

Bulletin No. 53

Law of the Sea



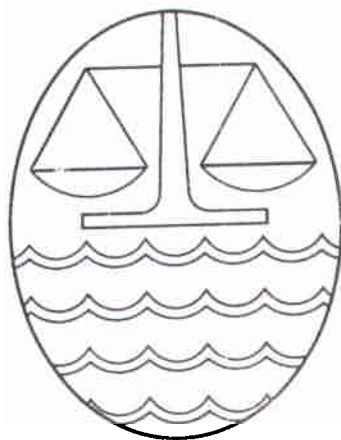
*Division for Ocean Affairs
and the Law of the Sea
Office of Legal Affairs*



United Nations

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Office of Legal Affairs

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Bulletin No. 53



United Nations
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NOTE

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

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

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I. UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

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

1. Table recapitulating the status of the Convention and of the related Agreements, as at 30 November 2003

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)	
	Signature  (☐ - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (☐ - declaration)	Signature 	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); ¹ simplified procedure (sp); ²	Signature  (☐ - declaration or statement)	Ratification; accession(a) ³ (☐ - declaration)
TOTALS	157 (☐35)	145 (☐54)	79	117	59 (☐5)	36 (☐9)
Afghanistan						
Albania		23 June 2003(a)		23 June 2003(a)		
Algeria	☐	☐11 June 1996		11 June 1996 (p)		
Andorra						
Angola	☐	5 December 1990				
Antigua and Barbuda		2 February 1989				
Argentina	☐	☐1 December 1995		1 December 1995		
Armenia		9 December 2002 (a)		9 December 2002 (a)		

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	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); succession(s); (☐ - declaration)	Signature	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); ¹ simplified procedure (sp); ²	Signature (☐ - declaration or statement)	Ratification; accession(a) ³ (☐ - declaration)
<i>Australia</i>		5 October 1994		5 October 1994		23 December 1999
<i>Austria</i>		☐14 July 1995		14 July 1995		
<i>Azerbaijan</i>						
<i>Bahamas</i>		29 July 1983		28 July 1995		16 January 1997(a)
<i>Bahrain</i>		30 May 1985				
<i>Bangladesh</i>		☐27 July 2001		27 July 2001 (a)		
<i>Barbados</i>		12 October 1993		28 July 1995 (sp)		22 September 2000(a)
<i>Belarus</i>	☐					
<i>Belgium</i>	☐	☐13 November 1998		13 November 1998		
<i>Belize</i>		13 August 1983		21 October 1994 (ds)		
<i>Benin</i>		16 October 1997		16 October 1997 (p)		
<i>Bhutan</i>						
<i>Bolivia</i>	☐	28 April 1995		28 April 1995 (p)		
<i>Bosnia and Herzegovina</i>		12 January 1994 (s)				
<i>Botswana</i>		2 May 1990				
<i>Brazil</i>	☐	☐22 December 1988				8 March 2000
<i>Brunei Darussalam</i>		5 November 1996		5 November 1996 (p)		
<i>Bulgaria</i>		15 May 1996		15 May 1996 (a)		
<i>Burkina Faso</i>						
<i>Burundi</i>						
<i>Cambodia</i>						
<i>Cameroon</i>		19 November 1985		28 August 2002		
<i>Canada</i>		☐7 November 2003		7 November 2003		☐3 August 1999
<i>Cape Verde</i>	☐	☐10 August 1987				
<i>Central African Republic</i>						
<i>Chad</i>						


































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)	
	Signature (☐ - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (☐ - declaration)	Signature	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); ¹ simplified procedure (sp); ²	Signature (☐ - declaration or statement)	Ratification; accession(a) ³ (☐ - declaration)
<i>Chile</i>	☐	☐25 August 1997		25 August 1997 (a)		
<i>China</i>	☐	☐7 June 1996	☐	7 June 1996 (p)	☐	
<i>Colombia</i>	☐					
<i>Comoros</i>	☐	21 June 1994				
<i>Congo</i>	☐					
<i>Cook Islands</i>	☐	15 February 1995		15 February 1995 (a)		1 April 1999 (a)
<i>Costa Rica</i>	☐	21 September 1992		20 September 2001 (a)		18 June 2001 (a)
<i>Côte d'Ivoire</i>	☐	26 March 1984	☐	28 July 1995 (sp)	☐	
<i>Croatia</i>		☐5 April 1995 (s)		5 April 1995 (p)		
<i>Cuba</i>	☐	☐15 August 1984		17 October 2002 (a)		
<i>Cyprus</i>	☐	12 December 1988	☐	27 July 1995		25 September 2002 (a)
<i>Czech Republic</i>	☐	☐21 June 1996	☐	21 June 1996		
<i>Democratic People's Republic of Korea</i>	☐					
<i>Democratic Republic of the Congo</i>	☐	17 February 1989				
<i>Denmark</i>	☐		☐		☐	
<i>Djibouti</i>	☐	8 October 1991				
<i>Dominica</i>	☐	24 October 1991				
<i>Dominican Republic</i>	☐					
<i>Ecuador</i>						
<i>Egypt</i>	☐	☐26 August 1983	☐		☐	
<i>El Salvador</i>	☐					
<i>Equatorial Guinea</i>	☐	21 July 1997		21 July 1997 (p)		
<i>Eritrea</i>						
<i>Estonia</i>						
<i>Ethiopia</i>	☐					

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)	
	Signature (☐ - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (☐ - declaration)	Signature	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); ¹ simplified procedure (sp); ²	Signature (☐ - declaration or statement)	Ratification; accession(a) ³ (☐ - declaration)
<i>European Community</i>	☐	☐1 April 1998 (fc)		1 April 1998(fc)	☐	
Fiji		10 December 1982		28 July 1995		12 December 1996
Finland	☐	☐21 June 1996		21 June 1996		
France	☐	☐11 April 1996		11 April 1996	☐	
Gabon		11 March 1998		11 March 1998 (p)		
Gambia		22 May 1984				
Georgia		21 March 1996 (a)		21 March 1996 (p)		
Germany		☐14 October 1994 (a)		14 October 1994		
Ghana		7 June 1983				
Greece	☐	☐21 July 1995		21 July 1995		
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		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	☐					17 April 1998(a)
Iraq	☐	30 July 1985				
Ireland		☐21 June 1996		21 June 1996		

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)	
	Signature  (☐ - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (☐ - declaration)	Signature 	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); ¹ simplified procedure (sp); ²	Signature  (☐ - declaration or statement)	Ratification; accession(a) ³ (☐ - declaration)
Israel						
Italy	☐	☐13 January 1995		13 January 1995		⁴
Jamaica		☐21 March 1983		28 July 1995 (sp)		
Japan		20 June 1996		20 June 1996		
Jordan		27 November 1995 (a)		27 November 1995 (p)		
Kazakhstan						
Kenya		2 March 1989		29 July 1994 (ds)		
Kiribati		24 February 2003 (a)		24 February 2003 (a)		
Kuwait		☐2 May 1986		2 August 2002 (a)		
Kyrgyzstan						
Lao People's Democratic Republic		5 June 1998		5 June 1998 (p)		
Latvia						
Lebanon		5 January 1995		5 January 1995 (p)		
Lesotho						
Liberia						
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya						
Liechtenstein						
Lithuania		☐12 November 2003 (a)		12 November 2003 (a)		
Luxembourg	☐	5 October 2000		5 October 2000		⁵

⁴ On 4 June 1999, the Government of Italy informed the Secretary-General that "Italy intends to withdraw the instrument of ratification it deposited on 4 March 1999, in order to proceed subsequently to complete that formality in conjunction with all the States members of the European Union".

⁵ On 21 December 2000, the Government of Luxembourg informed the Secretary-General of the following:


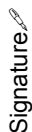



























State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)	
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Madagascar		22 August 2001		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)

“The Permanent Mission of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg had indeed received instructions to deposit the instrument of ratification of the above-mentioned Agreement with the Secretary-General of the United Nations; this was done on 5 October 2000. It turned out, however, that deposit on that date was premature since, in accordance with decision 98-414-CE of the Council of the European Union, of 8 June 1998, the instrument was to be deposited simultaneously with the instruments of ratification of all States members of the European Union.

“Accordingly, I should be grateful if you would note that Luxembourg wishes to withdraw the instrument of ratification deposited on 5 October 2000. A simultaneous deposit of the instruments of the Community and of all member States is to take place subsequently.”

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Nepal		2 November 1998		2 November 1998 (p)		
Netherlands		☐28 June 1996		28 June 1996		
New Zealand		19 July 1996		19 July 1996		18 April 2001
Nicaragua		☐3 May 2000		3 May 2000 (p)		
Niger						
Nigeria		14 August 1986		28 July 1995 (sp)		
Niue						
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		
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




























Italicized text indicates non-members of the United Nations;
 Shaded row indicates landlocked States

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)	
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<i>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</i>		1 October 1993				
Samoa		14 August 1995		14 August 1995 (p)		25 October 1996
San Marino						
São Tomé and Príncipe	☐	3 November 1987				
Saudi Arabia		☐24 April 1996		24 April 1996 (p)		
Senegal		25 October 1984		25 July 1995		30 January 1997
Seychelles		16 September 1991		15 December 1994		20 March 1998
Serbia and Montenegro ⁶	7	☐12 March 2001 (s)		28 July 1995 (sp) ⁸		
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		
Sri Lanka		19 July 1994		28 July 1995 (sp)		24 October 1996
Sudan	☐	23 January 1985				

⁶ As of 4 February 2003, the country name of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has changed to Serbia and Montenegro.








⁷ The former Yugoslavia had signed and ratified the Convention on 10 December 1982 and 5 May 1986, respectively.

⁸ 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 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.

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)	
	Signature  (☐ - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (☐ - declaration)	Signature 	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); ¹ simplified procedure (sp); ²	Signature  (☐ - declaration or statement)	Ratification; accession(a) ³ (☐ - declaration)
Suriname		9 July 1998		9 July 1998 (p)		
Swaziland						
Sweden	☐	☐25 June 1996		25 June 1996		
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)		
Tonga		2 August 1995 (a)		2 August 1995 (p)		31 July 1996
Trinidad and Tobago		25 April 1986		28 July 1995 (sp)		
Tunisia		☐24 April 1985		24 May 2002		
Turkey						
Turkmenistan						
Tuvalu		9 December 2002		9 December 2002 (p)		
Uganda		9 November 1990		28 July 1995 (sp)		
Ukraine	☐	☐26 July 1999		26 July 1999		27 February 2003
United Arab Emirates						
United Kingdom		☐25 July 1997 (a)		25 July 1997		☐10 December 2001 ³

² 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.

United Republic of Tanzania		☐30 September 1985		25 June 1998		
United States of America						☐21 August 1996
Uruguay		☐10 December 1992				☐10 September 1999
Uzbekistan						

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 the following declarations:

"1. The United Kingdom understands that the terms 'geographical particularities', 'specific characteristics of the subregion or region', 'socio-economic geographical and environmental factors', 'natural characteristics of that sea' or any other similar terms employed in reference to a geographical region do not prejudice the rights and duties of States under international law.

"2. The United Kingdom understands that no provision of this Agreement may be interpreted in such a way as to conflict with the principle of freedom of the high seas, recognized by international law.

"3. The United Kingdom understands that the term 'States whose nationals fish on the high seas' shall not provide any new grounds for jurisdiction based on the nationality of persons involved in fishing on the high seas rather than on the principle of flag State jurisdiction.

"4. The Agreement does not grant any State the right to maintain or apply unilateral measures during the transitional period as referred to in article 21(3). Thereafter, if no agreement has been reached, States shall act only in accordance with the provisions provided for in articles 21 and 22 of the Agreement."

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.

"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 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.

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)	
	Signature  (☐ - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (☐ - declaration)	Signature 	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); ¹ simplified procedure (sp); ²	Signature  (☐ - declaration or statement)	Ratification; accession(a) ³ (☐ - declaration)
Vanuatu		10 August 1999		10 August 1999(p)		
Venezuela						
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)	145 (☐54)	79	117	59 (☐5)	36 (☐9)

Italicized text indicates non-members of the United Nations;
 Shaded row indicates landlocked States

2. Chronological lists of ratifications of, accessions and successions to the Convention and the related Agreements, as at 30 November 2003

(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)

(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)

(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)

3. Declarations by States

(a) Canada

Declaration made upon ratification

With regard to article 287 of the Convention on the Law of the Sea, the Government of Canada hereby chooses the following means for the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention without specifying that one has precedence over the other:

(a) The International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea established in accordance with Annex VI of the Convention; and

(b) An arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with Annex VII of the Convention.

With regard to article 298, paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Law of the Sea, Canada does not accept any of the procedures provided for in Part XV, section 2, with respect to the following disputes:

- Disputes concerning the interpretation or application of articles 15, 74 and 83 relating to sea boundary delimitations, or those involving historic bays or titles;

- Disputes concerning military activities, including military activities by government vessels and aircraft engaged in non-commercial service, and disputes concerning law enforcement activities in regard to the exercise of sovereign rights or jurisdiction excluded from the jurisdiction of a court or tribunal under article 297, paragraph 2 or 3;

- Disputes in respect of which the Security Council of the United Nations is exercising the functions assigned to it by the Charter of the United Nations, unless the Security Council decides to remove the matter from its agenda or calls upon the parties to settle it by the means provided for in the Convention.

According to article 309 of the Convention on the Law of the Sea, no reservations or exceptions may be made to the Convention unless expressly permitted by other articles of the Convention. A declaration or statement made pursuant to article 310 of the Convention cannot purport to exclude or to modify the legal effect of the provisions of the Convention in their application to the State, entity or international organization making it. Consequently, the Government of Canada declares that it does not consider itself bound by declarations or statements that have been made or will be made by other States, entities and international organizations pursuant to article 310 of the Convention and that exclude or modify the legal effect of the provisions of the Convention and their application to the State, entity or international organization making it. Lack of response by the Government of Canada to any declaration or statement shall not be interpreted as tacit acceptance of that declaration or statement. The Government of Canada reserves the right at any time to take a position on any declaration or statement in the manner deemed appropriate.

(b) Lithuania

Declaration made upon accession

In accordance with paragraph 1 of article 287 of the Convention, the Republic of Lithuania chooses the following means for the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention:

- (a) The International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea established in accordance with Annex VI;
- (b) The International Court of Justice.

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

A. United Nations General Assembly resolutions of interest

1. General Assembly resolution 58/240 of 23 December 2003: Oceans and the law of the sea

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 49/28 of 6 December 1994, 52/26 of 26 November 1997, 54/33 of 24 November 1999, 57/141 of 12 December 2002 and other relevant resolutions adopted subsequent to the entry into force of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (“the Convention”)¹ on 16 November 1994,

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

Reaffirming that the Convention sets out the legal framework within which all activities in the oceans and seas must be carried out and is of strategic importance as the basis for national, regional and global action and cooperation in the marine sector, and that its integrity needs to be maintained, as recognized also by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in chapter 17 of Agenda 21,²

Conscious that the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole through an integrated, interdisciplinary and intersectoral approach,

Convinced of the need, building on arrangements established in accordance with the Convention, to improve coordination at the national level and cooperation and coordination at both intergovernmental and inter-agency levels, in order to address all aspects of oceans and seas in an integrated manner,

¹ See *The Law of the Sea: Official Texts of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 and of the Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 with Index and Excerpts from the Final Act of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.V.10).

² *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

Recognizing the important role that the competent international organizations have in relation to ocean affairs, in implementing the Convention and in promoting the sustainable development of the oceans and seas,

Recalling the essential role of international cooperation and coordination in promoting the integrated management and sustainable development of the oceans and seas, and recalling also that the role of international cooperation and coordination on a bilateral basis and, where applicable, within a subregional, regional, interregional or global framework is to support and supplement the national efforts of all States, including coastal States, in promoting the implementation and observance of the Convention and the integrated management and sustainable development of coastal and marine areas,

Underlining once again the essential need for capacity-building to ensure that all States, especially developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as coastal African States, are able both to implement the Convention and to benefit from the sustainable development of the oceans and seas,

Underlining also the essential need for capacity-building to ensure that all States, especially developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, are able to participate fully in global and regional forums and processes dealing with oceans and law of the sea issues,

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

Recalling the recommendations of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, including to establish by 2004 a regular process under the United Nations for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects, both current and foreseeable, building on existing regional assessments,³ and the decision of the General Assembly in its resolution 57/141 to establish such a process by 2004,

Reiterating its deep concern at the situation of many of the world's fisheries caused principally by overcapacity, overfishing and illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing, as well as, in many areas, pollution,

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

³ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), resolution 2, annex, para. 36 (b).

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

Welcoming the convening by the International Atomic Energy Agency of the International Conference on the Safety of Transport of Radioactive Material, as well as the outcomes of the Conference, which provided an opportunity for States to address issues relating to the transport of radioactive materials, including by sea,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,⁴ and emphasizing in this regard the critical role of the annual comprehensive report of the Secretary-General, which integrates information on developments relating to the implementation of the Convention and the work of the Organization, its specialized agencies and other institutions in the field of ocean affairs and the law of the sea at the global and regional levels, and as a result constitutes the basis for the annual consideration and review of developments relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea by the General Assembly as the global institution having the competence to undertake such a review,

Taking note also of the report on the work of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on oceans and the law of the sea (“the Consultative Process”) established by the General Assembly in its resolution 54/33 in order to facilitate the annual review by the Assembly of developments in ocean affairs at its fourth meeting,⁵

Noting the responsibilities of the Secretary-General under the Convention and related resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular resolutions 49/28, 52/26 and 54/33, and in this context the expected increase in responsibilities of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat in view of the anticipated receipt of submissions from States to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (“the Commission”), in addition to the expected growing involvement of the Division with new developments such as the regular process for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects, with requests for technical assistance from States and the role of the Division in inter-agency coordination and cooperation,

I. Implementation of the Convention and related agreements and instruments

1. *Calls upon* all States that have not done so, in order to achieve the goal of universal participation, to become parties to the Convention¹ and the Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 (“the Agreement”);¹

⁴ A/58/65 and Add.1.

⁵ See A/58/95.

2. *Reaffirms* the unified character of the Convention;

3. *Also calls upon* States that have not done so to become parties to the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks;⁶

4. *Once again calls upon* States to harmonize, as a matter of priority, their national legislation with the provisions of the Convention, to ensure the consistent application of those provisions and to ensure also that any declarations or statements that they have made or make when signing, ratifying or acceding to the Convention are in conformity therewith and, otherwise, to withdraw any of their declarations or statements that are not in conformity;

5. *Encourages* States parties to the Convention to deposit with the Secretary-General charts and lists of geographical coordinates, as provided for in the Convention;

6. *Emphasizes* the essential need to improve the implementation of international agreements referred to in article 311 of the Convention and, where appropriate, to foster the conditions for the application of instruments of a voluntary nature, and recalls the important role of international organizations in achieving these goals;

II. Meeting of States Parties

7. *Takes note* of the report of the thirteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention;⁷

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene the fourteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention in New York from 14 to 18 June 2004 and to provide the services required;

III. Settlement of disputes

9. *Notes with satisfaction* the continued contribution of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (“the Tribunal”) to the peaceful settlement of disputes in accordance with Part XV of the Convention, underlines the important role and authority of the Tribunal concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention and the Agreement, once again encourages States parties to the Convention that have not yet done so to consider making a written declaration choosing from the means set out in article 287 for the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention and the Agreement, and invites States parties to note the provisions of annexes V, VI, VII and VIII to the Convention concerning, respectively, conciliation, the Tribunal, arbitration and special arbitration;

⁶ *International Fisheries Instruments with Index* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.V.11), sect. I; see also A/CONF.164/37.

⁷ SPLOS/103.

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

11. *Recalls* the obligation under article 296 of the Convention requiring all parties to a dispute before a court or a tribunal referred to in article 287 of the Convention to comply promptly with any decisions rendered by such court or tribunal;

12. *Encourages* States parties to the Convention that have not yet done so to nominate conciliators and arbitrators in accordance with annexes V and VII to the Convention, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to update and circulate lists of these conciliators and arbitrators on a regular basis;

IV. The Area

13. *Notes* the progress of the discussion of issues relating to the regulations for prospecting and exploration for polymetallic sulphides and cobalt-rich crusts in the Area;

14. *Reiterates* the importance of the ongoing elaboration by the Authority, pursuant to article 145 of the Convention, of rules, regulations and procedures to ensure the effective protection of the marine environment, the protection and conservation of the natural resources of the Area and the prevention of damage to its flora and fauna from harmful effects that may arise from activities in the Area;

V. Effective functioning of the Authority and the Tribunal

15. *Appeals* to all States parties to the Convention to pay their assessed contributions to the Authority and to the Tribunal in full and on time, and appeals also to all former provisional members of the Authority to pay any outstanding contributions;

16. *Calls upon* States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the Tribunal⁸ and to the Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the Authority;⁹

VI. The continental shelf and the work of the Commission

17. *Encourages* States parties that are in a position to do so to make every effort to make submissions regarding the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles to the Commission within the time period established by the Convention, taking into account the decision of the eleventh Meeting of States Parties to the Convention;¹⁰

18. *Approves* the convening by the Secretary-General of the thirteenth session of the Commission in New York from 26 to 30 April 2004, followed by two weeks of meetings of a subcommission in the event that a submission is made

⁸ SPLOS/25.

⁹ ISBA/4/A/8, annex.

¹⁰ SPLOS/72.

to the Commission, and of the fourteenth session of the Commission from 30 August to 3 September 2004, also followed by two weeks of meetings of a subcommission in the event that a submission is made;

19. *Encourages* States and relevant international organizations and institutions to consider developing and making available training courses to assist developing States in the preparation of such submissions, based on the outline for a five-day training course¹¹ prepared by the Commission in order to facilitate the preparation of submissions in accordance with its Scientific and Technical Guidelines;¹²

VII. Capacity-building

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

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

22. *Encourages* States to assist developing States, and especially least developed States and small island developing States, as well as coastal African States, on a bilateral and, where appropriate, regional level, in the preparation of submissions to the Commission, including the assessment of the nature of the continental shelf of a coastal State made in the form of a desktop study, and the mapping of the outer limits of its continental shelf;

VIII. Safety of navigation and flag State implementation

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

24. *Urges* States and regional economic integration organizations to work within the framework of the International Maritime Organization and in accordance with the Convention and international rules and regulations regarding measures related to the phase-out of single-hull tankers, and welcomes the organization's giving priority to the consideration of any proposals related thereto;

¹¹ CLCS/24 and Corr.1.

¹² CLCS/11 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Corr.1.

25. *Welcomes* the work of the International Maritime Organization in developing guidelines on places of refuge for ships in need of assistance, and encourages States to draw up plans and to establish procedures to implement those guidelines for ships in waters under their jurisdiction;

26. *Also welcomes* the adoption by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its forty-seventh session of resolution GC(47)/RES/7, concerning measures to strengthen international cooperation in nuclear, radiation and transport safety and waste management, including those aspects relating to maritime transport safety, in which it requested the Agency to develop an action plan, in consultation with its member States and for approval by the Board of the Agency, if possible in March 2004, based on the results of the International Conference on the Safety of Transport of Radioactive Material and within the Agency's competence;

27. *Urges* flag States without an effective maritime administration and appropriate legal frameworks to establish or enhance the necessary infrastructure, legislative and enforcement capabilities to ensure effective compliance with, and implementation and enforcement of, their responsibilities under international law and, until such action is undertaken, to consider declining the granting of the right to fly their flag to new vessels, suspending their registry or not opening a registry;

28. *Invites* the International Maritime Organization and other relevant competent international organizations to study, examine and clarify the role of the "genuine link" in relation to the duty of flag States to exercise effective control over ships flying their flag, including fishing vessels;

29. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation and consultation with relevant agencies, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, to prepare and disseminate to States a comprehensive elaboration of the duties and obligations of flag States, including the potential consequences for non-compliance prescribed in the relevant international instruments;

30. *Encourages* the acceleration of the work of the International Maritime Organization in developing a voluntary model audit scheme and urges the organization to strengthen its draft implementation code;

31. *Welcomes* the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in promoting compliance by States and their fishing vessels with conservation and management measures, and requests the International Maritime Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization to enhance their cooperation and coordination in their efforts with regard to flag State duties relating thereto, including through the Inter-Agency Consultative Group on Flag State Implementation during the period of the Group's existence;

32. *Also welcomes* the work of the International Labour Organization to consolidate and modernize international maritime labour standards, and calls upon Member States to take an active interest in the development of these new standards for seafarers and fishers;

33. *Recognizes* the important role of port State controls in promoting the effective enforcement by flag States of, and compliance by shipowners and charterers with, flag States' and internationally agreed safety, labour and pollution standards, as well as maritime security regulations and conservation and

management measures, and further encourages Member States to improve the exchange of appropriate information between port States' control authorities;

34. *Invites* the International Maritime Organization to strengthen its functions with regard to port State control in relation to safety and pollution standards as well as maritime security regulations and, in collaboration with the International Labour Organization, labour standards so as to promote the implementation of globally agreed minimum standards by all States, and invites the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to continue its work in promoting port State measures in relation to fishing vessels in order to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing;

35. *Calls upon* flag and port States to take all measures consistent with international law necessary to prevent the operation of sub-standard vessels and illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities;

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

37. *Calls upon* all States and relevant international bodies to cooperate in the prevention and combating of piracy and armed robbery at sea, and urges States to give urgent attention to promoting, concluding and implementing cooperation agreements, in particular at the regional level and in high-risk areas;

38. *Urges* States to become parties to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and its Protocol,¹³ invites States to participate in the review of those instruments by the Legal Committee of the International Maritime Organization to strengthen the means of combating such unlawful acts, including terrorist acts, and further urges States to take appropriate measures to ensure the effective implementation of those instruments, in particular through the adoption of legislation, where appropriate, aimed at ensuring that there is a proper framework for responses to incidents of armed robbery and terrorist acts at sea;

39. *Calls upon* States to work together cooperatively and with the International Maritime Organization to strengthen measures to prevent the embarkation of ships involved in the smuggling of migrants;

40. *Once again urges* States that have not yet done so to become parties to the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,¹⁴ and to take appropriate measures to ensure its effective implementation;

¹³ International Maritime Organization publication, Sales No. 462.88.12E.

¹⁴ Resolution 55/25, annex III.

41. *Welcomes* the work of the International Maritime Organization in developing amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea and to the International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue on the delivery of persons rescued at sea to a place of safety;

IX. Capacity-building for the production of nautical charts

42. *Welcomes* the work of the International Hydrographic Organization and its fourteen regional hydrographic commissions and encourages increased membership of the organization, noting the organization's capacity to provide technical assistance, facilitate training and identify potential funding sources for the development or improvement of hydrographic services, and calls upon States and agencies to support the organization's trust fund and examine the possibility of partnerships with the private sector;

43. *Invites* the International Hydrographic Organization and the International Maritime Organization to continue their coordinated efforts, to jointly adopt measures with a view to encouraging greater international cooperation and coordination for the transition to electronic nautical charts and to increase the coverage of hydrographic information on a global basis, especially in the areas of international navigation and ports and where there are vulnerable or protected marine areas;

44. *Encourages* intensified efforts to build capacity for developing countries, in particular for the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as coastal African States, to improve hydrographic services and the production of nautical charts, including the mobilization of resources and building of capacity with support from international financial institutions and the donor community, recognizing that economies of scale can apply in some instances at the regional level through shared facilities, technical capabilities and information for the provision of hydrographic services and the preparation of and access to nautical charts;

45. *Welcomes* the adoption of criteria and guidelines on the transfer of marine technology by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission,¹⁵

X. Marine environment, marine resources and the protection of vulnerable marine ecosystems

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

47. *Calls upon* States to continue to prioritize action on marine pollution from land-based sources as part of their national sustainable development strategies and programmes, in an integrated and inclusive manner, as a means of

¹⁵ IOC-XXII/2 Annex 12 Rev.

implementing the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities,¹⁶

48. *Welcomes* the continued work of States, the United Nations Environment Programme and regional organizations in the implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, and encourages increased emphasis on the link between freshwater, the coastal zone and marine resources in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, taking into account the time-bound targets in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation,¹⁷ in particular the target on sanitation, and the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,¹⁸

49. *Calls upon* States to advance the implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities¹⁶ and the Montreal Declaration on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities,¹⁹ to enhance maritime safety and the protection of the marine environment from pollution and other physical impacts, and to improve the scientific understanding and assessment of marine and coastal ecosystems as a fundamental basis for sound decision-making through the actions identified in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;¹⁷

50. *Welcomes* the work of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other relevant global and regional organizations in the development of strategies and programmes for the implementation of an integrated ecosystem-based approach to management, and urges those organizations to cooperate in the development of practical guidance in this regard;

51. *Reiterates its call* for urgent consideration of ways to integrate and improve, on a scientific basis, the management of risks to the marine biodiversity of seamounts, cold-water coral reefs and certain other underwater features;

52. *Invites* the relevant global and regional bodies, in accordance with their mandates, to investigate urgently how to better address, on a scientific basis, including the application of precaution, the threats and risks to vulnerable and threatened marine ecosystems and biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction; how existing treaties and other relevant instruments can be used in this process consistent with international law, in particular with the Convention, and with the principles of an integrated ecosystem-based approach to management, including the identification of those marine ecosystem types that

¹⁶ A/51/116, annex II.

¹⁷ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum) chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

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

¹⁹ E/CN.17/2002/PC.2/15, annex, sect. 1.

warrant priority attention; and to explore a range of potential approaches and tools for their protection and management; and requests the Secretary-General to cooperate and liaise with those bodies and to submit an addendum to his annual report to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session, describing the threats and risks to such marine ecosystems and biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction as well as details on any conservation and management measures in place at the global, regional, subregional or national levels addressing these issues;

53. *Notes* the scientific and technical work under the Convention on Biological Diversity relating to marine and coastal biodiversity;

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

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

56. *Urges* States and relevant global and regional bodies to enhance their cooperation in the protection and preservation of coral reefs, mangroves and seagrass beds, including through the exchange of information;

57. *Reiterates its support* for the International Coral Reef Initiative and welcomes the outcomes of the Second International Tropical Marine Ecosystems Management Symposium held in Manila in 2003, supports the work under the Jakarta Mandate on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity,²⁰ and notes that the International Coral Reef Initiative and other relevant bodies are considering incorporating cold-water coral ecosystems into their programmes of activities;

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

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

60. *Welcomes* the convening by the International Maritime Organization of a diplomatic conference to adopt an international convention for the control and management of ships' ballast waters and sediments;

²⁰ A/51/312, annex II, decision II/10.

61. *Notes with interest* the ongoing discussions in the Marine Environment Protection Committee of the International Maritime Organization on the designation of the western European Atlantic coast and the English Channel as a particularly sensitive sea area, and encourages the organization to consider the eventual adoption of the proposed associated protective measure as long as it is consistent with the Convention;

XI. Regional cooperation

62. *Emphasizes once again* the importance of regional organizations and arrangements for cooperation and coordination in integrated oceans management, and, where there are separate regional structures for different aspects of oceans management, such as environmental protection, fisheries management, navigation, scientific research and maritime delimitation, calls for those different structures, where appropriate, to work together for optimal cooperation and coordination;

63. *Notes* that there have been a number of initiatives at the regional level, in various regions, to further the implementation of the Convention, and in this context notes the results of the Second Plenary Meeting of the Conference on Maritime Delimitation in the Caribbean, held in Mexico City on 13 and 14 October 2003, as well as of the functioning of its Caribbean-focused Assistance Fund, which is intended to facilitate, mainly through technical assistance, the voluntary undertaking of maritime delimitation negotiations between Caribbean States, takes note once again of the Fund for Peace: Peaceful Settlement of Territorial Disputes established by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States in 2000 as a primary mechanism, given its broader regional scope, for the prevention and resolution of pending territorial, land border and maritime boundary disputes, and calls upon States and others in a position to do so to contribute to these Funds;

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

64. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General containing proposals on modalities for the establishment of a regular process under the United Nations for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects,²¹ and requests the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with Member States, relevant organizations and agencies and programmes of the United Nations system, other competent intergovernmental organizations and relevant non-governmental organizations, to take the following steps to establish the regular process by 2004:

(a) Convene a group of experts of no more than twenty-four participants comprising representatives of States, including all regional groups, and representatives from intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, including both scientists and policy makers, to produce, including through the possibility of hiring a consultant, a draft document with details on the scope, general framework and outline of the regular process, peer review,

²¹ A/58/423.

secretariat, capacity-building and funding, and to consider, review and refine the draft document;

(b) Transmit the draft document to States and relevant intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, scientific associations, funding mechanisms and other parties for written comments and for indication of specific issues to be addressed in the first assessment;

(c) Request the group of experts to revise the draft document in the light of comments made;

(d) Convene an international workshop with representatives from all interested parties, in conjunction with the fifth meeting of the Consultative Process, to further consider and review the draft document;

(e) Convene an intergovernmental meeting to finalize and adopt the document and to formally establish the regular process;

65. *Accepts* the offer of the Government of Iceland to host this intergovernmental meeting in Reykjavik in 2004, in accordance with paragraph 17 of General Assembly resolution 47/202 A of 22 December 1992;

66. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the development of the regular process;

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

67. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene the fifth meeting of the Consultative Process in New York from 7 to 11 June 2004, and to provide it with the necessary facilities for the performance of its work and to arrange for support to be provided by the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, in cooperation with other relevant parts of the Secretariat, including the Division for Sustainable Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, as appropriate;

68. *Recommends* that, in its deliberations on the report of the Secretary-General on oceans and the law of the sea at its meeting, the Consultative Process should organize its discussions around the following areas:

New sustainable uses of the oceans, including the conservation and management of the biological diversity of the seabed in areas beyond national jurisdiction;

as well as issues discussed at previous meetings;

XIV. Inter-agency coordination and cooperation

69. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to establish an effective, transparent and regular inter-agency coordinating mechanism for issues relating to oceans and seas within the United Nations system, taking into account paragraph 49 of Part A of the report of the Consultative Process at its third meeting;²²

70. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of heads of intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies

²² See A/57/80.

and funds and programmes of the United Nations engaged in activities relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, drawing their attention to paragraphs of particular relevance to them, and underlines the importance of their constructive and timely input for the report of the Secretary-General on oceans and the law of the sea and of their participation in relevant meetings and processes;

71. *Invites* the competent international organizations, as well as funding institutions, to take specific account of the present resolution in their programmes and activities and to contribute to the preparation of the comprehensive report of the Secretary-General on oceans and the law of the sea;

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

72. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the annual comprehensive report on oceans and the law of the sea,⁴ prepared by the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, as well as for the other activities of the Division, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention and the mandate set forth in resolutions 49/28, 52/26, 54/33 and 56/12;

73. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to carry out the responsibilities entrusted to him in the Convention and related resolutions of the General Assembly, including resolutions 49/28 and 52/26, and to ensure that appropriate resources are made available to the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea for the performance of such responsibilities under the approved budget for the Organization;

74. *Invites* Member States and others in a position to do so to support the training activities under the TRAIN-SEA-COAST Programme of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea;

XVI. Trust funds and fellowships

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

76. *Also recognizes* the importance of the Trust Fund for preparation of submissions to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf in assisting developing States, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, in preparing their submissions where their continental shelves extend beyond 200 nautical miles and, in order to facilitate the management of the Trust Fund, amends, as set out in the annex to the present resolution, sections 1, 4 and 6 of the terms of reference, guidelines and rules of the Trust Fund, as contained in annex II to General Assembly resolution 55/7 of 30 October 2000, in accordance with paragraph 31 thereof;

77. *Urges* Member States and others in a position to do so to contribute to the further development of the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship Programme on the Law of the Sea established by the General Assembly in its resolution 35/116 of 10 December 1980;

XVII. Fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly

78. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution, including other developments and issues relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, in connection with his annual comprehensive report on oceans and the law of the sea, and to provide the report in accordance with the modalities set out in resolutions 49/28, 52/26 and 54/33, and also requests the Secretary-General to make the report available, in its current comprehensive format, at least six weeks in advance of the meeting of the Consultative Process;

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

Annex

Amendments to the terms of reference, guidelines and rules of the Trust Fund for the purpose of facilitating the preparation of submissions to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf for developing States, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and compliance with article 76 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

1. Reasons for establishing the Trust Fund

In paragraph 2, amend the last sentence to read:

"The earliest deadline for submission for States is 13 May 2009."

4. Application for financial assistance

In paragraph 17, amend sub-item (a) (iv) to read:

"(iv) The curriculum vitae of the trainees, including their date of birth;"

6. Granting of assistance

Amend paragraph 23 to read:

"23. The Secretary-General will provide financial assistance from the Fund for requests approved on the basis of the evaluation and recommendation of the Division on the advice of the Panel of Experts. Payments will be processed by the Organization in accordance with standard practices."

2. General Assembly resolution 58/14 of 24 November 2003: Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 46/215 of 20 December 1991, 49/116 and 49/118 of 19 December 1994, 50/25 of 5 December 1995 and 57/142 of 12 December 2002 as well as other resolutions on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing, unauthorized fishing in zones of national jurisdiction and on the high seas, fisheries by-catch and discards, and other developments, and its resolutions 56/13 of 28 November 2001 and 57/143 of 12 December 2002 on the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (“the Convention”),¹ and bearing in mind the relationship between the Convention and the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (“the Agreement”),²

Recognizing that, in accordance with the Convention, the Agreement sets forth provisions concerning the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, including provisions on subregional and regional cooperation in enforcement, binding dispute settlement and the rights and obligations of States in authorizing the use of vessels flying their flags for fishing on the high seas,

Noting that the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (“the Code”)³ and its associated international plans of action set out principles and global standards of behaviour for responsible practices to conserve, manage and develop fisheries, including guidelines for fishing on the high seas and in areas under the national jurisdiction

¹ See *The Law of the Sea: Official Texts of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 and of the Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 with Index and Excerpts from the Final Act of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.V.10).

² *International Fisheries Instruments with Index* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.V.11), sect. I; see also A/CONF.164/37.

³ *International Fisheries Instruments with Index* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.V.11), sect. III.

of other States, and on fishing gear selectivity and practices, with the aim of reducing by-catch and discards,

Noting with satisfaction the recently adopted Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Strategy for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Capture Fisheries,⁴ and recognizing that the long-term improvement of knowledge and understanding of fishery status and trends is a fundamental basis for fisheries policy and management for implementing the Code,

Recognizing the need to implement, as a matter of priority, the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation),⁵ in relation to achieving sustainable fisheries,

Deploring the fact that fish stocks, including straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, in many parts of the world are overfished or subject to sparsely regulated and heavy fishing efforts, mainly as a result of, inter alia, unauthorized fishing, inadequate regulatory measures and excess fishing capacity,

Concerned that illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing threatens seriously to deplete populations of certain fish species and to significantly damage marine ecosystems, to the detriment of sustainable fisheries as well as the food security and the economies of many States, particularly developing States,

Recognizing that inadequate flag State control over fishing vessels, including those fishing for straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, and insufficient monitoring, control and surveillance measures exacerbate the problem of overfishing,

Recognizing also that the interrelationship between ocean activities, such as shipping and fishing, and environmental issues needs further consideration,

Calling attention to the circumstances affecting fisheries in many developing States, in particular, African States and small island developing States, and recognizing the urgent need for capacity-building to assist such States in meeting their obligations under international instruments and realizing the benefits from fisheries resources,

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

⁴ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the twenty-fifth session of the Committee on Fisheries, Rome, 24-28 February 2003*, appendix H.

⁵ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

Recognizing the duty provided in the Convention, the 1993 Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas (“the Compliance Agreement”),⁶ the Agreement and the Code for flag States to exercise effective control over fishing vessels flying their flag and vessels flying their flag which provide support to such vessels, and to ensure that the activities of such vessels do not undermine the effectiveness of conservation and management measures taken in accordance with international law and adopted at the national, subregional, regional or global levels,

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

Recognizing further the economic and cultural importance of sharks in many countries, the biological importance of sharks in the marine ecosystem, the vulnerability of some shark species to over-exploitation and the need for measures to promote the long-term sustainability of shark populations and fisheries,

Reaffirming its support for the initiative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and relevant regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and arrangements on the conservation and management of sharks, while noting with concern that only a small number of countries have implemented the 1999 International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks of the Food and Agriculture Organization,

Noting with satisfaction the outcomes of the second round of informal consultations of States parties to the Agreement, held in New York from 23 to 25 July 2003,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General,⁷ and emphasizing the useful role that the report plays in bringing together information relating to the sustainable development of the world’s marine living resources provided by States, relevant international organizations, regional and subregional fisheries organizations and non-governmental organizations,

Noting with satisfaction that the incidence of reported large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing activities in most regions of the world’s oceans and seas has continued to be low,

Expressing concern that the practice of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing remains a threat to marine living resources,

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

Expressing concern at the reports of continued loss of seabirds, particularly albatrosses, as a result of incidental mortality from longline fishing operations, and the loss of other marine species, including sharks and fin-fish species, as a

⁶ *International Fisheries Instruments with Index* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.V.11), sect. II.

⁷ A/58/215.

result of incidental mortality, and noting with satisfaction the imminent entry into force of the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels under the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals,

Welcoming the fact that a growing number of States, and entities referred to in the Convention and in article 1, paragraph 2 (b), of the Agreement, as well as regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, have enacted legislation, established regulations, adopted conventions or taken other measures as steps towards implementation of the provisions of the Agreement,

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

I. Achieving sustainable fisheries

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

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

3. *Reaffirms* the importance of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation in relation to fisheries, in particular the commitment made therein to restore depleted fish stocks on an urgent basis and, where possible, not later than 2015;⁸

4. *Urges* all States to apply the precautionary approach widely to the conservation, management and exploitation of fish stocks, including straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, and calls upon States parties to the Agreement to implement fully the provisions of article 6 of the Agreement as a matter of priority;

II. Implementation of the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks

5. *Calls upon* all States, and entities referred to in the Convention¹ and in article 1, paragraph 2 (b), of the Agreement,² that have not done so to ratify or accede to the Agreement and to consider applying it provisionally;

⁸ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex, para. 31 (a).

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

7. *Welcomes* the entry into force of the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Fishery Resources in the South-East Atlantic Ocean on 13 April 2003, and invites signatory States and other States with real interest whose vessels fish in the Convention area for fishery resources covered by that Convention to ratify or to accede to the Convention;

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

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

10. *Decides* to establish an Assistance Fund under Part VII of the Agreement to assist developing States parties in the implementation of the Agreement, to be administered by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, which should act as the implementing office for the Fund, in collaboration with the United Nations, in accordance with the terms of reference as agreed at the second round of informal consultations of the States parties to the Agreement and appropriate arrangements made between them;

11. *Emphasizes* the importance of outreach to potential donor organizations to contribute to the programme of assistance, including the newly established Assistance Fund under Part VII of the Agreement;

12. *Recalls* paragraph 6 of its resolution 56/13, and requests the Secretary-General to convene a third round of informal consultations of States parties to the Agreement, for the purposes and objectives of considering the national, regional, subregional and global implementation of the Agreement, in particular by conducting an evaluation of the implementation of the Agreement by regional fisheries management organizations as well as considering initial preparatory steps for the review conference to be convened by the Secretary-General pursuant to article 36 of the Agreement, and making any appropriate recommendation to the General Assembly;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite States, and entities referred to in the Convention and in article 1, paragraph 2 (b), of the Agreement, not party to the Agreement, as well as the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other specialized agencies, the Commission on Sustainable Development, the World Bank, the Global Environment Facility and other relevant international financial

institutions, regional fishery bodies and arrangements and relevant non-governmental organizations to attend the third round of informal consultations of States parties to the Agreement as observers;

III. Related fisheries instruments

14. *Welcomes* the entry into force of the Compliance Agreement⁵ and calls upon all States and other entities referred to in article 10, paragraph 1, of the Compliance Agreement that have not yet deposited instruments of acceptance to do so as a matter of priority;

15. *Urges* parties to the Compliance Agreement to exchange information in implementation of that Agreement;

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

17. *Invites* States to support implementation of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Strategy for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Capture Fisheries at the national and regional levels, giving particular emphasis to capacity-building in developing countries;

18. *Urges* States to develop and implement national and, as appropriate, regional plans of action to put into effect the international plans of action of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, namely the International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity, the International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries, the International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks and the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing;

IV. Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing

19. *Calls upon* States not to permit vessels flying their flag to engage in fishing on the high seas or in areas under the national jurisdiction of other States, unless duly authorized by the authorities of the States concerned and in accordance with the conditions set out in the authorization, without having effective control over their activities, and to take specific measures, including deterring the reflagging of vessels by their nationals, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention, the Agreement and the Compliance Agreement, to control fishing operations by vessels flying their flag;

20. *Affirms* the need to strengthen, where necessary, the international legal framework for intergovernmental cooperation, in particular at the regional and subregional levels, in the management of fish stocks and in combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, in a manner consistent with international law, and for States and entities referred to in the Convention and in article 1, paragraph 2 (b), of the Agreement to collaborate in efforts to address these types of fishing activities;

21. *Encourages* States to consider becoming members of the International Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance Network for Fisheries-Related Activities, a voluntary network of monitoring, control and surveillance professionals designed to facilitate exchange of information and to support countries in discharging their

obligations pursuant to international agreements, in particular the Compliance Agreement;

22. *Invites* the International Maritime Organization and other relevant competent international organizations to study, examine and clarify the role of the “genuine link” in relation to the duty of flag States to exercise effective control over ships flying their flag, including fishing vessels;

23. *Calls upon* flag and port States to take all measures consistent with international law necessary to prevent the operation of sub-standard vessels and illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities;

24. *Encourages* States in their work with regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to develop and implement vessel monitoring systems and, where appropriate and consistent with international law, trade monitoring schemes;

25. *Urges* States to develop and implement national and, where appropriate, regional plans of action, to put into effect by 2004 the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and to establish effective monitoring, reporting and enforcement and control of fishing vessels, including by flag States, to further the International Plan of Action;

26. *Urges* relevant regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to implement effective measures against illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, inter alia, by compiling a record of vessels authorized to fish in their area of competence, in accordance with the Code;

27. *Urges* States to eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and to overcapacity, while completing the efforts undertaken at the World Trade Organization to clarify and improve its disciplines on fisheries subsidies, taking into account the importance of this sector to developing countries;

28. *Commends* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for its activities in combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, including its initiative to organize the intergovernmental Technical Consultation on illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and fleet overcapacity to be held in June 2004, and the intergovernmental Technical Consultation on the role of the Port State in combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, to be held in September 2004;

29. *Recognizes* the need for enhanced port State controls to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, urges States to cooperate, in particular at the regional level, and through regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, as well as through participation, where appropriate, in the efforts of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in cooperation with the International Maritime Organization to address substantive issues relating to the role of the port State, noting that such efforts include the elaboration of principles and guidelines for the establishment of regional memoranda of understanding on port State measures to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing;

V. Fishing overcapacity

30. *Calls upon* States and relevant regional fisheries management organizations, as a matter of priority, to take effective measures to improve the management of fishing capacity and to put into effect the 1999 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity by 2005, taking into account the need, through these actions, to avoid the transfer of fishing capacity to other fisheries or areas including, but not limited to, those areas where fisheries are over-exploited or in a depleted condition;

31. *Urges* those States and other entities referred to in article X, paragraph 1, of the Compliance Agreement that have become parties to that Agreement to establish a record of fishing vessels authorized to fish on the high seas and, pursuant to articles IV and VI, to make such a record available to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations as a matter of priority, and urges the Food and Agriculture Organization to quickly establish the record of fishing vessels as called for in the Compliance Agreement;

32. *Calls upon* all States to assist this work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to take measures to halt the increase of large-scale fishing vessels in accordance with the International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity and to participate in the intergovernmental Technical Consultation on illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and fleet overcapacity to be organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization in 2004;

VI. Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing

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

VII. Fisheries by-catch and discards

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

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

Conservation of Sea Turtles and Their Habitats, regional sea turtle conservation instruments in the West African, the wider Caribbean, and the Indian Ocean/South-East Asia regions, the work of the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Centre on turtle conservation and management, the Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas, and the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels under the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals in this regard;

36. *Notes with satisfaction* the activities of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in cooperation with relevant United Nations agencies, in particular the United Nations Environment Programme and the Global Environment Facility, aimed at promoting the reduction of by-catch and discards in fisheries activities;

VIII. Subregional and regional cooperation

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

38. *Encourages* States fishing for straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks on the high seas and relevant coastal States, where a subregional or regional fisheries management organization or arrangement has the competence to establish conservation and management measures for such stocks, to give effect to their duty to cooperate by becoming members of such organization or participants in such arrangement, or by agreeing to apply the conservation and management measures established by such organization or arrangement;

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

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

41. *Welcomes* the initiation of negotiations and ongoing preparatory work to establish regional and subregional fisheries management organizations or arrangements in several fisheries, and urges participants in those negotiations to apply provisions of the Convention and the Agreement to their work;

42. *Encourages* States to develop ocean policies and mechanisms on integrated management, including at the subregional and regional levels, and also including assistance to developing States in accomplishing these objectives, as

well as by promoting improved cooperation between regional fisheries management organizations and other regional entities, such as the United Nations Environment Programme regional seas programmes and conventions;

IX. Responsible fisheries in the marine ecosystem

43. *Encourages* States to apply by 2010 the ecosystem approach, notes the Reykjavik Declaration on Responsible Fisheries in the Marine Ecosystem⁹ and decisions V/6¹⁰ and VI/12¹¹ of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, encourages States to consider the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations guidelines for the implementation of ecosystem considerations in fisheries management, and notes the importance of relevant provisions of the Agreement and the Code to this approach;

44. *Calls upon* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Environment Programme, in particular its Regional Seas programme, the International Maritime Organization, regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and other appropriate intergovernmental organizations to take up, as a matter of priority, the issue of marine debris as it relates to fisheries and, where appropriate, to promote better coordination and help States to implement fully relevant international agreements, including annex V to the Guidelines of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto;

45. *Urges* all States to implement the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities and to accelerate activity to safeguard the marine environment against pollution and physical degradation;

46. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and in consultation with States, regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and other relevant organizations, in his next report concerning fisheries, to include a section outlining current risks to the marine biodiversity of vulnerable marine ecosystems including, but not limited to, seamounts, coral reefs, including cold water reefs and certain other sensitive underwater features, related to fishing activities, as well as detailing any conservation and management measures in place at the global, regional, subregional or national levels addressing these issues;

47. *Calls upon* States, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and subregional or regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to implement fully the 1999 International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks of the Food and Agriculture Organization, as a matter of priority, inter alia, by conducting assessments of shark stocks and developing and implementing national plans of action,

⁹ E/CN.17/2002/PC.2/3, annex.

¹⁰ See UNEP/CBD/COP/5/23, annex III.

¹¹ See UNEP/CBD/COP/6/20, annex I.

recognizing the need of some States, in particular developing States, for assistance in this regard;

48. *Urges* States, including those working through subregional or regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in implementing the 1999 International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to collect scientific data regarding shark catches and to consider adopting conservation and management measures, particularly where shark catches from directed and non-directed fisheries have a significant impact on vulnerable or threatened shark stocks, in order to ensure the conservation and management of sharks and their long-term sustainable use, including by banning directed shark fisheries conducted solely for the purpose of harvesting shark fins and by taking measures for other fisheries to minimize waste and discards from shark catches and to encourage the full use of dead sharks;

49. *Urges* all States to cooperate with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in order to assist developing States in implementing the 1999 International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks of the Food and Agriculture Organization, including through voluntary contributions to work of the organization, such as its FishCode programme;

50. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in consultation with relevant subregional or regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, to prepare a study relating to the impact on shark populations of shark catches from directed and non-directed fisheries and their impact on ecologically related species, taking into account the nutritional and socio-economic considerations as reflected in the 1999 International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks of the Food and Agriculture Organization, particularly as they relate to small-scale, subsistence and artisanal fisheries and communities, as well as updating the 1999 Food and Agriculture Organization Technical Paper 389, entitled “Shark Utilization, Marketing and Trade”, in order to facilitate improved shark conservation, management and utilization, and to report to the Secretary-General for inclusion in a fisheries-related report as soon as practicable;

X. Capacity-building

51. *Reiterates* the crucial importance of cooperation by States directly or, as appropriate, through the relevant regional and subregional organizations, and by other international organizations, including through financial and/or technical assistance, in accordance with the Agreement, the Compliance Agreement, the Code and the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, to increase the capacity of developing States to achieve the goals and implement the actions called for in the present resolution;

52. *Invites* States and relevant intergovernmental organizations to develop projects, programmes and partnerships with relevant stakeholders and mobilize resources for the effective implementation of the outcome of the African Process for the Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment, and to consider the inclusion of fisheries components in this work;

53. *Also invites* States and relevant intergovernmental organizations to further implement sustainable fisheries management and improve financial returns from fisheries by supporting and strengthening relevant regional fisheries management organizations, as appropriate, such as the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism, and such agreements as the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific;

XI. Cooperation within the United Nations system

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

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

XII. Fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly

56. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all members of the international community, relevant intergovernmental organizations, the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and relevant non-governmental organizations, and to invite them to provide the Secretary-General with information relevant to the implementation of the present resolution;

57. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on “Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments”, taking into account information provided by States, relevant specialized agencies, in particular the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and other appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, regional and subregional organizations and arrangements for the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, as well as other relevant intergovernmental bodies and non-governmental organizations, and consisting, *inter alia*, of elements provided in relevant paragraphs in the present resolution;

58. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session, under the item entitled “Oceans and the law of the sea”, a sub-item entitled “Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments”.

B. National legislation

1. 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 15 August 2003 of Executive Order No. 680 of 18 July 2003 amending Executive Order No. 242 of 21 April 1999 indicating the coordinates of the baselines as well as the outer limit of the territorial sea of Denmark. The new coordinates represent a technical improvement reflecting more precisely the positions of the relevant geographical points.

An unofficial English translation of the Executive Order is attached to this note.

Copenhagen, 12 August 2003

Executive Order No. 680 of 18 July 2003, amending Executive Order No. 242 of 21 April 1999 concerning the Delimitation of Denmark's Territorial Sea¹

Section 1

The following amendments shall be made in Executive Order No. 242 of 21 April 1999 concerning the Delimitation of Denmark's Territorial Sea:

1. Section 2 shall read as follows:

"Section 2. The baselines on which the measurement of the external territorial waters is based in pursuance of section 1 shall be the coastal line and straight geodetic lines as indicated below between the following points:

Jutland-Funen

1 55°04'.104 N 8°23'.297 E Danish-German maritime boundary
from there a straight line to

2 55°19'.743 N 8°24'.873 E Fanø S
from there a straight line to

3 55°28'.664 N 8°17'.221 E Skallingen W
from there a coastal line to

4 55°59'.924 N 8°06'.862 E Hvide Sande S
from there a straight line to

5 55°59'.932 N 8°06'.540 E Hvide Sande N
from there a coastal line to

¹ Text communicated under cover of a note dated 18 August 2003 from the Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations through note Ref. No. 55.A.1

- 6 56°22'.310 N 8°06'.934 E Thorsminde S
from there a straight line to
- 7 56°22'.355 N 8°06'.801 E Thorsminde W
from there a coastal line to
- 8 56°42'.636 N 8°12'.694 E Harboøre Tange NW
from there a straight line to
- 9 56°43'.306 N 8°12'.726 E Agger Tange W
from there a coastal line to
- 10 57°44'.634 N 10°38'.836 E Grenen
from there a straight line to
- 11 57°29'.135 N 10°37'.648 E Hirsholmene E
from there a coastal line to
- 12 57°28'.895 N 10°37'.644 E Hirsholmene S
from there a straight line to
- 13 57°13'.617 N 10°32'.830 E Stensnæs N
from there a coastal line to
- 14 57°13'.388 N 10°32'.711 E Stensnæs S
from there a straight line to
- 15 56°56'.853 N 10°18'.990 E Islet of Korsholm
from there a straight line to
- 16 56°54'.352 N 10°16'.146 E Dokkedal
from there a coastal line to
- 17 56°42'.484 N 10°19'.957 E Als Odde
from there a straight line to
- 18 56°42'.085 N 10°20'.320 E Dæmning N
from there a coastal line to
- 19 56°39'.717 N 10°21'.794 E Dæmning S
from there a straight line to
- 20 56°33'.748 N 10°21'.600 E Ingerslev Å
from there a coastal line to
- 21 56°17'.996 N 10°51'.813 E Glatved Strand
from there a straight line to
- 22 56°08'.031 N 10°48'.669 E Hjelm E
from there a straight line to
- 23 55°56'.044 N 10°47'.605 E Bosseme E
from there a straight line to
- 24 55°51'.991 N 10°40'.493 E Stålhøj Hage
from there a coastal line to
- 25 55°45'.939 N 10°37'.327 E Lushage
from there a straight line to
- 26 55°37'.174 N 10°37'.067 E Fyns Hoved E
from there a coastal line to

- 27 55°28'.615 N 10°44'.857 E Stavreshoved
from there a straight line to
- 28 55°24'.926 N 10°43'.526 E Risinge Hoved
from there a coastal line to
- 29 55°17'.594 N 10°51'.362 E Knudshoved
from there a straight line to
- 30 55°09'.884 N 10°56'.400 E Langeland N
from there a coastal line to
- 31 54°43'.426 N 10°41'.164 E Gulstav Klint
from there a straight line to
- 32 54°48'.978 N 10°25'.439 E Vejsnæs Nakke
from there a coastal line to
- 33 54°55'.149 N 10°14'.782 E Vitsø S
from there a straight line to
- 34 54°52'.403 N 10°03'.872 E Pølshuk
from there a coastal line to
- 35 54°51'.141 N 9°59'.260 E Kegnæs
from there a straight line to
- 36 54°49'.160 N 9°56'.440 E Danish-German maritime boundary

Sealand and the islands south of Sealand

- 37 55°44'.604 N 10°52'.098 E Røsnæs
from there a straight line to
- 38 55°55'.169 N 11°04'.738 E Sejerø N
from there a straight line to
- 39 56°04'.210 N 11°13'.299 E Sjællands Rev redningsbåke
from there a straight line to
- 40 56°12'.312 N 11°40'.551 E Hesselø NW reef
from there a straight line to
- 41 56°07'.790 N 12°18'.652 E Gilleleje W.-Pier
from there a coastal line to
- 42 56°03'.114 N 12°35'.540 E Kronborg NW
from there a straight line to
- 43 56°03'.114 N 12°37'.045 E In the sea
from there a straight line to
- 44 56°02'.598 N 12°37'.745 E In the sea
from there a straight line to
- 45 56°01'.698 N 12°37'.749 E In the sea
from there a straight line to
- 46 56°00'.965 N 12°36'.695 E In the sea
from there a straight line to

- 47 56°00'.957 N 12°36'.001 E Snekkersten NE
from there a coastal line to
- 48 55°47'.246 N 12°35'.813 E Taarbæk Harbour
from there a straight line to
- 49 55°47'.078 N 12°40'.263 E Taarbæk reef
from there a straight line to
- 50 55°41'.915 N 12°50'.747 E In the sea
from there a straight line to
- 51 55°40'.210 N 12°46'.560 E Islet off Saltholm
from there a straight line to
- 52 55°37'.245 N 12°48'.909 E Svaneklapper N
from there a straight line to
- 53 55°36'.858 N 12°49'.061 E Svaneklapper S
from there a straight line to
- 54 55°36'.047 N 12°49'.356 E Søndre Flint
from there a straight line to
- 55 55°35'.326 N 12°46'.618 E Peberholm
from there a straight line to
- 56 55°32'.180 N 12°42'.697 E Drogden Light
from there a straight line to
- 57 55°30'.930 N 12°35'.530 E In the sea
from there a straight line to
- 58 55°19'.808 N 12°27'.298 E Mandehoved
from there a coastal line to
- 59 55°17'.419 N 12°27'.284 E Stevns
from there a straight line to
- 60 55°00'.467 N 12°31'.309 E Hellehavn Nakke
from there a coastal line to
- 61 54°56'.697 N 12°32'.242 E Møn Lighthouse SW
from there a straight line to
- 62 54°50'.031 N 12°09'.940 E Hestehoved
from there a straight line to
- 63 54°33'.759 N 11°58'.390 E Gedser Odde NE
from there a coastal line to
- 64 54°33'.549 N 11°58'.150 E Gedser Odde S
from there a straight line to
- 65 54°33'.718 N 11°52'.231 E Rødsand S
from there a straight line to
- 66 54°35'.655 N 11°30'.313 E Hyllekrog
from there a coastal line to
- 67 54°50'.230 N 10°57'.914 E Albuen
from there a straight line to

68 54°53'.329 N 11°00'.936 E Tårs NW
from there a coastal line to

69 54°55'.094 N 11°02'.095 E Korsnakke
from there a straight line to

70 55°09'.588 N 11°07'.990 E Omø W
from there a straight line to

71 55°20'.817 N 11°05'.548 E Halsskov
from there a straight line to

72 55°28'.439 N 11°04'.357 E Musholm SW
from there a straight line to

73 55°30'.905 N 11°04'.825 E Reersø SW
from there a straight line to

74 55°39'.808 N 10°56'.005 E Asnæs
from there a straight line to

37 55°44'.604 N 10°52'.098 E Røsnæs

Læsø

75 57°21'.874 N 10°55'.979 E Nordre Ronner N
from there a straight line to

76 57°19'.418 N 11°11'.791 E Syrodde
from there a coastal line to

77 57°17'.097 N 11°11'.621 E Bløden Hale
from there a straight line to

78 57°12'.328 N 11°02'.226 E Hornfiskrøn SE
from there a coastal line to

79 57°11'.989 N 10°59'.735 E Hornfiskrøn SW
from there a straight line to

80 57°12'.640 N 10°57'.318 E Als Dyb Holme
from there a straight line to

81 57°4'.234 N 10°53'.666 E Stokken S
from there a coastal line to

82 57°15'.930 N 10°51'.415 E Stokken N
from there a straight line to

83 57°21'.287 N 10°54'.085 E Borfeld
from there a straight line to

84 57°21'.695 N 10°55'.354 E Nordre Rønner NW
from there a straight line to

75 57°21'.874 N 10°55'.979 E Nordre Rønner N

Christiansø

85 55°19'.848 N 15°10'.490 E Tat N
from there a straight line to

86 55°19'.424 N 15°11'.438 E Rock N of Christiansø
from there a straight line to

87 55°19'.391 N 15°11'.491 E Christiansø NE
from there a straight line to

88 55°19'.123 N 15°11'.845 E Østerskær NE
from there a straight line to

89 55°19'.094 N 15°11'.842 E Østerskær SE
from there a straight line to

90 55°19'.070 N 15°11'.804 E Østerskær SW
from there a straight line to

91 55°19'.036 N 15°11'.361 E Christiansø S
from there a coastal line to

92 55°19'.041 N 15°11'.274 E Christiansø SW
from there a straight line to

93 55°19'.390 N 15°10'.521 E Græsholm SW
from there a straight line to

94 55°19'.473 N 15°10'.455 E Græsholm W
from there a straight line to

95 55°19'.760 N 15°10'.430 E Rock SW of Tat
from there a straight line to

96 55°19'.796 N 15°10'.432 E Rock W of Tat
from there a straight line to

97 55°19'.819 N 15°10'.439 E Tat W
from there a coastal line to

85 55°19'.848 N 15°10'.490 E Tat N

Bornholm

The coastal line

Anholt

The coastal line."

2. Section 3 shall read as follows:

"Section 3. In the Skagerak and the northern part of the Kattegat between Skagen and Sweden, the outer limit of the territorial sea shall be drawn as straight geodetic lines between the following points:

1 57°56'.627 N 10°43'.302 E

2 57°47'.070 N 10°58'.518 E

3 57°44'.159 N 11°01'.213 E

(2) In the waters between Læsø and Sweden, the outer limit of the territorial sea shall be drawn as straight geodetic lines between the following points:

4 57°31'.666 N 11°13'.178 E

5 57°25'.688 N 11°18'.858 E

6 57°11'.085 N 11°30'.734 E

(3) In the waters between Anholt and Sweden, the outer limit of the territorial sea shall be drawn as straight geodetic lines between the following points:

7 56°56'.069 N 11°42'.802 E

8 56°45'.267 N 11°50'.758 E

9 56°35'.452 N 11°54'.747 E

(4) In the southern part of the Kattegat between Sealand and Sweden, the outer limit of the territorial sea shall be drawn as straight geodetic lines between the following points:

10 56°22'.308 N 11°59'.715 E

11 56°16'.917 N 12°01'.987 E

12 56°11'.045 N 12°20'.493 E

13 56°12'.878 N 12°22'.103 E

(5) In the Samsø Belt and the northern part of the Great Belt, the outer limit of the territorial sea shall be drawn as straight geodetic lines between the following points:

14 56°18'.602 N 11°15'.985 E

15 55°55'.800 N 10°53'.000 E

16 55°54'.800 N 10°52'.600 E

17 55°54'.250 N 10°51'.800 E

18 55°50'.300 N 10°45'.000 E

19 55°48'.700 N 10°43'.800 E

20 55°46'.800 N 10°43'.700 E

21 55°45'.500 N 10°42'.533 E

22 55°39'.700 N 10°42'.400 E

23 55°42'.500 N 10°48'.000 E

24 55°44'.000 N 10°46'.917 E

25 55°45'.000 N 10°46'.800 E

26 55°46'.333 N 10°47'.600 E

27 55°56'.500 N 11°00'.000 E

28 56°05'.800 N 11°08'.900 E

29 56°06'.700 N 11°10'.300 E

30 56°08'.200 N 11°15'.167 E

31 56°22'.858 N 11°30'.344 E

(6) In the Baltic Sea between Sealand and Sweden, the outer limit of the territorial sea shall be drawn as straight geodetic lines between the following points:

32 55°20'.200 N 12°38'.448 E

33 55°19'.500 N 12°35'.400 E

34 55°13'.400 N 12°36'.200 E

35 55°08'.300 N 12°43'.350 E

36 55°06'.718 N 12°50'.912 E

(7) In the western part of the Baltic Sea, including the southern parts of the Great Belt and the Little Belt, the outer limit of the territorial sea shall be drawn as straight geodetic lines between the following points:

37 54°49'.006 N 12°48'.261 E

38 54°48'.300 N 12°41'.600 E

39 54°37'.600 N 12°141.400 E

40 54°36'.400 N 12°13'.000 E

41 54°31'.500 N 12°09'.700 E

42 54°28'.100 N 12°08'.700 E

43 54°27'.300 N 12°03'.800 E

44 54°27'.300 N 12°00'.000 E

45 54°27'.100 N 11°47'.700 E

46 54°33'.250 N 11°26'.800 E

47 54°35'.400 N 11°21'.800 E

48 54°36'.400 N 11°17'.800 E

49 54°38'.050 N 11°15'.300 E

50 54°39'.800 N 11°08'.000 E

51 54°40'.400 N 11°00'.000 E

52 54°42'.500 N 10°54'.300 E

53 54°45'.350 N 10°54'.000 E

54 54°44'.833 N 10°49'.700 E

55 54°43'.500 N 10°49'.000 E

56 54°42'.000 N 10°47'.300 E

57 54°41'.100 N 10°45'.500 E

58 54°40'.400 N 10°45'.250 E

59 54°38'.550 N 10°49'.500 E

60 54°34'.600 N 10°42'.900 E

61 54°34'.467 N 10°40'.200 E

62 54°38'.667 N 10°25'.200 E

63 54°44'.000 N 10°19'.250 E

64 54°46'.750 N 10°16'.250 E

65 54°48'.800 N 10°15'.000 E

66 54°50'.700 N 10°15'.000 E

67 54°51'.200 N 10°12'.000 E

68 54°45'.567 N 10°12'.000 E

Point 68 will be finally determined following consultations with Germany.

(8) In the Baltic Sea between Bornholm and Sweden, the outer limit of the territorial sea shall be drawn as straight geodetic lines between the following points:

69 55°08'.634 N 14°20'.586 E

70 55°16'.800 N 14°31'.593 E

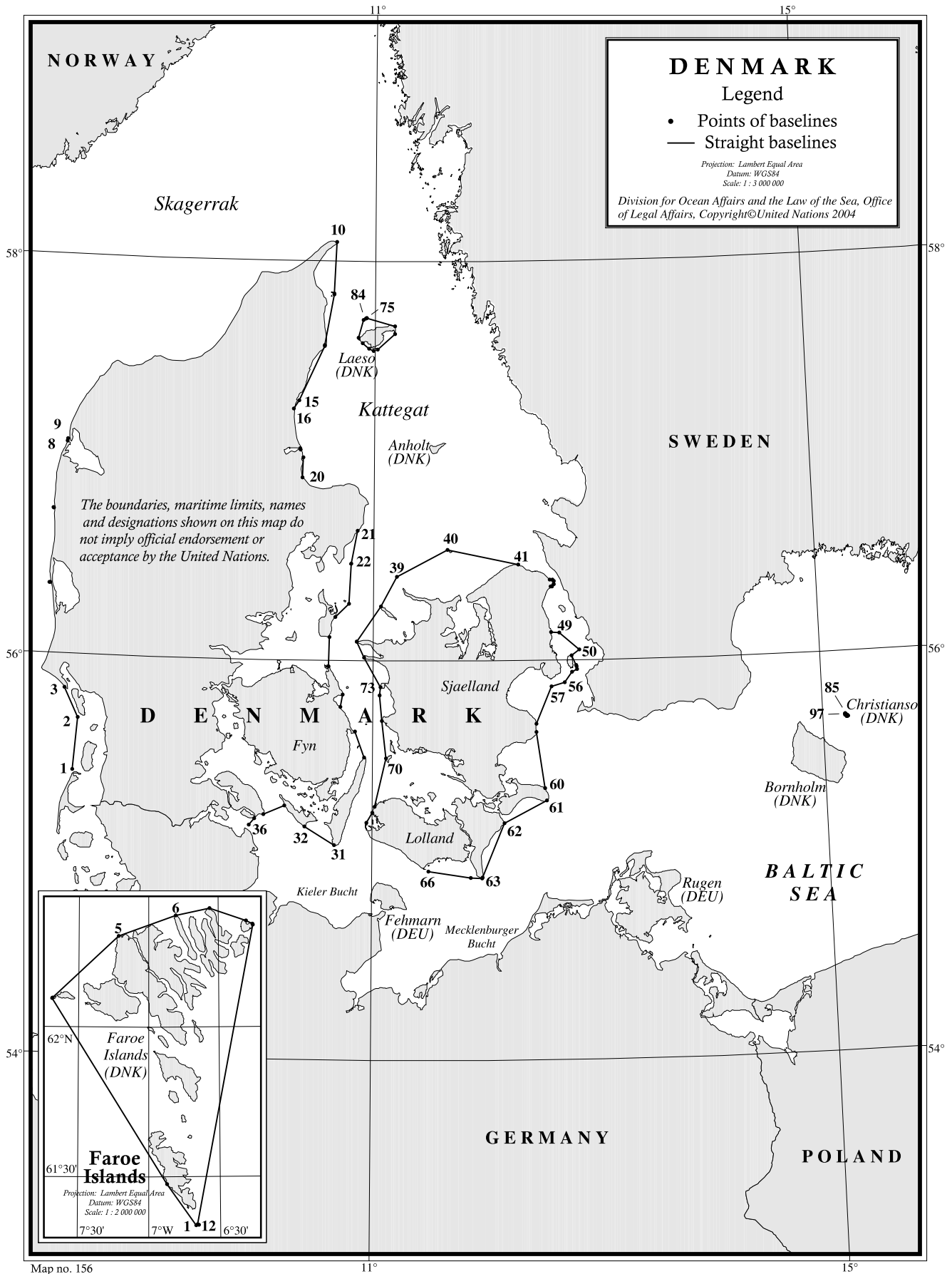
71 55°29'.613 N 14°51'.194 E”

Section 2

This Executive Order shall enter into force on 15 August 2003.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 18 July 2003

Per Stig Møller



2. Thailand

(a) Proclamation Establishing the Exclusive Economic Zone of the Kingdom of Thailand Adjacent to the Exclusive Economic Zone of Malaysia in the Gulf of Thailand
16 February 1988²

By Royal Command of His Majesty the King, it is hereby proclaimed that:

Whereas on the 23rd day of February, B.E. 2524 (1981 A.D.), the Kingdom of Thailand issued a Proclamation Establishing the Exclusive Economic Zone of the Kingdom of Thailand, stipulating that the exclusive economic zone of the Kingdom of Thailand is an area beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea of the Kingdom of Thailand whose breadth extends to two hundred nautical miles measured from the baselines used for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea.

It is now deemed appropriate to issue a further Proclamation, pursuant to the generally accepted principles of international law, that the outer limit of the exclusive economic zone of the Kingdom of Thailand adjacent to the exclusive economic zone of Malaysia in the Gulf of Thailand is formed by the lines connecting each geographical coordinate as follows:

No.	Latitude	Longitude
1	6°14'5''	102°05'6''
2	6°27'5''	102°10'0''
3	6°27'8''	102°09'6''
4	6°50'0''	102°21'2''
5	6°53'0''	102°34'0''
6	7°03'0''	103°06'0''
7	7°20'0''	103°39'0''
8	7°22'0''	103°42'5''

The outer limit of the exclusive economic zone as mentioned above is shown on the annexed map.

Proclaimed on the 16th day of February, B.E. 2531 (1988 A.D.), being the forty-third year of the present reign.

Countersigned by:

General Prem Tinsulanonda, Prime Minister

² Published at the request of the Permanent Mission of Thailand to the United Nations. Text communicated by the Permanent Mission through note verbale No. 56101/57, received on 21 August 2003.

(b) Proclamation Establishing the Exclusive Economic Zone
of the Kingdom of Thailand in the Andaman Sea³
18 July 1988

By Royal Command of His Majesty the King, it is hereby proclaimed that:

Whereas the 23rd day of February, B.E. 2524 (1981 A.D.), the Kingdom of Thailand issued a Proclamation Establishing the Exclusive Economic Zone of the Kingdom of Thailand, stipulating that the exclusive economic zone of the Kingdom of Thailand is an area beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea of the Kingdom of Thailand whose breadth extends to two hundred nautical miles measured from the baselines used for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea.

It is now deemed appropriate to issue a further Proclamation, pursuant to the generally accepted principles of international law, that the outer limit of the exclusive economic zone of the Kingdom of Thailand in the Andaman Sea is formed by the lines connecting each geographical coordinate as follows:

No.	Latitude	Longitude
1	6°28'30"	99°39'12"
2	6°30'12"	99°33'24"
3	6°28'54"	99°30'42"
4	6°18'24"	99°27'30"
5	6°16'18"	99°19'18"
6	6°18'00"	99°06'42"
7	5°57'00"	98°01'30"
8	6°21'48"	97°54'00"
9	7°05'48"	96°36'30"
10	7°46'06"	95°33'06"
11	7°47'00"	95°31'48"
12	7°48'00"	95°32'48"
13	7°57'30"	95°41'48"
14	8°09'54"	95°39'16"
15	8°13'47"	95°39'11"
16	8°45'11"	95°37'42"
17	8°48'04"	95°37'40"
18	9°17'18"	95°36'31"
19	9°38'00"	95°35'25"
20	9°45'30"	96°29'35"

³ Published at the request of the Permanent Mission of Thailand to the United Nations. Text communicated by the Permanent Mission through note verbale No. 56101/57, received on 21 August 2003.

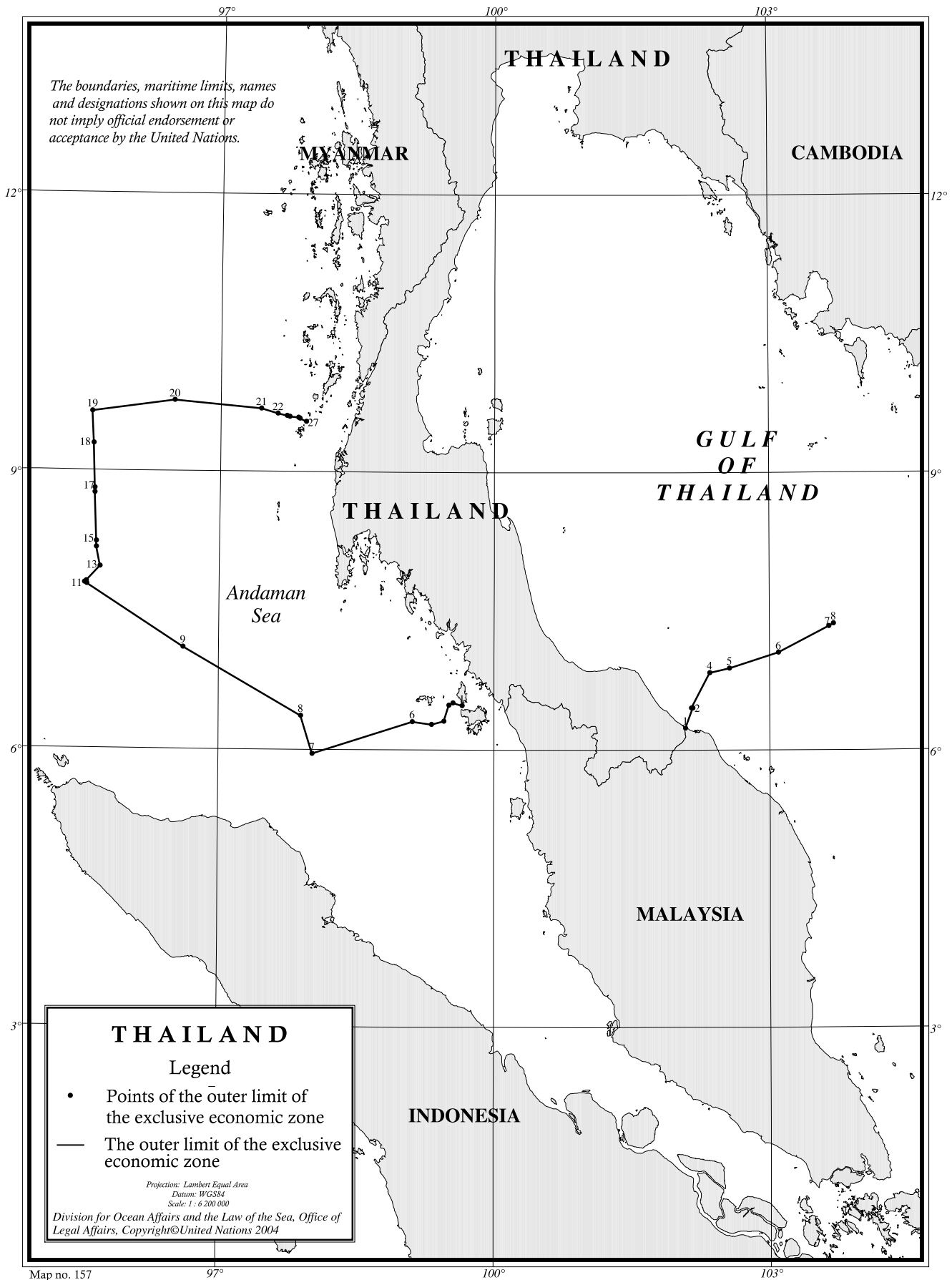
21	9°40'35"	97°26'36"
22	9°37'24"	97°37'36"
23	9°36'02"	97°43'29"
24	9°35'39"	97°45'29"
25	9°34'54"	97°51'12"
26	9°34'29"	97°52'10"
27	9°32'15"	97°56'20"

The outer limit of the exclusive economic zone as mentioned above is shown on the annexed map.

Proclaimed on the 18th day of July, B.E. 2531 (1988 A.D.), being the forty-third year of the present reign.

Countersigned by:

General Prem Tinsulanonda, Prime Minister



3. France

Decree No. 2002-827 of 3 May 2002

Decree defining the straight baselines and closing lines of bays used to determine the baselines from which the breadth of French territorial waters adjacent to New Caledonia is measured⁴

NOR: INTM 0200016D

The Prime Minister,

On the report of the Minister of the Interior, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Defence, the Minister of Equipment, Transportation and Housing, and the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries,

Having regard to Act No. 71-1060 of 24 December 1971 concerning the delimitation of French territorial waters,

Having regard to Act No. 95-1311 of 21 December 1995 authorizing the ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (with nine annexes) and of the Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982,

Having regard to Decree No. 96-774 of 30 August 1996 ordering the publication of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,

Having regard to the note from the Government of New Caledonia dated 21 March 2002,

Article 1

The baselines used to measure the breadth of the French territorial waters adjacent to Grande Terre and the reefs of Entrecasteaux, Loyalty Islands, Brampton and Chesterfield reefs, Pétrie reef and Astrolabe reef are determined by the points and segments indicated in the following tables.

Content of the tables:

- Column 1: number of the point;
- Column 2: description of the point;
- Columns 3 and 4: latitude South and longitude East in the geodesic system WGS 84;
- Column 5: type of segment joining the point to the following point; the segment may be either a loxodrome (straight baselines or closing lines of bays) or the low-water line as indicated on the current large-scale maritime charts published by the maritime hydrographic and oceanographic service.

I. Grand Terre and reefs of Entrecasteaux

The baseline around Grand Terre and the reefs of Entrecasteaux is defined by the curved line joining points 1 to 108.

- (a) From the northern point of Huon island to the north-east of Surprise atoll:
 1. Northern point of Huon island: 17° 53' 14"; 162° 54' 09"; loxodrome.
 2. North Guilbert reef: 17° 59' 54"; 163° 07' 10"; loxodrome.
 3. East Guilbert reef: 18° 00' 25"; 163° 07' 40"; loxodrome.

⁴ Translated from French. Source:
www.legifrance.gouv.fr/WAspad/Visu?cid=15003&indice=1&table=CONSOLIDE&ligneDeb=1.

4. North-east Surprise atoll: 18° 21' 29"; 163° 10' 51"; low-water line.
- (b) From the south-east point of Surprise atoll to the north-east point of Pelotas atoll:
 5. South-east point of Surprise atoll: 18° 27' 34"; 163° 14' 22"; loxodrome.
 6. North-east point of Pelotas atoll: 18° 32' 50"; 163° 15' 22"; low-water line.
- (c) From the south-east point of Pelotas atoll to the south of Grand Fausse Passe:
 7. South-east Pelotas atoll: 18° 35' 17"; 163° 14' 30"; loxodrome.
 8. East large North lagoon: 18° 51' 25"; 163° 32' 28"; loxodrome.
 9. South-east large North lagoon: 19° 03' 45"; 163° 41' 57"; loxodrome.
 10. North Ongombua channel: 19° 10' 16"; 163° 46' 51"; loxodrome.
 11. North Ongombua channel: 19° 18' 24"; 163° 45' 56"; loxodrome.
 12. South Ongombua channel: 19° 23' 35"; 163° 49' 25"; loxodrome.
 13. Grand Récif de Cook: 19° 28' 38"; 163° 52' 36"; loxodrome.
 14. North Grande Fausse Passe: 19° 41' 21"; 164° 00' 24"; loxodrome.
 15. South Grande Fausse Passe: 19° 47' 52"; 164° 05' 36"; low-water line.
- (d) From north of Amos channel to east of Balade channel:
 16. North Amos channel: 20° 06' 14"; 164° 25' 29"; loxodrome.
 17. East Balade channel: 20° 12' 47"; 164° 31' 45"; low-water line.
- (e) From north-west of Pouébo channel to north of Seine reef:
 18. North-west Pouébo channel: 20° 19' 48"; 164° 37' 03"; loxodrome.
 19. North Seine reef: 20° 22' 21"; 164° 41' 35"; low-water line.
- (f) From north of Leleizou channel to south of Leleizou channel:
 20. North Leleizou channel: 20° 24' 56"; 164° 44' 26"; loxodrome.
 21. South Leleizou channel: 20° 25' 38"; 164° 45' 11"; low-water line.
- (g) From south-east of Colnett reef to north-east Doïman reef:
 22. South-east point of Colnett reef: 20° 30' 15"; 164° 49' 45"; loxodrome.
 23. North point of Kaun reef: 20° 33' 44"; 165° 00' 35"; loxodrome.
 24. North-east point of Doïman reef: 20° 34' 51"; 165° 09' 53"; low-water line.
- (h) From south large Mengalia reef to the reef south-east of Cape Bayes channel:
 25. South large Mengalia reef: 20° 43' 57"; 165° 17' 15"; loxodrome.
 26. Reef south-east of central channel: 20° 50' 44"; 165° 25' 46"; loxodrome.
 27. Reef south-east of Fourm channel: 20° 54' 05"; 165° 29' 50"; loxodrome.
 28. Reef south-east of Cape Bayes channel: 20° 58' 35"; 165° 34' 17"; low-water line.
- (i) From west of the reef north of Ugué channel to north-west of Ouandémia reef:
 29. West reef north of Ugué channel: 21° 00' 14"; 165° 35' 33"; loxodrome.
 30. North reef of Île Maronu: 21° 08' 42"; 165° 45' 38"; loxodrome.

31. North-west Ouandémia reef: 21° 19' 09"; 166° 02' 17"; low-water line.
- (j) From south-east of Ouandémia reef to the reef south of the Kouakoué channel:
 32. South-east point of Ouandémia reef: 21° 20' 02"; 166° 03' 22"; loxodrome.
 33. East point of Ounénéoua reef: 21° 24' 25"; 166° 07' 46"; loxodrome.
 34. Pouï-Pouï reef: 21° 27' 49"; 166° 14' 59"; loxodrome.
 35. North reef of Niléouti islet: 21° 32' 23"; 166° 19' 19"; loxodrome.
 36. North point of Niaouato reef: 21° 35' 29"; 166° 24' 58"; loxodrome.
 37. South point of Niaouato reef: 21° 36' 03"; 166° 25' 47"; loxodrome.
 38. North-west of Ngoé east channel: 21° 41' 27"; 166° 31' 53"; loxodrome.
 39. Solitaire reef: 21° 47' 27"; 166° 37' 59"; loxodrome.
 40. South reef of Kouakoué channel: 21° 58' 00"; 166° 54' 30"; low-water line.
- (k) From the reef north of Ouenou channel to Cape Pouaréti:
 41. Reef north of Ouenou channel: 21° 59' 54"; 166° 55' 29"; loxodrome.
 42. Cape Pouaréti: 22° 06' 12"; 166° 56' 56"; low-water line.
- (l) Reef north of Yaté bay to reef south of Yaté bay:
 43. Reef north of Yaté bay: 22° 08' 47"; 166° 57' 07"; loxodrome.
 44. Reef south of Yaté bay: 22° 09' 22"; 166° 57' 14"; low-water line.
- (m) West point of Île Nou reef south-east of the Upé channel:
 45. West point of Île Nou reef: 22° 15' 55"; 167° 02' 35"; loxodrome.
 46. East Nguetu reef: 22° 22' 37"; 167° 09' 53"; loxodrome.
 47. North-west point of Tiaré reef: 22° 28' 35"; 167° 21' 01"; loxodrome.
 48. Reef east of Ngïé islet: 22° 30' 20"; 167° 27' 04"; loxodrome.
 49. North-west Upé channel: 22° 31' 19"; 167° 29' 02"; loxodrome.
 50. South-west Upé channel: 22° 31' 47"; 167° 29' 32"; low-water line.

- (n) East of Poindjénuré islet to south of Nogumatiugi reef:
 - 51. East of Poindjénuré islet: 22° 38' 02"; 167° 33' 40"; loxodrome.
 - 52. South-east point of Nuana: 22° 44' 01"; 167° 35' 41"; loxodrome.
 - 53. East point of Nuami: 22° 45' 09"; 167° 35' 11"; loxodrome.
 - 54. South point of Nuami: 22° 45' 54"; 167° 34' 08"; loxodrome.
 - 55. South-east of Nogumatiugi reef: 23° 01' 14"; 167° 00' 35"; low-water line.
- (o) North of Nogumatigui reef to south-west of Grand Récif Kué:
 - 56. North Nogumatiugi reef: 22° 56' 59"; 166° 54' 22"; loxodrome.
 - 57. South Garanhua reef: 22° 55' 20"; 166° 50' 55"; loxodrome.
 - 58. Néokumbi reef: 22° 46' 20"; 166° 42' 08"; loxodrome.
 - 59. South-west of large Kué reef: 22° 38' 09"; 166° 34' 38"; low-water line.
- (p) North-west of large Kué reef to north-west of Boulari channels:
 - 60. North-west of large Kué reef: 22° 34' 35"; 166° 28' 41"; loxodrome.
 - 61. West Toombo reef: 22° 33' 46"; 166° 26' 41"; loxodrome.
 - 62. North-west Boulari channels: 22° 28' 58"; 166° 23' 41"; low-water line.
- (q) South of Dumbéa channel to north of Dumbéa channel:
 - 63. South Dumbéa channel: 22° 22' 06"; 166° 15' 40"; loxodrome.
 - 64. North Dumbéa channel: 22° 21' 00"; 166° 14' 10"; low-water line.
- (r) South of Uitoé channel to north of Uitoé channel:
 - 65. South Uitoé channel: 22° 10' 42"; 166° 06' 02"; loxodrome.
 - 66. North Uitoé channel: 22° 09' 41"; 166° 05' 43"; low-water line.
- (s) South Saint-Vincent channel to west Saint-Vincent channel:
 - 67. South Saint Vincent channel: 22° 03' 04"; 165° 57' 44"; loxodrome.
 - 68. West Saint Vincent channel: 22° 01' 24"; 165° 55' 23"; low-water line.
- (t) From south of Isié channel to west of coupée Mara:
 - 69. South Isié channel: 21° 54' 41"; 165° 45' 11"; loxodrome.
 - 70. West coupée Mara: 21° 47' 59"; 165° 37' 11"; low-water line.
- (u) From south of Bourail bay to north of Bourail bay:
 - 71. South Bourail bay: 21° 39' 43"; 165° 26' 57"; loxodrome.
 - 72. North Bourail bay: 21° 38' 44"; 165° 25' 27"; low-water line.
- (v) From south of the Cape Goulvain coupée to north-west of the Muéo channel:
 - 73. South of Cape Goulvain coupée: 21° 35' 26"; 165° 15' 05"; loxodrome.
 - 74. South of the Poya channel: 21° 30' 46"; 165° 03' 51"; loxodrome.
 - 75. North-west of Muéo channel: 21° 23' 58"; 164° 55' 21"; low-water line.
- (w) From west of the reef south of Goyeta channel to north of Koné channel:

76. West reef south of Goyeta channel: 21° 19' 41"; 164° 48' 52"; loxodrome.
77. South Pouembout channel: 21° 14' 24"; 164° 45' 19"; loxodrome.
78. West point of Konieme plateau: 21° 11' 04"; 164° 43' 05"; loxodrome.
79. North Koné channel: 21° 07' 11"; 164° 41' 23"; low-water line.
- (x) From south Duroc channel to west of Grand Récif de Gatope:
80. South Duroc channel: 21° 04' 12"; 164° 37' 00"; loxodrome.
81. West Grand Récif de Gatope: 21° 01' 48"; 164° 30' 02"; low-water line.
- (y) From south of l'Alliance coupée to north of Alliance coupée:
82. South l'Alliance coupée: 20° 57' 01"; 164° 25' 24"; loxodrome.
83. North l'Alliance coupée: 20° 56' 25"; 164° 25' 18"; low-water line.
- (z) From north-west of large Mathieu reef to north of Koumac channel:
84. North-west large Mathieu reef: 20° 45' 25"; 164° 13' 47"; loxodrome.
85. North Koumac channel: 20° 40' 29"; 164° 11' 20"; low-water line.
- (aa) From south of Gazelle channel to north of Poum channel:
86. South Gazelle channel: 20° 25' 33"; 163° 57' 29"; loxodrome.
87. North Gazelle channel: 20° 22' 51"; 163° 56' 09"; loxodrome.
88. South Poum channel: 20° 16' 26"; 163° 52' 25"; loxodrome.
89. North Poum channel: 20° 13' 08"; 163° 50' 05"; low-water line.
- (ab) South Yandé channel to north Yandé channel:
90. South Yandé channel: 20° 07' 53"; 163° 46' 36"; loxodrome.
91. North Yandé channel: 20° 04' 36"; 163° 42' 25"; low-water line.
- (ac) From south of the little channel to north of the little channel:
92. South little channel: 19° 50' 03"; 163° 29' 56"; loxodrome.
93. North little channel: 19° 47' 03"; 163° 27' 09"; low-water line.
- (ad) From south of the D'Estrées little channel to west of the large north lagoon:
94. South D'Estrées channel: 19° 44' 26"; 163° 24' 51"; loxodrome.
95. North D'Estrées channel: 19° 36' 11"; 163° 19' 01"; loxodrome.
96. South-west large north lagoon: 19° 31' 42"; 163° 14' 34"; loxodrome.
97. West large north lagoon: 19° 24' 07"; 163° 09' 45"; low-water line.
- (ae) From the north-west reef of the large north lagoon to south of Portail atoll:
98. North-west reef large north lagoon: 19° 13' 27"; 163° 05' 54"; loxodrome.
99. North-west reef large north lagoon: 19° 09' 46"; 163° 05' 03"; loxodrome.
100. North-west reef large north lagoon: 19° 04' 24"; 163° 03' 57"; loxodrome.
101. South Portail atoll: 18° 31' 43"; 162° 53' 11"; low-water line.
- (af) From west of Portail atoll to north of the large channel:

102. West Portail atoll: 18° 27' 50"; 162° 50' 18"; loxodrome.
103. South of south channel: 18° 08' 42"; 162° 48' 55"; loxodrome.
104. North of south channel: 18° 08' 27"; 162° 48' 55"; loxodrome.
105. South middle channel: 18° 06' 20"; 162° 48' 47"; loxodrome.
106. North middle channel: 18° 05' 06"; 162° 49' 14"; loxodrome.
107. South large channel: 18° 03' 59"; 162° 49' 35"; loxodrome.
108. North large channel: 17° 53' 38"; 162° 53' 50"; low-water line.
1. North point of Huon Island: 17° 53' 14"; 162° 54' 09".

II. Loyalty Islands

The baseline around Loyalty Islands is defined by the curved line joining points 109 to 129.

- (a) From Cape Escarpé, Ouvéa atoll, to Cape Escarpé, Lifou Island.
 109. Ouvéa, Cape Escarpé: 20° 27' 20"; 166° 40' 08"; loxodrome.
 110. Jouan reef: 20° 38' 50"; 167° 00' 47"; loxodrome.
 111. Lifou, Cape Escarpé: 20° 40' 49"; 167° 12' 29"; low-water line.
- (b) From Cape Bernardin, Lifou Island, to the north-east point of Tiga Island:
 112. Lifou, Cape Bernardin: 20° 43' 39"; 167° 17' 57"; loxodrome.
 113. North-west point of Tiga Island: 21° 05' 12"; 167° 48' 36"; low-water line.
- (c) From the east point of Tiga Island to Dua I Wabayata point on Maré Island:
 114. East point of Tiga Island: 21° 06' 42"; 167° 50' 21"; loxodrome.
 115. Maré, Cape Roussin: 21° 20' 05"; 167° 58' 42"; loxodrome.
 116. Maré, Dua I Wabayata point: 21° 26' 08"; 168° 06' 47"; low-water line.
- (d) From Cape Wabao, Maré Island, to Cape Jua Meceno de Lifou:
 117. Maré, Cape Wabao: 21° 35' 57"; 167° 50' 43"; loxodrome.
 118. South point of Léliogat Island: 21° 19' 12"; 167° 34' 16"; loxodrome.
 119. Lifou, Cape Jua Meceno: 21° 10' 53"; 167° 21' 56"; low-water line.
- (e) From Cape Lefèvre, Lifou Island, to Akijikic point on d'Ouvéa atoll:
 120. Lifou, Cape Lefèvre: 20° 55' 08"; 167° 00' 36"; loxodrome.
 121. Ouvéa, Akijikic point: 20° 41' 36"; 166° 25' 01"; low-water line.
- (f) From Mouly point on Ouvéa atoll to west of the Wadralu reef of Beautemps-Beaupré atoll:
 122. Ouvéa, Mouly point: 20° 43' 23"; 166° 23' 17"; loxodrome.
 123. Ouvéa, south reef Bagaat: 20° 37' 49"; 166° 16' 37"; loxodrome.
 124. Ouvéa, north-west point of Draule reef: 20° 32' 43"; 166° 10' 43"; loxodrome.
 125. West reef Beautemps-Beaupré atoll: 20° 24' 43"; 166° 07' 59"; loxodrome.
 126. North Motu One reef: 20° 21' 49"; 166° 06' 59"; loxodrome.

- 127. West Wadralu reef: 20° 19' 08"; 166° 06' 34"; low-water line.
- (g) From the eastern point of Beautemps-Beaupré atoll to Cape Rossel on Ouvéa Island:
- 128. East point of Beautemps-Beaupré atoll: 20° 19' 35"; 166° 14' 06"; loxodrome.
- 129. Ouvéa, Cape Rossel: 20° 23' 26"; 166° 36' 01"; low-water line.
- 109. Ouvéa, Cape Escarpé: 20° 27' 20"; 166° 40' 08".

III. Bampton and Chesterfield reefs

The baseline around Bampton and Chesterfield reefs is defined by the curved line joining points 130 to 140.

- (a) From south of Longue Island channel to south of Chesterfield reef:
 - 130. South Longue Island channel: 19° 51' 54"; 158° 18' 03"; loxodrome.
 - 131. South Chesterfield reef: 19° 49' 21"; 158° 16' 21"; low-water line.
- (b) From north of Chesterfield reef to south of the large Bampton reef:
 - 132. North Chesterfield reef: 19° 37' 22"; 158° 11' 51"; loxodrome.
 - 133. Avon Islet: 19° 31' 47"; 158° 13' 58"; loxodrome.
 - 134. South of large Bampton reef: 19° 29' 18"; 158° 15' 18"; low-water line.
- (c) From north of large Bampton reef to south-east of Bampton reef:
 - 135. North large Bampton reef: 19° 01' 35"; 158° 26' 38"; loxodrome.
 - 136. North-east key: 18° 56' 42"; 158° 55' 00"; loxodrome.
 - 137. North-east Bampton reef: 19° 07' 30"; 159° 02' 30"; loxodrome.
 - 138. South east Bampton reef: 19° 18' 00"; 158° 59' 00"; low-water line.
- (d) From Skeleton Key to north of the East barrier:
 - 139. Skeleton Key: 19° 26' 00"; 158° 55' 30"; loxodrome.
 - 140. South-east point of Loup Islet: 19° 58' 24"; 158° 29' 12"; low-water line.
 - 130. South Longue channel: 19° 51' 54"; 158° 18' 03".

IV. Pétrie reef

The baseline around Pétrie reef is defined by the curved line joining points 141 to 144.

- 141. South point of east reef: 18° 36' 15"; 164° 26' 02"; loxodrome.
- 142. South-west reef: 18° 34' 35"; 164° 22' 24"; loxodrome.
- 143. North point of west reef: 18° 32' 30"; 164° 20' 58"; loxodrome.
- 144. North-west point of east reef: 18° 30' 02"; 164° 23' 23"; low-water line.
- 141. South point of east reef: 18° 36' 15"; 164° 26' 02".

V. Astrolabe reef

The baseline around the Astrolabe reef is defined by the curved line joining points 145 to 150.

- (a) To the north:
 - 145. North point of west reef: 19° 42' 08"; 165° 35' 53"; loxodrome.

146. North point of east reef: 19° 49' 50"; 165° 50' 47"; low-water line.
- (b) To the south:
147. South point of east reef: 19° 53' 14"; 165° 49' 11"; loxodrome.
148. South point of west reef: 19° 52' 44"; 165° 35' 11"; low-water line.
- (c) To the west:
149. South-west west reef: 19° 52' 02"; 165° 31' 11"; loxodrome.
150. North-west west reef: 19° 42' 50"; 165° 34' 41"; low-water line.
145. North point of west reef: 19° 42' 08"; 165° 35' 53".

Article 2

The baseline used to measure the breadth of the French territorial waters adjacent to Bellona, Hunter, Matthew and Walpole islands and islets is the low-water line as indicated on the current large-scale maritime charts published by the Maritime Hydrographic and Oceanographic Service.

Article 3

The Minister of the Interior, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Defence, the Minister of Equipment, Transportation and Housing, the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Secretary of State for Overseas Matters shall be responsible, each in his or her own area, for the implementation of this Decree, which shall be published in the *Journal officiel* of the French Republic.

Prime Minister: Lionel Jospin

Minister of the Interior: Daniel Vaillant

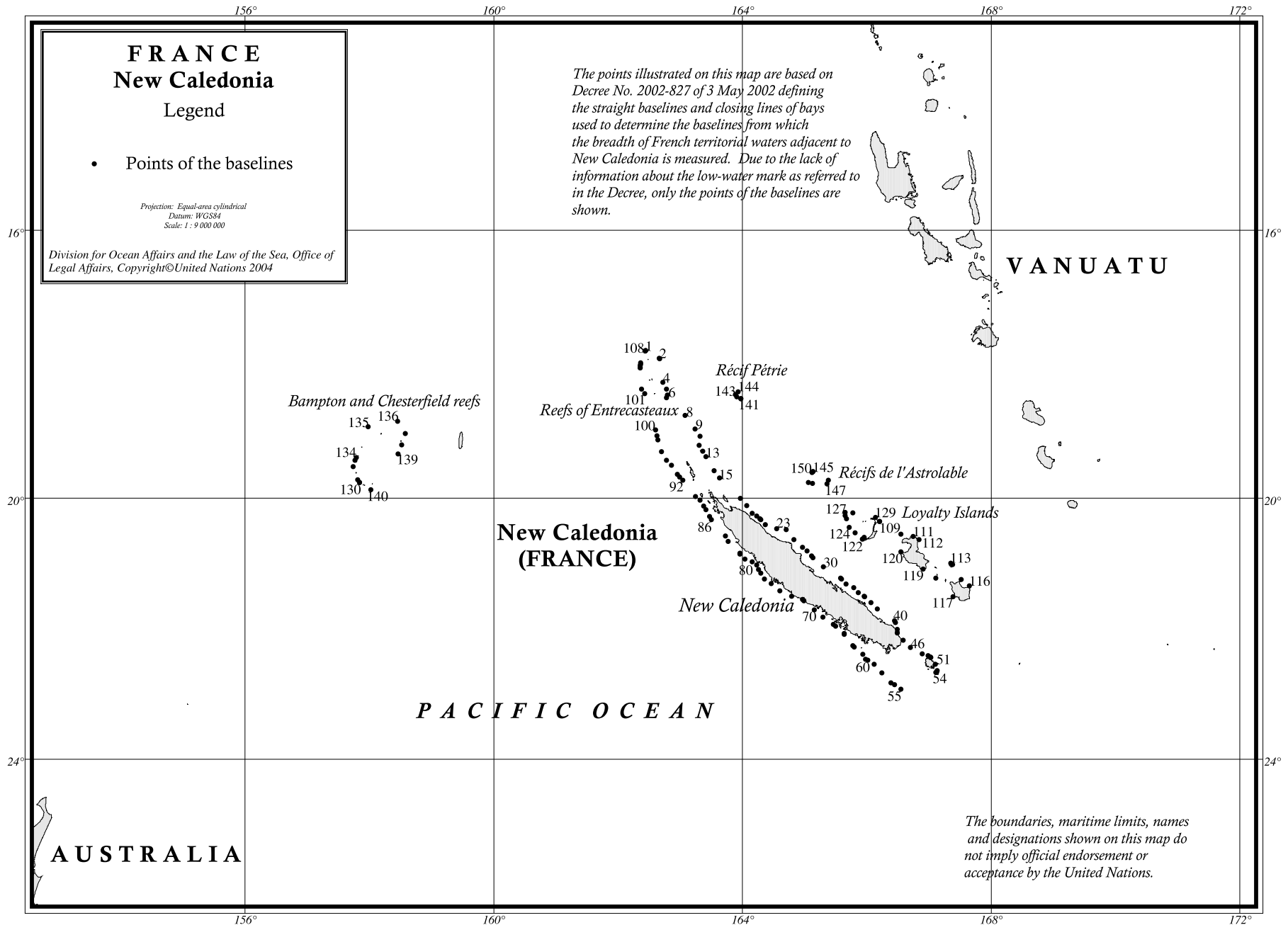
Minister for Foreign Affairs: Hubert Védrine

Minister of Defence: Alain Richard

Minister of Equipment, Transportation and Housing: Jean-Claude Gayssot

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries: François Patriat

Secretary of State for Overseas Matters: Christian Paul



FRANCE
New Caledonia

Legend

- Points of the baselines

*Projection: Equal-area cylindrical
Datum: WGS84
Scale: 1 : 9 000 000*

*Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of
Legal Affairs, Copyright © United Nations 2004*

*The points illustrated on this map are based on
Decree No. 2002-827 of 3 May 2002 defining
the straight baselines and closing lines of bays
used to determine the baselines from which
the breadth of French territorial waters adjacent to
New Caledonia is measured. Due to the lack of
information about the low-water mark as referred to
in the Decree, only the points of the baselines are
shown.*

VANUATU

Bampton and Chesterfield reefs

Reefs of Entrecasteaux

Récif Pétrie

Récifs de l'Astrolable

Loyalty Islands

**New Caledonia
(FRANCE)**

New Caledonia

PACIFIC OCEAN

AUSTRALIA

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

4. Croatia

(a) Note verbale dated 29 October 2003 from the Permanent Mission of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Decision on the Extension of the Jurisdiction of the Republic of Croatia in the Adriatic Sea

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Croatia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in his capacity as the depository of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982, and has the honour to inform him of the following:

The Croatian Parliament passed the Decision on the Extension of the Jurisdiction of the Republic of Croatia in the Adriatic Sea on 3 October 2003. By that act of the Croatian Parliament, as of that day, the ecological and fisheries protection zone of the Republic of Croatia was established beyond the outer limits of the Croatian territorial sea. The Republic of Croatia shall in its ecological and fisheries protection zone, in accordance with the United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea, and on the basis of the regime of the exclusive economic zone (article 56), exercise its sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring and exploiting, conserving and managing the living resources beyond the limits of the territorial sea, as well as the jurisdiction with regard to marine scientific research and the protection and preservation of the marine environment. The implementation of the regime established by the said Decision shall commence on 3 October 2004.

Without prejudice to the sovereign rights and jurisdiction of the Republic of Croatia, the ecological and fisheries protection zone of the Republic of Croatia remains a sea area where all States shall enjoy freedoms, as guaranteed under article 58, paragraph 1, of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea: "... navigation and overflight and ... the laying of submarine cables and pipelines, and other internationally lawful uses of the sea related to these freedoms, such as those associated with the operation of ships, aircraft and submarine cables and pipelines, and compatible with the other provisions of this Convention".

The ecological and fisheries protection zone of the Republic of Croatia comprises the maritime space from the outer limit of the territorial sea seaward up to its outer limit allowed under general international law. The outer limits of the ecological and fisheries protection zone of the Republic of Croatia shall be determined through the delimitation agreements with the neighbouring States in accordance with article 74 of the United Nations Law of the Sea Convention.

Pending the conclusion of the delimitation agreements, the outer limits of the ecological and fisheries protection zone of the Republic of Croatia shall temporarily follow the delimitation line of the continental shelf established under the 1968 Agreement between the Socialist Federal Republic Yugoslavia and the Italian Republic on Delimitation of the Continental Shelf and, in adjacent delimitation, the line following the direction of and continuing on the provisional delimitation line of the territorial seas, as defined in the 2002 Protocol on the Interim Regime along the Southern Border between the Republic of Croatia and Serbia and Montenegro.

A copy of the Decision of the Croatian Parliament of 3 October 2003 on the Extension of the Jurisdiction of the Republic of Croatia in the Adriatic Sea, which has been published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Croatia No. 157/2003, is attached herewith, as well as its translation into English. The list of coordinates of the provisional outer limits of the ecological and fisheries protection zone of the Republic of Croatia will be submitted to the Secretariat in due course.

Pursuant to article 1042 of the Maritime Code and on the basis of article 55 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the Croatian Parliament, at its session of 3 October 2003, has adopted the following.

(b) Decision on the Extension of the Jurisdiction of the Republic of Croatia in the Adriatic Sea

On the basis of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which establishes the right of coastal States to proclaim the exclusive economic zone, and Part V of the Convention, which determines the sovereign rights and jurisdiction of coastal States, and rights of other States in this zone,

Keeping in view the 1994 Maritime Code which in Chapter IV (articles 33 through 42) defines the exclusive economic zone of the Republic of Croatia and sovereign rights and jurisdiction which Croatia can exercise in it, and which in article 1042 stipulates that the Croatian Parliament is to decide on the proclamation of the exclusive economic zone of the Republic of Croatia, and which states that the provisions of articles 33 through 42 shall become applicable once the Croatian Parliament has decided to proclaim the exclusive economic zone,

Concerned about the fact that the living resources of the Adriatic Sea are seriously endangered,

Considering the fact that in the past several years the fishing pressure of non-Adriatic and non-Mediterranean States, including the use of the so-called industrial vessels, has been growing,

Aware of the fact that excessive exploitation of the living resources of the Adriatic Sea, due to the impossibility of applying the measures for planning, restricting and controlling the fisheries, mostly occurs in the part of the Adriatic under the high seas regime,

Convinced that the continuation of such practices endangers the sustainable management of fish stocks and their sustainable exploitation, and that it encourages illegal, unregulated and unregistered fishing, and that it is detrimental to the interests of the Republic of Croatia and all other Adriatic States,

Bearing in mind that, according to the definition contained in the United Nations Law of the Sea Convention (article 122), the Adriatic Sea is an enclosed or semi-enclosed sea, which, because of its small size, is far more vulnerable to pollution than is the case with other seas,

Aware that a disaster, like the one involving the tanker *Prestige*, would have a devastating effect on the living resources of the Adriatic and would cause serious social and economic consequences to the coastal area of the entire Adriatic, including the Croatian economy in general and Croatian tourism in particular,

Supporting the multilateral efforts aimed at ensuring sustainable fisheries in the Mediterranean, as well as the main principles on which arrangements are being made for the Ministerial Conference on Sustainable Fisheries in the Mediterranean scheduled for November 2003 in Venice, in particular: the sovereign right of every State to extend, in accordance with international law, its jurisdiction on the sea; the extension of national jurisdiction as a way of ensuring and controlling sustainable fisheries; a need for urgent action for protecting both the fish stocks and the marine environment; coordination of measures taken by all coastal States in the field of research, management and fisheries control; resort to multilateral mechanisms in reaching these goals,

Believing that the extension of national jurisdiction in the Mediterranean will create conditions for sustainable fisheries, contribute to efficient prevention of illegal, unregistered and unregulated fisheries, and lay foundations for the productive bilateral and multilateral cooperation of the Mediterranean States,

Reaffirming the sovereign rights and jurisdiction which the Republic of Croatia, in conformity with international law, is already exercising over its continental shelf,

Taking into account the interests of the Republic of Croatia to preserve traditional fisheries in the Adriatic as one of the principal preconditions for the development of tourism and as an incentive for the local population to remain on the islands,

As a prerequisite for the long-term sustainable and rational management of the living resources of the sea and for appropriate protection of the marine environment of the Adriatic Sea, in accordance with Part V of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and pursuant to article 1042 of the Maritime Code:

1. The Croatian Parliament hereby proclaims the content of the exclusive economic zone related to the sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring and exploiting, conserving and managing the living resources beyond the outer limits of the territorial sea, as well as the jurisdiction with regard to marine scientific research and the protection and preservation of the marine environment, whereby the ecological and fisheries protection zone of the Republic of Croatia is established as of today.

2. The Croatian Parliament reserves the right to proclaim, when it deems appropriate, the other elements of Chapter IV of the Maritime Code, in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

3. The implementation of the legal regime of the ecological and fisheries protection zone of the Republic of Croatia shall commence twelve months after its establishment. As of that day, the implementation of articles 33, 34, paragraph 1(a), articles 35, 41 and 42 contained in Chapter IV, Economic Zone, of the Maritime Code, shall also commence. The said period shall be used for preparing the implementation mechanisms and for the possible signing of agreements or making arrangements with interested States and the European Communities.

4. Without prejudice to the sovereign rights and jurisdiction of the Republic of Croatia, the ecological and fisheries protection zone of the Republic of Croatia, protected in this manner, remains a sea area where all States shall enjoy freedoms, as guaranteed under international law, of navigation, overflight, laying submarine cables and pipelines, and other internationally lawful uses of the sea.

5. The ecological and fisheries protection zone of the Republic of Croatia comprises the maritime area from the outer limit of the territorial sea seaward up to its outer limit allowed under general international law. The outer limit of the ecological and fisheries protection zone of the Republic of Croatia shall be determined through the delimitation agreements with the States whose coasts are opposite or adjacent to the Croatian coast.

6. Pending the conclusion of the delimitation agreements, the outer limits of the ecological and fisheries protection zone of the Republic of Croatia shall temporarily follow the delimitation line of the continental shelf established under the 1968 Agreement between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Italian Republic on Delimitation of the Continental Shelf and, in adjacent delimitation, the line following the direction of and continuing the provisional delimitation line of the territorial seas, as defined in the 2002 Protocol on the Interim Regime along the Southern Border between the Republic of Croatia and Serbia and Montenegro.

7. The Republic of Croatia will closely cooperate with all Adriatic and other interested Mediterranean States in an effort to protect the Adriatic and the Mediterranean through concerted action.

8. This Decision shall become effective forthwith.

File No: 302-01/03-01/02 Zagreb, 3 October 2003

Croatian Parliament

President of the Croatian Parliament

Zlatko Tomcic (*Signed*)

C. Communications by States

Note verbale dated 7 November 2003 from the Permanent Mission of Slovenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Slovenia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations as depositary of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982, and has the honour to forward the attached note (see annex), by which the Republic of Slovenia has protested against the unilateral declaration of an ecological and fisheries protection zone in the Adriatic Sea by the Republic of Croatia. The Permanent Mission has further the honour to communicate the following:

The Republic of Slovenia has a direct territorial exit to the high seas and has the right to declare its own exclusive economic or ecological and fisheries protection zones. Slovenia has already exercised this right as one of the coastal Republics of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and ever since its dissolution, and consequently has the same right also at present. According to the Basic Constitutional Charter on the Independence and Sovereignty of the Republic of Slovenia, the Republic of Slovenia, as an independent State, assumed the rights and obligations relating to the territorial sea which were until then implemented with other federal units of the former common State. As a result, the Republic of Slovenia has preserved the existing Slovenian jurisdiction over the Bay of Piran and a direct territorial exit to the high seas.

The Republic of Slovenia referred to the above-mentioned facts and the acquired rights during the negotiations on the state border with the Republic of Croatia, which were conducted for several years and concluded in 2001 by the initialling of the Treaty on the State Border. The above-mentioned facts and positions of the Republic of Slovenia are considered in the Treaty, and the border at sea was defined on the basis of article 15 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, taking into account historic title and other special circumstances as well as the principle of equity. The Treaty thus confirmed the right of the Republic of Slovenia to a direct territorial exit to the high seas, preserving at the same time the Republic of Croatia's contact with the Italian Republic.

The preservation of a direct territorial exit to the high seas is in the vital interest of the Republic of Slovenia, and it can therefore not accept and does not recognize any unilateral measures of the neighbouring State that would prejudice the final establishment of the border with the Republic of Croatia. Since the border has not yet been finally established, although it has been defined in the initialled Treaty on the Common State Border, the unilateral declaration of an ecological and fisheries protection zone in the Adriatic Sea by the Republic of Croatia represents a violation of the obligations of the Republic of Croatia under international law. Such a decision prejudices the border at sea and encroaches on the area in which the Republic of Slovenia exercises its sovereignty and sovereign rights.

In declaring an exclusive economic zone, the States must observe the equal rights and interests of the neighbouring States and must not encroach on the sea areas under the neighbouring State's sovereignty and jurisdiction. In the delimitation of exclusive economic zones the provisions of article 74 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea must be applied, aiming at consensual and equitable solutions. At the same time, according to the provisions of international law, the States should endeavour not to prevent or hinder the final enforcement of a consensual solution.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Slovenia to the United Nations would highly appreciate if the Secretary-General informs the States Parties to the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of the above note and its attachment and publishes both in the next Law of the Sea Bulletin.

Annex

Republic of Slovenia

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

No. ZSD-JVE-59/2003

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Republic of Croatia and, with reference to the decision of the Republic of Croatia's Sabor of 3 October 2003 to declare an ecological and fisheries protection zone in the Adriatic Sea, has the honour to communicate the following:

The Republic of Slovenia strongly protests against the unilateral declaration of an ecological and fisheries protection zone by the Republic of Croatia in the Adriatic Sea. The Republic of Slovenia believes that the decision of the Republic of Croatia's Sabor is contrary to the general obligation of the Republic of Croatia under international law to refrain from any action that prevents or hinders the final enforcement of an agreed solution concerning the border at sea between the two States. With such a decision the Republic of Croatia has prejudiced the final enforcement of a consensual solution to the issue of the maritime boundary between the two countries and encroached on the area in which the Republic of Slovenia exercises its sovereignty and sovereign rights.

The decision of the Republic of Croatia's Sabor is also contrary to the European way of reaching agreements and taking coordinated action in protecting the Mediterranean and Adriatic seas based on multilateral regional arrangements and the formulation of agreed solutions.

In view of the above, the decision is unacceptable to the Republic of Slovenia from the international law aspect and unsuitable in the light of maintaining good-neighbourly relations.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the Republic of Croatia the assurances of its highest consideration.

Ljubljana, 3 October 2003

III. OTHER INFORMATION

A. Almaty Declaration

International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation in Almaty in August 2003¹

We, the Governments participating in the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation in Almaty in August 2003,

Having gathered to address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and to establish a new global framework for transit transport cooperation for landlocked and transit developing countries, taking into account the interests of both landlocked and transit developing countries,

¹ *Report of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 28 and 29 August 2003 (A/CONF.202/3, annex II). The Conference, at which 83 States and regional economic integration organizations were represented, also adopted the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries (ibid., annex I).*

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,² in which heads of States and Governments recognized the special needs and problems of the landlocked developing countries and urged both bilateral and multilateral donors to increase financial and technical assistance to this group of countries to meet their special development needs and to help them overcome the impediments of geography by improving their transit transport systems,

Having resolved to create an environment, at the national and global levels alike, that is conducive to development and to the elimination of poverty,

Having adopted the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries,

Declare that:

1. *We believe* that increased trade is essential for the economic growth and sustainable development of developing countries. However, the participation of landlocked and transit developing countries in international trade is not as significant as it could be.

2. *We recognize* that a major reason for the marginalization of landlocked developing countries from the global trading system is high trade transaction costs. Trade and transport are inextricably linked. Transport costs are a key determinant of international trade competitiveness.

3. *We commit* to work towards minimizing the current marginalization and enhancing the beneficial integration of landlocked developing countries into the global economy. To this end, we will strive to establish efficient transit transport systems in both landlocked and transit developing countries.

4. *We believe* that transit transport cooperation is of considerable mutual benefit to both landlocked and transit developing countries. We are aware that the transit countries concerned are themselves developing countries, often of broadly similar economic structure and beset by similar scarcity of resources as the landlocked developing countries.

5. *We reaffirm* the right of access of landlocked countries to and from the sea and freedom of transit through the territory of transit countries by all means of transport, in accordance with applicable rules of international law.

6. *We also reaffirm* that transit countries, in the exercise of their full sovereignty over their territory, have the right to take all measures necessary to ensure that the rights and facilities provided for landlocked countries in no way infringe upon their legitimate interests.

7. *We recognize* that the primary responsibility for establishing effective transit systems rests with the landlocked and transit developing countries. *We encourage* them to implement measures to further strengthen their cooperative and collaborative efforts to address transit transport issues by improving the physical infrastructure and non-physical aspects of transit transport systems and, in this respect, we emphasize the role of South-South cooperation.

² General Assembly resolution 55/2.

8. *We emphasize* the need for a substantial increase in official development assistance and other resources in the mobilization of financial and technical assistance from all sources and existing mechanisms, including the private sector. We encourage donor countries and multilateral financial and development institutions to continue their efforts to ensure effective implementation of the commitments reached in the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,³ in particular its paragraphs 41 to 43, with the aim of providing landlocked and transit developing countries with the appropriate financial and technical assistance in the form of grants and/or loans on the most concessional terms possible for the needs identified in the Almaty Programme of Action.

9. *We also emphasize* that the private sector, as a service provider and as a user of transit system services, is an important stakeholder in society and should be a main contributor to the development of infrastructure and productive capacity in both landlocked and transit developing countries.

10. *We note* the important role that the simplification, streamlining and standardization of transit procedures and documentation and the application of information technologies have played in enhancing the efficiency of transit systems, and call upon relevant entities of the United Nations and other international organizations, including the World Bank, the regional commissions, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the World Customs Organization, and regional economic integration organizations, to continue to assist, upon request, landlocked and transit developing countries in those areas, in accordance with their respective mandates.

11. *We recall* the Ministerial Declaration adopted at the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization,⁴ which recognized the case for expediting the movement, release and clearance of goods, including goods in transit, and the need for enhanced technical assistance and capacity-building in this area. We also recall the decision in the same Declaration that the World Trade Organization would address issues related to the trade of small, vulnerable economies and their full integration in the multilateral trading system.

12. *We recognize* that excessive transport costs create a major effective barrier to foreign markets. In this regard, we note the request of landlocked developing countries that the current negotiations on market access for agricultural and non-agricultural goods should consider giving particular attention to products of special interest to landlocked developing countries.

13. *We recognize* the importance of enhanced and predictable access to all markets for the exports of developing countries, including landlocked and transit developing countries. In accordance with the commitments contained in the Doha Ministerial Declaration,⁴ in particular its paragraphs 13 and 16, and the rules of the World Trade Organization, current negotiations should give full attention to the needs and interests of developing countries, including landlocked and transit developing countries.

³ *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁴ A/C.2/56/7, annex.

14. *We reaffirm* our commitment to facilitate the further development of landlocked developing countries. The establishment of efficient transit transport systems and the integration of landlocked developing countries into the global economy will be achieved through genuine partnerships between landlocked and transit developing countries and their development partners at the national, bilateral, subregional, regional and global levels.

15. *We emphasize* the critical importance of the effective implementation of and regular follow-up to the Almaty Programme of Action, and we commit ourselves to this end. We request the United Nations High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States to ensure that the Conference is effectively followed up, within his mandate and in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

B. Conference of the Caribbean on Maritime Delimitation
Second Plenary Meeting
Mexico City, 13 and 14 October 2003

Final Act of the Plenary⁵

With the participation of delegations from 21 States and the United Nations, the Second Plenary Meeting of the Conference of the Caribbean on Maritime Delimitation was convened at 10 a.m. on 13 October 2003, in the Great Hall of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mexico in Tlatelolco, Mexico City. As on previous occasions, the delegation of the Republic of El Salvador was accredited as an observer. Of the Caribbean States that participated in the meeting, the following decided to accredit their delegations as observers: Colombia, Cuba, French Republic, Kingdom of the Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

Following the inauguration of the meeting by the Under Secretary for Latin America and the Caribbean of Mexico, Dr. Miguel Hakim Simón, the meeting proceeded, under the chairmanship of its President, to the installation of the Bureau of the Conference. The Bureau was composed as follows:

President: Alberto Székely (Mexico)
Vice-President: Vilma McNish (Jamaica)
Vice-President: Rocio del Rozal Ramírez (Panama)
Rapporteur: Rolando Palomo (Guatemala)
Executive Secretary: Erasmo Lara Cabrera (Mexico)

Once the Bureau was installed and the provisional agenda of the Meeting had been approved by the Plenary, the Executive Secretary proceeded to read out his report on the work of the Conference since the First Plenary Meeting. In his report (CONFCARIBE/SE-Info1), the Executive Secretary made reference to the results of the First Plenary Meeting, to developments with regard to the registration of delimitation negotiations, and to issues related to the Assistance Fund and the List of Independent Technical Experts. Likewise, the Executive Secretary called upon States that considered it pertinent, to register their negotiations within the framework of the Conference and to make contributions to the Assistance Fund. The delegation of Jamaica, for its part, highlighted the recent approval of its request to the Assistance Fund of the Conference for consultancy services and pointed out that the result of such work would determine the participation of Jamaica in the Conference's Registry.

The representative of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the United Nations then made two presentations, the first on developments regarding the administration of the Assistance Fund of the Conference, and the second on substantive issues of maritime delimitation. The delegation of the Republic of Honduras announced that its Government was considering the possibility of making some kind of contribution to the Assistance Fund of the Conference.

Subsequently, after some discussion on aspects related to databases on maritime areas, the Plenary expressed its interest in having an up-to-date database on pending negotiations and delimitation agreements of maritime areas in the Caribbean.

The President of the Conference invited the participants to duly take into account the contents of article 15(1) of the Rules of the Conference, which enabled Participating States wishing to do so to receive technical assistance even before deciding to record their delimitation negotiations in the Registry of the Conference.

⁵ CONFCARIBE/P2/A..1. Original: Spanish. Translation provided by the secretariat of the Conference. Edited by the United Nations.

On 13 October, in the afternoon, some Participating States made statements on aspects relating to maritime delimitation. The delegations of Belize, Honduras and Mexico shared with the Plenary the progress registered in their maritime delimitation processes. On the basis of article 6(1)(e) of the Rules, the President of the Conference requested the Executive Secretary to attach the text of the respective statements to the corresponding registries of such negotiations. For its part, the delegation of the Dominican Republic, composed of representatives of the executive and legislative branches, underscored that its Government was currently devoting itself to amending its internal law on maritime delimitation in the Chamber of Deputies. The bill under consideration sought to endow the Dominican Republic with the status of archipelagic State. In that context, the delegation suggested that it would be possible for its Government to use the mechanisms of the Conference at the appropriate time. Finally, the delegation of the Bahamas stressed the usefulness of the Conference for its Government with regard to technical assistance.

On the same day, the President of the Conference suggested to the Participating States that they consider the possibility at some point for the Plenary to promote an initiative to the effect of declaring the Caribbean Sea a zone of peace. In the opinion of the President, such an initiative would be in line with the mandate of the Conference, which ultimately was intended to serve as a mechanism for eliminating barriers to cooperation. In that regard, the delegations of Belize, Honduras, Guatemala, Mexico, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Panama and Jamaica welcomed the proposal and considered it pertinent to study it carefully, without prejudging the manner and the forum in which it might be presented.

Some delegations stated that the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the United Nations could be the means to facilitate access to sources of technical information on specific aspects of maritime space, for example as regards the geomorphology of the ocean floor. The representative of the Division suggested that it might be possible to add to the List of Independent Technical Experts data on sources of easy access or low-cost access, which would enable the requesting Participating States to consult them through the mechanisms of the Conference.

Finally, the delegation of Mexico submitted for the consideration of the Plenary the possibility of supporting the inclusion of a reference to the Conference in the next resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations on the topic "Oceans and the law of the sea", as had been done at its previous session. In that regard, some delegations welcomed the proposal and suggested the possibility of supporting it at the appropriate time.

After concluding its work, the Plenary

DECIDED:

- I. To approve the report of the Executive Secretary on the work of the Conference, attached hereto.
- II. To acknowledge the importance of having an up-to-date database on specific aspects of delimitation in the Caribbean Sea, acceptable to Participating States in the Conference.
- III. To take note of the proposal of the Presidency to consider the possibility that the Plenary promote, at some point, an initiative to the effect of declaring the Caribbean Sea a zone of peace, without prejudging the manner and forum for its appropriate discussion.
- IV. To instruct the Executive Secretary to convene the next Ordinary Meeting of the Plenary in 2004, and to attach to the notification the documents that would serve as the basis for the work of the Meeting. Prior to issuing the notice of meeting, the Executive Secretary will hold informal consultations so that the delegations may indicate the specific topics of interest to them that could be addressed by the Division.

Tlatelolco, Mexico City, 14 October 2003

C. Lists of conciliators, arbitrators and experts

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

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

State Party	Conciliators - Nominations	Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General
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. Ety 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	23 September 1999
Mexico	Ambassador José Luis Vallarta Marrón, Former Permanent Representative of Mexico to the International Seabed Authority Dr. Alejandro Sobarzo, Member of the national delegation to the Permanent Court of Arbitration Joel Hernández García, Deputy Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Dr. Erasmo Lara Cabrera, Director of International Law III, Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	9 December 2002
Norway	Mr. Carsten Smith, President of the Supreme Court Ms. Karin Bruzelius, Supreme Court Judge Mr. Hans Wilhelm Longva, Director General, Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ambassador Per Tresselt	22 November 1999

State Party	Conciliators - Nominations	Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General
Spain	José Manuel Lacleta Muños, Ambassador of Spain José Antonio de Yturriaga Barberán, Ambassador-at-large Juan Antonio Yáñez-Barnuevo García, Ambassador-at-large Aurelio Pérez Giralda, Chief, International Legal Advisory Assistance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	7 February 2002
Sri Lanka	Hon. M. S. Aziz, P.C.	17 January 1996
	C. W. Pinto, Secretary-General of the Iran-U.S. Claims Tribunal in The Hague	2 August 2002
	(Prof.) Dr. C. F. Amerasinghe A. R. Perera	17 January 1996
Sudan	Dr. Abd Elrahman Elkhalifa Sayed/Eltahir Hamadalla	8 September 1995

(b) 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 Queneudec Laurent Lucchini	4 February 1998
Germany	Dr. (Ms.) Renate Platzoeder	25 March 1996

State Party	Arbitrators - Nominations	Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General
Indonesia	Prof. Dr. Hasjim Djalal, M.A Dr. 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 Professor Tullio Scovazzi	23 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
Netherlands	Ellen Hey Professor Alfred H.A. Soons Adriaan Bos	6 February 1998
	Professor Barbara Kwiatkowska	30 May 2002
Norway	Mr. Carsten Smith, President of the Supreme Court Ms. Karin Bruzelius, Supreme Court Judge Mr. Hans Wilhelm Longva, Director General, Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ambassador Per Tresselt	22 November 1999
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. Vylegianin, Director of the Legal Department of the Council for the Study of Productive Forces of the Russian Academy of Sciences	17 January 2003

State Party	Arbitrators - Nominations	Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General
Spain	D. José Antonio de Yturriaga Barberán	23 June 1999
	José Manuel Lacleta Muños, 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	2 August 2002
	(Prof.) Dr. C. F. Amerasinghe A. R. Perera	17 January 1996
Sudan	Sayed/Shawgi Hussain Dr. Ahmed Elmufli	8 September 1995
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

Article 2 of annex VIII reads as follows:

<p><i>Article 2</i> <i>Lists of experts</i></p> <p>1. A list of experts shall be established and maintained in respect of each of the fields of (1) fisheries, (2) protection and preservation of the marine environment, (3) marine scientific research, and (4) navigation, including pollution from vessels and by dumping.</p> <p>2. The lists of experts shall be drawn up and maintained, in the field of fisheries by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in the field of protection and preservation of the marine environment by the United Nations Environment Programme, in the field of marine scientific research by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, in the field of navigation, including pollution from vessels and by dumping, by the International Maritime Organization, or in each case by the appropriate subsidiary body concerned to which such organization, programme or commission has delegated this function.</p> <p>3. Every State Party shall be entitled to nominate two experts in each field whose competence in the legal, scientific or technical aspects of such field is established and generally recognized and who enjoy the highest reputation for fairness and integrity. The names of the persons so nominated in each field shall constitute the appropriate list.</p> <p>4. If at any time the experts nominated by a State Party in the list so constituted shall be fewer than two, that State Party shall be entitled to make further nominations as necessary.</p>

5. The name of an expert shall remain on the list until withdrawn by the State Party which made the nomination, provided that such expert shall continue to serve on any special arbitral tribunal to which that expert has been appointed until the completion of the proceedings before that special arbitral tribunal.

(a) List of experts in the field of fisheries maintained by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
(communicated on 27 September 2001)

State Party	Nominations
Australia	Dr. Russell Reichelt, Director of the Australian Institute of Marine Science, Townsville Dr. Peter Young, currently holder of a CSIRO Special Research Fellowship and Honorary Research Consultant to the Department of Zoology of the University of Queensland
Bahrain	Mr. Jasem Ahmed Al-Kasir, Director, Fish Resources Department Mr. Ibrahim A. Abdel Kader, Fisheries Expert Mr. A. Habib Ridha, Expert in Census
Chile	Sra. Edith Saa Collantes, Ingeniero Pesquero, Jefe División Desarrollo Pesquero, Subsecretaría de Pesca Sra. Vilma Correa Rojas, Ingeniero Pesquero, Jefe División Administración Pesquera, Subsecretaría de Pesca
Cyprus	Andreas Demetropoulos, Director of Fisheries Department Emillos Economou, Senior Officer, Department of Fisheries
Czech Republic	Prof. Vladimír Kopal, Professor of Law, Charles University, Prague
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Mr. Sayeman Bula-Bula, Professeur de droit de la mer, Université de Kinshasa
Egypt	Dr. Hussein Kamal Badawi, Head, Marine and Fisheries Institute Dr. M. Amin Ibrahim, Head, Fisheries Department Dr. Khamis Abdel Hamid Hussein, Head, Fish Seeds Lab. Dr. Ahmed Fawzi Alquarashili, Head, Fisheries Economy Lab. Dr. Abdou Abdallah Alwayes, Head, Nets and Fishing Methods Lab.
Indonesia	Prof. Dr. Aprilani Soegiarto, M.Sc. Ir.Johanes Widodo, M.S. Ph.D
Iraq	Mohamed Mahmud Halwas, Engineer, Director, Development Fish Resources Division Daud Salman Daud, University Degree (Marine), Development Fish Resources Division
Italy	Prof. Tullio Scovazzi, Professor of International Law, Second Faculty of Law, University of Milan Dr. Gian Piero Francalanci, Geologist for AGIP, Italian National Oil Company
Japan	Kunio Yonezawa, former Deputy Director General, Fisheries Agency Moritaka Hayashi, Professor, Waseda University School of Law
Mexico	Jerónimo Ramos Saenz Pardo Antonio J. Díaz de León Corral

State Party	Nominations
Uganda	Dr. Faustino L. Orach-Meza, Commissioner for Fisheries, Fisheries Department, Entebbe Prof. John Okedi, Makerere University, Department of Zoology and Fisheries, Kampala
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Dr. Robin Cook, Fisheries Research Services, Scottish Office, Agriculture, Environment and Fisheries Department
Uruguay	Prof. Guillermo Arena Dr. Hebert Nion Girado

- (b) List of experts in the field of protection and preservation of the marine environment maintained by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (communicated on 8 November 2002)

NOTE: Several States Parties have included in their communications to UNEP also experts in the fields of fisheries, marine scientific research and navigation. Their names are included in the footnotes.

State Party	Experts Nominated	Designation
Angola	Eng. Natalino Mateus	Engineer, Ministry of Environment
Australia	Prof. Graeme Kelleher AO	Chair, Marine Sector Advisory Committee of Australia's Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority
	Associate Prof. Samuel Bateman AM RAN (Rtd.)	Principal Research Fellow and Associate Professor, Centre for Marine Policy at the University of Wollongong
Austria ^{1/}	Dr. Michael Stachowitsch	University of Vienna
	Dr. Bernhard Riegl	University of Vienna
	Mr. Leo Brewster	Deputy Director, Coastal Zone Management Unit

^{1/} Marine scientific research experts:

Prof. Dr. Joerg Ott, University of Vienna.

State Party	Experts Nominated	Designation
Barbados ^{2/}	Mr. Leo Brewster	Deputy Director, Coastal Zone Management Unit
	Prof. Ralph Carnegie	Director, Caribbean Law Institute
Brazil ^{3/}	Dr. Geraldo J. Eysink	Ministry of Environment
	Dr. Luiz R. Tommasi	Ministry of Environment
Cape Verde	Dr. Silvestre Evora	Juriste, Technicien de la Direction Générale de Marine et Ports
	Dr. Maria M. Carvalho	Biologiste, Technicienne Supérieure de l'Institut National de Développement des Pêches
China	Mr. Yan Hongbang	Director, Marine Environment Division, National Environmental Protection Agency

^{2/} Fisheries experts:

Dr. Patrick McConney, Chief Fisheries Officer;

Dr. Robin Mahon, Fisheries and Environment Consultant.

Marine scientific research experts:

Dr. Leonard Nurse, Director, Coastal Zone Management Unit;

Professor Wayne Hunte, Executive Director, Bellairs Research Institute.

Navigation, including pollution from vessels and by dumping:

Ms. Valerie Browne, Director, Maritime Affairs;

Mr. Richard Alleyne, Harbour Master.

^{3/} Fisheries experts:

Engineer Philip Charles Conolly, Ministry of Environment;

Dr. Fabio Hissa Vieira Hazin, Ministry of Science and Technology.

Maritime scientific research experts:

Vice-Admiral Luiz Phillipe da Costa Fernande, Ministry of the Navy;

Dr. Luiz Roberto Silva Martins, Ministry of Science and Technology.

Navigation experts:

Commander Luiz Augusto de Mello, Ministry of the Environment;

Dr. Luiz Augusto de Mello Awazu, Ministry of the Environment.

State Party	Experts Nominated	Designation
Costa Rica	Sr. Geovanny Basse	Area de Conservación Guanacaste
	Sr. Gerardo Barboza	Area de Conservación Tempisque
Czech Republic	Dr. Vladimír Kopal	Professor of Law, Charles University, Prague
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Mr. Mpiana Kalala	Directeur de Cabinet et Conseiller Juridique du Ministère de l'Environnement, Conservation de la Nature et Tourisme
	Mr. Kalibu Kahozi	Directeur, Chef de Service National du Développement de la Pêche, Ministère de l'Environnement, Conservation de la Nature et Tourisme
Egypt	Dr. Abdelrahman Salama	Specialist in the field of protection of the marine environment
	Prof. Mahmoud El Said	University of Alexandria and Director, Development of Red Sea Resources
	Prof. Mohamed A. Fawzy	Egyptian Agency for Environmental Affairs
France ^{4/}	Mr. Jean-Claude Chauvin	National Museum of Natural History
	Mr. Michel Girin	Director of CEDRE
	Ms. Ndey Isatou Njie	Executive Director, National Environment Agency

^{4/} Fisheries experts:

Mr. André Forest, IFREMER;

Mr. Jean-Luc Prat, Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences, Brest.

Marine scientific research experts:

Mr. Jean Mascle, Oceanographical Observatory, CRNS University;

Mr. Elie Jarmache, IFREMER.

Navigation experts:

Mr. Loic Courcoux, Chief teacher of first class marine teaching;

Mr. Michel Meynet, Assistant Director of sea transport of harbours and coast.

State Party	Experts Nominated	Designation
Gambia ^{5/}	Ms. Ndey Isatou Njie	Executive Director, National Environment Agency
	Ms. Isatou Sissoho	Principal Scientific Officer, Department of Water Resources
Georgia ^{6/}	Mr. Grigori Abramia	Manager, Black Sea Protection Conventional Service
	Mr. Tengiz Gogotishvili	Head, Batumi Marine Inspection, Long Voyage Navigator
Greece	Capt. Andreas Suriggos	Director, Department of Protection of the Marine Environment, Ministry of Mercantile Marine
	Lieut. Ilias Sampatakis	Deputy Director, Department of Protection of the Marine Environment, Ministry of Mercantile Marine
Guinea	Mr. Mamadou S. Diallo	Conseiller chargé de l'Environnement, Ministère de l'Équipement
	Mr. Richard Théophile	Chef de la Section Milieu Marin et Côtier à la Direction Nationale de l'Environnement
	Dr. P.P. Ouseph	Scientist, CESS, Trivandrum, Kerala

^{5/} Fisheries experts:

Mr. Ousman Drammeh, Director, Department of Fisheries;

Mr. Amadou Saine, Fisheries Officer, Department of Fisheries.

Navigation including pollution from vessels:

Mr. Nicolas Blell, Director, Technical Services, Gambia Ports Authority.

^{6/} Fisheries experts:

Mr. Giorgi Bitadze, Biologist (Ichthologist) and Agronomist;

Mr. Akaki Komakhidze, Biologist.

Marine scientific research experts:

Mr. Nikoloz Mazmanidi, Ph.D. in Biology;

Mr. Irakli Khomeriki, Local Head of the World Oceanographical Society, Ph.D.

Navigation experts:

Ilia Stepanishvili, Head of the Black Sea Protection Conventional Service,

Captain of Long Voyage;

Regenald Dekanozov, Marine Lawyer.

State Party	Experts Nominated	Designation
India ^{7/}	Dr. P.P. Ouseph	Scientist, CESS, Trivandrum, Kerala
	Shri T. Venugopal	Punjab State Council for Science and Technology, Chandigarh
	Dr. Erinjery Joseph James	Executive Director, Kozhikode, Kerala
	Dr. M. Baba	CESS, Trivandrum, Kerala
	Narinder Singhu Tiwana	Administrator, PPCB and Executive Director, Punjab State Council for Science and Technology, Chandigarh
	Dr. (Mrs). K. N. Remani	Director, Environment, Punjab State Council for Science and Technology, Chandigarh
Italy	Prof. Roberto Adam	Professor at the University of Macerata
	Dr. Aldo Manos	Senior Consultant on international environmental matters, Venice
Kuwait	Capt. Ali Abas Haider	Director, Marine Pollution Monitoring Department
Lebanon	Mr. Hiratish Kumijian	Yet to receive details
	Ms. Marie Abboud Saab	Yet to receive details
Mauritius	Mr. Etienne Sinatambou	Senior State Counsel, Attorney General's Office
Mexico	Dr. Guillermo Compean Jiménez	Biologist
	Dr. Gerardo Gold Bouchot	Marine Scientist
Mongolia	Ms. G. Dagvadorj	Senior Officer, Ministry for Nature and Environment
	Ms. Saran Baymba	State Senior Inspector, Ministry for Nature and Environment
Nigeria	Dr. Obafemi Aina	Federal Environmental Protection Agency
	Prof. A.O. Ofolabi	Federal Environmental Protection Agency

^{7/} Fisheries experts:

Dr. Y.S. Yadava, Fisheries Development Commissioner, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture;

Dr. P.K. Surendran, Principal Scientist and Head, Microbiology Fermentation and Biotechnology Section;

Dr. V.K. Pillai, Senior Scientist, Cochin, Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute;

Dr. P.G. Viswanathan Nair, Principal Scientist, D.I.F.T., Cochin.

State Party	Experts Nominated	Designation
Oman	Mr. Suleiman Al -Busaidi	Supt. Gen. of Pollution Control, Ministry of Regional Municipalities and Environment
	Dr. Sadiq Al-Muscatai	Director General, Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Regional Municipalities and Environment
	Dr. Mohd. Al-Oraimi	Director, Inspection and Monitoring, Ministry of Regional Municipalities and Environment
	Mr. Saeed Ali Al-Zidjali	Head, Marine Pollution Section, Ministry of Regional Municipalities and Environment
Pakistan 8/	Dr. Syed M. Hussain	Professor, Centre of Excellence in Marine Biology, Karachi
	Dr. Pirzada U. Siddiqui	Assistant Professor, Centre of Excellence in Marine Biology, Karachi
Philippines	Mr. Antonio La Vina	Under-Secretary for Legal and Legislative Affairs, Department of Environment and Natural Resources
	Dr. Marie A. Meñez	Assistant Professor in Marine Science, University of Rhode Island
	Dr. Gil Jacinto	Associate Professor in Marine Science, University of Liverpool
Republic of Korea	Prof. Chu-Hwan Koh	Professor of Marine Biology, Department of Oceanography, Seoul National University
	Prof. Kwang-Woo Lee	Professor of Chemical Oceanography, College of Natural Sciences, Hanyang University
Russian Federation	Yurdi Yudinsev	Deputy Minister, Ministry of Protection of the Environment and Natural Resources

8/ Navigation including pollution from vessels and by dumping:

Capt. Momood Ali Yusuf, Pakistan Marine Academy;

Capt. Nasim Tariq, Pakistan National Shipping Corp.

Fisheries:

Mr. Mohammed Moazzam Khan, Marine Fisheries Department;

Mr. Jameel Ahmed, Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Marine scientific research:

Dr. Rukksana Anjum, Ministry of Food and Agriculture;

Dr. Naurren Aziz Qureshi, Centre for Marine Biology.

State Party	Experts Nominated	Designation
Saint Lucia	Mr. Cletus Springer	Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Planning, Development and Environment
	Mr. Horace Walter	Chief Fisheries Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Fisheries and Forestry
Samoa ^{9/}	Mrs. F. Tuimalealiifano	Director, Department of Lands, Surveys and Environment
	Mr. Sailimalo P. Liu	Assistant Director, Department of Lands, Surveys and Environment
	Mr. Lui Bell	Principal Fisheries Officer, Department of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Meteorology
Senegal	Mr. Hadji Salif Diop	Spécialiste sur les questions marines et côtières, Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Protection de la Nature
Seychelles	Mr. John Collie	Acting Director, Division of Environment, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Planning and Environment
	Ms. Suzanne Marshall	Senior Research Officer, Division of Environment, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Planning and Environment
Sri Lanka	Prof. H.H. Costa	Zoologist, Vice-Chancellor, University of Kelaniya
	Prof. M.S. Wijeratne	Professor of Zoology and Dean of the Faculty of Science University of Kelaniya
	Dr. Upali Amarasinghe	Senior Lecturer in Zoology, University of Kelaniya
Sudan	Prof. Asim I. Elmagrabi	Yet to receive details
	Dr. Eisa M. Elatif	Yet to receive details

^{2/} Fisheries experts:

Mr. Ueta Faasili, Assistant Director (Fisheries), Department of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Meteorology;

Mr. Savali Time, Senior Fisheries Officer, Department of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Meteorology.

Marine scientific research experts:

Mr. Atonio Mulipola, Senior Research Officer,

Department of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Meteorology.

Navigation experts:

Mr. Vaelua Nofu Vaelua, Secretary for Transport, Ministry of Transport.

State Party	Experts Nominated	Designation
Tunisia	Mr. Béchir Talbi	Sous-Directeur de la flotte pour le domaine de la navigation y compris la pollution par les navires ou par immersion
	Mr. Fayçal Lassoued	Sous-Directeur de la navigation maritime pour le domaine de la protection et de la préservation du milieu marin
United Kingdom	Prof. Richard Macrory	Yet to receive details
	Prof. Alan Boyle	Yet to receive details
Uruguay	Mr. Carlos Ormaechea	Capitan de Fragata, Integrante del <i>Nautical Institute</i>
Zimbabwe	Mr. J.T. Mukundu	Acting Under-Secretary, Traffic and Legislation, Ministry of Transport and Energy

(c) List of experts in the field of marine scientific research maintained by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (communicated on 5 November 2002)

State Party	
Experts nominated	
ARGENTINA	
Vicealmirante ® Alfredo A. YUNG Derqui 1957 (1828) Banfield Provincia de Buenos Aires e-mail: dayung@sinectis.com.ar ARGENTINA	Capitán de Navío ® Osvaldo P. ASTIZ Dirección de Límites Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto Esmeralda 1212 – Piso 11 (1007) Buenos Aires e-mail: stz@mrecic.gov.ar ARGENTINA
AUSTRALIA	
Dr. Exon NEVILLE Senior Principal Research Scientist in the Petroleum and Marine Division of the Australian Geological Survey Organisation (AGSO) c/o Australian Permanent Delegation to UNESCO	Mr Barry WILLCOX Principal Research Scientist Petroleum and Marine Division of the Australian Geological Survey Organisation (AGSO) c/o Australian Permanent Delegation to UNESCO

BANGLADESH	
Rear Admiral M.H. KHAN National Oceanographic and Maritime Institute (NOAMI) Founder, Chairman & Chief Adviser, 10/8, 9 th Floor, Eastern Plaza, Sonargaon Road, Hatirpool, DHAKA – 1205 Tel: 880 2 862 2696 Fax: 880 2 861 6934 e-mail: noami@bdcom.com BANGLADESH	Dr. Dipak KANTI DAS Prof. of Mechanical Engg, BUET, & Member, Board of Governors of NOAMI National Oceanographic and Maritime Institute (NOAMI) 10/8, 9 th Floor, Eastern Plaza, Sonargaon Road, Hatirpool, DHAKA – 1205 Tel: 880 2 862 2696 Fax: 880 2 861 6934 e-mail: noami@bdcom.com BANGLADESH
BRAZIL	
Luiz Phillipe DA COSTA FERNANDES Vice-Admiral ® BRAZIL	Mr. Luiz Roberto SILVA MARTINS UFRGS - Universidade Federal do Rio grande do Sul - CECO- Centro de Estudos de Geologia Costeira e Oceanica Campus do Vale - Predio 43/125 Av. Bento Goncalves 9500 91.541-970 Porto Alegre. KS Tel: 55-51-3166396 Fax: 55-51-3365011 BRAZIL
BULGARIA	
Dr. George JIEGAUM Institute of Ecology, 1113 Sofia Gagarin Str.2 Tel: 3592-241793 Fax: 3592-705498 BULGARIA	Mr. Emanuil D. KOSUHAROV Geological Institute Bulgarian Academy of Sciences "Akad.G.Bontchev" str. Bl.24 1113 Sofia Tel: 359-2-728010/7132246 Fax: 359-2-730268 BULGARIA

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<p>Dr. Jean FOLACK Maître de Recherche Station de Recherches Halieutiques et Oceanographiques (SRHO) P.M.B. 77, Limbe South West Province Fax: (237) 39 15 16/42 03 12/35 13 57 CAMEROON</p>	<p>Dr. Theodore DJAMA Chargé de Recherche Station de Recherches Halieutiques et Oceanographiques (SRHO) P.M.B. 77, Limbe South West Province Fax: (237) 33 26 94 CAMEROON</p>
CHILE	
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CHINA	
<p>Prof. Su JILAN Adviser to the Administrator Second Institute of Oceanography State Oceanic Administration P.O.Box 1207 - Hangzhou, Zhejiang 310012 Tel: (8610) 88 403 32 Fax: (8610) 8071539 E-mail: sujil@2gb.com.cn CHINA</p>	<p>Dr. Xu XUN Department of Marine Biology Third Institute of Oceanography State Oceanic Administration Xiamen 361005, Fujian Tel: 0592-2085880 ext. 276 Fax: 0592-2086646 CHINA</p>
COLOMBIA	
<p>Mr. Jaime SANCHEZ CORTEZ Asesor Comisión Colombiana del Océano Calle 41 No.46-20 Santafé de Bogotá Tel: 57 1 222 0436 Fax: 57 1 222 0416 e-mail: jsanchez@andinat.com COLOMBIA</p>	<p>Capitán de Navío Carlos Alberto ANDRADE AMAYA Director, Centro de Investigaciones Oceanográficas e Hidrográficas (CIOH) Centro de Investigaciones Oceanográficas e Hidrográficas, Escuela Naval Avenida el Bosque Cartagena Tele/fax: 57 56 694 286 e-mail: dcioh@cioh.org.co COLOMBIA</p>

COTE D'IVOIRE	
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<p>Dr. Julio BAISRE Ministerio de la Industria Pesquera Barlovento, Santa Fé 19 100, Playa Ciudad de la Habana e-mail: baisre@fishnavy.inf.cu CUBA</p>	<p>Dr. Rodolfo CLARO Instituto de Oceanología Calle 1ra No. 18406, e/184 y 186 Rpto. Flores, Playa Ciudad de la Habana e-mail: rclaro@oceano.inf.cu CUBA</p>
CZECH REPUBLIC	
<p>Prof. Vladimír KOPAL Charles University Prague CZECH REPUBLIC</p>	
ECUADOR	
<p>Capitán de Navío-EM Fausto LOPEZ VILLEGAS Director del Instituto Oceanográfico de la Armada (INOCAR) Av. 25 de Julio, Vía Puerto Marítimo Guayaquil, P.O.Box 5940 Tel: 593 4 4811 05 Fax: 593 4 485 166 E-mail: inocar@inocar.mil.ec or cdbac@inocar.mil.ec ECUADOR</p>	
FINLAND	
<p>Prof. Matti PERTTILÄ Head, Chemical Oceanography Finnish Institute of Marine Research P.O. Box 33 FIN-00931 Helsinki Tel: 358 9 613 94 510 Fax: 358 9 613 94 494 E: mail: matti.perttila@fimr.fi FINLAND</p>	

GABON	
<p>Monsieur Louis-Gabriel PAMBO Océanologue Géologiste, Directeur des Pêches Direction des Pêches Maritimes et des Cultures Marines Ministère de la Marine Marchande et de la Pêche Libreville, GABON</p>	
GEORGIA	
<p>Prof. A. KIKNADZE Department of Geography Tbilisi State University Georgia, 380028, Tbilisi Av. J. Chauchauadze 1 Fax: (995-32) 22-11-03 GEORGIA</p>	<p>Prof. G. METREVELI Department of Geography Tbilisi State University Georgia, 380028, Tbilisi Av. J. Chauchauadze 1 Tel: (995-32) 64-85-17 Fax: (995-32) 22-11-03 GEORGIA</p>
GERMANY	
<p>Prof. Dr. Jens MEINCKE Zentrum für Meeres-und Klimaforschung Institut für Meeresforschung Troplowitzstr. 7 22529 Hamburg Tel: 49 40 42838 5985 Fax: 49 40 42838 4644 e-mail: meincke@ifm.uni-hamburg.de GERMANY</p>	<p>Mr. Dieter ROTH Bundesamt für Seeschifffahrt und Hydrographie Postfach 30 12 20 20305 Hamburg Tel: 4940 3190 2000 Fax: 4940 3190 5000 e-mail: roth@bsh.d400.de GERMANY</p>
INDIA	
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ITALY	
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JORDAN	
<p>Dr. Ahmad H. ABU-HILAL Dept. of Earth Environmental Sciences Yarmouk University - Irbid Tel: 271 100 JORDAN</p>	
KENYA	
<p>Mr. Charles ODUOL Assistant Director Fisheries Department P.O. Box 90423 Mombasa Tel: 254 11 315 904 Fax: 254 02 743 699 KENYA</p>	<p>Mr. Johnson W. KARIUKI Ag. Assistant Director P.O. Box 58187 Nairobi Tel: 254 02 742 320 and 742 349 Fax: 254 02 743 699 KENYA</p>
KUWAIT	
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- (d) List of experts in the field of navigation, including pollution from vessels and by dumping, maintained by the International Maritime Organization (communicated on 11 June 2003)

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, Ministère des Communications et de l'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

State Party	Nominations
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 ès-Sciences Techniques des Pêches en service à la Direction Nationale de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture
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 , Università de Rome, Chef du service du contentieux du Ministère des affaires étrangères italien Professor Luigi Sico (since July 1999)
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 Kofoed , 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 and 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 Alternate: Mr. Benito Thomas , Chief, Division of Immigration, Bureau of Legal Service, Ministry of Justice
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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
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State Party	Nominations
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Spain	Capitan D. Manuel Nogueira Romero , Subdirector General de Tráfico, Seguridad y Contaminación de la Dirección General de la Marina Mercante Capitan D. Francisco Suarez-Llanos Gomez , Jefe de Area de Tráfico y Seguridad de la Navegación de la Dirección General de la Marina Mercante
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