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

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CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA.....	1
Status of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, of the Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention and of the Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks	1
1. Table recapitulating the status of the Convention and of the related Agreements, as at 31 July 2005.....	1
2. Chronological lists of ratifications of, accessions and successions to the Convention and the related Agreements, as at 31 July 2005.....	10
(a) The Convention	10
(b) Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention.....	11
(c) Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks	12
II. LEGAL INFORMATION RELEVANT TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA	14
A. National Legislation	14
1. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....	14
(a) General People's Committee Decision No. 37 concerning the declaration of a Libyan fisheries protection zone in the Mediterranean Sea.....	14
(b) Declaration of a Libyan Fisheries Protection Zone in the Mediterranean Sea, 24 February 2005	15
2. Denmark:	17
(a) Act on the Contiguous Zone, 24 June 2005.....	17
(b) Executive Order on the Demarcation of the Danish Contiguous Zone, 29 June 2005	18
3. Tunisia: Act No. 50/2005 dated 27 June 2005 concerning the exclusive economic zone off the Tunisian coasts.....	19

CONTENTS (continued)

B. Communications by States	20
1. Note verbale dated 15 April 2005 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Slovenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations with reference to the note from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Croatia dated 11 January 2005	20
2. Note verbale dated 28 July 2005 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Latvia to the United Nations addressed to the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea concerning national legislation and maritime limits	23
III. OTHER INFORMATION	27
A. Lists of conciliators, arbitrators and experts	27
1. Lists of conciliators and arbitrators nominated under article 2 of annexes V and VII to the Convention	27
2. Lists of experts for the purposes of article 2 of annex VIII (Special arbitration) to the Convention: List of experts in the field of navigation, including pollution from vessels and by dumping, maintained by the International Maritime Organization (as at 19 April 2005)	33
3. Corrigendum to Bulletins Nos. 45 and 55	36

I. UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

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

1. Table recapitulating the status of the Convention and of the related Agreements, as at 31 July 2005

State or entity <i>Italicized text indicates non-members of the United Nations;</i> <i>Shaded row indicates landlocked States</i>	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)	
	Signature (<input type="checkbox"/> - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation (fc); accession (a); succession (s); (<input type="checkbox"/> - declaration)	Signature <input type="checkbox"/>	Ratification; formal confirmation (fc); accession (a); definitive signature (ds); participation (p); ¹ simplified procedure (sp); ²	Signature (<input type="checkbox"/> - declaration or statement)	Ratification; accession (a) ³ (<input type="checkbox"/> - declaration)
TOTALS	157 (<input type="checkbox"/> 35)	148 (<input type="checkbox"/> 55)	79	121	59 (<input type="checkbox"/> 5)	53 (<input type="checkbox"/> 24)
Afghanistan	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Albania		23 June 2003 (a)		23 June 2003 (p)		
Algeria	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 11 June 1996	<input type="checkbox"/>	11 June 1996 (p)		
Andorra						
Angola	<input type="checkbox"/>	5 December 1990				
Antigua and Barbuda	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 February 1989				
Argentina	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 December 1995	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 December 1995	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Armenia		9 December 2002 (a)		9 December 2002 (a)		
Australia	<input type="checkbox"/>	5 October 1994	<input type="checkbox"/>	5 October 1994	<input type="checkbox"/>	23 December 1999
Austria	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 14 July 1995	<input type="checkbox"/>	14 July 1995	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 19 December 2003
Azerbaijan						

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































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

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

State or entity <i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations; Shaded row indicates landlocked States	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)	Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)	Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)
	Signature (☐ - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); ¹ simplified procedure (sp); ²	Signature (☐ - declaration or statement)
Bahamas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 29 July 1983	28 July 1995	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 16 January 1997(a)
Bahrain	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 May 1985		
Bangladesh	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 27 July 2001	27 July 2001 (a)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Barbados	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 12 October 1993	28 July 1995 (sp)	22 September 2000(a)
Belarus	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Belgium	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 13 November 1988	13 November 1988	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19 December 2003
Belize	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 13 August 1983	21 October 1994 (ds)	14 July 2005
Benin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 16 October 1997	16 October 1997 (p)	
Bhutan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Bolivia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 28 April 1995	28 April 1995 (p)	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 12 January 1994 (s)		
Botswana	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 May 1990	31 January 2005 (a)	
Brazil	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 22 December 1988		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8 March 2000
Brunei Darussalam	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5 November 1996	5 November 1996 (p)	
Bulgaria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 15 May 1996	15 May 1996 (a)	
Burkina Faso	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 25 January 2005	25 January 2005	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Burundi	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Cambodia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Cameroon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19 November 1985	28 August 2002	
Canada	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7 November 2003	7 November 2003	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 August 1999
Cape Verde	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10 August 1987		
Central African Republic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Chad	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Chile	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 25 August 1997	25 August 1997 (a)	
China	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7 June 1996	7 June 1996 (p)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Colombia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Comoros	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 21 June 1994		
Congo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Cook Islands	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 15 February 1995	15 February 1995 (a)	1 April 1999 (a)

<p>State or entity</p> <p><i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations; Shaded row indicates landlocked States</p>	<p>United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)</p> <p>Signature (☐ - declaration)</p>	<p>Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)</p> <p>Signature</p>	<p>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 December 2001)</p> <p>Signature (☐ - declaration or statement)</p>
Costa Rica	<input type="checkbox"/> 21 September 1992		
Côte d'Ivoire	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 26 March 1984	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 28 July 1995 (sp)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18 June 2001 (a)
Croatia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5 April 1995 (s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5 April 1995 (p)	
Cuba	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 15 August 1984	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 17 October 2002 (a)	
Cyprus	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 12 December 1988	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 27 July 1995	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 25 September 2002 (a)
Czech Republic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 21 June 1996	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 21 June 1996	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea			
Democratic Republic of the Congo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 17 February 1989		
Denmark	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 16 November 2004	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 16 November 2004	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19 December 2003
Djibouti	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8 October 1991		
Dominica	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 24 October 1991		
Dominican Republic			
Ecuador	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 26 August 1983		
Egypt			
El Salvador	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 21 July 1997		
Equatorial Guinea			
Eritrea			
Estonia			
Ethiopia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
European Community	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 April 1998 (fc)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 April 1998 (fc)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19 December 2003
Fiji	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10 December 1982	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 28 July 1995	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 12 December 1996
Finland	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 21 June 1996	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 21 June 1996	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19 December 2003
France	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 11 April 1996	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 11 April 1996	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19 December 2003
Gabon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 11 March 1998	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 11 March 1998 (p)	
Gambia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 22 May 1984		
Georgia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 21 March 1996 (a)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 21 March 1996 (p)	
Germany	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 14 October 1994 (a)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 14 October 1994	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19 December 2003
Ghana	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7 June 1983		

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)	Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)	Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)
<i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations; Shaded row indicates landlocked States			
Greece	☐ 21 July 1995	☐ 21 July 1995	☐ 19 December 2003
Grenada	☐ 25 April 1991	☐ 28 July 1995 (sp)	
Guatemala	☐ 11 February 1997	☐ 11 February 1997 (p)	
Guinea	☐ 6 September 1985	☐ 28 July 1995 (sp)	
Guinea-Bissau	☐ 25 August 1986		
Guyana	☐ 16 November 1993		
Haiti	☐ 31 July 1996	☐ 31 July 1996 (p)	
<i>Holy See</i>			
Honduras	☐ 5 October 1993	☐ 28 July 2003 (a)	
Hungary	☐ 5 February 2002	☐ 5 February 2002 (a)	
Iceland	☐ 21 June 1985	☐ 28 July 1995 (sp)	☐ 14 February 1997
India	☐ 29 June 1995	☐ 29 June 1995	☐ 19 August 2003 (a)
Indonesia	☐ 3 February 1986	☐ 2 June 2000	☐ 17 April 1998 (a)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)			
Iraq	☐ 30 July 1985		
Ireland	☐ 21 June 1996	☐ 21 June 1996	☐ 19 December 2003
Israel			
Italy	☐ 13 January 1995	☐ 13 January 1995	☐ 19 December 2003
Jamaica	☐ 21 March 1983	☐ 28 July 1995 (sp)	
Japan	☐ 20 June 1996	☐ 20 June 1996	
Jordan	☐ 27 November 1995 (a)	☐ 27 November 1995 (p)	
Kazakhstan			
Kenya	☐ 2 March 1989	☐ 29 July 1994 (ds)	☐ 13 July 2004 (a)
Kiribati	☐ 24 February 2003 (a)	☐ 24 February 2003 (p)	
Kuwait	☐ 2 May 1986	☐ 2 August 2002 (a)	
Kyrgyzstan			
Lao People's Democratic Republic	☐ 5 June 1998	☐ 5 June 1998 (p)	
Latvia	☐ 23 December 2004 (a)	☐ 23 December 2004 (a)	

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)	Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)	Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)
<i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations;	Signature  (☐ - declaration)	Signature 	Signature  (☐ - declaration or statement)
Shaded row indicates landlocked States	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (☐ - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); ¹ simplified procedure (sp); ²	Ratification; accession(a) ² (☐ - declaration)
Lebanon	 5 January 1995	5 January 1995 (p)	
Lesotho			
Liberia			
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya			
Liechtenstein			
Lithuania	☐ 12 November 2003 (a)	12 November 2003 (a)	
Luxembourg	☐ 5 October 2000	5 October 2000	 19 December 2003
Madagascar		22 August 2001 (p)	
Malawi			
Malaysia	 14 October 1996	14 October 1996 (p)	
Maldives	 7 September 2000	7 September 2000	30 December 1998
Mali	☐ 16 July 1985		
Malta	 20 May 1993	26 June 1996	 11 November 2001(a)
Marshall Islands	9 August 1991 (a)		19 March 2003
Mauritania	 17 July 1996	17 July 1996 (p)	
Mauritius	 4 November 1994	4 November 1994 (p)	 25 March 1997(a)
Mexico	 18 March 1983	10 April 2003 (a)	
Micronesia (Federated States of)	 29 April 1991 (a)	6 September 1995	23 May 1997
Monaco	 20 March 1996	20 March 1996 (p)	9 June 1999(a)
Mongolia	 13 August 1996	13 August 1996 (p)	
Morocco			
Mozambique	 13 March 1997	13 March 1997 (a)	
Myanmar	 21 May 1996	21 May 1996 (a)	
Namibia	 18 April 1983	28 July 1995 (sp)	8 April 1998
Nauru	 23 January 1996	23 January 1996 (p)	10 January 1997(a)
Nepal	 2 November 1998	2 November 1998 (p)	
Netherlands	 28 June 1996	28 June 1996	 19 December 2003
New Zealand	19 July 1996	19 July 1996	18 April 2001
Nicaragua	☐ 3 May 2000	3 May 2000 (p)	

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)	Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)	Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)
<i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations; <i>Shaded row</i> indicates landlocked States	Signature (☐ - declaration)	Signature	Signature (☐ - declaration or statement)
	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (☐ - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); ¹ simplified procedure (sp); ²	Ratification; accession(a) ² (☐ - declaration)
Niger			
Nigeria	14 August 1986	28 July 1995 (sp)	
<i>Niue</i>			
Norway	☐24 June 1996	24 June 1996 (a)	☐30 December 1996
Oman	☐17 August 1989	26 February 1997 (a)	
Pakistan	☐26 February 1997	26 February 1997 (p)	
Palau	30 September 1996 (a)	30 September 1996 (p)	
Panama	☐1 July 1996	1 July 1996 (p)	
Papua New Guinea	14 January 1997	14 January 1997 (p)	4 June 1999
Paraguay	26 September 1986	10 July 1995	
Peru			
Philippines	☐8 May 1984	23 July 1997	
Poland	13 November 1998	13 November 1998	
Portugal	☐3 November 1997	3 November 1997	☐19 December 2003
Qatar	9 December 2002	9 December 2002 (p)	
Republic of Korea	29 January 1996	29 January 1996	
Republic of Moldova			
Romania	☐17 December 1996	17 December 1996 (a)	
Russian Federation	☐12 March 1997	12 March 1997 (a)	☐4 August 1997
Rwanda			
Saint Kitts and Nevis	7 January 1993		
Saint Lucia	27 March 1985		9 August 1996
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1 October 1993		
Samoa	14 August 1995	14 August 1995 (p)	25 October 1996
San Marino			
Sao Tome and Principe	3 November 1987		
Saudi Arabia	☐24 April 1996	24 April 1996 (p)	
Senegal	25 October 1984	25 July 1995	30 January 1997

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)	Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)	Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)
<i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations; <i>Shaded row</i> indicates landlocked States	Signature (☐ - declaration)	Signature	Signature (☐ - declaration or statement)
	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); successions(s); (☐ - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); ¹ simplified procedure (sp); ²	Ratification; accession(a) ² (☐ - declaration)
Serbia and Montenegro	☐12 March 2001 (s)	28 July 1995 (sp) ²	
Seychelles	16 September 1991	15 December 1994	20 March 1998
Sierra Leone	12 December 1994	12 December 1994 (p)	
Singapore	17 November 1994	17 November 1994 (p)	
Slovakia	8 May 1996	8 May 1996	
Slovenia	☐16 June 1995 (s)	16 June 1995	
Solomon Islands	23 June 1997	23 June 1997 (p)	13 February 1997(a)
Somalia	24 July 1989		
South Africa	☐23 December 1997	23 December 1997	14 August 2003 (a)
Spain	☐15 January 1997	15 January 1997	☐19 December 2003
Sri Lanka	19 July 1994	28 July 1995 (sp)	24 October 1996
Sudan	23 January 1985		
Suriname	9 July 1998	9 July 1998 (p)	
Swaziland			
Sweden	☐25 June 1996	25 June 1996	☐19 December 2003
Switzerland			
Syrian Arab Republic			
Tajikistan			
Thailand			
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	19 August 1994 (s)	19 August 1994 (p)	
Timor-Leste			
Togo	16 April 1985	28 July 1995 (sp)	

⁴ The former Yugoslavia had signed and ratified the Convention on 10 December 1982 and 5 May 1986, respectively.

⁵ The former Yugoslavia had signed the Agreement and notified the Secretary-General that it had selected the application of the simplified procedure set out in articles 4 (3) (c) and 5 of the Agreement, on 12 May 1995 and 28 July 1995, respectively. On 12 March 2001, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Yugoslavia a notification confirming the signature and the notification of application of the simplified procedure under article 5. As of 4 February 2003, the country name of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has changed to Serbia and Montenegro.

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)	Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)	Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)
<i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations; <i>Shaded row</i> indicates landlocked States			
Tonga	Signature <input type="checkbox"/> - declaration	Signature	Signature <input type="checkbox"/> - declaration or statement
Trinidad and Tobago	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); 2 August 1995 (a)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); ¹ simplified procedure (sp); ²	Ratification; accession(a) ² <input type="checkbox"/> - declaration
Tunisia	25 April 1986 <input type="checkbox"/> 24 April 1985	2 August 1995 (p) 28 July 1995 (sp) 24 May 2002	31 July 1996
Turkey			
Turkmenistan			
Tuvalu	9 December 2002	9 December 2002 (p)	
Uganda	9 November 1990	28 July 1995 (sp)	27 February 2003
Ukraine	<input type="checkbox"/> 26 July 1999	26 July 1999	
United Arab Emirates			
United Kingdom	<input type="checkbox"/> 25 July 1997 (a)	25 July 1997	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 December 2001 ⁶

⁶ On 19 December 2003, an instrument of ratification was lodged by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (on behalf of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

It will be recalled that on 4 December 1995, the Agreement was signed by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on behalf of Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Falkland Islands, Pitcairn Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, St. Helena including Ascension Island, and Turks and Caicos Islands.

Subsequently, on 27 June 1996, the Agreement was signed by the United Kingdom for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

On 3 December 1999, an instrument of ratification was lodged by the United Kingdom on behalf of Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands, Falkland Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, Bermuda, Turks and Caicos Islands, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands and Anguilla, with declarations.

Upon a request for clarification as to why the above ratification excluded the metropolitan territory of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and subsequent consultations, the following additional declaration was provided by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 10 December 2001:

"1. The United Kingdom is a keen supporter of the Straddling Fish Stocks Agreement. Legislation of the European Communities (Council decision 10176/97 of 8 June 1998) binds the United Kingdom as a matter of EC law to deposit its instrument of ratification in relation to the metropolitan territory simultaneously with the European Community and the other Member States.

It is hoped that this event will take place later this year. The constraints imposed by that Council decision only apply in respect of the United Kingdom metropolitan territory and those overseas territories to which the EC treaties apply.

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)	Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)	Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)
<i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations; <i>Shaded row</i> indicates landlocked States	Signature (☐ - declaration)	Signature	Signature (☐ - declaration or statement)
United Republic of Tanzania	☐ 30 September 1985	☐ 25 June 1998	☐ 21 August 1996
United States of America			
Uruguay	☐ 10 December 1992		☐ 10 September 1999
Uzbekistan			
Vanuatu	10 August 1999	10 August 1999(p)	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)			
Viet Nam	☐ 25 July 1994		
Yemen	☐ 21 July 1987		
Zambia	7 March 1983	28 July 1995 (sp)	
Zimbabwe	24 February 1993	28 July 1995 (sp)	
TOTALS	157 (☐35)	79 121	59 (☐5) 53 (☐24)

“2. In the light of its temporary inability to ratify the Agreement in relation to the metropolitan territory, and the strong desire of the United Kingdom to implement the Agreement in respect of those overseas territories to which the EC treaty does not apply, because of the advantages it will bring to them, the United Kingdom lodged its instrument of ratification to the Agreement, with declarations, in respect of those overseas territories on 3 December 1999.

“3. The United Kingdom is concerned that upon entry into force of the Agreement, the overseas territories covered by this ratification should enjoy the rights and obligations accruing under the Agreement. I would therefore be grateful if you would arrange for the above formal declaration to be circulated in order in order to make it clear to all concerned the nature of the United Kingdom's approach to ratification of this convention. ...”

Accordingly, the above action was accepted in deposit on 10 December 2001, the date on which the second declaration was lodged with the Secretary-General.

2. Chronological lists of ratifications of, accessions and successions to the Convention and the related Agreements, as at 31 July 2005

(a) The Convention

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

88. Saudi Arabia (24 April 1996)
89. Slovakia (8 May 1996)
90. Bulgaria (15 May 1996)
91. Myanmar (21 May 1996)
92. China (7 June 1996)
93. Algeria (11 June 1996)
94. Japan (20 June 1996)
95. Czech Republic (21 June 1996)
96. Finland (21 June 1996)
97. Ireland (21 June 1996)
98. Norway (24 June 1996)
99. Sweden (25 June 1996)
100. Netherlands (28 June 1996)
101. Panama (1 July 1996)
102. Mauritania (17 July 1996)
103. New Zealand (19 July 1996)
104. Haiti (31 July 1996)
105. Mongolia (13 August 1996)
106. Palau (30 September 1996)
107. Malaysia (14 October 1996)
108. Brunei Darussalam (5 November 1996)
109. Romania (17 December 1996)
110. Papua New Guinea (14 January 1997)
111. Spain (15 January 1997)
112. Guatemala (11 February 1997)
113. Pakistan (26 February 1997)
114. Russian Federation (12 March 1997)
115. Mozambique (13 March 1997)
116. Solomon Islands (23 June 1997)
117. Equatorial Guinea (21 July 1997)
118. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (25 July 1997)
119. Chile (25 August 1997)
120. Benin (16 October 1997)
121. Portugal (3 November 1997)
122. South Africa (23 December 1997)
123. Gabon (11 March 1998)
124. European Community (1 April 1998)
125. Lao People's Democratic Republic (5 June 1998)
126. Suriname (9 July 1998)
127. Nepal (2 November 1998)
128. Belgium (13 November 1998)
129. Poland (13 November 1998)
130. Ukraine (26 July 1999)
131. Vanuatu (10 August 1999)
132. Nicaragua (3 May 2000)
133. Maldives (7 September 2000)
134. Luxembourg (5 October 2000)
135. Serbia and Montenegro (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)

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

1. Kenya (29 July 1994)
2. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (19 August 1994)
3. Australia (5 October 1994)
4. Germany (14 October 1994)
5. Belize (21 October 1994)
6. Mauritius (4 November 1994)
7. Singapore (17 November 1994)
8. Sierra Leone (12 December 1994)
9. Seychelles (15 December 1994)
10. Lebanon (5 January 1995)
11. Italy (13 January 1995)
12. Cook Islands (15 February 1995)
13. Croatia (5 April 1995)
14. Bolivia (28 April 1995)
15. Slovenia (16 June 1995)
16. India (29 June 1995)
17. Paraguay (10 July 1995)
18. Austria (14 July 1995)
19. Greece (21 July 1995)
20. Senegal (25 July 1995)
21. Cyprus (27 July 1995)
22. Bahamas (28 July 1995)
23. Barbados (28 July 1995)
24. Côte d'Ivoire (28 July 1995)
25. Fiji (28 July 1995)
26. Grenada (28 July 1995)
27. Guinea (28 July 1995)
28. Iceland (28 July 1995)
29. Jamaica (28 July 1995)
30. Namibia (28 July 1995)
31. Nigeria (28 July 1995)
32. Sri Lanka (28 July 1995)
33. Togo (28 July 1995)
34. Trinidad and Tobago (28 July 1995)
35. Uganda (28 July 1995)
36. Yugoslavia (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 (28 June 1996)
63. Panama (1 July 1996)
64. Mauritania (17 July 1996)
65. New Zealand (19 July 1996)
66. Haiti (31 July 1996)
67. Mongolia (13 August 1996)
68. Palau (30 September 1996)
69. Malaysia (14 October 1996)
70. Brunei Darussalam (5 November 1996)
71. Romania (17 December 1996)
72. Papua New Guinea (14 January 1997)
73. Spain (15 January 1997)
74. Guatemala (11 February 1997)
75. Oman (26 February 1997)
76. Pakistan (26 February 1997)
77. Russian Federation (12 March 1997)
78. Mozambique (13 March 1997)
79. Solomon Islands (23 June 1997)
80. Equatorial Guinea (21 July 1997)
81. Philippines (23 July 1997)
82. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (25 July 1997)
83. Chile (25 August 1997)
84. Benin (16 October 1997)
85. Portugal (3 November 1997)
86. South Africa (23 December 1997)
87. Gabon (11 March 1998)
88. European Community (1 April 1998)
89. Lao People's Democratic Republic (5 June 1998)
90. United Republic of Tanzania (25 June 1998)
91. Suriname (9 July 1998)
92. Nepal (2 November 1998)
93. Belgium (13 November 1998)
94. Poland (13 November 1998)
95. Ukraine (26 July 1999)
96. Vanuatu (10 August 1999)
97. Nicaragua (3 May 2000)
98. Indonesia (2 June 2000)
99. Maldives (7 September 2000)
100. Luxembourg (5 October 2000)
101. Bangladesh (27 July 2001)
102. Madagascar (22 August 2001)
103. Costa Rica (20 September 2001)
104. Hungary (5 February 2002)
105. Tunisia (24 May 2002)
106. Cameroon (28 August 2002)
107. Kuwait (2 August 2002)
108. Cuba (17 October 2002)
109. Armenia (9 December 2002)
110. Qatar (9 December 2002)
111. Tuvalu (9 December 2002)
112. Kiribati (24 February 2003)
113. Mexico (10 April 2003)
114. Albania (23 June 2003)
115. Honduras (28 July 2003)
116. Canada (7 November 2003)
117. Lithuania (12 November 2003)
118. Denmark (16 November 2004)
119. Latvia (23 December 2004)
120. Botswana (31 January 2005)
121. Burkina Faso (25 January 2005)

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

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

19. Maldives (30 December 1998)
20. Cook Islands (1 April 1999)
21. Papua New Guinea (4 June 1999)
22. Monaco (9 June 1999)
23. Canada (3 August 1999)
24. Uruguay (10 September 1999)
25. Australia (23 December 1999)
26. Brazil (8 March 2000)
27. Barbados (22 September 2000)
28. New Zealand (18 April 2001)
29. Costa Rica (18 June 2001)
30. Malta (11 November 2001)
31. United Kingdom on behalf of Pitcairn,
Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands, Falkland
Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich
Islands, Bermuda, Turks and Caicos Islands,
British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin
Islands and Anguilla (10 December 2001)
32. Cyprus (25 September 2002)
33. Ukraine (27 February 2003)
34. Marshall Islands (19 March 2003)
35. South Africa (14 August 2003)
36. India (19 August 2003)
37. European Community (19 December 2003)
38. Austria (19 December 2003)
39. Belgium (19 December 2003)
40. Denmark (19 December 2003)
41. Finland (19 December 2003)
42. France (19 December 2003)
43. Germany (19 December 2003)
44. Greece (19 December 2003)
45. Ireland (19 December 2003)
46. Italy (19 December 2003)
47. Luxembourg (19 December 2003)
48. Netherlands (19 December 2003)
49. Portugal (19 December 2003)
50. Spain (19 December 2003)
51. Sweden (19 December 2003)
52. Kenya (13 July 2004)
53. Belize (14 July 2005)

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

A. National Legislation

1. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

(a) General People's Committee Decision No. 37 concerning the declaration
of a Libyan fisheries protection zone in the Mediterranean Sea¹

The General People's Committee,

Having examined:

- The Penal Code;
- The Code of Criminal Procedure;
- Law No. 14 of AD 1989 concerning the organization of the exploitation of marine resources;
- Law No. 15 of the year 1371 from the death of the Prophet concerning the protection and improvement of the environment;
- Law No. 01 of the year 1369 from the death of the Prophet concerning people's congresses and people's committees and the related implementing regulation;
- The decisions of the General People's Committee at its second regular meeting of the year 1369 from the death of the Prophet;
- The decisions of the Secretariat of the General People's Committee at its sixth regular meeting of the year 1373 from the death of the Prophet,

Decides as follows:

Article 1

A Libyan fisheries protection zone in the Mediterranean Sea is hereby declared in accordance with the text of the annexed declaration.

Article 2

No fishing of any kind or by any means shall be permitted in the zone referred to in article 1 except by permit from the competent authorities. A decision shall be adopted by the Secretariat of the General People's Committee defining the competent authority and the terms of the permit and related controls. In the event of any violation thereof, the perpetrators shall be liable to the penalties provided for in the legislation in force.

¹ Original: Arabic. Annex to the letter dated 29 March 2005 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (Document A/60/68).

Article 3

The present decision shall enter into force as from the date of its adoption and the competent authorities shall be responsible for its enforcement. It shall be published in the official gazette.

(Signed) [Illegible]
General People's Committee (Decisions)
Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Adopted on 16 Muharram, corresponding to 24/02 of the year 1373 from the death of the Prophet (AD 2005).

(Department of Legal Affairs)

(b) Declaration of a Libyan Fisheries Protection Zone in the Mediterranean Sea

The Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,

Considering its international obligations in the area of protection of the marine environment and preservation of the living resources of the Mediterranean Sea,

Desiring to help ensure reasonable and sustainable exploitation within the framework of rational management of those resources,

Seeking to protect marine fisheries against illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing,

Pursuant to the Protocol Concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas, adopted by the parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution concluded in February AD 1976, and in particular the following provision of article 1 of the Protocol: "The Contracting Parties to this Protocol ... shall take all appropriate measures with a view to protecting those marine areas which are important for the safeguard of the natural resources and natural sites of the Mediterranean Sea Area",

Pursuant also to the Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas, adopted on 24 November AD 1993 by the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) at the twenty-seventh session, by its resolution 15/93, and in particular the provisions of article 3 thereof concerning the responsibility of the flag State to "take such measures as may be necessary to ensure that fishing vessels entitled to fly its flag do not engage in any activity that undermines the effectiveness of international conservation and management measures",

Pursuant further to the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fishing, adopted on 31 October AD 1995 by the FAO Conference at its twenty-eighth session, by its resolution 4/95, which lays down the principles and standards to be applied for the conservation, management and development of all resources and provides the necessary framework for national and international efforts aimed at guaranteeing sustainable exploitation of living marine resources, in harmony with the environment, especially the provision of paragraph 7.1.1. of article 7, "Fisheries management", which reads: "... all those engaged in fisheries management should, through an appropriate policy, legal and institutional framework, adopt measures for the long-term conservation and

sustainable use of fisheries resources. Conservation and management measures, whether at local, national, subregional or regional levels, should be based on the best scientific evidence available and be designed to ensure the long-term sustainability of fishery resources at levels which promote the objective of their optimum utilization and maintain their availability for present and future generations; short-term considerations should not compromise these objectives”,

With a view to promoting the Declaration of the Ministerial Conference for the Sustainable Development of Fisheries in the Mediterranean, held in Venice on 25 and 26 November 2003, paragraph 10 of which states: “we consider that the creation of fisheries protection zones permits the improvement of conservation and control of fisheries and thus contributes to better resource management and to our common commitment to combat IUU [illegal, unreported and unregulated] fishing”,

Declares:

I. That the area of the Mediterranean Sea lying north of the boundaries of Libyan territorial waters and extending seaward for a distance of 62 nautical miles, measured from the territorial sea line, is a fisheries zone subject to Libyan sovereignty and jurisdiction in which fishing, be it domestic or foreign, of any kind, for any purpose and by any means is prohibited unless the competent Libyan authorities have issued a permit to the person or persons concerned to conduct fishing operations in such areas in accordance with the laws and regulations in force in the Great Jamahiriya.

II. The present Declaration shall enter into force as from the date of its issuance and shall be deposited with the United Nations. It shall be published in all the media both locally and internationally.

(Signed) [Illegible]
General People’s Committee
Decisions
Great Socialist People’s Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Issued in Tripoli on 16 Muharram the year 1373 from the death of the Prophet (24 February 2005).

2. Denmark

Circular Note addressed to Heads of Mission accredited to Denmark

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has the honour to inform the Heads of Mission accredited to Denmark of the entry into force on 1 July 2005 of the Act on the Contiguous Zone establishing a Danish contiguous zone in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and of the entry into force on 9 July 2005 of Executive Order on the Demarcation of the Danish Contiguous Zone indicating the inner and outer limit of the Danish contiguous zone.

An unofficial English translation of the Act and of the Executive Order is attached to this Note.

Copenhagen, 18 July 2005

(a) Act on the Contiguous Zone¹

WE MARGRETHE THE SECOND, By the Grace of God Queen of Denmark, hereby proclaim: The Folketing has passed and We have confirmed by Royal Consent the following Act:

1. Denmark's contiguous zone comprises the sea areas outside and contiguous to the territorial waters up to a distance of 24 nautical miles (44,448 m) from the baselines in force from time to time.
2. The demarcation of the contiguous zone so far as this concerns foreign States whose coasts lie opposite the coasts of the Kingdom of Denmark at a distance less than 48 nautical miles—or which border on Denmark—shall in the absence of agreement be identical with a line equidistant from the baselines of the coasts of the two States (the midline principle).
 - (2). The Minister of Foreign Affairs will proclaim the demarcation of the contiguous zone.
3. Within the contiguous zone, Denmark may exercise the supervision necessary to:
 - 1) Prevent infringement of the Customs, Fiscal, Immigration or Health Acts and regulations issued pursuant to them within Danish territory or territorial waters, and
 - 2) Punish such infringement of the above Acts and regulations issued pursuant to them as may be committed within Danish territory or territorial waters.
 - (2). The establishment of a contiguous zone involves no amendment to the legislation on the Exclusive Economic Zone or the continental shelf, nor the monitoring of archaeological and historical objects.
4. This Act enters into force on 1 July 2005.
5. This Act does not apply to the Faroe Islands and Greenland, but may by Royal decree be rendered effective in these provinces subject to the variations dictated by special Greenlandic and Faroese conditions.

Given at Amalienborg on 24 June 2005

Under Our Royal Hand and Seal

MARGRETHE R.

/Per Stig Møller

¹ Unofficial English translation of the text of the Act on the Contiguous Zone, forwarded from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was communicated by the Permanent Mission of Denmark through a note verbale addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, dated 27 July 2005.

(b) Executive Order on the Demarcation of the Danish Contiguous Zone¹

The following is laid down pursuant to Section 2 (2) of Act No. 589 of 24 June 2005:

1. The contiguous zone comprises the sea areas outside and contiguous to the territorial waters up to a distance of 24 nautical miles from the baselines in force from time to time. Regarding the course of the baselines, see Executive Order No. 680 of 18 July 2003² in amendment of the Executive Order on the Demarcation of the Danish Territorial Waters.
2. The demarcation of the contiguous zone so far as this concerns foreign States whose coasts lie opposite the coasts of the Kingdom of Denmark at a distance less than 48 nautical miles—or which border on Denmark—is identical with the demarcation of the Danish Exclusive Economic Zone (cf. Executive Order No. 613 of 19 June 2002³ in amendment of the Executive Order on the Danish Exclusive Economic Zone).
3. The outer limit of the contiguous zone will be marked on charts available to the public by the Danish National Survey and Cadastre.
4. The charts referred to in Section 3 shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
5. This Executive Order enters into force on 9 July 2005.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, 29 June 2005

Per Stig Møller

¹ Unofficial English translation of the text of the Executive Order on the Demarcation of the Danish Contiguous Zone, forwarded from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was communicated by the Permanent Mission of Denmark through a note verbale addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, dated 27 July 2005.

² Executive Order 680 was published in *Law of the Sea Bulletin* No. 53 (2004).

³ Executive Order 613 was published in *Law of the Sea Bulletin* No. 50 (2003).

3. Tunisia

Act No. 50/2005 dated 27 June 2005 concerning the exclusive economic zone off the Tunisian coasts¹

In the name of the people,

Following the approval of the Chamber of Deputies,

The President of the Republic hereby promulgates the Act, the text of which follows:

Article 1: Pursuant to the present Act, an exclusive economic zone shall be established off the Tunisian coasts.

Article 2: The Republic of Tunisia shall exercise its sovereign rights in this zone for the purpose of exploring, exploiting, conserving, managing and protecting the natural resources, whether living or non-living, of the waters superjacent to the sea-bed and of the sea-bed and its subsoil, as well as all other jurisdictions provided for in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982, hereinafter referred to as “the Convention”.

These rights and jurisdictions shall be exercised in accordance with the conditions and procedures set forth in this Act and its implementing provisions.

Article 3: Without prejudice to the relevant international conventions ratified by the Republic of Tunisia, this zone may extend to the boundaries provided for in international law.

Where necessary, the outer boundaries of the exclusive economic zone shall be determined by agreement with the concerned neighbouring States.

Article 4: Implementing orders shall govern the procedures for implementing the provisions of the present Act, including, where necessary, the establishment of special fishing zones or protected fishing zones or environmental protection zones.

The provisions relating to special fishing zones, stipulated in article 5 of Act No. 49/1973 dated 2 August 1973 concerning the delimitation of territorial waters, shall remain in force.

Article 5: In exercising its rights and fulfilling its obligations in the exclusive economic zone, the Republic of Tunisia shall respect the freedom of navigation and other rights of third States provided under the Convention.

Article 6: The custodial penalties provided under chapter 3 of title IV of Act No. 13/1994, dated 31 January 1994, concerning the practice of marine fishing shall be abolished in regard to offences stipulated in this Act and perpetrated in the exclusive economic zone.

This Act shall be published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Tunisia and shall be implemented as a State law.

Tunis, 27 June 2005

Zine El Abidine Ben Ali

¹ Original: Arabic. Text transmitted through note verbale dated 25 July 2005 from the Permanent Mission of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of Legal Affairs.

B. Communications by States

1. Note verbale dated 15 April 2005 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Slovenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations with reference to the note from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Croatia dated 11 January 2005

No. N-52/04

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Slovenia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations as the depositary of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982 (UNCLOS) and, with reference to the note from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Croatia to the United Nations No. 19/05 of 11 January 2005¹, which was forwarded to the States Parties to the UNCLOS, has the honour to communicate the following:

Slovenia reiterates that it has territorial exit to the high seas, its own continental shelf and the right to declare an exclusive economic zone. Slovenia had this right as one of the coastal republics of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY), has had it after the dissolution of Yugoslavia and still has it at present.

In light of the above, Slovenia repudiates the statements in the above-mentioned Croatian note that Slovenia, when it was still part of the former SFRY, had neither direct territorial exit to the high seas, its own continental shelf and the right to declare an exclusive economic zone nor did it acquire these rights later. In this regard Slovenia also points to the fact that Croatia in the note from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Croatia No. 5893/03 of 18 November 2003, which was forwarded to the Slovenian Embassy in Zagreb, confirmed that the constituent republics of the former SFRY had enjoyed a high level of independence and also a certain form of statehood. In the same note, the Croatian side recognized that as a federal unit of the former Yugoslavia, Slovenia had territorial exit to the high seas.

Following the dissolution of the former State, the Republic of Slovenia preserved territorial exit to the high seas. In compliance with the Basic Constitutional Charter on the Sovereignty and Independence of the Republic of Slovenia, adopted on 25 June 1991, Slovenia as an independent State assumed the rights and obligations relating to the territorial sea, which it had exercised by then together with other federal units of the former common State. It has thus preserved the existing, historically exercised Slovenian jurisdiction over the Bay of Piran and direct territorial exit to the high seas.

Slovenia is a successor to the Agreement between the Government of the SFRY and the Government of the Italian Republic on the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf between the Two Countries of 1968. Italy has recognized this fact.

In view of the above, Slovenia reiterates that it has territorial exit to the high seas, its own continental shelf and the right to proclaim its own ecological and fisheries or exclusive economic zones. These facts were presented to the Croatian side on several occasions; Croatia also confirmed them by initialing the Treaty between the Republic of Slovenia and the Republic of Croatia on the Common State Border. The Treaty, which is a record of the agreement reached between the Prime Ministers of the two countries, was concurrently considered and adopted by the two Governments and presented to the public in both countries; thereafter Croatia unilaterally renounced the consensual solutions reached.

The maritime boundary has thus been defined on the basis of article 15 of the UNCLOS—to which Croatia also refers in its note—by taking into account historic title, other special circumstances, the principle of equity and the existing right of the Republic of Slovenia to territorial exit to the high seas.

As Slovenia does have territorial exit to the high seas, continental shelf and the right to declare its own exclusive economic zone, Croatia's assertion, stating that the delimitation of exclusive economic zones is of no relevance to Slovenia and that the two countries should delimitate the maritime boundary in the area which lies north of the Ecological and Fisheries Protection Zone unilaterally declared by Croatia, is unfounded. Slovenia

¹ Note verbale 19/05 of 11 January 2005 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Croatia was published in *Law of the Sea Bulletin* No. 57.

points to the fact, which Croatia itself has correctly established, that the maritime boundaries between the republics of the former Yugoslavia had never been established. In view of the above, Croatia cannot unilaterally determine the geographical area in which the maritime boundary between the two countries should run. Slovenia resolutely rejects such a unilateral assessment and considers it as Croatia's repeated attempt to unilaterally prejudice the settlement of the border issue.

In light of the above, Slovenia reiterates that the unilateral declaration of the Ecological and Fisheries Protection Zone by Croatia signifies a violation of obligations of the Republic of Croatia under international law, prejudices the maritime boundary between Slovenia and Croatia and encroaches on the area over which Slovenia exercises sovereignty and sovereign rights. At the same time, such acting represents a unilateral interference in the subject of negotiations between the two countries, and is, as such, contrary to the obligations deriving from the principle of the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

Slovenia underlines again that on 4 June 2004 Croatia agreed with Slovenia and the Italian Republic, in the presence of the European Commission, that Croatia would postpone the implementation of the Ecological and Fisheries Protection Zone regime with regard to European Union member states until a common, consensual solution is reached in the European spirit, that would take into account the interests of neighbouring countries. The European Council was also informed of the agreement. The present regime in the Adriatic Sea thus cannot be changed in respect of the European Union member states until a final consensual solution is found. In Slovenia's opinion this means that the Republic of Croatia cannot unilaterally encroach on the area of the high seas and thus unilaterally deny the rights and freedoms of the Republic of Slovenia.

Slovenia also refers to the map attached to its note No. N-160/04 of 30 August 2004² and protests, on the same grounds as are stated in the said note, against the map attached to Croatia's note No. 19/05 of 11 January 2005. As concerns Croatia's statement that it is not up to Slovenia either to accept or to refute the attached map of the northern part of the Adriatic, Slovenia stresses in particular that in order to protect its interests, Slovenia has the right to refute any statement or map of another country encroaching on its interests. Croatia's clearly unilateral and unfounded position regarding the areas which the territorial seas of Slovenia and Croatia allegedly cover, and the point of contact between the border on land and at sea are evident from the map Croatia attached to its note No. 288/04 of 8 July 2004³ and note No. 19/05 of 11 January 2005. Both maps are yet another attempt by Croatia to prejudice unilaterally the solution of the border issue both at sea and on land.

Slovenia also refutes all Croatia's statements deriving from the above-mentioned Croatian maps and relating to the course of the border on land (including statements as to the alleged point of contact between the border on land and at sea) since the issue of the land border has not been finally settled either due to Croatia's unilateral renunciation of the consensual solutions reached. Slovenia therefore strongly protests against Croatia's statement that Slovenia "has ignored" the obligation of the States Parties to the UNCLOS to settle any disputes among them concerning the interpretation and application of the UNCLOS in compliance with its relevant provisions. The UNCLOS does not contain provisions on the border on land; it only contains provisions on the law of the sea. The issue of land border and maritime boundary must be settled as a whole.

Slovenia strongly refutes the assertions contained in Croatia's note stating that Slovenia has never replied to Croatia's proposal that the issue of the maritime boundary be referred to the relevant international judicial body. Considering the above positions on seeking a joint solution to the border at sea and on land, Slovenia refers to the statements made in its note No. N-160/04 of 30 August 2004 and reiterates that it replied to Croatia's proposals on several occasions. Slovenia does not refuse any of the possible peaceful means to settle open issues between the two countries; it, however, reasonably expects that the achieved level of arrangements made thus far and an integral solution would thereby be taken into account.

Slovenia proposes that the two countries settle the border issue according to the principle of the peaceful settlement of disputes, from which the obligation arises that the parties concerned shall abstain from any unilateral act that might hinder the settlement of the dispute and prejudice the final solution.

² Note verbale N-160/04 dated 30 August 2004 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Slovenia was published in *Law of the Sea Bulletin* No. 56

³ Note verbale 288/04 dated 8 July 2004 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Croatia was published in *Law of the Sea Bulletin* No. 55.

In order to avoid further repetition, Slovenia refers to its notes No. N-359/03 of 7 November 2003⁴ and No. N-160/04 of 30 August 2004 and, as mentioned, refutes the statements contained in Croatia's note No. 19/05 of 11 January 2005 as unfounded. At the same time Slovenia stresses that the preservation of direct territorial exit to the high seas is in Slovenia's vital interest. Therefore, Slovenia cannot accept or recognize any unilateral measures taken by Croatia that would prejudice the final settlement of the border issue.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Slovenia to the United Nations would appreciate it if the Secretary-General of the United Nations as the depositary of the UNCLOS would circulate this note to all States Parties to the UNCLOS and publish it in the next issue of the *Law of the Sea Bulletin*.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Slovenia to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.

⁴ Note verbale N-359/03 dated 7 November 2003 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Slovenia was published in *Law of the Sea Bulletin* No. 53.

2. Note verbale dated 28 July 2005 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Latvia to the United Nations addressed to the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea concerning national legislation and maritime limits

Note No. 2.3.5 – 331

...

On 28 October 2004 the Saeima adopted the Law on the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 and the Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention, and the Law came into force on 23 December 2004.

Since Article 21 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea provides that, in compliance with the Convention provisions and other international legal norms, a coastal State may adopt acts and regulations concerning innocent passage through its territorial sea, please find enclosed information on legal acts pertinent to innocent passage through the territorial waters of the Republic of Latvia:

- State Border Law of the Republic of Latvia (adopted by the Saeima 27 October 1994, published in the periodical "Latvijas Vēstnesis" No. 132 of 11/10/1994).

This Law determines the state border, defence, state border regime, crossing order and control, as well as the state border guarding institutions;

- Law on the Continental Shelf and Exclusive Economic Zone of the Republic of Latvia (adopted by the Saeima 2 February 1993, published in the periodical "Saeimas un Ministru kabineta zinoņi" No.7 of 2/8/1993). The Law envisages the rights and jurisdiction of the Republic of Latvia in the continental shelf and exclusive economic zone, activities of legal and natural persons in the continental shelf and exclusive economic zone, control of activities of legal and natural persons in the continental shelf and exclusive economic zone and the responsibility of legal and natural persons for infringements therein;

- Law on the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Estonia, the Government of the Republic of Latvia and the Government of the Kingdom of Sweden on the Common Boundary Point in the Baltic Sea (adopted by the Saeima 11 December 1997, published in the periodical "Latvijas Vēstnesis" No.336 of 12/23/1997);

- Law on the Agreement between the Republic of Latvia and the Republic of Estonia on the Maritime Boundary in the Gulf of Riga, Strait of Irbe and Baltic Sea (adopted by the Saeima 22 August 1996, published in the periodical "Latvijas Vēstnesis" No. 146 of 8/30/1996);

- Regulations No.74 of 2 March 1999 by the Cabinet of Ministers on Baseline Point Coordinates, published in the periodical "Latvijas Vēstnesis" No.64/65 of 3/5/1999; the Regulations determine baseline point coordinates; Regulations No.348 of 15 September 1998 on Formalities for Ships upon Entering and Leaving Ports, those having been published in the periodical "Latvijas Vēstnesis" No.270 of 9/17/1998. The Regulations determine the formalities to go through upon ships entering and leaving ports, save warships and ships of the Republic of Latvia used for non-commercial purposes;

- Regulations by the Cabinet of Ministers No. 21 of 16 January on the Order for Foreign Warships to Enter and Stay in the Territorial Waters, Inland waters and Ports of the Republic of Latvia and to Leave Them", the Regulations having been published in the periodical "Latvijas Vēstnesis" No. 11 of 1/19/2001. The Regulations determine the order for foreign warships to enter and stay in the territorial waters, inland waters and ports of the Republic of Latvia and to leave them.

Draft regulations by the Cabinet of Ministers have been developed on the order of using Latvian waters and shipping regime in those. The regulations will determine the order for ships to follow the shipping regime, inform on sea accidents, for connections to be provided in case of a sea accident and information on the maritime safety to be circulated; for shipping and reporting within the system of the shipping management to be performed, for the execution of operations with cargoes, passengers and supplies outside ports, for the provision of a harbour for ships in a critical situation, as well as inspection and salvage of a probable ship wreck or another sunk matter.

Enclosure:¹

1. Latvia - Estonia boundary coordinates, 1 page;
2. Coordinates of the EEZ between Latvia and Sweden, 1 page;
3. A map of the Gulf of Riga;
4. A map of the Baltic Sea from Pavalosta to Klaipeda;
5. A map of the Baltic Sea from the Strait of Irbe to the Island of Gotland.

...

¹ The maps (enclosures 3-5) are not reproduced for technical reasons.

Latvia - Estonia boundary coordinates

1.	57°52'28.26"N	24°21'24.36"E
2.	57°55'01.98"N	24°15'40.02"E
3.	57°53'57.00"N	24°12'34.02"E
4.	57°53'57.00"N	23°36'04.02"E
5.	57°46'58.44"N	23°38'54.60"E
6.	57°40'10.38"N	23°34'56.40"E
7.	57°35'37.80"N	23°24'21.66"E
8.	57°35'10.98"N	23°10'51.00"E
9.	57°42'07.98"N	22°59'57.00"E
10.	57°46'49.86"N	22°54'27.66"E
11.	57°56'27.00"N	22°42'27.00"E
12.	57°55'38.64"N	22°35'00.96"E
13.	57°46'45.00"N	22°08'36.00"E
14.	57°44'58.02"N	21°54'58.02"E
15.	57°45'46.98"N	21°50'34.02"E
15a.	57°47'33.58"N	21°41'02.81"E
15b.	57°49'19.46"N	21°31'30.67"E
15c.	57°51'04.62"N	21°21'57.60"E
15d.	57°52'49.06"N	21°12'23.61"E
15e.	57°54'32.78"N	21°02'48.69"E
15f.	57°56'15.78"N	20°53'12.85"E
15g.	57°57'58.05"N	20°43'36.10"E
15h.	57°59'39.59"N	20°33'58.45"E
15i.	58°01'20.40"N	20°24'19.88"E
16.	58°01'26.40"N	20°23'45.30"E

Coordinates of the EEZ between Latvia and Sweden

16.	58°01'26.40"N	20°23'45.30"E (Latvia, Estonia, Sweden)
A4	57°54'40.70"N	20°24'42.23"E
A5	57°43'59.22"N	20°13'55.41"E
A6	57°33'47.21"N	20°03'45.00"E
A7	57°26'42.22"N	20°01'56.72"E
A8	57°14'10.70"N	19°53'21.06"E
A9	56°57'59.16"N	19°40'04.61"E
A10	56°44'59.14"N	19°31'31.65"E
A11	56°34'59.13"N	19°24'52.68"E
A12	56°26'59.12"N	19°20'52.71"E
A13	56°14'59.10"N	19°13'22.74"E
A14	56°02'25.07"N	19°05'29.02"E

A4-A14 in accordance with the Agreement between the USSR and Sweden 1988 which is de facto observed².
Visas koordinātas WGS 84.

² Agreement of 18 April 1988 between the Government of the Kingdom of Sweden and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the delimitation of the continental shelf, the Soviet economic zone and the Swedish fishing zone in the Baltic Sea.

III. OTHER INFORMATION

A. Lists of conciliators, arbitrators and experts

1. Lists of conciliators and arbitrators nominated under article 2 of annexes V and VII to the Convention

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

State Party	Conciliators - Nominations	Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General
Brazil	Walter de Sá Leitão	10 September 2001
Chile	Helmut Brunner Nöer Rodrigo Díaz Albónico Carlos Martínez Sotomayor Eduardo Vío Grossi	18 November 1998
Costa Rica	Lic. Carlos Fernando Alvarado Valverde	15 March 2000
Czech Republic	Dr. Vladimír Kopal	18 December 1996
Finland	Professor Kari Hakapää Professor Martti Koskenniemi Justice Gustav Möller Justice Pekka Vihervuori	25 May 2001
Indonesia	Prof. Dr. Hasjim Djalal, M.A Dr. ETTY Roesmaryati Agoes, SH, LL.M. Dr. Sudirman Saad, D.H., M.Hum Lieutenant Commander Kresno Bruntoro, SH, LL.M	3 August 2001
Italy	Professor Umberto Leanza Ambassador Luigi Vittorio Ferraris Ambassador Giuseppe Jacoangeli	21 September 1999

State Party	Conciliators - Nominations	Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General
Mexico	<p>Ambassador José Luis Vallarta Marrón, Former Permanent Representative of Mexico to the International Seabed Authority</p> <p>Dr. Alejandro Sobarzo, Member of the national delegation to the Permanent Court of Arbitration</p> <p>Joel Hernández García, Deputy Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Dr. Erasmo Lara Cabrera, Director of International Law III, Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>	9 December 2002
Norway	<p>Mr. Carsten Smith, President of the Supreme Court</p> <p>Ms. Karin Bruzelius, Supreme Court Judge</p> <p>Mr. Hans Wilhelm Longva, Director General, Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Ambassador Per Tresselt</p>	22 November 1999
Poland	<p>Mr. Janusz Symonides</p> <p>Mr. Stanisław Pawlak</p> <p>Mrs. Maria Dragun-Gertner</p>	14 May 2004
Slovakia	<p>Dr. Marek Smid, International Law Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Slovakia</p>	9 July 2004
Spain	<p>José Manuel Lacleta Muñoz, Ambassador of Spain</p> <p>José Antonio de Yturriaga Barberán, Ambassador-at-large</p> <p>Juan Antonio Yáñez-Barnuevo García, Ambassador-at-large</p> <p>Aurelio Pérez Giralda, Chief, International Legal Advisory Assistance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>	7 February 2002
Sri Lanka	<p>Hon. M. S. Aziz, P.C.</p>	17 January 1996
	<p>C. W. Pinto, Secretary-General of the Iran-U.S. Claims Tribunal in The Hague</p>	8 April 2002

State Party	Conciliators - Nominations	Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General
	(Prof.) Dr. C. F.Amerasinghe A. R. Perera	17 January 1996
Sudan	Dr. Abd Elrahman Elkhalifa Sayed/Eltahir Hamadalla	8 September 1995

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

State Party	Arbitrators – Nominations	Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General
Australia	Sir Gerard Brennan AC KBE Mr. Henry Burmester QC Professor Ivan Shearer AM	19 August 1999
Brazil	Walter de Sá Leitão	10 September 2001
Chile	José Miguel Barros Franco María Teresa Infante Caffi Edmundo Vargas Carreño Fernando Zegers Santa Cruz	18 November 1998
Costa Rica	Lic. Carlos Fernando Alvarado Valverde	15 March 2000
Czech Republic	Dr. Vladimír Kopal	18 December 1996
Finland	Professor Kari Hakapää Professor Martti Koskenniemi Justice Gustav Möller Justice Pekka Vihervuori	25 May 2001
France	Daniel Bardonnnet Pierre-Marie Dupuy Jean-Pierre Quéneudec Laurent Lucchini	4 February 1998
Germany	Dr. (Ms.) Renate Platzoeder	25 March 1996

State Party	Arbitrators – Nominations	Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General
Indonesia	Prof. Dr. Hasjim Djalal, M.A Dr. Ety Roesmaryati Agoes, SH, LLM. Dr. Sudirman Saad, D.H., M.Hum. Lieutenant Commander Kresno Bruntoro, SH, LLM	3 August 2001
Italy	Professor Umberto Leanza Professor Tullio Scovazzi	21 September 1999
Japan	Ambassador Hisashi Owada, President of the Japan Institute of International Affairs Ambassador Chusei Yamada, Professor, Waseda University Dr. Soji Yamamoto, Professor Emeritus, Tohoku University Dr. Nisuke Ando, Professor, Doshisha University	28 September 2000
Mexico	Ambassador Alberto Székely Sánchez, Special Adviser to the Secretary for International Waters Affairs Dr. Alonso Gómez Robledo Verduzco, Researcher, Institute of Legal Research, National Autonomous University of Mexico, member of the Inter-American Legal Committee of the Organization of American States Frigate Captain JN. LD.DEM. Agustín Rodríguez Malpica Esquivel, Chief, Legal Unit, Secretariat of the Navy Frigate Lieutenant SJN.LD. Juan Jorge Quiroz Richards, Secretariat of the Navy	9 December 2002
Mongolia	Professor Rüdiger Wolfrum Professor Jean-Pierre Cot	22 February 2005
Netherlands	Ellen Hey Professor Alfred H.A. Soons Adriaan Bos	9 February 1998
	Professor Barbara Kwiatkowska	29 May 2002

State Party	Arbitrators – Nominations	Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General
Norway	Mr. Carsten Smith, President of the Supreme Court Ms. Karin Bruzelius, Supreme Court Judge Mr. Hans Wilhelm Longva, Director General, Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ambassador Per Tresselt	22 November 1999
Poland	Mr. Janusz Symonides Mr. Stanisław Pawlak Mrs. Maria Dragun-Gertner	14 May 2004
Russian Federation	Vladimir S. Kotliar	27 May 1997
	Professor Kamil A. Bekyashev	4 March 1998
	Mr. Pavel G. Dzubenko, Deputy Director of the Legal Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
	Mr. Alexander N. Vylegjanin, Director of the Legal Department of the Council for the Study of Productive Forces of the Russian Academy of Sciences	17 January 2003
Slovakia	Dr. Peter Tomka, Judge of the International Court of Justice	9 July 2004
Spain	D. José Antonio de Yturriaga Barberán	23 June 1999
	José Manuel Lacleta Muñoz, Ambassador of Spain José Antonio Pastor Ridruejo, Judge, European Court of Human Rights Julio D. González Campos, Professor of Private International Law, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, former Constitutional Court Judge	7 February 2002
Sri Lanka	Hon. M. S. Aziz, P.C.	17 January 1996
	C. W. Pinto, Secretary-General of the Iran-U.S. Claims Tribunal in The Hague	8 April 2002
	(Prof.) Dr. C. F. Amerasinghe A. R. Perera	17 January 1996

State Party	Arbitrators – Nominations	Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General
Sudan	Sayed/Shawgi Hussain Dr. Ahmed Elmufti	8 September 1995
Trinidad and Tobago	Mr. Justice Cecil Bernard, Judge of the Industrial Court of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago	17 November 2004
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Professor Christopher Greenwood Professor Elihu Lauterpacht CBE QC Sir Arthur Watts KCMG QC	19 February 1998

2. Lists of experts for the purposes of article 2 of annex VIII (Special arbitration) to the Convention:¹

List of experts in the field of navigation, including pollution from vessels and by dumping, maintained by the International Maritime Organization (as at 19 April 2005) (communicated on 19 May 2005)²

State Party	Nominations
Argentina	Capitan de Corbeta Auditor Guillermo Bartoletti
Australia	Mr. Bill Hirst, Manager, Australian Survey and Land Information, Group's Boundaries Programme Mr. Patrick Quirk, General Manager of Maritime Safety and Environment Strategy, Australian Maritime Safety Authority
Bahrain	Mr. Abdulmonem Mohamed Janahi Mr. Sanad Rashid Sanad
Belgium	M. CARLY Ronald, Conseiller-adjoint, Juriste spécialisé dans le droit maritime M. DE BAERE Jean-Claude, Commissaire maritime spécialisé dans les matières relevant de la Convention MARPOL, Ministry of Communications and Infrastructure
Bolivia	T.N. Hugo Méndez Queirolo Dr. Guey Andrade Morales, Asesor Jurídico de la Subsecretaría de Intereses Marítimos del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional
Cameroon	Mr. Ekoumoj Dimi Dieudonne Mr. Nsaikai Athanasius Responsables de la sécurité maritime à la direction de la marine marchande
Chile	CF LT Sr. Emilio León Hoffman, Jefe Centro Nacional de Combate a la Contaminación, Armada de Chile CC LT Sr. Oscar Tapia Zuñiga, Jefe División de Navegación y Maniobras del Servicio Inspección de Naves, Armada de Chile
China	Mr. Zhong Boyuan, Former Director-General of Tianjin Harbour Superintendency, Senior engineer and leading captain Mr. Shi Zhuanghuai, Former Captain of Shanghai Marine Transport (Group) Company
Cook Islands	Captain Donald W. Silk, Harbourmaster Mr. Joseph Caffery, Director of Maritime Transport
Czech Republic	Dr. Vladimír Kopal, Professor of Law
Egypt	Mr. Mehnad Mahmoud Kamel, Counsellor, Ministry of Maritime Transportation Mr. Mahmoud Imam Abd-Rabou, Counsellor for Treaties Affairs, Ministry of Maritime Transportation
Fiji	Captain Felix Ranchor Maharaj, Chief Hydrographer Mr. Ponipate Bukarau, Acting Principal Marine Officer, Regulatory Section, Senior Surveyor and Engineer Examiner
Finland	Professor Kari Hakapää, University of Lapland Professor Peter Wetterstein, Abo Akademi University
Greece	Captain (H.C.G) I. Tzavaras Captain (H.G.G) P. Havatzopoulos
Guinea	Chérif Mohamed Lamine Camara, Docteur Es-Sciences Techniques des Pêches en service à la Direction Nationale de la pêche et de l'Aquaculture

¹ Lists of experts maintained by the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO and the International Maritime Organization were last published in No. 53 of the *Law of the Sea Bulletin*. This Bulletin contains only the list maintained by the International Maritime Organization for which changes were communicated since the issuance of *Bulletin* No. 53.

² Communicated through a letter dated 10 May 2005 from the Director of the Legal Affairs and External Relations Division, International Maritime Organization, addressed to the Legal Counsel of the United Nations.

State Party	Nominations
Hungary	Captain Tamás Marton, Ministry of Economy and Transport, Deputy Head, Shipping Department Captain Dr. János Schláth, Senior Chief Counsellor, Central Inspectorate of Transport, Section for Inland Navigation, Maritime Affairs and Ports
Ireland	Captain James Kelly, Chief Marine Surveyor Captain Chris Davies, Marine Surveyor
Italy	Professor Umberto Leanza, Université de Rome, Chef du service du contentieux du Ministère des affaires étrangères italien Professor Luigi Sico (since July 1999)
Latvia	Mr. Artūrs Brokovskis, Deputy Director, Latvian Maritime Agency, State Stock Company Mr. Stanislavs Čakša, Senior Inspector of Casualties Investigation, Latvian Maritime Agency State Stock Company
Luxembourg	M. Marc Glodt, Commissaire du Gouvernement aux affaires maritimes M. Joël Mathieu, Conseiller technique auprès du Commissariat aux affaires maritimes
Maldives	Mr. Hussein Shareef, Deputy Director, Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation Mr. Mahdhy Imad, Assistant Managing Director, Maldives Ports Authority
Mexico	Captain Manuel P. Flitsche, Head of the Third Section of the Naval Staff Captain Gabriel Rivera Miranda, Director of Navigation, Merchant Marine Affairs Division, Ministry of Communications and Transport
Nigeria	Mr. Green Ekeledo, Chief Nautical Officer Captain I.N. Ntiaidem, Deputy Government Inspector of Shipping
Norway	Mr. Jens Henning Kofod, Adviser, The Maritime Directorate of Norway Mr. Atle Fretheim, Assistant Director General, The Royal Ministry of Environment
Pakistan	Captain I.M. Khan Samdani, Chief Nautical Surveyor, Ports & Shipping Wing Captain Hasan Khurshid, Deputy Conservator, Karachi Port Trust
Palau	Mr. Donal Dengokl, Environmental Specialist, Environmental Quality Protection Board (under the Ministry of Resources and Development) Mr. Arvin Raymond, Chief, Division of Transportation, Bureau of Commercial Development Ministry of Commerce and Trade <i>Alternate:</i> Mr. Benito Thomas, Chief, Division of Immigration, Bureau of Legal Service, Ministry of Justice
Panama	Capitán A.E. Fiore, Jefe de Seguridad Maritima, SEGUMAR, Nueva York Ing. Ivan Ibérico, Inspector del Departamento Técnico de la Dirección General, Consular y de Naves
Romania	Eng. Constantin Sava, Directorate for Control, Ministry of Transport Eng. Constantin Buzatu, Inspector, Romanian Registry of Shipping
Samoa	Mr. Vaclua Nofo Vaclua, Secretary for Transport, Ministry of Transport Mr. Pule Sammy Stewart, Assistant Secretary, Marine and Shipping Division, Ministry of Transport
Sierra Leone	Captain Patrick E.M. Kemokai Captain Salu Kuyateh
Singapore	Captain Francis Wee, Assistant Director (Nautical), Marine Department Captain Wilson Chua, Head, Hydrographic Department, Port of Singapore Authority
Slovakia	Mr. Emil Mitka, Chief Director of the Water Transport Section, Ministry of Transport Mr. Pavol Lukáš, Director of the Maritime Transport Department, Ministry of Transport
Slovenia	Captain Valter Kobeja, Director, The Slovenian Maritime Directorate, Ministry of Transport and Communications Mrs. Seli Mohorič Peršolja, Counsellor to the Government, The Slovenian Maritime Directorate, Ministry of Transport and Communications

State Party	Nominations
Spain	Capitan D. Manuel Nogueira Romero, Subdirector General de Trafico, Seguridad y Contaminación de la Dirección General de la Marina Mercante Capitan D. Francisco Suarez-Llanos Gomez, Jefe de Area de Trafico y Seguridad de la Navegacion de la Direccion General de la Marina Mercante
Suriname	Mr. E. Fitz-Jim, Navigation Expert Mr. W. Palman, Navigation Expert
Togo	Mme Souleymane Sikao, Docteur en Droit de la Mer, Chef de Division à la Direction des Affaires Maritimes au Ministère du Commerce, des Prix et des Transports M. Kotè Djahlin, Officier de la Marine Marchande, Chargé de la Division Technique et Opérationnelle à la Direction des Affaires Maritimes au Ministère du Commerce, des Prix et des Transports
Uganda	S.A.K. Magezi, Meteorology Department, Ministry of Natural Resources, Kampala J.T. Wambede, Meteorology Department, Ministry of Natural Resources, Kampala
United Kingdom	Mr. Gordon Pollock, QC
Uruguay	Captain Ernesto Serron Pedotti

3. Corrigendum

Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 45, French version

On 25 July 2005, the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of Legal Affairs, received note verbale No. 0700, dated 12 July 2005, from the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations, transmitting, for information, the French text of the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific, done at Honolulu on 5 September 2000, together with an Information Paper on the translation of the Convention into French (WCPFC/PrepCon/DP.32, 23 April 2004). This information paper was submitted by the delegations of Canada, France, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Vanuatu and Wallis and Futuna during the sixth session of the Preparatory Conference for the Commission for the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific, held in Bali, Indonesia, 19-23 April 2004. The Permanent Mission advised the Division that the text attached to the note verbale, which is considered by Canada and by the other participants in the Preparatory Conference mentioned above as the official French text of the Convention¹, differed from the French version of the Convention that was published in Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 45 (page 61).

The Permanent Mission requested the Division to publish the text attached to the note verbale in the next issue of the *Law of the Sea Bulletin*. This text, therefore, appears in the French version of *Law of the Sea Bulletin* no.58.

Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 55

Treaty between the Government of Australia and the Government of New Zealand Establishing Certain Exclusive Economic Zone Boundaries and Continental Shelf Boundaries

Page 42, the coordinates should read:

(paragraph (h)): latitude 52°46'50.62" south, longitude 162°44'42.77" east (Point ANZ 38)

(paragraph (i)): latitude 52°47'42.61" south, longitude 162°45'53.41" east (Point ANZ 39)

(paragraph (m)): latitude 54°40'13.65" south, longitude 164°40'40.22" east (Point ANZ 43)

(paragraph (p)): latitude 55°00'11.94" south, longitude 164°38'17.35" east (Point ANZ 46)

(paragraph (q)): latitude 55°10'06.11" south, longitude 164°36'21.26" east (Point ANZ 47)

¹ It is also noted that paragraph 2 of the Information Paper (WCPFC/PrepCon/DP.32, 23 April 2004) states that "This French language translation, annexed to the present documents, will be used by these delegations in the internal procedures necessary for the ratification or approval of the Convention by their parliamentary, political and administrative authorities, as the case may be."