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

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

IF ANY MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THE BULLETIN IS REPRODUCED IN PART OR IN WHOLE, DUE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT SHOULD BE GIVEN.

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I. UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

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

1. Table recapitulating the status of the Convention and of the related Agreements, as at 31 July 2007¹

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)	Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)	Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the Convention relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)
<i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations;			
Shaded row indicates landlocked States	Signature (☐ - declaration)	Signature	Signature (☐ - declaration or statement)
TOTALS	157 (☐35)	79	59 (☐5)
Afghanistan	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (☐ - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation (fc); accession(a); definitive signature (ds); consent to be bound (p); ² simplified procedure (sp); ³	Ratification; accession(a) ⁴ (☐ - declaration)
Albania	☐	☐	☐
Algeria	☐	☐	☐
Andorra	☐	☐	☐
Angola	☐	☐	☐
Antigua and Barbuda	☐	☐	☐
Argentina	☐	☐	☐
Armenia	☐	☐	☐
Australia	☐	☐	☐
Austria	☐	☐	☐
	155 (☐60)	129	67 (☐28)
	23 June 2003 (a)	23 June 2003 (p)	
	☐11 June 1996	11 June 1996 (p)	
	5 December 1990		
	2 February 1989		
	☐1 December 1995	1 December 1995	
	9 December 2002 (a)	9 December 2002 (a)	
	5 October 1994	5 October 1994	23 December 1999
	☐14 July 1995	14 July 1995	☐19 December 2003

¹ “This consolidated table, which provides unofficial, quick reference information related to the participation in UNCLOS and the two implementing Agreements, was prepared by the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of the Legal Affairs. For official information on the status of these treaties, please refer to the publication entitled “*Multilateral Treaties deposited with the Secretary-General*” (<http://untreaty.un.org/>).”

² States bound by the Agreement by having ratified, acceded or succeeded to the Convention under article 4, paragraph 1, of the Agreement.

³ States bound by the Agreement under the simplified procedure set out in article 5 of the Agreement.

⁴ 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)
<i>Italicized text</i> indicates non- members of the United Nations; <i>Shaded row</i> indicates landlocked States	Signature (☐ - declaration)	Signature	Signature (☐ - declaration or statement)
Azerbaijan			
Bahamas	☐ 29 July 1983	☐ 28 July 1995	☐ 16 January 1997(a)
Bahrain	☐ 30 May 1985		
Bangladesh	☐ 27 July 2001	☐ 27 July 2001 (a)	☐
Barbados	☐ 12 October 1993	☐ 28 July 1995 (sp)	☐ 22 September 2000(a)
Belarus	☐ 30 August 2006	☐ 30 August 2006 (a)	
Belgium	☐ 13 November 1998	☐ 13 November 1998	☐ 19 December 2003
Belize	☐ 13 August 1983	☐ 21 October 1994 (ds)	☐ 14 July 2005
Benin	☐ 16 October 1997	☐ 16 October 1997 (p)	
Bhutan			
Bolivia	☐ 28 April 1995	☐ 28 April 1995 (p)	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	☐ 12 January 1994 (s)		
Botswana	☐ 2 May 1990	☐ 31 January 2005 (a)	☐ 8 March 2000
Brazil	☐ 22 December 1988	☐	
Brunei Darussalam	☐ 5 November 1996	☐ 5 November 1996 (p)	
Bulgaria	☐ 15 May 1996	☐ 15 May 1996 (a)	☐ 13 December 2006
Burkina Faso	☐ 25 January 2005	☐ 25 January 2005 (p)	
Burundi			
Cambodia			
Cameroon	☐ 19 November 1985	☐ 28 August 2002	
Canada	☐ 7 November 2003	☐ 7 November 2003	☐ 3 August 1999
Cape Verde	☐ 10 August 1987		
Central African Republic			
Chad			
Chile	☐ 25 August 1997	☐ 25 August 1997 (a)	
China	☐ 7 June 1996	☐ 7 June 1996 (p)	☐
Colombia			

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)	Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)	Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the Convention relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)
<i>Italicized text</i> indicates non- members of the United Nations; <i>Shaded row</i> indicates landlocked States	Signature (☐ - declaration)	Signature	Signature (☐ - declaration or statement)
Comoros	☐ 21 June 1994		
Congo	☐		
<i>Cook Islands</i>	☐ 15 February 1995	☐ 15 February 1995 (a)	☐ 1 April 1999 (a)
Costa Rica	☐ 21 September 1992	☐ 20 September 2001 (a)	☐ 18 June 2001 (a)
Côte d'Ivoire	☐ 26 March 1984	☐ 28 July 1995 (sp)	☐
Croatia	☐ 5 April 1995 (s)	☐ 5 April 1995 (p)	
Cuba	☐ 15 August 1984	☐ 17 October 2002 (a)	
Cyprus	☐ 12 December 1988	☐ 27 July 1995	☐ 25 September 2002 (a)
Czech Republic	☐ 21 June 1996	☐ 21 June 1996	☐ 19 Mar 2007 (a)
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	☐		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	☐ 17 February 1989		
Denmark	☐ 16 November 2004	☐ 16 November 2004	☐ 19 December 2003
Djibouti	☐ 8 October 1991		
Dominica	☐ 24 October 1991		
Dominican Republic	☐		
Ecuador	☐		
Egypt	☐ 26 August 1983	☐	☐
El Salvador	☐		
Equatorial Guinea	☐ 21 July 1997	☐ 21 July 1997 (p)	
Eritrea	☐		
Estonia	☐ 26 August 2005 (a)	☐ 26 August 2005 (a)	☐ 7 August 2006 (a)
Ethiopia	☐		
<i>European Community</i>	☐ 1 April 1998 (fc)	☐ 1 April 1998(fc)	☐ 19 December 2003
Fiji	☐ 10 December 1982	☐ 28 July 1995	☐ 12 December 1996
Finland	☐ 21 June 1996	☐ 21 June 1996	☐ 19 December 2003
France	☐ 11 April 1996	☐ 11 April 1996	☐ 19 December 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)
<i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations; <i>Shaded row</i> indicates landlocked States	Signature (☐ - declaration)	Signature	Signature (☐ - declaration or statement)
Gabon	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (☐ - declaration) 11 March 1998	Ratification; formal confirmation (fc); accession(a); definitive signature (ds); consent to be bound (p); ² simplified procedure (sp); ³ 11 March 1998 (p)	Ratification; accession(a) ⁴ (☐ - declaration)
Gambia	22 May 1984		
Georgia	21 March 1996 (a)	21 March 1996 (p)	
Germany	☐14 October 1994 (a)	14 October 1994	☐19 December 2003
Ghana	7 June 1983		
Greece	☐21 July 1995	21 July 1995	☐19 December 2003
Grenada	25 April 1991	28 July 1995 (sp)	
Guatemala	☐11 February 1997	11 February 1997 (p)	
Guinea	6 September 1985	28 July 1995 (sp)	16 September 2005 (a)
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	☐		
Ireland	30 July 1985		
Israel	☐21 June 1996	21 June 1996	☐19 December 2003
Italy	☐13 January 1995	13 January 1995	☐19 December 2003
Jamaica	21 March 1983	28 July 1995 (sp)	
Japan	20 June 1996	20 June 1996	7 August 2006
Jordan	27 November 1995 (a)	27 November 1995 (p)	
Kazakhstan			

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)	Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)	Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the Convention relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)
<i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations; <i>Shaded row</i> indicates landlocked States	Signature (☐ - declaration)	Signature	Signature (☐ - declaration or statement)
Kenya	2 March 1989	Ratification; formal confirmation (fc); accession(a); definitive consent to be bound (p); ² simplified procedure (sp); ³	Ratification; accession(a) ⁴ (☐ - declaration)
Kiribati	☐24 February 2003 (a)	29 July 1994 (ds)	13 July 2004(a)
Kuwait	☐2 May 1986	24 February 2003 (p)	15 September 2005 (a)
Kyrgyzstan		2 August 2002 (a)	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	5 June 1998	5 June 1998 (p)	
Latvia	23 December 2004 (a)	23 December 2004 (a)	5 February 2007(a)
Lebanon	5 January 1995	5 January 1995 (p)	
Lesotho	31 May 2007	31 May 2007(p)	
Liberia			16 September 2005 (a)
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya			
Liechtenstein			
Lithuania	☐12 November 2003 (a)	12 November 2003 (a)	☐1 March 2007 (a)
Luxembourg	5 October 2000	5 October 2000	☐19 December 2003
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
Moldova	☐6 February 2007(a)	6 February 2007(p)	
Monaco	20 March 1996	20 March 1996 (p)	9 June 1999(a)

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)	Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)	Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the Convention relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)
<i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations; <i>Shaded row</i> indicates landlocked States	Signature (☐ - declaration)	Signature	Signature (☐ - declaration or statement)
Mongolia	☐ 13 August 1996	☐ 13 August 1996 (p)	
Montenegro	☐ 23 October 2006 (d)	☐ 23 October 2006 (d)	
Morocco	☐ 31 May 2007	☐ 31 May 2007	
Mozambique	☐ 13 March 1997	☐ 13 March 1997 (a)	
Myanmar	☐ 21 May 1996	☐ 21 May 1996 (a)	
Namibia	☐ 18 April 1983	☐ 28 July 1995 (sp)	☐ 8 April 1998
Nauru	☐ 23 January 1996	☐ 23 January 1996 (p)	☐ 10 January 1997(a)
Nepal	☐ 2 November 1998	☐ 2 November 1998 (p)	
Netherlands	☐ 28 June 1996	☐ 28 June 1996	☐ 19 December 2003
New Zealand	☐ 19 July 1996	☐ 19 July 1996	☐ 18 April 2001
Nicaragua	☐ 3 May 2000	☐ 3 May 2000 (p)	
Niger			
Nigeria	☐ 14 August 1986	☐ 28 July 1995 (sp)	
Niue	☐ 11 October 2006	☐ 11 October 2006 (p)	☐ 11 October 2006
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	☐ 14 March 2006 (a)
Portugal	☐ 3 November 1997	☐ 3 November 1997	☐ 19 December 2003
Qatar	☐ 9 December 2002	☐ 9 December 2002 (p)	
Republic of Korea	☐ 29 January 1996	☐ 29 January 1996	
Romania	☐ 17 December 1996	☐ 17 December 1996 (a)	☐ 16 July 2007 (a)

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)	Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)	Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the Convention relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)
<i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations; Shaded row indicates landlocked States	Signature (☐ - declaration)	Signature	Signature (☐ - declaration or statement)
Russian Federation	☐ 12 March 1997	☐ 12 March 1997 (a)	☐ 4 August 1997
Rwanda			
Saint Kitts and Nevis	7 January 1993		
Saint Lucia	27 March 1985		9 August 1996
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1 October 1993		
Samoa	14 August 1995	14 August 1995 (p)	25 October 1996
San Marino			
Sao Tome and Principe	3 November 1987		
Saudi Arabia	☐ 24 April 1996	24 April 1996 (p)	
Senegal	☐ 25 October 1984	25 July 1995	30 January 1997
Serbia	☐ 12 March 2001 (s)	28 July 1995 (sp) ⁵	
Seychelles	16 September 1991	15 December 1994	20 March 1998
Sierra Leone	12 December 1994	12 December 1994 (p)	
Singapore	17 November 1994	17 November 1994 (p)	
Slovakia	8 May 1996	8 May 1996	
Slovenia	☐ 16 June 1995 (s)	16 June 1995	☐ 15 June 2006 (a)
Solomon Islands	23 June 1997	23 June 1997 (p)	13 February 1997 (a)
Somalia	24 July 1989		
South Africa	☐ 23 December 1997	23 December 1997	14 August 2003 (a)
Spain	☐ 15 January 1997	15 January 1997	☐ 19 December 2003
Sri Lanka	19 July 1994	28 July 1995 (sp)	24 October 1996
Sudan	☐ 23 January 1985		
Suriname	9 July 1998	9 July 1998 (p)	

⁵ For further details, see Chapter XXI of the publication entitled “Multilateral Treaties deposited with the Secretary-General” (<http://untreaty.un.org/ENGLISH/bible/englishinternetbible/partI/chapterXXI/chapterXXI.asp>)

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)	Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)	Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the Convention relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)
<i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations; <i>Shaded row</i> indicates landlocked States	Signature (☐ - declaration)	Signature	Signature (☐ - declaration or statement)
Swaziland	☐	☐	☐
Sweden	☐ 25 June 1996	☐ 25 June 1996	☐ 19 December 2003
Switzerland	☐	☐	☐
Syrian Arab Republic	☐	☐	☐
Tajikistan	☐	☐	☐
Thailand	☐	☐	☐
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	☐ 19 August 1994 (s)	☐ 19 August 1994 (p)	☐
Timor-Leste	☐	☐	☐
Togo	☐ 16 April 1985	☐ 28 July 1995 (sp)	☐
Tonga	☐ 2 August 1995 (a)	☐ 2 August 1995 (p)	☐ 31 July 1996
Trinidad and Tobago	☐ 25 April 1986	☐ 28 July 1995 (sp)	☐ 13 September 2006 (a)
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 ☐ 19 December 2003 ²
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	☐	☐	☐
Vanuatu	☐ 10 August 1999	☐ 10 August 1999(p)	☐

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)	Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)	Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the Convention relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)
<i>Italicized text indicates non-members of the United Nations;</i> <i>Shaded row indicates landlocked States</i>	Signature (☐ - declaration)	Signature	Signature (☐ - declaration or statement)
Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (☐ - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation (fc); accession(a); definitive signature (ds); consent to be bound (p); ² simplified procedure (sp); ³	Ratification; accession(a) ⁴ (☐ - declaration)	Ratification; accession(a) ⁴ (☐ - declaration)
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)			
Viet Nam	☐ 25 July 1994	27 April 2006(a)	
Yemen	☐ 21 July 1987		
Zambia	☐ 7 March 1983	28 July 1995 (sp)	
Zimbabwe	☐ 24 February 1993	28 July 1995 (sp)	
TOTALS	157 (☐35)	79	59 (☐5)
		129	67 (☐28)

2. Chronological lists of ratifications of, accessions and successions to the Convention and the related Agreements, as at 31 July 2007

(a) The Convention

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Tonga (31 July 1996)
2. Saint Lucia (9 August 1996)
3. United States of America (21 August 1996)
4. Sri Lanka (24 October 1996)
5. Samoa (25 October 1996)
6. Fiji (12 December 1996)
7. Norway (30 December 1996)
8. Nauru (10 January 1997)
9. Bahamas (16 January 1997)
10. Senegal (30 January 1997)
11. Solomon Islands (13 February 1997)
12. Iceland (14 February 1997)
13. Mauritius (25 March 1997)
14. Micronesia (Federated States of) (23 May 1997)
15. Russian Federation (4 August 1997)
16. Seychelles (20 March 1998)
17. Namibia (8 April 1998)
18. Iran (Islamic Republic of) (17 April 1998)
19. Maldives (30 December 1998)
20. Cook Islands (1 April 1999)
21. Papua New Guinea (4 June 1999)
22. Monaco (9 June 1999)
23. Canada (3 August 1999)
24. Uruguay (10 September 1999)
25. Australia (23 December 1999)
26. Brazil (8 March 2000)
27. Barbados (22 September 2000)
28. New Zealand (18 April 2001)
29. Costa Rica (18 June 2001)
30. Malta (11 November 2001)
31. United Kingdom (10 December 2001),
(19 December 2003)¹
32. Cyprus (25 September 2002)
33. Ukraine (27 February 2003)
34. Marshall Islands (19 March 2003)
35. South Africa (14 August 2003)
36. India (19 August 2003)
37. European Community (19 December 2003)
38. Austria (19 December 2003)
39. Belgium (19 December 2003)
40. Denmark (19 December 2003)
41. Finland (19 December 2003)
42. France (19 December 2003)
43. Germany (19 December 2003)
44. Greece (19 December 2003)
45. Ireland (19 December 2003)
46. Italy (19 December 2003)
47. Luxembourg (19 December 2003)
48. Netherlands (19 December 2003)
49. Portugal (19 December 2003)
50. Spain (19 December 2003)
51. Sweden (19 December 2003)
52. Kenya (13 July 2004)
53. Belize (14 July 2005)
54. Kiribati (15 September 2005)
55. Guinea (16 September 2005)
56. Liberia (16 September 2005)
57. Poland (14 March 2006)
58. Slovenia (15 June 2006)
59. Estonia (7 August 2006)
60. Japan (7 August 2006)
61. Trinidad & Tobago (13 September 2006)
62. Niue (11 October 2006)
63. Bulgaria (13 December 2006)
64. Latvia (5 February 2007)
65. Lithuania (1 March 2007)
66. Czech Republic (19 March 2007)
67. Romania (16 July 2007)

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

3. Declarations by States

Morocco

Declaration made upon ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982

“The laws and regulations relating to maritime areas in force in Morocco shall remain applicable without prejudice to the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

The Government of the Kingdom of Morocco affirms once again that Sebta, Melilia, the islet of Al-Hoceima, the rock of Badis and the Chafarinas Islands are Moroccan territories.

Morocco has never ceased to demand the recovery of these territories, which are under Spanish occupation, in order to achieve its territorial unity.

On ratifying the Convention, the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco declares that ratification may in no way be interpreted as recognition of that occupation.

The Government of the Kingdom of Morocco does not consider itself bound by any national legal instrument or declaration that has been made or may be made by other States when they sign or ratify the Convention and reserves the right to determine its position on any such instruments or declarations at the appropriate time.

The Government of the Kingdom of Morocco reserves the right to make, at the appropriate time, declarations pursuant to articles 287 and 298 relating to the settlement of disputes.”

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

A. National Legislation

Peru
Maritime Dominion Baselines Law, No. 28621, 3 November 2005

CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC

LAW N° 28621

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

WHEREAS:

**The Congress of the Republic
Has enacted the following Law**

THE CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC

Has enacted the following Law:

PERUVIAN MARITIME DOMINION BASELINES LAW¹

Article 1.- Purpose of the Law

This law establishes, in compliance with Article 54 of the Political Constitution of Peru and in accordance with International Law, the baselines from which the breadth of the State's maritime dominion up to a distance of 200 nautical miles, on which the Peruvian State exercises sovereignty and jurisdiction, is measured.

Article 2.- Determination of Baselines

The baselines are determined by the geographical coordinates contained in Annex 1, which start in the North at the astronomical coordinates Lat. 03°23'33.96"S, Long. 80°19'16.31"W (WGS84 Lat. 03°23'31.10"S, Long. 80°18'49.29"W), and end in the South at the coordinates WGS84 Lat. 18°21'08"S, Long. 70°22'39"W, included in the six charts of Annex 2 of this Law.

Article 3.- Consideration as Internal Waters

In accordance with International Law, the waters comprised within the baselines established in Article 1 of this Law, are part of the internal waters of the State.

¹ Transmitted, with annexes, through note verbale dated 9 April 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Peru addressed to the Secretariat of the United Nations, in Spanish and unofficial English translation.

Article 4.- Outer Limit

In accordance with the Political Constitution of the State, the outer limit of the maritime dominion of Peru is traced in such a manner that every point of the mentioned outer limit is at a distance of two hundred nautical miles from the nearest baselines point, pursuant to the delimitation criteria established in International Law.

Article 5.- Elaboration of the Outer Limit Cartography

The Executive Branch is in charge of elaborating the cartography corresponding to the outer limit of the maritime dominion, in accordance with Article 4 of this Law.

Article 6.- Annexes 1 and 2 are Part of the Law

Annexes 1 and 2 are an integral part of this Law.

Article 7.- Entry into force

This Law shall enter into force the day following its publication in the Official Gazette, El Peruano, being any preceding legal provision contrary to the rules contained in this Law abrogated, or left without effect, or modified, accordingly.

Let it be informed to the President of the Republic for its promulgation.

In Lima, on the third day of the month of November in the year two thousand and five.

MARCIAL AYAIPOMA ALVARADO
President of the Congress of the Republic

FAUSTO ALVARADO DODERO
First Vice President of the Congress of the Republic

TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

THEREFORE:

I order this law to be published and enforced.

Given in the Government Palace, in Lima, the third day of the month of November of the year two thousand and five.

ALEJANDRO TOLEDO
Constitutional President of the Republic

PEDRO PABLO KUCZYNSKI GODARD
President of the Cabinet of Ministers

ANNEX 1

List of coordinates of the contributing points of the baselines system of the Peruvian littoral in the WGS84 system, proposed by the Baselines Technical Commission²

N°	LUGAR	LATITUD SUR	LONGITUD OESTE	CARACTERÍSTICAS DEL PUNTO	N° CARTA RUTA
1	Punto de frontera en la Boca de Capones	03° 23' 31.10" S	80° 18' 49.29" W	Terminus norte Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 01
2	Punta Cherres	03° 29' 10.6" S	80° 26' 54.8" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 01
3	Punta Malpelo	03° 30' 13.6" S	80° 30' 20.7" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 01
4	Playa Hermosa	03° 33' 48.1" S	80° 32' 00.0" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 01
5	Caleta La Cruz	03° 38' 07.7" S	80° 36' 14.2" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 01
6	Playa Santa Rosa	03° 39' 58.5" S	80° 39' 26.1" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 01
7	Playa Los Pinos	03° 40' 42.9" S	80° 40' 57.1" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 01
8	Playa Bocapán	03° 42' 24.6" S	80° 44' 00.2" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 01
9	Punta Cardo Grande	03° 43' 03.8" S	80° 45' 16.2" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 01
10	Puntas Picos	03° 44' 57.1" S	80° 47' 18.1" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 01
11	Quebrada Sandías	03° 46' 29.2" S	80° 48' 06.2" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 01
12	Playa Palo Santo	03° 48' 13.0" S	80° 48' 56.4" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 01
13	Quebrada Lavejal	03° 50' 13.6" S	80° 49' 46.2" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 01
14	Punta Mero	03° 54' 22.2" S	80° 52' 55.5" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 01
15	Quebrada Curo	03° 55' 41.4" S	80° 54' 48.2" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 01
16	Muelle Cancas	03° 56' 38.3" S	80° 56' 25.2" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 01
17	Punta Sal Chico	03° 57' 31.2" S	80° 57' 51.1" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 01
18	Punta Sal	03° 59' 03.4" S	80° 59' 12.4" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 01
19	Playa El Bravo	04° 00' 18.1" S	80° 59' 45.0" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 01
20	Punta Mancora	04° 06' 38.1" S	81° 04' 29.5" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 01

² Note: Table, including its headers, was reproduced as submitted.

21	Punta Peña Mala	04° 07' 44.9" S	81° 06' 04.9" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 01
22	Punta Los Organos	04° 10' 42.4" S	81° 08' 45.7" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 01
23	Muelle Las Animas	04° 13' 29.9" S	81° 12' 11.2" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 01
24	Punta Cabo Blanco	04° 15' 00.6" S	81° 14' 21.2" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 01
25	Punta Peña Negra	04° 16' 39.0" S	81° 15' 17.5" W	Punto de LB normal contribuyente 200 mn.	PC-LB 01
26	Punta Restín	04° 18' 31.6" S	81° 15' 39.9" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 01
27	Punta Lobos	04° 27' 33.3" S	81° 18' 03.4" W	Punto de LB normal contribuyente 200 mn.	PC-LB 01
28	Punta Yapato	04° 28' 48.7" S	81° 18' 18.8" W	Punto de LB normal contribuyente 200 mn.	PC-LB 01
29	Punta Pariñas	04° 40' 07.0" S	81° 19' 42.1" W	Punto de LB normal contribuyente 200 mn.	PC-LB 01
30	Punta Balcones	04° 41' 00.0" S	81° 19' 43.4" W	Punto de giro inicial Sistema LB recta 1 contribuyente 200 mn.	PC-LB 01
31	Isla Foca, extremo norte	05° 12' 14.4" S	81° 12' 48.5" W	Punto de giro Sistema LB recta 1 contribuyente 200 mn.	PC-LB 01, 02
32	Punta Falsa	05° 53' 22.4" S	81° 09' 06.4" W	Punto de giro final Sistema LB recta 1	PC-LB 02
33	Roca frente a punta Nac	05° 56' 57.2" S	81° 09' 10.1" W	Punto de LB normal contribuyente 200 mn.	PC-LB 02
34	Punta Tur	05° 58' 43.0" S	81° 09' 03.6" W	Punto de LB normal contribuyente 200 mn.	PC-LB 02
35	Playa al sur de punta Tur 1	06° 00' 38.2" S	81° 08' 25.2" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 02
36	Playa al sur de punta Tur 2	06° 01' 20.1" S	81° 07' 58.0" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 02
37	Punta La Negra	06° 03' 14.0" S	81° 06' 56.1" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 02
38	Punta La Negra, extremo sur	06° 03' 41.7" S	81° 06' 44.8" W	Punto de giro inicial Sistema LB recta 2 contribuyente 200 mn.	PC-LB 02
39	Islote León (integrante de la isla Lobos de Tierra)	06° 26' 07.5" S	80° 52' 55.7" W	Punto de giro Sistema LB recta 2	PC-LB 02
40	Isla Santo Domingo (integrante de las islas Lobos de Afuera)	06° 55' 27.1" S	80° 44' 28.8" W	Punto de giro Sistema LB recta 2 contribuyente 200 mn.	PC-LB 02
41	Islas Lobos de Afuera	06° 56' 51.2" S	80° 43' 47.2" W	Punto de giro Sistema LB recta 2 contribuyente 200 mn.	PC-LB 02
42	Isla Chichal de Afuera (integrante de las islas Lobos de Afuera)	06° 57' 29.7" S	80° 42' 59.6" W	Punto de giro Sistema LB recta 2 contribuyente 200 mn.	PC-LB 02
43	Punta Eten	06° 56' 57.9" S	79° 51' 58.4" W	Punto de giro final Sistema LB recta 2	PC-LB 02
44	Punta Eten, extremo sur	06° 57' 20.4" S	79° 51' 26.3" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 02

45	Playa de Lobos 1	06° 58' 51.7" S	79° 49' 29.6" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 02
46	Playa de Lobos 2	07° 00' 29.9" S	79° 47' 36.6" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 02
47	Playa de Lobos 3	07° 02' 10.8" S	79° 45' 48.3" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 02
48	Punta Calanloche	07° 04' 04.4" S	79° 44' 10.6" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 02
49	Punta Cherrepe	07° 10' 34.7" S	79° 41' 34.2" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 02
50	Playa al sur del Río Seco 1	07° 12' 13.0" S	79° 40' 00.6" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 02
51	Playa al sur del Río Seco 2	07° 13' 27.7" S	79° 38' 45.8" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 02
52	Al sur de Boca del Río	07° 20' 36.0" S	79° 35' 25.3" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 02
53	Al oeste de El Cerro	07° 21' 04.4" S	79° 35' 21.8" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 02
54	Punta Pacasmayo	07° 24' 53.9" S	79° 35' 20.5" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 02
55	Playa El Gráfico 1	07° 25' 11.8" S	79° 35' 21.3" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 02
56	Playa El Gráfico 2	07° 26' 04.2" S	79° 35' 04.5" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 02
57	Playa El Milagro	07° 27' 47.8" S	79° 34' 34.2" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 02
58	Punta Puémape	07° 31' 24.8" S	79° 32' 23.9" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 02
59	Playa Puémape	07° 33' 14.8" S	79° 30' 45.3" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 02
60	Punta Urricape	07° 34' 42.9" S	79° 29' 45.0" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 02
61	Punta Malabrigo	07° 42' 40.7" S	79° 28' 07.5" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 02
62	Islas Macabí	07° 48' 54.4" S	79° 30' 02.2" W	Punto de LB normal contribuyente 200 mn.	PC-LB 02
63	Playa La Ahogada	07° 52' 57.6" S	79° 20' 33.6" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 02
64	Punta Prieta	07° 55' 31.6" S	79° 18' 27.6" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 02
65	Playa La Bocana	07° 57' 07.8" S	79° 16' 26.2" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 02
66	El Charco	07° 58' 33.9" S	79° 14' 25.2" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 02
67	Playa El Charco	08° 00' 08.8" S	79° 12' 21.4" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 02
68	Playa Los Tres Palos	08° 01' 38.8" S	79° 10' 19.5" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 02
69	Playa Huanchaquito 1	08° 05' 47.5" S	79° 07' 01.3" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 02
70	Playa Huanchaquito 2	08° 07' 32.9" S	79° 04' 50.7" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 02
71	Playa Buenos Aires	08° 09' 19.3" S	79° 02' 41.1" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 02

72	Molo retenedor sur del Puerto Salaverry	08° 14' 03'.6" S	78° 59' 30.8" W	Punto de giro Inicial Sistema LB recta 3	PC-LB 02, 03
73	Rocas Leones	08° 31' 26.1" S	78° 58' 32.6" W	Punto de giro Sistema LB recta 3	PC-LB 03
74	Isla Guañape Sur punto 1	08° 33' 57.7" S	78° 58' 12.3" W	Punto de giro Sistema LB recta 3 contribuyente 200 mn.	PC-LB 03
75	Isla Guañape Sur punto 2	08° 34' 01.4" S	78° 58' 11.3" W	Punto de giro Sistema LB recta 3	PC-LB 03
76	Islas Chao	08° 45' 37.1" S	78° 47' 45.3" W	Punto de giro Sistema LB recta 3	PC-LB 03
77	Islote Corcovado	08° 56' 27.9" S	78° 41' 51.1" W	Punto de giro Sistema LB recta 3	PC-LB 03
78	Islotes Mesías	09° 02' 36.4" S	78° 41' 17.1" W	Punto de giro Sistema LB recta 3 contribuyente 200 mn.	PC-LB 03
79	Isla Ferrol del Medio	09° 09' 03.5" S	78° 37' 17.1" W	Punto de giro Sistema LB recta 3 contribuyente 200 mn.	PC-LB 03
80	Punta Gorda	09° 10' 36.1" S	78° 36' 35.8" W	Punto de giro Sistema LB recta 3 contribuyente 200 mn.	PC-LB 03
81	Isla Redonda	09° 14' 28.5" S	78° 33' 38.4" W	Punto de giro Sistema LB recta 3	PC-LB 03
82	Isla Los Chimús	09° 20' 57.9" S	78° 28' 18.9" W	Punto de giro Sistema LB recta 3	PC-LB 03
83	Islote Roca Negra	09° 26' 15.0" S	78° 25' 44.5" W	Punto de giro Sistema LB recta 3	PC-LB 03
84	Punta Salitre	09° 30' 09.3" S	78° 23' 46.7" W	Punto de giro final Sistema LB recta 3	PC-LB 03
85	Punta El Frío	09° 31' 53.4" S	78° 23' 35.0" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 03
86	Islotes El Mongoncillo	09° 36' 12.9" S	78° 22' 29.4" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 03
87	Punta Huaro	09° 37' 39.8" S	78° 22' 09.3" W	Punto de LB normal contribuyente 200 mn.	PC-LB 03
88	Islotes frente a punta La Gramita	09° 43' 30.7" S	78° 18' 02.6" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 03
89	Islotes Cornejo	09° 52' 13.5" S	78° 15' 20.6" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 03
90	Punta Culebras	09° 57' 04.4" S	78° 14' 04.1" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 03
91	Punta Tuquillo	10° 01' 06.9" S	78° 11' 51.0" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 03
92	Punta Cabeza de Lagarto	10° 06' 34.0" S	78° 11' 08.4" W	Punto de LB normal contribuyente 200 mn.	PC-LB 03
93	Punta Los Callejones	10° 08' 44.6" S	78° 09' 52.7" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 03
94	Punta Tres Viudas	10° 09' 49.6" S	78° 08' 53.7" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 03
95	Punta Las Mesas	10° 10' 01.0" S	78° 08' 34.3" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 03
96	Punta Las Zorras	10° 16' 29.8" S	78° 05' 15.1" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 03

97	Punta al suroeste del Cerro Los Médanos	10° 20' 42.8" S	78° 03' 20.4" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 03
98	Punta Tiro Alto	10° 24' 33.2" S	78° 00' 53.4" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 03
99	Punta Colorado Grande	10° 29' 31.6" S	77° 57' 59.4" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 03
100	Punta Bermejo	10° 34' 05.1" S	77° 54' 34.3" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 03
101	Islote Litera	10° 37' 02.0" S	77° 53' 31.2" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 03
102	Punta Paramonguilla	10° 38' 53.7" S	77° 51' 41.4" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 03
103	Playa Totoral 1	10° 39' 50.7" S	77° 50' 53.2" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 03
104	Playa Totoral 2	10° 40' 07.6" S	77° 50' 37.9" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 03
105	Punta Guamayo	10° 43' 30.4" S	77° 48' 19.4" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 03
106	Roca frente a punta El Aspero	10° 49' 17.2" S	77° 45' 05.2" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 03
107	Punta Viños Grande	10° 53' 09.6" S	77° 42' 13.0" W	Punto de giro inicial Sistema LB recta 4	PC-LB 03, 04
108	Islote Don Martín	11° 01' 09.9" S	77° 40' 27.3" W	Punto de giro Sistema LB recta 4	PC-LB 03, 04
109	Islote Pelado	11° 26' 34.6" S	77° 50' 43.8" W	Punto de giro Sistema LB recta 4 contribuyente 200 mn.	PC-LB 04
110	Isla Hormigas de Afuera, norte	11° 57' 26.1" S	77° 44' 01.0" W	Punto de giro Sistema LB recta 4 contribuyente 200 mn.	PC-LB 04
111	Isla Hormigas de Afuera, sur	11° 57' 29.5" S	77° 43' 57.7" W	Punto de giro Sistema LB recta 4 contribuyente 200 mn.	PC-LB 04
112	Islotes Palominos	12° 08' 06.4" S	77° 14' 06.6" W	Punto de giro Sistema LB recta 4	PC-LB 04
113	Farallones El Corcovado	12° 19' 24.4" S	76° 53' 25.7" W	Punto de giro Sistema LB recta 4	PC-LB 04
114	Punta Chilca	12° 30' 32.6" S	76° 48' 14.3" W	Punto de giro final Sistema LB recta 4	PC-LB 04
115	Punta Ñave	12° 31' 14.1" S	76° 47' 04.1" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 04
116	Islote Cerro Blanco	12° 35' 34.7" S	76° 42' 32.0" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 04
117	Roca frente a punta El Quemado	12° 39' 49.7" S	76° 40' 22.8" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 04
118	Roca al sur de islote Las Animas	12° 42' 06.3" S	76° 39' 23.9" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 04
119	Isla Asia, norte	12° 47' 31.6" S	76° 37' 41.0" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 04
120	Isla Asia, sur	12° 47' 47.3" S	76° 37' 32.5" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 04
121	Roca frente a punta Lobería	12° 57' 14.0" S	76° 31' 15.6" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 04
122	Islote Lobos	12° 59' 16.9" S	76° 30' 24.4" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 04

123	Punta Centinela	13° 01' 48.9" S	76° 29' 25.4" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 04
124	Playa Hermosa 1	13° 03' 29.4" S	76° 27' 56.8" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 04
125	Playa Hermosa 2	13° 04' 41.4" S	76° 26' 49.2" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 04
126	Playa Hermosa 3	13° 05' 25.8" S	76° 26' 11.3" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 04
127	Playa Hermosa 4	13° 06' 57.3" S	76° 24' 48.8" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 04
128	Punta Iguana	13° 08' 47.2" S	76° 23' 27.7" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 04
129	Playa Mulata 1	13° 11' 30.9" S	76° 21' 19.6" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 04
130	Playa Mulata 2	13° 13' 11.4" S	76° 19' 53.4" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 04
131	Playa Melchorita 1	13° 14' 40.6" S	76° 18' 37.3" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 04
132	Playa Melchorita 2	13° 15' 41.0" S	76° 17' 43.6" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 04
133	Playa del Zorro	13° 17' 12.2" S	76° 16' 27.0" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 04
134	Playa Jaguay	13° 19' 27.3" S	76° 14' 45.0" W	Punto de giro inicial Sistema LB recta 5	PC-LB 04
135	Isla Chincha del Norte	13° 37' 24.9" S	76° 24' 04.7" W	Punto de giro Sistema LB recta 5	PC-LB 04
136	Islote Goleta	13° 39' 38.0" S	76° 24' 54.7" W	Punto de giro Sistema LB recta 5	PC-LB 04
137	Islote Dos Hermanas	13° 50' 29.5" S	76° 28' 06.6" W	Punto de giro Sistema LB recta 5 contribuyente 200 mn.	PC-LB 04
138	Punta Quebraleña en Isla San Gallan	13° 51' 05.8" S	76° 28' 02.1" W	Punto de giro Sistema LB recta 5	PC-LB 04
139	Punta Sacasemita	14° 09' 46.0" S	76° 17' 37.2" W	Punto de giro Sistema LB recta 5	PC-LB 04
140	Roca al sur de punta Carretas	14° 12' 20.4" S	76° 16' 26.7" W	Punto de giro Sistema LB recta 5 contribuyente 200 mn.	PC-LB 04
141	Isla Independencia	14° 17' 02.4" S	76° 12' 32.2" W	Punto de giro Sistema LB recta 5 contribuyente 200 mn.	PC-LB 04
142	Roca al oeste de morro Quemado	14° 20' 55.8" S	76° 08' 15.7" W	Punto de giro final Sistema LB recta 5	PC-LB 04
143	Roca frente a punta Caimán	14° 25' 39.9" S	76° 02' 42.4" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 04
144	Punta Azúa	14° 31' 32.6" S	75° 58' 31.8" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 04
145	Punta Doña María Francisca	14° 39' 35.0" S	75° 55' 00.2" W	Punto de LB normal contribuyente 200 mn.	PC-LB 04
146	Islotes Infiernillos	14° 39' 36.0" S	75° 55' 32.8" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 04
147	Punta Lomitas	14° 43' 01.5" S	75° 51' 25.5" W	Punto de LB normal contribuyente 200 mn.	PC-LB 04, 05
148	Playa Lomitas 1	14° 43' 50.7" S	75° 49' 27.2" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 05

149	Playa Lomitas 2	14° 44' 21.4" S	75° 48' 15. 8" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 05
150	Punta Olleros	14° 47' 01.4" S	75° 44' 23.2" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 05
151	Roca frente a La Rinconada	14° 49' 11.7" S	75° 41' 08.8" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 05
152	Playa La Rinconada 1	14° 50' 40.2" S	75° 37' 33.0" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 05
153	Playa La Rinconada 2	14° 51' 14.9" S	75° 36' 21.4" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 05
154	Roca frente a Cabo Nazca	14° 58' 05.2" S	75° 30' 17.1" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 05
155	Punta Cerro San Fernando	15° 04' 05.5" S	75° 24' 35.5" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 05
156	Punta Santa Ana	15° 08' 57.0" S	75° 22' 26.0" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 05
157	Punta San Fernando	15° 09' 30.3" S	75° 20' 57.2" W	Punto de cierre de bahía	PC-LB 05
158	Punta San Nicolás	15° 14' 56.4" S	75° 15' 48.2" W	Punto de cierre de bahía	PC-LB 05
159	Punta La Salina	15° 17' 38.4" S	75° 12' 56.5" W	Punto de cierre de bahía	PC-LB 05
160	Punta San Juan	15° 22' 04.3" S	75° 11' 36.6" W	Punto de cierre de bahía contribuyente 200 mn.	PC-LB 05
161	Punta Chiquerío	15° 24' 28.8" S	75° 08' 30.9" W	Punto de LB normal contribuyente 200 mn.	PC-LB 05
162	Punta Penotes	15° 26' 35.3" S	75° 04' 20.7" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 05
163	Punta Cachucho	15° 29' 33.4" S	74° 58' 25.2" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 05
164	Punta Lomas	15° 34' 25.6" S	74° 51' 19.0" W	Punto de LB normal contribuyente 200 mn.	PC-LB 05
165	Playa Brava de Lomas 1	15° 35' 40.4" S	74° 46' 01.1" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 05
166	Playa Brava de Lomas 2	15° 36' 10.0" S	74° 45' 01.8" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 05
167	Punta Chaviña	15° 38' 35.6" S	74° 41' 12.3" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 05
168	Playa Yauca 1	15° 39' 37.8" S	74° 38' 47.1" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 05
169	Playa Yauca 2	15° 40' 20.9" S	74° 36' 34.6" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 05
170	Playa Yauca 3	15° 41' 17.3" S	74° 34' 12.1" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 05
171	Norte de quebrada Agua Salada	15° 47' 36.1" S	74° 26' 24.8" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 05
172	Sur de quebrada Agua Salada	15° 48' 40.7" S	74° 25' 22.0" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 05
173	Punta Chala	15° 49' 49.7" S	74° 23' 44.9" W	Punto de LB normal contribuyente 200 mn.	PC-LB 05
174	Punta Quiguay	15° 50' 08.8" S	74° 22' 32.3" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 05
175	Norte de la quebrada Huambo	15° 50' 38.5" S	74° 21' 01.4" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 05

176	Suroeste de la quebrada de La Vaca	15° 50' 57.4" S	74° 19' 39.7" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 05
177	Punta Cerro El Faro	15° 52' 40.3" S	74° 14' 28.2" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 05
178	Quebrada Tarrillo	15° 53' 16.8" S	74° 12' 42.1" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 05
179	Playa Millo	15° 54' 43.6" S	74° 08' 31.8" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 05
180	Playa Pedregoza	15° 55' 20.4" S	74° 07' 23.1" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 05
181	Punta Pascana Brava	16° 00' 57.5" S	74° 02' 00.6" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 05
182	Punta Guanera	16° 02' 04.7" S	74° 01' 09.3" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 05
183	Punta Gato	16° 04' 30.6" S	73° 57' 13.0" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 05
184	Punta Lobos	16° 06' 23.0" S	73° 54' 10.0" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 05
185	Playa Los Troncos	16° 08' 13.5" S	73° 52' 09.4" W	Punto de LB normal contribuyente 200 mn.	PC-LB 05
186	Punta Piedra Blanca	16° 09' 37.4" S	73° 49' 43.2" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 05
187	Playa Bandurrias	16° 10' 07.0" S	73° 48' 05.2" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 05
188	Punta Atico	16° 14' 43.4" S	73° 42' 03.7" W	Punto de LB normal contribuyente 200 mn.	PC-LB 05
189	Punta del Morrillo	16° 14' 58.3" S	73° 34' 06.4" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 05
190	Punta Oscuyo	16° 17' 06.0" S	73° 28' 55.0" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 05
191	Punta Los Angelitos	16° 18' 29.4" S	73° 23' 30.3" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 05
192	Punta Pescadores	16° 24' 20.3" S	73° 17' 31.9" W	Punto LB Normal contribuyente 200 mn.	PC-LB 05
193	Punta El Arco	16° 25' 05.9" S	73° 14' 05.9" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 05
194	Callejón de Chinchipaico	16° 26' 57.5" S	73° 07' 54.6" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 05
195	Punta Leandas	16° 29' 49.1" S	73° 03' 08.2" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 05, 06
196	Punta El Aragón	16° 29' 56.6" S	73° 02' 52.3" W	Punto LB normal contribuyente 200 mn.	PC-LB 06
197	Punta Pochoca	16° 30' 36.4" S	73° 00' 44.7" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
198	Punta Loro	16° 30' 56.1" S	72° 59' 05.5" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
199	Punta Santa Elena	16° 31' 02.3" S	72° 58' 13.0" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
200	Playa Jahuay 1	16° 33' 30.8" S	72° 51' 32.0" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
201	Playa Jahuay 2	16° 34' 31.9" S	72° 50' 11.3" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
202	Playa de Pucchún 1	16° 35' 56.4" S	72° 48' 35.9" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06

203	Playa de Pucchún 2	16° 37' 00.1" S	72° 47' 16.6" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
204	Playa de Pucchún 3	16° 37' 40.8" S	72° 46' 18.4" W	Punto LB normal contribuyente 200 mn.	PC-LB 06
205	Sureste de la desembocadura del Río Camaná	16° 38' 08.1" S	72° 45' 27.5" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
206	Noroeste de La Laguna	16° 38' 31.2" S	72° 44' 24.9" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
207	La Laguna	16° 38' 53.1" S	72° 43' 24.4" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
208	Playa El Chorro	16° 39' 14.9" S	72° 41' 44.3" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
209	Playa La Punta	16° 39' 29.2" S	72° 40' 05.8" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
210	Playa Los Cerrillos	16° 39' 37.8" S	72° 38' 34.8" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
211	Playa Las Cuevas 1	16° 39' 46.8" S	72° 37' 27.8" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
212	Playa Las Cuevas 2	16° 39' 58.6" S	72° 36' 13.9" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
213	Punta Pano	16° 40' 24.5" S	72° 34' 21.0" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
214	Playa Quilca 1	16° 40' 51.6" S	72° 32' 11.0" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
215	Playa Quilca 2	16° 41' 19.1" S	72° 30' 25.5" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
216	Punta Huagin	16° 45' 09.0" S	72° 23' 55.0" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
217	Punta Hornillos	16° 52' 31.4" S	72° 17' 23.0" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
218	Punta Quebrada Honda	16° 55' 35.6" S	72° 11' 54.3" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
219	Punta La Condenada	16° 56' 10.2" S	72° 11' 09.3" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
220	Punta Islay	17° 00' 56.8" S	72° 06' 44.2" W	Punto LB normal contribuyente 200 mn.	PC-LB 06
221	Playa Las Rocas 1	17° 02' 52.6" S	71° 59' 02.1" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
222	Playa Las Rocas 2	17° 03' 28.6" S	71° 57' 58.5" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
223	Playa La Punta 2	17° 07' 22.4" S	71° 53' 42.1" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
224	Playa La Punta 3	17° 08' 17.0" S	71° 52' 51.1" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
225	Playa La Punta 4	17° 09' 33.2" S	71° 51' 27.9" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
226	Playa La Punta 5	17° 10' 17.4" S	71° 50' 23.2" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
227	Playa La Punta 6	17° 10' 58.3" S	71° 49' 02.4" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
228	Playa La Punta 7	17° 11' 15.8" S	71° 48' 16.8" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
229	Playa La Punta 8	17° 11' 31.3" S	71° 47' 23.6" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06

230	Playa La Punta 9	17° 11' 39.9" S	71° 46' 44.6" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
231	Playa La Punta 10	17° 11' 57.2" S	71° 45' 10.6" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
232	Playa La Punta 11	17° 12' 19.3" S	71° 43' 04.7" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
233	Playa La Punta 12	17° 12' 54.0" S	71° 40' 53.1" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
234	Playa La Punta 13	17° 13' 36.7" S	71° 38' 51.2" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
235	Playa La Punta 14	17° 14' 06.9" S	71° 37' 32.0" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
236	Punta Corio	17° 14' 56.1" S	71° 35' 42.6" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
237	Punta Playuelas	17° 15' 39.0" S	71° 33' 51.4" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
238	Punta Yerba Buena	17° 19' 21.7" S	71° 28' 33.4" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
239	Punta La Apacheta	17° 22' 05.9" S	71° 25' 54.9" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
240	Playa Lastaya 1	17° 26' 35.7" S	71° 22' 56.4" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
241	Playa Lastaya 2	17° 26' 58.1" S	71° 22' 52.7" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
242	Punta Sopladera	17° 31' 10.5" S	71° 22' 09.5" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
243	Playa Las Enfermeras	17° 32' 47.9" S	71° 21' 59.3" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
244	Punta Coles	17° 42' 28.2" S	71° 22' 56.8" W	Punto de LB normal contribuyente 200 mn.	PC-LB 06
245	Playa del Palo 1	17° 42' 11.5" S	71° 19' 47.9" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
246	Playa del Palo 2	17° 43' 40.3" S	71° 17' 03.1" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
247	Playa del Palo 3	17° 45' 07.7" S	71° 14' 17.3" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
248	Muelle Enersur	17° 47' 13.4" S	71° 11' 57.3" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
249	Punta Chambali	17° 48' 37.1" S	71° 10' 09.0" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
250	Punta Chorrillos	17° 48' 57.5" S	71° 09' 49.4" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
251	Punta Picata	17° 52' 06.0" S	71° 05' 53.5" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
252	Punta Camajuata	18° 00' 36.7" S	70° 53' 16.3" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
253	Punta Gallinazos	18° 01' 59.4" S	70° 50' 38.5" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
254	Punta Mesa	18° 02' 56.9" S	70° 48' 47.2" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
255	Punta Gentilar	18° 05' 32.4" S	70° 45' 17.0" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
256	Vila Vila	18° 07' 06.4" S	70° 43' 45.5" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06

257	Playa Los Hornos	18° 08' 16.7" S	70° 42' 30.1" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
258	El Planchón	18° 09' 04.2" S	70° 41' 36.6" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
259	Boca del Río	18° 09' 49.4" S	70° 40' 33.8" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
260	Playa Llostay	18° 10' 49.7" S	70° 38' 46.3" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
261	Playa La Morena	18° 12' 14.1" S	70° 35' 57.5" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
262	Playa La Yarada 1	18° 13' 47.2" S	70° 33' 15.0" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
263	Playa La Yarada 2	18° 15' 24.4" S	70° 30' 35.0" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
264	Playa Los Palos 1	18° 17' 06.5" S	70° 27' 58.6" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
265	Playa Los Palos 2	18° 18' 53.7" S	70° 25' 26.7" W	Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06
266	Punto en la costa Límite internacional terrestre Perú – Chile	18° 21' 08" S	70° 22' 39" W	Terminus Sur (Punto Concordia) Punto de LB normal	PC-LB 06

ANNEX 2

Chart sketch of sector Golfo de Guayaquil to Punta Paíta, PERÚ RUTA PC-LB-01

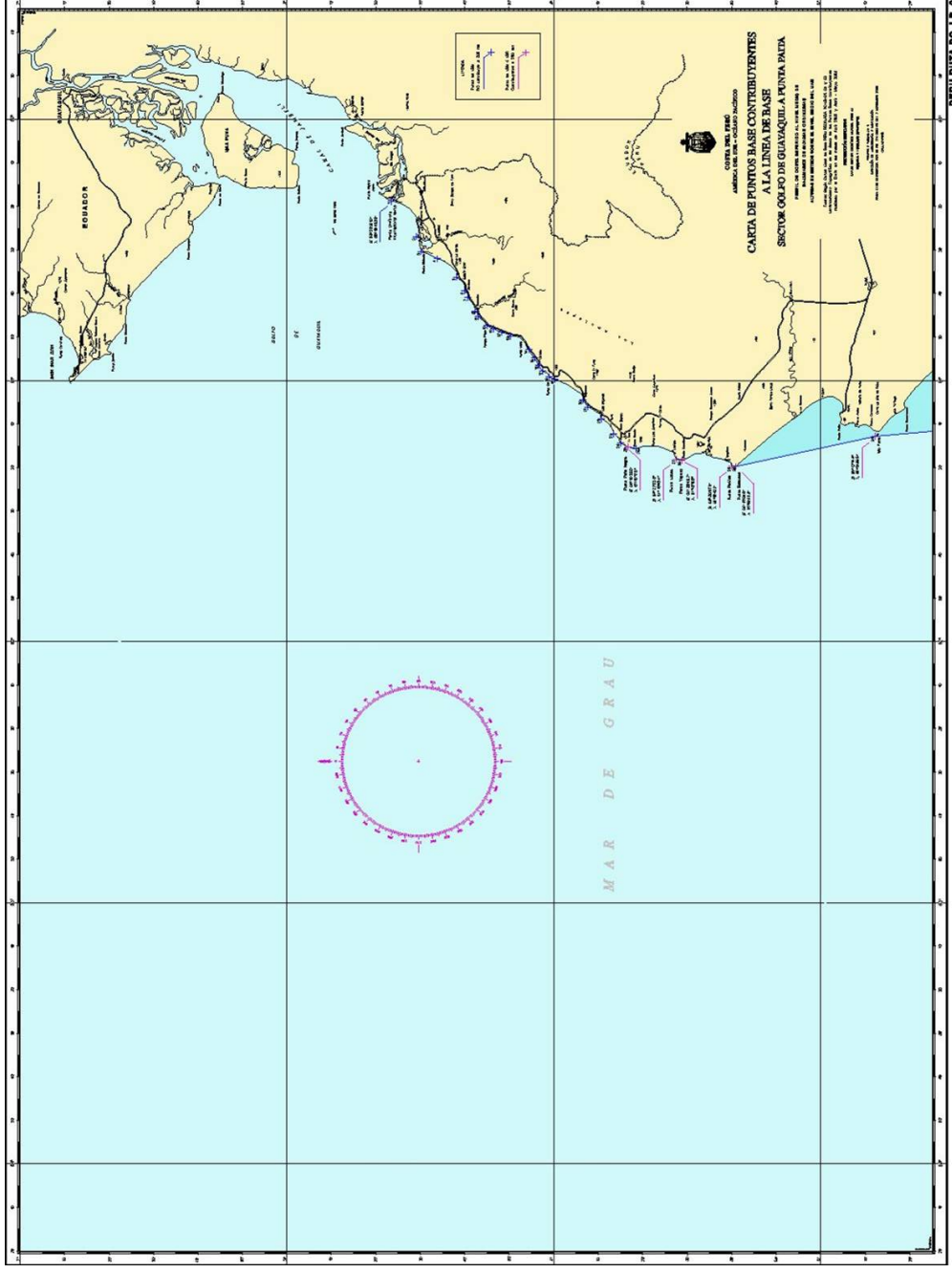


Chart sketch of sector Punta Paita to Puerto Salaverry,

PERÚ RUTA PC-LB-02

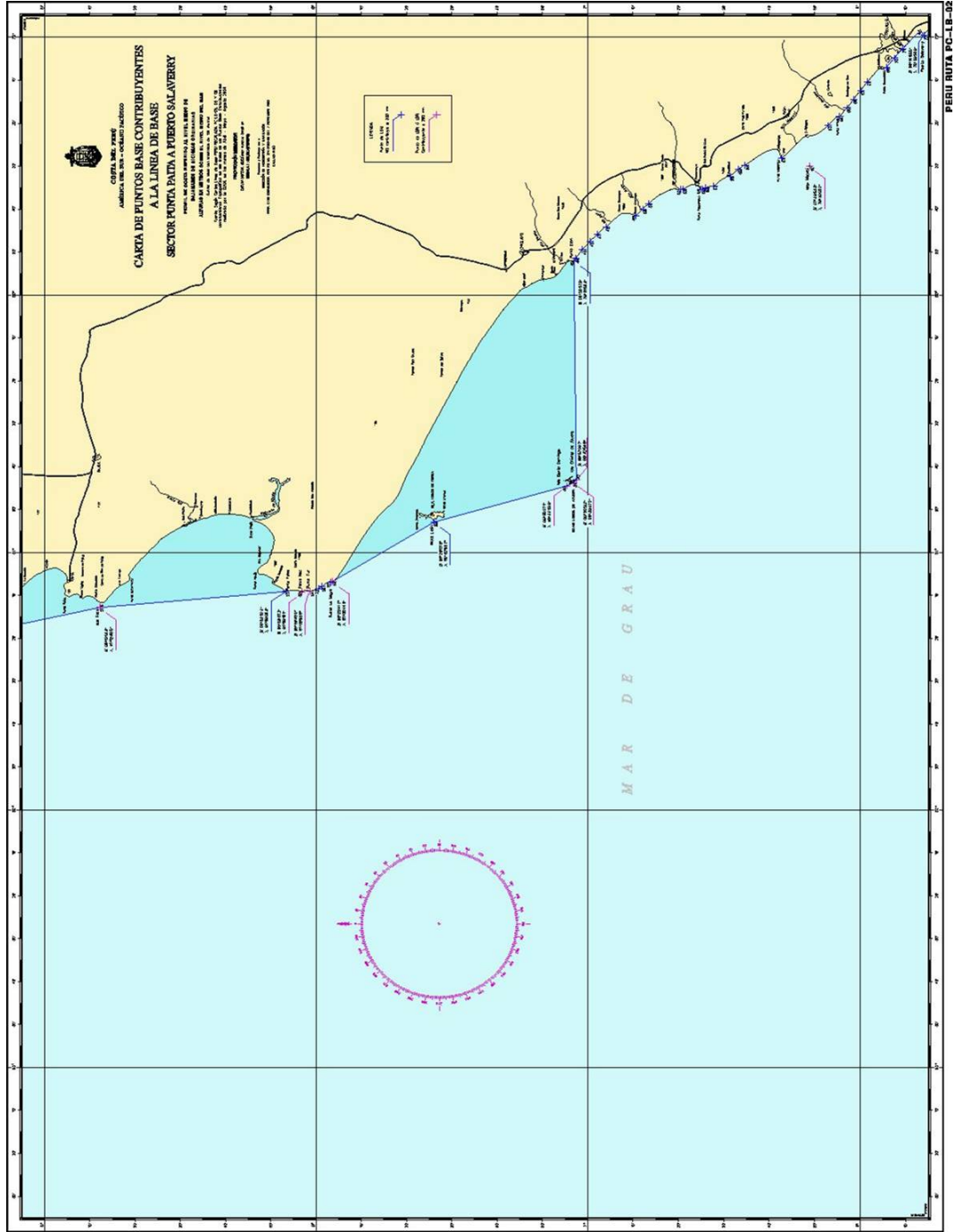


Chart sketch of sector Puerto Salaverry to Puerto Supe,

PERU RUTA PC-LB-03

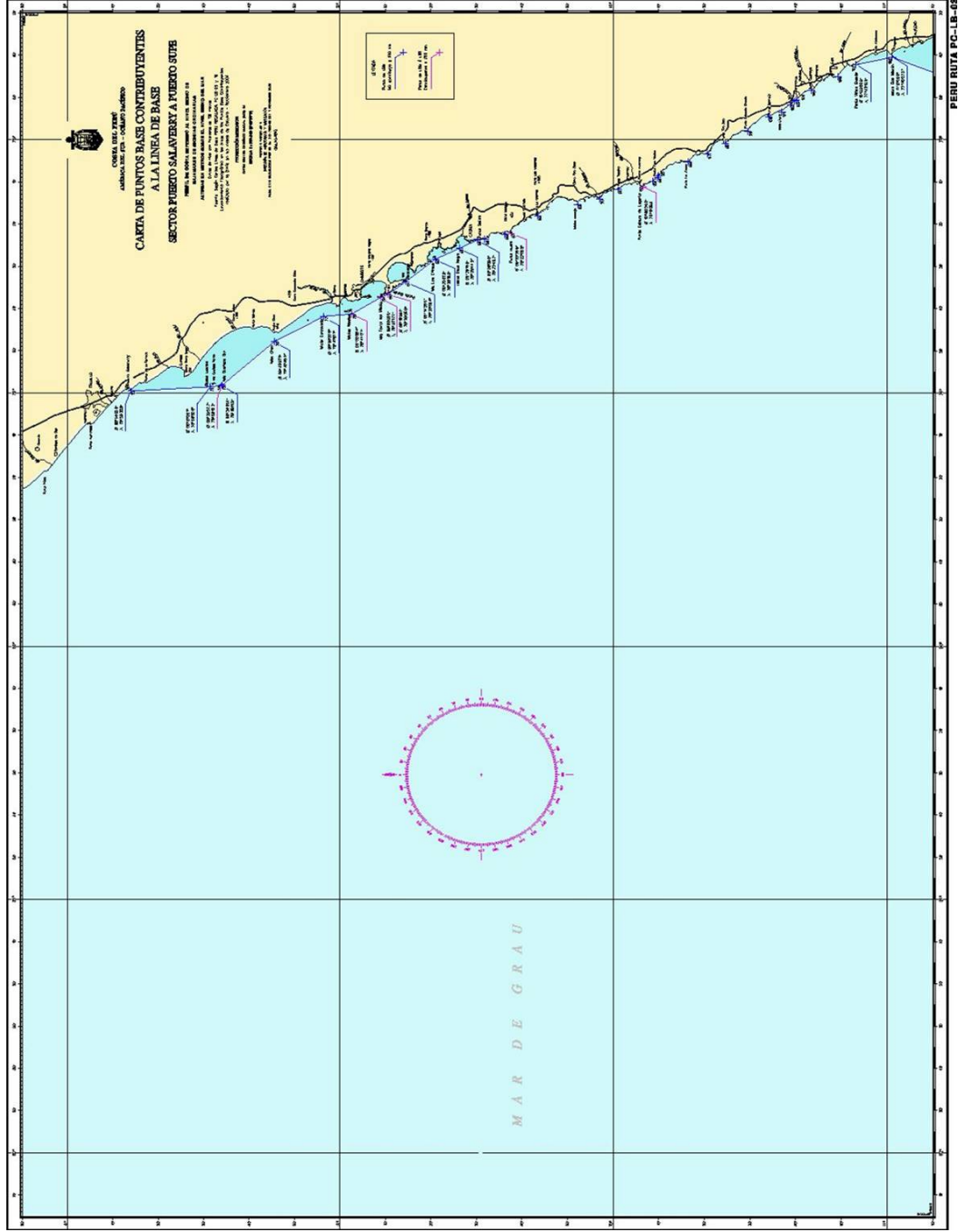


Chart sketch of sector Puerto Supe to Punta Infiernillos,
PERU RUTA PC-LB-04

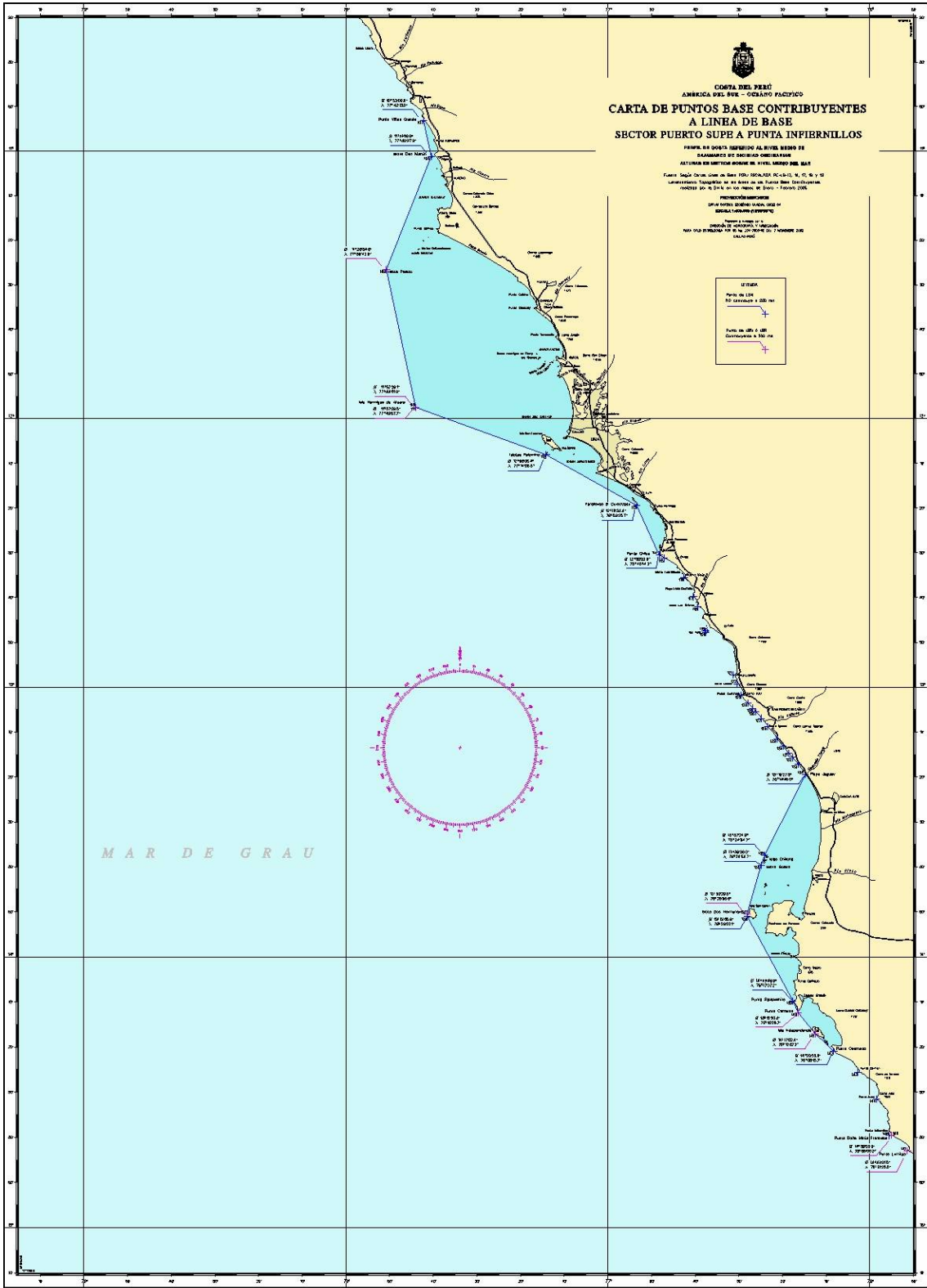
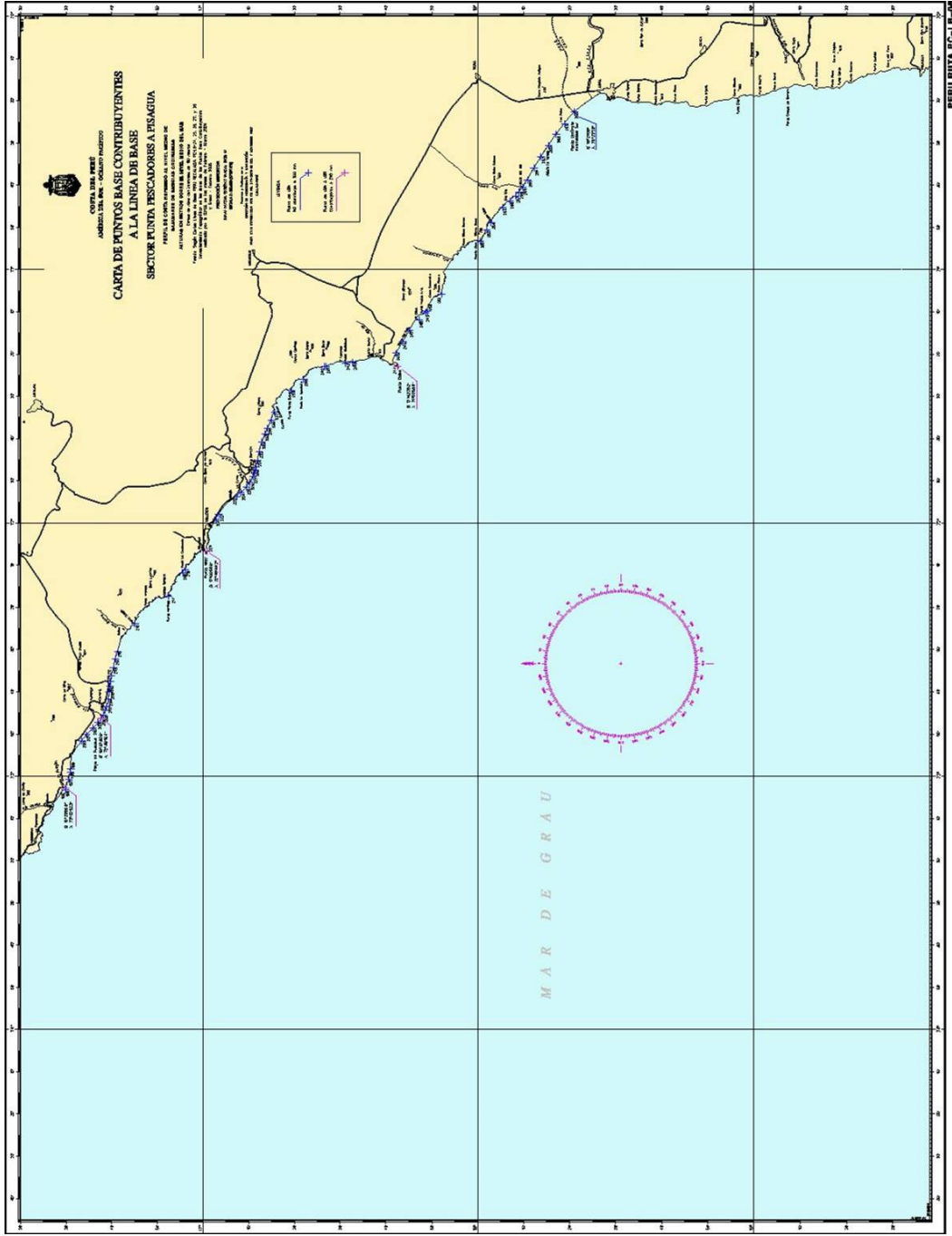


Chart sketch of sector Punta Pescadores to Pisagua,

PERU RUTA PC-LB-06



B. Bilateral Treaties

Qatar and United Arab Emirates

(a) Agreement - Settlement on the maritime boundaries and the ownership of islands between Qatar and Abu Dhabi, 20 March 1969¹

In expression of the feelings of fraternity and friendship, and in accordance with the mutual interests of the two brotherly Arab countries, and desirous of settling their maritime boundaries and the ownership of islands,

The two Parties have agreed on the following:

1. The island of "Daiyina" is part of the territory of Abu Dhabi.
2. Both islands of "Lasahat" and "Shura'awa" are part of the territory of Qatar.
3. No longer has any of the two countries any territorial claim upon the other in respect of the islands or the waters located beyond the maritime boundaries agreed upon.

4. The maritime boundaries referred to in article (3) above are as follows:

- (i) A straight line from point "A" with the following coordinates:

Latitude 25° 31' 50"

Longitude 53° 02' 05"

To point "B" which is the location of al-Bunduq well No. 1, the coordinates of which are as follows:

Latitude 25° 05' 54.79"

Longitude 52° 36' 50.98"

- (ii) A straight line from point "B", as defined above, to point "C" the coordinates of which are as follows:

Latitude 24° 48' 40"

Longitude 52° 16' 20"

- (iii) A straight line from point "C" above, to point "D" at the mouth of Khaur al-'Adid on the line of the territorial waters, the coordinates of which are as follows:

Latitude 24° 38' 20"

Longitude 51° 28' 05"

5. At the earliest opportunity, the points defined above and the lines joining them shall be drawn on an accurate map in two copies to be signed by the two Parties to show the maritime boundaries finally agreed upon between the two countries pursuant to this Agreement.

6. Al-Bundug field is to be owned equally by the two Parties, and they agree that insofar as the exploitation of the field is concerned they shall from time to time consult each other on all matters pertaining to this field in order to exercise all the rights on an equal basis.

¹ Registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations on 14 December 2006. Registration no. I-43372. Date of entry into force: 20 March 1969. The translation has been supplied by the Government of the United Arab Emirates and the Government of the State of Qatar.

7. Al-Bunduq field shall be exploited by Abu Dhabi Marine Areas Company (ADMA) in accordance with the terms of its agreements with the Ruler of Abu Dhabi, and all royalties, profits and other government dues in respect of the aforementioned field under the said agreements shall be equally divided between the Governments of Qatar and Abu Dhabi.

This Agreement and the provisional map attached hereto,² which shows approximately the boundary points detailed above, were signed on the first day of Muharram 1389, corresponding to 20 March 1969.

Signed by Zayid ibn Sultan Al-Nuhayyan
 Ruler of Abu Dhabi

 Ahmad ibn Ali Al Thani
 Ruler of Qatar

Witnessed by Dr. Nadim Pachachi (Abu Dhabi)
 Dr. Hasan Kamil (Qatar)

(b) Statement by the United Arab Emirates
15 October 2006³

The Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the United Nations, and has the honour to refer to the latter's notes verbales of 7 August 2006 (reference LA41TR728092000/Pend/1) and of 27 September 2006 (reference LA41TR/28092000/Pend/3), concerning the registration of the Agreement on the Settlement of the Maritime Boundaries and Ownership of Islands between the Emirates of Qatar and Abu Dhabi, which was concluded and entered into force on 20 March 1969.

The Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates is pleased to provide as an attachment to this letter a Statement with regard to the 1969 Agreement, which is to be read together with this letter. The Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates wishes to recall that both the United Arab Emirates and Qatar have sought registration of the 1969 Agreement, and have thereby affirmed that the Agreement has been in force between them since its conclusion and that it determines the sovereignty over their respective islands and sovereign rights over the waters lying between them. There is no basis for the Secretariat to cast doubt on the validity of the 1969 Agreement, as it may inadvertently have done in its note verbale of 7 August 2006. Nor is there any reason to depart from the long-established practice whereby international agreements of this kind - even when concluded before the admission of the States concerned to the United Nations and before the termination of special treaty relations with a third State - have been duly registered.

In renewing its request for registration of the 1969 Agreement, the Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates is pleased to provide a further copy of the original Arabic language text of the 1969 Agreement together with a translation into English language that has been agreed by the United Arab Emirates and the State of Qatar. The Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates expresses the hope that these two documents will fully respond to the questions raised in the Secretariat's note verbale of 27 September 2006.

16/10/2006

² Map not reproduced for technical reasons.

³ Unofficial translation.

Statement

Whereas the Agreement on the Settlement of the Maritime Boundaries and Ownership of Islands between the Emirates of Qatar and Abu Dhabi was concluded and entered into force on 20 March 1969,

And Whereas by an Agreement on 1 December 1971 between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Emirate of Abu Dhabi their special treaty relations were terminated and thereafter the Emirate of Abu Dhabi became a member of the United Arab Emirates which was established and assumed full international responsibility as a sovereign and independent State on 2 December 1971,

I, Abdullah bin Zayed Al-Nahyan, Minister for Foreign Affairs, state that the Government of the United Arab Emirates, having regard to the above-mentioned Agreement, continues to recognize the same and confirms that it will continue to perform and carry out the stipulations therein contained, and that the Agreement became binding for the United Arab Emirates since 2 December 1971.

In Witness Whereof I have signed this Statement at Abu Dhabi on 15 October 2006.

(c) Declaration by Qatar
3 December 2006⁴

QMM/2831-2006
13 December 2006

The Permanent Mission of the State of Qatar to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to the Secretariat's note No. LA41TR28092000/Pend/2, dated 7 August 2006, which states that the above mentioned Agreement cannot be registered with the United Nations under Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations. It also has the honour to refer to the meeting between the delegation of the State of Qatar and experts from the Treaty Section, chaired by Mr. Nicholas Michel, Under Secretary General for Legal Affairs, on 1 September 2006 at the Secretariat, during which it was agreed to abandon the proposal of the Secretariat that a new agreement should be signed between Qatar and the United Arab Emirates as a condition for registration of the said Agreement. It was further agreed that the submission of a declaration to the effect that the State of Qatar had continued to respect and fulfil its undertakings pursuant to the above mentioned Agreement since its entry into force on 20 March 1969 would suffice. Having submitted a preliminary version of the said declaration to the Secretariat, the State of Qatar nevertheless decided after careful consideration to withdraw it officially on 29 September 2006 and to make various technical and drafting amendments thereto.

It has the honour to transmit herewith the required declaration in the hope that the said Agreement will be registered and that we shall be so notified at the earliest possible opportunity.

The Permanent Mission of the State of Qatar avails itself of this opportunity to convey to the Secretariat the assurances of its highest consideration.

His Excellency Mr. Nicholas Michel
Under Secretary General and Legal Counsel
Office of Legal Affairs
United Nations
New York
December 2006

⁴ Unofficial translation.

In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate
State of Qatar

Declaration

Whereas the Agreement on the Settlement of Maritime Boundaries and Ownership of Islands between the Emirates of Qatar and Abu Dhabi was signed on 20 March 1969 and entered into force with regard to the State of Qatar on that date,

I, the undersigned, Hamad bin Jasim bin Jabr Al Thani, First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, hereby declare that the position of the Government of the State of Qatar concerning that Agreement did not change by virtue of the end of its special treaty relationship with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 3 September 1971 and that the Government of the State of Qatar has continued to respect and fulfil all of its undertakings pursuant to that Agreement ever since its entry into force.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand.

(Signed) Hamad bin Jasim bin Jabr Al Thani
First Deputy Prime Minister
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Done at Doha on the third day of December 2006.

C. Communications by States

1. Saudi Arabia

Declaration regarding the Agreement between Qatar and the United Arab Emirates on the settlement of the maritime boundaries and the ownership of islands signed on 20 March 1969⁵

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia refers to the request submitted on 14 December 2006 to the Secretariat of the United Nations by the State of Qatar and the United Arab Emirates for registration in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the Agreement between Qatar and the United Arab Emirates on the settlement of the maritime boundaries and the ownership of islands (with declarations and map) signed on 20 March 1969. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia declares that it does not recognize this Agreement which purports to delimit a boundary in the maritime area extending from the coast of Saudi Arabia that lies between the neighbouring coasts of Qatar and the United Arab Emirates. Since 1969, Saudi Arabia has protested this Agreement to the States concerned and their predecessor State, and continues to reject this Agreement today. Saudi Arabia is not a party to this Agreement, and accordingly it has no effect upon the sovereignty, sovereign rights and jurisdiction of Saudi Arabia in its maritime area that extends from its coast.

2. Chile

Objection by the Government of Chile to the “Maritime Dominion Baselines Law of Peru”⁶

The Chilean Government has taken notice of the recent publication of the Law No. 28621 adopted by Peru on 3 November 2005 concerning the Maritime Dominion Baselines Law of Peru, on the web site of the Division for Ocean Affairs and Law of the Sea of the United Nations, in the section devoted to Legislation and Treaties.

To this respect, it is necessary to point out that this Law identifies Point Nr. 266 with coordinates 18°21’08” S and 70°22’39” W, together with describing it as “*Punto en la costa Límite Internacional terrestre Perú-Chile*” or “Terminus Sur” Point. In addition to reserving its rights, the Chilean Government is determined to express that this Point does not coincide with any measurements carried out by the two countries, and that it disregards the agreed international boundary. This limit has been established under the Treaty of 3 June 1929, set and marked by a Joint Commission and approved by an Act of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs as Plenipotentiaries of 5 August 1930. Moreover, by the Declaration of Santiago in 1952 and the Agreement of 1954 concerning a special maritime frontier zone, Chile and Peru established their maritime delimitation based on parallel 18°21’03” S, which corresponds to the parallel of Pillar Nr. 1, materialized by Acts of Representatives of Chile and Peru dated 26 April 1968 and 22 August 1969.

⁵ Transmitted through letter dated 11 April 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia addressed to the Director of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of Legal Affairs, in Arabic and unofficial English translation.

⁶ Transmitted through note verbale dated 24 May 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Chile addressed to the Secretariat, Office of Legal Affairs, Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, in Spanish and unofficial English translation. The “Maritime Dominion Baselines Law of Peru” is published in this issue of the Bulletin.

3. Croatia

- (a) Note verbale dated 31 May 2007 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in reference to notes verbales from the Permanent Mission of Italy dated 16 April 2004 and 15 March 2006 addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, concerning the Ecological and Fisheries Protection Zone of the Republic of Croatia

No. 236/07

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Croatia presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in his capacity as the depositary of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982, and has the honour to make the following statement with reference to diplomatic notes No. 1681 of 16 April 2004⁷ and No. 1050 of 15 March 2006⁸ deposited with the United Nations Secretary by the Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations.

It should be recalled that coastal States with continental shelf are entitled to proclaim their exclusive economic zones where they have sovereign rights and jurisdiction as foreseen in the Customary Law of the Sea and in the 1982 Convention.

As a coastal State and a State Party to the 1982 Convention the Republic of Croatia is convinced that its proclamation of the Ecological and Fisheries Protection Zone (EFPZ) by the Decision on the Extension of the Jurisdiction of the Republic of Croatia in the Adriatic Sea of 3 October 2003 was founded in the international law and fully in accordance with the 1982 Convention, and furthermore, that it is not in conflict with any rights or interests of the States with opposite or adjacent coasts in the Adriatic Sea.

For a more detailed explanation of this statement, the following facts should be noted:

The delimitation line between Italy and the Republic of Croatia was determined by two treaties on sea boundary delimitation concluded between the former SFR of Yugoslavia and Italy: the 1968 Agreement on the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf, and the 1975 (Osimo) Agreement which delimited the territorial sea of the two States in the Gulf of Trieste. Both treaties are in force between Italy and the Republic of Croatia as a Successor State to the former SFR of Yugoslavia by virtue of succession.

The delimitation line of the continental shelf between Italy and the former SFR of Yugoslavia was set on the median line between the basic lines from which the territorial sea of the two States was measured in accordance with the basic principle for the delimitation of the continental shelf set forth by the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.

Pending the conclusion of the respective delimitation agreements the outer limits of Croatian Ecological and Fisheries Protection Zone follow the aforementioned median line precisely. Since that line delimits the continental shelf between the two States, the Croatian Decision contains a statement concerning the delimitation of this Zone with neighbouring States (Italy and Montenegro). More precisely: it is stated in point 5 of the Decision that the outer limits of the Croatian Zone shall be in accordance with the delimitation agreements between the Republic of Croatia and the States whose coasts are opposite or adjacent to the Croatian coast, and further in point 6 it is also stated that the outer limits of the Croatian Zone shall temporarily follow the delimitation line of the continental shelf established in the 1968 Agreement.

⁷ See *Law of the Sea Bulletin*, No. 54, p. 129.

⁸ See *Law of the Sea Bulletin*, No. 60, p. 127.

In light of the aforementioned facts the Republic of Croatia cannot accept the claims and allegations of Italy concerning the allegedly harmful proceeding against Italian interests in the Adriatic Sea. Particularly unacceptable are Italian explanations and arguments regarding changed geographical circumstances after the conclusion of the 1968 Agreement. To the best of the knowledge of the Republic of Croatia, there have not been any dramatic geological and geomorphologic changes in the Adriatic Sea caused by the force of nature or human activity which would have had an impact on the Italian or Croatian coasts and thus on the median line between the two States, including the flow of detritus from the river Po.

The Republic of Croatia, in its proceeding concerning the proclamation of the Ecological and Fisheries Protection Zone, respected rules and principles of the Law of the Sea. It shall proceed in this manner in the future, always respecting the rights of other States, and above all promoting cooperation between the States bordering the Adriatic Sea as provided in the 1982 Convention. On this basis the Republic of Croatia expects the same proceeding on the part of the States bordering the Adriatic, primarily believing that we all share common interests in the environmental protection and fishing.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Croatia has the honour to request the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in his capacity as the depositary of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, to circulate this diplomatic note to the States Parties to the Convention and to publish it in the Law of the Sea Bulletin.

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

New York, 31 May 2007

(b) Note verbale dated 31 May 2007 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in reference to note verbale from the Republic of Slovenia dated 21 February 2006 addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, concerning the Ecological Protection Zone and Continental Shelf of the Republic of Slovenia

No. 235/07

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Croatia presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in his capacity as the depositary of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982, and with reference to diplomatic note N-26/06 of 21 February 2006² deposited with the United Nations Secretary by the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Slovenia, has the honour to express the following:

The Republic of Croatia holds that the Slovenian diplomatic note and the text of the Ecological Protection Zone and Continental Shelf of the Republic of Slovenia Act attached thereto, including the unilateral setting of coordinates of the provisional outer limits of the Zone, show utter disregard for the International Law of the Sea, and the Republic of Croatia resolutely protests against it and rejects it for the reasons explained below.

The map attached to this diplomatic note shows that Slovenian territorial waters lie between Italian and Croatian territorial waters. The lateral sea border between the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Slovenia has not yet been formally established but it lies in the Bay of Savudrija/Piran where the coasts of the two States are opposite to each other. Since the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Slovenia are States Parties to the 1982 Convention, the maritime boundary delimitation should be effected through the application and interpretation of Article 15 of the 1982 Convention. This provision coincides, in applying the method of the median line every point of which is equidistant from the nearest point on the baselines, with the delimitation of the territorial sea when States fail to agree between them and when there exists no historic title or other special circumstance.

Due to the aforementioned facts the territorial sea of the Republic of Slovenia is not adjacent to the high seas; consequently, the Republic of Slovenia does not have its own continental shelf and is not entitled to declare an ecological protection zone.

² See *Law of the Sea Bulletin*, no. 60, p. 56.

Paradoxically, it should be noted that the Zone of the Republic of Slovenia, apart from being proclaimed in front of the Croatian coast in violation of Article 2 of the 1982 Convention and the principle that the sea dominates land, lies as much as 15 nautical miles off the Slovenian coast, which is 3 nautical miles more than the 1982 Convention (Article 3) allows a coastal State to extend the breadth of its territorial sea, provided that the geographical position tolerates such a maximum extension.

Finally, the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Croatia takes this opportunity to inform that the Republic of Croatia, after a long period of unsuccessful negotiations, has forwarded to the Republic of Slovenia an official proposal (the ministerial letter of 4 October 2005) to submit the maritime boundary delimitation dispute to an international judicial body, and although this proposal has been officially repeated on several occasions, for the time being, no formal answer has been received.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Croatia has the honour to request the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in his capacity as the depositary of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, to circulate this diplomatic note to the States Parties to the Convention and to publish it in the Law of the Sea Bulletin.

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

New York, 31 May 2007



III. OTHER INFORMATION

A. Caribbean Conference on Maritime Delimitation, 4th Plenary Meeting, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, 9 and 10 November 2006

Final Minutes of the Plenary Meeting¹

1. The Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Caribbean Conference on Maritime Delimitation (CCMD) started its working sessions on 9 November, at 9:30 a.m. at the Auditorium of the Diplomatic School of the State Ministry of Foreign Relations of the Dominican Republic (SEREX) in the city of Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, and finished them on 10 November at 1:00 p.m.

2. The Accreditation Committee informed that there were 49 participants from 21 delegations, including an observer of the United Nations Division of Ocean Affairs and Law of the Sea/Office of Legal Affairs (DOALOS/OLA), a representative from the Organization of American States (OAS), a representative from the Association of Caribbean States (ACS), a representative from the Community of the States of the Caribbean (CARICOM), and a consultant from the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of the United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organization (UNESCO). Colombia, El Salvador, France, the Netherlands, and Venezuela were accredited as observers. Likewise, of the Countries listed in Annex I of the Rules of the Conference, 16 delegations decided to accredit their members as participants, and 2 as observers.

3. The works of the Fourth Plenary Meeting were formally opened by Ms. Alejandra Liriano, Deputy Secretary for Foreign Policy of the State Ministry of Foreign Relations of the Dominican Republic. At the end of the opening ceremony, the President of the Conference submitted the Agenda to be adopted by the Participating States. Considering that the two-year mandate of the President, Vice-Presidents and Rapporteur had not yet concluded, in observance of Articles 10, 11 and 13 of the Rules of the Conference, the Board maintained its current composition, namely:

President: Prof. Stephen Vasciannie (Jamaica)

Vice-President: Amb. Carlos Michelén (Dominican Republic)

Vice-President: Ms. Yaneth Santamaria Tapia (Panama)

Rapporteur: Amb. Rolando Palomo (Guatemala)

Executive Secretary: Mr. Victor Manuel Uribe Aviña (Mexico)

4. The President established the Registry of Negotiations Desk, inviting States to register the pending maritime delimitations that they consider appropriate.

5. Subsequently, the Executive Secretary read his report on the work of the Conference in recent years. In his report (Document CONF CARIBE/P4/SE/Info). The Executive Secretary made reference to the work carried out in the three previous Plenary Meetings of the Conference as well as to the state of the maritime delimitations registered, and to other issues related to the Assistance Fund.

6. Afterwards and according to the Invitation to the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Conference, the President invited the States that had expressed their interest in making a presentation on maritime delimitation to the

¹ Unofficial English translation, as transmitted by a communication dated 14 May 2007, from the Executive Secretariat of the Conference.

Executive Secretary to do so. The Executive Secretary informed the President that the delegations of Guatemala, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Jamaica and Panama had stated their intention to make a presentation.

7. During their interventions, the delegations made reference to the general perspectives, challenges and developments that their countries encounter in respect to maritime delimitations, expressing their concerns and expectations in relation to the works of the Conference, as well as to the technical assistance it offers.

8. The Plenary regretted the impossibility of Judge Rüdiger Wolfrum, President of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS), to participate in the Fourth Plenary Meeting. However, considering the relevance of the Judge's intervention, the President decided the Executive Secretary read it.

9. Judge Wolfrum's presentation dealt with the role of the ITLOS in the solution of disputes on maritime delimitation, emphasizing the advantages of this forum in relation to other jurisdictional instances to solve disputes on this matter.

10. Considering the comments of several delegations regarding the content of Judge Wolfrum's presentation, the Plenary decided to request the Executive Secretary to send him a letter regretting his absence and thanking him for his interesting lecture. Likewise, the Plenary decided to invite Judge Wolfrum and staff members of ITLOS that he considers appropriate, to participate in the Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Conference.

11. The observer of DOALOS brought to the attention of the Plenary that the ITLOS has published a booklet entitled "A Guide to the Proceedings Before the Tribunal", which provides a presentation of the Tribunal, sets out the main features of its proceedings and provides pleadings and model forms to assist States interested in resorting to the Tribunal.

12. The representative of the ACS, who requested the President permission to address the Conference, made reference to the relevance of maritime delimitation in the framework of the Caribbean Sea Initiative, emphasizing its relevance in relation to the maritime environmental protection in the region.

13. At the end of the morning session of the first working day of the Plenary, the legal consultant of the IOC of UNESCO made a presentation entitled "Baselines according to UNCLOS". The delegations took note of the complexity of the subject and thanked the explanations provided by the IOC's consultant.

14. In the afternoon, the President of the Conference, following an intervention by the Costa Rican Delegation, went through the decisions adopted at the Third Plenary Meeting of the Conference, one by one. Only decisions VI, VII and VIII were considered relevant for the Fourth Plenary.

15. In relation to decision VI, which arose from a Mexican proposal during the Third Plenary, the Mexican Delegation expressed its desire to withdraw it with the purpose of facilitating the works of the meeting. As for decision VII, which was part of a proposal by the Dominican Republic Delegation, it was agreed to defer its analysis to the Agenda-item that dealt with the future of the Conference. Finally, in relation to decision VIII, it was addressed through the distribution to the Delegations of a corrected version of the Rules of the Conference.

16. The Vice-President of the Conference, and representative of the Dominican Republic, intervened to express his country's concern in relation to the time limit established by the UN Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS) in order for Member States of UNCLOS to make a presentation to delineate the outer limits of their extended continental shelf before 2009, and he proposed that the Conference adopted a declaration requesting the CLCS to consider granting a time-extension to the countries of the Caribbean.²

17. Some delegations considered that a request of this kind would be premature. Moreover, they considered that such a request would fall within the mandate of the Conference only if it affected the delimitation

² Note: The Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf was established pursuant to Article 76 and Annex II to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. The date of commencement of the ten-year period for making submissions to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf was set out in article 4 of Annex II to the Convention. Pursuant to the "Decision regarding the date of commencement of the ten-year period for making submissions to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf set out in article 4 of Annex II to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea" (SPLOS/72), in the case of a State Party for which the Convention entered into force before 13 May 1999, it is understood that the ten-year time period referred to in article 4 of Annex II to the Convention shall be taken to have commenced on 13 May 1999. That Decision was adopted by the eleventh Meeting of States Parties to the Convention (14-18 May 2001).

between States with adjacent or opposite coasts. Furthermore, in the view of one delegation, the right to vindicate the extended continental shelf beyond the 200 nautical miles is part of the body of customary international law, since nothing prevents a State, which is not a State Party to UNCLOS, to claim its extended continental shelf without making a presentation before the CLCS. However, it was made clear that States Parties to UNCLOS do have the obligation to present submissions to the CLCS according to article 76, paragraph 8, of UNCLOS.

18. Finally, and upon a request by the representative of Venezuela, the observer of DOALOS provided an overview of the purpose and functions of the CLCS. In particular, he emphasized the substantive difference between the process of delimitation of maritime boundaries and that of delineation of the outer limits of the continental shelf, which falls outside the mandate of the Conference. In addition, he clarified that the deadline for a coastal State that intends to make a submission to the CLCS is 10 years from the time of entry into force of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea for that State and that this deadline is established by the Convention (article 4 of Annex II) and not by the CLCS. He also noted that the Meeting of States Parties to the Convention decided in 2001 that in the case of a State Party for which the Convention entered into force before 13 May 1999 it is understood that the ten-year time period referred to shall be taken to have commenced on 13 May 1999. The President of the Conference made additional comments in response to some of the statements made by delegations with regard to the continental shelf.

19. The second day of the Fourth Plenary Meeting working sessions began with an offer from the Vice-President of the Conference, and representative of the Dominican Republic, to create a webpage for the Conference financed by his country.

20. Afterwards, it came the turn of the representatives of Jamaica and Panama to make their presentations. Jamaica advanced the general perspectives, challenges and developments that, in relation to maritime delimitations, it encounters, as well as its experience in relation to the Assistance Fund of the Conference for hiring experts and the consideration of registering before the Conference pending maritime delimitation processes. Panama, presented a video to the Conference on the expansion of the Panama Canal, underlining the benefits and challenges that this project represents for that country.

21. Similarly, a representative from the organization Global Observation to Benefit the Earth (GLOBE), made a presentation on their activities related to the awareness of environmental protection in schools, and the use of state of the art technologies for said purpose. This presentation was complemented by the consultant from the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Organization.

22. Subsequently, following the invitation by the President, the observer of DOALOS made a presentation which provided an overview of the operation and administration of the Assistance Fund established in accordance with Article 17 of the Rules of the CCMD in order to finance three different types of activities: i) the participation of delegations in the Plenary Meetings, ii) the facilitation of voluntary undertaking of maritime delimitation negotiations, and iii) the recruitment of international experts/consultants with a view to providing the best qualified expert services to the parties to registered maritime delimitations processes or to Participating States that are interested in the possibility of registering a negotiation.

23. Afterwards, the delegations of Belize and Mexico shared with the Plenary Meeting the latest developments in their process of delimitation, which started in 2002. Even though a final agreement has not yet been reached, the work is at an advanced stage.

24. The representative of the OAS highlighted the role of the Conference on Maritime Delimitation, and compared it to the mediating work that the OAS has in disputes concerning territorial delimitations.

25. Further on, the representative of the ACS, proposed the exchange of information with an interdisciplinary approach between the Executive Secretariats of the ACS and the CCMD, in order to contribute to the development of the Law of the Sea, emphasizing on the creation of the Maritime Commission of the Caribbean.

26. Finally, with respect to the future work of the Conference, the various proposals about this issue are reflected in the decisions enumerated below. At the end of the disclosure of the items of the Agenda, the Plenary Meeting

DECIDED:

To approve the Executive Secretary's Report on the work of the Conference, enclosed to this Final Minute.

To invite States to submit their candidacies to the Executive Secretary by the end of December in order to host the next Plenary Meeting of the Conference.

To instruct the Executive Secretary to convene the next Plenary Meeting preferably in November 2007, and, in doing so, to attach the documents that will serve as guidelines for the work of the next Meeting.

To request the Executive Secretary to prepare a legal study analyzing the possibility of granting privileges and immunities to the President, the Vice-Presidents, the Rapporteur, and the Executive Secretary of the Conference, in order to consider this issue at the next Plenary Meeting.

To provisionally approve the permanent establishment of the Registry of Negotiations Desk of the Conference, in order for States willing to do so, to register their maritime negotiations during the period between this Plenary Meeting and the following, leaving for the next Plenary Meeting the final approval of this mechanism.

Taking into consideration the end of the mandate of the members of the current Board, to request interested States that wish to present a candidacy to communicate so to the Executive Secretary.

To thank the State Ministry of Foreign Relations and the authorities of the Dominican Republic, on behalf of the Participating States, the observers and the international organizations represented, for their hospitality and the excellent organization of the Conference.

Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, November 10th, 2006

Report of the Executive Secretary

BACKGROUND

The Caribbean Conference on Maritime Delimitation (CCMD) was established in 2002. In that year, two meetings were held: the preparatory Meeting, where the bases for the Conference were set, and the First Plenary Meeting, that took place in May 2002, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Mexico.

Twenty-four countries and four international organizations were present on that first Meeting; the Plenary adopted the Rules of the Conference, established the Assistance Fund and the Conference Registry of Negotiations on Delimitation, and took note of the list of independent technical experts prepared by the United Nations Division of Oceanic Affairs and Law of the Sea (DOALOS).

In the Second Meeting, which took place in Mexico City in October 2003, with the participation of twenty-one delegations and the United Nations Organization, the participating Countries continued with the works of the plenary Meeting and discussed issues concerning the Assistance Fund, the Registry of Negotiations, and other issues associated with maritime delimitation.

On the Third Plenary Meeting, held in September 2005, there were seventy-two participants from twenty-four delegations (18 participants and 6 observers), as well as a representative of DOALOS, and the Secretary General from the Panamerican Institute of Geography and History. The delegations from Belize and Mexico shared with the Plenary the progress of the delimitation process carried out by both countries during 2002. Even though a definitive agreement had not yet been reached, the works were on an advanced phase; meanwhile the Plenary took note of the development of the negotiations.

To this Fourth Plenary Meeting, held for the first time outside Mexico thanks to the generous support of the Government of the Dominican Republic, forty-nine participants were registered from twenty-one delegations, as well as a representative from DOALOS, a representative from the Organization of American States (OAS), a representative of the Association of the Caribbean States (ACS), a representative from the Community of the States of the Caribbean (CARICOM), and a consultant from the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of the United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organization (UNESCO).

REGISTRY OF NEGOTIATIONS, TECHNICAL EXPERTS ASSISTANCE FUND AND LIST OF TECHNICAL EXPERTS

Pursuant to Article 1 of the Rules of the Conference, its mandate consists of "facilitating, mainly through technical assistance, the voluntary negotiations for the maritime delimitation among the Caribbean coast nations, under the principle that this negotiation can be carried out when and in the form freely agreed upon by the parties, under the terms accepted by them and without any external intervention".

In other words, the Conference seeks to promote, through technical assistance, the maritime delimitation among the Caribbean coastal nations, in the understanding that the negotiations shall be on a voluntary basis and they shall be governed by the principle of non-intervention. For this purpose, the conference acquired the instruments necessary for it to become a fully operational forum that enables it to achieve its objectives.

1. Registry of Negotiations

Pursuant to Article 14 of the Rules of the Conference, and in accordance with the decision of the First Plenary Meeting, in May 2002 the Registry of Negotiations on Delimitation was established, the States that so desire can register in it their negotiations; without this action implying any obligation in terms of results, and under the understanding that the registration is independent from the fact that the negotiation itself takes place in the framework of a different forum.

So far, the registry has two delimitation negotiations registered: the first one between Belize and Mexico (May 2002), which is in an advanced negotiation stage; and the second one between Honduras and Mexico (July 2003), which resulted in a Treaty signed by both governments in April of this year.

Taking into consideration that the registration in the Conference Registry facilitates the provision of technical assistance, the Executive Secretary encourages the Participating States that deem it convenient, to start contacts oriented to register delimitation negotiations in the framework of the Conference.

2. Assistance Fund of the Conference

As established in Article 17 of the Rules of the Conference, and to follow-up on the decision of the First Plenary Meeting, the Executive Secretariat of the Conference requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations Organization that, in accordance with the procedures and rules applicable of the Organization, the Assistance Fund was formally established; this actually occurred in the year 2002. Similarly, with the establishment of the Fund, its terms of reference were adopted; those were transmitted to the participating States and observers of the Conference.

The Executive Secretariat of the Conference desires to restate its appreciation to the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (DOALOS), as well as to the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) for the task performed in the establishment of the Fund and its management.

As is shown in the financial statement of the Assistance Fund, to 31 December 2005, it had a positive balance of \$122,706.22 US dollars. Similarly, the Fund has registered four contributions for an amount for \$50,000 US dollars each. Considering that the Fund represents a pillar of the Conference, the Executive Secretary wishes to call upon States and other entities that have the possibility to do so, to consider making a contribution to the Assistance Fund, in accordance with what is established in Article 17(1) of the Rules of the Conference.

It is important to highlight that, in accordance with Article 17(3) of the Rules of the Conference, for the Fourth Plenary Meeting were received 31 requests for financial assistance for the participation of delegates from 17 countries.

B. Joint ministerial statement³

Regional Ministerial Meeting on Promoting Responsible Fishing Practices,
including Combating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing in the Region
Bali, 4 May 2007⁴

1. Ministers and their Representatives responsible for fisheries of Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam, hereinafter referred to as the Ministers, met on 4 May 2007, in Bali, Indonesia. The Meeting was co-chaired by H.E. Mr. Freddy Numberi, Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of Indonesia, and Senator the Hon. Eric Abetz, the Minister for Fisheries, Forestry and Conservation of Australia. The meeting was also attended by a representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO);

2. The Ministers agreed on a common and collaborative approach to promote responsible fishing practices and to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing in the region, in particular in the South China Sea, the Sulu-Sulawesi Seas and the Arafura-Timor Seas;

3. The Ministers reaffirmed their common understanding that the shared fish stocks in the region are a very important source of food for people in the region and are also traded to countries outside the region, and noted that overfishing and illegal fishing activities are seriously depleting the fish stocks of the region;

4. The Ministers agreed that regional cooperation among countries to promote responsible fishing practices and to combat illegal fishing is essential, particularly in order to sustain fisheries resources, ensure food security, alleviate poverty and to optimize the benefits to the people and economies in the region;

5. The Ministers also agreed there is a need to take collective action to enhance and strengthen the overall level of conservation and management, and to work towards preventing, deterring and eliminating IUU fishing in the region, to ensure sustainable use of fisheries resources in the areas of the South China Sea, the Sulu-Sulawesi Seas and the Arafura-Timor Seas;

6. The Ministers emphasized that a number of existing international instruments on promoting long-term sustainable fisheries should be considered when implementing responsible fishing practices, including the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement, the FAO Compliance Agreement, the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, and a number of FAO international plans of action;

7. The Ministers welcomed the progress achieved in the development of a Regional Plan of Action to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices including Combating IUU Fishing in the Region (RPOA) as a regional commitment to conserve and manage fisheries resources and the environment in the areas of the South China Sea, Sulu-Sulawesi Seas and Arafura-Timor Seas (see enclosure). In this regard, the Ministers endorsed the RPOA;

8. The Ministers agreed, with a view to fostering the ongoing efforts and the development of the cooperative arrangements embodied in the RPOA, to establish a Coordination Committee that will monitor and review the effective implementation of the measures of the RPOA;

9. The Ministers further recognized the management expertise and technical capacity that has been developed by regional and multilateral organizations, such as: FAO; FAO/Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission; ASEAN Fisheries Working Group; Indian Ocean Tuna Commission; Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission; Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna; INFOFISH; Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Centre; and WorldFish Centre, and further acknowledged the important roles of those organizations in strengthening fisheries management and conservation in the region. The Ministers agreed that continued support and

³ Transmitted through verbale dated 8 June 2007 from the Permanent Missions of Australia and Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General. United Nations General Assembly document A/61/998.

⁴ Republic of Indonesia, Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam.

participation in those organizations is important. The Ministers further agreed to encourage those organizations to provide assistance to the implementation of conservation and management measures in the region;

10. The Ministers expressed appreciation to the Government of Indonesia and the Government of Australia for promoting this initiative, including their hosting of the regional Senior Official Meetings (SOMs) and the Regional Ministerial Meeting. The SOMs were held in Jakarta on 29-30 November 2006, in Canberra on 22-23 March 2007 and in Bali, Indonesia on 2-3 May 2007. The SOMs were attended by: Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the People's Republic of China, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam. The SOMs were also attended by representatives of FAO and INFOFISH.

Enclosure

Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices including Combating IUU Fishing in the Region

Introduction

1. Fishing activity makes an important contribution to the food security and economic well-being of the region. However, increases in overexploitation and illegal fishing practices, have hastened the depletion of many fish stocks. For this reason, fishery resources must be managed sustainably, and responsible fishing practices need to be promoted.

2. Regional cooperation is critical for the long-term sustainable protection of the living marine resource and the marine environment. Whilst some of the root causes of the depletion of fisheries resources can be addressed at the national level, many can only be successfully addressed through regional action. This is particularly the case in the areas with interdependent marine ecosystems, adjoining maritime boundaries and shared fish stocks.

Objective and framework

3. The objective of this RPOA is to enhance and strengthen the overall level of fisheries management in the region, in order to sustain fisheries resources and the marine environment, and to optimise the benefit of adopting responsible fishing practices. The actions cover conservation of fisheries resources and their environment, managing fishing capacity, and combating illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing in the areas of the South China Sea, Sulu-Sulawesi Seas (Celebes Sea) and the Arafura-Timor Seas.

4. This RPOA is a voluntary instrument and takes its core principles from already established international fisheries instruments for promoting responsible fishing practices, including the 1982 'United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea' (UNCLOS), in particular Articles 61 through 64, 116-119 and 123, the 'United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement' (UNFSA), the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) 'Compliance Agreement' and the FAO 'Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries'. The RPOA is consistent with existing treaties, agreements and arrangements and all other plans and programmes relevant to the sustainable management of the region's living marine resources.

5. This RPOA also draws upon the FAO International Plan of Actions, (IPOA) for the Conservation and Management of Sharks', the 'IPOA for the Management of Fishing Capacity', and the 'IPOA to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing', the 'IPOA for Reducing the Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries', which contain internationally agreed measures, applicable to national and regional plans to promote responsible fishing practices and, more recently, the FAO 'Model Scheme on Port State Measures to Combat IUU Fishing'.

Action Plan

Current resource and management situation in the region

1 The RPOA notes and affirms that the shared fish stocks are a very important source of food for people in the region, utilised by countries in the region and also traded both in and outside the region. Both

overfishing and illegal fishing are seriously depleting the region's fish stocks. In this regard, the promotion of responsible fishing practices, and prevention, deterrence and elimination of illegal fishing are essential to ensure food security and poverty alleviation in the region and countries in the region should:

1.1 work together on compiling an overview of artisanal and industrial fishing, the current status of fish stocks, trade flows and markets.

Implementation of international and regional instruments

2 International instruments contain structures and measures upon which to build long term sustainable fisheries. The key global instruments that countries should consider when implementing responsible fishing practices include the 1982 'United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea' (UNCLOS), the 'United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement' (UNFSA), the FAO 'Compliance Agreement', the FAO 'Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries', the 'International Plan of Action (IPOA) to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing', the 'IPOA for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries', the 'IPOA for the Conservation and Management of Sharks' and the 'IPOA for the Management of Fishing Capacity'. Relevant regional instruments include the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Convention (WCPFC) and the Agreement Establishing the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC). To support these measures, Countries in the region are encouraged to:

2.1 work toward ratification, accession, and/or acceptance and full implementation, of UNCLOS and UNFSA;

2.2 work towards ratification and/or acceptance of regional fisheries management instruments, where appropriate; and

2.3 work toward acceptance and full implementation of relevant regional and multilateral arrangements, where appropriate.

Role of regional and multilateral organisations

3 Implementing responsible fishing practices and combating IUU fishing are issues for the whole region. Articles 63, 64 and 116-119 of the UNCLOS requires countries to cooperate in the conservation and management of shared stocks and highly migratory species. The management expertise and technical capacity built up over the years by regional organisations should be harnessed to assist with the problems of the region.

3.1 Countries should work closely and collaboratively with regional organisations to develop conservation and management measures for fish stocks to promote optimum utilisation.

4 Countries acknowledge the important roles of regional organisations in strengthening fisheries management and conservation in the region including the FAO/APFIC, WCPFC, IOTC, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), ASEAN, INFOFISH, the South East Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC), and WorldFish Center. The measures promoted by these organisations which may be applicable to this RPOA should be supported by all participating countries where relevant.

4.1 Countries should encourage relevant regional organisations to provide assistance in technical support and development of guidelines for conservation and fisheries management, capacity building, sharing data and information on fisheries and trade, and strengthening networking for the purpose of enhancing participation and ensuring implementation of conservation and management measures in the region.

Coastal State responsibilities

5 The collection, management and availability of accurate and timely information are essential in managing fishery resources and combating illegal fishing. Accurate data on the number of fishing vessels and fishing activity is required to provide for responsible fishing, hence the importance of maintaining comprehensive and up-to-date vessel registers and catch and effort information by all States, both coastal and flag. To help address this concern, countries in the region should:

5.1 work together to improve their data collection systems and to share information about vessels, fishing effort, catch levels, fish landings and sales of fish and fish products, as appropriate, and;

5.2 work to develop a regional approach to identify, compile and exchange information on any vessel used or intended for use for the purpose of fishing including support ships, carrier vessels and any other vessels directly involved in such fishing operations in the region on straddling and migratory stocks and across national jurisdictions.

6 Control of fishing capacity and fishing effort are fundamental elements of fisheries management. When the capacity of fishing fleets to harvest a resource exceeds the sustainable level, it results in unsustainable fishing activity and has the potential to ‘spill-over’ into illegal fishing activity. This RPOA acknowledges that countries should manage the fishing capacity of their fleets by:

- 6.1 assessing the status of their fishery resources and fishing fleet capacity;
- 6.2 introducing management measures to help prevent fishing capacity from exceeding levels that result in harvest rates that impede the ability of fish stocks to reproduce sustainably over the longer term;
- 6.3 undertaking planning to reduce over-capacity without shifting that capacity to other fisheries whose resources may be already fished at the maximum sustainable rate or above that rate, taking into consideration potential socio-economic impacts;
- 6.4 cooperating to assess, conserve and manage fishery resources where they straddle national boundaries or occur both within EEZs and in an area beyond and adjacent to the EEZ;
- 6.5 undertaking to develop and implement national plans of action to accelerate their efforts to reduce over capacity and eliminate illegal fishing activity where these issues are known to occur;
- 6.6 working on the collection, management and sharing of information on fisheries management, and the management of fishing capacity; and
- 6.7 respecting traditional, artisanal and small-scale fisheries and providing assistance with the management of these fisheries resources.

Flag State responsibilities

7 Coastal States through their flag State responsibilities in the region are at the forefront in implementing sustainable fishing practices and combating illegal fishing. To address this need:

- 7.1 all coastal States, relevant flag States and fishing entities operating in the region should actively cooperate in ensuring that fishing vessels entitled to fly their flags do not undermine the effectiveness of conservation and management measures, including engagement in or supporting illegal fishing.

Port State measures

8 Port States play a key role in combating illegal and unreported fishing in the region, given the need to land catch and support fishing activities. In this regard, regional countries and fishing entities need to develop measures to regulate fishing vessels accessing their ports for transshipping and/or landing catch and collect and exchange relevant data. To address this need, countries should consider:

- 8.1 adopting port State measures, where appropriate, based on the FAO ‘Model Scheme on Port State Measures to Combat IUU Fishing.

Regional market measures

9 In order to minimise unreported and illegal catches, countries should collaborate to implement regional market measures to identify and to track fish catches at all points in the marketing chain in a consistent way with existing international trade laws.

- 9.1 As a priority, countries in the region should standardise catch and landing documentation throughout the region and implement catch documentation or trade certification schemes for high value product.
- 9.2 In addition, countries should work with organisations such as INFOFISH to produce regular and timely market reports allowing trade flows to be analysed.
- 9.3 Countries should check trade discrepancies regarding export of fish and fish product and take appropriate action and, as a minimum, report these discrepancies to the flag State.

Regional capacity building

10 Capacity building in all aspects of fisheries management must be encouraged. Countries are aware that a fully effective system requires technically competent implementation and operation. Technical and administrative staff require access to both formal and on-the-job training to build the requisite experience and competence in matters such as fisheries resource assessments, introduction of monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) measures and development of fish product tracking systems. To build these capacities, countries should:

10.1 continue developing the appropriate core competencies for fisheries research, management and compliance, including MCS systems;

10.2 either individually or jointly, seek technical and financial assistance from relevant international development agencies and donors as well as other countries in the region; and

10.3 ensure that flag States from outside the region that operate in the region be urged to cooperate with, and assist technically and financially, those countries in the region in whose waters they conduct fishing operations.

Strengthening monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) systems

11 An MCS system, at both a national and regional level, supports and underpins a robust fisheries management regime. A strong enforcement network can share data and information on enforcement strategies and provide advice and capacity building. To better coordinate efforts against illegal activity, countries should develop suitable and relevant inter-agency arrangements to develop their networks to quickly share information such as locations, names of vessels, ports used (home and/or unloading port) and species targeted, and other information as appropriate. To develop these capacities, countries should:

11.1 enter into appropriate sub-regional MCS arrangements to promote the elimination of IUU fishing within the region;

11.2 develop a regional MCS network to promote the sharing of information and to coordinate regional activities to support the promotion of responsible fishing practices. Where possible, also participate in the work of the International MCS Network;

11.3 promote knowledge and understanding within their fishing industries about MCS activities to enhance sustainable fisheries management and to help combat IUU fishing; and

11.4 develop, as appropriate, observer programmes including the requirement for industry to adhere to inspection regimes and carry observers on board when required.

Transshipment at sea

12 Transshipment outside the territorial sea should be regulated to prevent illegal fishers from using it to launder their catches. Stronger monitoring, control and surveillance of both fishing and carrier vessels is a priority. To implement this, countries should:

12.1 monitor and control the transshipment of fisheries resources; and

12.2 establish control measures such as vessel registers, mandatory notification of the intention to tranship and the application of vessel monitoring systems.

Implementation

13 Countries agree to support the ongoing development of the cooperative arrangements embodied in this RPOA. The effective implementation of the RPOA will be reviewed as determined by a Coordination Committee to be comprised of officials from each participating country and communicated to the FAO's Committee on Fisheries and other regional bodies as appropriate.