95(sp) ³
Seychelles	10/12/82	16/09/91	29/07/94	15/12/94	04/12/96 20/03/98
Sierra Leone	10/12/82	12/12/94		12/12/94(p)	
Singapore	10/12/82	17/11/94		17/11/94(p)	
Slovakia	28/05/93	08/05/96	14/11/94	08/05/96	06/11/08(a) [□]
Slovenia		16/06/95(s)	19/01/95	16/06/95	15/06/06(a) [□]

² Confirmed upon succession. See *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General*, chap. XXI.6, endnote 4. Available at <https://treaties.un.org>.

³ See *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General*, chap. XXI.6.a, endnote 13. Available at <https://treaties.un.org>.

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16/11/1994)			Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28/07/1996)			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 (in force as from 11/12/2001)		
	Signature (dd/mm/yy)	Ratification/ accession (dd/mm/yy)	Declaration	Signature (dd/mm/yy)	Ratification/ accession (dd/mm/yy)		Signature (dd/mm/yy)	Ratification/ accession (dd/mm/yy)	Declaration
Solomon Islands	10/12/82	23/06/97			23/06/97(p)				13/02/97(a)
Somalia	10/12/82	24/07/89							
South Africa	05/12/84	23/12/97	☐	03/10/94	23/12/97				14/08/03(a)
South Sudan									
Spain	04/12/84☐	15/01/97	☐☐	29/07/94	15/01/97		03/12/96	19/12/03	☐
Sri Lanka	10/12/82	19/07/94		29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)		09/10/96	24/10/96	
State of Palestine		02/01/15(a)			02/01/15(p)				
Sudan	10/12/82☐	23/01/85		29/07/94					
Suriname	10/12/82	09/07/98			09/07/98(p)				
Sweden	10/12/82☐	25/06/96	☐	29/07/94	25/06/96		27/06/96	19/12/03	☐
Switzerland	17/10/84	01/05/09	☐	26/10/94	01/05/09				
Syrian Arab Republic									
Tajikistan									
Thailand	10/12/82	15/05/11	☐		15/05/11(a)				28/04/17(a)
Timor-Leste		08/01/13(a)	☐		08/01/13(p)				
Togo	10/12/82	16/04/85	☐☐	03/08/94	28/07/95(sp)				11/05/22(a)
Tonga		02/08/95(a)			2/08/95(p)		04/12/95	31/07/96	
Trinidad and Tobago	10/12/82	25/04/86	☐☐	10/10/94	28/07/95(sp)				13/09/06(a)
Tunisia	10/12/82	24/04/85	☐☐	15/05/95	24/05/02				
Türkiye									
Türkmenistan									
Tuvalu	10/12/82	09/12/02			09/12/02(p)				02/02/09(a)
Uganda	10/12/82	09/11/90		09/08/94	28/07/95(sp)		10/10/96		
Ukraine	10/12/82☐	26/07/99	☐	28/02/95	26/07/99		04/12/95	27/02/03	

United Arab Emirates	10/12/82									
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		25/07/97(a) ⁴		29/07/94	25/07/97	04/12/95	10/12/01 19/12/03 ⁵			
United Republic of Tanzania	10/12/82	30/09/85		07/10/94	25/06/98					
United States of America				29/07/94		04/12/95	21/08/96			
Uruguay	10/12/82	10/12/92		29/07/94	07/08/07	16/01/96	10/09/99			
Uzbekistan										
Vanuatu	10/12/82	10/08/99		29/07/94	10/08/99(p)	23/07/96	15/03/18			
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)										
Viet Nam	10/12/82	25/07/94			27/04/06(a)		18/12/18(a)			
Yemen	10/12/82	21/07/87			13/10/14(a)					
Zambia	10/12/82	07/03/83		13/10/94	28/07/95(sp)					
Zimbabwe	10/12/82	24/02/93		28/10/94	28/07/95(sp)					
TOTALS	157	169		79	152	59	93			

⁴ See *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General*, chap. XXI.6, endnote 26. Available at <https://treaties.un.org>.

⁵ See *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General*, chap. XXI.7, endnotes 6 and 7. Available at <https://treaties.un.org>.

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

(a) *The Convention*

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

86. Georgia (21 March 1996)
87. France (11 April 1996)
88. Saudi Arabia (24 April 1996)
89. Slovakia (8 May 1996)
90. Bulgaria (15 May 1996)
91. Myanmar (21 May 1996)
92. China (7 June 1996)
93. Algeria (11 June 1996)
94. Japan (20 June 1996)
95. Czech Republic (21 June 1996)
96. Finland (21 June 1996)
97. Ireland (21 June 1996)
98. Norway (24 June 1996)
99. Sweden (25 June 1996)
100. Netherlands (Kingdom of the) (28 June 1996)
101. Panama (1 July 1996)
102. Mauritania (17 July 1996)
103. New Zealand (19 July 1996)
104. Haiti (31 July 1996)
105. Mongolia (13 August 1996)
106. Palau (30 September 1996)
107. Malaysia (14 October 1996)
108. Brunei Darussalam (5 November 1996)
109. Romania (17 December 1996)
110. Papua New Guinea (14 January 1997)
111. Spain (15 January 1997)
112. Guatemala (11 February 1997)
113. Pakistan (26 February 1997)
114. Russian Federation (12 March 1997)
115. Mozambique (13 March 1997)
116. Solomon Islands (23 June 1997)
117. Equatorial Guinea (21 July 1997)
118. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (25 July 1997)
119. Chile (25 August 1997)
120. Benin (16 October 1997)
121. Portugal (3 November 1997)
122. South Africa (23 December 1997)
123. Gabon (11 March 1998)
124. European Union (1 April 1998)
125. Lao People's Democratic Republic (5 June 1998)
126. Suriname (9 July 1998)
127. Nepal (2 November 1998)
128. Belgium (13 November 1998)
129. Poland (13 November 1998)
130. Ukraine (26 July 1999)
131. Vanuatu (10 August 1999)
132. Nicaragua (3 May 2000)
133. Maldives (7 September 2000)
134. Luxembourg (5 October 2000)
135. Serbia (12 March 2001)
136. Bangladesh (27 July 2001)
137. Madagascar (22 August 2001)
138. Hungary (5 February 2002)
139. Armenia (9 December 2002)
140. Qatar (9 December 2002)
141. Tuvalu (9 December 2002)
142. Kiribati (24 February 2003)
143. Albania (23 June 2003)
144. Canada (7 November 2003)
145. Lithuania (12 November 2003)
146. Denmark (16 November 2004)
147. Latvia (23 December 2004)
148. Burkina Faso (25 January 2005)
149. Estonia (26 August 2005)
150. Belarus (30 August 2006)
151. Niue (11 October 2006)
152. Montenegro (23 October 2006)
153. Republic of Moldova (6 February 2007)
154. Lesotho (31 May 2007)
155. Morocco (31 May 2007)
156. Congo (9 July 2008)
157. Liberia (25 September 2008)
158. Switzerland (1 May 2009)
159. Dominican Republic (10 July 2009)
160. Chad (14 August 2009)
161. Malawi (28 September 2010)
162. Thailand (15 May 2011)
163. Ecuador (24 September 2012)
164. Eswatini (24 September 2012)
165. Timor-Leste (8 January 2013)
166. Niger (7 August 2013)
167. State of Palestine (2 January 2015)
168. Azerbaijan (16 June 2016)
169. Rwanda (18 May 2023)

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

1. Kenya (29 July 1994)
2. North Macedonia (19 August 1994)
3. Australia (5 October 1994)
4. Germany (14 October 1994)
5. Belize (21 October 1994)
6. Mauritius (4 November 1994)
7. Singapore (17 November 1994)
8. Sierra Leone (12 December 1994)
9. Seychelles (15 December 1994)
10. Lebanon (5 January 1995)
11. Italy (13 January 1995)
12. Cook Islands (15 February 1995)
13. Croatia (5 April 1995)
14. Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (28 April 1995)
15. Slovenia (16 June 1995)
16. India (29 June 1995)
17. Paraguay (10 July 1995)
18. Austria (14 July 1995)
19. Greece (21 July 1995)
20. Senegal (25 July 1995)
21. Cyprus (27 July 1995)
22. Bahamas (28 July 1995)
23. Barbados (28 July 1995)
24. Côte d'Ivoire (28 July 1995)
25. Fiji (28 July 1995)
26. Grenada (28 July 1995)
27. Guinea (28 July 1995)
28. Iceland (28 July 1995)
29. Jamaica (28 July 1995)
30. Namibia (28 July 1995)
31. Nigeria (28 July 1995)
32. Sri Lanka (28 July 1995)
33. Togo (28 July 1995)
34. Trinidad and Tobago (28 July 1995)
35. Uganda (28 July 1995)
36. Serbia (28 July 1995)
37. Zambia (28 July 1995)
38. Zimbabwe (28 July 1995)
39. Tonga (2 August 1995)
40. Samoa (14 August 1995)
41. Micronesia (Federated States of) (6 September 1995)
42. Jordan (27 November 1995)
43. Argentina (1 December 1995)
44. Nauru (23 January 1996)
45. Republic of Korea (29 January 1996)
46. Monaco (20 March 1996)
47. Georgia (21 March 1996)
48. France (11 April 1996)
49. Saudi Arabia (24 April 1996)
50. Slovakia (8 May 1996)
51. Bulgaria (15 May 1996)
52. Myanmar (21 May 1996)
53. China (7 June 1996)
54. Algeria (11 June 1996)
55. Japan (20 June 1996)
56. Czech Republic (21 June 1996)
57. Finland (21 June 1996)
58. Ireland (21 June 1996)
59. Norway (24 June 1996)
60. Sweden (25 June 1996)
61. Malta (26 June 1996)
62. Netherlands (Kingdom of the) (28 June 1996)
63. Panama (1 July 1996)
64. Mauritania (17 July 1996)
65. New Zealand (19 July 1996)
66. Haiti (31 July 1996)
67. Mongolia (13 August 1996)
68. Palau (30 September 1996)
69. Malaysia (14 October 1996)
70. Brunei Darussalam (5 November 1996)
71. Romania (17 December 1996)
72. Papua New Guinea (14 January 1997)
73. Spain (15 January 1997)
74. Guatemala (11 February 1997)
75. Oman (26 February 1997)
76. Pakistan (26 February 1997)
77. Russian Federation (12 March 1997)
78. Mozambique (13 March 1997)
79. Solomon Islands (23 June 1997)
80. Equatorial Guinea (21 July 1997)
81. Philippines (23 July 1997)
82. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (25 July 1997)
83. Chile (25 August 1997)
84. Benin (16 October 1997)
85. Portugal (3 November 1997)
86. South Africa (23 December 1997)
87. Gabon (11 March 1998)
88. European Union (1 April 1998)
89. Lao People's Democratic Republic (5 June 1998)
90. United Republic of Tanzania (25 June 1998)
91. Suriname (9 July 1998)

92. Nepal (2 November 1998)
93. Belgium (13 November 1998)
94. Poland (13 November 1998)
95. Ukraine (26 July 1999)
96. Vanuatu (10 August 1999)
97. Nicaragua (3 May 2000)
98. Indonesia (2 June 2000)
99. Maldives (7 September 2000)
100. Luxembourg (5 October 2000)
101. Bangladesh (27 July 2001)
102. Madagascar (22 August 2001)
103. Costa Rica (20 September 2001)
104. Hungary (5 February 2002)
105. Tunisia (24 May 2002)
106. Cameroon (28 August 2002)
107. Kuwait (2 August 2002)
108. Cuba (17 October 2002)
109. Armenia (9 December 2002)
110. Qatar (9 December 2002)
111. Tuvalu (9 December 2002)
112. Kiribati (24 February 2003)
113. Mexico (10 April 2003)
114. Albania (23 June 2003)
115. Honduras (28 July 2003)
116. Canada (7 November 2003)
117. Lithuania (12 November 2003)
118. Denmark (16 November 2004)
119. Latvia (23 December 2004)
120. Botswana (31 January 2005)
121. Burkina Faso (25 January 2005)
122. Estonia (26 August 2005)
123. Viet Nam (27 April 2006)
124. Belarus (30 August 2006)
125. Niue (11 October 2006)
126. Montenegro (23 October 2006)
127. Republic of Moldova (6 February 2007)
128. Lesotho (31 May 2007)
129. Morocco (31 May 2007)
130. Uruguay (7 August 2007)
131. Brazil (25 October 2007)
132. Cabo Verde (23 April 2008)
133. Congo (9 July 2008)
134. Liberia (25 September 2008)
135. Guyana (25 September 2008)
136. Switzerland (1 May 2009)
137. Dominican Republic (10 July 2009)
138. Chad (14 August 2009)
139. Angola (7 September 2010)
140. Malawi (28 September 2010)
141. Thailand (15 May 2011)
142. Ecuador (24 September 2012)
143. Eswatini (24 September 2012)
144. Timor-Leste (8 January 2013)
145. Niger (7 August 2013)
146. Yemen (13 October 2014)
147. State of Palestine (2 January 2015)
148. Antigua and Barbuda (3 May 2016)
149. Azerbaijan (16 June 2016)
150. Ghana (23 September 2016)
151. Bosnia and Herzegovina (26 May 2021)
152. Rwanda (18 May 2023)

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

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

88. Saint Kitts and Nevis (23 February 2018)
89. Vanuatu (15 March 2018)
90. Viet Nam (18 December 2018)
91. Cambodia (6 March 2020)
92. Togo (11 May 2022)
93. Saudi Arabia (22 June 2023)

3. *Depositary notifications*

Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction, New York, 19 June 2023: opening for signature⁶

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, communicates the following:

The above-referenced Agreement was adopted on 19 June 2023 at the fifth session of the Intergovernmental conference on an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction.

Depositary notification C.N.202.2023.TREATIES-XXI.10 relating to the issuance of certified true copies of the Agreement has been circulated on 20 July 2023.

In accordance with its article 65, the Agreement shall be open for signature by all States and regional economic integration organizations, on 20 September 2023, and shall remain open for signature at United Nations Headquarters in New York until 20 September 2025.

The Secretary-General takes this opportunity to recall that, under established international practice, only Heads of State, Heads of Government or Ministers for Foreign Affairs are empowered, by virtue of their functions, to sign treaties on behalf of States without having to produce full powers to that effect. Other representatives wishing to sign must be in possession of appropriate full powers emanating from one of these authorities.

The Secretary-General would be obliged if States and regional economic integration organizations wishing to sign the Agreement could, as necessary, provide the required full powers in advance to the Treaty Section, Office of Legal Affairs, at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, by e-mail: treatysection@un.org.

For more information on full powers, please refer to the Treaty Handbook on the United Nations Treaty Collection website, which can be accessed at the following address: https://treaties.un.org/Pages/Resource.aspx?path=Publication/TH/Page1_en.xml.

⁶ *Originals*: English and French. See C.N.203.2023.TREATIES-XXI.10 (Depositary Notification) of 20 July 2023. See also C.N.202.2023.TREATIES-XXI.10 (Depositary Notification) of 20 July 2023.

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

BILATERAL TREATIES

1. *Treaty between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Kiribati on the delimitation of maritime boundaries, 6 September 2013*⁷

⁷ *Original:* English. Registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations by Kiribati on 7 March 2023, registration No. 57686, pursuant to Article 102(1) of the Charter of the United Nations. Entry into force: 19 July 2019, in accordance with article VII. See https://treaties.un.org/Pages/showDetails.aspx?objid=080000028060db11&clang=_en.

**Treaty between
the Government of the United States of America
and
the Government of the Republic of Kiribati
on the
Delimitation of Maritime Boundaries**

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Kiribati (hereinafter the "Parties");

Desiring to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two Parties;

Recalling the tradition of co-operative relations and close ties between the people of the United States of America and the people of the Republic of Kiribati;

Recalling further the Treaty of Friendship between the United States of America and the Republic of Kiribati, signed at Tarawa, September 20, 1979;

Noting the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 and the Presidential Proclamation No. 5030 of March 10, 1983, establishing an exclusive economic zone for the United States of America;

Noting that the Republic of Kiribati has established an exclusive economic zone in accordance with its national laws;

Desirous of establishing the maritime boundaries between the United States of America and the Republic of Kiribati, on the basis of equidistance;

Have agreed as follows:

Article I

The purpose of this Treaty is to establish, in accordance with international law, the maritime boundaries between the United States of America (Palmyra Atoll, Kingman Reef, Jarvis Island and Baker Island) and the Republic of Kiribati (Kanton, McKean, Nikumaroro, Teraina, Tabuaeran, Kiritimati, Malden and Starbuck).

Article II

The geodetic and computational bases used to determine the boundaries are the North American Datum 1983 and the World Geodetic Datum 1984 ("WGS 84") which, for the purpose of this Treaty, are considered identical. For the purpose of illustration only, the boundary lines have been drawn on maps annexed to this Treaty.

Article III

The three maritime boundaries between the United States of America and the Republic of Kiribati are formed by the geodesic lines connecting the following coordinates, which are referenced in the WGS 84 horizontal datum:

1. Between Baker Island (United States) and Kanton, McKean, Nikumaroro (Kiribati):

Point	Latitude	Longitude
1	3° 01' 15.0" S	177° 28' 06.9" W
2	3° 00' 53.4" S	177° 27' 10.7" W
3	2° 56' 48.9" S	177° 17' 04.6" W
4	0° 43' 47.1" S	173° 45' 17.4" W
5	0° 15' 54.9" N	173° 08' 34.7" W
6	0° 16' 46.3" N	173° 08' 03.0" W

2. Between Palmyra Atoll, Kingman Reef (United States) and Teraina, Tabuaeran (Kiribati):

Point	Latitude	Longitude
1	2° 39' 34.8" N	163° 03' 53.0" W
2	3° 56' 06.0" N	162° 11' 14.4" W
3	5° 52' 03.0" N	160° 47' 48.1" W
4	7° 46' 18.5" N	159° 25' 30.9" W
5	7° 52' 44.6" N	159° 19' 52.9" W

3. Between Jarvis Island (United States) and Teraina, Tabuaeran, Kiritimati, Malden, Starbuck (Kiribati):

Point	Latitude	Longitude
1	1° 58' 59.8" N	162° 22' 43.6" W
2	2° 02' 31.6" N	161° 38' 46.0" W
3	1° 43' 16.3" N	159° 39' 22.2" W
4	0° 45' 21.7" N	158° 46' 44.3" W
5	0° 16' 35.9" N	158° 20' 58.3" W
6	0° 01' 30.1" S	158° 05' 53.7" W
7	1° 30' 55.4" S	156° 59' 50.8" W
8	3° 10' 47.0" S	158° 11' 08.6" W
9	3° 16' 18.3" S	158° 18' 14.3" W
10	3° 16' 55.3" S	158° 19' 01.7" W

Article IV

On the side of each maritime boundary adjacent to the United States of America, the Government of the Republic of Kiribati shall not, and on the side of each maritime boundary adjacent to the Republic of Kiribati, the Government of the United States of America shall not, claim or exercise for any purpose sovereignty, sovereign rights, or jurisdiction with respect to the waters or seabed or subsoil.

Article V

The maritime boundaries established by this Treaty shall not affect or prejudice in any manner either Party's position with respect to the rules of international law relating to the law of the sea, including those concerned with the exercise of sovereignty, sovereign rights, or jurisdiction with respect to the waters or seabed or subsoil.

Article VI

Any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of this Treaty shall be resolved by negotiation or other peaceful means as may be agreed upon by the Parties.

Article VII

Each Party shall notify the other of the completion of its internal procedures to bring this Treaty into force. The Treaty shall enter into force on the later of those notifications.

In witness whereof, the undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Treaty.

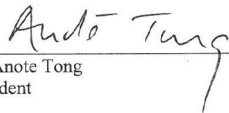
Done at Majuro, this 6th day of September, 2013, in duplicate, in the English language.

For the Government of the United States
of America:

For the Government of the Republic of
Kiribati:



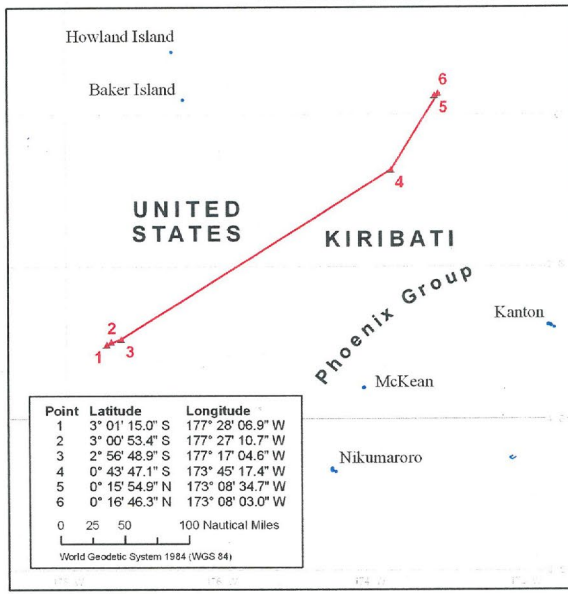
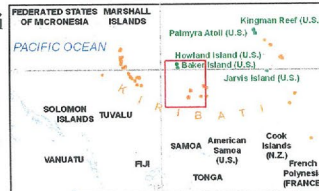
Frankie A. Reed
U.S. Ambassador to Kiribati



HE Anote Tong
President

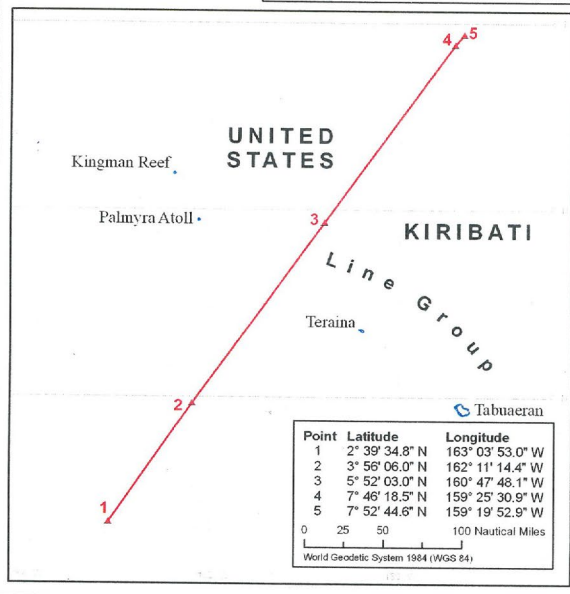
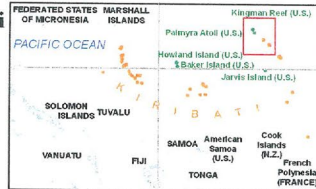
United States - Kiribati Maritime Boundary

Map 1 annexed to the Treaty between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Kiribati on the Delimitation of Maritime Boundaries



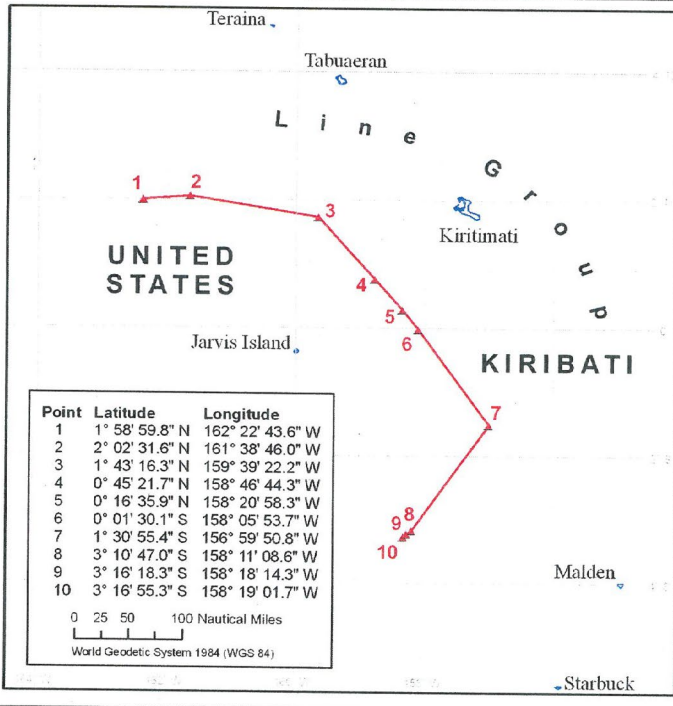
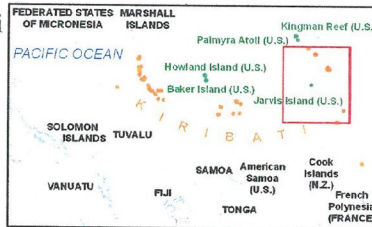
United States - Kiribati Maritime Boundary

Map 2 annexed to the Treaty between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Kiribati on the Delimitation of Maritime Boundaries



United States - Kiribati Maritime Boundary

Map 3 annexed to the Treaty between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Kiribati on the Delimitation of Maritime Boundaries



2. Agreement between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Republic of Kiribati concerning the delimitation of a boundary line between the exclusive economic zone around French Polynesia and the exclusive economic zone of the Republic of Kiribati, 18 December 2002⁸

The Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Republic of Kiribati,

Desirous of strengthening the bonds of neighbourliness and friendship between the two States,

Recognising the need to effect a precise and equitable delimitation of the respective maritime areas in which the two States exercise sovereign rights,

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

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The delimitation line between the exclusive economic zone of the French Republic around the territory of French Polynesia and the exclusive economic zone of the Republic of Kiribati shall be based on the line of equidistance. The line has been determined by using the nearest base points from which the territorial sea of each State is measured, in accordance with each State's national laws defining such base points and in conformity with international law.

Article 2

2.1 The line of delimitation referred to in Article 1 shall be formed by a series of geodesics connecting in the order stated the points below defined by their geographical co-ordinates

[...]⁹

2.2 The geographic co-ordinates aforementioned are expressed in terms of the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84).

2.3 This line is drawn for illustrative purposes on the chart annexed to this Agreement.

Article 3

The line determined in paragraph 2.1 of Article 2 shall be the maritime boundary between the areas referred to in Article 1 in which the Parties exercise, or will exercise, in accordance with international law, any sovereign rights or jurisdiction.

Article 4

Any dispute arising between the Parties with respect to the interpretation or the application of this agreement shall be resolved by peaceful means, in accordance with international law.

⁸ *Originals*: English and French. Transmitted by note verbale No. KM/NV-2023/06/14 dated 27 June 2023, from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Kiribati to the United Nations addressed to the Treaty Section of the United Nations. Registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations by France on 9 June 2003, registration No. 39386, pursuant to Article 102(1) of the Charter of the United Nations. Entry into force: 18 December 2002, in accordance with article 6. See https://treaties.un.org/Pages/showDetails.aspx?objid=080000028007c9f7&clang=_en.

⁹ Table of coordinates available at <https://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/UNTS/Volume%202216/v2216.pdf>, pp. 144–145.

Article 5

The Parties may by consent review this agreement at a time and place mutually agreed to.

Article 6

This agreement shall enter into force on the date of its signature.

In witness thereof, the representatives of the two Governments, being duly authorised for this purpose, have signed this agreement and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Tarawa the 18 December 2002 in two originals, each in the French and English languages, the two texts being equally authoritative.

For the Government of the French Republic:

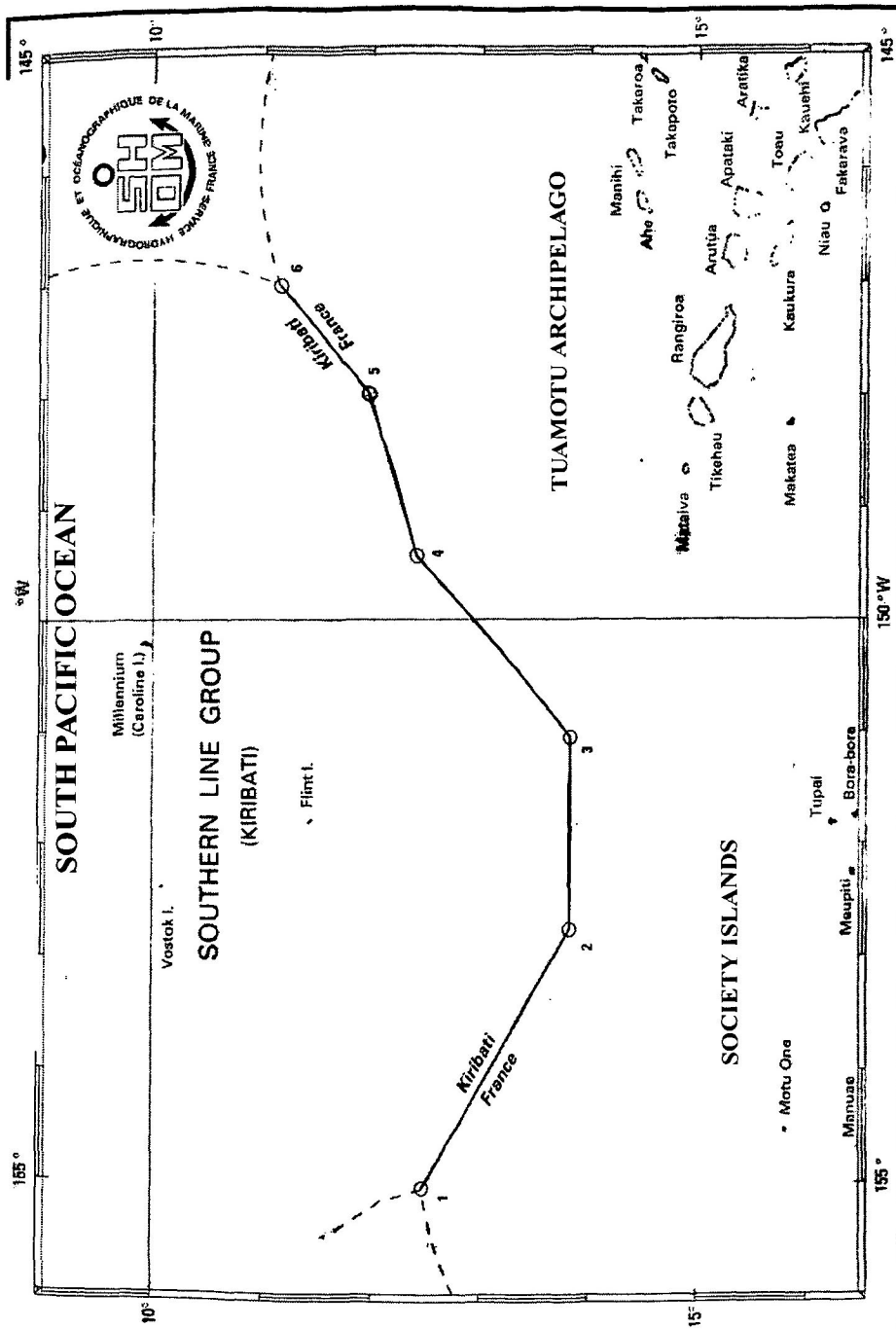
JEAN-PIERRE VIDON

Ambassador of France to Kiribati

For the Government of the Republic of Kiribati:

TEBURORO TITO

President of the Republic of Kiribati



3. Exchange of letters constituting a maritime agreement between the State of Israel and the Lebanese Republic (with letters, 18 October 2022). Jerusalem, 27 October 2022, and Baabda, 27 October 2022¹⁰

¹⁰ *Original:* English. Registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations by Israel on 22 December 2022, registration No. 57582, pursuant to Article 102(1) of the Charter of the United Nations. Entry into force: 27 October 2022, in accordance with the provisions of the said letters. See https://treaties.un.org/Pages/showDetails.aspx?objid=08000002806029d5&clang=_en.

[TEXT IN ENGLISH – TEXTE EN ANGLAIS]



ראש הממשלה
PRIME MINISTER

October 27, 2022

Dear Mr. Hochstein,

I am in receipt of the United States' letter dated October 18, 2022 concerning the terms related to the establishment of a permanent maritime boundary. The terms outlined in your letter are acceptable to the Government of Israel. As a result, the Government of Israel is pleased to notify the Government of the United States of America of its agreement to the terms outlined in its letter dated October 18, 2022.

Sincerely,

Prime Minister
Yair Lapid

Amos Hochstein
Special Presidential Coordinator
The United States of America

II



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

October 18, 2022

Yair Lapid
Prime Minister
State of Israel

Excellency:

I have the honor to write you in the context of the negotiations to delineate the maritime boundary between the Republic of Lebanon and the State of Israel (hereinafter: collectively the “Parties” and individually a “Party”).

On September 29, 2020, the United States of America sent both Parties a letter (Attachment 1) to which it attached six points that reflected its understanding of the terms of reference for such negotiations, including the request of both Parties for the United States to serve as mediator and facilitator for the delineation of the maritime boundary between the Parties, and the mutual understanding of both Parties that “when the delineation is finally agreed, the maritime boundary agreement will be deposited with the United Nations.”

Further to that letter, meetings were held under the hosting of the staff of the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon (“UNSCOL”) at Naqoura, and, in addition, the United States conducted subsequent consultations with each Party. Following these discussions, it is the understanding of the United States, that the Parties intend to meet in the near future at Naqoura under the hosting of the staff of UNSCOL in a meeting facilitated by the United States. The United States further understands Israel is prepared to establish its permanent maritime boundary, and conclude a permanent and equitable resolution regarding its maritime dispute with Lebanon, and accordingly agrees to the following terms provided that the following is also accepted by Lebanon:

SECTION 1

- A. The Parties agree to establish a maritime boundary line (the “MBL”). The delimitation of the MBL consists of the following points described by the coordinates below. These points, in WGS84 datum, are connected by geodesic lines:

Latitude	Longitude
33° 06' 34.15" N	35° 02' 58.12" E
33° 06' 52.73" N	35° 02' 13.86" E
33° 10' 19.33" N	34° 52' 57.24" E
33° 31' 51.17" N	33° 46' 8.78" E

- B. These coordinates define the maritime boundary as agreed between the Parties for all points seaward of the easternmost point of the MBL, and without prejudice to the status of the land boundary. In order not to prejudice the status of the land boundary, the maritime boundary landward of the easternmost point of the MBL is expected to be delimited in the context of, or in a timely manner after, the Parties' demarcation of the land boundary. Until such time this area is delimited, the Parties agree that the status quo near the shore, including along and as defined by the current buoy line, remains the same, notwithstanding the differing legal positions of the Parties in this area, which remains undelimited.
- C. Each Party shall simultaneously submit a communication containing the list of geographical coordinates for the delimitation of the MBL described in paragraph A of this Section ("UN communications") in the form attached for each of the Parties (Annex A and Annex B) to the Secretary General of the United Nations on the day of the communication by the United States described in Section 4(B). The Parties shall notify the United States when they have submitted their respective UN communications.
- D. The coordinates reflected in each Party's respective UN communication referred to in Section 1(C) shall supersede (i) the coordinates in the 12 July 2011 submission by Israel to the United Nations with respect to the points labeled 34, 35, and 1 in such submission, and (ii) the chart and coordinates in the 19 October 2011 submission by Lebanon to the United Nations with respect to the points labeled 20, 21, 22, and 23 in such submission. Neither Party shall make a future submission of charts or coordinates to the United Nations that is inconsistent with this Agreement (hereinafter: "Agreement") unless the Parties have mutually agreed upon the content of such submission.
- E. The Parties agree that this Agreement, including as described in Section 1(B), establishes a permanent and equitable resolution of their maritime dispute.

SECTION 2

- A. The Parties understand that there is a hydrocarbon prospect of currently unknown commercial viability that exists at least partially in the area the Parties understand to be

Lebanon's Block 9, and at least partially in the area the Parties understand to be Israel's Block 72, hereinafter referred to as "the Prospect."

- B. Exploration and exploitation of the Prospect shall be carried out in accordance with good petroleum industry practices on conservation of gas to maximize efficient recovery, operational safety, and environmental protection, and shall comply with the applicable laws and regulations in the area.
- C. The Parties agree that the relevant legal entity to hold any Lebanese rights to exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbon resources in Lebanon's Block 9 ("Block 9 Operator") shall consist of one or more reputable, international corporations that are not subject to international sanctions, that would not hinder U.S. continued facilitation, and that are not Israeli or Lebanese corporations. These criteria shall also apply to the selection of any successors or replacements of those corporations.
- D. The Parties understand that exploration of the Prospect is expected to begin immediately after this Agreement enters into force. The Parties expect the Block 9 Operator to explore and exploit the Prospect. To do so, the Block 9 Operator will need to transit through some areas south of the MBL. Israel will not object to reasonable and necessary activities, such as navigational maneuvers, that the Block 9 Operator conducts immediately south of the MBL in pursuit of the Block 9 Operator's exploration and exploitation of the Prospect, so long as such activities occur with prior notification by the Block 9 Operator to Israel.
- E. The Parties understand that Israel and the Block 9 Operator are separately engaging in discussions to determine the scope of Israel's economic rights in the Prospect. Israel will be remunerated by the Block 9 Operator for its rights to any potential deposits in the Prospect and to that end, Israel and the Block 9 Operator will sign a financial agreement prior to the Block 9 Operator's Final Investment Decision ("FID"). Israel shall work with the Block 9 Operator in good faith to ensure that this agreement is resolved in a timely fashion. Lebanon is not responsible for, or party to, any arrangement between the Block 9 Operator and Israel. Any arrangement between the Block 9 Operator and Israel shall not affect Lebanon's agreement with the Block 9 Operator and the full share of its economic rights in the Prospect. The Parties understand that subject to the start of implementation of the financial agreement, the entire Prospect will then be developed by Lebanon's Block 9 Operator exclusively for Lebanon, consistent with the terms of this Agreement.
- F. Subject to the agreement with the Block 9 Operator, Israel will not exercise any rights to develop hydrocarbon deposits in the Prospect and will not object to, or take any action that unduly delays reasonable activities in pursuit of the development of the Prospect. Israel will not exploit any accumulation or deposit of natural resources, including liquid hydrocarbon,

natural gas, or other minerals, extending across the MBL in the Prospect.

- G. If drilling of the Prospect is necessary south of the MBL, the Parties expect the Block 9 Operator to request the consent of the Parties in advance of drilling and Israel will not unreasonably withhold such consent for drilling conducted in accordance with the terms of this Agreement.

SECTION 3

- A. If there is identification of any other single accumulation or deposit of natural resources, including liquid hydrocarbon, natural gas, or other mineral extending across the MBL other than the Prospect, and if one Party by exploiting that accumulation or deposit would withdraw, deplete, or draw down the portion of the accumulation or deposit that is on the other Party's side of the MBL, then before the accumulation or deposit is exploited, the Parties intend to request the United States to facilitate between the Parties (including any operators with relevant domestic rights to explore and exploit resources), with a view to reaching an understanding on the allocation of rights and the manner in which the accumulation or deposit may be most effectively explored and exploited.
- B. Each Party shall share data on all currently known, and any later identified, cross-MBL resources with the United States, including expecting the relevant operators that operate on either side of the MBL to share such data with the United States. The Parties understand that the United States intends to share this data with the Parties in a timely manner after receipt.
- C. Neither Party intends to claim any other single accumulation or deposit of natural resources, including liquid hydrocarbon, natural gas, or other mineral, located entirely on the other Party's side of the MBL.
- D. The Parties understand the U.S. government intends to exert its best efforts and endeavors in order to facilitate Lebanon's immediate, swift and continuous petroleum activities.

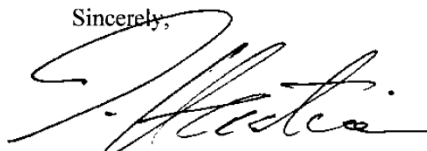
SECTION 4

- A. The Parties intend to resolve any differences concerning the interpretation and implementation of this Agreement through discussion facilitated by the United States. The Parties understand that the United States intends to exert its best efforts working with the Parties to help establish and maintain a positive and constructive atmosphere for conducting discussions and successfully resolving any differences as rapidly as possible.
- B. This Agreement shall enter into force on the date on which the Government of the United States of America sends a notice, based on the text in Annex D to this letter, in which it

confirms that each Party has agreed to the terms herein stipulated.

If the foregoing is acceptable to the Government of Israel as the final agreed terms between the Parties, the Government of the United States invites the Government of Israel to communicate its agreement to these terms by way of a formal written response as provided for in the attached Annex C to this letter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "A. Hochstein", written in a cursive style.

Amos Hochstein
Special Presidential Coordinator

Enclosures:

Attachment 1

Annexes A-D

Attachment 1



United States Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

September 29, 2020

Your Excellencies,

With respect to the attached six points concerning discussions on the delineation of the Israel-Lebanon maritime boundary, and understanding that the Parties have agreed to move ahead to negotiate as described therein, the United States wishes to state its understanding of how the Parties will proceed with respect to certain aspects of Paragraph 5 as discussed and developed with Israel and Lebanon.

Paragraph 5 includes reference to the execution by Israel and Lebanon of agreements reached in not only the maritime boundary discussions to be held in Naqoura and which the United States stands ready to mediate and facilitate, but also in discussions with respect to the land (Blue Line) involving also UNIFIL. The discussions are expected to proceed separately and independently. Paragraph 5 should not be understood to require any particular linkage between any agreement referenced in it as being executed under Paragraph 5.1 (land) and any agreement referenced in it as being executed under Paragraph 5.2 (maritime boundary). For purposes of clarity this understanding extends to any linkage in the timing of signature or implementation by the Parties of agreements that may be reached with respect to either the land or the maritime boundary issues. The United States understands that the Parties have the right to determine when to sign and execute final agreements, and that in agreeing to Paragraph 5 have not agreed to any particular linkage between negotiation of agreements referenced in any part of the Paragraph, or their conclusion or execution. As mediator, the United States would hold this view, recognizing that the parties themselves must ultimately determine upon entry into agreements between them, consistent with their national interests.

The United States welcomes that, based on these understandings, Israel and Lebanon are prepared to engage in negotiations.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David Schenker", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

David Schenker
Assistant Secretary of State
Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs
September 29, 2020

September 29, 2020

The United States understands that the governments of Lebanon and Israel are prepared to delineate their maritime boundary as follows:

1. To build upon the positive experience of the Tripartite mechanism which has existed since the April 1996 Understandings and currently under UNSCR 1701, which has achieved progress on Blue Line resolutions.
2. With respect to the maritime boundary issue, meetings will be held on a continuous basis at the UN Headquarters in Naqoura, and under the flag of the United Nations. The meetings will take place under the hosting of the staff of the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL). The United States and UNSCOL representatives are prepared to jointly take the minutes of the meetings, which will be signed by them and presented to Israel and Lebanon to sign at the end of every meeting.
3. The United States has been requested by the Parties (Israel and Lebanon) to serve as the mediator and facilitator for the delineation of the Israel-Lebanon maritime boundary and is prepared to do so.
4. When the delineation is finally agreed, the maritime boundary agreement will be deposited with the United Nations, in accordance with relevant international law, treaties and international practice.
5. Upon reaching agreements in the discussions on the land and on the maritime boundary, these agreements will be executed according to the following:
 - 5.1) On land, for the Blue Line: after signing by Lebanon, Israel, and UNIFIL.
 - 5.2) On the sea, extending to the seaward limit of the parties' respective exclusive economic zones: The final agreed outcome of the discussions between Israel and Lebanon will be for the Parties to sign and implement.
6. The United States intends to exert its best efforts working with the two Parties to help establish and maintain a positive and constructive atmosphere for conducting and successfully concluding the above negotiations as rapidly as possible.

ANNEX A
Proposed Lebanese UN Submission

[Opening courtesy salutation]

[Title and name of sender] has the honour to deposit with the Secretary-General, as depositary of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, a list of geographical coordinates of points, as contained in the Exchange of Letters Establishing a Permanent Maritime Boundary, [date of entry into force per US confirmation] (“Exchange of Letters”), attached herewith, concerning:

- A line of delimitation of the territorial sea, pursuant to article 16, paragraph 2, of the Convention
- A line of delimitation of the exclusive economic zone, pursuant to article 75, paragraph 2, of the Convention

The list of geographical coordinates of points as contained in the Exchange of Letters is referenced to the World Geodetic System 1984 (“WGS 84”).

The present deposit hereby supersedes in part the previous deposit made by Lebanon on 19 October 2011, which was given due publicity through maritime zone notification M.Z.N.85.2011.LOS. The points labeled 20, 21, 22, and 23 in such previous deposit are superseded; all other labeled points remain valid. The parties to the Exchange of Letters have agreed that it establishes a permanent and equitable resolution of their maritime dispute.

The Secretary-General is requested to assist Lebanon in giving due publicity to the deposit, in accordance with the aforementioned articles of the Convention, including through the publication of the deposited material and information in the *Law of the Sea Bulletin* and on the website of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea.

[Closing salutation]

Attachments:

List of Geographic Coordinates

Exchange of Letters Establishing a Permanent Maritime Boundary, [date of entry into force per US confirmation]

**List of Geographic Coordinates
For the Delimitation of a Maritime Boundary Line
Of the Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone
Of Lebanon**

These points, in WGS84 datum, are connected by geodesic lines:

Latitude	Longitude
33° 06' 34.15" N	35° 02' 58.12" E
33° 06' 52.73" N	35° 02' 13.86" E
33° 10' 19.33" N	34° 52' 57.24" E
33° 31' 51.17" N	33° 46' 8.78" E

ANNEX B

Proposed Israeli UN Submission

[Opening courtesy salutation]

[Title and name of sender] has the honour to deposit with the Secretary-General a list of geographical coordinates of points, as contained in the Exchange of Letters Establishing a Permanent Maritime Boundary, [date of entry into force per US confirmation] (“Exchange of Letters”), attached herewith, concerning:

- A line of delimitation of the territorial sea
- A line of delimitation of the exclusive economic zone

The list of geographical coordinates of points as contained in the Exchange of Letters is referenced to the World Geodetic System 1984 (“WGS 84”).

The present deposit hereby supersedes in part the previous deposit made by Israel on 12 July 2011. The points labeled 34, 35, and 1 in such previous deposit are superseded; all other labeled points remain valid. The parties to the Exchange of Letters have agreed that it establishes a permanent and equitable resolution of their maritime dispute.

The Secretary-General is requested to assist Israel in giving due publicity to the deposit, including through the publication of the deposited material and information on the website of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea.

[Closing salutation]

Attachments:

List of Geographic Coordinates

Exchange of Letters Establishing a Permanent Maritime Boundary, [date of entry into force per US confirmation]

**List of Geographic Coordinates
For the Delimitation of a Maritime Boundary Line
Of the Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone
Of Israel**

These points, in WGS84 datum, are connected by geodesic lines:

Latitude	Longitude
33° 06' 34.15" N	35° 02' 58.12" E
33° 06' 52.73" N	35° 02' 13.86" E
33° 10' 19.33" N	34° 52' 57.24" E
33° 31' 51.17" N	33° 46' 8.78" E

ANNEX C

Proposed response from the Parties

[Excellency],

I am in receipt of the United States' letter dated [X] concerning the terms related to the establishment of a permanent maritime boundary. The terms outlined in your letter are acceptable to the Government of [insert]. As a result, the Government of [insert] is pleased to notify the Government of the United States of America of its agreement to the terms outlined in its letter dated [x].

ANNEX D

Proposed Final USG Notification - To be sent simultaneously to both Parties.

[Excellency],

I refer to my letter dated [X] regarding terms related to the establishment of a permanent maritime boundary between the Republic of Lebanon and the State of Israel (the "Parties"). The United States confirms its receipt of a letter from your government on [date] noting its agreement to the terms set forth below. The United States further confirms that it received a letter from the Government of [insert] on [date] noting its agreement to the terms set forth below. Accordingly, the United States confirms that the Agreement related to the establishment of a permanent maritime boundary consisting of the following terms enters into force on the date of this letter.

[insert terms from initial USG letter]

Sincerely,



PRESIDENCY OF THE LEBANESE REPUBLIC
The President

Baabda , October 27, 2022

Amos J Hochstein
Special Presidential Coordinator
United States of America

I am in receipt of the United States' letter dated October 18, 2022 concerning the terms related to the establishment of a permanent maritime boundary. The terms outlined in your letter are acceptable to the Government of Lebanon. As a result, the Government of Lebanon is pleased to notify the Government of the United States of America of its agreement to the terms outlined in its letter dated October 18, 2022.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Michel Aoun', written over a horizontal line.

General MICHEL AOUN

II



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

October 18, 2022

Michel Aoun
President
Republic of Lebanon

Excellency:

I have the honor to write you in the context of the negotiations to delineate the maritime boundary between the Republic of Lebanon and the State of Israel (hereinafter: collectively the “Parties” and individually a “Party”).

On September 29, 2020, the United States of America sent both Parties a letter (Attachment 1) to which it attached six points that reflected its understanding of the terms of reference for such negotiations, including the request of both Parties for the United States to serve as mediator and facilitator for the delineation of the maritime boundary between the Parties, and the mutual understanding of both Parties that “when the delineation is finally agreed, the maritime boundary agreement will be deposited with the United Nations.”

Further to that letter, meetings were held under the hosting of the staff of the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon (“UNSCOL”) at Naqoura, and, in addition, the United States conducted subsequent consultations with each Party. Following these discussions, it is the understanding of the United States, that the Parties intend to meet in the near future at Naqoura under the hosting of the staff of UNSCOL in a meeting facilitated by the United States. The United States further understands Lebanon is prepared to establish its permanent maritime boundary, and conclude a permanent and equitable resolution regarding its maritime dispute with Israel, and accordingly agrees to the following terms provided that the following is also accepted by Israel:

SECTION 1

- A. The Parties agree to establish a maritime boundary line (the “MBL”). The delimitation of the MBL consists of the following points described by the coordinates below. These points, in WGS84 datum, are connected by geodesic lines:

Latitude	Longitude
33° 06' 34.15" N	35° 02' 58.12" E
33° 06' 52.73" N	35° 02' 13.86" E
33° 10' 19.33" N	34° 52' 57.24" E
33° 31' 51.17" N	33° 46' 8.78" E

- B. These coordinates define the maritime boundary as agreed between the Parties for all points seaward of the easternmost point of the MBL, and without prejudice to the status of the land boundary. In order not to prejudice the status of the land boundary, the maritime boundary landward of the easternmost point of the MBL is expected to be delimited in the context of, or in a timely manner after, the Parties' demarcation of the land boundary. Until such time this area is delimited, the Parties agree that the status quo near the shore, including along and as defined by the current buoy line, remains the same, notwithstanding the differing legal positions of the Parties in this area, which remains undelimited.
- C. Each Party shall simultaneously submit a communication containing the list of geographical coordinates for the delimitation of the MBL described in paragraph A of this Section ("UN communications") in the form attached for each of the Parties (Annex A and Annex B) to the Secretary General of the United Nations on the day of the communication by the United States described in Section 4(B). The Parties shall notify the United States when they have submitted their respective UN communications.
- D. The coordinates reflected in each Party's respective UN communication referred to in Section 1(C) shall supersede (i) the coordinates in the 12 July 2011 submission by Israel to the United Nations with respect to the points labeled 34, 35, and 1 in such submission, and (ii) the chart and coordinates in the 19 October 2011 submission by Lebanon to the United Nations with respect to the points labeled 20, 21, 22, and 23 in such submission. Neither Party shall make a future submission of charts or coordinates to the United Nations that is inconsistent with this Agreement (hereinafter: "Agreement") unless the Parties have mutually agreed upon the content of such submission.
- E. The Parties agree that this Agreement, including as described in Section 1(B), establishes a permanent and equitable resolution of their maritime dispute.

SECTION 2

- A. The Parties understand that there is a hydrocarbon prospect of currently unknown commercial viability that exists at least partially in the area the Parties understand to be

Lebanon's Block 9, and at least partially in the area the Parties understand to be Israel's Block 72, hereinafter referred to as "the Prospect."

- B. Exploration and exploitation of the Prospect shall be carried out in accordance with good petroleum industry practices on conservation of gas to maximize efficient recovery, operational safety, and environmental protection, and shall comply with the applicable laws and regulations in the area.
- C. The Parties agree that the relevant legal entity to hold any Lebanese rights to exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbon resources in Lebanon's Block 9 ("Block 9 Operator") shall consist of one or more reputable, international corporations that are not subject to international sanctions, that would not hinder U.S. continued facilitation, and that are not Israeli or Lebanese corporations. These criteria shall also apply to the selection of any successors or replacements of those corporations.
- D. The Parties understand that exploration of the Prospect is expected to begin immediately after this Agreement enters into force. The Parties expect the Block 9 Operator to explore and exploit the Prospect. To do so, the Block 9 Operator will need to transit through some areas south of the MBL. Israel will not object to reasonable and necessary activities, such as navigational maneuvers, that the Block 9 Operator conducts immediately south of the MBL in pursuit of the Block 9 Operator's exploration and exploitation of the Prospect, so long as such activities occur with prior notification by the Block 9 Operator to Israel.
- E. The Parties understand that Israel and the Block 9 Operator are separately engaging in discussions to determine the scope of Israel's economic rights in the Prospect. Israel will be remunerated by the Block 9 Operator for its rights to any potential deposits in the Prospect and to that end, Israel and the Block 9 Operator will sign a financial agreement prior to the Block 9 Operator's Final Investment Decision ("FID"). Israel shall work with the Block 9 Operator in good faith to ensure that this agreement is resolved in a timely fashion. Lebanon is not responsible for, or party to, any arrangement between the Block 9 Operator and Israel. Any arrangement between the Block 9 Operator and Israel shall not affect Lebanon's agreement with the Block 9 Operator and the full share of its economic rights in the Prospect. The Parties understand that subject to the start of implementation of the financial agreement, the entire Prospect will then be developed by Lebanon's Block 9 Operator exclusively for Lebanon, consistent with the terms of this Agreement.
- F. Subject to the agreement with the Block 9 Operator, Israel will not exercise any rights to develop hydrocarbon deposits in the Prospect and will not object to, or take any action that unduly delays reasonable activities in pursuit of the development of the Prospect. Israel will not exploit any accumulation or deposit of natural resources, including liquid hydrocarbon,

natural gas, or other minerals, extending across the MBL in the Prospect.

- G. If drilling of the Prospect is necessary south of the MBL, the Parties expect the Block 9 Operator to request the consent of the Parties in advance of drilling and Israel will not unreasonably withhold such consent for drilling conducted in accordance with the terms of this Agreement.

SECTION 3

- A. If there is identification of any other single accumulation or deposit of natural resources, including liquid hydrocarbon, natural gas, or other mineral extending across the MBL other than the Prospect, and if one Party by exploiting that accumulation or deposit would withdraw, deplete, or draw down the portion of the accumulation or deposit that is on the other Party's side of the MBL, then before the accumulation or deposit is exploited, the Parties intend to request the United States to facilitate between the Parties (including any operators with relevant domestic rights to explore and exploit resources), with a view to reaching an understanding on the allocation of rights and the manner in which the accumulation or deposit may be most effectively explored and exploited.
- B. Each Party shall share data on all currently known, and any later identified, cross-MBL resources with the United States, including expecting the relevant operators that operate on either side of the MBL to share such data with the United States. The Parties understand that the United States intends to share this data with the Parties in a timely manner after receipt.
- C. Neither Party intends to claim any other single accumulation or deposit of natural resources, including liquid hydrocarbon, natural gas, or other mineral, located entirely on the other Party's side of the MBL.
- D. The Parties understand the U.S. government intends to exert its best efforts and endeavors in order to facilitate Lebanon's immediate, swift and continuous petroleum activities.

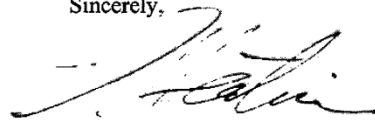
SECTION 4

- A. The Parties intend to resolve any differences concerning the interpretation and implementation of this Agreement through discussion facilitated by the United States. The Parties understand that the United States intends to exert its best efforts working with the Parties to help establish and maintain a positive and constructive atmosphere for conducting discussions and successfully resolving any differences as rapidly as possible.
- B. This Agreement shall enter into force on the date on which the Government of the United States of America sends a notice, based on the text in Annex D to this letter, in which it

confirms that each Party has agreed to the terms herein stipulated.

If the foregoing is acceptable to the Government of Lebanon as the final agreed terms between the Parties, the Government of the United States invites the Government of Lebanon to communicate its agreement to these terms by way of a formal written response as provided for in the attached Annex C to this letter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Amos Hochstein". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "A" and "H".

Amos Hochstein
Special Presidential Coordinator

Enclosures:

Attachment 1
Annexes A-D

Attachment 1



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

September 29, 2020

Your Excellencies,

With respect to the attached six points concerning discussions on the delineation of the Israel-Lebanon maritime boundary, and understanding that the Parties have agreed to move ahead to negotiate as described therein, the United States wishes to state its understanding of how the Parties will proceed with respect to certain aspects of Paragraph 5 as discussed and developed with Israel and Lebanon.

Paragraph 5 includes reference to the execution by Israel and Lebanon of agreements reached in not only the maritime boundary discussions to be held in Naqoura and which the United States stands ready to mediate and facilitate, but also in discussions with respect to the land (Blue Line) involving also UNIFIL. The discussions are expected to proceed separately and independently. Paragraph 5 should not be understood to require any particular linkage between any agreement referenced in it as being executed under Paragraph 5.1 (land) and any agreement referenced in it as being executed under Paragraph 5.2 (maritime boundary). For purposes of clarity this understanding extends to any linkage in the timing of signature or implementation by the Parties of agreements that may be reached with respect to either the land or the maritime boundary issues. The United States understands that the Parties have the right to determine when to sign and execute final agreements, and that in agreeing to Paragraph 5 have not agreed to any particular linkage between negotiation of agreements referenced in any part of the Paragraph, or their conclusion or execution. As mediator, the United States would hold this view, recognizing that the parties themselves must ultimately determine upon entry into agreements between them, consistent with their national interests.

The United States welcomes that, based on these understandings, Israel and Lebanon are prepared to engage in negotiations.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David Schenker", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

David Schenker
Assistant Secretary of State
Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs
September 29, 2020

September 29, 2020

The United States understands that the governments of Lebanon and Israel are prepared to delineate their maritime boundary as follows:

1. To build upon the positive experience of the Tripartite mechanism which has existed since the April 1996 Understandings and currently under UNSCR 1701, which has achieved progress on Blue Line resolutions.
2. With respect to the maritime boundary issue, meetings will be held on a continuous basis at the UN Headquarters in Naqoura, and under the flag of the United Nations. The meetings will take place under the hosting of the staff of the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL). The United States and UNSCOL representatives are prepared to jointly take the minutes of the meetings, which will be signed by them and presented to Israel and Lebanon to sign at the end of every meeting.
3. The United States has been requested by the Parties (Israel and Lebanon) to serve as the mediator and facilitator for the delineation of the Israel-Lebanon maritime boundary and is prepared to do so.
4. When the delineation is finally agreed, the maritime boundary agreement will be deposited with the United Nations, in accordance with relevant international law, treaties and international practice.
5. Upon reaching agreements in the discussions on the land and on the maritime boundary, these agreements will be executed according to the following:
 - 5.1) On land, for the Blue Line: after signing by Lebanon, Israel, and UNIFIL.
 - 5.2) On the sea, extending to the seaward limit of the parties' respective exclusive economic zones: The final agreed outcome of the discussions between Israel and Lebanon will be for the Parties to sign and implement.
6. The United States intends to exert its best efforts working with the two Parties to help establish and maintain a positive and constructive atmosphere for conducting and successfully concluding the above negotiations as rapidly as possible.

ANNEX A
Proposed Lebanese UN Submission

[Opening courtesy salutation]

[Title and name of sender] has the honour to deposit with the Secretary-General, as depositary of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, a list of geographical coordinates of points, as contained in the Exchange of Letters Establishing a Permanent Maritime Boundary, [date of entry into force per US confirmation] (“Exchange of Letters”), attached herewith, concerning:

- A line of delimitation of the territorial sea, pursuant to article 16, paragraph 2, of the Convention
- A line of delimitation of the exclusive economic zone, pursuant to article 75, paragraph 2, of the Convention

The list of geographical coordinates of points as contained in the Exchange of Letters is referenced to the World Geodetic System 1984 (“WGS 84”).

The present deposit hereby supersedes in part the previous deposit made by Lebanon on 19 October 2011, which was given due publicity through maritime zone notification M.Z.N.85.2011.LOS. The points labeled 20, 21, 22, and 23 in such previous deposit are superseded; all other labeled points remain valid. The parties to the Exchange of Letters have agreed that it establishes a permanent and equitable resolution of their maritime dispute.

The Secretary-General is requested to assist Lebanon in giving due publicity to the deposit, in accordance with the aforementioned articles of the Convention, including through the publication of the deposited material and information in the *Law of the Sea Bulletin* and on the website of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea.

[Closing salutation]

Attachments:

List of Geographic Coordinates

Exchange of Letters Establishing a Permanent Maritime Boundary, [date of entry into force per US confirmation]

**List of Geographic Coordinates
For the Delimitation of a Maritime Boundary Line
Of the Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone
Of Lebanon**

These points, in WGS84 datum, are connected by geodesic lines:

Latitude	Longitude
33° 06' 34.15" N	35° 02' 58.12" E
33° 06' 52.73" N	35° 02' 13.86" E
33° 10' 19.33" N	34° 52' 57.24" E
33° 31' 51.17" N	33° 46' 8.78" E

ANNEX B
Proposed Israeli UN Submission

[Opening courtesy salutation]

[Title and name of sender] has the honour to deposit with the Secretary-General a list of geographical coordinates of points, as contained in the Exchange of Letters Establishing a Permanent Maritime Boundary, [date of entry into force per US confirmation] (“Exchange of Letters”), attached herewith, concerning:

- A line of delimitation of the territorial sea
- A line of delimitation of the exclusive economic zone

The list of geographical coordinates of points as contained in the Exchange of Letters is referenced to the World Geodetic System 1984 (“WGS 84”).

The present deposit hereby supersedes in part the previous deposit made by Israel on 12 July 2011. The points labeled 34, 35, and 1 in such previous deposit are superseded; all other labeled points remain valid. The parties to the Exchange of Letters have agreed that it establishes a permanent and equitable resolution of their maritime dispute.

The Secretary-General is requested to assist Israel in giving due publicity to the deposit, including through the publication of the deposited material and information on the website of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea.

[Closing salutation]

Attachments:

List of Geographic Coordinates

Exchange of Letters Establishing a Permanent Maritime Boundary, [date of entry into force per US confirmation]

**List of Geographic Coordinates
For the Delimitation of a Maritime Boundary Line
Of the Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone
Of Israel**

These points, in WGS84 datum, are connected by geodesic lines:

Latitude	Longitude
33° 06' 34.15" N	35° 02' 58.12" E
33° 06' 52.73" N	35° 02' 13.86" E
33° 10' 19.33" N	34° 52' 57.24" E
33° 31' 51.17" N	33° 46' 8.78" E

ANNEX C

Proposed response from the Parties

[Excellency],

I am in receipt of the United States' letter dated [X] concerning the terms related to the establishment of a permanent maritime boundary. The terms outlined in your letter are acceptable to the Government of [insert]. As a result, the Government of [insert] is pleased to notify the Government of the United States of America of its agreement to the terms outlined in its letter dated [x].

ANNEX D

Proposed Final USG Notification - To be sent simultaneously to both Parties.

[Excellency],

I refer to my letter dated [X] regarding terms related to the establishment of a permanent maritime boundary between the Republic of Lebanon and the State of Israel (the "Parties"). The United States confirms its receipt of a letter from your government on [date] noting its agreement to the terms set forth below. The United States further confirms that it received a letter from the Government of [insert] on [date] noting its agreement to the terms set forth below. Accordingly, the United States confirms that the Agreement related to the establishment of a permanent maritime boundary consisting of the following terms enters into force on the date of this letter.

[insert terms from initial USG letter]

Sincerely,

III. COMMUNICATIONS FROM STATES

A. MALTA

*Note verbale dated 28 March 2023 from the Embassy of the Republic of Malta in Rome addressed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Italian Republic*¹¹

The Embassy of the Republic of Malta in Rome presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Italian Republic and further to the Ministry's Note Verbale No. 186206 dated 17th November 2022 and Note Verbale No. 27422 dated 16th February 2023, has the honour to inform the following:

With regard to Note Verbale No. 186206, the Embassy confirms that the Republic of Malta wishes to reiterate its position as expressed in Note Verbale No. 91/2022-IT dated 19th September 2022.

The Republic of Malta had amended, in 2014, the definition of the continental shelf in Article 2 of the Continental Shelf Act of 1966 (at the time Cap. 194 and then replaced by Cap. 535 of the laws of Malta) in a similar way as the Italian Republic had amended, in 1994, Act No. 613 of 1967 (Italy's legislation on the Surveying and Production of Oil and Gas in the Territorial Sea and Continental Shelf), so that the definition no longer refers to the depth criterion, but its extent is established in accordance with international law. However, the amendment made by the Italian Republic in 1994 to Article 1 of Act No. 613/1967 does not alter the provisional extent of the continental shelf to the median line 'in the absence of an agreement' with a neighbouring State as given in the third paragraph of the said law. This provisional arrangement is the same in both Malta's and Italy's continental shelf legislation and is still in force by both States and is reflected in the long-standing practice between Malta and Italy as per provisional arrangement of 1970 where both States agreed that pending a final solution the median line applies. Therefore, Malta is not proceeding unilaterally in such circumstances.

Malta also wishes to recall that despite Italy's opposition to the application of the median line criterion, as indicated in Note Verbale No. 27422 of 16th February 2023, Italy had in 2010 unilaterally extended Zone G up to the median line between Malta and the Italian Pelagian Islands through Decree No. 64 of 29th March 2010 and to which Malta had protested as per Note Verbale No. 110/10 dated 5th July 2010.

Furthermore, in 2012 through Decree No. 28 of 27th December 2012, Italy unilaterally extended Zone C well beyond the median line between Malta and Italy, ignoring Malta's geographical existence and in conflict with Italy's own continental shelf legislation. Malta had protested to the unilateral approach taken by Italy as per Note Verbale No. 598/13 dated 15th April 2013. Such an extension also disregarded the long-established provisional arrangement reached between the States in 1970.

On this basis, Malta therefore strongly rebuts the position expressed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation in its Note Verbale No. 186206 that the definitions of the continental shelf and exclusive economic zone provided in Articles 2 of Cap. 535 and Cap. 625 respectively, of the laws of Malta are infringing international law and that Malta is taking a unilateral approach.

With reference to Note Verbale No. 27422 dated 16th February 2023, which was delivered by hand at MAECI on 1st March 2023, the Embassy wishes to underline that the licence granted to Albion Energy in an offshore area that respects the median line criterion, refers to a desktop study without any exploration operations taking place within the acreage. In this context, it is recalled that, Italy is also carrying out studies consisting of a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) on the same acreage as well as other areas over which there are overlapping interests between the two States and which extend well beyond the median line between Malta and Italy. Malta protested to such studies through Note Verbale No. 18/2022 dated 23rd February 2022. A similar situation had also been applied by Italy during the implementation of the Marine

¹¹ *Original:* English. Transmitted by note verbale No. NV-159/2023/PRUN NYC dated 18 April 2023, from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations.

Strategy Framework Directive and the Maritime Spatial Planning Directive in which Italy's marine waters disregarded Malta's overlapping interests. Malta had protested last through Note Verbale No. 80/2022-IT dated 2nd August 2022.

Malta also looks forward to continue with the technical discussions between our two States to discuss overlapping maritime interests in accordance with the provisions of UNCLOS and is committed to the continuation of a constructive dialogue towards an amicable resolution between the two States.

Therefore, the Embassy confirms Malta's willingness to host the next round of technical discussions. In this respect, the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry for Foreign and European Affairs and Trade would be willing to travel to Rome to meet the Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation in order to set out the criteria for these discussions. This meeting was already due to take place in Malta in July 2022, however it was postponed by the Italian side.

B. ITALY

Note verbale dated 26 April 2023 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Italian Republic addressed to the Embassy of the Republic of Malta in Rome¹²

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Italian Republic presents its compliments to the Embassy of Malta and has the honour to refer to the latter's Note Verbale 31/2023-IT of 28th March 2023.

The Ministry would like to reiterate what follows.

1. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Italy and Malta in 1964, the maritime borders between the two countries have remained undefined.

In 1970, Italy and Malta exchanged Notes Verbales stating the partial delimitations, on a provisional nature, of the seabed within the bathymetric of 200 meters by means of the line of equidistance between the southern coasts of Sicily and the northern coasts of Malta.

Ever since, Italy has consistently stated that the so-called 1970 "modus vivendi" is a mere provisional arrangement, without prejudice to the legitimate rights of Italy in those maritime areas.

Italy has repeatedly stated that a conclusive solution to the dispute can be attained only through a comprehensive bilateral agreement between Italy and Malta. In reiterating its consistent commitment to reaching an agreement, Italy has also consistently invited Malta to refrain from any unilateral act, which might infringe the legitimate rights of Italy in the Central Mediterranean Sea.

Italy regrets to note that over the years Malta has issued unilateral acts, most importantly: the issuance of permits for survey in contested waters (NV 186206 of the Italian MFA); the Continental Shelf Act of 2014 and the Economic Zone Act of 2021, in which Malta claimed to resort on the line of equidistance if an agreement is not reached.

Italy has contested, formally, promptly and regularly, Maltese claims over maritime areas, whose jurisdiction has not been delimited yet.

2. As per the legal basis, Italy seizes the opportunity to note that any reference to the criterion of equidistance mentioned in Art. 1 of the Italian law n. 613 of 21st July 1967 is not appropriate, taking into account the entry into force, in 1994, of the United Nations Convention of the Law of the Seas (UNCLOS) codifying that the delimitation of both the continental shelf and the Exclusive Economic Zone shall be effected by agreement in order to achieve an equitable solution.

The Ministry recalls that, according to the Italian law n. 91 of 14th June 2021 concerning the establishment of an Exclusive Economic Zone, "Until the date of entry into force of the such delimitation agreements, the outer limits of the Exclusive Economic Zone are established in such a way as not to jeopardize or hinder the final agreement" (Art. 1.3 of law 91/2021).

Therefore, Italy strongly denies any wrongful unilateral approach and stands firm that articles 74 and 83 UNCLOS must be applied.

3. Italy recalls that the last meeting of the bilateral technical table between Italy and Malta took place in Rome on 11th November 2021. On that occasion, both parties did not manage to find an agreement over the principles of the negotiation. Both parties agreed that Malta would convene a session of the bilateral technical table in the first half of 2022.

Italy reiterates its willingness to resume negotiations at the earliest occasion and looks forward to proposals from Malta on the possible date and venue for a new technical bilateral table.

¹² *Original*: English. Transmitted by note verbale No. 1015 dated 3 May 2023, from the Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations.

IV. OTHER INFORMATION RELEVANT TO THE LAW OF THE SEA

A. LIST OF CONCILIATORS NOMINATED UNDER ARTICLE 2 OF ANNEX V AND ARBITRATORS NOMINATED UNDER ARTICLE 2 OF ANNEX VII TO THE CONVENTION AS AT 31 JULY 2023¹³

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

¹³ See *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General*, chap. XXI.6. Available at <https://treaties.un.org>. The designations included in this table are reproduced as submitted by States Parties. The lists of experts for the purposes of article 2, annex VIII, to the Convention are available at www.un.org/depts/los/settlement_of_disputes/experts_special_arb.htm.

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>	<i>Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General</i>
Chile	Helmut Brunner Nöer: Conciliator	18 November 1998
	Rodrigo Díaz Albónico: Conciliator	18 November 1998
	Carlos Martínez Sotomayor: Conciliator	18 November 1998
	Eduardo Vío Grossi: Conciliator	18 November 1998
	José Miguel Barros Franco: Arbitrator	18 November 1998
	María Teresa Infante Caffi: Arbitrator	18 November 1998
	Edmundo Vargas Carreño: Arbitrator	18 November 1998
	Fernando Zegers Santa Cruz: Arbitrator	18 November 1998
Costa Rica	Carlos Fernando Alvarado Valverde: Conciliator and Arbitrator	15 March 2000
Cyprus	Ambassador Andrew Jacovides: Conciliator and Arbitrator	23 February 2007
	Ms. Christine G. Hioureas: Conciliator and Arbitrator	15 January 2016
Czech Republic	Dr. Václav Mikulka: Conciliator and Arbitrator	27 March 2014
Denmark	Dr. Ole Spiermann, Attorney-at-law: Conciliator and Arbitrator	10 November 2020
	Adjunct Prof. Dr. Bjorn Kunoy, Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Faroe Islands: Conciliator and Arbitrator	10 November 2020
	Mr. Peter Taksoe-Jensen, Ambassador, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark: Conciliator and Arbitrator	10 November 2020
	Mr. Henning Dobson Fugleberg Knudsen, Chief Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark: Conciliator and Arbitrator	10 November 2020
Estonia	Mrs. Ene Lillipuu, Head of the Legal Department of the Estonian Maritime Administration: Conciliator and Arbitrator	18 December 2006
	Mr. Heiki Lindpere, Director of the Institute of Law of the University of Tartu: Conciliator and Arbitrator	18 December 2006
Finland	Prof. Kari Hakapää: Conciliator and Arbitrator	25 May 2001
	Prof. Martti Koskeniemi: Conciliator and Arbitrator	25 May 2001
	Justice Gutav Möller: Conciliator and Arbitrator	25 May 2001
	Justice Pekka Vihervuori: Conciliator and Arbitrator	25 May 2001
France	Allan Pellet: Arbitrator	16 December 2015
	Pierre-Marie Dupuy: Arbitrator	4 February 1998
	Jean-Pierre Queneudec: Arbitrator	4 February 1998
	Laurent Lucchini: Arbitrator	4 February 1998
Germany	Prof. em. Dr. Dres. h.c. Ruediger Wolfrum, Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law, Heidelberg: Conciliator and Arbitrator	13 May 2020
	Prof. Dr. Silja Voeneky, Chair for Public International Law, Comparative Law and Ethics of Law, University of Freiburg: Conciliator and Arbitrator	13 May 2020
	Prof. Dr. Nele Matz-Lueck, LL.M., Walther Schuecking Institute of Public International Law, University of Kiel: Conciliator and Arbitrator	13 May 2020
	Prof. Dr. Alexander Proelss, Chair for International Law of the Sea and International Environmental Law, Public International Law and Public Law, University of Hamburg: Conciliator and Arbitrator	13 May 2020

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>	<i>Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General</i>
Ghana	H.E. Judge Dr. Thomas A. Mensah, former Judge and first President of the UN Tribunal of the Law of the Sea (ITLOS): Conciliator and Arbitrator	30 May 2013
	Prof. Martin Tsamenyi, Professor of Law, University of Wollongong, Australia; and Director, Australian National Centre for Ocean Resources and Security (ANCORS): Conciliator and Arbitrator	30 May 2013
Guatemala	Minister Counsellor Lester Antonio Ortega Lemus: Conciliator and Arbitrator	26 March 2014
Iceland	Ambassador Gudmundur Eiriksson: Conciliator and Arbitrator	13 September 2013
	Mr. Tomas H. Heidar, Legal Adviser, Ministry for Foreign Affairs: Conciliator and Arbitrator	13 September 2013
Indonesia	Prof. Dr. Hasjim Djalal, M.A.: Conciliator and Arbitrator	3 August 2001
	Dr. Ety Roesmaryati Agoes, SH, LL.M.: Conciliator and Arbitrator	3 August 2001
	Dr. Sudirman Saad, D.H., M.Hum: Conciliator and Arbitrator	3 August 2001
	Lieutenant Commander Kresno Bruntoro, SH, LL.M.: Conciliator and Arbitrator	3 August 2001
Italy	Prof. Umberto Leanza: Conciliator and Arbitrator	21 September 1999
	Ambassador Luigi Vittorio Ferraris: Conciliator	21 September 1999
	Ambassador Giuseppe Jacoangeli: Conciliator	21 September 1999
	Prof. Tullio Scovazzi: Arbitrator	21 September 1999
	Paolo Guido Spinelli, former Chief of the Service for Legal Affairs, Diplomatic Disputes and International Agreements of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Conciliator	28 June 2011
	Maurizio Maresca: Arbitrator	28 June 2011
	Tullio Treves: Arbitrator	28 June 2011
Japan	Judge Hisashi Owada, Judge, International Court of Justice: Arbitrator	28 September 2000
	Judge Shunji Yanai, President of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea: Conciliator and Arbitrator	4 October 2013
	Dr. Masaharu Yanagihara, Professor at the Open University of Japan: Conciliator and Arbitrator	25 September 2017
	Dr. Shigeki Sakamoto, Professor of Doshisha University: Arbitrator	25 September 2017
Lebanon	H.E. Dr. Joseph Akl, Judge at the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea: Arbitrator	31 January 2014
Madagascar	Dr. Francis Zafindrandremimbahoaka Marson: Arbitrator	6 April 2018
	Dr. Leonide Ylenia Randrianarisoa: Conciliator and Arbitrator	6 April 2018
	Dr. Pablo Ferrara: Arbitrator	6 April 2018
	Dr. Ioannis Konstantinidis: Arbitrator	6 April 2018
	Mr. Jean Baptiste Beresaka: Conciliator	6 April 2018
	Mr. Charles Sylvain Rabotoarison: Conciliator	6 April 2018
	Mr. Dominique Jean Olivier Rakotozafy: Conciliator	6 April 2018
Mauritius	Mr. Dheerendra Kumar Dabee, G.O.S.K., SC, Solicitor-General: Arbitrator	5 November 2014
	Ambassador Milan J.N. Meetarban, G.O.S.K., Permanent Representative of Mauritius: Arbitrator	5 November 2014
	Ms. Aruna Devi Narain, Parliamentary Counsel: Arbitrator	5 November 2014
	Mr. Philippe Sands, QC, Professor: Arbitrator	5 November 2014

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>	<i>Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General</i>
Mexico	Ambassador Alberto Székely Sánchez, Special Adviser to the Secretary for International Waters Affairs: Arbitrator	9 December 2002
	Dr. Alonso Gómez Robledo Verduzco, Researcher, Institute of Legal Research, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Member of the Inter-American Legal Committee of the Organization of American States: Arbitrator	9 December 2002
	Frigate Captain JN. LD. DEM. Agustín Rodríguez Malpica Esquivel, Chief, Legal Unit, Secretariat of the Navy: Arbitrator	9 December 2002
	Frigate Lieutenant SJN. LD. Juan Jorge Quiroz Richards, Secretariat of the Navy: Arbitrator	9 December 2002
	Ambassador José Luis Vallarta Marrón, Former Permanent Representative of Mexico to the International Seabed Authority: Conciliator	9 December 2002
	Dr. Alejandro Sobarzo, Member of the national delegation to the Permanent Court of Arbitration: Conciliator	9 December 2002
	Joel Hernández García, Deputy Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Conciliator	9 December 2002
	Dr. Erasmo Lara Cabrera, Director of International Law III, Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Conciliator	9 December 2002
Mongolia	Prof. Rüdiger Wolfrum: Arbitrator	22 February 2005
	Prof. Jean-Pierre Cot: Arbitrator	22 February 2005
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	E. Hey: Arbitrator	9 February 1998
	Prof. A. Soons: Arbitrator	9 February 1998
	Prof. Dr. Liesbeth Lijnzaad, Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Conciliator and Arbitrator	14 February 2017
	Prof. Dr. Alex Oude Elferink, Director, Netherlands Institute for the Law of the Sea: Arbitrator	14 February 2017
	Prof. Dr. René Lefeber, Deputy Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Conciliator	14 February 2017
New Zealand	Ms. Elana Geddis, New Zealand Barrister, former Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade: Conciliator and Arbitrator	31 May 2019
	Prof. Donald MacKay, independent Consultant and Professorial Fellow, Australia National Centre for Oceanic Resources and Security at the University of Wollongong; former Head of Legal Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, New Zealand; and former Ambassador to the United Nations in New York and Geneva: Conciliator and Arbitrator	31 May 2019
	Associate Prof. Joanna Mossop, Professor of Law, Faculty of Law, Victoria University of Wellington: Conciliator and Arbitrator	31 May 2019
	Dr. Penelope Ridings MNZM, New Zealand Barrister, former Head of Legal Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade: Conciliator and Arbitrator	31 May 2019
Nicaragua	Dr. Carlos J. Argüello Gómez, Conciliator and Arbitrator	29 March 2023
Norway	Ms. Hilde Indreberg, Supreme Court Judge: Conciliator and Arbitrator	10 August 2017
	Dr. Henrik Bull, Supreme Court Judge: Conciliator and Arbitrator	10 August 2017
	H.E. Mr. Rolf Einar Fife, Ambassador of Norway to France: Conciliator and Arbitrator	10 August 2017
	H.E. Ms. Margit Tveiten, Director General, Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Conciliator and Arbitrator	10 August 2017

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>	<i>Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General</i>
Poland	Mr. Stanislaw Pawlak: Conciliator and Arbitrator	14 May 2004
	Mrs. Maria Dragun-Gertner: Conciliator and Arbitrator	14 May 2004
	Mr. Cezary Mik, Professor: Conciliator and Arbitrator	7 June 2022
	Mr. Konrad Marciniak Ph.D.: Conciliator and Arbitrator	7 June 2022
Portugal	Prof. José Manuela Pureza: Conciliator	5 October 2011
	Dr. João Madureira: Conciliator	5 October 2011
	Dr. Mateus Kowalski: Conciliator	5 October 2011
	Dr. Tiago Pitta e Cunha: Conciliator	5 October 2011
	Prof. Nuno Sérgio Marques Antunes: Arbitrator	5 October 2011
Republic of Korea	Prof. Jin-Hyun Paik: Conciliator and Arbitrator	14 February 2013
Romania	Mr. Bogdan Aurescu, Secretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration: Arbitrator	2 October 2009
	Mr. Cosmin Dinescu, Director General for Legal Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Arbitrator	2 October 2009
Russian Federation	Vladimir S. Kotliar: Arbitrator	26 May 1997
	Prof. Kamil A. Bekyashev: Arbitrator	4 March 1998
	Mr. Alexander N. Vylegjanin, Director of the Legal Department of the Council for the Study of Productive Forces of the Russian Academy of Science: Arbitrator	17 January 2003
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Dr. Peter Henri Fredericus Bekker, Professor and Chair in International Law, Centre for Energy, Petroleum and Mineral Law and Policy, University of Dundee (UK), Founding Director, Dundee Ocean and Lake Frontiers Institute and Neutrals (DOLFIN) and Member of the New York Bar: Conciliator and Arbitrator	15 April 2021
Singapore	Prof. S. Jayakumar, Professor of Law, National University of Singapore: Conciliator and Arbitrator	5 April 2016
	Prof. Tommy Koh, Professor of Law, National University of Singapore, Ambassador-at-large: Conciliator and Arbitrator	5 April 2016
	Mr. Chan Sek Keong, retired Chief Justice; former Attorney-General: Conciliator and Arbitrator	5 April 2016
	Mr. Lionel Yee Woon Chin S.C., Solicitor-General: Conciliator and Arbitrator	5 April 2016
Slovakia	Dr. Marek Smid, International Law Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Slovakia: Conciliator	9 July 2004
	Dr. Peter Tomka, Judge of the International Court of Justice: Arbitrator	9 July 2004
South Africa	Judge Albertus Jacobus Hoffmann, Vice-President, International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea: Arbitrator	25 April 2014
	Judge Thembile Elphus Joyini: Conciliator and Arbitrator	14 July 2023
Spain	José Antonio de Yturriaga Barberán, Ambassador-at-large: Conciliator and Arbitrator	23 June 1999
	Juan Antonio Yáñez-Barnuevo García, Ambassador-at-large: Conciliator	23 June 1999
	Aurelio Pérez Giralda, Chief, International Legal Advisory Assistance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Conciliator	23 June 1999
	José Antonio Pastor Ridruejo, Judge, European Court of Human Rights: Arbitrator	23 June 1999
	D. Juan Antonio Yáñez-Barnuevo García: Arbitrator	26 March 2012
	Da Concepción Escobar Hernández: Conciliator and Arbitrator	26 March 2012

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>	<i>Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General</i>
Sri Lanka	Hon. M.S. Aziz, P.C.: Conciliator and Arbitrator	17 January 1996
	C. W. Pinto, Secretary-General of the Iran-US Tribunal in The Hague: Conciliator and Arbitrator	17 September 2002
Sudan	Sayed/Shawgi Hussain: Arbitrator	8 September 1995
	Dr. Ahmed Elmufti: Arbitrator	8 September 1995
	Dr. Abd Elrahman Elkhalifa: Conciliator	8 September 1995
	Sayed/Eltahir Hamadalla: Conciliator	8 September 1995
Sweden	Dr. Marie Jacobsson, Principal Legal Advisor on International Law, Ministry for Foreign Affairs: Arbitrator	2 June 2006
	Dr. Said Mahmoudi, Professor of International Law, University of Stockholm: Arbitrator	2 June 2006
Switzerland	Ms. Laurence Boisson de Chazournes, Professor: Arbitrator	14 October 2014
	Mr. Andrew Clapham, Professor: Arbitrator	14 October 2014
	Mr. Lucius Caflisch, Professor: Arbitrator	14 October 2014
	Mr. Robert Kolb, Professor: Arbitrator	14 October 2014
Thailand	H.E. Mr. Kriangsak Kittichaisaree, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Thailand to the Russian Federation: Conciliator and Arbitrator	24 July 2017
Trinidad and Tobago	Mr. Justice Cecil Bernard, Judge of the Industrial Court of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago: Arbitrator	17 November 2004
	Sir Michael Wood: Conciliator and Arbitrator	2 November 2010
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir Elihu Lauterpacht QC: Conciliator and Arbitrator	19 February 1998 2 November 2010
	Prof. Vaughan Lowe QC: Conciliator and Arbitrator	2 November 2010
	Mr. David Anderson: Conciliator and Arbitrator	14 September 2005 2 November 2010
United Republic of Tanzania	Ambassador James Kateka, Judge of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea: Conciliator and Arbitrator	18 September 2013

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>	<i>Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General</i>
Viet Nam	Mr. Pham Quang Hieu, Assistant Foreign Minister of Viet Nam: Conciliator	15 May 2020
	Ambassador Huynh Minh Chinh, former Vice Chairman of the National Boundary Commission, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam: Conciliator	15 May 2020
	Ambassador Nguyen Thi Thanh Ha, former Director-General of the Department of International Law and Treaties, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam, former member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration (2012–2018): Conciliator	15 May 2020
	Mr. Nguyen Quy Binh, former Vice Chairman of the National Boundary Commission, former Director-General of the Department of International Law and Treaties, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam, former member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration (2012–2018): Conciliator	15 May 2020
	Associate Prof. Robert Beckman, Head of the Ocean Law and Policy Programme, Centre for International Law, National University of Singapore: Arbitrator	15 May 2020
	Associate Prof. Dr. Nguyen Hong Thao, Diplomatic Academy of Viet Nam, member of the International Law Commission (2017–2021): Arbitrator	15 May 2020
	Associate Prof. Nguyen Thi Lan Anh, Diplomatic Academy of Viet Nam: Arbitrator	15 May 2020
	Dr. Nguyen Dang Thang, Director-General, the National Boundary Commission, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam, member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration: Arbitrator	15 May 2020

B. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN DISPUTE SETTLEMENT

1. *International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea: Dispute concerning delimitation of the maritime boundary between Mauritius and Maldives in the Indian Ocean (Mauritius/Maldives)*¹⁴

At a public sitting held [on 28 April 2023], the Special Chamber of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea constituted to deal with the *Dispute concerning delimitation of the maritime boundary between Mauritius and Maldives in the Indian Ocean (Mauritius/Maldives)* delivered its Judgment. The Judgment was read by Judge Jin-Hyun Paik, President of the Special Chamber.

Procedure

The dispute was submitted to a special chamber formed in application of article 15, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Tribunal by way of a special agreement concluded on 24 September 2019 between the two States concerned. On 28 January 2021, the Special Chamber delivered its Judgment on Preliminary Objections. Following the closure of the written proceedings, hearings on the merits of the case took place from 17 to 24 October 2022.

Final submissions of the Parties

In its final submissions, Mauritius requests the Special Chamber to adjudge and declare that

- a. the Special Chamber has jurisdiction to determine Mauritius' claim to a continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles and the claim is admissible;
- b. the entire maritime boundary between Mauritius and Maldives in the Indian Ocean, within 200 nautical miles and in the outer continental shelf, connects the 53 points, using geodetic lines, the geographic coordinates for which (in WGS 1984 datum) are set out on pages 54 and 55 of the Reply of Mauritius.

In its final submissions, the Maldives requests the Special Chamber to adjudge and declare that

(a) Mauritius' claim to a continental shelf beyond 200 M from the base lines from which its territorial sea is measured should be dismissed on the basis that it is:

- (i) Outside the jurisdiction of the Special Chamber; and/or
- (ii) Inadmissible.

(b) The single maritime boundary between the Parties is a series of geodesic lines connecting the points 1 to 46 as set out in the Maldives' Rejoinder at pages 69–70;

(c) In respect of the Parties' Exclusive Economic Zones, the maritime boundary between them connects point 46 to the point 47bis following the 200 M limit measured from the baselines of the Maldives as set out in the Maldives' Rejoinder at page 70;

(d) In respect of the Parties' continental shelves, the maritime boundary between the Parties continues to consist of a series of geodesic lines connecting the points as set out in the Maldives' Rejoinder at page 70, until it reaches the edge of the Maldives' entitlement to a continental shelf beyond 200 M from the baselines from which the breadth of its territorial sea is measured (to be delineated following recommendations of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf at a later date).

Judgment

In its Judgment of 28 April 2023, the Special Chamber decided as follows:

¹⁴ *Originals*: English and French. *Source*: ITLOS/Press 334 of 28 April 2023, available at www.itlos.org/fileadmin/itlos/documents/press_releases_english/PR_334_EN.pdf and www.itlos.org/fileadmin/itlos/documents/press_releases_french/PR_334_fr.pdf.

THE SPECIAL CHAMBER,

(1) Unanimously,

Decides that the single maritime boundary delimiting the exclusive economic zones and the continental shelves of the Parties within 200 nm extends from west to east between the intersections of the respective 200 nm limits determined in paragraphs 248 and 250 above and is composed of geodetic lines connecting the following points in WGS 84 as geodetic datum: Point 1 with coordinates 2° 17' 21.4" S and 70° 11' 56.2" E; turning points 2 to 36 with the coordinates identified in paragraph 249 above; Point X (Point 37) with coordinates 3° 07' 28.9" S and 73° 19' 11.0" E; and Point Y (Point 38) with coordinates 3° 20' 54.8" S and 75° 12' 52.1" E.

(2) Unanimously,

Finds that its jurisdiction to delimit the continental shelf between the Parties includes the continental shelf beyond 200 nm.

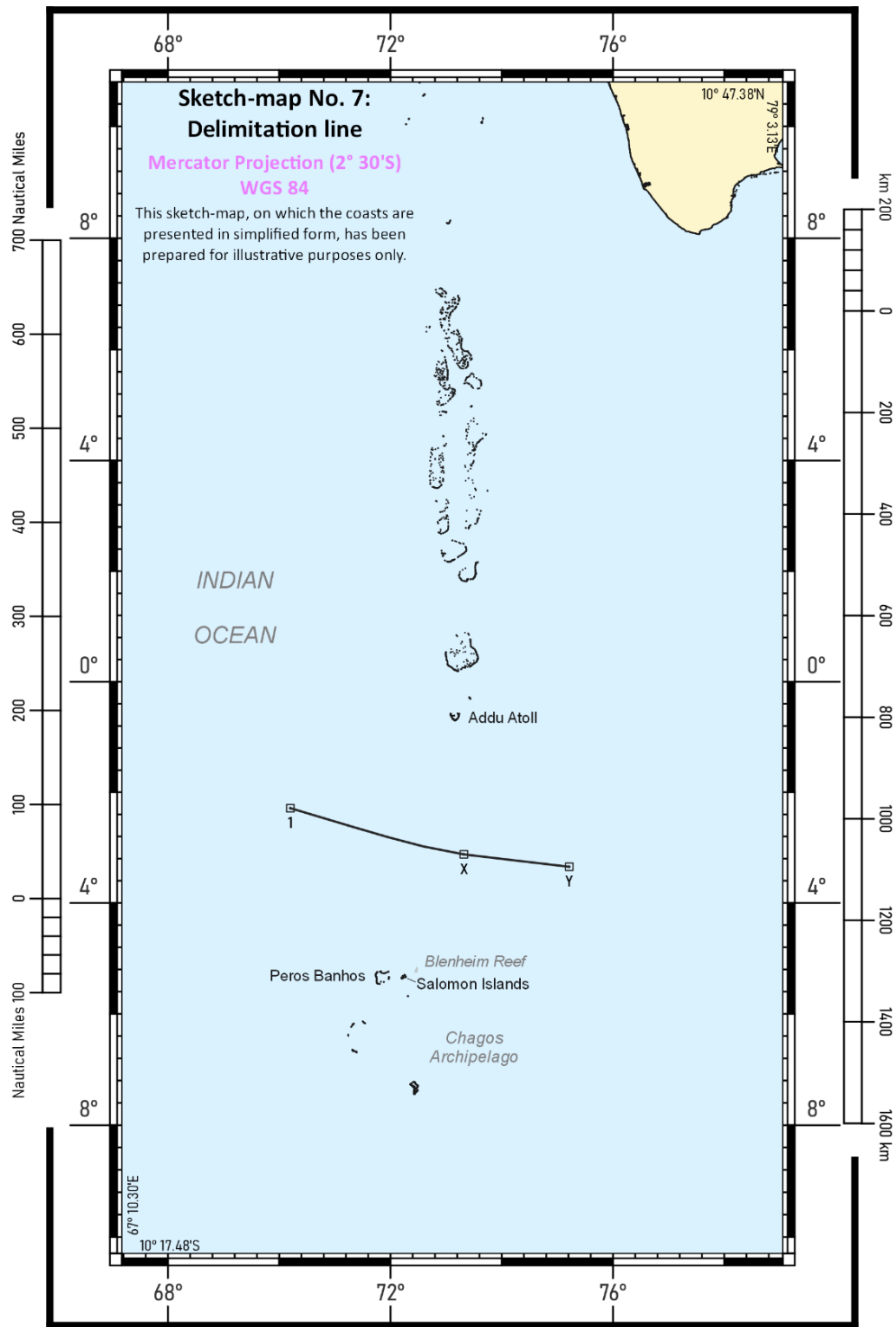
(3) Unanimously,

Rejects the objection raised by the Maldives to the admissibility of Mauritius' claim to the continental shelf beyond 200 nm on the grounds that Mauritius' submission to the CLCS was not filed in a timely manner.

(4) Unanimously,

Finds that, in the circumstances of the present case, it is not in a position to determine the entitlement of Mauritius to the continental shelf beyond 200 nm in the Northern Chagos Archipelago Region and decides that, consequently, it will not proceed to delimit the continental shelf between Mauritius and the Maldives beyond 200 nm.

President Paik, Judge Heidar and Judge *ad hoc* Schrijver appended declarations to the Judgment.
The single maritime boundary, illustrated in the sketch map below, is taken from the Judgment.
[...]



2. *International Court of Justice: Question of the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf between Nicaragua and Colombia beyond 200 Nautical Miles from the Nicaraguan Coast (Nicaragua v. Colombia)*¹⁵

The Court delivers its Judgment in the case

THE HAGUE, 13 July 2023. The International Court of Justice, the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, today handed down its Judgment in the case concerning *Question of the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf between Nicaragua and Colombia beyond 200 Nautical Miles from the Nicaraguan Coast (Nicaragua v. Colombia)*.

It is recalled that in the Application instituting proceedings, filed in September 2013, Nicaragua requested the Court to delimit the boundaries between, on the one hand, the continental shelf of Nicaragua beyond the 200-nautical-mile limit from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of Nicaragua is measured and, on the other hand, the continental shelf of Colombia. In the submissions presented in its written pleadings, Nicaragua requested the Court to adjudge and declare that:

- (1) The maritime boundary between Nicaragua and Colombia in the areas of the continental shelf which appertain to each of them beyond the boundary determined by the Court in its Judgment of 19 November 2012 follows geodetic lines connecting points the co-ordinates of which are specified in its pleadings.
- (2) The islands of San Andrés and Providencia are entitled to a continental shelf up to a line consisting of 200-nautical-mile arcs from the baselines from which the territorial sea of Nicaragua is measured connecting points the co-ordinates of which are specified in its pleadings.
- (3) Serranilla and Bajo Nuevo are enclaved and granted a territorial sea of twelve nautical miles, and Serrana is enclaved as per the Court's Judgment of 19 November 2012.

In its Order of 4 October 2022, the Court considered that, in the circumstances of the case, before proceeding to any consideration of technical and scientific questions in relation to the delimitation, it was necessary for it to decide on the following two questions:

- (1) Under customary international law, may a State's entitlement to a continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of its territorial sea is measured extend within 200 nautical miles from the baselines of another State?
- (2) What are the criteria under customary international law for the determination of the limit of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured and, in this regard, do paragraphs 2 to 6 of Article 76 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea reflect customary international law?

Public hearings on these two questions were held between 5 and 9 December 2022. In the Judgment rendered today, the Court concludes with regard to the first question that, under customary international law, a State's entitlement to a continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of its territorial sea is measured may not extend within 200 nautical miles from the baselines of another State. In light of this conclusion, the Court finds that there is no need for it to address the second question.

The Court therefore considers that it follows from the conclusion reached on the first question that the three requests contained in Nicaragua's submissions set out in its written pleadings cannot be upheld.

In the operative clause of its Judgment, which is final, without appeal and binding on the Parties, the Court:

- (1) By thirteen votes to four,

¹⁵ *Originals*: English and French. *Source*: ICJ/Press Release No. 2023/39, 13 July 2023, available at www.icj-cij.org/sites/default/files/case-related/154/154-20230713-pre-01-00-en.pdf and www.icj-cij.org/sites/default/files/case-related/154/154-20230713-pre-01-00-fr.pdf.

Rejects the request made by the Republic of Nicaragua that the Court adjudge and declare that the maritime boundary between the Republic of Nicaragua and the Republic of Colombia in the areas of the continental shelf which, according to the Republic of Nicaragua, appertain to each of them beyond the boundary determined by the Court in its Judgment of 19 November 2012 [in the case concerning *Territorial and Maritime Dispute (Nicaragua v. Colombia)*] follows geodetic lines connecting the points 1 to 8, the co-ordinates of which are referred to in paragraph 19 [of the Judgment];

IN FAVOUR: President Donoghue; Vice-President Gevorgian; *Judges* Abraham, Bennouna, Yusuf, Xue, Sebutinde, Bhandari, Salam, Iwasawa, Nolte, Brant; Judge ad hoc McRae;

AGAINST: *Judges* Tomka, Robinson, Charlesworth; *Judge* ad hoc Skotnikov;

(2) By thirteen votes to four,

Rejects the request made by the Republic of Nicaragua that the Court adjudge and declare that the islands of San Andrés and Providencia are entitled to a continental shelf up to a line consisting of 200-nautical-mile arcs from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of Nicaragua is measured connecting the points A, C and B, the co-ordinates of which are referred to in paragraph 19 [of the Judgment];

IN FAVOUR: President Donoghue; Vice-President Gevorgian; *Judges* Abraham, Bennouna, Yusuf, Xue, Sebutinde, Bhandari, Salam, Iwasawa, Nolte, Brant; Judge ad hoc McRae;

AGAINST: *Judges* Tomka, Robinson, Charlesworth; *Judge* ad hoc Skotnikov;

(3) By twelve votes to five,

Rejects the request made by the Republic of Nicaragua with respect to the maritime entitlements of Serranilla and Bajo Nuevo.

IN FAVOUR: President Donoghue; Vice-President Gevorgian; *Judges* Abraham, Bennouna, Yusuf, Xue, Sebutinde, Bhandari, Salam, Iwasawa, Brant; Judge ad hoc McRae;

AGAINST: *Judges* Tomka, Robinson, Nolte, Charlesworth; *Judge* ad hoc Skotnikov.

*

Judge TOMKA appends a dissenting opinion to the Judgment of the Court; Judge XUE appends a separate opinion to the Judgment of the Court; Judge BHANDARI appends a declaration to the Judgment of the Court; Judge ROBINSON appends a dissenting opinion to the Judgment of the Court; Judges IWASAWA and NOLTE append separate opinions to the Judgment of the Court; Judge CHARLESWORTH appends a dissenting opinion to the Judgment of the Court; Judge ad hoc SKOTNIKOV appends a dissenting opinion to the Judgment of the Court.

**C. SELECTED DOCUMENTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
AND OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL¹⁶**

1. S/2023/241: Identical letters dated 3 April 2023 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.
2. A/78/67: Oceans and the law of the sea: Report of the Secretary-General.
3. A/77/858: Note verbale dated 10 April 2023 from the Permanent Mission of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
4. A/78/77: Report on the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole on the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects – Letter dated 20 April 2023 from the Co-Chairs of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole addressed to the President of the General Assembly.
5. A/77/865: Letter dated 24 April 2023 from the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
6. A/CONF.232/2023/3: Intergovernmental conference on an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction – Further resumed fifth session: Programme of work.
7. A/CONF.232/2023/4: Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction.
8. A/77/945: Letter dated 30 June 2023 from the President of the intergovernmental conference on an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction to the President of the General Assembly.
9. A/CONF.232/2023/5: Report of the intergovernmental conference on an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction at its fifth session.

¹⁶ United Nations documents are available at [www.undocs.org/\[document symbol\]](http://www.undocs.org/[document symbol]), e.g., www.undocs.org/S/2023/241.

D. MARITIME ZONE NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED FROM 1 APRIL TO 31 JULY 2023¹⁷

No Maritime Zone Notifications were issued during the above-mentioned period.

E. CONTINENTAL SHELF NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED FROM 1 APRIL TO 31 JULY 2023¹⁸

Continental Shelf Notification	Submission
C.S.N.49.2009.LOS.Add.1 of 17 April 2023	Trinidad and Tobago

F. SUMMARIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSION ON THE LIMITS OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF ISSUED FROM 1 APRIL TO 31 JULY 2023¹⁹

No summaries or recommendations by the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf concerning submissions made by coastal States were issued during the above-mentioned period.

¹⁷ Maritime Zone Notifications are available in English and French from www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATION-ANDTREATIES/depositpublicity.htm.

¹⁸ Continental Shelf Notifications concerning submissions made by coastal States to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf, pursuant to article 76(8) of the Convention, are available in English and French on the webpages concerning the respective submissions published at www.un.org/depts/los/clcs_new/commission_submissions.htm.

¹⁹ Recommendations and summaries of recommendations of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf concerning submissions made by coastal States are available on the webpages concerning the respective submissions published at www.un.org/Depts/los/clcs_new/commission_submissions.htm.

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