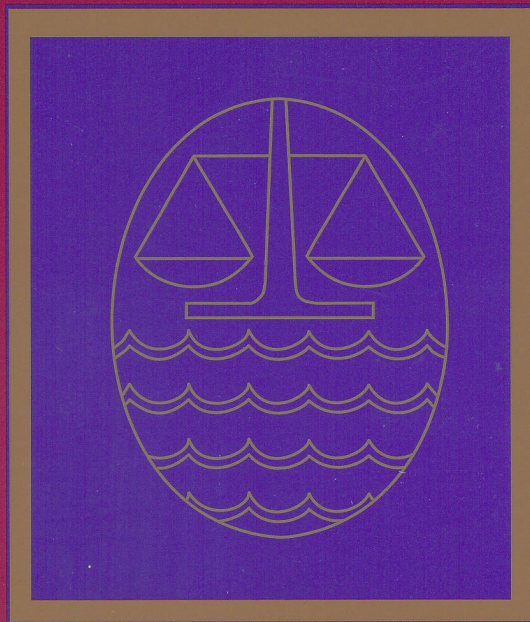


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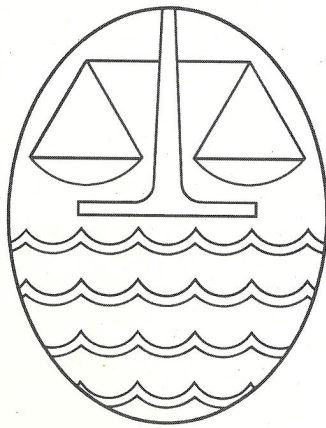
*Division for Ocean Affairs
and the Law of the Sea
Office of Legal Affairs*



United Nations

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

Law of the Sea



Bulletin No. 69



United Nations
New York, 2009

NOTE

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

Furthermore, publication in the Bulletin of information concerning developments relating to the law of the sea emanating from actions and decisions taken by 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 March 2009

This consolidated table, prepared by the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of the Legal Affairs, provides unofficial, quick reference information related to the participation in UNCLOS and the two implementing Agreements. 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/>). The symbol “□” indicates that a declaration or statement was made at the time of signature; at the time of ratification/accession or anytime thereafter or declarations confirmed upon succession. A double icon (□□) indicates that two declarations were made by the State. The abbreviation (fc) indicates a formal confirmation; (a) an accession; (s) a succession; (ds) a definitive signature; (p) the consent to be bound; (sp) a simplified procedure. Names of States in *italics* indicate non-members of the United Nations; shaded rows indicate landlocked States.

State or entity	UNCLOS (in force as from 16/11/1994)			Agreement on Part XI (in force as from 28/07/1996)		UN Fish Stocks Agreement (in force as from 11/12/2001)		
	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration
TOTALS	157 (□34)	157	□68	79	135	59 (□5)	75	31
Afghanistan	18/03/83							
Albania		23/06/03(a)			23/06/03(p)			
Algeria	10/12/82□	11/06/96	□	29/07/94	11/06/96(p)			
Andorra								
Angola	10/12/82□	05/12/90						
Antigua and Barbuda	07/02/83	02/02/89						
Argentina	05/10/84□	01/12/95	□	29/07/94	01/12/95	04/12/95		
Armenia		09/12/02(a)			09/12/02(a)			
Australia	10/12/82	05/10/94	□	29/07/94	05/10/94	04/12/95	23/12/99	
Austria	10/12/82	14/07/95	□	29/07/94	14/07/95	27/06/96	19/12/03	□
Azerbaijan								
Bahamas	10/12/82	29/07/83		29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)		16/01/97(a)	
Bahrain	10/12/82	30/05/85						
Bangladesh	10/12/82	27/07/01	□		27/07/01(a)	04/12/95		

State or entity	UNCLOS (in force as from 16/11/1994)			Agreement on Part XI (in force as from 28/07/1996)		UN Fish Stocks Agreement (in force as from 11/12/2001)	
	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy
Barbados	10/12/82	12/10/93		15/11/94	28/07/95(sp)		22/09/00(a)
Belarus	10/12/82	30/08/06			30/08/06(a)		
Belgium	05/12/84	13/11/98		29/07/94	13/11/98(p)	03/10/96	19/12/03
Belize	10/12/82	13/08/83			21/10/94(ds)	04/12/95	14/07/05
Benin	30/08/83	16/10/97			16/10/97(p)		
Bhutan	10/12/82						
Bolivia	27/11/84	28/04/95			28/04/95(p)		
Bosnia and Herzegovina		12/01/94(s)					
Botswana	05/12/84	02/05/90			31/01/05(a)		
Brazil	10/12/82	22/12/88		29/07/94	25/10/07	04/12/95	08/03/00
Brunei Darussalam	05/12/84	05/11/96			05/11/96(p)		
Bulgaria	10/12/82	15/05/96			15/05/96(a)		13/12/06(a)
Burkina Faso	10/12/82	25/01/05		30/11/94	25/01/05(p)	15/10/96	
Burundi	10/12/82						
Cambodia	01/07/83						
Cameroon	10/12/82	19/11/85		24/05/95	28/08/02		
Canada	10/12/82	07/11/03		29/07/94	07/11/03	04/12/95	03/08/99
Cape Verde	10/12/82	10/08/87		29/07/94	23/04/08		
Central African Republic	04/12/84						
Chad	10/12/82						
Chile	10/12/82	25/08/97			25/08/97(a)		
China	10/12/82	07/06/96		29/07/94	07/06/96(p)	06/11/96	
Colombia	10/12/82						
Comoros	06/12/84	21/06/94					
Congo	10/12/82	09/07/08			09/07/08(p)		
Cook Islands	10/12/82	15/02/95			15/02/95(a)		01/04/99(a)
Costa Rica	10/12/82	21/09/92			20/09/01(a)		18/06/01(a)
Côte d'Ivoire	10/12/82	26/03/84		25/11/94	28/07/95(sp)	24/01/96	
Croatia		05/04/95(s)			05/04/95(p)		

State or entity	UNCLOS (in force as from 16/11/1994)			Agreement on Part XI (in force as from 28/07/1996)		UN Fish Stocks Agreement (in force as from 11/12/2001)		
	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration
Cuba	10/12/82	15/08/84			17/10/02(a)			
Cyprus	10/12/82	12/12/88		01/11/94	27/07/95		25/09/02(a)	
Czech Republic	22/02/93	21/06/96		16/11/94	21/06/96		19/03/07(a)	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	10/12/82							
Democratic Republic of the Congo	22/08/83	17/02/89						
Denmark	10/12/82	16/11/04		29/07/94	16/11/04	27/06/96	19/12/03	
Djibouti	10/12/82	08/10/91						
Dominica	28/03/83	24/10/91						
Dominican Republic	10/12/82							
Ecuador								
Egypt	10/12/82	26/08/83		22/03/95		05/12/95		
El Salvador	05/12/84							
Equatorial Guinea	30/01/84	21/07/97			21/07/97(p)			
Eritrea								
Estonia		26/08/05(a)			26/08/05(a)		07/08/06(a)	
Ethiopia	10/12/82							
European Community	07/12/84	01/04/98(fc)		29/07/94	01/04/98(fc)	27/06/96	19/12/03	
Fiji	10/12/82	10/12/82		29/07/94	28/07/95	04/12/95	12/12/96	
Finland	10/12/82	21/06/96		29/07/94	21/06/96	27/06/96	19/12/03	
France	10/12/82	11/04/96		29/07/94	11/04/96	04/12/96	19/12/03	
Gabon	10/12/82	11/03/98		04/04/95	11/03/98(p)	07/10/96		
Gambia	10/12/82	22/05/84						
Georgia		21/03/96(a)			21/03/96(p)			
Germany		14/10/94(a)		29/07/94	14/10/94	28/08/96	19/12/03	
Ghana	10/12/82	7/06/83						
Greece	10/12/82	21/07/95		29/07/94	21/07/95	27/06/96	19/12/03	
Grenada	10/12/82	25/04/91		14/11/94	28/07/95(sp)			
Guatemala	08/07/83	11/02/97			11/02/97(p)			

State or entity	UNCLOS (in force as from 16/11/1994)			Agreement on Part XI (in force as from 28/07/1996)		UN Fish Stocks Agreement (in force as from 11/12/2001)	
	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy
Guinea	04/10/84	06/09/85	Declaration	26/08/94	28/07/95(sp)	04/12/95	16/09/05(a)
Guinea-Bissau	10/12/82	25/08/86	Declaration				
Guyana	10/12/82	16/11/93			25/09/08(a)		
Haiti	10/12/82	31/07/96			31/07/96(p)		
Holy See							
Honduras	10/12/82	05/10/93	Declaration		28/07/03(a)		
Hungary	10/12/82	05/02/02	Declaration		05/02/02(a)		16/05/08(a)
Iceland	10/12/82	21/06/85	Declaration	29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)	04/12/95	14/02/97
India	10/12/82	29/06/95	Declaration	29/07/94	29/06/95		19/08/03(a)
Indonesia	10/12/82	03/02/86		29/07/94	02/06/00	04/12/95	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	10/12/82						17/04/98(a)
Iraq	10/12/82	30/07/85					
Ireland	10/12/82	21/06/96	Declaration	29/07/94	21/06/96	27/06/96	19/12/03
Israel						04/12/95	
Italy	07/12/84	13/01/95	Declaration	29/07/94	13/01/95	27/06/96	19/12/03
Jamaica	10/12/82	21/03/83		29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)	04/12/95	
Japan	07/02/83	20/06/96		29/07/94	20/06/96	19/11/96	07/08/06
Jordan		27/11/95(a)			27/11/95(p)		
Kazakhstan							
Kenya	10/12/82	02/03/89			29/07/94(ds)		13/07/04(a)
Kiribati		24/02/03(a)	Declaration		24/02/03(p)		15/09/05(a)
Kuwait	10/12/82	02/05/86	Declaration		02/08/02(a)		
Kyrgyzstan							
Lao People's Democratic Republic	10/12/82	05/06/98		27/10/94	05/06/98(p)		
Latvia		23/12/04(a)	Declaration		23/12/04(a)		05/02/07(a)
Lebanon	07/12/84	05/01/95			05/01/95(p)		
Lesotho	10/12/82	31/05/07			31/05/07(p)		
Liberia	10/12/82	25/09/08			25/09/08(p)		16/09/05(a)

State or entity	UNCLOS (in force as from 16/11/1994)		Agreement on Part XI (in force as from 28/07/1996)		UN Fish Stocks Agreement (in force as from 11/12/2001)		
	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	03/12/84						
Liechtenstein	30/11/84						
Lithuania		12/11/03(a)			12/11/03(a)		01/03/07(a)
Luxembourg	05/12/84	05/10/00		29/07/94	05/10/00	27/06/96	19/12/03
Madagascar	25/02/83	22/08/01			22/08/01(p)		
Malawi	07/12/84						
Malaysia	10/12/82	14/10/96		02/08/94	14/10/96(p)		
Maldives	10/12/82	07/09/00		10/10/94	07/09/00(p)	08/10/96	30/12/98
Mali	19/10/83	16/07/85					
Malta	10/12/82	20/05/93		29/07/94	26/06/96		11/11/01(a)
Marshall Islands		09/08/91(a)				04/12/95	19/03/03
Mauritania	10/12/82	17/07/96		02/08/94	17/07/96(p)	21/12/95	
Mauritius	10/12/82	04/11/94			04/11/94(p)		25/03/97(a)
Mexico	10/12/82	18/03/83			10/04/03(a)		
Micronesia (Federated States of)		29/04/91(a)		10/08/94	06/09/95	04/12/95	23/05/97
Monaco	10/12/82	20/03/96		30/11/94	20/03/96(p)		09/06/99(a)
Mongolia	10/12/82	13/08/96		17/08/94	13/08/96(p)		
Montenegro		23/10/06(d)			23/10/06(d)		
Morocco	10/12/82	31/05/07		19/10/94	31/05/07	04/12/95	
Mozambique	10/12/82	13/03/97			13/03/97(a)		10/12/08(a)
Myanmar	10/12/82	21/05/96			21/05/96(a)		
Namibia	10/12/82	18/04/83		29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)	19/04/96	08/04/98
Nauru	10/12/82	23/01/96			23/01/96(p)		10/01/97(a)
Nepal	10/12/82	02/11/98			02/11/98(p)		
Netherlands	10/12/82	28/06/96		29/07/94	28/06/96	28/06/96	19/12/03
New Zealand	10/12/82	19/07/96		29/07/94	19/07/96	04/12/95	18/04/01
Nicaragua	09/12/84	03/05/00			03/05/00(p)		
Niger	10/12/82						
Nigeria	10/12/82	14/08/86		25/10/94	28/07/95(sp)		

State or entity	UNCLOS (in force as from 16/11/1994)			Agreement on Part XI (in force as from 28/07/1996)		UN Fish Stocks Agreement (in force as from 11/12/2001)		
	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration
Niue	05/12/84	11/10/06			11/10/06(p)	04/12/95	11/10/06	
Norway	10/12/82	24/06/96	☐		24/06/96(a)	04/12/95	30/12/96	☐
Oman	01/07/83☐	17/08/89	☐		26/02/97(a)		14/05/08(a)	
Pakistan	10/12/82	26/02/97	☐	10/08/94	26/02/97(p)	15/02/96		
Palau		30/09/96(a)	☐		30/09/96(p)		26/03/08(a)	
Panama	10/12/82	01/07/96	☐		01/07/96(p)		16/12/08(a)	
Papua New Guinea	10/12/82	14/01/97			14/01/97(p)	04/12/95	04/06/99	
Paraguay	10/12/82	26/09/86		29/07/94	10/07/95			
Peru								
Philippines	10/12/82☐	08/05/84	☐	15/11/94	23/07/97	30/08/96		
Poland	10/12/82	13/11/98		29/07/94	13/11/98(p)		14/03/06(a)	☐
Portugal	10/12/82	03/11/97	☐	29/07/94	03/11/97	27/06/96	19/12/03	☐
Qatar	27/11/84☐	09/12/02			09/12/02(p)			
Republic of Korea	14/03/83	29/01/96	☐	07/11/94	29/01/96	26/11/96	01/02/08	
Republic of Moldova		06/02/07(a)	☐		06/02/07(p)			
Romania	10/12/82☐	17/12/96	☐		17/12/96(a)		16/07/07(a)	
Russian Federation	10/12/82☐	12/03/97	☐		12/03/97(a)	04/12/95	04/08/97	☐
Rwanda	10/12/82							
Saint Kitts and Nevis	07/12/84	07/01/93						
Saint Lucia	10/12/82	27/03/85				12/12/95	09/08/96	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	10/12/82	01/10/93						
Samoa	28/09/84	14/08/95		07/07/95	14/08/95(p)	04/12/95	25/10/96	
San Marino								
Sao Tome and Principe	13/07/83☐	03/11/87						
Saudi Arabia	07/12/84	24/04/96	☐		24/04/96(p)			

State or entity	UNCLOS (in force as from 16/11/1994)		Agreement on Part XI (in force as from 28/07/1996)		UN Fish Stocks Agreement (in force as from 11/12/2001)	
	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy
Senegal	10/12/82	25/10/84	09/08/94	25/07/95	04/12/95	30/01/97
Serbia	¹	12/03/01(s)	12/05/95	28/07/95(sp) ¹		
Seychelles	10/12/82	16/09/91	29/07/94	15/12/94	04/12/96	20/03/98
Sierra Leone	10/12/82	12/12/94		12/12/94(p)		
Singapore	10/12/82	17/11/94		17/11/94(p)		
Slovakia	28/05/93	08/05/96	14/11/94	08/05/96		06/11/08(a)
Slovenia		16/06/95(s)	19/01/95	16/06/95		15/06/06(a)
Solomon Islands	10/12/82	23/06/97		23/06/97(p)		13/02/97(a)
Somalia	10/12/82	24/07/89				
South Africa	05/12/84	23/12/97	03/10/94	23/12/97		14/08/03(a)
Spain	04/12/84	15/01/97	29/07/94	15/01/97	03/12/96	19/12/03
Sri Lanka	10/12/82	19/07/94	29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)	09/10/96	24/10/96
Sudan	10/12/82	23/01/85	29/07/94			
Suriname	10/12/82	09/07/98		09/07/98(p)		
Swaziland	18/01/84		12/10/94			
Sweden	10/12/82	25/06/96	29/07/94	25/06/96	27/06/96	19/12/03
Switzerland	17/10/84		26/10/94			
Syrian Arab Republic						
Tajikistan						
Thailand	10/12/82					
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		19/08/94 (s)		19/08/94(p)		
Timor-Leste						
Togo	10/12/82	16/04/85	03/08/94	28/07/95(sp)		
Tonga		02/08/95(a)		2/08/95(p)	04/12/95	31/07/96

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/chapterXXI.asp>)

State or entity	UNCLOS (in force as from 16/11/1994)			Agreement on Part XI (in force as from 28/07/1996)		UN Fish Stocks Agreement (in force as from 11/12/2001)		
	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration
Trinidad and Tobago	10/12/82	25/04/86	☐☐	10/10/94	28/07/95(sp)		13/09/06(a)	
Tunisia	10/12/82	24/04/85	☐☐	15/05/95	24/05/02			
Turkey								
Turkmenistan								
Tuvalu	10/12/82	09/12/02			09/12/02(p)		02/02/09(a)	
Uganda	10/12/82	09/11/90		09/08/94	28/07/95(sp)	10/10/96		
Ukraine	10/12/82☐	26/07/99	☐	28/02/95	26/07/99	04/12/95	27/02/03	
United Arab Emirates	10/12/82							
United Kingdom		25/07/97(a)	☐☐	29/07/94	25/07/97	04/12/95	10/12/01 19/12/03 ¹	☐ ☐
United Republic of Tanzania	10/12/82	30/09/85	☐	07/10/94	25/06/98			
United States of America				29/07/94		04/12/95	21/08/96	☐
Uruguay	10/12/82☐	10/12/92	☐	29/07/94	07/08/07	16/01/96☐	10/09/99	☐
Uzbekistan								
Vanuatu	10/12/82	10/08/99		29/07/94	10/08/99(p)	23/07/96		
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)								
Viet Nam	10/12/82	25/07/94	☐		27/04/06(a)			
Yemen	10/12/82☐	21/07/87	☐					
Zambia	10/12/82	07/03/83		13/10/94	28/07/95(sp)			
Zimbabwe	10/12/82	24/02/93		28/10/94	28/07/95(sp)			
TOTALS	157 (☐34)	157	68	79	135	59(5)	75	31

2. Chronological lists of ratifications of, accessions and successions to the Convention and the related Agreements, as at 31 March 2009

(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. Republic of Moldova (6 February 2007)
154. Lesotho (31 May 2007)
155. Morocco (31 May 2007)
156. Congo (9 July 2008)
157. Liberia (25 September 2008)

(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. Serbia (28 July 1995)¹
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. Republic of Moldova (6 February 2007)
128. Lesotho (31 May 2007)
129. Morocco (31 May 2007)
130. Uruguay (7 August 2007)
131. Brazil (25 October 2007)
132. Cape Verde (23 April 2008)
133. Congo (9 July 2008)
134. Liberia (25 September 2008)
135. Guyana (25 September 2008)

¹ For further details, see Chapter XXI of the publication entitled "*Multilateral Treaties deposited with the Secretary-General*" (<http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ParticipationStatus.aspx>)

(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)
68. Republic of Korea (1 February 2008)
69. Palau (26 March 2008)
70. Oman (14 May 2008)
71. Hungary (16 May 2008)
72. Slovakia (6 November 2008)
73. Mozambique (10 December 2008)
74. Panama (16 December 2008)
75. Tuvalu (2 February 2009)

¹ For further details, see Chapter XXI of the publication entitled "*Multilateral Treaties deposited with the Secretary-General*": (<http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ParticipationStatus.aspx>)

3. Declarations by States

(a) Gabon

Declaration of 23 January 2009 under article 298 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982:

... the Government of the Republic of Gabon pursuant to article 298, paragraph 1 of the Convention, does not accept any of the procedures provided for in section 2 of Part XV of the said Convention with respect to the categories of disputes referred to in paragraph 1 (a) of article 298.

(b) Trinidad and Tobago

Declaration of 13 February 2009 under article 298 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982:

“ ... [The] Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, do hereby declare under paragraph 1 (a) of article 298 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea done at Montego Bay on the tenth day of December one thousand nine hundred and eighty-two, that the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago does not accept any of the procedures provided for in Part XV, section 2 of the Convention with respect to the categories of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of articles 15, 74 and 83 relating to sea boundary delimitations as well as those involving historic bays or titles.”

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

A. United Nations General Assembly resolutions of interest

1. General Assembly resolution 63/111 of 5 December 2008:
Oceans and the law of the sea

The General Assembly,

Recalling its annual resolutions on the law of the sea and on oceans and the law of the sea, including resolution 62/215 of 22 December 2007, and other relevant resolutions concerning the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (“the Convention”),¹

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,² the joint statement of the Co-Chairpersons of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1833, No. 31363.

² A/63/63 and Add.1.

Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction (“the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group”)³ and also the reports on the work of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea (“the Consultative Process”) at its ninth meeting⁴ and on the eighteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention,⁵

Emphasizing the pre-eminent contribution provided by the Convention to the strengthening of peace, security, cooperation and friendly relations among all nations in conformity with the principles of justice and equal rights and to the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples of the world, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, as well as to the sustainable development of the oceans and seas,

Emphasizing also the universal and unified character of the Convention, and reaffirming that the Convention sets out the legal framework within which all activities in the oceans and seas must be carried out and is of strategic importance as the basis for national, regional and global action and cooperation in the marine sector, and that its integrity needs to be maintained, as recognized also by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in chapter 17 of Agenda 21,⁶

Recognizing the important contribution of sustainable development and management of the resources and uses of the oceans and seas to the achievement of international development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁷

Conscious that the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole through an integrated, interdisciplinary and intersectoral approach, and reaffirming the need to improve cooperation and coordination at the national, regional and global levels, in accordance with the Convention, to support and supplement the efforts of each State in promoting the implementation and observance of the Convention, and the integrated management and sustainable development of the oceans and seas,

Reiterating the essential need for cooperation, including through capacity-building and transfer of marine technology, to ensure that all States, especially developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as coastal African States, are able both to implement the Convention and to benefit from the sustainable development of the oceans and seas, as well as to participate fully in global and regional forums and processes dealing with oceans and law of the sea issues,

Emphasizing the need to strengthen the ability of competent international organizations to contribute, at the global, regional, subregional and bilateral levels, through cooperation programmes with Governments, to the

³ A/63/79 and Corr.1, annex.

⁴ A/63/174 and Corr.1.

⁵ SPLOS/184.

⁶ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

⁷ See resolution 55/2.

development of national capacity in marine science and the sustainable management of the oceans and their resources,

Recalling that marine science is important for eradicating poverty, contributing to food security, conserving the world's marine environment and resources, helping to understand, predict and respond to natural events and promoting the sustainable development of the oceans and seas, by improving knowledge, through sustained research efforts and the evaluation of monitoring results, and applying such knowledge to management and decision-making,

Recalling also its decision, in resolutions 57/141 of 12 December 2002 and 58/240 of 23 December 2003, to establish a regular process under the United Nations for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects, both current and foreseeable, building on existing regional assessments, as recommended by the World Summit on Sustainable Development,⁸ and noting the need for cooperation among all States to this end,

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

Expressing deep concern over the adverse economic, social and environmental impacts of the physical alteration and destruction of marine habitats that may result from land-based and coastal development activities, in particular those land reclamation activities that are carried out in a manner that has a detrimental impact on the marine environment,

Reiterating its serious concern over the current and projected adverse effects of climate change on the marine environment and marine biodiversity, and emphasizing the urgency of addressing this issue,

Expressing concern that climate change has increased the severity and incidence of coral bleaching throughout tropical seas over the past two decades and has weakened the ability of reefs to withstand ocean acidification, which could have serious and irreversible negative effects on marine organisms, particularly corals, as well as to withstand other pressures, including overfishing and pollution,

Reiterating its deep concern over the vulnerability of the environment and the fragile ecosystems of the polar regions, including the Arctic Ocean and the Arctic ice cap, particularly affected by the projected adverse effects of climate change,

Encouraging States to continue to contribute to the specific efforts deployed within the framework of the International Polar Year with the goal of

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

enhancing the knowledge of the polar regions by strengthening scientific cooperation,

Recognizing that there is a need for a more integrated approach and to further study and promote measures for enhanced cooperation, coordination and collaboration relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction,

Recognizing also that the realization of the benefits of the Convention could be enhanced by international cooperation, technical assistance and advanced scientific knowledge, as well as by funding and capacity-building,

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

Noting with concern the continuing problem of transnational organized crime committed at sea, including illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, and threats to maritime safety and security, including piracy, armed robbery at sea, smuggling and terrorist acts against shipping, offshore installations and other maritime interests, and noting the deplorable loss of life and adverse impact on international trade, energy security and the global economy resulting from such activities,

Noting the importance of the delineation of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles and that it is in the broader interest of the international community that coastal States with a continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles submit information on the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (“the Commission”), noting also in this regard that several States have already made submissions to the Commission and that the Commission has made recommendations for a number of those States, and welcoming the fact that summaries of recommendations have been made publicly available,²

Noting also that some States may face particular challenges in relation to preparing submissions to the Commission,

Noting further that financial and technical assistance may be sought by developing countries for activities in relation to preparing submissions to the Commission, including through the voluntary trust fund established by resolution 55/7 of 30 October 2000 for the purpose of facilitating the preparation of submissions to the Commission for developing States, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and compliance with article 76 of the Convention, as well as other accessible international assistance,

² Available from www.un.org/Depts/los/index.htm.

Recognizing the important role for developing countries of the trust funds established by resolution 55/7 for the activities of the Commission, and noting with appreciation the recent contributions made to them,

Reaffirming the importance of the work of the Commission for coastal States and the international community as a whole,

Noting the important role of the Commission in assisting States parties in the implementation of Part VI of the Convention, through the examination of information submitted by coastal States regarding the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles, and acknowledging in this regard the anticipated workload of the Commission owing to an increasing number of submissions, placing additional demands on its members and on the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat (“the Division”), and the need to ensure that the Commission can perform its functions under the Convention effectively and maintain its high level of quality and expertise,

Welcoming the decision of the eighteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention regarding the workload of the Commission and the ability of States, particularly developing States, to fulfil the requirements of article 4 of annex II to the Convention, as well as the decision contained in SPLOS/72, paragraph (a),¹⁰

Recognizing the importance and the contribution of the work over the past nine years of the Consultative Process established by resolution 54/33 of 24 November 1999 and extended by resolutions 57/141 and 60/30 of 29 November 2005 to facilitate the annual review of developments in ocean affairs by the General Assembly,

Noting the responsibilities of the Secretary-General under the Convention and related resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular resolutions 49/28 of 6 December 1994, 52/26 of 26 November 1997 and 54/33, and in this context the increase in activities of the Division, in particular in view of the growing number of requests to the Division for additional outputs and servicing of meetings, its increasing capacity-building activities, the need for enhanced support and assistance to the Commission and the role of the Division in inter-agency coordination and cooperation,

Emphasizing that underwater archaeological, cultural and historical heritage, including shipwrecks and watercrafts, holds essential information on the history of humankind and that such heritage is a resource that needs to be protected and preserved,

Reaffirming the importance of the work of the International Seabed Authority (“the Authority”) in accordance with the Convention and the Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 (“the Part XI Agreement”),¹¹

Reaffirming also the importance of the work of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (“the Tribunal”) in accordance with the Convention,

¹⁰ SPLOS/183.

¹¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1836, No. 31364.

I

Implementation of the Convention and related agreements and instruments

1. *Reaffirms* its annual resolutions on the law of the sea and on oceans and the law of the sea, including resolution 62/215, and other relevant resolutions concerning the Convention;¹

2. *Also reaffirms* the unified character of the Convention and the vital importance of preserving its integrity;

3. *Calls upon* all States that have not done so, in order to achieve the goal of universal participation, to become parties to the Convention and the Part XI Agreement;¹¹

4. *Calls upon* States that have not done so, in order to achieve the goal of universal participation, to become parties to the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (“the Fish Stocks Agreement”);¹²

5. *Calls upon* States to harmonize their national legislation with the provisions of the Convention and, where applicable, relevant agreements and instruments, to ensure the consistent application of those provisions and to ensure also that any declarations or statements that they have made or make when signing, ratifying or acceding to the Convention do not purport to exclude or to modify the legal effect of the provisions of the Convention in their application to the State concerned and to withdraw any such declarations or statements;

6. *Calls upon* States parties to the Convention to deposit with the Secretary-General charts or lists of geographical coordinates, as provided for in the Convention;

7. *Urges* all States to cooperate, directly or through competent international bodies, in taking measures to protect and preserve objects of an archaeological and historical nature found at sea, in conformity with the Convention, and calls upon States to work together on such diverse challenges and opportunities as the appropriate relationship between salvage law and scientific management and conservation of underwater cultural heritage, increasing technological abilities to discover and reach underwater sites, looting and growing underwater tourism;

8. *Notes* the forthcoming entry into force of the 2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage,¹³ and notes in particular the rules annexed thereto, which address the relationship between salvage law and scientific principles of management, conservation and protection of underwater cultural heritage among parties, their nationals and vessels flying their flag;

¹² Ibid., vol. 2167, No. 37924.

¹³ See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Thirty-first Session, Paris, 15 October–3 November 2001*, vol. 1 and corrigendum: *Resolutions*, resolution 24.

II Capacity-building

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

10. *Encourages* intensified efforts to build capacity for developing countries, in particular for the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as coastal African States, to improve hydrographic services and the production of nautical charts, including electronic charts, as well as the mobilization of resources and building of capacity with support from international financial institutions and the donor community;

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

12. *Also calls upon* States and international financial institutions, including through bilateral, regional and global cooperation programmes and technical partnerships, to strengthen capacity-building activities in developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, to develop their maritime administration and appropriate legal frameworks to establish or enhance the necessary infrastructure, legislative and enforcement capabilities to promote effective compliance with, and implementation and enforcement of, their responsibilities under international law;

13. *Recognizes* the importance of the work of the International Maritime Law Institute of the International Maritime Organization as a centre of education and training of Government legal advisers, mainly from developing States, notes that the number of its graduates in more than 102 States confirms its effective capacity-building role in the field of international law, and urges States, intergovernmental organizations and financial institutions to make voluntary financial contributions to the budget of the Institute;

14. *Welcomes* ongoing activities for capacity-building so as to address maritime security and safety needs and the protection of the marine environment of developing States, and encourages States and international financial institutions to provide additional funding for capacity-building programmes, including for transfer of technology, including through the International Maritime Organization and other competent international organizations;

15. *Recognizes* the considerable need to provide sustained capacity-building assistance, including on financial and technical aspects, by relevant international organizations and donors to developing States, with a view to

further strengthening their capacity to take effective measures against the multiple facets of international criminal activities at sea, in line with the relevant international instruments, including the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto,¹⁴

16. *Also recognizes* the need to build the capacity of developing States to raise awareness of, and support the implementation of, improved waste management practices, noting the particular vulnerability of small island developing States to the impact of marine pollution from land-based sources and marine debris;

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

18. *Encourages* States to use the Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology adopted by the Assembly of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,¹⁵ and recalls the important role of the secretariat of that Commission in the implementation and promotion of the Criteria and Guidelines;

19. *Calls upon* States to assist developing States, and especially the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as coastal African States, at the bilateral and, where appropriate, multilateral levels, in the preparation of submissions to the Commission regarding the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles, including the assessment of the nature and extent of the continental shelf of a coastal State through a desktop study, and the delineation of the outer limits of its continental shelf, as well as in the preparation of preliminary information to be submitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with the decision of the eighteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention;¹⁰

20. *Calls upon* the Division to continue to disseminate information on relevant procedures related to the trust fund established for the purpose of facilitating the preparation of submissions to the Commission and to continue its dialogue with potential beneficiaries with a view to providing financial support to developing countries for activities to facilitate timely submissions to the Commission;

21. *Notes with appreciation* the successful conduct by the Division, in cooperation with States and relevant international organizations and institutions, of further subregional training courses in Trinidad and Tobago from 14 to 18 January 2008 and in Namibia from 15 September to 3 October 2008, the purpose of which was to train technical staff of coastal developing States in the delineation of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles and in the preparation of submissions to the Commission, and

¹⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

¹⁵ See Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, document IOC/INF-1203.

requests the Secretary-General, in cooperation with States and relevant international organizations and institutions, to continue to support training activities to assist developing States in the preparation of their submissions to the Commission;

22. *Also notes with appreciation* the development by the Division of a training manual on developing and implementing ecosystem approaches to the management of ocean-related activities and the successful delivery, in cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme under the TRAIN-SEA-COAST Programme, of the first regional training workshop on “Ecosystem approaches to coastal and ocean management: focus on ecosystem-based management in Eastern Africa”, in Mombasa, Kenya, from 27 October to 1 November 2008;

23. *Further notes with appreciation* the regional workshop of the Tribunal, held in Buenos Aires from 26 to 28 May 2008, on the role of the Tribunal in the settlement of disputes relating to the law of the sea;

24. *Invites* Member States and others in a position to do so to support the capacity-building activities of the Division, including, in particular, the training activities to assist developing States in the preparation of their submissions to the Commission, and invites Member States and others in a position to do so to contribute to the trust fund established by the Secretary-General for the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat to support the promotion of international law;

25. *Recognizes* the importance of the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea, expresses its serious concern regarding the lack of resources, which is preventing the implementation of the twenty-second and future awards, advises the Secretary-General to continue to finance the Fellowship from resources made available through an appropriate Office of Legal Affairs trust fund, and urges Member States and others in a position to do so to contribute to the further development of the Fellowship;

26. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the ongoing implementation of the United Nations and the Nippon Foundation Fellowship Programme, focusing on human resources development for developing coastal States parties and non-parties to the Convention in the field of ocean affairs and the law of the sea or related disciplines;

III

Meeting of States Parties

27. *Welcomes* the report of the eighteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention;⁵

28. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene the nineteenth Meeting of States Parties in New York, from 22 to 26 June 2009, and to provide the services required;

IV

Peaceful settlement of disputes

29. *Notes with satisfaction* the continued and significant contribution of the Tribunal to the settlement of disputes by peaceful means in accordance with Part XV of the Convention, and underlines the important role and authority of the Tribunal concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention and the Part XI Agreement;

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

31. *Notes* that States parties to an international agreement related to the purposes of the Convention may submit to, inter alia, the Tribunal or the International Court of Justice any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of that agreement submitted in accordance with that agreement, and notes also the possibility, provided for in the statutes of the Tribunal and the Court, to submit disputes to a chamber;

32. *Encourages* States parties to the Convention that have not yet done so to consider making a written declaration choosing from the means set out in article 287 of the Convention for the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention and the Part XI Agreement, bearing in mind the comprehensive character of the dispute settlement mechanism provided for in Part XV of the Convention;

V The Area

33. *Notes* the progress made by the Authority in its deliberations, encourages the finalization of the regulations for prospecting and exploration for polymetallic sulphides as soon as possible and progress on the regulations for prospecting and exploration for cobalt-rich ferromanganese crusts in the Area, and reiterates the importance of the ongoing elaboration by the Authority, pursuant to article 145 of the Convention, of rules, regulations and procedures to ensure the effective protection of the marine environment, for, inter alia, the protection and conservation of the natural resources of the Area, and for the prevention of damage to the flora and fauna of the marine environment from harmful effects that may arise from activities in the Area;

34. *Also notes* the importance of the responsibilities entrusted to the Authority by articles 143 and 145 of the Convention, which refer to marine scientific research and protection of the marine environment, respectively;

VI Effective functioning of the Authority and the Tribunal

35. *Appeals* to all States parties to the Convention to pay their assessed contributions to the Authority and to the Tribunal in full and on time, and also appeals to States parties in arrears with their contributions to fulfil their obligations without delay;

36. *Urges* all States parties to the Convention to attend the sessions of the Authority, and calls upon the Authority to continue to pursue all options, including making concrete recommendations on the issue of dates, in order to improve attendance in Kingston and to ensure global participation;

37. *Calls upon* States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the Tribunal¹⁶ and to the Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the Authority;¹⁷

¹⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2167, No. 37925.

38. *Emphasizes* the importance of the Tribunal's rules and staff regulations promoting the recruitment of a geographically representative staff in the Professional and higher categories, and welcomes the actions taken by the Tribunal in observance of those rules and regulations;

VII

The continental shelf and the work of the Commission

39. *Encourages* States parties to the Convention to make every effort to submit information to the Commission regarding the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles, in conformity with article 76 of the Convention and article 4 of annex II to the Convention, taking into account the decision of the eleventh Meeting of States Parties to the Convention contained in SPLOS/72, paragraph (a);

40. *Recognizes* the decision of the eighteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention¹⁸ that it is understood that the time period referred to in article 4 of annex II to the Convention and the decision contained in SPLOS/72, paragraph (a), may be satisfied by submitting to the Secretary-General preliminary information indicative of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles and a description of the status of preparation and intended date of submission in accordance with the requirements of article 76 of the Convention and with the rules of procedure¹⁹ and the Scientific and Technical Guidelines of the Commission;²⁰

41. *Notes with satisfaction* the progress in the work of the Commission,²¹ that it is giving current consideration to a number of submissions that have been made regarding the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles and that a number of States have advised of their intention to make submissions in the near future;

42. *Takes note* of the recommendations made by the Commission on the submissions of a number of States, and welcomes the fact that summaries of recommendations have been made publicly available;⁹

43. *Notes* that the anticipated heavy workload of the Commission, owing to an increasing number of submissions, places additional demands on its members and the Division, and in that regard emphasizes the need to ensure that the Commission can perform its functions efficiently and effectively and maintain its high level of quality and expertise;

44. *Takes note* of the decision of the seventeenth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention to continue to address, as a matter of priority, issues related to the workload of the Commission, including funding for its members attending the sessions of the Commission and the meetings of the subcommissions;²²

45. *Calls upon* States whose experts are serving on the Commission to do their utmost to ensure the full participation of those experts in the work of

¹⁷ Ibid., vol. 2214, No. 39357.

¹⁸ SPLOS/183, para. 1 (a).

¹⁹ CLCS/40/Rev.1.

²⁰ CLCS/11 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1.

²¹ CLCS/58 and CLCS/60.

²² See SPLOS/162.

the Commission, including the meetings of subcommissions, in accordance with the Convention;

46. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures, including in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2010–2011, to further strengthen the capacity of the Division, serving as the secretariat of the Commission, in order to adequately increase the Division's support and assistance to the Commission and its subcommissions, in their consideration of a growing number of submissions, as required by paragraph 9 of annex III to the rules of procedure of the Commission, and taking into account the need for simultaneous work on several submissions;

47. *Urges* the Secretary-General to continue to provide all necessary secretariat services to the Commission in accordance with article 2, paragraph 5, of annex II to the Convention;

48. *Encourages* States to make additional contributions to the voluntary trust fund established by resolution 55/7 for the purpose of facilitating the preparation of submissions to the Commission and to the voluntary trust fund also established by that resolution for the purpose of defraying the cost of participation of the members of the Commission from developing States in the meetings of the Commission;

49. *Approves* the convening by the Secretary-General of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions of the Commission, in New York, from 2 March to 9 April 2009 and from 10 August to 11 September 2009, respectively, on the understanding that the following periods will be used for the technical examination of submissions at the Geographic Information System laboratories and other technical facilities of the Division: 2 to 20 March 2009; 6 to 9 April 2009; 10 to 21 August 2009; and 8 to 11 September 2009;

50. *Expresses its firm conviction* about the importance of the work of the Commission, carried out in accordance with the Convention, including with respect to the participation of coastal States in relevant proceedings concerning their submissions, and recognizes the continued need for active interaction between coastal States and the Commission;

51. *Encourages* States to continue exchanging views in order to increase understanding of issues, including expenditures involved, arising from the application of article 76 of the Convention, thus facilitating the preparation of submissions by States, in particular developing States, to the Commission;

52. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with Member States, to continue supporting workshops or symposiums on scientific and technical aspects of the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles, taking into account the need to strengthen capacity-building for developing countries in preparing their submissions;

VIII

Maritime safety and security and flag State implementation

53. *Encourages* States to ratify or accede to international agreements addressing the safety and security of navigation, as well as maritime labour, and to adopt the necessary measures consistent with the Convention and other relevant international instruments aimed at implementing and enforcing the

rules contained in those agreements, and emphasizes the need for capacity-building for and assistance to developing States;

54. *Recognizes* that the legal regimes governing maritime security and maritime safety may have common and mutually reinforcing objectives that may be interrelated and could benefit from synergies, and encourages States to take this into account in their implementation;

55. *Emphasizes* that security and safety measures should be implemented with minimal negative effects on seafarers and fishers, especially in relation to their working conditions;

56. *Invites* all States to ratify or accede to the Maritime Labour Convention, 2006, the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188) and the Seafarers' Identity Documents Convention (Revised), 2003 (No. 185) of the International Labour Organization and to effectively implement those Conventions, and emphasizes the need to provide technical cooperation and assistance in that regard;

57. *Emphasizes* the need for further efforts to promote a culture of safety and security in the shipping industry and to address the shortage of adequately trained personnel, notes the importance of the process in the International Maritime Organization to review the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1973,²³ and urges the establishment of more centres to provide the required education and training;

58. *Welcomes* ongoing cooperation among the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Maritime Organization and the International Labour Organization relating to the safety of fishers and fishing vessels, underlines the urgent need for continued work in that area, and takes note of discussions in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on the merit of an international plan of action in this area;

59. *Notes* the holding of the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, and welcomes further cooperation with the International Maritime Organization on regulations on the prevention of pollution from ships;²⁴

60. *Recalls* that all actions taken to combat threats to maritime security must be in accordance with international law, including the principles embodied in the Charter and the Convention;

61. *Recognizes* the crucial role of international cooperation at the global, regional, subregional and bilateral levels in combating, in accordance with international law, threats to maritime security, including piracy, armed robbery at sea, terrorist acts against shipping, offshore installations and other maritime interests, through bilateral and multilateral instruments and mechanisms aimed at monitoring, preventing and responding to such threats, the enhanced sharing of information among States relevant to the detection, prevention and suppression of such threats, and the prosecution of offenders

²³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1361, No. 23001.

²⁴ See UNEP/CHW.9/39, annex I, decision IX/12.

with due regard to national legislation, and the need for sustained capacity-building to support such objectives;

62. *Emphasizes* the importance of prompt reporting of incidents to enable accurate information on the scope of the problem of piracy and armed robbery against ships and, in the case of armed robbery against ships, by affected vessels to the coastal State, underlines the importance of effective information-sharing with States potentially affected by incidents of piracy and armed robbery against ships, and takes note of the important role of the International Maritime Organization;

63. *Calls upon* States to take appropriate steps under their national law to facilitate the apprehension and prosecution of those who are alleged to have committed acts of piracy;

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

65. *Welcomes* the significant decrease in the number of attacks by pirates and armed robbers in the Asian region through increased national, bilateral and trilateral initiatives as well as regional cooperative mechanisms, and calls upon other States to give immediate attention to adopting, concluding and implementing cooperation agreements at the regional level on combating piracy and armed robbery against ships;

66. *Expresses serious concern* regarding the problem of increased instances of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, expresses alarm in particular at the recent hijacking of vessels, supports the recent efforts to address this problem at the global and regional levels, notes the adoption by the Security Council of resolutions 1816 (2008) of 2 June 2008 and 1838 (2008) of 7 October 2008 and also notes that the authorization in resolution 1816 (2008) and the provisions in resolution 1838 (2008) apply only to the situation in Somalia and do not affect the rights, obligations or responsibilities of Member States under international law, including any rights or obligations under the Convention, with respect to any other situation, and underscores in particular the fact that they are not to be considered as establishing customary international law;

67. *Notes* the initiatives of the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization, following up on resolution A.1002(25) adopted by the Assembly of the International Maritime Organization on 29 November 2007, to engage the international community in efforts to combat acts of piracy and armed robbery against ships sailing the waters off the coast of Somalia;

68. *Urges* States to ensure the full implementation of resolution A.1002(25) on acts of piracy and armed robbery against ships in waters off the coast of Somalia;

69. *Calls upon* States to become parties to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf,²⁵ invites States to consider becoming parties to the 2005 Protocols amending those instruments,²⁶ and urges States parties to take appropriate measures to ensure the effective implementation of those instruments through the adoption of legislation, where appropriate;

70. *Also calls upon* States to effectively implement the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code and the amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea,²⁷ and to work with the International Maritime Organization to promote safe and secure shipping while ensuring freedom of navigation;

71. *Urges* all States, in cooperation with the International Maritime Organization, to improve the protection of offshore installations by adopting measures related to the prevention, reporting and investigation of acts of violence against installations, in accordance with international law, and by implementing such measures through national legislation to ensure proper and adequate enforcement;

72. *Welcomes* the progress in regional cooperation, including the Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur and Singapore Statements on Enhancement of Safety, Security and Environmental Protection in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore, adopted on 8 September 2005,²⁸ 20 September 2006²⁹ and 6 September 2007,³⁰ respectively, especially the formal establishment of the Cooperative Mechanism on safety of navigation and environmental protection to promote dialogue and facilitate close cooperation between the littoral States, user States, shipping industry and other stakeholders in line with article 43 of the Convention, and in implementing the Marine Electronic Highway Demonstration Project for the Straits of Malacca and Singapore,³¹ notes with appreciation the important role of the Information Sharing Centre of the Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia, based in Singapore, and calls upon States to give immediate attention to adopting, concluding and implementing cooperation agreements at the regional level;

73. *Recognizes* that some transnational organized criminal activities threaten legitimate uses of the oceans and endanger the lives of people at sea;

74. *Notes* that transnational organized criminal activities are diverse and may be interrelated in some cases and that criminal organizations are adaptive and take advantage of the vulnerabilities of States, in particular coastal and small island developing States in transit areas, and calls upon States and relevant intergovernmental organizations to increase cooperation

²⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1678, No. 29004.

²⁶ International Maritime Organization, documents LEG/CONF.15/21 and 22.

²⁷ International Maritime Organization, documents SOLAS/CONF.5/32 and 34, as well as resolution MSC.202(81) introducing the long-range identification and tracking of ships system.

²⁸ A/60/529, annex II.

²⁹ A/61/584, annex.

³⁰ A/62/518, annex.

³¹ See International Maritime Organization, document IMO/SGP.2.1/1.

and coordination at all levels to detect and suppress the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, in accordance with international law;

75. *Recognizes* the importance of enhancing international cooperation at all levels to fight transnational organized criminal activities, including illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, within the scope of the United Nations instruments against illicit drug trafficking, as well as the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons and criminal activities at sea falling within the scope of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,³²

76. *Calls upon* States that have not yet done so to become parties to the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,³³ and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,³⁴ and to take appropriate measures to ensure their effective implementation;

77. *Calls upon* States to ensure freedom of navigation, the safety of navigation and the rights of transit passage, archipelagic sea lanes passage and innocent passage in accordance with international law, in particular the Convention;

78. *Welcomes* the work of the International Maritime Organization relating to the protection of shipping lanes of strategic importance and significance, and in particular in enhancing safety, security and environmental protection in straits used for international navigation, and calls upon the International Maritime Organization, States bordering straits and user States to continue their cooperation to keep such straits safe, secure and environmentally protected and open to international navigation at all times, consistent with international law, in particular the Convention;

79. *Calls upon* user States and States bordering straits used for international navigation to continue to cooperate by agreement on matters relating to navigational safety, including safety aids for navigation, and the prevention, reduction and control of pollution from ships, and welcomes developments in this regard;

80. *Takes note* of the adoption of the Code of International Standards and Recommended Practices for a Safety Investigation into a Marine Casualty or Marine Incident,³⁵ which will take effect on 1 January 2010 upon the entry into force of the amendments to regulation XI-1/6 of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974,³⁶

81. *Calls upon* States to consider becoming members of the International Hydrographic Organization, and urges all States to work with that Organization to increase the coverage of hydrographic information on a

³² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

³³ *Ibid.*, vol. 2241, No. 39574.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 2237, No. 39574.

³⁵ International Maritime Organization, document MSC 84/24/Add.1, annex 1, resolution MSC.255(84).

³⁶ International Maritime Organization, document MSC 84/24/Add.1, annex 3, resolution MSC.257(84).

global basis to enhance capacity-building and technical assistance and to promote safe navigation, especially in areas used for international navigation, in ports and where there are vulnerable or protected marine areas;

82. *Notes* the progress in the implementation of the Action Plan for the Safety of Transport of Radioactive Material, approved by the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency in March 2004,³⁷ and encourages States concerned to continue their efforts in the implementation of all areas of the Action Plan;

83. *Also notes* that cessation of the transport of radioactive materials through the regions of small island developing States is an ultimate desired goal of small island developing States and some other countries, and recognizes the right of freedom of navigation in accordance with international law; that States should maintain dialogue and consultation, in particular under the auspices of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the International Maritime Organization, with the aim of improved mutual understanding, confidence-building and enhanced communication in relation to the safe maritime transport of radioactive materials; that States involved in the transport of such materials are urged to continue to engage in dialogue with small island developing States and other States to address their concerns; and that these concerns include the further development and strengthening, within the appropriate forums, of international regulatory regimes to enhance safety, disclosure, liability, security and compensation in relation to such transport;

84. *Acknowledges*, in the context of paragraph 83 above, the potential environmental and economic impacts of maritime incidents and accidents on coastal States, in particular those related to the transport of radioactive materials, and emphasizes the importance of effective liability regimes in that regard;

85. *Encourages* States to draw up plans and to establish procedures to implement the Guidelines on Places of Refuge for Ships in Need of Assistance,³⁸

86. *Invites* States to consider becoming parties to the Nairobi International Convention on the Removal of Wrecks, 2007;³⁹

87. *Requests* States to take appropriate measures with regard to ships flying their flag or of their registry to address hazards that may be caused by wrecks and drifting or sunken cargo to navigation or the marine environment;

88. *Calls upon* States to ensure that masters on ships flying their flag take the steps required by relevant instruments⁴⁰ to provide assistance to persons in distress at sea, and urges States to cooperate and to take all necessary measures to ensure the effective implementation of the amendments to the International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue⁴¹ and to the

³⁷ Available from www-ns.iaea.org.

³⁸ International Maritime Organization, Assembly resolution A.949(23).

³⁹ International Maritime Organization, document LEG/CONF.16/19.

⁴⁰ The International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, the International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, 1979, as amended, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982, and the International Convention on Salvage, 1989.

⁴¹ International Maritime Organization, document MSC 78/26/Add.1, annex 5, resolution MSC.155(78).

International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea⁴² relating to the delivery of persons rescued at sea to a place of safety, as well as of the associated Guidelines on the Treatment of Persons Rescued at Sea;⁴³

89. *Recognizes* that all States must fulfil their search and rescue responsibilities and the ongoing need for the International Maritime Organization and other relevant organizations to assist, in particular, developing States both to increase their search and rescue capabilities, including through the establishment of additional rescue coordination centres and regional subcentres, and to take effective action to address, to the extent feasible, the issue of unseaworthy ships and small craft within their national jurisdiction;

90. *Welcomes* the ongoing work of the International Maritime Organization in relation to disembarkation of persons rescued at sea, and notes in this regard the need to implement all relevant international instruments;

91. *Also welcomes* the ongoing cooperation and coordination among members of the inter-agency group on the treatment of persons rescued at sea;

92. *Calls upon* States to continue to cooperate in developing comprehensive approaches to international migration and development, including through dialogue on all their aspects;

93. *Reaffirms* that flag, port and coastal States all bear responsibility for ensuring the effective implementation and enforcement of international instruments relating to maritime security and safety, in accordance with international law, in particular the Convention, and that flag States have primary responsibility that requires further strengthening, including through increased transparency of ownership of vessels;

94. *Urges* flag States without an effective maritime administration and appropriate legal frameworks to establish or enhance the necessary infrastructure, legislative and enforcement capabilities to ensure effective compliance with, and implementation and enforcement of, their responsibilities under international law and, until such action is taken, to consider declining the granting of the right to fly their flag to new vessels, suspending their registry or not opening a registry, and calls upon flag and port States to take all measures consistent with international law necessary to prevent the operation of substandard vessels;

95. *Recognizes* that international shipping rules and standards adopted by the International Maritime Organization in respect of maritime safety, efficiency of navigation and the prevention and control of marine pollution, complemented by best practices of the shipping industry, have led to a significant reduction in maritime accidents and pollution incidents, and encourages all States to participate in the Voluntary International Maritime Organization Member State Audit Scheme;⁴⁴

96. *Also recognizes* that maritime safety can also be improved through effective port State control, the strengthening of regional arrangements and

⁴² International Maritime Organization, document MSC 78/26/Add.1, annex 3, resolution MSC.153(78).

⁴³ International Maritime Organization, document MSC 78/26/Add.2, annex 34, resolution MSC.167(78).

⁴⁴ International Maritime Organization, Assembly resolution A.946(23).

increased coordination and cooperation among them, and increased information-sharing, including among safety and security sectors;

97. *Encourages* flag States to take appropriate measures sufficient to achieve or maintain recognition by intergovernmental arrangements that recognize satisfactory flag State performance, including, as appropriate, satisfactory port State control examination results on a sustained basis, with a view to improving quality shipping and furthering flag State implementation of relevant instruments under the International Maritime Organization as well as relevant goals and objectives of the present resolution;

IX

Marine environment and marine resources

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

99. *Notes* the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, including its findings on the acidification of oceans, and in this regard encourages States and competent international organizations and other relevant institutions, individually and in cooperation, to urgently pursue further research on ocean acidification, especially programmes of observation and measurement, noting in particular paragraph 4 of decision IX/20 adopted at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held in Bonn, Germany, from 19 to 30 May 2008,⁴⁵ and to increase national, regional and international efforts to address levels of ocean acidity and the projected negative impact of such acidity on vulnerable marine ecosystems, particularly coral reefs;

100. *Encourages* States, individually or in collaboration with relevant international organizations and bodies, to enhance their scientific activity to better understand the effects of climate change on the marine environment and marine biodiversity and develop ways and means of adaptation;

101. *Also encourages* States to ratify or accede to international agreements addressing the protection and preservation of the marine environment and its living marine resources against the introduction of harmful aquatic organisms and pathogens and marine pollution from all sources, including the dumping of wastes and other matter, and other forms of physical degradation, as well as agreements that provide for preparedness for, response to and cooperation on pollution incidents and that include provisions on liability and compensation for damage resulting from marine pollution, and to adopt the necessary measures consistent with the Convention aimed at implementing and enforcing the rules contained in those agreements;

102. *Further encourages* States, directly or through competent international organizations, to consider the further development, as appropriate and consistent with the Convention, of environmental impact assessment processes covering planned activities under their jurisdiction or control that

⁴⁵ See UNEP/CBD/COP/9/29, annex I.

may cause substantial pollution of or significant and harmful changes to the marine environment;

103. *Encourages* States to become parties to regional seas conventions addressing the protection and preservation of the marine environment;

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

105. *Welcomes* the World Ocean Conference, to be held in Manado, Indonesia, from 11 to 15 May 2009, as an opportunity to enhance understanding of the link between oceans and climate change and the impact of climate change on marine ecosystems and coastal communities, thus promoting the urgency of mainstreaming climate change-sensitive policies and enhancing adaptation capacity at all levels, especially among developing countries and small island developing States;

106. *Welcomes* the activities of the United Nations Environment Programme relating to marine debris carried out in cooperation with relevant United Nations bodies and organizations, and encourages States to further develop partnerships with industry and civil society to raise awareness of the extent of the impact of marine debris on the health and productivity of the marine environment and consequent economic loss;

107. *Urges* States to integrate the issue of marine debris into national strategies dealing with waste management in the coastal zone, ports and maritime industries, including recycling, reuse, reduction and disposal, and to encourage the development of appropriate economic incentives to address this issue, including the development of cost recovery systems that provide an incentive to use port reception facilities and discourage ships from discharging marine debris at sea, and encourages States to cooperate regionally and subregionally to develop and implement joint prevention and recovery programmes for marine debris;

108. *Encourages* States that have not done so to become parties to the Protocol of 1997 (Annex VI-Regulations for the Prevention of Air Pollution from Ships) to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto, and furthermore to ratify or accede to the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments, 2004,⁴⁶ thereby facilitating its early entry into force;

109. *Notes* the ongoing work of the International Maritime Organization in accordance with its resolution on International Maritime Organization policies and practices related to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from ships⁴⁷ and the workplan to identify and develop the mechanism or mechanisms needed to achieve the limitation or reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from international shipping, and welcomes ongoing efforts of the Organization in that regard;

⁴⁶ International Maritime Organization, document BWM/CONF/36, annex.

⁴⁷ International Maritime Organization, Assembly resolution A.963(23).

110. *Urges* States to cooperate in correcting the shortfall in port waste reception facilities in accordance with the action plan to address the inadequacy of port waste reception facilities developed by the International Maritime Organization;

111. *Recognizes* that most of the pollution load of the oceans emanates from land-based activities and affects the most productive areas of the marine environment, and calls upon States as a matter of priority to implement the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities⁴⁸ and to take all appropriate measures to fulfil the commitments of the international community embodied in the Beijing Declaration on furthering the implementation of the Global Programme of Action;⁴⁹

112. *Expresses its concern* regarding the spreading of hypoxic dead zones in oceans as a result of eutrophication fuelled by riverine run-off of fertilizers, sewage outfall and reactive nitrogen resulting from the burning of fossil fuels and resulting in serious consequences for ecosystem functioning, and calls upon States to enhance their efforts to reduce eutrophication and, to this effect, to continue to cooperate within the framework of relevant international organizations, in particular the Global Programme of Action;

113. *Calls upon* all States to ensure that urban and coastal development projects and related land-reclamation activities are carried out in a responsible manner that protects the marine habitat and environment and mitigates the negative consequences of such activities;

114. *Welcomes* the continued work of States, the United Nations Environment Programme and regional organizations in the implementation of the Global Programme of Action, and encourages increased emphasis on the link between freshwater, the coastal zone and marine resources in the implementation of international development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁷ and of the time-bound targets in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (“Johannesburg Plan of Implementation”),⁸ in particular the target on sanitation, and the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development;⁵⁰

115. *Also welcomes* the resolution of the thirtieth Consultative Meeting of Contracting Parties to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, 1972 (“the London Convention”) and the third Meeting of Contracting Parties to the London Protocol, held from 27 to 31 October 2008, on the regulation of ocean fertilization,⁵¹ in which the Contracting Parties agreed, inter alia, that the scope of the London Convention and Protocol includes ocean fertilization activities and that, given the present state of knowledge, ocean fertilization activities other than for legitimate scientific research should not be allowed, and that scientific research proposals should be assessed on a case-by-case basis using an assessment framework to

⁴⁸ See A/51/116, annex II.

⁴⁹ UNEP/GPA/IGR.2/7, annex V.

⁵⁰ *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁵¹ See International Maritime Organization, document LC 30/16, annex 6, resolution LC-LP.1 (2008).

be developed by the scientific groups under the London Convention and Protocol, and also agreed that, to this end, such other activities should be considered as contrary to the aims of the London Convention and Protocol and should not currently qualify for any exemption from the definition of dumping in article III, paragraph 1(b), of the London Convention and article 1, paragraph 4.2, of the London Protocol;

116. *Further welcomes* decision IX/16 C adopted at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity,⁴⁵ in which the Conference of the Parties, inter alia, bearing in mind the ongoing scientific and legal analysis occurring under the auspices of the London Convention and Protocol, requested parties and urged other Governments, in accordance with the precautionary approach, to ensure that ocean fertilization activities were not carried out until there was an adequate scientific basis on which to justify such activities, including an assessment of associated risks, and that a global, transparent and effective control and regulatory mechanism was in place for those activities, with the exception of small-scale scientific research studies within coastal waters, and stated that such studies should be authorized only if justified by the need to gather specific scientific data, should be subject to a thorough prior assessment of the potential impacts of the research studies on the marine environment, should be strictly controlled and should not be used for generating and selling carbon offsets or for any other commercial purposes;

117. *Reaffirms* paragraph 119 of resolution 61/222 of 20 December 2006 regarding ecosystem approaches and oceans, including the proposed elements of an ecosystem approach, means to achieve implementation of an ecosystem approach and requirements for improved application of an ecosystem approach, and in this regard:

(a) Notes that continued environmental degradation in many parts of the world and increasing competing demands require an urgent response and the setting of priorities for management actions aimed at conserving ecosystem integrity;

(b) Notes that ecosystem approaches to ocean management should be focused on managing human activities in order to maintain and, where needed, restore ecosystem health to sustain goods and environmental services, provide social and economic benefits for food security, sustain livelihoods in support of international development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, and conserve marine biodiversity;

(c) Recalls that States should be guided in the application of ecosystem approaches by a number of existing instruments, in particular the Convention, which sets out the legal framework for all activities in the oceans and seas, and its implementing Agreements, as well as other commitments, such as those contained in the Convention on Biological Diversity⁵² and the World Summit on Sustainable Development call for the application of an ecosystem approach by 2010;

(d) Encourages States to cooperate and coordinate their efforts and take, individually or jointly, as appropriate, all measures, in conformity with international law, including the Convention and other applicable instruments,

⁵² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

to address impacts on marine ecosystems within and beyond areas of national jurisdiction, taking into account the integrity of the ecosystems concerned;

118. *Invites* States, in particular those States with advanced technology and marine capabilities, to explore prospects for improving cooperation with, and assistance to, developing States, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as coastal African States, with a view to better integrating into national policies and programmes sustainable and effective development in the marine sector;

119. *Encourages* the competent international organizations, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank and other funding agencies to consider expanding their programmes within their respective fields of competence for assistance to developing countries and to coordinate their efforts, including in the allocation and application of Global Environment Facility funding;

120. *Welcomes* the study prepared by the Secretariat pursuant to paragraph 88 of resolution 61/222⁵³ and the information provided in relation to the assistance available to and measures that may be taken by developing States, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as coastal African States, to realize the benefits of sustainable and effective development of marine resources and uses of the oceans within the limits of national jurisdiction, takes note of the information provided by States and competent international organizations and global and regional funding agencies, and urges them to provide further information for the annual report of the Secretary-General and for incorporation on the website of the Division;

X

Marine biodiversity

121. *Reaffirms* its role relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction, notes the work of States and relevant complementary intergovernmental organizations and bodies on those issues, including the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and invites them to contribute to its consideration of these issues within the areas of their respective competence;

122. *Notes* the discussion on the relevant legal regime on marine genetic resources in areas beyond national jurisdiction in accordance with the Convention, and calls upon States to further consider this issue in the context of the mandate of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group, with a view to making further progress on this issue;

123. *Recognizes* the abundance and diversity of marine genetic resources and their value in terms of the benefits, goods and services they can provide;

124. *Also recognizes* the importance of research on marine genetic resources for the purpose of enhancing the scientific understanding, potential use and application, and enhanced management of marine ecosystems;

125. *Encourages* States and international organizations, including through bilateral, regional and global cooperation programmes and

⁵³ A/63/342.

partnerships, to continue in a sustainable and comprehensive way to support, promote and strengthen capacity-building activities, in particular in developing countries, in the field of marine scientific research, taking into account, in particular, the need to create greater taxonomic capabilities;

126. *Welcomes* the meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group, established by the General Assembly in paragraph 73 of resolution 59/24 of 17 November 2004 to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction, convened in accordance with paragraph 91 of resolution 61/222 and paragraph 105 of resolution 62/215, in New York from 28 April to 2 May 2008;

127. *Takes note* of the joint statement of the Co-Chairpersons of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group,³ and requests the Secretary-General to convene, in accordance with paragraph 73 of resolution 59/24 and paragraphs 79 and 80 of resolution 60/30, with full conference services, a meeting of the Working Group in 2010 to provide recommendations to the General Assembly;

128. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session to assist the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group in preparing its agenda, in consultation with all relevant international bodies, and to arrange for the provision of support for the performance of its work by the Division;

129. *Encourages* States to include relevant experts in their delegations attending the meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group;

130. *Recognizes* the importance of making the outcomes of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group widely available;

131. *Notes* the work under the Jakarta Mandate on Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity⁵⁴ and the Convention on Biological Diversity elaborated programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity,⁵⁵ as well as the relevant decisions adopted at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity;⁴⁵

132. *Reaffirms* the need for States, individually or through competent international organizations, to urgently consider ways to integrate and improve, based on the best available scientific information and the precautionary approach and in accordance with the Convention and related agreements and instruments, the management of risks to the marine biodiversity of seamounts, cold water corals, hydrothermal vents and certain other underwater features;

133. *Calls upon* States and international organizations to urgently take further action to address, in accordance with international law, destructive practices that have adverse impacts on marine biodiversity and ecosystems, including seamounts, hydrothermal vents and cold water corals;

134. *Reaffirms* the need for States to continue and intensify their efforts, directly and through competent international organizations, to develop and facilitate the use of diverse approaches and tools for conserving and managing

⁵⁴ See A/51/312, annex II, decision II/10.

⁵⁵ UNEP/CBD/COP/7/21, annex, decision VII/5, annex I.

vulnerable marine ecosystems, including the possible establishment of marine protected areas, consistent with international law, as reflected in the Convention, and based on the best scientific information available, and the development of representative networks of any such marine protected areas by 2012;

135. *Notes* the work of States, relevant intergovernmental organizations and bodies, including the Convention on Biological Diversity, in the assessment of scientific information on, and compilation of ecological criteria for the identification of, marine areas that require protection, in light of the objective of the World Summit on Sustainable Development to develop and facilitate the use of diverse approaches and tools, such as the establishment of marine protected areas consistent with international law as reflected in the Convention and based on scientific information, including representative networks by 2012,⁸ and notes with satisfaction that the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its ninth meeting adopted scientific criteria for identifying ecologically or biologically significant marine areas in need of protection in open-ocean waters and deep-sea habitats and the scientific guidance for selecting areas to establish representative networks of marine protected areas, including in open-ocean waters and deep-sea habitats, and took note of the four initial steps to be considered in the development of representative networks of marine protected areas;⁵⁶

136. *Acknowledges* the Micronesia Challenge, the Eastern Tropical Pacific Seascape project, the Caribbean Challenge and the Coral Triangle Initiative, which in particular seek to create and link domestic marine protected areas to better facilitate ecosystem approaches, and reaffirms the need for further international cooperation in support of such initiatives;

137. *Reiterates its support* for the International Coral Reef Initiative, takes note of the eleventh International Coral Reef Symposium and the International Coral Reef Initiative General Meeting, held respectively from 7 to 11 July and on 12 and 13 July 2008 in Fort Lauderdale, United States of America, supports the work under the Jakarta Mandate on Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity and the elaborated programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity related to coral reefs, and notes that the International Coral Reef Initiative is sponsoring the International Year of the Reef 2008;

138. *Encourages* States and relevant international institutions to improve efforts to address coral bleaching by, inter alia, improving monitoring to predict and identify bleaching events, supporting and strengthening action taken during such events and improving strategies to manage reefs to support their natural resilience and enhance their ability to withstand other pressures, including projected ocean acidification;

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

⁵⁶ UNEP/CBD/COP/9/29, annex I, decision IX/20, annexes I and II.

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

141. *Encourages* further studies and consideration of the impacts of ocean noise on marine living resources, and requests the Division to continue to compile the peer-reviewed scientific studies it receives from Member States pursuant to paragraph 107 of resolution 61/222 and, as appropriate, to make them, or references and links to them, available on its website;

XI

Marine science

142. *Calls upon* States, individually or in collaboration with each other or with relevant international organizations and bodies, to improve understanding and knowledge of the oceans and the deep sea, including, in particular, the extent and vulnerability of deep sea biodiversity and ecosystems, by increasing their marine scientific research activities in accordance with the Convention;

143. *Notes* the contribution of the Census of Marine Life to marine biodiversity research, and encourages participation in the initiative;

144. *Welcomes* the adoption by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization of the guidelines for the implementation of resolution XX-6 of the Assembly of the Oceanographic Commission regarding the deployment of profiling floats in the high seas in the framework of the Argo Programme,⁵⁷ and encourages the Advisory Body of Experts on the Law of the Sea of the Oceanographic Commission to continue its work on the legal framework, within the context of the Convention, which is applicable to the collection of oceanographic data by other specific means;

145. *Notes* the preparation by the Division of a revision of *Marine Scientific Research: A guide to the implementation of the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea*,⁵⁸ with the assistance of a group of experts to be convened in early 2009, and encourages States to support this endeavour;

146. *Stresses* the importance of increasing the scientific understanding of the oceans/atmosphere interface, including through participation in ocean observing programmes and geographic information systems, such as the Global Ocean Observing System, a programme of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, particularly considering their role in monitoring and forecasting climate change and variability and in the establishment and operation of tsunami warning systems;

147. *Takes note with appreciation* of the progress made by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and Member States towards the establishment of regional and national tsunami warning and mitigation systems, welcomes the continued collaboration of the United Nations and

⁵⁷ Resolution EC-XLI.4 of the Executive Council of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission.

⁵⁸ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.V.3.

other intergovernmental organizations in this effort, and encourages Member States to establish and sustain their national warning and mitigation systems, within a global, ocean-related multi-hazard approach, as necessary, to reduce loss of life and damage to national economies and strengthen the resilience of coastal communities to natural disasters;

148. *Notes* the outcome of the ad hoc intergovernmental and multi-stakeholder meeting on an intergovernmental science-policy platform on biodiversity and ecosystem services, held under the auspices of the United Nations Environment Programme in Putrajaya, Malaysia, from 10 to 12 November 2008;⁵⁹

XII

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

149. *Reiterates* the need to strengthen the regular scientific assessment of the state of the marine environment in order to enhance the scientific basis for policymaking;

150. *Recalls* that the Ad Hoc Steering Group was established by resolution 60/30 to oversee the execution of the “assessment of assessments” launched as a preparatory stage towards the establishment of the regular process for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects;

151. *Notes with appreciation* the work carried out so far and progress made in the “assessment of assessments” by the Group of Experts established pursuant to resolution 60/30⁶⁰ and the support of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, the lead agencies of the “assessment of assessments”, in providing secretariat services to the Ad Hoc Steering Group and the Group of Experts;

152. *Takes note* of the report of the third meeting of the Ad Hoc Steering Group for the “assessment of assessments”, held in New York on 19 and 20 June 2008;⁶¹

153. *Also takes note* of the “assessment of assessments” progress report, endorsed by the Ad Hoc Steering Group and submitted by the United Nations Environment Programme and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission to Member States, which provided the basis for an open-ended midterm review of the work and progress made so far in order to give all States Members of the United Nations an opportunity to comment on and contribute to the development of the ongoing work carried out under the “assessment of assessments” in accordance with paragraph 93 (c) of resolution 60/30;

154. *Urges* Member States and other interested parties to contribute financially to the “assessment of assessments” in order to enable its completion within the specified period, as indicated in the revised budget endorsed by the Ad Hoc Steering Group;

⁵⁹ See UNEP/IPBES/1/6.

⁶⁰ See GRAME/GOE/3/2 and GRAME/GOE/4/1.

⁶¹ See GRAME/AHSG/3/2.

155. *Urges* all members of the Ad Hoc Steering Group to participate in the review of the completed “assessment of assessments” report and the summary for decision makers at the meeting of the Steering Group in 2009 and to interact, as appropriate, with the Group of Experts in its deliberations, bearing in mind their respective mandates;

156. *Recalls* that the report on the results of the “assessment of assessments” to be transmitted by the United Nations Environment Programme and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission on behalf of the Ad Hoc Steering Group in accordance with paragraph 94 (*d*) of resolution 60/30 should be focused on the aims and expected outcomes identified in the conclusions of the second International Workshop on the regular process for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects,⁶² and paragraph 6 of the decision adopted by the Ad Hoc Steering Group at its first meeting⁶³ in order to facilitate the successful completion of the “assessment of assessments” phase;

157. *Decides* to establish an ad hoc working group of the whole to recommend a course of action to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session based on the outcomes of the fourth meeting of the Ad Hoc Steering Group, and requests the Secretary-General to convene its informal meeting for one week not later than September 2009;

XIII

Regional cooperation

158. *Notes* that there have been a number of initiatives at the regional level, in various regions, to further the implementation of the Convention, takes note in that context of the Caribbean-focused Assistance Fund, which is intended to facilitate, mainly through technical assistance, the voluntary undertaking of maritime delimitation negotiations between Caribbean States, takes note once again of the Fund for Peace: Peaceful Settlement of Territorial Disputes, established by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States in 2000 as a primary mechanism, given its broader regional scope, for the prevention and resolution of pending territorial, land border and maritime boundary disputes, and calls upon States and others in a position to do so to contribute to these funds;

XIV

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

159. *Welcomes* the report on the work of the Consultative Process at its ninth meeting,⁴ focused on the topic of maritime security and safety;

160. *Also welcomes* the work of the Consultative Process over the past nine years and the contribution of the Consultative Process to improving coordination and cooperation between States and strengthening the annual debate of the General Assembly on oceans and the law of the sea, further welcomes the attempts to improve and focus the work of the Consultative Process, and decides to continue the Consultative Process for the next two years, in accordance with resolution 54/33, with a further review of its effectiveness and utility by the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session;

⁶² A/60/91, annex.

⁶³ A/61/GRAME/AHSG/1, annex II.

161. *Recalls* the need to strengthen and improve the efficiency of the Consultative Process, and encourages States, intergovernmental organizations and programmes to provide guidance to the co-chairpersons to this effect, particularly before and during the preparatory meeting for the Consultative Process, and decides in this regard that the eleventh meeting of the Consultative Process shall be based on the decisions taken by the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session, following the review of the Consultative Process at its tenth meeting;

162. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene, in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 54/33, the tenth meeting of the Consultative Process in New York from 17 to 19 June 2009, to provide it with the necessary facilities for the performance of its work and to arrange for support to be provided by the Division, in cooperation with other relevant parts of the Secretariat, as appropriate;

163. *Expresses its serious concern* regarding the lack of resources available in the voluntary trust fund established by resolution 55/7 for the purpose of assisting developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing States, in attending the meetings of the Consultative Process, and urges States to make additional contributions to the trust fund;

164. *Decides* that those representatives from developing countries who are invited by the co-chairpersons, in consultation with Governments, to make presentations during the meetings of the Consultative Process shall receive priority consideration in the disbursement of funds from the voluntary trust fund established by resolution 55/7 in order to cover the costs of their travel, and shall also be eligible to receive daily subsistence allowance subject to the availability of funds after the travel costs of all other eligible representatives from those countries mentioned in paragraph 163 above have been covered;

165. *Also decides* that, in its deliberations on the report of the Secretary-General on oceans and the law of the sea, the Consultative Process at its tenth meeting will focus its discussions on the implementation of the outcomes of the Consultative Process, including a review of its achievements and shortcomings in its first nine meetings, and the topic for its eleventh meeting will be decided at the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly;

XV

Coordination and cooperation

166. *Encourages* States to work closely with and through international organizations, funds and programmes, as well as the specialized agencies of the United Nations system and relevant international conventions, to identify emerging areas of focus for improved coordination and cooperation and how best to address these issues;

167. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of heads of intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations engaged in activities relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, as well as funding institutions, and underlines the importance of their constructive and timely input for the report of the Secretary-General on oceans and the law of the sea and of their participation in relevant meetings and processes;

168. *Welcomes* the work done by the secretariats of relevant United Nations specialized agencies, programmes, funds and bodies and the secretariats of related organizations and conventions to enhance inter-agency coordination and cooperation on ocean issues, including through UN-Oceans, the inter-agency coordination mechanism on ocean and coastal issues within the United Nations system;

169. *Encourages* continued updates to Member States by UN-Oceans regarding its priorities and initiatives, in particular with respect to the proposed participation in UN-Oceans;

XVI

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

170. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the annual comprehensive report on oceans and the law of the sea, prepared by the Division, as well as for the other activities of the Division, which reflect the high standard of assistance provided to Member States by the Division;

171. *Resolves* that, as from 2009, the United Nations will designate 8 June as World Oceans Day;

172. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to carry out the responsibilities and functions entrusted to him in the Convention and by the related resolutions of the General Assembly, including resolutions 49/28 and 52/26, and to ensure the allocation of appropriate resources to the Division for the performance of its activities under the approved budget for the Organization;

XVII

Sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly

173. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report, in its current extensive format and in accordance with established practice, for the consideration of the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session, on developments and issues relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, including the implementation of the present resolution, in accordance with resolutions 49/28, 52/26 and 54/33, and to make the section of the report related to the topic that is the focus of the tenth meeting of the Consultative Process available at least six weeks in advance of the meeting of the Consultative Process;

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

175. *Notes* that the report referred to in paragraph 173 above will also be submitted to States parties pursuant to article 319 of the Convention regarding issues of a general nature that have arisen with respect to the Convention;

176. *Also notes* the desire to further improve the efficiency of, and effective participation of delegations in, the informal consultations concerning the annual General Assembly resolution on oceans and the law of the sea and

the resolution on sustainable fisheries, and decides to limit the period of the informal consultations on both resolutions to a maximum of four weeks in total and to ensure that the consultations are scheduled in such a way as to avoid overlap with the period during which the Sixth Committee is meeting and that the Division has sufficient time to produce the report referred to in paragraph 173 above, and invites States to submit text proposals for inclusion in the resolutions to the coordinators of the informal consultations at the earliest possible date;

177. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fourth session the item entitled “Oceans and the law of the sea”.

64th plenary meeting
5 December 2008

2. General Assembly resolution 63/112 of 5 December 2008:
Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement
for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on
the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and
Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and
related instruments

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 46/215 of 20 December 1991, 49/116 of 19 December 1994, and 50/24 and 50/25 of 5 December 1995, as well as its resolutions 56/13 of 28 November 2001, 58/14 of 24 November 2003, 59/25 of 17 November 2004, 60/31 of 29 November 2005, 61/105 of 8 December 2006 and 62/177 of 18 December 2007, and other relevant resolutions,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (“the Convention”),⁶⁴ and bearing in mind the relationship between the Convention and the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (“the Agreement”),⁶⁵

Recognizing that, in accordance with the Convention, the Agreement sets forth provisions concerning the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, including provisions on compliance and enforcement by the flag State and subregional and regional cooperation in enforcement, binding dispute settlement and the rights and obligations of States in authorizing the use of vessels flying their flags for fishing on the high seas, and specific provisions to address the requirements of developing States in relation to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks and the development of fisheries for such stocks,

Welcoming the fact that a growing number of States, and entities referred to in the Convention and in article 1, paragraph 2 (b), of the Agreement, as well as subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, have taken measures, as appropriate, towards the implementation of the provisions of the Agreement,

Welcoming also the recent ratifications of and accessions to the Agreement,

Welcoming further the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and its Committee on Fisheries and the 2005 Rome Declaration on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, adopted by the Ministerial Meeting on Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on 12 March 2005,⁶⁶ which calls for effective

⁶⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1833, No. 31363.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 2167, No. 37924.

⁶⁶ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Outcome of the Ministerial Meeting on Fisheries, Rome, 12 March 2005* (CL 128/INF/11), appendix B.

implementation of the various instruments already developed to ensure responsible fisheries, and recognizing that the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (“the Code”)⁶⁷ and its associated international plans of action set out principles and global standards of behaviour for responsible practices for conservation of fisheries resources and the management and development of fisheries,

Noting with concern that effective management of marine capture fisheries has been made difficult in some areas by unreliable information and data caused by unreported and misreported fish catch and fishing effort and that this lack of accurate data contributes to overfishing in some areas,

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

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

Expressing concern over the current and projected adverse effects of climate change on food security and the sustainability of fisheries, and noting in that regard the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Environment Programme, including the findings that climate change is likely to have substantial impacts on commercial and artisanal fisheries and food security,

Noting the convening by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations of the Expert Workshop on Climate Change Implications for Fisheries and Aquaculture, in Rome from 7 to 9 April 2008,

Deploring the fact that fish stocks, including straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, in many parts of the world are overfished or subject to sparsely regulated and heavy fishing efforts, as a result of, inter alia, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, inadequate flag State control and enforcement, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures, inadequate regulatory measures, harmful fisheries subsidies and overcapacity, and noting the report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2006*,⁶⁸

Noting the joint study by the World Bank and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *The Sunken Billions: The Economic Justification for Fisheries Reform*, and taking note of its conclusions, including that sustainable fisheries and reform of the global fisheries sector could generate additional economic growth and alternative livelihoods, and that reforms would need to include a reduction in fishing effort and fishing capacity,

Noting also the limited information available on measures taken by States to implement, individually and through regional fisheries management

⁶⁷ *International Fisheries Instruments with Index* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.V.11), sect. III.

⁶⁸ Available from www.fao.org/corp/publications/en.

organizations and arrangements, the International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity adopted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,⁶⁹

Particularly concerned that illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing constitutes a serious threat to fish stocks and marine habitats and ecosystems, to the detriment of sustainable fisheries as well as the food security and the economies of many States, particularly developing States,

Concerned that some operators increasingly take advantage of the globalization of fishery markets to trade fishery products stemming from illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and make economic profits from those operations, which constitutes an incentive for them to pursue their activities,

Recognizing that effective deterrence and combating of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing has significant financial and other resource implications,

Recognizing also that illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing may give rise to safety and security concerns for individuals on vessels engaged in such activities,

Welcoming cooperation between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Maritime Organization, in particular in assisting States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities,

Recognizing the duty provided in the Convention, the Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas (“the Compliance Agreement”),⁷⁰ the Agreement and the Code for flag States to exercise effective control over fishing vessels flying their flag, and vessels flying their flag which provide support to fishing vessels, to ensure that the activities of such fishing and support vessels do not undermine the effectiveness of conservation and management measures taken in accordance with international law and adopted at the national, subregional, regional or global levels,

Recalling paragraphs 65 and 66 of its resolution 62/177, and noting in this regard the convening by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations of the Expert Consultation on the Development of a Comprehensive Global Record of Fishing Vessels, in Rome from 25 to 28 February 2008, and the findings of the Expert Consultation regarding the development of a comprehensive global record,⁷¹

Noting the obligation of all States, in accordance with international law, as reflected in the relevant provisions of the Convention, to cooperate in the conservation and management of living marine resources, and recognizing the importance of coordination and cooperation at the global, regional, subregional as well as national levels in the areas, inter alia, of data collection,

⁶⁹ Available from www.fao.org/fishery/publications/en.

⁷⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2221, No. 39486.

⁷¹ See *Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Report of the Expert Consultation on the Development of a Comprehensive Global Record of Fishing Vessels, Rome, 25–28 February 2008*, FAO Fisheries Report No. 865 (FIIT/R865 (En)).

information-sharing, capacity-building and training for the conservation, management and sustainable development of marine living resources,

Welcoming recent developments regarding recommended best practices for regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements that may help to strengthen their governance and promote their improved performance,

Calling attention to the need for States, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to continue to develop and implement effective port State measures and schemes to combat overfishing and illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, and the critical need for cooperation with developing States to build their capacity in this regard, taking note of the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to develop a legally binding instrument on minimum standards for port State measures,

Noting that the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean, the North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission and the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization have adopted port State measures, to be applied by their members, which include prohibition of entry and use of port services, including landing and trans-shipment, to vessels identified by those regional fisheries management organizations as engaged in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities, and that those measures prevent and deter such activities,

Concerned that marine pollution from all sources, including vessels and, in particular, land-based sources, constitutes a serious threat to human health and safety, endangers fish stocks, marine biodiversity and marine and coastal habitats and has significant costs to local and national economies,

Recognizing that marine debris is a global transboundary pollution problem and that, due to the many different types and sources of marine debris, different approaches to their prevention and removal are necessary,

Noting that the contribution of sustainable aquaculture to global fish supplies continues to respond to opportunities in developing countries to enhance local food security and poverty alleviation and, together with the efforts of other aquaculture producing countries, will make a significant contribution to meeting future demands in fish consumption, bearing in mind article 9 of the Code, and therefore welcoming the adoption in 2007 of the Strategy and Outline Plan for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Aquaculture by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations⁷² to improve knowledge and understanding of the status and trends of aquaculture,

Calling attention to the circumstances affecting fisheries in many developing States, in particular African States and small island developing States, and recognizing the urgent need for capacity-building, including the transfer of marine technology and in particular fisheries-related technology, to enhance the ability of such States to meet their obligations and exercise their

⁷² Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Decisions and Recommendations of the Third Session of the Sub-Committee on Aquaculture, Twenty-seventh Session of the Committee on Fisheries, Rome, 5–9 March 2007 (COFI/2007/5)*, appendix.

rights under international instruments, in order to realize the benefits from fisheries resources,

Recognizing the need for appropriate measures to minimize by-catch, waste, discards, including high-grading, loss of fishing gear and other factors, which adversely affect fish stocks and may also have undesirable effects on the economies and food security of small island developing States, other developing coastal States, and subsistence fishing communities,

Recognizing also the need to further integrate ecosystem approaches into fisheries conservation and management and, more generally, the importance of applying ecosystem approaches to the management of human activities in the ocean, and noting in this regard the Reykjavik Declaration on Responsible Fisheries in the Marine Ecosystem,⁷³ the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations related to guidelines for the implementation of the ecosystem approach to fisheries management and the importance of this approach to relevant provisions of the Agreement and the Code, as well as decision VII/11⁷⁴ and other relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity,

Recognizing further the economic and cultural importance of sharks in many countries, the biological importance of sharks in the marine ecosystem as key predatory species, the vulnerability of certain shark species to overexploitation, the fact that some are threatened with extinction, the need for measures to promote the long-term conservation, management and sustainable use of shark populations and fisheries, and the relevance of the International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks, adopted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in 1999,⁶ in providing guidance on the development of such measures,

Reaffirming its support for the initiative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and relevant subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements on the conservation and management of sharks, while noting with concern that basic data on shark stocks and harvests continue to be lacking, that only a small number of countries have implemented the International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks, and that not all regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements have adopted conservation and management measures for directed shark fisheries,

Expressing concern that the practice of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing remains a threat to marine living resources, and emphasizing that efforts should be made to ensure that the implementation of resolution 46/215 in some parts of the world does not result in the transfer to other parts of the world of drift nets that contravene the resolution,

Expressing concern also over reports of continued losses of seabirds, particularly albatrosses and petrels, as well as other marine species, including sharks, fin-fish species and marine turtles, as a result of incidental mortality in fishing operations, particularly longline fishing, and other activities, while recognizing considerable efforts to reduce by-catch in longline fishing by States and through various regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements,

⁷³ E/CN.17/2002/PC.2/3, annex.

⁷⁴ See UNEP/CBD/COP/7/21, annex.

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General,⁷⁵ in particular its useful role in gathering and disseminating information on practices relating to the sustainable development of the world's living marine resources,

I

Achieving sustainable fisheries

1. *Reaffirms* the importance it attaches to the long-term conservation, management and sustainable use of the marine living resources of the world's oceans and seas and the obligations of States to cooperate to this end, in accordance with international law, as reflected in the relevant provisions of the Convention,⁶⁴ in particular the provisions on cooperation set out in Part V and Part VII, section 2, of the Convention, and where applicable, the Agreement;⁶⁵

2. *Encourages* States to give due priority to the implementation of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),⁷⁶ in relation to achieving sustainable fisheries;

3. *Urges* States, either directly or through appropriate subregional, regional or global organizations or arrangements, to intensify efforts to assess and address, as appropriate, the impacts of global climate change on the sustainability of fish stocks and the habitats that support them;

4. *Emphasizes* the obligations of flag States to discharge their responsibilities, in accordance with the Convention and the Agreement, to ensure compliance by vessels flying their flag with the conservation and management measures adopted and in force with respect to fisheries resources on the high seas;

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

6. *Calls upon* all States, directly or through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to apply widely, in accordance with international law and the Code,⁶⁷ the precautionary approach and an ecosystem approach to the conservation, management and exploitation of fish stocks, including straddling fish stocks, highly migratory fish stocks and discrete high seas fish stocks, and also calls upon States parties to the Agreement to implement fully the provisions of article 6 of the Agreement as a matter of priority;

7. *Encourages* States to increase their reliance on scientific advice in developing, adopting and implementing conservation and management measures, and to increase their efforts to promote science for conservation and management measures that apply, in accordance with international law, the precautionary approach and an ecosystem approach to fisheries management,

⁷⁵ A/63/128.

⁷⁶ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

enhancing understanding of ecosystem approaches, in order to ensure the long-term conservation and sustainable use of marine living resources, and in this regard encourages the implementation of the Strategy for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Capture Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations⁷⁷ as a framework for the improvement and understanding of fishery status and trends;

8. *Calls upon* all States, directly or through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to apply stock-specific precautionary reference points, as described in Annex II to the Agreement and in the Code, to ensure that populations of harvested stocks, in particular straddling fish stocks, highly migratory fish stocks and discrete high seas fish stocks, and, where necessary, associated or dependent species, are maintained at, or restored to, sustainable levels, and to use these reference points for triggering conservation and management action;

9. *Encourages* States to apply the precautionary approach and an ecosystem approach in adopting and implementing conservation and management measures addressing, inter alia, by-catch, pollution, overfishing, and protecting habitats of specific concern, taking into account existing guidelines developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

10. *Also encourages* the ongoing development of observer programmes by regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to improve data collection on, inter alia, target and by-catch species, which could also assist monitoring, control and surveillance tools, and encourages States, both individually and collectively, where appropriate, to develop, fully implement, and, where necessary, continue to improve robust observer programmes, taking into account standards for such programmes developed by some regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and the forms of cooperation with developing States as set out in article 25 of the Agreement and article 5 of the Code;

11. *Calls upon* States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to collect and, where appropriate, report to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations required catch and effort data, and fishery-related information, in a complete, accurate and timely way, including for straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks within and beyond areas under national jurisdiction, discrete high seas fish stocks, and by-catch and discards; and, where they do not exist, to establish processes to strengthen data collection and reporting by members of regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, including through regular reviews of member compliance with such obligations, and, when such obligations are not met, require the member concerned to rectify the problem, including through the preparation of plans of action with timelines;

12. *Invites* States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to cooperate with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in the implementation and further development of the Fisheries Resources Monitoring System initiative;

⁷⁷ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the twenty-fifth session of the Committee on Fisheries, Rome, 24–28 February 2003*, FAO Fisheries Report No. 702 (FIPL/R/702 (En)), appendix H.

13. *Reaffirms* paragraph 10 of resolution 61/105, and calls upon States, including through regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, to urgently adopt measures to fully implement the International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks⁶ for directed and non-directed shark fisheries, based on the best available scientific information, through, inter alia, limits on catch or fishing effort, by requiring that vessels flying their flag collect and regularly report data on shark catches, including species-specific data, discards and landings, undertaking, including through international cooperation, comprehensive stock assessments of sharks, reducing shark by-catch and by-catch mortality, and, where scientific information is uncertain or inadequate, not increasing fishing effort in directed shark fisheries until measures have been established to ensure the long-term conservation, management and sustainable use of shark stocks and to prevent further declines of vulnerable or threatened shark stocks;

14. *Calls upon* States to take immediate and concerted action to improve the implementation of and compliance with existing regional fisheries management organization or arrangement and national measures that regulate shark fisheries, in particular those measures which prohibit or restrict fisheries conducted solely for the purpose of harvesting shark fins, and, where necessary, to consider taking other measures, as appropriate, such as requiring that all sharks be landed with each fin naturally attached;

15. *Requests* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to prepare a report containing a comprehensive analysis of the implementation of the International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks, as well as progress in implementing paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 62/177, for presentation to the Committee on Fisheries at its twenty-eighth session, in 2009;

16. *Urges* States to eliminate barriers to trade in fish and fisheries products which are not consistent with their rights and obligations under the World Trade Organization agreements, taking into account the importance of the trade in fish and fisheries products, particularly for developing countries;

17. *Urges* States and relevant international and national organizations to provide for the participation of small-scale fishery stakeholders in related policy development and fisheries management strategies in order to achieve long-term sustainability for such fisheries, consistent with the duty to ensure the proper conservation and management of fisheries resources;

II

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

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

19. *Calls upon* States parties to the Agreement to harmonize, as a matter of priority, their national legislation with the provisions of the Agreement, and to ensure that the provisions of the Agreement are effectively

implemented into regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements of which they are a member;

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

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

22. *Urges* States parties to the Agreement, in accordance with article 21, paragraph 4, thereof to inform, either directly or through the relevant subregional or regional fisheries management organization or arrangement, all States whose vessels fish on the high seas in the same subregion or region of the form of identification issued by those States parties to officials duly authorized to carry out boarding and inspection functions in accordance with articles 21 and 22 of the Agreement;

23. *Also urges* States parties to the Agreement, in accordance with article 21, paragraph 4 thereof, to designate an appropriate authority to receive notifications pursuant to article 21 and to give due publicity to such designation through the relevant subregional or regional fisheries management organization or arrangement;

24. *Invites* regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements which have not yet done so to adopt procedures for high seas boarding and inspection that are consistent with articles 21 and 22 of the Agreement;

25. *Calls upon* States, individually and, as appropriate, through subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements with competence over discrete high seas fish stocks, to adopt the necessary measures to ensure the long-term conservation, management and sustainable use of such stocks in accordance with the Convention and consistent with the Code and the general principles set forth in the Agreement;

26. *Invites* States to assist developing States in enhancing their participation in regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, including by facilitating access to fisheries for straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, in accordance with article 25, paragraph 1 (b), of the Agreement, taking into account the need to ensure that such access benefits the developing States concerned and their nationals;

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

28. *Encourages* States, intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions, national institutions and non-governmental organizations, as well as natural and juridical persons, to make voluntary financial contributions to the Assistance Fund established under Part VII of the Agreement;

29. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat have taken measures to publicize the availability of assistance through the Assistance Fund;

30. *Encourages* accelerated progress by States, individually and, as appropriate, through subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, in the implementation of the recommendations of the Review Conference on the Agreement, held in New York from 22 to 26 May 2006,⁷⁸ and the identification of emerging priorities;

31. *Recalls* paragraph 16 of resolution 59/25, and requests the Secretary-General to resume the Review Conference, convened pursuant to article 36 of the Agreement, in New York for one week in the first part of 2010, with a view to assessing the effectiveness of the Agreement in securing the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, and to render the necessary assistance and provide such services as may be required for the resumption of the Review Conference;

32. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the resumed Review Conference an updated comprehensive report, prepared in cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to assist the Conference in discharging its mandate under article 36, paragraph 2, of the Agreement;

33. *Recalls* paragraph 6 of resolution 56/13, and requests the Secretary-General to convene in 2009, in accordance with past practice, an eighth round of informal consultations of States parties to the Agreement for a duration of at least four days, to consider, inter alia, promoting a wider participation in the Agreement through a continuing dialogue, in particular with developing States, and initial preparatory work for the resumption of the Review Conference, and to make any appropriate recommendations to the General Assembly;

34. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite States, and entities referred to in the Convention and in article 1, paragraph 2 (b), of the Agreement, not parties to the Agreement, as well as the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other specialized agencies, the Commission on Sustainable Development, the World Bank, the Global Environment Facility and other relevant international financial institutions, subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, other fisheries bodies, other relevant intergovernmental bodies and relevant non-governmental organizations, in accordance with past practice, to attend the eighth round of informal consultations of States parties to the Agreement as observers;

⁷⁸ See A/CONF.210/2006/15.

35. *Reaffirms its request* that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations initiate arrangements with States for the collection and dissemination of data on fishing in the high seas by vessels flying their flag at the subregional and regional levels where no such arrangements exist;

36. *Also reaffirms its request* that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations revise its global fisheries statistics database to provide information on straddling fish stocks, highly migratory fish stocks and discrete high seas fish stocks on the basis of where the catch is taken;

III

Related fisheries instruments

37. *Emphasizes* the importance of the effective implementation of the provisions of the Compliance Agreement,⁷ and urges continued efforts in this regard;

38. *Calls upon* all States and other entities referred to in article X, paragraph 1, of the Compliance Agreement that have not yet become parties to that Agreement to do so as a matter of priority and, in the interim, to consider applying it provisionally;

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

40. *Urges* States to develop and implement, as a matter of priority, national and, as appropriate, regional plans of action to put into effect the international plans of action of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

41. *Welcomes* the adoption by the Technical Consultation, convened by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in Rome from 25 to 29 August 2008, of the International Guidelines for the Management of Deep-sea Fisheries in the High Seas,⁷⁹ as requested in paragraph 89 of resolution 61/105, which include standards and criteria for use by States and regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements in identifying vulnerable marine ecosystems in areas beyond national jurisdiction and the impacts of fishing on such ecosystems and in establishing standards for the management of deep sea fisheries in order to facilitate the adoption and the implementation of conservation and management measures pursuant to paragraphs 83 and 86 of resolution 61/105, and calls upon States and regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, as appropriate, to implement those Guidelines;

⁷⁹ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the Technical Consultation on International Guidelines for the Management of Deep-sea Fisheries in the High Seas, Rome, 4–8 February and 25–29 August 2008*, FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Report No. 881 (FIEP/R881 (Tri)), appendix F.

IV Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing

42. *Emphasizes once again its serious concern* that illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing remains one of the greatest threats to marine ecosystems and continues to have serious and major implications for the conservation and management of ocean resources, and renews its call upon States to comply fully with all existing obligations and to combat such fishing and urgently to take all necessary steps to implement the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;⁶

43. *Urges* States to exercise effective control over their nationals, including beneficial owners, and vessels flying their flag, in order to prevent and deter them from engaging in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities or supporting vessels engaging in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities, including those vessels listed by regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements as engaged in those activities, and to facilitate mutual assistance to ensure that such actions can be investigated and proper sanctions imposed;

44. *Also urges* States to take effective measures, at the national, regional and global levels, to deter the activities, including illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, of any vessel which undermines conservation and management measures that have been adopted by subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in accordance with international law;

45. *Calls upon* States not to permit vessels flying their flag to engage in fishing on the high seas or in areas under the national jurisdiction of other States, unless duly authorized by the authorities of the States concerned and in accordance with the conditions set out in the authorization, and to take specific measures, including deterring the reflagging of vessels by their nationals, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention, the Agreement and the Compliance Agreement, to control fishing operations by vessels flying their flag;

46. *Recalls* its resolution 62/177, in which it invited the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, as requested by the Committee on Fisheries at its twenty-seventh session, to further consider the possibility of convening an expert consultation to develop criteria for assessing the performance of flag States,⁸⁰ encourages the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to convene such an expert consultation as early as possible in 2009 and also to consider the possibility of further work on this issue, and calls upon States to support this important initiative, noting the preparatory work conducted by an expert workshop on flag State responsibilities, held in Vancouver, Canada, from 25 to 28 March 2008;

47. *Urges* States, individually and collectively through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to develop appropriate

⁸⁰ See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the twenty-seventh session of the Committee on Fisheries, Rome, 5–9 March 2007*, FAO Fisheries Report No. 830 (FIEL/R830 (En)).

processes to assess the performance of States with respect to implementing the obligations regarding fishing vessels flying their flag set out in relevant international instruments;

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

49. *Encourages* regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to further coordinate measures for combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities, such as through the development of a common list of vessels identified as engaged in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing or the mutual recognition of the illegal, unreported and unregulated vessel lists established by each organization or arrangement;

50. *Reaffirms its call upon* States to take all necessary measures consistent with international law, without prejudice to a State's sovereignty over ports in its territory and to reasons of force majeure or distress, including the prohibition of vessels from accessing their ports followed by a report to the flag State concerned, when there is clear evidence that they are or have been engaged in or have supported illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, or when they refuse to give information either on the origin of the catch or on the authorization under which the catch has been made;

51. *Urges* enhanced action consistent with international law, including cooperation and coordination, to eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing by vessels flying "flags of convenience", to require that a "genuine link" be established between States and fishing vessels flying their flags, and to clarify the role of the "genuine link" in relation to the duty of States to exercise effective control over such vessels, and calls upon States to implement the 2005 Rome Declaration on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing³ as a matter of priority;

52. *Recognizes* the need for enhanced port State measures to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, and urges States to cooperate, in particular at the regional level and through subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to adopt all necessary port measures, consistent with international law taking into account article 23 of the Agreement, particularly those identified in the Model Scheme on Port State Measures to Combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, adopted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in 2005, and to promote the development and application of minimum standards at the regional level;

53. *Welcomes* the intergovernmental Technical Consultation, held by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Rome from 23 to 27 June 2008 to develop a legally binding instrument on minimum standards for port State measures, based on the Model Scheme on Port State Measures to Combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing and the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, and encourages all relevant States to participate in the resumed session of the Technical Consultation, to be held in Rome from 26 to 30 January 2009, with a view to presenting the finalized text

of the instrument to the Committee on Fisheries at its twenty-eighth session, in 2009;

54. *Encourages* strengthened collaboration between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Maritime Organization, taking into account the respective competencies, mandates and experience of the two organizations, to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, particularly in improving the implementation of flag State responsibilities and port State measures;

55. *Encourages* States, with respect to vessels flying their flag, and port States, to make every effort to share data on landings and catch quotas, and in this regard encourages regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements to consider developing open databases containing such data for the purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of fisheries management;

56. *Calls upon* States to take all necessary measures to ensure that vessels flying their flag do not engage in trans-shipment of fish caught by fishing vessels engaged in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing;

57. *Urges* States, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to adopt and implement internationally agreed market-related measures in accordance with international law, including principles, rights and obligations established in World Trade Organization agreements, as called for in the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing;

58. *Welcomes* the adoption of the Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fish Trade by the Sub-Committee on Fish Trade of the Committee on Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at its eleventh session, held in Bremen, Germany, from 2 to 6 June 2008, notes the discussion in the Sub-Committee on Fish Trade regarding emerging market- and trade-related measures, and encourages information-sharing by States and other relevant actors in this regard with appropriate international and regional forums, consistent with the established plan of work of the Committee on Fisheries and given the potential implications of these measures for all States;

59. *Notes* the concerns about possible connections between international organized crime and illegal fishing in certain regions of the world, and encourages States, including through the appropriate international forums and organizations, to study the causes and methods of and contributing factors to illegal fishing to increase knowledge and understanding of those possible connections, and to make the findings publicly available, bearing in mind the distinct legal regimes and remedies under international law applicable to illegal fishing and international organized crime;

V

Monitoring, control and surveillance and compliance and enforcement

60. *Calls upon* States, in accordance with international law, to strengthen implementation of or, where they do not exist, adopt comprehensive monitoring, control and surveillance measures and compliance and enforcement schemes individually and within those regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements in which they participate, in order to provide an appropriate framework for promoting compliance with agreed conservation and management measures, and further urges enhanced

coordination among all relevant States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in these efforts;

61. *Encourages* further work by competent international organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to develop guidelines on flag State control of fishing vessels;

62. *Urges* States, individually and through relevant regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to establish mandatory vessel monitoring, control and surveillance systems, in particular to require that vessel monitoring systems be carried by all vessels fishing on the high seas as soon as practicable, and in the case of large-scale fishing vessels no later than December 2008, and to share information on fisheries enforcement matters;

63. *Calls upon* States, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, to strengthen or establish, consistent with national and international law, positive or negative lists of vessels fishing within the areas covered by relevant regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in order to verify compliance with conservation and management measures and identify products from illegal, unreported and unregulated catches, and encourages improved coordination among all parties and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in sharing and using this information, taking into account the forms of cooperation with developing States as set out in article 25 of the Agreement;

64. *Requests* States and relevant international bodies to develop, in accordance with international law, more effective measures to trace fish and fishery products to enable importing States to identify fish or fishery products caught in a manner that undermines international conservation and management measures agreed in accordance with international law, taking into account the special requirements of developing States and the forms of cooperation with developing States as set out in article 25 of the Agreement, and at the same time to recognize the importance of market access, in accordance with provisions 11.2.4, 11.2.5 and 11.2.6 of the Code, for fish and fishery products caught in a manner that is in conformity with such international measures;

65. *Requests* States to take the necessary measures, consistent with international law, to help to prevent fish and fishery products caught in a manner that undermines applicable conservation and management measures adopted in accordance with international law from entering international trade;

66. *Encourages* States to establish and undertake cooperative surveillance and enforcement activities in accordance with international law to strengthen and enhance efforts to ensure compliance with conservation and management measures, and prevent and deter illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing;

67. *Urges* States, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, to develop and adopt effective monitoring, control and surveillance measures for trans-shipment, as appropriate, in particular at-sea trans-shipment, in order to, inter alia, monitor compliance, collect and verify fisheries data, and to prevent and suppress illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities, in accordance with international law; and, in parallel, to encourage and support the Food and

Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in studying the current practices of trans-shipment as it relates to fishing operations for straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks and produce a set of guidelines for this purpose;

68. *Expresses its appreciation* for financial contributions from States to improve the capacity of the existing voluntary International Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Network for Fisheries-Related Activities, and encourages States to join and actively participate in the Network and to consider supporting, when appropriate, its transformation in accordance with international law into an international unit with dedicated resources to further assist Network members, taking into account the forms of cooperation with developing States as set out in article 25 of the Agreement;

VI Fishing overcapacity

69. *Calls upon* States to commit themselves to urgently reducing the capacity of the world's fishing fleets to levels commensurate with the sustainability of fish stocks, through the establishment of target levels and plans or other appropriate mechanisms for ongoing capacity assessment, while avoiding the transfer of fishing capacity to other fisheries or areas in a manner that undermines the sustainable management of fish stocks, including, inter alia, those areas where fish stocks are overexploited or in a depleted condition, and recognizing in this context the legitimate rights of developing States to develop their fisheries for straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks consistent with article 25 of the Agreement, article 5 of the Code, and paragraph 10 of the International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity;⁶

70. *Also calls upon* States, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to ensure that the urgent actions required in the International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity are undertaken expeditiously and that its implementation is facilitated without delay;

71. *Requests* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to report on the state of progress in the implementation of the International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity, as provided for in paragraph 48 of the Plan of Action;

72. *Encourages* those States which are cooperating to establish subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, taking into account the best scientific information available as well as the precautionary approach, to exercise voluntary restraint of fishing effort levels in those areas that will come under the regulation of the future organizations and arrangements until adequate regional conservation and management measures are adopted and implemented, taking into account the need to ensure the long-term conservation, management and sustainable use of the relevant fish stocks and to prevent significant adverse impacts on vulnerable marine ecosystems;

73. *Urges* States to eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and to overfishing and overcapacity, while completing the efforts undertaken at the World Trade Organization in accordance with the Doha Declaration⁸¹ to clarify and improve its disciplines on fisheries subsidies, taking into account the importance of this sector, including small-scale and artisanal fisheries and aquaculture, to developing countries;

VII

Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing

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

VIII

Fisheries by-catch and discards

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

76. *Encourages* States to consider the development of standards for reducing or eliminating discards, such as through the development of an international plan of action, at the twenty-eighth session of the Committee on Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

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

78. *Encourages* States to strengthen, if necessary, the capacity of those subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in which they participate to ensure the adequate conservation of non-target species taken incidentally in fishing operations, taking into

⁸¹ A/C.2/56/7, annex.

consideration best practices for non-target species management, and to expedite their ongoing efforts in this regard;

79. *Requests* States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to urgently implement, as appropriate, the measures recommended in the Guidelines to Reduce Sea Turtle Mortality in Fishing Operations⁸² and the International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations⁶ in order to prevent the decline of sea turtles and seabird populations by minimizing by-catch and increasing post-release survival in their fisheries, including through research and development of gear and bait alternatives, promoting the use of available by-catch mitigation technology, and establishing and strengthening data-collection programmes to obtain standardized information to develop reliable estimates of the by-catch of these species;

IX

Subregional and regional cooperation

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

81. *Urges* States fishing for straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks on the high seas, and relevant coastal States, where a subregional or regional fisheries management organization or arrangement has the competence to establish conservation and management measures for such stocks, to give effect to their duty to cooperate by becoming members of such an organization or participants in such an arrangement, or by agreeing to apply the conservation and management measures established by such an organization or arrangement, or to otherwise ensure that no vessel flying their flag is authorized to access the fisheries resources to which regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements or conservation and management measures established by such organizations or arrangements apply;

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

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

⁸² Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the Technical Consultation on Sea Turtles Conservation and Fisheries, Bangkok, 29 November–2 December 2004*, FAO Fisheries Report No. 765 (FIRM/R765 (En)), appendix E.

84. *Urges* all signatory States and other States whose vessels fish within the area of the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Fishery Resources in the South-East Atlantic Ocean⁸³ for fishery resources covered by that Convention to become parties to that Convention as a matter of priority and, in the interim, to ensure that vessels flying their flags fully comply with the measures adopted;

85. *Encourages* signatory States and States having a real interest to become parties to the South Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement, and urges those States to agree on and implement interim measures, including measures in accordance with resolution 61/105, to ensure the conservation and management of the fisheries resources and their marine ecosystems and habitats in the area to which that Agreement applies until such time as that Agreement enters into force;

86. *Takes note* of recent efforts at the regional level to promote responsible fishing practices, including combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing;

87. *Notes with satisfaction* the progress of negotiations to establish subregional and regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements in several fisheries, in particular in the North-West Pacific and the South Pacific, encourages States having a real interest to participate in such negotiations, urges participants to expedite those negotiations and to apply provisions of the Convention and the Agreement to their work, and encourages those participants to implement fully the voluntary interim conservation and management measures adopted in accordance with resolution 61/105;

88. *Takes note* of the ongoing efforts of the members of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission to strengthen the functioning of the Commission so that it can more effectively discharge its mandate, and requests the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to continue to provide members of the Commission with the necessary assistance to this end;

89. *Urges* further efforts by regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, as a matter of priority, in accordance with international law, to strengthen and modernize their mandates and the measures adopted by such organizations or arrangements, and to implement modern approaches to fisheries management, as reflected in the Agreement and other relevant international instruments, relying on the best scientific information available and application of the precautionary approach and incorporating an ecosystem approach to fisheries management and biodiversity considerations, where these aspects are lacking, to ensure that they effectively contribute to long-term conservation and management and sustainable use of marine living resources;

90. *Calls upon* regional fisheries management organizations with the competence to conserve and manage highly migratory fish stocks that have not yet adopted effective conservation and management measures in line with the best scientific information available to conserve and manage stocks falling under their mandate to do so urgently;

91. *Urges* States to strengthen and enhance cooperation among existing and developing regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements

⁸³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2221, No. 39489.

in which they participate, including increased communication and further coordination of measures, such as through the holding of joint consultations, and to strengthen integration, coordination and cooperation by such regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements with other relevant fisheries organizations, regional seas arrangements and other relevant international organizations;

92. *Welcomes* the meeting to be held in 2009 of the members, cooperating members and non-members of the five tuna regional fisheries management organizations to review progress and discuss ways to expedite the implementation of, and build upon, the agreed Course of Actions adopted in Kobe, Japan, in January 2007;

93. *Urges* regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to improve transparency and to ensure that their decision-making processes are fair and transparent, rely on the best scientific information available, incorporate the precautionary approach and ecosystem approaches, address participatory rights, including through, inter alia, the development of transparent criteria for allocating fishing opportunities which reflects, where appropriate, the relevant provisions of the Agreement, taking due account, inter alia, of the status of the relevant stocks and the respective interests in the fishery;

94. *Welcomes* the progress made by some regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to initiate performance reviews, and the fact that the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna, the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas and the North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission, as well as the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, have completed performance reviews, and urges States, through their participation in regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements that have not done so, to undertake, on an urgent basis, performance reviews of those regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, initiated either by the organization or arrangement itself or with external partners, including in cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, using transparent criteria based on the provisions of the Agreement and other relevant instruments, and taking into account the best practices of regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements and, as appropriate, any set of criteria developed by States or other regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, and encourages that such performance reviews include some element of independent evaluation and propose means for improving the functioning of the regional fisheries management organization or arrangement, as appropriate;

95. *Encourages* regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to make the results of those performance reviews publicly available and to discuss the results jointly;

96. *Urges* States to cooperate, taking into account those performance reviews, to develop best practice guidelines for regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and to apply, to the extent possible, those guidelines to organizations and arrangements in which they participate;

97. *Encourages* the development of regional guidelines for States to use in establishing sanctions for non-compliance by vessels flying their flag and by their nationals, to be applied in accordance with national law, that are adequate in severity for effectively securing compliance, deterring further

violations and depriving offenders of the benefits deriving from their illegal activities, as well as in evaluating their systems of sanctions to ensure that they are effective in securing compliance and deterring violations;

X

Responsible fisheries in the marine ecosystem

98. *Encourages* States to apply by 2010 the ecosystem approach, in accordance with paragraph 30 (d) of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

99. *Also encourages* States, individually or through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and other relevant international organizations, to work to ensure that fisheries and other ecosystem data collection is performed in a coordinated and integrated manner, facilitating incorporation into global observation initiatives, where appropriate;

100. *Further encourages* States to increase scientific research in accordance with international law on the marine ecosystem;

101. *Calls upon* States, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other specialized agencies, subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, where appropriate, and other appropriate intergovernmental bodies, to cooperate in achieving sustainable aquaculture, including through information exchange, developing equivalent standards on such issues as aquatic animal health and human health and safety concerns, assessing the potential positive and negative impacts of aquaculture, including socio-economics, on the marine and coastal environment, including biodiversity, and adopting relevant methods and techniques to minimize and mitigate adverse effects, and in this regard encourages the implementation of the Strategy and Outline Plan for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Aquaculture of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,⁹ as a framework for the improvement and understanding of aquaculture status and trends;

102. *Calls upon* States to take action immediately, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, and consistent with the precautionary approach and ecosystem approaches, and urges the implementation of the International Guidelines for the Management of Deep-sea Fisheries in the High Seas of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in order to sustainably manage fish stocks and protect vulnerable marine ecosystems, including seamounts, hydrothermal vents and cold water corals, from destructive fishing practices, recognizing the immense importance and value of deep sea ecosystems and the biodiversity they contain;

103. *Reaffirms* the importance it attaches to paragraphs 83 to 91 of resolution 61/105 addressing the impacts of bottom fishing on vulnerable marine ecosystems and the urgent actions called for in that resolution;

104. *Recalls* that nothing in paragraphs 83 to 86 of resolution 61/105 is to prejudice the sovereign rights of coastal States over their continental shelf or the exercise of the jurisdiction of coastal States with regard to that shelf under international law as reflected in the Convention;

105. *Welcomes* the further progress in regulating bottom fisheries in accordance with resolution 61/105 by the Commission for the Conservation of

Antarctic Marine Living Resources, the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean, the North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission, the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization and the South-East Atlantic Fisheries Organization, and by the participants in negotiations to establish subregional and regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements in the North-West Pacific and the South Pacific, as well as by States in respect of vessels flying their flag conducting bottom fisheries in areas beyond national jurisdiction where there is no regional fisheries management organization or arrangement competent to regulate such fisheries or for which no multilateral interim measures to this end have been adopted;

106. *Urges* States, including States participating in negotiations to establish new regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements with the competence to regulate bottom fisheries, and regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements with the competence to regulate bottom fisheries, to continue, and expedite where necessary, their efforts to fully and effectively implement measures in accordance with paragraphs 80 and 83 to 87 of resolution 61/105;

107. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the actions taken by States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to give effect to paragraphs 83 to 90 of resolution 61/105, in order to facilitate the further review of progress on actions taken, referred to in paragraph 91 of that resolution, with a view to further recommendations, where necessary;

108. *Requests* States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to submit detailed information to the Secretary-General in a timely manner on actions taken pursuant to paragraphs 83 to 90 of resolution 61/105 to facilitate a further review of such actions;

109. *Encourages* accelerated progress to establish criteria on the objectives and management of marine protected areas for fisheries purposes, and in this regard welcomes the proposed work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to develop technical guidelines in accordance with the Convention and the Code on the design, implementation and testing of marine protected areas for such purposes, and urges coordination and cooperation among all relevant international organizations and bodies;

110. *Urges* all States to implement the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities⁸⁴ and to accelerate activity to safeguard the marine ecosystem, including fish stocks, against pollution and physical degradation;

111. *Reaffirms* the importance it attaches to paragraphs 77 to 81 of resolution 60/31 concerning the issue of lost, abandoned, or discarded fishing gear and related marine debris and the adverse impacts such debris and derelict fishing gear have on, inter alia, fish stocks, habitats and other marine species, and urges accelerated progress by States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in implementing those paragraphs of the resolution;

⁸⁴ See A/51/116, annex II.

XI Capacity-building

112. *Reiterates* the crucial importance of cooperation by States directly or, as appropriate, through the relevant subregional and regional organizations, and by other international organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations through its FishCode programme, including through financial and/or technical assistance, in accordance with the Agreement, the Compliance Agreement, the Code and its associated international plans of action,⁶ to increase the capacity of developing States to achieve the goals and implement the actions called for in the present resolution;

113. *Welcomes* the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in developing guidance on the strategies and measures required for the creation of an enabling environment for small-scale fisheries, including the development of a code of conduct and guidelines for enhancing the contribution of small-scale fisheries to poverty alleviation and food security that include adequate provisions with regard to financial measures and capacity-building, including transfer of technology, and encourages studies for creating possible alternative livelihoods for coastal communities;

114. *Encourages* increased capacity-building and technical assistance by States, international financial institutions and relevant intergovernmental organizations and bodies for fishers, in particular small-scale fishers, in developing countries, and in particular small island developing States, consistent with environmental sustainability;

115. *Encourages* the international community to enhance the opportunities for sustainable development in developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States and coastal African States, by encouraging greater participation of those States in authorized fisheries activities being undertaken within areas under their national jurisdiction, in accordance with the Convention, by distant-water fishing nations in order to achieve better economic returns for developing countries from their fisheries resources within areas under their national jurisdiction and an enhanced role in regional fisheries management, as well as by enhancing the ability of developing countries to develop their own fisheries, as well as to participate in high seas fisheries, including access to such fisheries, in conformity with international law, in particular the Convention and the Agreement, and taking into account article 5 of the Code;

116. *Requests* distant-water fishing nations, when negotiating access agreements and arrangements with developing coastal States, to do so on an equitable and sustainable basis, including by giving greater attention to fish processing and fish-processing facilities within the national jurisdiction of the developing coastal State to assist the realization of the benefits from the development of fisheries resources, and also the transfer of technology and assistance for monitoring, control and surveillance and compliance and enforcement within areas under the national jurisdiction of the developing coastal State providing fisheries access, taking into account the forms of cooperation set out in article 25 of the Agreement and article 5 of the Code;

117. *Encourages* States, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to provide greater assistance and to promote coherence in such assistance for developing States in designing,

establishing and implementing relevant agreements, instruments and tools for the conservation and sustainable management of fish stocks, including in designing and strengthening their domestic regulatory fisheries policies and those of regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements in their regions, and the enhancement of research and scientific capabilities through existing funds, such as the Assistance Fund under Part VII of the Agreement, bilateral assistance, regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements assistance funds, the FishCode programme, the World Bank's global programme on fisheries and the Global Environment Facility;

118. *Calls upon* States to promote, through continuing dialogue and the assistance and cooperation provided in accordance with articles 24 to 26 of the Agreement, further ratification of or accession to the Agreement by seeking to address, inter alia, the issue of lack of capacity and resources that might stand in the way of developing States becoming parties;

119. *Notes with satisfaction* the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General to gather information on assistance and resources available for developing States to assist them in becoming parties to the Agreement and in implementing the Agreement, and looks forward to the compilation and publication of this information for the use of States;

120. *Encourages* States, regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and other relevant bodies to assist developing States in the implementation of the actions called for in paragraphs 83 to 91 of resolution 61/105;

XII

Cooperation within the United Nations system

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

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

XIII

Sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly

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

124. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on "Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982

relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments”, taking into account information provided by States, relevant specialized agencies, in particular the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and other appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, subregional and regional organizations and arrangements for the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, as well as other relevant intergovernmental bodies and non-governmental organizations, and consisting, inter alia, of elements provided in relevant paragraphs in the present resolution;

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

*64th plenary meeting
5 December 2008*

B. National Legislation

1. Myanmar

The Law amending the Territorial Sea and Maritime Zones Law
(The State Peace and Development Council Law No.8/2008), 5 December 2008¹

1. This Law shall be called “the Law Amending the Territorial Sea and Maritime Zones Law”.
2. After Clause 3 of the Annex to the Territorial Sea and Maritime Law, Clause 4 and Clause 5 shall be inserted as follows:

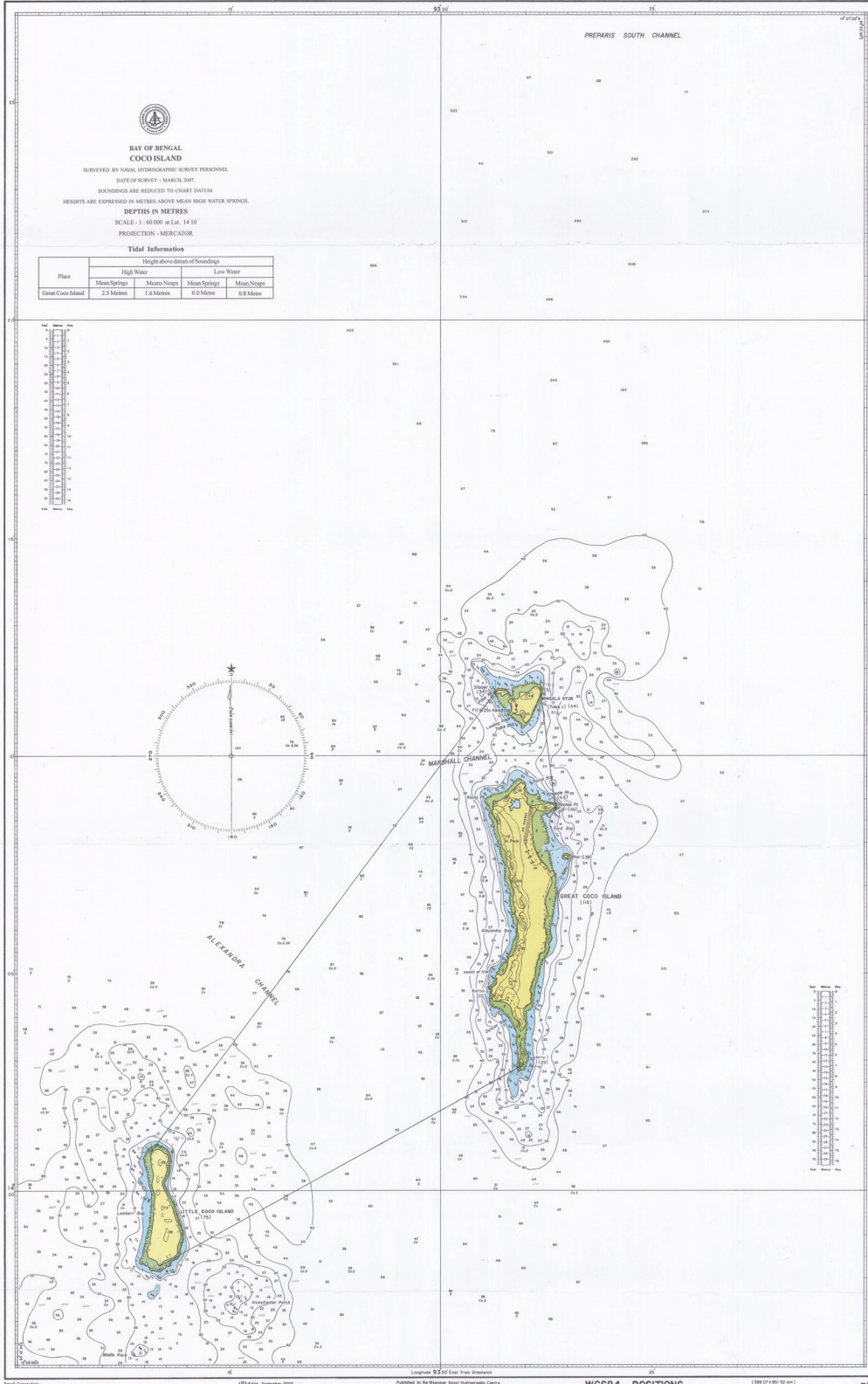
“4. Preparis Islands				
(a) North Western Point of Cow and Calf Island	Lat.	14°	56’	07”N
	Long.	93°	38’	46”E
(b) Western Point of Ohn Pin Island	Lat.	14°	52’	15”N
	Long.	93°	34’	08”E
(c) North Western Point of Thee Phyu Island	Lat.	14°	51’	40”N
	Long.	93°	34’	12”E
(d) North Western Point of Sin Island	Lat.	14°	50’	56”N
	Long.	93°	34’	10”E
(e) North Western Point of Lu Gaung Island	Lat.	14°	47’	24”N
	Long.	93°	32’	59”E
(f) Southern Point of Lu Gaung Island	Lat.	14°	47’	08”N
	Long.	93°	33’	00”E
(g) Southern Point of Preparis Island	Lat.	14°	50’	17”N
	Long.	93°	36’	40”E
(h) North Eastern Point of Preparis Island	Lat.	14°	53’	54”N
	Long.	93°	38’	35”E
(i) Eastern Point of Cow and Calf Island	Lat.	14°	55’	52”N
	Long.	93°	39’	06”E
5 CoCo Islands				
(a) North Eastern Point of Mingalar Island	Lat.	14°	11’	33”N
	Long.	93°	22’	20”E
(b) Western Point of Slipper Island	Lat.	14°	11’	28”N
	Long.	93°	21’	17”E
(c) North Western Point of Little Co Co Island	Lat.	14°	00’	55”N

¹ Transmitted by the Permanent Mission of the Union of Myanmar to the United Nations through note verbale dated 10 December 2008 addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Law No. 8/2008 supplements the Territorial Sea and Maritime Zones Law of 1977 of the Union of Myanmar. Original: English.

The text of Territorial Sea and Maritime Zones Law, 1977, Pyithu Hluttaw Law No. 3 of 9 April 1977 can be consulted at: <http://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/STATEFILES/MMR.htm>

(d) Southern Point of Little Co Co Island	Long.	93°	13'	09"E
	Lat.	13	58'	18"N
(e) Southern Point of Jerry Island	Long.	93°	13'	22"E
	Lat.	14°	02'	54"N
(f) North Eastern Point of Great Co Co Island	Long.	93°	21'	52"E
	Lat.	14°	08'	48"N
	Long.	93°	22'	41"E
	Lat.	14°	08'	48"N

WGS84 POSITIONS
can be plotted directly on this chart



Small Correction

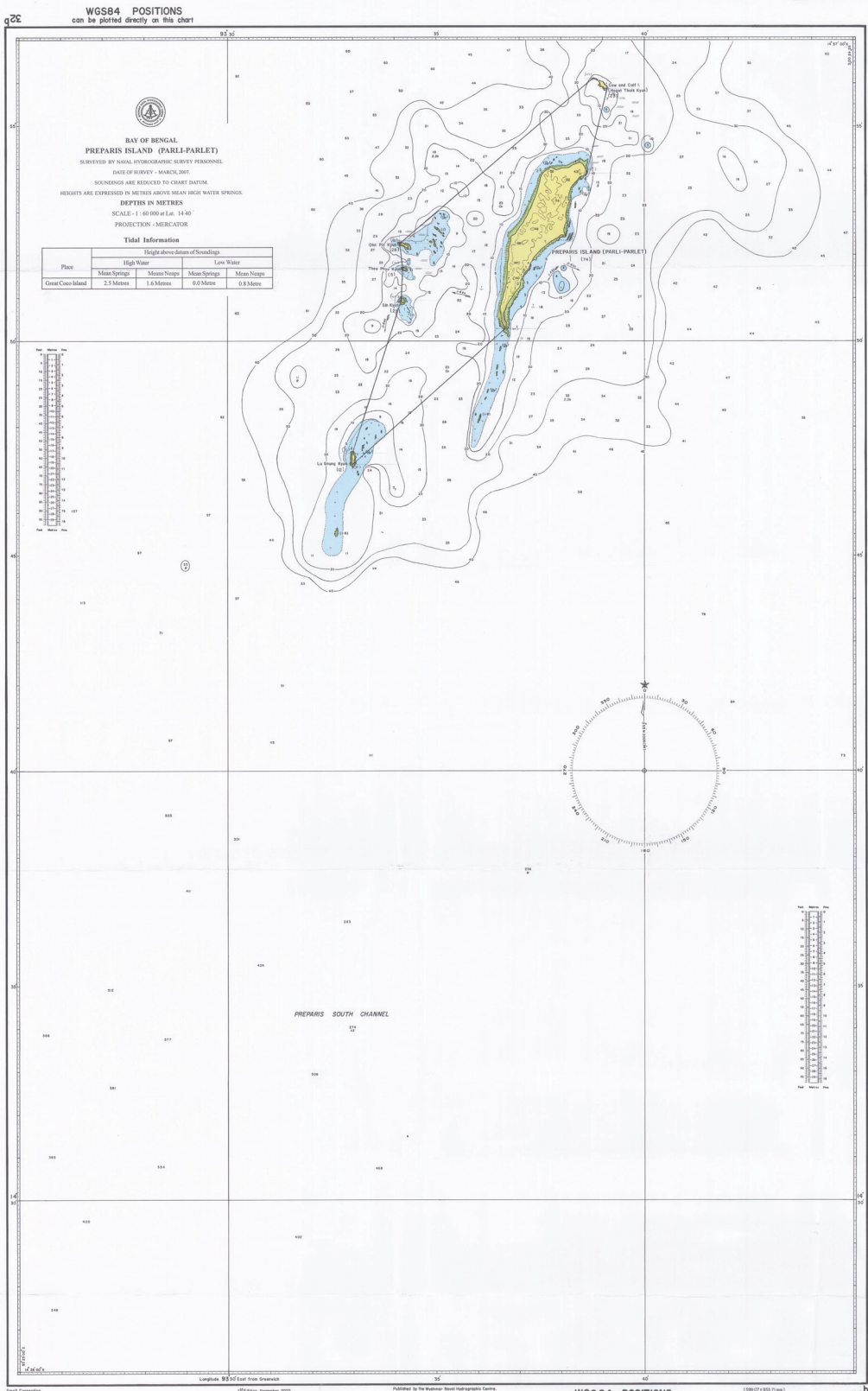
1/REVISION, September, 2008

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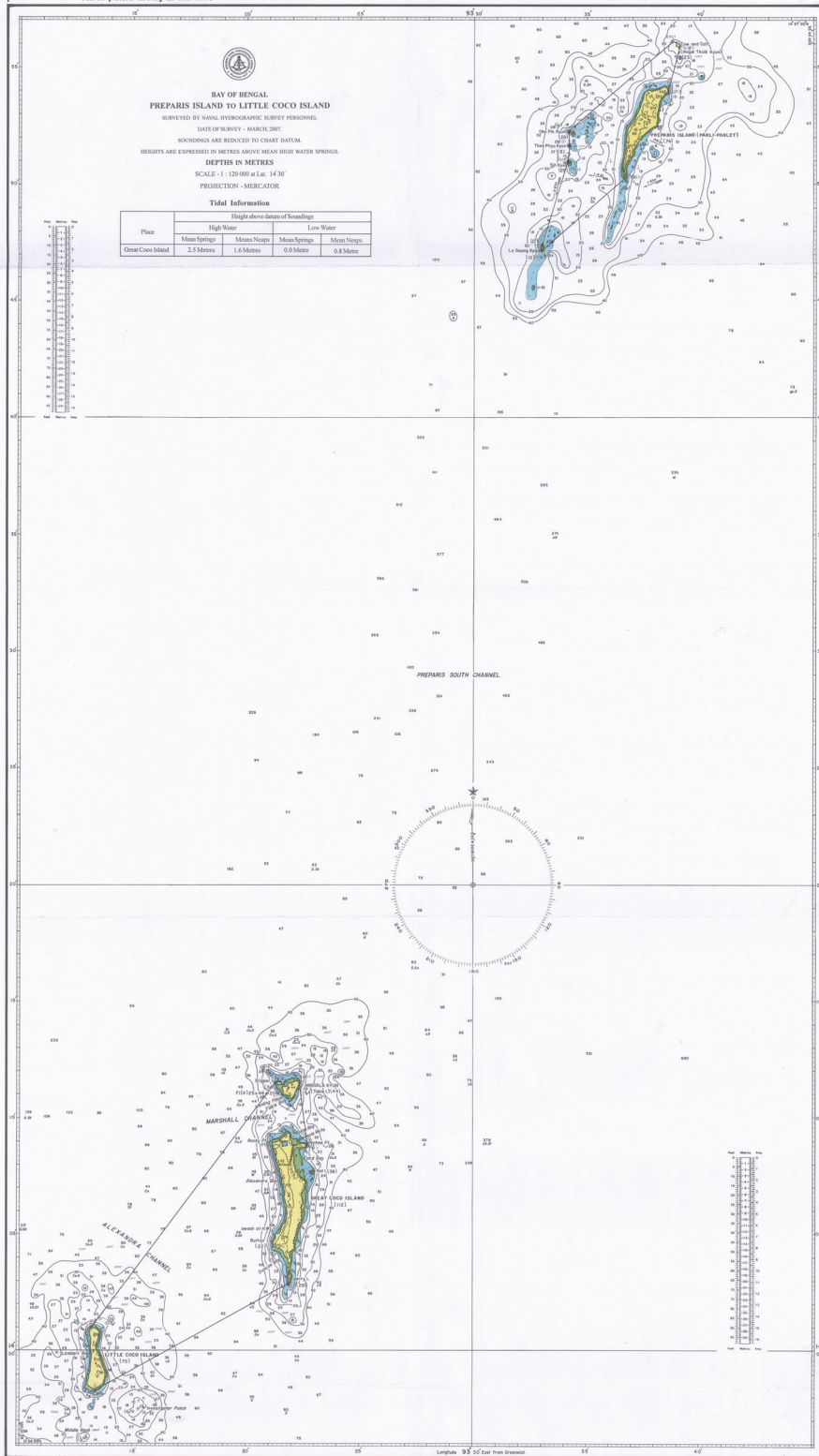
WGS84 POSITIONS
can be plotted directly on this chart

1:60 000 at Lat. 14 30'

33



WGS84 POSITIONS
can be plotted directly on this chart



2. Bahamas

The Archipelagic Waters and Maritime Jurisdiction (Archipelagic Baselines) Order, 8 December 2008¹

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 392) of the Archipelagic Waters and Maritime Jurisdiction Act, the Governor-General hereby makes the following Order—

- Citation 1. This order may cited as the Archipelagic Waters and maritime Jurisdiction (Archipelagic Baselines) Order, 2008
- Coordinates 2. The geographical coordinates of the points which define the archipelagic baselines of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas, which baselines constitute the outer limits of the archipelagic waters and the inner limits of the territorial sea, are—
(a) based on the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS84) datum; and
First Schedule (b) specified in the First Schedule
- Baselines 3. (1) The archipelagic baselines under paragraph 2 are illustrated in the Second
Second Schedule. Schedule.
First Schedule (2) The archipelagic baselines defined by the geographical coordinates specified in the First Schedule shall be the baselines from which the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas shall be measured.

FIRST SCHEDULE
(Paragraphs 2 and 3)
Geographical Coordinates of Points
for the Drawing of the Archipelagic Baselines
for the Commonwealth of the Bahamas

Point	Name of Feature	Latitude North	Longitude West
1	Walker's Cay	27-16-22.74138N	78-25-16.52046W
2	Walker's Cay	27-15-43.54019N	78-21-04.75053W
3	Cay/Rock off of Abaco	27-14-19.49672N	78-16-01.47211W
4	Cay/Rock off of Abaco	27-13-08.93732N	78-12-46.36072W
5	Carter's Cay	27-05-13.57268N	77-59-48.32446W
6	Moraine Cay	27-02-38.53659N	77-46-24.23077W
7	Moraine Cay	27-02-35.50331N	77-46-13.48603W
8	Cay/Rock off of Abaco	26-57-25.21218N	77-33-06.75857W
9	Cay/Rock off of Abaco	26-56-37.58084N	77-31-28.75417W
10	Cay/Rock off of Abaco	26-56-35.32738N	77-31-23.70923W

¹ Transmitted by the Permanent Mission of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas to the United Nations dated 11 December 2008 addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations

11	Cay/Rock off of Abaco	26-56-29.34224N	77-31-15.76183W
12	Powel Cay	26-54-39.68819N	77-28-29.94990W
13	Powel Cay	26-54-33.57811N	77-28-20.85446W
14	Nun Jack Cay	26-50-45.40917N	77-23-04.19562W
15	Great Guana Cay	26-42-19.66613N	77-09-32.23539W
16	Scotland Cay	26-39-05.59160N	77-04-32.25558W
17	Scotland Cay	26-38-12.11239N	77-03-10.11363W
18	Man of War Cay	26-37-00.03040N	77-01-20.27302W
19	Cay/Rock off of Abaco	26-34-31.92437N	76-58-36.94314W
20	Elbow Cay	26-33-31.33490N	76-57-37.13959W
21	Elbow Cay	26-33-19.43260N	76-57-30.39684W
22	Elbow Cay	26-32-58.10648N	76-57-22.53029W
23	Elbow Cay	26-32-12.36026N	76-57-21.39033W
24	Eleuthera	25-09-41.40925N	76-07-52.91286W
25	Cat Island	24-41-01.47041N	75-40-28.86923W
26	Cat Island	24-39-08.47227N	75-38-23.86147W
27	Cat Island	24-38-16.99114N	75-37-30.02454W
28	White Cay, San Salvador	24-09-41.62705N	74-28-35.75392W
29	Man Head Cay, San Salvador	24-07-34.62143N	74-26-55.97085W
30	Man Head Cay, San Salvador	24-07-28.29211N	74-26-51.49185W
31	Samana Cays	23-04-51.37382N	73-36-06.71778W
32	Samana Cays	23-04-45.82356N	73-36-03.68596W
33	Mayaguana Island	22-19-12.25538N	72-40-10.99276W
34	Mayaguana Island	22-18-24.35151N	72-39-44.75746W
35	Little Inagua	21-29-18.61463N	72-54-59.92065W
36	Little Inagua	21-29-07.91511N	72-55-06.59873W
37	Great Inagua	21-11-43.71530N	73-01-04.09407W
38	Great Inagua	21-09-06.33332N	73-02-12.30585W
39	Great Inagua	21-09-00.35682N	73-02-15.50744W
40	Great Inagua	21-08-57.58091N	73-02-17.56099W
41	Great Inagua	21-08-42.98818N	73-02-27.70746W
42	Great Inagua	21-07-54.07989N	73-03-04.38029W
43	Great Inagua	20-56-26.50377N	73-10-31.15649W
44	Great Inagua	20-54-22.01102N	73-38-46.70054W
45	Great Inagua	20-55-02.34958N	73-39-39.85026W
46	Great Inagua	20-55-05.12227N	73-39-44.24033W
47	Great Inagua	20-55-58.87920N	73-40-27.56698W
48	Great Inagua	20-56-00.70975N	73-40-28.12483W
49	Great Inagua	20-56-08.59392N	73-40-31.73067W
50	Great Inagua	20-56-10.85737N	73-40-32.95148W
51	Great Inagua	20-56-27.52912N	73-40-38.42491W
52	Great Inagua	20-56-28.75195N	73-40-38.92617W
53	Great Inagua	20-56-29.18488N	73-40-38.99894W
54	Great Inagua	20-56-31.02291N	73-40-39.24957W
55	Great Inagua	20-56-34.08375N	73-40-39.17680W
56	Great Inagua	20-56-39.11930N	73-40-39.24957W

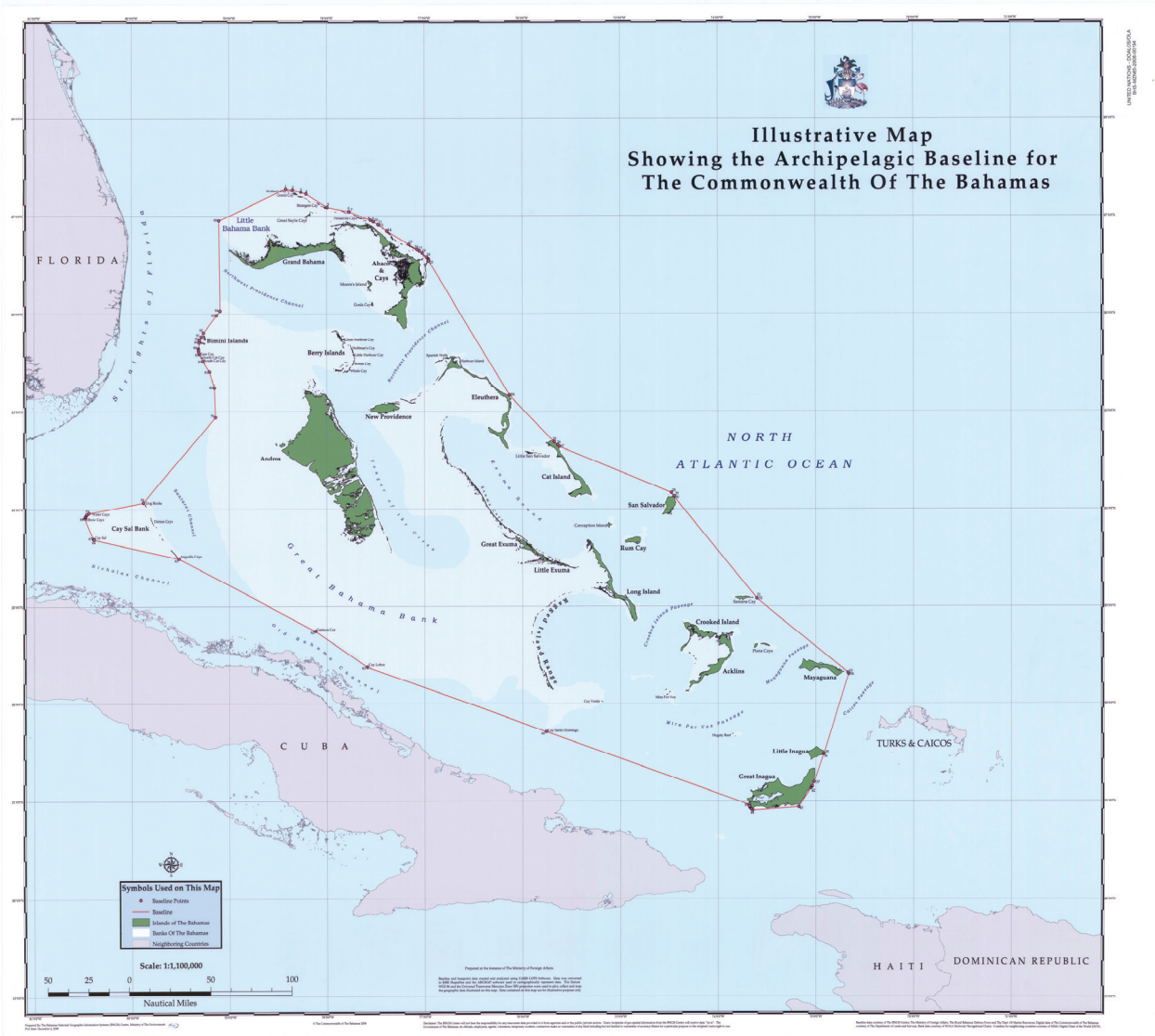
57	Great Inagua	20-56-41.99781N	73-40-39.61338W
58	Great Inagua	20-56-48.80290N	73-40-40.65633W
59	Great Inagua	20-57-45.50349N	73-40-51.55469W
60	Cay Santa Domingo	21-43-08.89816N	75-45-28.89755W
61	Cay Lobos	22-22-44.02868N	77-35-11.07912W
62	Guinchos Cays	22-44-54.78658N	78-06-58.43782W
63	South Anguilla Cay	23-29-21.26984N	79-30-52.88234W
64	Cay Sal	23-41-08.97774N	80-23-09.51634W
65	Cay Sal	23-41-09.00752N	80-23-11.40819W
66	Cay Sal	23-41-09.53616N	80-23-12.55624W
67	Cay Sal	23-41-33.63702N	80-23-33.43129W
68	Elbow Cays	23-54-23.18496N	80-28-54.84401W
69	Elbow Cays	23-55-12.67771N	80-28-31.35755W
70	Elbow Cays	23-55-14.58031N	80-28-30.23376W
71	Elbow Cays	23-55-22.62170N	80-28-24.88968W
72	Elbow Cays	23-55-33.73225N	80-28-18.55926W
73	Elbow Cays	23-55-38.08722N	80-28-16.14998W
74	Double-Headed Shot Cays	23-56-21.12188N	80-27-49.67213W
75	Double-Headed Shot Cays	23-56-39.72861N	80-27-33.29225W
76	Double-Headed Shot Cays	23-56-48.41496N	80-27-24.99721W
77	Water Cays	23-57-34.24407N	80-26-14.00425W
78	Dog Rocks	24-03-59.59047N	79-52-47.24246W
79	Orange Cay	24-56-19.16889N	79-08-25.89181W
80	South Riding Rock	25-14-06.41833N	79-09-05.20837W
81	Brown's Cay	25-23-57.01557N	79-12-03.64074W
82	Wedge Rock	25-30-29.38474N	79-16-04.21316W
83	South Cat Cay	25-35-09.14128N	79-18-17.30576W
84	Cay leading to Bimini	25-35-51.96540N	79-18-36.98425W
85	Cay leading to Bimini	25-36-56.69561N	79-18-49.49150W
86	South Picket Rock	25-37-40.95281N	79-18-52.12715W
87	North Picket Rock	25-37-48.63394N	79-18-53.92199W
88	Triangle Rocks	25-38-09.25799N	79-18-52.90330W
89	Bimini	25-41-54.40831N	79-18-20.40225W
90	Unnamed rock off N. Bimini	25-43-26.35667N	79-18-19.22187W
91	Unnamed rock off N. Bimini	25-45-40.70569N	79-17-07.44468W
92	North Rock	25-48-08.34665N	79-15-47.21075W
93	Hen and Chicken Cays	25-58-57.46966N	79-07-46.90672W
94	Great Isaacs Cay	26-01-40.20717N	79-05-35.22089W
95	Cay/Rock off of North West Grand Bahama	26-57-05.20104N	79-06-19.18623W

Scale: 1:1,100,000

World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS84)

Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM)

Made this 8th day of December 2008.



3. United Arab Emirates

Council of Minister's Decision No (5) 2009 in respect of the Application of the Straight Baselines System to a Part of the Coast of the United Arab Emirates¹

The Council of Ministers,
Having Perused:
The Constitution,
Federal Law No (1) of 1972 in respect of the Jurisdiction of the Ministries and the Powers of the Ministers and all laws amending it,
Federal Law No 19 of 1993 in respect of the Delimitation of the Maritime Zones of the United Arab Emirates,
And pursuant to the consent of the Council of Ministers,
We have issued the following decision:

Article One

1. The straight baseline system shall be applied to a part of the coast of the United Arab Emirates in such a way as connect the points provided for in the following list:

Geographical coordinates of points

Latitude	Longitude	Position Name	No.
24° 21' 03.038" N	51° 34' 56.662" E	South Rās Al Hadrah – Rās Ghumēs	1
24° 21' 37.300" N	51° 34' 35.602" E	Rās Al Hadrah – Rās Ghumēs	2
24° 23' 10.638" N	51° 31' 49.881" E	Qassār Malā'ab	3
24° 25' 25.601" N	51° 31' 09.901" E	West Qassār Khūwiyēn	4
24° 25' 32.099" N	51° 31' 11.100" E	North Qassār Khūwiyēn	5
24° 36' 22.943" N	51° 42' 54.320" E	Jazīrat Qaffāy	6
24° 40' 47.903" N	51° 48' 33.095" E	North West Jazīrat Makāsib	7
24° 40' 48.522" N	51° 49' 21.299" E	North East Jazīrat Makāsib	8
24° 40' 16.885" N	51° 49' 39.626" E	East Jazīrat Makāsib	9
24° 15' 24.901" N	52° 00' 42.502" E	Jazīrat AlYāsāt Al'Ālī	10
24° 22' 23.902" N	52° 36' 39.899" E	Jazīrat Sīr Banī Yās	11
24° 24' 03.301" N	52° 45' 44.302" E	Jazīrat Um Al Kurkum	12
24° 22' 57.698" N	53° 04' 35.501" E	Al Bazm Al Gharbī	13
24° 25' 35.602" N	53° 25' 20.701" E	North East Jazīrat Murawwah	14
24° 19' 03.601" N	53° 48' 22.100" E	Jazīrat Abū Al Abyad	15
24° 21' 58.900" N	54° 06' 29.002" E	Ad Dab'iyah	16
24° 42' 12.632" N	54° 33' 49.270" E	Rās Hanyūrah	17

2. All the coordinates mentioned in paragraph 1 above are on the basis of the Geographic Coordinate System – WGS84.
3. The straight baselines provided for in paragraph 1 above shall be used for the delimitation of the maritime zones of the United Arab Emirates.

¹ Transmitted through note verbale dated 24 February 2009 from the Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Unofficial translation provided.

Article Two

The waters on the landward side of the straight baselines provided for in Article One of this Decision shall be considered internal waters of the United Arab Emirates in accordance with Federal Law No (19) of 1993.

Article Three

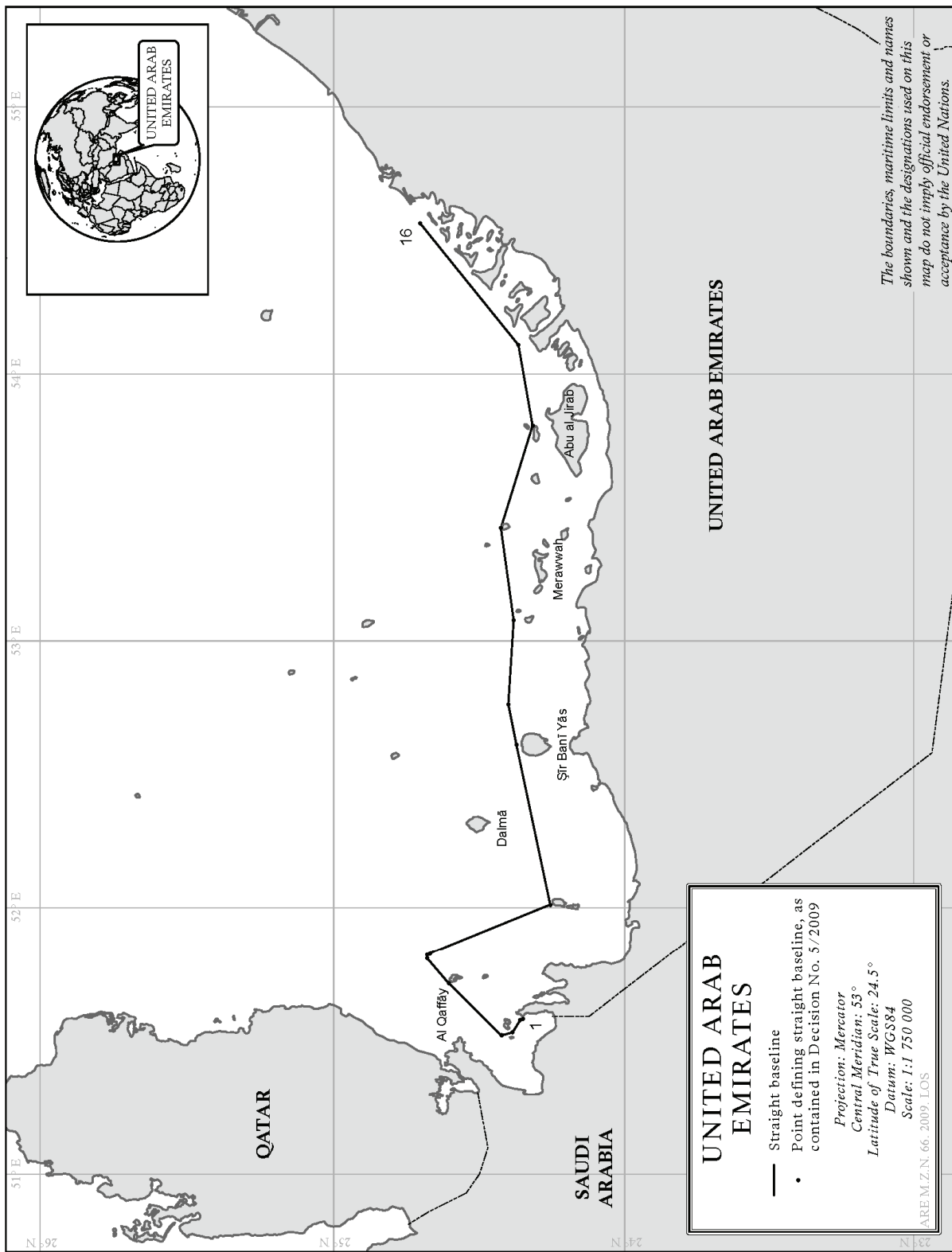
Nothing in this Decision shall preclude the application of the straight baselines system to other parts of the coast of the United Arab Emirates.

Article Four

This decision shall be published in the Official Gazette and shall enter into force from the date of issue.

Mohammed Ibn Rashid AL Muktum
Prime Minister

Issued on 7 Muharran 1430 Hijri
Corresponding to 14 January 2009



4. Indonesia

List of geographical coordinates of points of the Indonesian archipelagic baselines based on the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 38 of 2002, as amended by the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 37 of 2008¹

<i>No.</i>	<i>Latitude Longitude</i>	<i>Type of Baseline, Distance</i>	<i>Chart Number, Scale, Reference</i>
1	Sea : Natuna 01° 14' 27" N 104° 34' 32" E	Tg. Berakit Basepoint No. TD.001 Reference Point No. TR.001 Distance TD.001-TD.001A = 19.19 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 431 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
2	Sea : Natuna 01° 02' 52" N 104° 49' 50" E	P. Sentut Basepoint No. TD.001A Reference Point No. TR.001A Distance TD.001A-TD.022 = 88.06M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 430, 431 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
3	Sea : Natuna 02° 18' 00" N 105° 35' 47" E	P. Tokong Malang Biru Basepoint No. TD.022 Reference Point No. TR.022 Distance TD.022-TD.023 = 29.50 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 430 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
4	Sea : Natuna 02° 44' 29" N 105° 22' 46" E	P. Damar Basepoint No. TD.023 Reference Point No. TR.023 Distance TD.023-TD.024 = 24.34 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 423 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
5	Sea : Natuna 03° 05' 32" N 105° 35' 00" E	P. Mangkai Basepoint No. TD.024 Reference Point No. TR.024 Distance TD.024-TD.025 = 26.28 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 423 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
6	Sea : Natuna 03° 19' 52" N 105° 57' 04" E	P. Tokong Nanas Basepoint No. TD.025 Reference Point No. TR.025 Distance TD.025-TD.026 = 20.35 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 423 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
7	Sea : Natuna 03° 27' 04" N 106° 16' 08" E	P. Tokongbelayar Basepoint No. TD.026 Reference Point No. TR.026 Distance TD.026-TD.028 = 79.03 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 423 1 : 200.000 WGS'84

¹ Transmitted through note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Indonesia, addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, dated 11 March 2009.

8	Sea : Natuna 04° 04' 01" N 107° 26' 09" E	P. Tokongboro Basepoint No. TD.028 Reference Point No. TR.028 Distance TD.028-TD.029 = 32.06 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 422 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
9	Sea : Natuna 04° 31' 09" N 107° 43' 17" E	P. Semiun Basepoint No. TD.029 Reference Point No. TR.029 Distance TD.029-TD.030A = 15.76 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 421, 422 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
10	Sea : South China 04° 42' 25" N 107° 54' 20" E	P. Sebetul Basepoint No. TD.030A Reference Point No. TR.030A Distance TD.030A-TD.030B = 8.18 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 421 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
11	Sea : South China 04° 47' 38" N 108° 00' 39" E	P. Sekatung Basepoint No. TD.030B Reference Point No. TR.030A Between TD.030B-TD.030D Normal Baseline	No. 421 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
12	Sea : South China 04° 47' 45" N 108° 01' 19" E	P. Sekatung Basepoint No. TD.030D Reference Point No. TR.030 Distance TD.030D-TD.031 = 52.58 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 421 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
13	Sea : South China 04° 00' 48" N 108° 25' 04" E	P. Senua Basepoint No. TD.031 Reference Point No. TR.031 Distance TD.031-TD.032 = 66.03 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 421 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
14	Sea : Natuna 03° 01' 51" N 108° 54' 52" E	P. Subi Kecil Basepoint No. TD.032 Reference Point No. TR.032 Distance TD.032-TD.033 = 27.67 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 420 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
15	Sea : Natuna 02° 38' 43" N 109° 10' 04" E	P. Kepala Basepoint No. TD.033 Reference Point No. TR.033 Distance TD.033-TD.035 = 44.10 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 420 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
16	Sea : Natuna 02° 05' 10" N 109° 38' 43" E	Tg. Datu Basepoint No. TD.035 Reference Point No. TR.035 Between TD.035 -TD.036C Kalimantan	No. 420 1 : 200.000 WGS'84

17	Sea : Sulawesi 04° 10' 10" N 117° 54' 29" E	P. Sebatik Basepoint No. TD.036 Reference Point No. TR.036 Distance TD.036-TD.036A = 1.27 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 489 and 59 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
18	Sea : Sulawesi 04° 09' 58" N 117° 55' 44" E	P. Sebatik Basepoint No. TD.036A Reference Point No. TR.036 Distance TD.036A-TD.036B = 0.82 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 489 and 59 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
19	Sea : Sulawesi 04° 09' 34" N 117° 56' 27" E	P. Sebatik Basepoint No. TD.036B Reference Point No. TR.036 Distance TD.036B-TD.037 = 12.22 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 489 and 59 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
20	Sea : Sulawesi 04° 00' 38" N 118° 04' 58" E	Karang Unarang Basepoint No. TD.037 Reference Point No. TR.036 Distance TD.037-TD.039 = 110.27 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 489 and 59 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
21	Sea : Sulawesi 02° 15' 12" N 118° 38' 41" E	P. Maratua Basepoint No. TD.039 Reference Point No. TR.039 Distance TD.039-TD.040 = 36.95 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 488 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
22	Sea : Sulawesi 01° 46' 53" N 119° 02' 26" E	P. Sambit Basepoint No. TD.040 Reference Point No. TR.040 Distance TD.040-TD.043 = 84.61 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 488 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
23	Sea : Sulawesi 00° 59' 55" N 120° 12' 50" E	P. Lingian Basepoint No. TD.043 Reference Point No. TR.043 Distance TD.043-TD.044 = 40.21 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 487 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
24	Sea : Sulawesi 01° 20' 16" N 120° 47' 31" E	P. Salando Basepoint No. TD.044 Reference Point No. TR.044 Distance TD.044-TD.044A = 6.05 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 487 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
25	Sea : Sulawesi 01° 22' 40" N 120° 53' 04" E	P. Dolangan Basepoint No. TD.044A Reference Point No. TR.044A Between TD.044A-TD.044B Normal Baseline	No. 486, 487 1 : 200.000 WGS'84

26	Sea : Sulawesi 01° 22' 41" N 120° 53' 07" E	P. Dolangan Basepoint No. TD.044B Reference Point No. TR.044A Distance TD.044B-TD.045 = 33.70 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 486, 487 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
27	Sea : Sulawesi 01° 18' 48" N 121° 26' 36" E	Tg. Kramat Basepoint No. TD.045 Reference Point No. TR.045 Distance TD.045-TD.046A = 60.10 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 486 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
28	Sea : Sulawesi 01° 08' 17" N 122° 25' 47" E	Kr. Boliogut Basepoint No. TD.046A Reference Point No. TR.046A Distance TD.046A-TD.047 = 41.32 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 486 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
29	Sea : Sulawesi 01° 02' 52" N 123° 06' 45" E	P. Bangkit Basepoint No. TD.047 Reference Point No. TR.047 Distance TD.047-TD.048 = 74.17 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 485 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
30	Sea : Sulawesi 01° 09' 29" N 124° 20' 38" E	Tg. Laimpangi Basepoint No. TD.048 Reference Point No. TR.048 Distance TD.048-TD.049A = 43.09 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 485 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
31	Sea : Sulawesi 01° 45' 47" N 124° 43' 51" E	P. Manterawu Basepoint No. TD.049A Reference Point No. TR.049A Distance TD.049A-TD.051A = 63.82 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 484 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
32	Sea : Sulawesi 02° 44' 15" N 125° 09' 28" E	P. Makalehi Basepoint No. TD.051A Reference Point No. TR.051 Distance TD.051A-TD.053A = 90.35 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 484 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
33	Sea : Sulawesi 04° 14' 06" N 125° 18' 59" E	P. Kawalusu Basepoint No. TD.053A Reference Point No. TR.053 Distance TD.053A-TD.054 = 27.01 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 483 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
34	Sea : Mindanau 04° 40' 16" N 125° 25' 41" E	P. Kawio Base Point No. TD.054 Reference Point No. TR.054 Distance TD.054-TD.055 = 4.98 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 482 1 : 200.000 WGS'84

35	Sea : Mindanau 04° 44' 14" N 125° 28' 42"E	P. Marore Base Point No. TD.055 Reference Point No.TR.055 Between TD. 055-TD.055A Normal Baseline	No. 482 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
36	Sea : Mindanau 04° 44' 25" N 125° 28' 56"E	P. Marore Base Point No. TD.055A Reference Point No.TR.055 Distance TD.055A-TD.055B = 0.58 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 482 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
37	Sea : Mindanau 04° 44' 46" N 125° 29' 24"E	P. Batubawaikang Base Point No. TD.055B Reference Point No.TR.055 Distance TD.055B-TD.056 = 81.75 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 482 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
38	Sea : Philipina 05° 34' 02" N 126° 34' 54"E	P. Miangas Base Point No. TD.056 Reference Point No.TR.056 Between TD.056-TD.056A Normal Baseline	No. 481,482 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
39	Sea : Philipina 05° 33' 57" N 126° 35' 29"E	P. Miangas Base Point No. TD.056A Reference Point No.TR.056 Distance TD.056A-TD.057A=57.91 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 481, 482 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
40	Sea : Philipina 04° 46' 18" N 127° 08' 32"E	P. Marampit Base Point No. TD.057A Reference Point No.TR.057 Between TD.057A-TD.057 Normal Baseline	No. 481 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
41	Sea : Philipina 04° 45' 39" N 127° 08' 44"E	P. Marampit Base Point No. TD.057 Reference Point No.TR.057 Distance TD.057-TD.058A = 7.10 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 481 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
42	Sea : Philipina 04° 38' 38" N 127° 09' 49"E	P. Intata Base Point No. TD.058A Reference Point No.TR.058A BetweenTD.058A-TD.058 Normal Baseline	No. 481 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
43	Sea : Philipina 04° 37' 36" N 127° 09' 53"E	P. Kakarutan Base Point No. TD.058 Reference Point No.TR.058 Distance TD.058-TD.059 = 55.63 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 481 1 : 200.000 WGS'84

44	Sea : Halmahera 03° 45' 13" N 126° 51' 06"E	Tg. Tampida Base Point No. TD.059 Reference Point No.TR.059 Distance TD.059-TD.060 = 122.75 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 480 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
45	Sea : Halmahera 02° 38' 44" N 128° 34' 27"E	Tg. Sopi Base Point No. TD.060 Reference Point No.TR.060 Between TD.060-TD.061A Normal Baseline	No. 479 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
46	Sea : Halmahera 02° 25' 39" N 128° 41' 57"E	Tg. Gorua Base Point No. TD.061A Reference Point No.TR.061 Distance TD.061A-TD.062 = 50.97 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 479 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
47	Sea : Halmahera 01° 34' 44" N 128° 44' 14"E	Tg. Lelai Base Point No. TD.062 Reference Point No.TR.062 Distance TD.062-TD.063 = 56.55 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 479 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
48	Sea : Halmahera 00° 43' 39" N 129° 08' 30"E	P. Jiew Base Point No. TD.063 Reference Point No.TR.063 Distance TD.063-TD.065 = 96.05 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 478 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
49	Ocean : Pacific 00° 32' 08" N 130° 43' 52"E	P. Budd Base Point No. TD.065 Reference Point No.TR.065 Distance TD.065-TD.066= 45.91 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 477 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
50	Ocean : Pacific 01° 05' 20" N 131° 15' 35"E	P. Fani Base Point No. TD.066 Reference Point No.TR.066 Between TD.066-TD.066A Normal Baseline	No. 477 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
51	Ocean : Pacific 01° 04' 28" N 131° 16' 49"E	P. Fani Base Point No. TD.066A Reference Point No.TR.066 Distance TD.066A-TD.070 = 99.81 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 477 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
52	Ocean : Pacific 00° 20' 16" S 132° 09' 34"E	P. Miossu Base Point No. TD.070 Reference Point No.TR.070 Distance TD.070-TD.070A = 15.77 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 476 1 : 200.000 WGS'84

53	Ocean : Pacific 00° 20' 34" S 132° 25' 20"E	Tg. Yamursba Base Point No. TD.070A Reference Point No.TR.070A Distance TD.070A-TD.071 = 17.72 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 476 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
54	Ocean : Pacific 00° 21' 42" S 132° 43' 01"E	Tg. Wasio Base Point No. TD.071 Reference Point No.TR.071 Distance TD.071-TD.072 = 122.74 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 476 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
55	Ocean : Pacific 00° 56' 22" N 134° 17' 44"E	P. Fanildo Base Point No. TD.072 Reference Point No.TR.072 Between TD.072-TD.072A Normal Baseline	No. 475 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
56	Ocean : Pacific 00° 55' 57" N 134° 20' 30"E	P. Bras Base Point No. TD.072A Reference Point No. TR.072 Distance TD.072A-TD.074 = 97.28 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 475 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
57	Ocean : Pacific 00° 23' 38" S 135° 16' 27"E	P. Bepondi Base Point No. TD.074 Reference Point No. TR.074 Distance TD.074-TD.076B = 39.41 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 474 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
58	Ocean : Pacific 00° 41' 56" S 135° 51' 21"E	Tg. Wasanbari Base Point No. TD.076B Reference Point No. TR.077 Distance TD.076B-TD.077 = 38.90 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 474 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
59	Ocean : Pacific 01° 04' 13" S 136° 23' 14"E	Tg. Basari Base Point No. TD.077 Reference Point No. TR.077 Distance TD. 077 -TD.078 = 95.45 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 473 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
60	Ocean : Pacific 01° 27' 23" S 137° 55' 51"E	Tg. Narwaku Base Point No. TD.078 Reference Point No. TR.078 Distance TD.078-TD.079 = 47.61 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 472 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
61	Ocean : Pacific 01° 34' 26" S 138° 42' 57"E	P. Liki Base Point No. TD.079 Reference Point No. TR.079 Distance TD.079-TD.080 = 97.06 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 472 1 : 200.000 WGS'84

62	Ocean : Pacific 02° 19' 12" S 140° 09' 07"E	Tg. Kamdara Base Point No. TD.080 Reference Point No. TR.080 Distance TD.080-TD.080A = 28.56 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 471 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
63	Ocean : Pacific 02° 26' 22" S 140° 36' 47"E	Tg. Kelapa Base Point No. TD.080A Reference Point No. TR.080A Distance TD.080A-TD.081 = 25.22 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 471 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
64	Ocean : Pacific 02° 36' 16" S 141° 00' 00"E	Tg. Oinake Base Point No. TD.081 Reference Point No. TR.081 Between TD.081-TD.082 Irian Jaya	No. 471 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
65	Sea : Arafuru 09° 07' 40" S 141° 01' 10" E	S.Torasi Base Point No. TD.082 Reference Point No. TR.082 Between TD.082-TD.082A Normal Baseline	No. 470 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
66	Sea : Arafuru 09° 10' 53" S 140° 59' 07" E	S.Torasi Base Point No. TD.082A Reference Point No. TR.082 Between TD.082A-TD.082B Normal Baseline	No. 470 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
67	Sea : Arafuru 09° 12' 13" S 140° 57' 27" E	S.Torasi Base Point No. TD.082B Reference Point No. TR.082 Between TD.082B-TD.082C Normal Baseline	No. 470 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
68	Sea : Arafuru 09° 12' 00" S 140° 56' 08" E	S.Torasi Base Point No. TD.082C Reference Point No. TR.082 Between TD.082C-TD.083 Normal Baseline	No. 470 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
69	Sea : Arafuru 09° 05' 42" S 140° 50' 58" E	S. Blatar Base Point No. TD.083 Reference Point No. TR.083 Distance TD.083-TD.085 = 97.35 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 470 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
70	Sea : Arafuru 08° 16' 11" S 139° 26' 11" E	Kr. Sametinke Base Point No. TD.085 Reference Point No. TR.085 Distance TD.085-TD.086 = 33.00 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 470 1 : 200.000 WGS'84

71	Sea : Arafuru 08° 26' 09" S 138° 54' 23" E	Ug. Komoran Base Point No. TD.086 Reference Point No. TR.086 Distance TD.086-TD.088A = 74.11 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 469 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
72	Sea : Aru 08° 26' 44" S 137° 39' 28" E	Ug. Salah Base Point No. TD.088A Reference Point No. TR.088 Between TD.088A-TD.088E Normal Baseline	No. 469 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
73	Sea : Aru 08° 12' 49" S 137° 41' 24" E	P. Kolepon Base Point No. TD.088E Reference Point No. TR.088 Distance TD.088E-TD.088F=25.15 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 469 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
74	Sea : Aru 07° 49' 28" S 137° 50' 50" E	S. Korima Base Point No. TD.088F Reference Point No. TR.088 Distance TD.088F-TD.090 = 93.90 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 469 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
75	Sea : Aru 06° 21' 31" S 138° 23' 59" E	S. Cook Base Point No. TD.090 Reference Point No. TR.090 Distance TD.090-TD.091 = 30.63 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 468 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
76	Sea : Aru 05° 58' 45"S 138° 03' 22" E	Gosong Triton Base Point No. TD.091 Reference Point No. TR.091 Distance TD.091-TD.092 = 40.83 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 467, 468 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
77	Sea : Aru 05° 23' 14" S 137° 43' 07" E	P. Laag Base Point No. TD.092 Reference Point No. TR.092 Distance TD.092-TD.093 = 64.15 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 467 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
78	Sea : Aru 04° 54' 24"S 136° 45' 35" E	Tg. Pahonbatu Base Point No. TD.093 Reference Point No. TR.093 Distance TD.093-TD.094 = 41.32 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 467 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
79	Sea : Aru 04° 38' 41"S 136° 07' 14" E	Amarapya Base Point No. TD.094 Reference Point No. TR.094 Distance TD.094-TD.097A = 96.49 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 466 1 : 200.000 WGS'84

80	Sea : Aru 05° 35' 42"S 134° 49' 05" E	P. Ararkula Base Point No. TD.097A Reference Point No. TR.097 Distance TD.097A-TD.098 = 25.02 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 466 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
81	Sea : Aru 06° 00' 09"S 134° 54' 26" E	P. Karaweira Br Base Point No. TD.098 Reference Point No. TR.098 Distance TD.098-TD.099 = 19.29 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 465 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
82	Sea : Aru 06° 19' 26"S 134° 54' 53" E	P. Panambulai Base Point No. TD.099 Reference Point No. TR.099 Distance TD.099-TD.099A = 19.95 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 465 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
83	Sea : Aru 06° 38' 50" S 134° 50' 12" E	P. Kultubai Utara Base Point No. TD.099A Reference Point No. TR.099 Distance TD.099A-TD.100 = 11.45 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 465 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
84	Sea : Aru 06° 49' 54"S 134° 47' 14" E	P. Kultubai Selatan Base Point No. TD.100 Reference Point No. TR.100 Distance TD.100-TD.100A = 12.62 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 465 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
85	Sea : Aru 07° 01' 08"S 134° 41' 26" E	P. Karang Base Point No. TD.100A Reference Point No. TR.100A Between TD.100A-TD.100B Normal Baseline	No. 465 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
86	Sea : Aru 07° 01' 48"S 134° 40' 38" E	P. Karang Base Point No. TD.100B Reference Point No. TR.100B Distance TD.100B-TD.101 = 10.25 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 465 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
87	Sea : Aru 07° 06' 14"S 134° 31' 19" E	P. Enu Base Point No. TD.101 Reference Point No. TR.100B Between TD.101-TD.101A Normal Baseline	No. 465 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
88	Sea : Aru 07° 05' 23"S 134° 28' 18" E	P. Enu Base Point No. TD.101A Reference Point No. TR.100B Distance TD.101A-TD.102 = 18.54 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 465 1 : 200.000 WGS'84

89	Sea : Aru 06° 57' 01"S 134° 11' 38" E	P. Batugoyang Base Point No. TD.102 Reference Point No. TR.102 Distance TD.102-TD.103 = 98.34 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 464, 465 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
90	Sea : Aru 06° 00' 25"S 132° 50' 42" E	Tg. Weduar Base Point No. TD.103 Reference Point No. TR.103 Distance TD.103-TD.104 = 90.19 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 464 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
91	Sea : Aru 07° 14' 26"S 131° 58' 49" E	P. Larat Base Point No. TD.104 Reference Point No. TR.104 Distance TD.104-TD.105B = 29.55 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 463 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
92	Sea : Aru 07° 39' 49"S 131° 43' 33" E	Kr. Sarikilmasa Base Point No. TD.105B Reference Point No. TR.104 Distance TD.105B-TD.105 = 34.38 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 463 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
93	Sea : Timor 08° 03' 07"S 131° 18' 02" E	P. Asutubun Base Point No. TD.105 Reference Point No. TR.105 Between TD.105-TD.105C Normal Baseline	No. 463 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
94	Sea : Timor 08° 03' 57"S 131° 16' 55" E	P. Asutubun Base Point No. TD.105C Reference Point No. TR.105 Distance TD.105C-TD.106 = 11.26 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 463 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
95	Sea : Timor 08° 10' 17"S 131° 07' 31" E	P. Selaru Timur Base Point No. TD.106 Reference Point No. TR.106 Distance TD.106-TD.106A = 16.24 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 462, 463 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
96	Sea : Timor 08° 18' 27"S 130° 53' 20" E	P. Selaru Barat Base Point No. TD.106A Reference Point No. TR.106 Distance TD.106A-TD.107 = 4.52 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 462, 463 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
97	Sea : Timor 08° 20' 30"S 130° 49' 16" E	P. Batarkusu Base Point No. TD.107 Reference Point No. TR.107 Distance TD.107-TD.107A = 0.51 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 462 1 : 200.000 WGS'84

98	Sea : Timor 08° 20' 41"S 130° 48' 47" E	Fursey Base Point No. TD.107A Reference Point No. TR.107 Between TD.107A-TD.107C Normal Baseline	No. 462 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
99	Sea : Timor 08° 20' 54"S 130° 45' 21" E	Tg. Arousu Base Point No. TD.107C Reference Point No. TR.107 Distance TD.107C-TD.108 = 55.73 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 462 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
100	Sea : Timor 08° 13' 29"S 129° 49' 32" E	P. Masela Base Point No. TD.108 Reference Point No. TR.108 Distance TD.108-TD.109 = 78.22 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 462 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
101	Sea : Timor 08° 21' 09" S 128° 30' 52" E	P. Meatimiarang Basepoint No. TD.109 Reference Point No. TR.109 Distance TD.109-TD.110 = 52.29 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 375 and 461 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
101A	Sea : Timor 08° 14' 20" S 127° 38' 34" E	Tg. Karang, P. Leti Basepoint No. TD.110 Reference Point No. TR.196 Between TD.110-TD.110A Normal Baseline	No. 375 and 461 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
101B	Sea : Timor 08° 14' 17" S 127° 38' 04" E	Tg. Kesioh, P. Leti Basepoint No. TD.110A Reference Point No. TR.196 Distance TD.110A-TD.111 = 30.08 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 375 and 461 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
101C	Strait : Wetar 08° 06' 07" S 127° 08' 52" E	Tutun Yen, P. Kisar Basepoint No. TD.111 Reference Point No. TR.198 Distance TD.111-TD.112 = 41.24 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 375 and 461 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
101D	Strait : Wetar 07° 58' 31" S 126° 27' 59" E	Tutun Eden, P. Wetar Basepoint No. TD.112 Reference Point No. TR.112 Distance TD.112-TD.112A = 43.85 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 459A 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
101E	Strait : Wetar 08° 03' 44" S 125° 44' 06" E	P. Lirang Basepoint No. TD.112A Reference Point No. TR.112A Distance TD.112A-TD.113 = 38.69 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 459A 1 : 200.000 WGS'84

101F	Strait : Ombai 08° 19' 04" S 125° 08' 25" E	Tg. Lisomu, P. Alor Basepoint No. TD.113 Reference Point No. TR.113 Between TD.113-TD.113A Normal Baseline	No. 459A 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
101G	Strait : Ombai 08° 21' 26" S 125° 03' 37" E	Tg. Seromu, P. Alor Basepoint No. TD.113A Reference Point No. TR.113A Distance TD.113A-TD.113B = 16.49 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 459A 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
101H	Strait : Ombai 08° 23' 58" S 124° 47' 10" E	Tg. Sibera, P. Alor Basepoint No. TD.113B Reference Point No. TR.205 Distance TD.113B-TD.114 = 34.69 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 459A 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
101I	Strait : Ombai 08° 57' 26" S 124° 56' 57" E	Mota Biku, P. Timor Basepoint No. TD.114 Between TD.114-TD.114A P. Timor	No. 459A 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
101J	Sea : Timor 09° 27' 37" S 125° 05' 20" E	Mota Talas, P. Timor Basepoint No. TD.114A Distance TD.114A-TD.115 = 11.89 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 459 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
102	Sea : Timor 09° 38' 09" S 124° 59' 39" E	Tg. Wetoh Base Point No. TD.115 Reference Point No. TR.115 Distance TD.115-TD.116 = 20.69 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 459 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
103	Sea : Timor 09° 52' 58" S 124° 45' 00" E	Tg. Batu Merah Base Point No. TD.116 Reference Point No. TR.116 Distance TD.116-TD.117 = 21.27 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 459 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
104	Sea : Timor 10° 07' 14" S 124° 28' 59" E	Tg. Haikmeo Base Point No. TD.117 Reference Point No. TR.117 Distance TD.117-TD.118 = 6.02 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 459 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
105	Sea: Timor 10° 10' 19" S 124° 23' 44" E	Tg. Tunfano Base Point No. TD.118 Reference Point No. TR.118 Distance TD.118-TD.120 = 79.65 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 459 1 : 200.000 WGS'84

106	Ocean: Hindia 10° 49' 47" S 123° 13' 22" E	Tg. Puleh Base Point No. TD.120 Reference Point No. TR.120 Distance TD.120-TD.121 = 23.07 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 458 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
107	Ocean: Hindia 11° 00' 36" S 122° 52' 37" E	P. Dana Base Point No. TD.121 Reference Point No. TR.121 Distance TD.121-TD.122 = 65.43 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 458 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
108	Ocean: Hindia 10° 37' 37" S 121° 50' 15" E	Tg. Merebu Base Point No. TD.122 Reference Point No. TR.122 Distance TD.122-TD.123 = 34.98 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 457 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
109	Ocean: Hindia 10° 50' 00" S 121° 16' 57" E	P. Dana Base Point No. TD.123 Reference Point No. TR.123 Between TD.123-TD.123A Normal Baseline	No. 457 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
110	Ocean: Hindia 10° 49' 54" S 121° 16' 38" E	P. Dana Base Point No. TD.123A Reference Point No. TR.123 Distance TD.123A-TD.124 = 57.55 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 457 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
111	Ocean: Hindia 10° 19' 02" S 120° 27' 13" E	Tg. Ngunju Base Point No. TD.124 Reference Point No. TR.124 Distance TD.124-TD.125 = 19.90 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 456 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
112	Ocean: Hindia 10° 20' 22" S 120° 07' 02" E	P. Mangudu Base Point No. TD.125 Reference Point No. TR.125 Between TD.125-TD.125A Normal Baseline	No. 456 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
113	Ocean: Hindia 10° 20' 08" S 120° 05' 56" E	P. Mangudu Base Point No. TD.125A Reference Point No. TR.125 Distance TD.125A-TD.128B=72.43 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 456 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
114	Ocean: Hindia 09° 41' 55" S 119° 03' 27" E	Tg. Merapu Base Point No. TD.128B Reference Point No. TR.128B Between TD.128B-TD.128 Normal Baseline	No. 455, 456 1 : 200.000 WGS'84

115	Ocean: Hindia 09° 33' 46" S 118° 55' 29" E	Tg. Karoso Base Point No. TD.128 Reference Point No. TR.128 Distance TD.128-TD.129 = 48.64 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 455, 456 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
116	Ocean: Hindia 08° 53' 22" S 118° 28' 02" E	Toro Doro Base Point No. TD.129 Reference Point No. TR.129 Distance TD.129-TD.130A = 84.56 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 455 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
117	Ocean: Hindia 09° 06' 15" S 117° 03' 25" E	Tg. Talonan Base Point No. TD.130A Reference Point No. TR.130 Distance TD.130A-TD.130 = 2.64 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 454 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
118	Ocean: Hindia 09° 06' 37" S 117° 00' 46" E	Tg. Talonan Base Point No. TD.130 Reference Point No. TR.130 Distance TD.130-TD.131 = 60.94 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 454 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
119	Ocean: Hindia 08° 55' 20" S 116° 00' 08" E	P. Sophialouisa Base Point No. TD.131 Reference Point No. TR.131 Distance TD.131-TD.133 = 25.38 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 454 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
120	Ocean: Hindia 08° 49' 11" S 115° 35' 13" E	Tg. Sedihing Base Point No. TD.133 Reference Point No. TR.133 Distance TD.133-TD.134A = 24.47 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 454 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
121	Ocean: Hindia 08° 51' 06" S 115° 10' 32" E	Tg. Ungasan Base Point No. TD.134A Reference Point No. TR.134A Between TD.134A-TD.134 Normal Baseline	No. 453 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
122	Ocean: Hindia 08° 50' 56" S 115° 06' 31" E	Tg. Mebulu Base Point No. TD.134 Reference Point No. TR.134 Distance TD.134-TD.135 = 34.75 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 453 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
123	Ocean: Hindia 08° 47' 14" S 114° 31' 33" E	Tg. Bantenan Base Point No. TD.135 Reference Point No. TR.135 Distance TD.135-TD.138 = 74.98 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 453 1 : 200.000 WGS'84

124	Ocean: Hindia 08° 30' 30" S 113° 17' 37" E	P. Barung Base Point No. TD.138 Reference Point No. TR.138 Distance TD.138-TD.139 = 94.26 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 452 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
125	Ocean: Hindia 08° 24' 24" S 111° 42' 31" E	P. Sekel Base Point No. TD.139 Reference Point No. TR.139 Distance TD.139-TD.139A = 11.90 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 451 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
126	Ocean: Hindia 08° 22' 17" S 111° 30' 41" E	P. Panehan Base Point No. TD.139A Reference Point No. TR.139 Distance TD.139A-TD.140 = 48.75 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 451 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
127	Ocean : Hindia 08° 12' 03" S 110° 42' 31" E	Tg. Batur Basepoint No. TD.140 Reference No. TR 140 Distance TD.140-TD.141 = 17.11 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 451 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
127A	Ocean : Hindia 08° 06' 05" S 110° 26' 20" E	Tg. Ngeres Langu Basepoint No. TD.141 Reference Point No. TR 141 Distance TD.141-TD.142 = 63.04 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 451 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
127B	Ocean : Hindia 07° 46' 39" S 109° 25' 52" E	Batu Tugur Basepoint No. TD.142 Reference Point No. TR 142 Distance TD.142-TD.143 = 23.13 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 450 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
128	Ocean: Hindia 07° 47' 05" S 109° 02' 34" E	P. Nusakambangan Base Point No. TD.143 Reference Point No. TR.143 Distance TD.143-TD.144A = 36.34 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 450 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
129	Ocean: Hindia 07° 49' 17" S 108° 25' 57" E	Tg. Legokjawa Base Point No. TD.144A Reference Point No. TR.144A Distance TD.144A-TD.144C = 6.59 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 449 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
130	Ocean: Hindia 07° 49' 11" S 108° 19' 18" E	P. Manuk Base Point No. TD.144C Reference Point No. TR.144 Distance TD.144C-TD.144 = 1.38 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 449 1 : 200.000 WGS'84

131	Ocean: Hindia 07° 49' 03" S 108° 17' 55" E	Tg. Tawulan Base Point No. TD.144 Reference Point No. TR.144 Distance TD.144-TD.145 = 27.50 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 449 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
132	Ocean: Hindia 07° 44' 32" S 107° 50' 32" E	Tg. Gedeh Base Point No. TD.145 Reference Point No. TR.145 Distance TD.145-TD.146 = 88.14 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 449 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
133	Ocean: Hindia 07° 23' 20" S 106° 24' 14" E	Ug. Genteng Base Point No. TD.146 Reference Point No. TR.146 Distance TD.146-TD.147 = 56.96 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 448 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
134	Ocean: Hindia 07° 01' 00" S 105° 31' 25" E	P. Deli Base Point No. TD.147 Reference Point No. TR.147 Distance TD.147-TD.148A = 18.35 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 448 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
135	Ocean: Hindia 06° 51' 17" S 105° 15' 44" E	Kr. Pabayang Base Point No. TD.148A Reference Point No. TR.148 Distance TD.148A-TD.148 = 1.67 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 447, 448 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
136	Ocean: Hindia 06° 50' 22" S 105° 14' 20" E	Tg. Guhakolak Base Point No. TD.148 Reference Point No. TR.148 Distance TD.148-TD.151 = 73.97 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 447, 448 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
137	Ocean: Hindia 05° 53' 45" S 104° 26' 26" E	P. Batu kecil Base Point No. TD.151 Reference Point No. TR.151 Distance TD.151-TD.152 = 50.33 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 447 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
138	Ocean: Hindia 05° 14' 22" S 103° 54' 57" E	Ug. Walor Base Point No. TD.152 Reference Point No. TR.152 Distance TD.152-TD.154A = 94.80 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 446 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
139	Ocean : Hindia 05° 30' 50" S 102° 21' 11"E	Tg. Kahoabi Base Point No. TD.154A Reference Point No. TR.154A Distance TD.154A-TD.154 = 5.17 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 445, 446 1 : 200.000 WGS'84

140	Ocean : Hindia 05° 31' 13" S 102° 16' 00"E	Tg. Labuho Base Point No. TD.154 Reference Point No.TR.154 Between TD.154-TD.154B Normal Baseline	No. 445 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
141	Ocean : Hindia 05° 30' 30" S 102° 14' 42"E	Tg. Labuho Base Point No. TD.154B Reference Point No.TR.154 Distance TD.154B-TD.155 = 13.09 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 445 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
142	Ocean : Hindia 05° 21' 35" S 102° 05' 04"E	Tg. Kooma Base Point No. TD.155 Reference Point No.TR.155 Distance TD.155-TD.156 = 102.15 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 445 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
143	Ocean : Hindia 04° 01' 12" S 101° 01' 49"E	P. Mega Base Point No. TD.156 Reference Point No.TR.156 Distance TD.156-TD.158 = 60.36 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 444 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
144	Ocean : Hindia 03° 17' 48" S 100° 19' 47"E	P. Sibarubaru Base Point No. TD.158 Reference Point No.TR.158 Distance TD.158-TD.159 = 33.96 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 443, 444 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
145	Ocean : Hindia 02° 50' 14" S 99° 59' 55"E	Tg. Betumonga Base Point No. TD.159 Reference Point No.TR.159 Distance TD.159-TD.161 = 80.33 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 443 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
146	Ocean : Hindia 01° 51' 58" S 99° 04' 34"E	P. Sinyaunyau Base Point No. TD.161 Reference Point No.TR.161 Distance TD.161-TD.161B = 16.43 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 442 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
147	Ocean : Hindia 01° 40' 43" S 98° 52' 35"E	Tg. Simansih Base Point No. TD.161B Reference Point No.TR.161 Between TD.161B-TD.162 Normal Baseline	No. 442 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
148	Ocean : Hindia 01° 13' 32" S 98° 36' 07"E	Tg. Sakaladat Base Point No. TD.162 Reference Point No.TR.162 Distance TD.162-TD.164B = 81.46 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 442 1 : 200.000 WGS'84

149	Ocean : Hindia 00° 05' 33" S 97° 51' 14"E	P. Simuk Base Point No. TD.164B Reference Point No.TR.164 Between TD.164B-TD.164 Normal Baseline	No. 441 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
150	Ocean : Hindia 00° 04' 05" S 97° 50' 07"E	P. Simuk Base Point No. TD.164 Reference Point No.TR.164 Distance TD.164-TD.167 = 89.23 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 441 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
151	Ocean : Hindia 01° 12' 47" N 97° 04' 48"E	P. Wunga Base Point No. TD.167 Reference Point No.TR.167 Distance TD.167-TD.168 = 11.59 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 440 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
152	Ocean : Hindia 01°24' 19" N 97° 03' 38"E	Tg. Toyolawa Base Point No. TD.168 Reference Point No.TR.168 Distance TD.168-TD.170 = 96.15 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 440 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
153	Ocean : Hindia 02° 31' 47" N 95°55' 05"E	P. Simeulucut Base Point No. TD.170 Reference Point No.TR.170 Distance TD.170-TD.171 = 40.87 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 439 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
154	Ocean : Hindia 02° 57' 51"N 95° 23' 34"E	P. Salaut Besar Base Point No. TD.171 Reference Point No.TR.171 Between TD.171-TD.171C Normal Baseline	No. 438,439 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
155	Ocean : Hindia 02° 58' 57"N 95° 23' 06"E	P. Salaut Besar Base Point No. TD.171C Reference Point No.TR.171A Distance TD.171C-TD.174=113.61 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 438,439 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
156	Ocean : Hindia 04° 52' 33" N 95° 21' 46"E	P. Raya Base Point No. TD.174 Reference Point No.TR.174 Distance TD.174-TD.175 = 25.87 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 437 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
157	Ocean : Hindia 05° 16' 34" N 95° 12' 07"E	P. Rusa Base Point No. TD.175 Reference Point No.TR.175 Distance TD.175-TD.176A = 33.89 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 437 1 : 200.000 WGS'84

158	Ocean : Hindia 05° 47' 34" N 94° 58' 21"E	P. Benggala Base Point No. TD.176A Reference Point No.TR.176A Distance TD.176A-TD.177 = 18.88 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 437 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
159	Ocean : Hindia 06° 04' 30" N 95° 06' 45"E	P. Rondo Base Point No. TD.177 Reference Point No.TR.177 Between TD.177-TD.177A Normal Baseline	No. 437 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
160	Ocean : Hindia 06° 04' 30" N 95° 07' 11"E	P. Rondo Base Point No. TD.177A Reference Point No.TR.177 Distance TD.177A-TD.178 = 16.66 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 437 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
161	Strait : Malacca 05° 53' 50" N 95° 20' 03" E	Ug. Le Meule Base Point No. TD.178 Reference Point No. TR.178 Distance TD.178-TD.179 = 40.63 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 437 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
162	Strait : Malacca 05° 30' 12" N 95° 53' 16" E	Ug. Pidie Base Point No. TD.179 Reference Point No. TR.179 Distance TD.179-TD.180 = 58.07 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 436,437 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
163	Strait : Malacca 05° 16' 31" N 96° 49' 57" E	Ug. Peusangan Base Point No. TD.180 Reference Point No. TR.180 Distance TD.180-TD.181 = 39.58 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 436 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
164	Strait : Malacca 05° 15' 04" N 97° 29' 40" E	Tg. Jamboaye Base Point No. TD.181 Reference Point No. TR.181 Between TD.181-TD.181A Normal Baseline	No. 435,436 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
165	Strait : Malacca 05° 13' 01" N 97° 32' 54" E	P. Paru Buso Base Point No. TD.181A Reference Point No. TR.181 Distance TD.181A-TD.182 = 29.19 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 435 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
166	Strait : Malacca 04° 53' 38" N 97° 54' 49" E	Ug. Peureula Base Point No. TD.182 Reference Point No. TR.182 Distance TD.182-TD.183 = 35.86 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 435 1 : 200.000 WGS'84

167	Strait : Malacca 04° 25' 36" N 98° 17' 15" E	Ug. Tamiang Base Point No. TD.183 Reference Point No. TR.183 Distance TD.183-TD.184 = 82.41 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 435 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
168	Strait : Malacca 03° 46' 38" N 99° 30' 03" E	P. Berhala Base Point No. TD.184 Reference Point No. TR.184 Distance TD.184-TD.185 = 89.42 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 434 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
169	Strait : Malacca 02° 52' 10" N 100° 41' 05" E	P. Batu Mandi Base Point No. TD.185 Reference Point No. TR.185 Distance TD.185-TD.186 = 76.97 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 433 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
170	Strait : Malacca 02° 05' 42" N 101° 42' 30" E	Tg. Punah Base Point No. TD.186 Reference Point No. TR.186 Distance TD.186-TD.186A = 57.08 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 432,433 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
171	Strait : Malacca 01° 31' 29" N 102° 28' 13" E	Tg. Parit Base Point No. TD.186A Reference Point No. TR.186A Distance TD.186A-TD.187 = 39.29 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 432 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
172	Strait : Malacca 01° 06'04" N 102° 58' 11" E	Tg. Kedabu Base Point No. TD.187 Reference Point No. TR.187 Distance TD.187-TD.188 = 23.58 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 432 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
173	Strait : Malacca 01° 11' 30" N 103° 21' 08" E	P. Iyu Kecil Base Point No. TD.188 Reference Point No. TR.188 Distance TD.188-TD.189 = 2.67 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 432 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
174	Strait : Malacca 01° 09' 59" N 103° 23' 20" E	P. Karimun Kecil Base Point No. TD.189 Reference Point No. TR.189 Distance TD.189-TD.190 = 15.87 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 431,432 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
175	Strait : Main 01° 09' 13" N 103° 39' 11" E	P. Nipa Base Point No. TD.190 Reference Point No. TR.190 Between TD.190-TD.190A Normal Baseline	No. 431 1 : 200.000 WGS'84

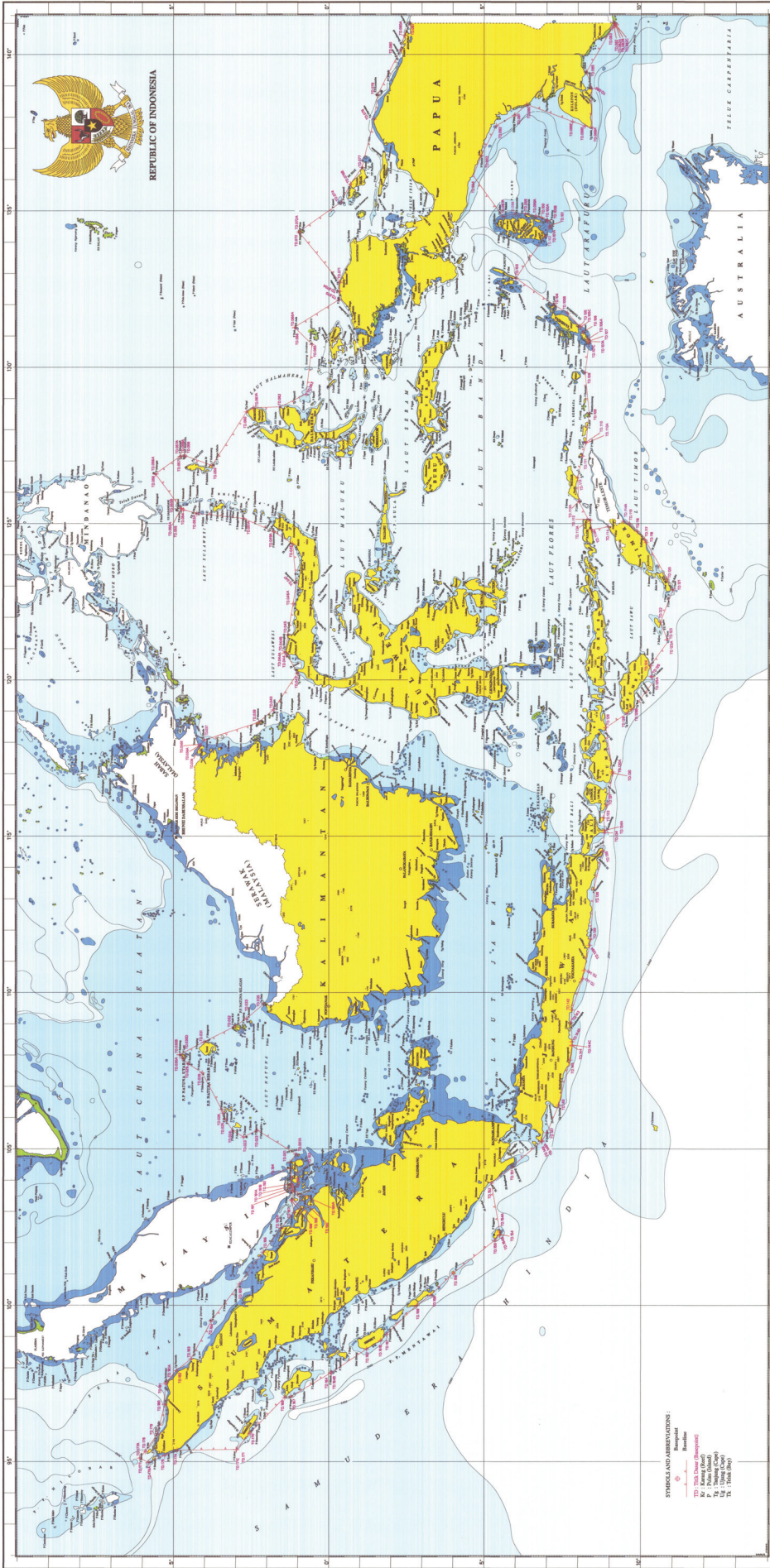
176	Strait : Main 01° 09' 12" N 103° 39' 21" E	P. Nipa Base Point No. TD.190A Reference Point No. TR.190 Distance TD.190A-TD.191 = 3.00 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 431 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
177	Strait : Main 01° 07' 44" N 103° 41' 58" E	P. Pelampong Base Point No. TD.191 Reference Point No. TR.191 Distance TD.191-TD.191A = 4.54 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 431 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
178	Strait : Main 01° 07' 27" N 103° 46' 30" E	Kr. Helen Mars Base Point No. TD.191A Reference Point No. TR.191A Distance TD.191A-TD.191B = 3.06 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 431 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
179	Strait : Main 01° 09' 26" N 103° 48' 50" E	Kr. Benteng Base Point No. TD.191B Reference Point No. TR.191B Distance TD.191B-TD.192 = 4.44 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 431 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
180	Strait : Singapore 01° 11' 06" N 103° 52' 57 E	Batu Berhanti Base Point No. TD.192 Reference Point No. TR.192 Distance TD.192-TD.193 = 11.91 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 431 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
181	Strait : Singapore 01° 12' 29" N 104° 04' 47 E	P. Nongsa Base Point No. TD.193 Reference Point No. TR.193 Distance TD.193-TD.194 = 18.83 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 431 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
182	Strait : Singapore 01° 12' 16" N 104° 23' 37 E	Tg. Sading Base Point No. TD.194 Reference Point No. TR.194 Distance TD.194-TD.195 = 10.02 M Straight Archipelagic Baseline	No. 431 1 : 200.000 WGS'84
183	Sea : Natuna 01° 14' 35" N 104° 33' 22 E	Tg. Berakit Base Point No. TD.195 Reference Point No. TR.001 Between TD.195-TD.001 Normal Baseline	No. 431 1 : 200.000 WGS'84

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Kr.	=	Karang (Reef)
M	=	Nautical Mile
P.	=	Pulau (Island)
S.	=	Sungai (River)
Tg.	=	Tanjung
Ug.	=	Ujung

**ILLUSTRATIVE MAP OF
THE GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES OF POINTS OF THE INDONESIAN ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINES**
BASED ON THE GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NUMBER 38 OF 2002
AS AMENDED BY THE GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NUMBER 37 OF 2008
DEPOSITED TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY GENERAL

SCALE 1 : 5 500 000



List of Coordinates

Code	Coordinates	Code	Coordinates	Code	Coordinates	Code	Coordinates
TD.001	01-14-27 N, 104-34-32 E	TD.098	06-00-09 S, 134-54-26 E	TD.124	10-19-02 S, 120-27-13 E	TD.164	00-44-05 S, 97-51-14 E
TD.002	01-14-27 N, 104-49-50 E	TD.099	06-19-26 S, 127-38-34 E	TD.125	10-20-23 S, 120-07-02 E	TD.165	02-52-10 N, 100-41-46 E
TD.003	01-14-27 N, 105-05-50 E	TD.100	06-48-54 S, 134-54-26 E	TD.126	10-20-23 S, 120-07-02 E	TD.166	02-52-10 N, 101-45-30 E
TD.004	01-20-16 N, 104-51-16 E	TD.101	06-48-54 S, 134-54-26 E	TD.127	10-20-23 S, 120-07-02 E	TD.167	02-52-10 N, 102-51-16 E
TD.005	01-20-16 N, 105-05-50 E	TD.102	06-48-54 S, 134-54-26 E	TD.128	10-20-23 S, 120-07-02 E	TD.168	01-24-19 N, 97-51-14 E
TD.006	01-20-16 N, 105-55-00 E	TD.103	06-48-54 S, 134-54-26 E	TD.129	10-20-23 S, 120-07-02 E	TD.169	01-24-19 N, 97-51-14 E
TD.007	01-20-16 N, 106-46-08 E	TD.104	06-48-54 S, 134-54-26 E	TD.130	10-20-23 S, 120-07-02 E	TD.170	02-31-47 N, 95-55-05 E
TD.008	01-20-16 N, 106-46-08 E	TD.105	06-48-54 S, 134-54-26 E	TD.131	10-20-23 S, 120-07-02 E	TD.171	02-31-47 N, 95-55-05 E
TD.009	01-20-16 N, 106-46-08 E	TD.106	06-48-54 S, 134-54-26 E	TD.132	10-20-23 S, 120-07-02 E	TD.172	02-31-47 N, 95-55-05 E
TD.010	01-20-16 N, 106-46-08 E	TD.107	06-48-54 S, 134-54-26 E	TD.133	10-20-23 S, 120-07-02 E	TD.173	02-31-47 N, 95-55-05 E
TD.011	01-20-16 N, 106-46-08 E	TD.108	06-48-54 S, 134-54-26 E	TD.134	10-20-23 S, 120-07-02 E	TD.174	02-31-47 N, 95-55-05 E
TD.012	01-20-16 N, 106-46-08 E	TD.109	06-48-54 S, 134-54-26 E	TD.135	10-20-23 S, 120-07-02 E	TD.175	02-31-47 N, 95-55-05 E
TD.013	01-20-16 N, 106-46-08 E	TD.110	06-48-54 S, 134-54-26 E	TD.136	10-20-23 S, 120-07-02 E	TD.176	02-31-47 N, 95-55-05 E
TD.014	01-20-16 N, 106-46-08 E	TD.111	06-48-54 S, 134-54-26 E	TD.137	10-20-23 S, 120-07-02 E	TD.177	02-31-47 N, 95-55-05 E
TD.015	01-20-16 N, 106-46-08 E	TD.112	06-48-54 S, 134-54-26 E	TD.138	10-20-23 S, 120-07-02 E	TD.178	02-31-47 N, 95-55-05 E
TD.016	01-20-16 N, 106-46-08 E	TD.113	06-48-54 S, 134-54-26 E	TD.139	10-20-23 S, 120-07-02 E	TD.179	02-31-47 N, 95-55-05 E
TD.017	01-20-16 N, 106-46-08 E	TD.114	06-48-54 S, 134-54-26 E	TD.140	10-20-23 S, 120-07-02 E	TD.180	01-09-29 N, 103-21-08 E
TD.018	01-20-16 N, 106-46-08 E	TD.115	06-48-54 S, 134-54-26 E	TD.141	10-20-23 S, 120-07-02 E	TD.181	01-09-29 N, 103-21-08 E
TD.019	01-20-16 N, 106-46-08 E	TD.116	06-48-54 S, 134-54-26 E	TD.142	10-20-23 S, 120-07-02 E	TD.182	01-09-29 N, 103-21-08 E
TD.020	01-20-16 N, 106-46-08 E	TD.117	06-48-54 S, 134-54-26 E	TD.143	10-20-23 S, 120-07-02 E	TD.183	01-09-29 N, 103-21-08 E
TD.021	01-20-16 N, 106-46-08 E	TD.118	06-48-54 S, 134-54-26 E	TD.144	10-20-23 S, 120-07-02 E	TD.184	01-09-29 N, 103-21-08 E
TD.022	01-20-16 N, 106-46-08 E	TD.119	06-48-54 S, 134-54-26 E	TD.145	10-20-23 S, 120-07-02 E	TD.185	01-09-29 N, 103-21-08 E
TD.023	01-20-16 N, 106-46-08 E	TD.120	06-48-54 S, 134-54-26 E	TD.146	10-20-23 S, 120-07-02 E	TD.186	01-09-29 N, 103-21-08 E
TD.024	01-20-16 N, 106-46-08 E	TD.121	06-48-54 S, 134-54-26 E	TD.147	10-20-23 S, 120-07-02 E	TD.187	01-09-29 N, 103-21-08 E
TD.025	01-20-16 N, 106-46-08 E	TD.122	06-48-54 S, 134-54-26 E	TD.148	10-20-23 S, 120-07-02 E	TD.188	01-09-29 N, 103-21-08 E
TD.026	01-20-16 N, 106-46-08 E	TD.123	06-48-54 S, 134-54-26 E	TD.149	10-20-23 S, 120-07-02 E	TD.189	01-09-29 N, 103-21-08 E
TD.027	01-20-16 N, 106-46-08 E	TD.124	06-48-54 S, 134-54-26 E	TD.150	10-20-23 S, 120-07-02 E	TD.190	01-09-29 N, 103-21-08 E
TD.028	01-20-16 N, 106-46-08 E	TD.125	06-48-54 S, 134-54-26 E	TD.151	10-20-23 S, 120-07-02 E	TD.191	01-09-29 N, 103-21-08 E
TD.029	01-20-16 N, 106-46-08 E	TD.126	06-48-54 S, 134-54-26 E	TD.152	10-20-23 S, 120-07-02 E	TD.192	01-09-29 N, 103-21-08 E
TD.030	01-20-16 N, 106-46-08 E	TD.127	06-48-54 S, 134-54-26 E	TD.153	10-20-23 S, 120-07-02 E	TD.193	01-09-29 N, 103-21-08 E
TD.031	01-20-16 N, 106-46-08 E	TD.128	06-48-54 S, 134-54-26 E	TD.154	10-20-23 S, 120-07-02 E	TD.194	01-09-29 N, 103-21-08 E
TD.032	01-20-16 N, 106-46-08 E	TD.129	06-48-54 S, 134-54-26 E	TD.155	10-20-23 S, 120-07-02 E	TD.195	01-09-29 N, 103-21-08 E
TD.033	01-20-16 N, 106-46-08 E	TD.130	06-48-54 S, 134-54-26 E	TD.156	10-20-23 S, 120-07-02 E		
TD.034	01-20-16 N, 106-46-08 E	TD.131	06-48-54 S, 134-54-26 E	TD.157	10-20-23 S, 120-07-02 E		
TD.035	01-20-16 N, 106-46-08 E	TD.132	06-48-54 S, 134-54-26 E	TD.158	10-20-23 S, 120-07-02 E		
TD.036	01-20-16 N, 106-46-08 E	TD.133	06-48-54 S, 134-54-26 E	TD.159	10-20-23 S, 120-07-02 E		
TD.037	01-20-16 N, 106-46-08 E	TD.134	06-48-54 S, 134-54-26 E	TD.160	10-20-23 S, 120-07-02 E		



5. Seychelles

Maritime Zones (Baselines) Order, 2008 (S.I. 88 of 2008)
and Maritime Zones (Exclusive Zone and Continental Shelf) Order, 2008 (S.I. 89 of 2008)
(Note by the editor)

These two orders that contain the lists of geographical coordinates of points deposited with the Secretary-General pursuant to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which identify normal and archipelagic baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured, and define the outer limits of the exclusive economic zone and continental shelf, respectively, are not included in the present *Bulletin* as previously announced in a communication to States. They will instead be published in the *Law of the Sea Bulletin* No. 70.

C. Bilateral Treaties

Mauritius and Seychelles

Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Mauritius and the Government of the Republic of Seychelles on the Delimitation of the Exclusive Economic Zone between the Two States, 29 July 2008

The Government of the Republic of Mauritius and the Government of the Republic of Seychelles,

Desirous of strengthening the neighbourly relations and bonds of friendship between the Republic of Mauritius and the Republic of Seychelles (hereinafter referred to as “the two States”);

Mindful of the principles of international law and in particular the principles of sovereignty, equality and territorial integrity of States;

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

Cognisant of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of December 10, 1982, which entered into force on November 16, 1994 to which both States are party;

Referring to negotiations which took place between the two States between April 2002 and July 2008;

Desiring to conclude an Agreement for the purpose of delimiting the Exclusive Economic zone between the two States.

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1
Delimitation Line

The delimitation line between the Exclusive Economic zone of the Republic of Mauritius (from the Island of Agalega) and the Exclusive Economic Zone of the Republic of Seychelles (from the Islands of Coëtivy, St Francois, Providence and Farquhar respectively) shall be based on equidistance, considered in this particular case as an equitable solution in conformity with international law. This line has been determined by using the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea of each State is measured.

Article 2
Description of Delimitation Line

2.1 The delimitation line between the Exclusive Economic Zone of the Republic of Mauritius (from the Island of Agalega) and the Exclusive Economic Zone of the Republic of Seychelles (from the Islands of Coëtivy, St Francois, Providence and Farquhar respectively) shall be formed by geodesics joining the geographical coordinates listed in paragraph 2.2 of this Agreement.

2.2 The delimitation line referred to in paragraph 2.1 of this Agreement is formed by a series of geodesics connecting the points in the order stated in the list below, as defined by their geographical coordinates:

Article 3
Methodology

3.1 The geographical coordinates referred to in paragraph 2.2 of this Agreement are based on the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS84).

3.2 The delimitation line referred to in paragraph 2.1 of this Agreement is drawn, only for illustrative purposes, on the chart annexed to this Agreement.

Article 4

Maritime Boundary

The delimitation line referred to in paragraph 2.1 of this Agreement shall be the maritime boundary between the areas of the Exclusive Economic Zone referred to in Article 1 in which the States exercise, in accordance with international law, their respective sovereign rights and jurisdiction.

Article 5

Cooperation

The two States shall cooperate with each other whenever necessary in order to maintain the existing basepoints between the two States.

Article 6

Settlement of Disputes

Any dispute arising between the two States with respect to the interpretation and application of this Agreement shall be resolved by peaceful means in accordance with international law.

Article 7

Amendment

7.1 Either of the two States may propose amendments to this Agreement and any proposal for amendments shall be made by either of them in writing through diplomatic channels.

7.2 Any amendments to this Agreement shall be adopted by mutual agreement between the two States.

Article 8

Entry into Force

This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of exchange of instruments of ratification between the two States once they have completed the procedures required under their respective laws for the entry into force of this Agreement.

In Witness Whereof the representatives of the two Governments being duly authorized for this purpose have signed this Agreement.

Done in duplicate at Port Louis, Mauritius, on this 29th day of July in the year two thousand and eight.

Annex

Joint Statement

The Republic of Mauritius and the Republic of Seychelles have today exchanged the Instruments of Ratification providing for the entry into force of the Agreement between Mauritius and Seychelles on the Delimitation of the Exclusive Economic Zones between the Two States, signed on 29 July 2008.

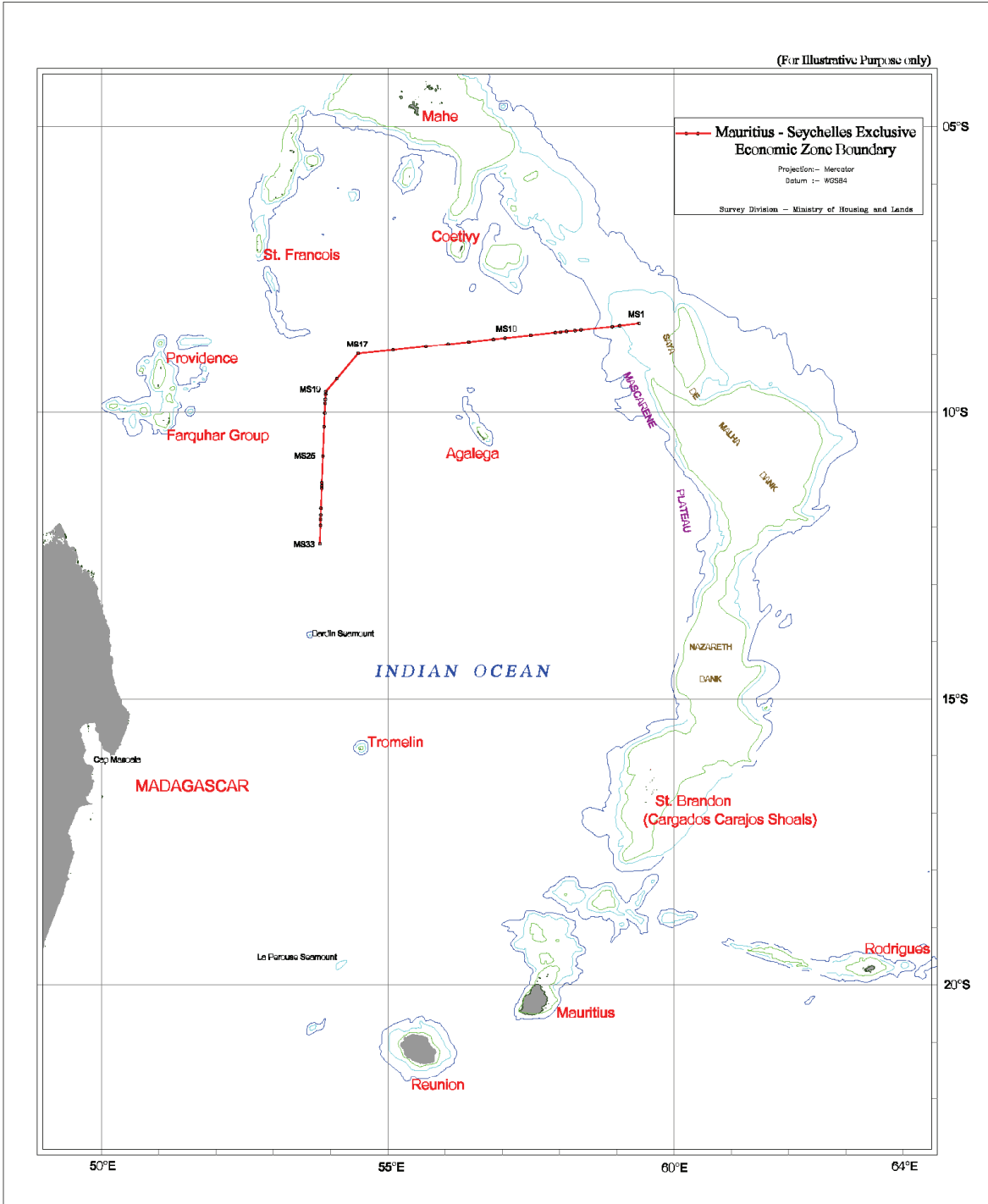
The Agreement provides for a delimitation line between the EEZ of Mauritius and the EEZ of Seychelles, determined on the basis of equidistance.

The basepoints which have been used to determine the median line on the Seychelles side are located on the islands of Coëtivy, St Francois, Providence and Farquhar respectively. The basepoints on the Mauritius side are located on the island of Agalega.

The said delimitation line is the maritime boundary between the two EEZs in which the States exercise, in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the law of the Sea (UNCLOS), their respective sovereign rights and jurisdiction.

The Agreement enters into force on the date of exchange of Instruments of Ratification between the two States after the internal procedures required by both States have been completed.

The Instruments of Ratification have been exchanged between Ambassador Koonjul, on behalf of the Republic of Mauritius, and Mr. Raymond Chang-Tave, on behalf of the Republic of Seychelles, at the Mauritius Oceanography Institute on Wednesday 19 November 2008.



D. Communications by States

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Note verbale dated 19 March 2009
concerning a deposit of charts and lists of geographical coordinates
by the Republic of Mauritius

The Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland presents its compliments to the Secretary-General to the United Nations, and has the honour to refer to the deposit by the Government of the Republic of Mauritius of charts and lists of geographical coordinates, pursuant to article 16, paragraph 2, and article 47, paragraph 9, of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (“the Convention”), as reported in Circular Note M.Z.N.63.2008.LOS of 27 June 2008.

The United Kingdom wishes to protest strongly against the above deposit in so far as the Government of the Republic of Mauritius are purporting to exercise rights over the territory of the United Kingdom by including in their claim the British Indian Ocean Territory in a list of geographical coordinates of points representing the basepoints and defining the baselines from which the maritime zones of Mauritius shall be measured, together with the chart entitled “Chagos Archipelago: Archipelagic Baselines”.

The United Kingdom wishes to state

- a. that the British Indian Ocean Territory is an Overseas Territory of the United Kingdom;
- b. the UK has no doubts over its sovereignty over the British Indian Ocean Territory; and
- c. a 200 nautical mile Environmental (Protection and Preservation) Zone was established around this Territory on 17 September 2003 and a list of geographical coordinates establishing the outer limits of this zone was deposited pursuant to article 75, paragraph 2, of the Convention, and subsequently published in the Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 54.

Consequently, no other State is entitled to claim maritime zones deriving from the British Indian Ocean Territory.

The Government of the United Kingdom requests the Secretary-General to record and circulate this declaration and publish the same in the *Law of the Sea Bulletin* No. 69, the *Law of the Sea Information Circular* and any other relevant publication issued by the United Nations.

The Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom to the United Nations takes this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.

19 March 2009

III. OTHER INFORMATION RELEVANT TO THE LAW OF THE SEA

A. Relevant Resolutions from the Security Council of the United Nations concerning the situation in Somalia

1. Resolution 1846 (2008)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 6026th meeting,
on 2 December 2008

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions concerning the situation in Somalia, especially resolutions 1814 (2008), 1816 (2008) and 1838 (2008),

Continuing to be gravely concerned by the threat that piracy and armed robbery at sea against vessels pose to the prompt, safe and effective delivery of humanitarian aid to Somalia, to international navigation and the safety of commercial maritime routes, and to other vulnerable ships, including fishing activities in conformity with international law,

Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia,

Further reaffirming that international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 (“the Convention”), sets out the legal framework applicable to combating piracy and armed robbery at sea, as well as other ocean activities,

Taking into account the crisis situation in Somalia, and the lack of capacity of the Transitional Federal Government (“TFG”) to interdict pirates or patrol and secure either the international sea lanes off the coast of Somalia or Somalia’s territorial waters,

Taking note of the requests from the TFG for international assistance to counter piracy off its coasts, including the 1 September 2008 letter from the President of Somalia to the Secretary-General of the United Nations expressing the appreciation of the TFG to the Security Council for its assistance and expressing the TFG’s willingness to consider working with other States and regional organizations to combat piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, the 20 November 2008 letter conveying the request of the TFG that the provisions of resolution 1816 (2008) be renewed, and the 20 November request of the Permanent Representative of Somalia before the Security Council that the renewal be for an additional 12 months,

Further taking note of the letters from the TFG to the Secretary-General providing advance notification with respect to States cooperating with the TFG in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia and from other Member States to the Security Council to inform the Council of their actions, as requested in paragraphs 7 and 12 of resolution 1816 (2008), and encouraging those cooperating States, for which advance notification has been provided by the TFG to the Secretary-General, to continue their respective efforts,

Expressing again its determination to ensure the long-term security of World Food Programme (WFP) maritime deliveries to Somalia,

Recalling that in its resolution 1838 (2008) it commended the contribution made by some States since November 2007 to protect (WFP) maritime convoys, and the establishment by the European Union (EU) of a coordination unit with the task of supporting the surveillance and protection activities carried out by some member States of the European Union off the coast of Somalia, as well as other international and national initiatives taken with a view to implementing resolutions 1814 (2008) and 1816 (2008),

Emphasizing that peace and stability within Somalia, the strengthening of State institutions, economic and social development and respect for human rights and the rule of law are necessary to create the conditions for a full eradication of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia,

Welcoming the signing of a peace and reconciliation Agreement (“the Djibouti Agreement”) between the TFG and the Alliance for the Re-Liberation of Somalia on 19 August 2008, as well as their signing of a joint ceasefire agreement on 26 October 2008, *noting* that the Djibouti Agreement calls for the United Nations to authorize and deploy an international stabilization force, and *further noting* the Secretary-General’s report on Somalia of 17 November 2008, including his recommendations in this regard,

Commending the key role played by the African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM) in facilitating delivery of humanitarian assistance to Somalia through the port of Mogadishu and the contribution that AMISOM has made towards the goal of establishing lasting peace and stability in Somalia, and *recognizing* specifically the important contributions of the Governments of Uganda and Burundi to Somalia,

Welcoming the organization of a ministerial meeting of the Security Council in December 2008 to examine ways to improve international coordination in the fight against piracy and armed robbery off the coast of Somalia and to ensure that the international community has the proper authorities and tools at its disposal to assist it in these efforts,

Determining that the incidents of piracy and armed robbery against vessels in the territorial waters of Somalia and the high seas off the coast of Somalia exacerbate the situation in Somalia which continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Reiterates* that it condemns and deplores all acts of piracy and armed robbery against vessels in territorial waters and the high seas off the coast of Somalia;

2. *Expresses* its concern over the finding contained in the 20 November 2008 report of the Monitoring Group on Somalia that escalating ransom payments are fuelling the growth of piracy off the coast of Somalia;

3. *Welcomes* the efforts of the International Maritime Organization (“IMO”) to update its guidance and recommendations to the shipping industry and to Governments for preventing and suppressing piracy and armed robbery at sea and to provide this guidance as soon as practicable to all Member States and to the international shipping community operating off the coast of Somalia;

4. *Calls upon* States, in cooperation with the shipping industry, the insurance industry and the IMO, to issue to ships entitled to fly their flag appropriate advice and guidance on avoidance, evasion, and defensive

techniques and measures to take if under the threat of attack or attack when sailing in the waters off the coast of Somalia;

5. *Further calls upon* States and interested organizations, including the IMO, to provide technical assistance to Somalia and nearby coastal States upon their request to enhance the capacity of these States to ensure coastal and maritime security, including combating piracy and armed robbery at sea off the Somali and nearby coastlines;

6. *Welcomes* initiatives by Canada, Denmark, France, India, the Netherlands, the Russian Federation, Spain, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and by regional and international organizations to counter piracy off the coast of Somalia pursuant to resolutions 1814 (2008), 1816 (2008) and 1838 (2008), the decision by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to counter piracy off the Somalia coast, including by escorting vessels of the WFP, and in particular the decision by the EU on 10 November 2008 to launch, for a period of 12 months from December 2008, a naval operation to protect WFP maritime convoys bringing humanitarian assistance to Somalia and other vulnerable ships, and to repress acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia;

7. *Calls upon* States and regional organizations to coordinate, including by sharing information through bilateral channels or the United Nations, their efforts to deter acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia in cooperation with each other, the IMO, the international shipping community, flag States, and the TFG;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to present to it a report, no later than three months after the adoption of this resolution, on ways to ensure the long-term security of international navigation off the coast of Somalia, including the long-term security of WFP maritime deliveries to Somalia and a possible coordination and leadership role for the United Nations in this regard to rally Member States and regional organizations to counter piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia;

9. *Calls upon* States and regional organizations that have the capacity to do so, to take part actively in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, in particular, consistent with this resolution and relevant international law, by deploying naval vessels and military aircraft, and through seizure and disposition of boats, vessels, arms and other related equipment used in the commission of piracy and armed robbery off the coast of Somalia, or for which there is reasonable ground for suspecting such use;

10. *Decides* that for a period of 12 months from the date of this resolution States and regional organizations cooperating with the TFG in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, for which advance notification has been provided by the TFG to the Secretary-General, may:

(a) Enter into the territorial waters of Somalia for the purpose of repressing acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea, in a manner consistent with such action permitted on the high seas with respect to piracy under relevant international law; and

(b) Use, within the territorial waters of Somalia, in a manner consistent with such action permitted on the high seas with respect to piracy under relevant international law, all necessary means to repress acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea;

11. *Affirms* that the authorizations provided in this resolution apply only with respect to the situation in Somalia and shall not affect the rights or obligations or responsibilities of Member States under international law, including any rights or obligations under the Convention, with respect to any other situation, and underscores in particular that this resolution shall not be considered as establishing customary international law; and *affirms further* that such authorizations have been provided only following the receipt of the 20 November letter conveying the consent of the TFG;

12. *Affirms* that the measures imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992) and further elaborated upon by paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1425 (2002) do not apply to supplies of technical assistance to Somalia solely for the purposes set out in paragraph 5 above which have been exempted from those measures in accordance with the procedure set out in paragraphs 11 (b) and 12 of resolution 1772 (2007);

13. *Requests* that cooperating States take appropriate steps to ensure that the activities they undertake pursuant to the authorization in paragraph 10 do not have the practical effect of denying or impairing the right of innocent passage to the ships of any third State;

14. *Calls upon* all States, and in particular flag, port and coastal States, States of the nationality of victims and perpetrators of piracy and armed robbery, and other States with relevant jurisdiction under international law and national legislation, to cooperate in determining jurisdiction, and in the investigation and prosecution of persons responsible for acts of piracy and armed robbery off the coast of Somalia, consistent with applicable international law including international human rights law, and to render assistance by, among other actions, providing disposition and logistics assistance with respect to persons under their jurisdiction and control, such victims and witnesses and persons detained as a result of operations conducted under this resolution;

15. *Notes* that the 1988 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (“SUA Convention”) provides for parties to create criminal offences, establish jurisdiction, and accept delivery of persons responsible for or suspected of seizing or exercising control over a ship by force or threat thereof or any other form of intimidation; *urges* States parties to the SUA Convention to fully implement their obligations under said Convention and cooperate with the Secretary-General and the IMO to build judicial capacity for the successful prosecution of persons suspected of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia;

16. *Requests* States and regional organizations cooperating with the TFG to inform the Security Council and the Secretary-General within nine months of the progress of actions undertaken in the exercise of the authority provided in paragraph 10 above;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council within 11 months of adoption of this resolution on the implementation of this resolution and on the situation with respect to piracy and armed robbery in territorial waters and the high seas off the coast of Somalia;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the IMO to brief the Council on the basis of cases brought to his attention by the agreement of all affected coastal States, and duly taking into account the existing bilateral and regional

cooperative arrangements, on the situation with respect to piracy and armed robbery;

19. *Expresses* its intention to review the situation and consider, as appropriate, renewing the authority provided in paragraph 10 above for additional periods upon the request of the TFG;

20. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

2. Resolution 1851 (2008)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 6046th meeting,
on 16 December 2008

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions concerning the situation in Somalia, especially resolutions 1814 (2008), 1816 (2008), 1838 (2008), 1844 (2008), and 1846 (2008),

Continuing to be gravely concerned by the dramatic increase in the incidents of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia in the last six months, and by the threat that piracy and armed robbery at sea against vessels pose to the prompt, safe and effective delivery of humanitarian aid to Somalia, and *noting* that pirate attacks off the coast of Somalia have become more sophisticated and daring and have expanded in their geographic scope, notably evidenced by the hijacking of the M/V Sirius Star 500 nautical miles off the coast of Kenya and subsequent unsuccessful attempts well east of Tanzania,

Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia, including Somalia's rights with respect to offshore natural resources, including fisheries, in accordance with international law,

Further reaffirming that international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 (UNCLOS), sets out the legal framework applicable to combating piracy and armed robbery at sea, as well as other ocean activities,

Again taking into account the crisis situation in Somalia, and the lack of capacity of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) to interdict, or upon interdiction to prosecute pirates or to patrol and secure the waters off the coast of Somalia, including the international sea lanes and Somalia's territorial waters,

Noting the several requests from the TFG for international assistance to counter piracy off its coast, including the letter of 9 December 2008 from the President of Somalia requesting the international community to assist the TFG in taking all necessary measures to interdict those who use Somali territory and airspace to plan, facilitate or undertake acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea, and the 1 September 2008 letter from the President of Somalia to the Secretary-General of the UN expressing the appreciation of the TFG to the Security Council for its assistance and expressing the TFG's willingness to consider working with other States and regional organizations to combat piracy and armed robbery off the coast of Somalia,

Welcoming the launching of the EU operation Atalanta to combat piracy off the coast of Somalia and to protect vulnerable ships bound for Somalia, as well as the efforts by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and other States acting in a national capacity in cooperation with the TFG to suppress piracy off the coast of Somalia,

Also welcoming the recent initiatives of the Governments of Egypt, Kenya, and the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Somalia, and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to achieve effective

measures to remedy the causes, capabilities, and incidents of piracy and armed robbery off the coast of Somalia, and *emphasizing* the need for current and future counter-piracy operations to effectively coordinate their activities,

Noting with concern that the lack of capacity, domestic legislation, and clarity about how to dispose of pirates after their capture, has hindered more robust international action against the pirates off the coast of Somalia and in some cases led to pirates being released without facing justice, and *reiterating* that the 1988 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (“SUA Convention”) provides for parties to create criminal offences, establish jurisdiction, and accept delivery of persons responsible for or suspected of seizing or exercising control over a ship by force or threat thereof or any other form of intimidation,

Welcoming the report of the Monitoring Group on Somalia of 20 November 2008 (S/2008/769), and *noting* the role piracy may play in financing embargo violations by armed groups,

Determining that the incidents of piracy and armed robbery at sea in the waters off the coast of Somalia exacerbate the situation in Somalia which continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Reiterates* that it condemns and deplores all acts of piracy and armed robbery against vessels in waters off the coast of Somalia;

2. *Calls* upon States, regional and international organizations that have the capacity to do so, to take part actively in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, in particular, consistent with this resolution, resolution 1846 (2008), and international law, by deploying naval vessels and military aircraft and through seizure and disposition of boats, vessels, arms and other related equipment used in the commission of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, or for which there are reasonable grounds for suspecting such use;

3. *Invites* all States and regional organizations fighting piracy off the coast of Somalia to conclude special agreements or arrangements with countries willing to take custody of pirates in order to embark law enforcement officials (“shipriders”) from the latter countries, in particular countries in the region, to facilitate the investigation and prosecution of persons detained as a result of operations conducted under this resolution for acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, provided that the advance consent of the TFG is obtained for the exercise of third state jurisdiction by shipriders in Somali territorial waters and that such agreements or arrangements do not prejudice the effective implementation of the SUA Convention;

4. *Encourages* all States and regional organizations fighting piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia to establish an international cooperation mechanism to act as a common point of contact between and among states, regional and international organizations on all aspects of combating piracy and armed robbery at sea off Somalia’s coast; and *recalls* that future recommendations on ways to ensure the long-term security of international navigation off the coast of Somalia, including the long-term security of WFP maritime deliveries to Somalia and a possible coordination and leadership role for the United Nations in this regard to rally Member

States and regional organizations to counter piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia are to be detailed in a report by the Secretary-General no later than three months after the adoption of resolution 1846;

5. *Further encourages* all states and regional organizations fighting piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia to consider creating a centre in the region to coordinate information relevant to piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, to increase regional capacity with assistance of UNODC to arrange effective shiprider agreements or arrangements consistent with UNCLOS and to implement the SUA Convention, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and other relevant instruments to which States in the region are party, in order to effectively investigate and prosecute piracy and armed robbery at sea offences;

6. In response to the letter from the TFG of 9 December 2008, *encourages* Member States to continue to cooperate with the TFG in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea, *notes* the primary role of the TFG in rooting out piracy and armed robbery at sea, and *decides* that for a period of twelve months from the date of adoption of resolution 1846, States and regional organizations cooperating in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia for which advance notification has been provided by the TFG to the Secretary-General may undertake all necessary measures that are appropriate in Somalia, for the purpose of suppressing acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea, pursuant to the request of the TFG, provided, however, that any measures undertaken pursuant to the authority of this paragraph shall be undertaken consistent with applicable international humanitarian and human rights law;

7. *Calls on* Member States to assist the TFG, at its request and with notification to the Secretary-General, to strengthen its operational capacity to bring to justice those who are using Somali territory to plan, facilitate or undertake criminal acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea, and *stresses* that any measures undertaken pursuant to this paragraph shall be consistent with applicable international human rights law;

8. *Welcomes* the communiqué issued by the International Conference on Piracy around Somalia held in Nairobi, Kenya, on 11 December 2008 and *encourages* Member States to work to enhance the capacity of relevant states in the region to combat piracy, including judicial capacity;

9. *Notes* with concern the findings contained in the 20 November 2008 report of the Monitoring Group on Somalia that escalating ransom payments are fuelling the growth of piracy in waters off the coast of Somalia, and that the lack of enforcement of the arms embargo established by resolution 733 (1992) has permitted ready access to the arms and ammunition used by the pirates and driven in part the phenomenal growth in piracy;

10. *Affirms* that the authorization provided in this resolution apply only with respect to the situation in Somalia and shall not affect the rights or obligations or responsibilities of Member States under international law, including any rights or obligations under UNCLOS, with respect to any other situation, and *underscores* in particular that this resolution shall not be considered as establishing customary international law, and *affirms further* that such authorizations have been provided only following the receipt of the 9 December 2008 letter conveying the consent of the TFG;

11. *Affirms* that the measures imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992) and further elaborated upon by paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1425 (2002) shall not apply to weapons and military equipment destined for the sole use of Member States and regional organizations undertaking measures in accordance with paragraph 6 above;

12. *Urges* States in collaboration with the shipping and insurance industries, and the IMO to continue to develop avoidance, evasion, and defensive best practices and advisories to take when under attack or when sailing in waters off the coast of Somalia, and *further urges* States to make their citizens and vessels available for forensic investigation as appropriate at the first port of call immediately following an act or attempted act of piracy or armed robbery at sea or release from captivity;

13. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

B. Recent Judgment and Awards

International Court of Justice: Maritime Delimitation in the Black Sea
(Romania v. Ukraine) – Judgment of 3 February 2009¹

[Excerpts]

...

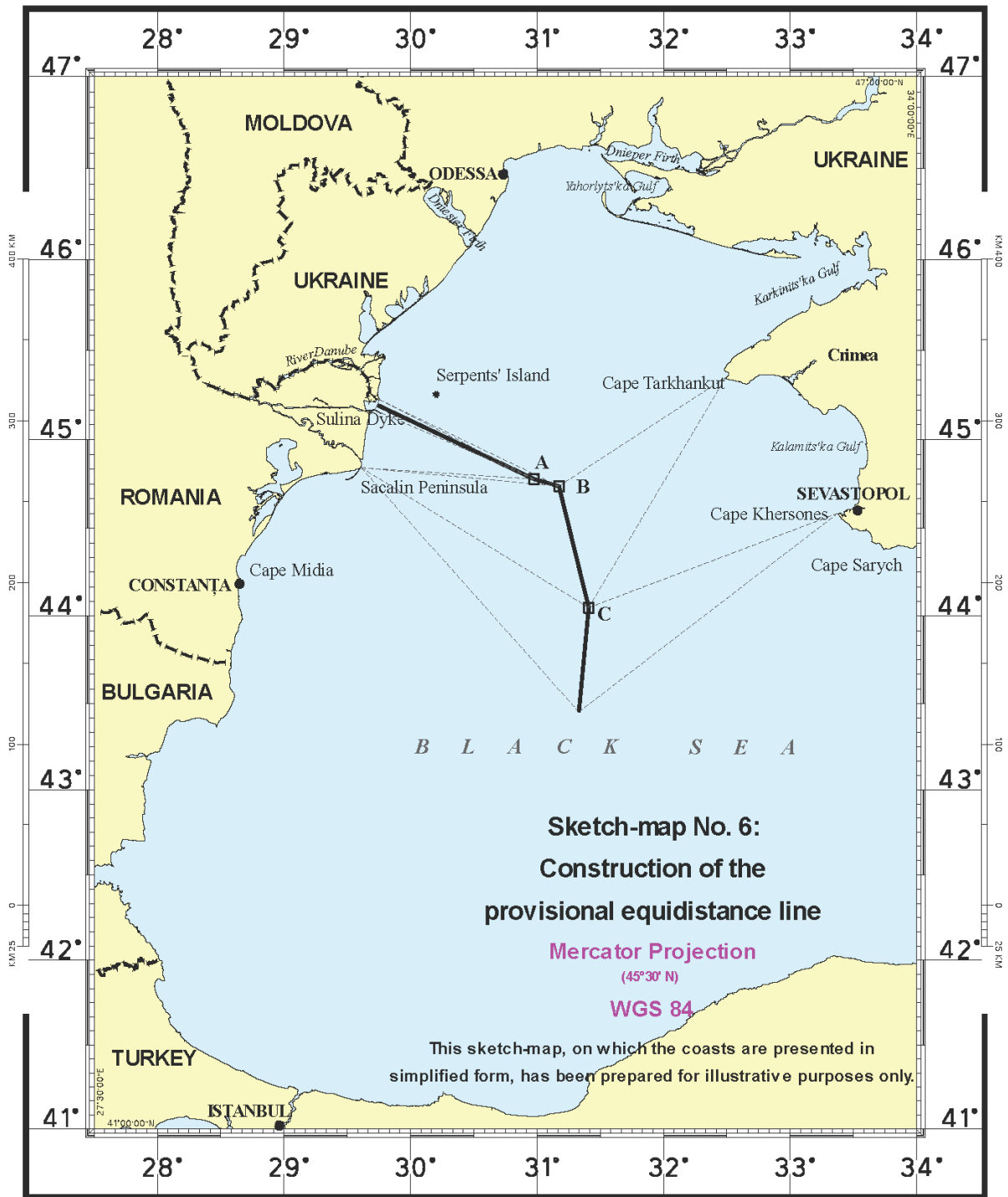
153. The Court recalls that the base points which must be used in constructing the provisional equidistance line are those situated on the Sacalin Peninsula and the landward end of the Sulina dyke on the Romanian coast, and Tsyganka Island, Cape Tarkhankut and Cape Khersones on the Ukrainian coast.

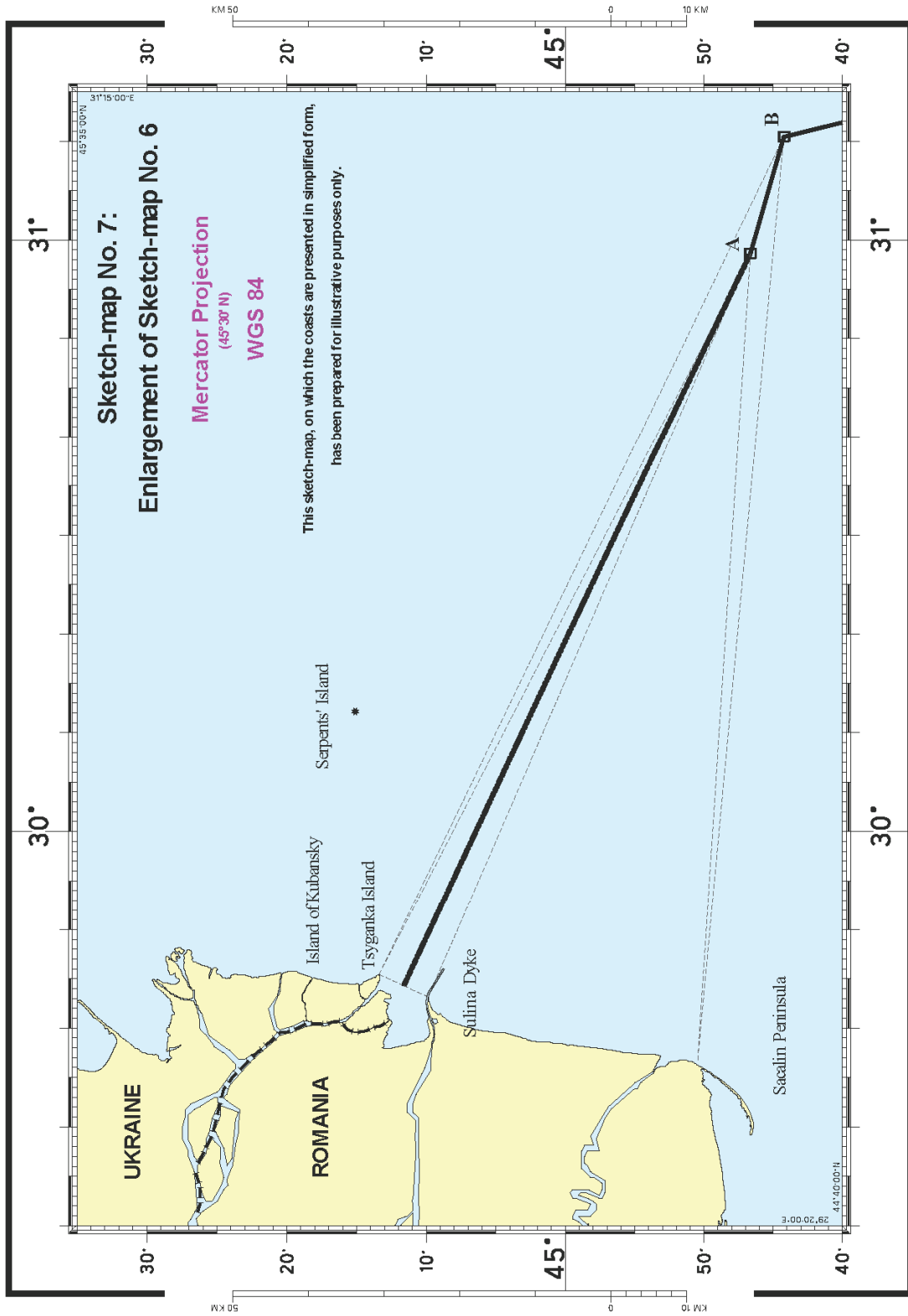
154. In its initial segment the provisional equidistance line between the Romanian and Ukrainian adjacent coasts is controlled by base points located on the landward end of the Sulina dyke on the Romanian coast and south-eastern tip of Tsyganka Island on the Ukrainian coast. It runs in a south-easterly direction, from a point lying midway between these two base points, until Point A (with co-ordinates 44° 46' 38.7" N and 30° 58' 37.3" E) where it becomes affected by a base point located on the Sacalin Peninsula on the Romanian coast. At Point A the equidistance line slightly changes direction and continues to Point B (with co-ordinates 44° 44' 13.4" N and 31° 10' 27.7" E) where it becomes affected by the base point located on Cape Tarkhankut on Ukraine's opposite coasts. At Point B the equidistance line turns south-south-east and continues to Point C (with co-ordinates 44° 02' 53.0" N and 31° 24' 35.0" E), calculated with reference to base points on the Sacalin Peninsula on the Romanian coast and Capes Tarkhankut and Khersones on the Ukrainian coast. From Point C the equidistance line, starting at an azimuth of 185° 23' 54.5"⁴, runs in a southerly direction. This line remains governed by the base points on the Sacalin Peninsula on the Romanian coast and Cape Khersones on the Ukrainian coast.

(For the construction of the equidistance line see sketch-maps Nos. 6 and 7.)

⁴ The geographical co-ordinates used by the Parties for the drawing of the equidistance lines proposed by them are given by reference to Pulkovo datum. The Court, for its part, has chosen to use WGS 84 datum. The positions of Points A, B and C are given by reference to that geodetic datum. The equidistance line described in this paragraph is a geodetic line and the azimuth given is a geodetic azimuth based on WGS 84 datum.

¹ Source: <http://www.icj-cij.org/docket/index.php>. The full text of the Judgment can be found on the Court's website (www.icj-cij.org).





...

12. The maritime boundary delimiting the continental shelf and exclusive economic zones

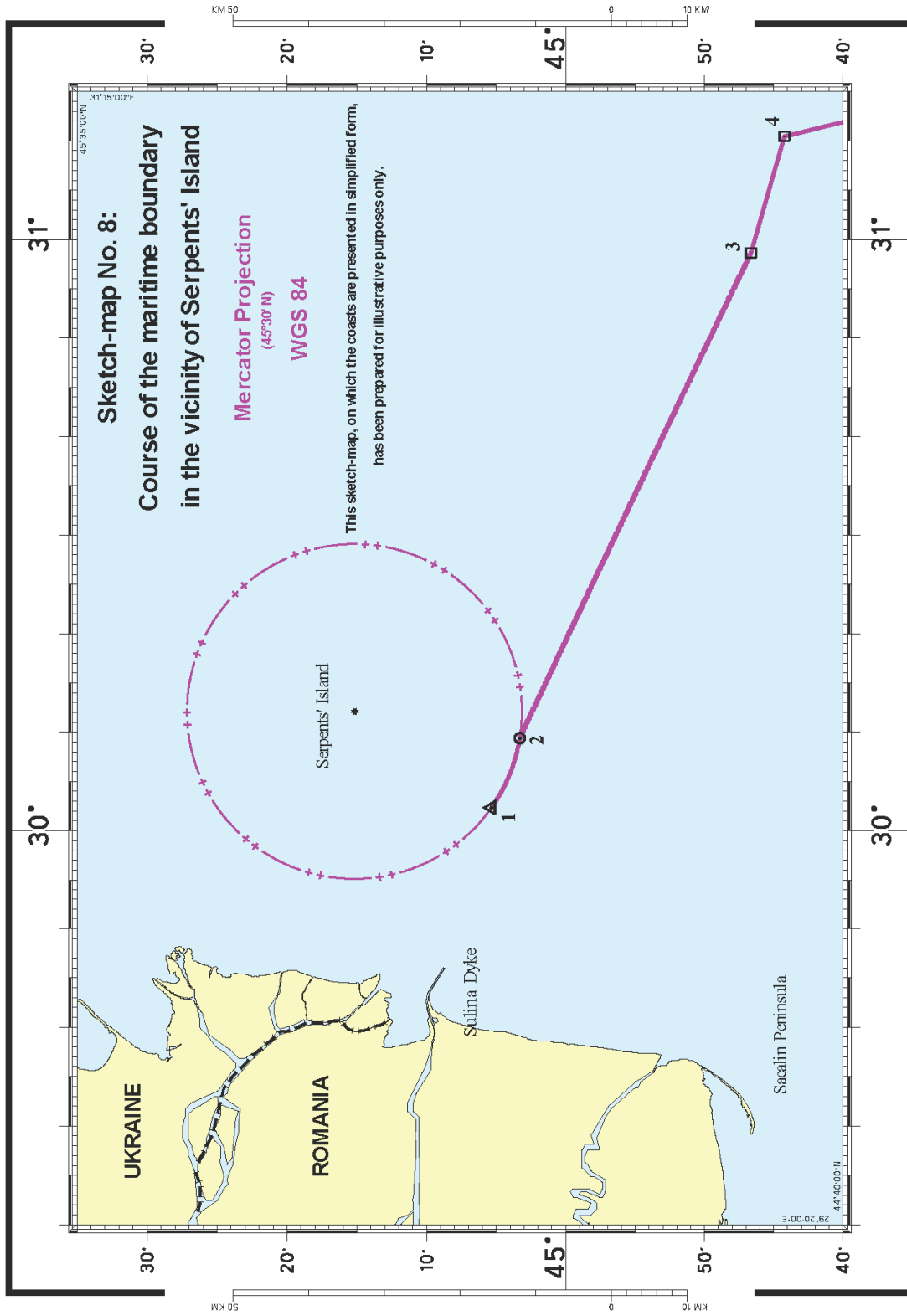
217. The Court observes that a maritime boundary delimiting the continental shelf and exclusive economic zones is not to be assimilated to a State boundary separating territories of States. The former defines the limits of maritime zones where under international law coastal States have certain sovereign rights for defined purposes. The latter defines the territorial limits of State sovereignty. Consequently, the Court considers that no confusion as to the nature of the maritime boundary delimiting the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf arises and will thus employ this term.

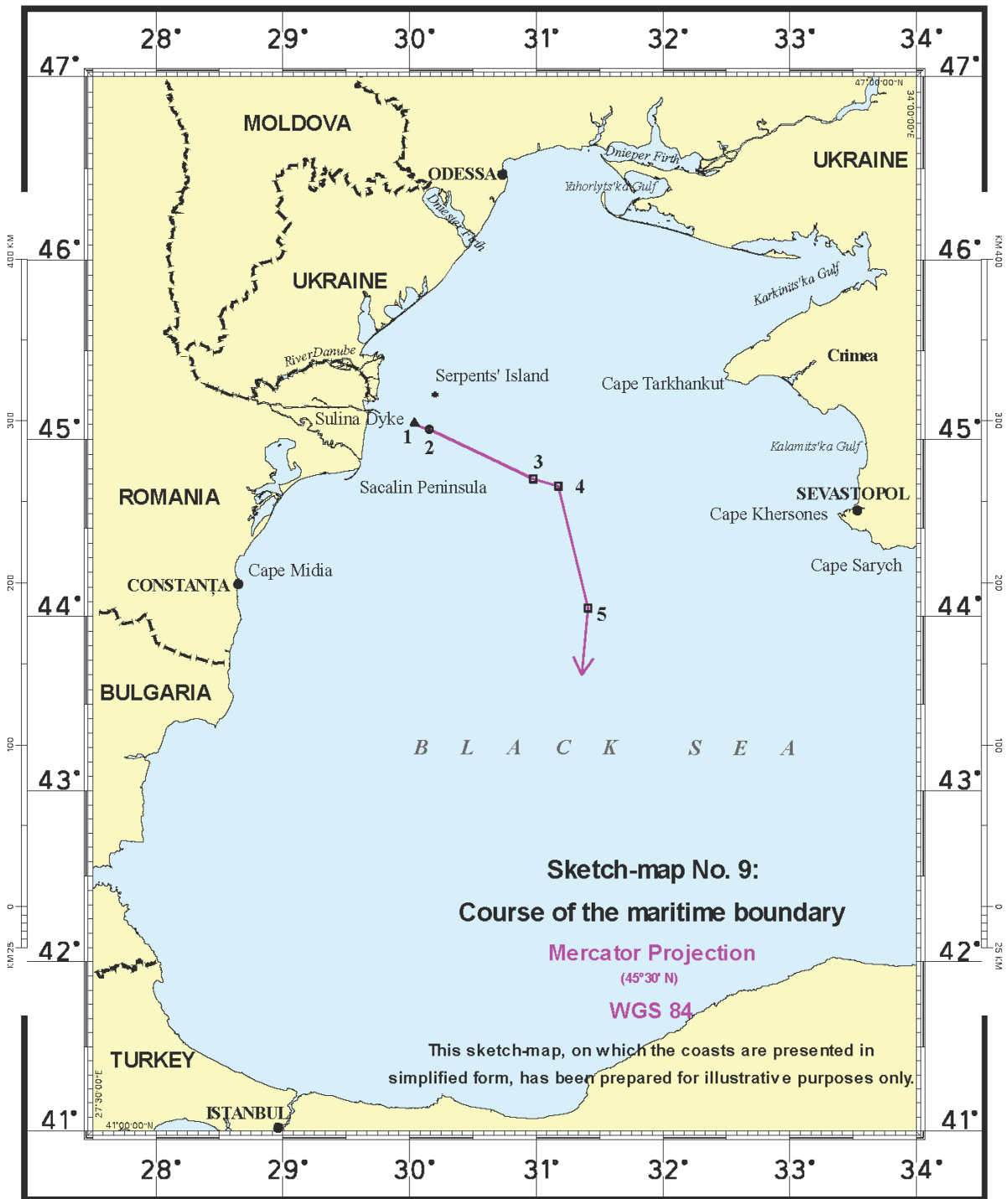
218. The line of the maritime boundary established by the Court begins at Point 1, the point of intersection of the outer limit of the territorial sea of Romania with the territorial sea of Ukraine around Serpents' Island as stipulated in Article 1 of the 2003 State Border Régime Treaty (see paragraph 28 above). From Point 1 it follows the arc of the 12-nautical-mile territorial sea of Serpents' Island until the arc intersects at Point 2, with co-ordinates 45° 03' 18.5" N and 30° 09' 24.6" E, with a line equidistant from the adjacent coasts of Romania and Ukraine, plotted by reference to base points located on the landward end of the Sulina dyke and the south-eastern tip of Tsyganka Island. The maritime boundary from Point 2 continues along the equidistance line⁵ in a south-easterly direction until Point 3, with co-ordinates 44° 46' 38.7" N and 30° 58' 37.3" E (Point A of the provisional equidistance line), where the equidistance line becomes affected by a base point located on the Sacalin Peninsula.

From Point 3 the maritime boundary follows the equidistance line in a south-easterly direction to Point 4, with co-ordinates 44° 44' 13.4" N and 31° 10' 27.7" E (Point B of the provisional equidistance line), where the equidistance line becomes affected by the base point located on Cape Tarkhankut on Ukraine's opposite coast and turns south-south-east. From Point 4 the boundary traces the line equidistant from the opposite coasts of Romania and Ukraine until Point 5, with co-ordinates 44° 02' 53.0" N and 31° 24' 35.0" E (Point C of the provisional equidistance line), which is controlled by base points on the Sacalin Peninsula on the Romanian coast and Capes Tarkhankut and Khersones on the Ukrainian coast, from where it continues along the equidistance line in a southerly direction starting at a geodetic azimuth of 185° 23' 54.5" until the maritime boundary reaches the area where the rights of third States may be affected (see sketch-maps Nos. 8 and 9).

The geographical co-ordinates for Points 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the single maritime boundary set out in this paragraph and in the operative clause (paragraph 219) are given by reference to WGS 84 datum.

⁵For the description of the entire course of the equidistance line, see paragraph 154 above.





13. Operative clause

219. For these reasons,

The Court,

Unanimously,

Decides that starting from Point 1, as agreed by the Parties in Article 1 of the 2003 State Border Régime Treaty, the line of the single maritime boundary delimiting the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zones of Romania and Ukraine in the Black Sea shall follow the 12-nautical-mile arc of the territorial sea of Ukraine around Serpents' Island until Point 2 (with co-ordinates 45° 03' 18.5" N and 30° 09' 24.6" E) where the arc intersects with the line equidistant from Romania's and Ukraine's adjacent coasts. From Point 2 the boundary line shall follow the equidistance line through Points 3 (with co-ordinates 44° 46' 38.7" N and 30° 58' 37.3" E) and 4 (with co-ordinates 44° 44' 13.4" N and 31° 10' 27.7" E) until it reaches Point 5 (with co-ordinates 44° 02' 53.0" N and 31° 24' 35.0" E). From Point 5 the maritime boundary line shall continue along the line equidistant from the opposite coasts of Romania and Ukraine in a southerly direction starting at a geodetic azimuth of 185° 23' 54.5" until it reaches the area where the rights of third States may be affected.

Done in French and in English, the French text being authoritative, at the Peace Palace, The Hague, this third day of February, two thousand and nine, in three copies, one of which will be placed in the archives of the Court and the others transmitted to the Government of Romania and the Government of Ukraine, respectively.

(Signed) Rosalyn HIGGINS,
President.

(Signed) Philippe COUVREUR,
Registrar

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