

Bulletin No. 71

Law of the Sea



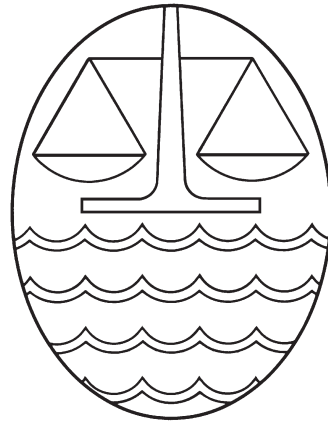
*Division for Ocean Affairs
and the Law of the Sea
Office of Legal Affairs*



United Nations

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

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Bulletin No. 71



United Nations
New York, 2010

NOTE

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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 Stocks¹

1. Table recapitulating the status of the Convention and of the related Agreements, as at 30 November 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)	160	71	79	138	59 (□5)	77	33
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	□

¹ Source: Chapter XXI.6 of the publication entitled “*Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General*” at <http://treaties.un.org/>.

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
Azerbaijan		Declaration				Declaration
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	
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 (Plurinational State of)	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	14/08/09		14/08/09(p)		
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				

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
Congo	10/12/82	09/07/08	Declaration		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		25/1/94	28/07/95(sp)	24/01/96	
Croatia		05/04/95(s)			05/04/95(p)		
Cuba	10/12/82	15/08/84			17/10/02(a)		
Cyprus	10/12/82	12/12/88		01/1/94	27/07/95		25/09/02(a)
Czech Republic	22/02/93	21/06/96		16/1/94	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	16/1/04		29/07/94	16/11/04	27/06/96	19/12/03
Djibouti	10/12/82	08/10/91					
Dominica	28/03/83	24/10/91					
Dominican Republic	10/12/82	10/07/09			10/07/09(p)		
Ecuador							
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)		

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	Declaration
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)		
Guinea	04/10/84	06/09/85	26/08/94	28/07/95(sp)		16/09/05(a)
Guinea-Bissau	10/12/82	25/08/86			04/12/95	
Guyana	10/12/82	16/11/93		25/09/08(a)		
Haiti	10/12/82	31/07/96		31/07/96(p)		
Holy See						
Honduras	10/12/82	05/10/93		28/07/03(a)		
Hungary	10/12/82	05/02/02		05/02/02(a)		16/05/08(a)
Iceland	10/12/82	21/06/85	29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)	04/12/95	14/02/97
India	10/12/82	29/06/95	29/07/94	29/06/95		19/08/03(a)
Indonesia	10/12/82	03/02/86	29/07/94	02/06/00	04/12/95	28/09/09
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	10/12/82					17/04/98(a)
Iraq	10/12/82	30/07/85				
Ireland	10/12/82	21/06/96	29/07/94	21/06/96	27/06/96	19/12/03
Israel					04/12/95	
Italy	07/12/84	13/01/95	29/07/94	13/01/95	27/06/96	19/12/03
Jamaica	10/12/82	21/03/83	29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)	04/12/95	
Japan	07/02/83	20/06/96	29/07/94	20/06/96	19/11/96	07/08/06
Jordan		27/11/95(a)		27/11/95(p)		
Kazakhstan						
Kenya	10/12/82	02/03/89		29/07/94(ds)		13/07/04(a)
Kiribati		24/02/03(a)		24/02/03(p)		15/09/05(a)
Kuwait	10/12/82	02/05/86		02/08/02(a)		
Kyrgyzstan						

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Lao People's Democratic Republic	10/12/82	05/06/98		27/10/94	05/06/98(p)			
Latvia		23/12/04(a)	<input type="checkbox"/>		23/12/04(a)		05/02/07(a)	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(e)	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	03/12/84							
Liechtenstein	30/11/84							
Lithuania		12/11/03(a)	<input type="checkbox"/>		12/11/03(a)		01/03/07(a)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Luxembourg	05/12/84	05/10/00		29/07/94	05/10/00	27/06/96	19/12/03	<input type="checkbox"/>
Madagascar	25/02/83	22/08/01			22/08/01(p)			
Malawi	07/12/84							
Malaysia	10/12/82	14/10/96	<input type="checkbox"/>	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	<input type="checkbox"/>	29/07/94	26/06/96		11/11/01(a)	<input type="checkbox"/>
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)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mexico	10/12/82	18/03/83	<input type="checkbox"/>		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)	<input type="checkbox"/>		23/10/06(d)			
Morocco	10/12/82	31/05/07	<input type="checkbox"/>	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	<input type="checkbox"/>		21/05/96(a)			
Namibia	10/12/82	18/04/83		29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)	19/04/96	08/04/98	

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
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)		02/11/09(a)
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

Declaration

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
San Marino						Declaration
Sao Tome and Principe	13/07/83 ²	03/11/87				
Saudi Arabia	07/12/84	24/04/96		24/04/96(p)		
Senegal	10/12/82	25/10/84	09/08/94	25/07/95	04/12/95	30/01/97
Serbia	²	12/03/01(s)	12/05/95	28/07/95(sp) 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 ²	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 ²	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 ²	25/06/96	29/07/94	25/06/96	27/06/96	19/12/03
Switzerland	17/10/84	01/05/09	26/10/94	01/05/09		
Syrian Arab Republic						
Tajikistan						
Thailand	10/12/82					
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		19/08/94 (s)		19/08/94(p)		

² For further details, see Chapter XXI.6 of the publication entitled "Multilateral Treaties deposited with the Secretary-General"

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
Timor-Leste						Declaration
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
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 Bookmark not defined.
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)	160	71	138	59(5)	77
			79			33

2. Chronological lists of ratifications of, accessions and successions to the Convention and the related Agreements, as at 30 November 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 (Plurinational State of) (28 April 1995)
75. Slovenia (16 June 1995)
76. India (29 June 1995)
77. Austria (14 July 1995)
78. Greece (21 July 1995)
79. Tonga (2 August 1995)
80. Samoa (14 August 1995)
81. Jordan (27 November 1995)
82. Argentina (1 December 1995)
83. Nauru (23 January 1996)
84. Republic of Korea (29 January 1996)
85. Monaco (20 March 1996)
86. Georgia (21 March 1996)
87. France (11 April 1996)

88. Saudi Arabia (24 April 1996)
89. Slovakia (8 May 1996)
90. Bulgaria (15 May 1996)
91. Myanmar (21 May 1996)
92. China (7 June 1996)
93. Algeria (11 June 1996)
94. Japan (20 June 1996)
95. Czech Republic (21 June 1996)
96. Finland (21 June 1996)
97. Ireland (21 June 1996)
98. Norway (24 June 1996)
99. Sweden (25 June 1996)
100. Netherlands (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)
158. Switzerland (1 May 2009)
159. Dominican Republic (10 July 2009)
160. Chad (14 August 2009)

(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 (Plurinational State of) (28 April 1995)
15. Slovenia (16 June 1995)
16. India (29 June 1995)
17. Paraguay (10 July 1995)
18. Austria (14 July 1995)
19. Greece (21 July 1995)
20. Senegal (25 July 1995)
21. Cyprus (27 July 1995)
22. Bahamas (28 July 1995)
23. Barbados (28 July 1995)

24. Côte d'Ivoire (28 July 1995)
25. Fiji (28 July 1995)
26. Grenada (28 July 1995)
27. Guinea (28 July 1995)
28. Iceland (28 July 1995)
29. Jamaica (28 July 1995)
30. Namibia (28 July 1995)
31. Nigeria (28 July 1995)
32. Sri Lanka (28 July 1995)
33. Togo (28 July 1995)
34. Trinidad and Tobago (28 July 1995)
35. Uganda (28 July 1995)
36. Serbia (28 July 1995)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)

¹ For further details, see Chapter XXI.6 of the publication entitled "*Multilateral Treaties deposited with the Secretary-General*"

- 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)
- 136. Switzerland (1 May 2009)
- 137. Dominican Republic (10 July 2009)
- 138. Chad (14 August 2009)

(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)
76. Indonesia (28 September 2009)
77. Nigeria (2 November 2009)

¹ For further details, see Chapter XXI.7 of the publication entitled “*Multilateral Treaties deposited with the Secretary-General*”

3. Declarations by States

(a) Angola

Declarations under articles 287 and 298 of the Convention, 14 October 2009

Declaration under article 287

“The Government of Angola declares, under paragraph 1 of article 287 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 it chooses the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea established in accordance with Annex VI of the Convention as the means for the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention.”

Declaration under article 298

“The Government of Angola further declares, 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 it does not accept the procedure provided for in article 287, paragraph 1(c) with respect 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.”

(b) Myanmar

Declaration under article 287 of the Convention, 4 November 2009

“In accordance with Article 287, paragraph 1 of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), the Government of the Union of Myanmar hereby declares that it accepts the jurisdiction of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea for the settlement of dispute between the Union of Myanmar and the People’s Republic of Bangladesh relating to the delimitation of maritime boundary between the two countries in the Bay of Bengal.”

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

A. National Legislation

1. France

- (a) *Decree no. 78-146 of 3 February 1978, establishing, pursuant to the Act of 16 July 1976, an economic zone off the coasts of the islands of Tromelin, Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India*¹

The Prime Minister,

In the light of the report of the “Garde des Sceaux”, Minister of Justice, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Defence, the Minister of Culture and the Environment, the Minister délégué for the Economy and Finance, the Minister of Capital Investment and Town and Country Planning and the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Crafts,

Pursuant to the Constitution, in particular article 37 thereof;

Pursuant to the Decree of 9 January 1852 on marine fishing, as modified by the Act of 12 February 1930, Ordinance No. 58-1297 of 23 December 1958, Decree No. 69-576 of 12 June 1969 and Act No. 70-1302 of 31 December 1970;

Pursuant to the Act of 1 March 1888 aimed at prohibiting fishing in French territorial waters by foreign vessels, as modified by the Acts of 30 March 1928, 16 April 1933, No. 64-438 of 25 May 1964 and No. 67-1086 of 15 December 1967 and Decree No. 67-451 of 7 June 1967;

Pursuant to Decree No. 71-300 of 6 May 1971 implementing Act No. 68-1181 of 30 December 1968 on exploration of the continental shelf and exploitation of its natural resources;

Pursuant to the Mining Code, and all of the instruments implementing it;

Pursuant to Act No. 71-1060 of 24 December 1971 on the delimitation of French territorial waters;

Pursuant to Act No. 76-655 of 16 July 1976 on the economic zone off the coasts of the territory of the Republic, in particular article 5 thereof;

Pursuant to articles 1, 9, 464 and 466 of the Penal Code in force in the overseas territories;

Pursuant to Decree No. 60-559 of 1 April 1960 on the administrative situation of some islands under the sovereignty of France;

Pursuant to Decree No. 63-766 of 30 July 1963, in particular article 21 thereof (penultimate paragraph):

Having heard the Council of State (Public Works Section),

¹ Transmitted by note verbale no. 381 dated 30 July 2009, from the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Decrees:

Article 1 — The economic zone as described in article 1 of the Act of 16 July 1976 shall extend off the coasts of the islands of Tromelin, Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India from the outer limit of the territorial waters to 188 nautical miles beyond this limit, subject to delimitation agreements with the neighbouring States.

In regard to this zone, the provisions of the above-mentioned Act shall enter into force on the date of publication of this Decree.

Article 2 — In the economic zone referred to above, as an exception to the provisions of the above-mentioned Act, of 1 March 1888, as modified, permission to fish may be granted to some foreign vessels subject to the conditions specified in international agreements and French domestic law.

Article 3 — In regard to fishing offences committed in the economic zone referred to in article 1, a fine of 600 to 1,000 francs shall replace the penalties stipulated:

In article 5, first paragraph, article 6, sixth paragraph, article 7, first paragraph and articles 8 and 9 of the above-mentioned Decree of 9 January 1852, as modified;

In article 11, second paragraph, of the above-mentioned Act of 1 March 1888.

Article 4 — Given the special administrative structure of the islands listed in Decree No. 60-555 of 1 April 1960, the following changes shall be made to the instruments referred to above:

The Minister responsible for the Merchant Marine may delegate to the State representative for these islands the powers he exercises under article 2 and article 3, paragraph 1, of the Decree of 9 January 1852, as modified;

Should the representatives of the authorities referred to in article 31 of Decree No. 71-360 of 6 May 1971 be unable to attend sessions of the programme research commission, the minister concerned shall replace them with representatives of the relevant authorities or the competent territorial scientific organizations.

Article 5 — The “Garde des Sceaux”, Minister of Justice, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Defence, the Minister of Culture and the Environment, the Minister délégué for the Economy and Finance, the Minister of Capital Investment and Town and Country Planning, the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Crafts, the Secretary of State to the Minister of the Interior (Overseas Departments and Territories) and the Secretary of State to the Minister of Capital Investment and Town and Country Planning (Transport) shall be responsible, within their respective areas of competence, for implementing this Decree, which will be published in the Official Gazette of the French Republic.

Done at Paris on 3 February 1978.

RAYMOND BARRE
Prime Minister

...

The outer limit of the French exclusive economic zone off the coasts of the islands of La Réunion and Tromelin is defined by the lines described below. All coordinates are expressed in the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84).

The arcs of the 200-mile radius whose extremities and centres are described in the table below:

Point	Extremity		Centre	
	Latitude ° S	Longitude ° E	Latitude ° S	Longitude ° E
1	12.7730740	53.2479453		
			15.8841675	54.5160350
2	12.7581604	53.2871577		
			15.8839665	54.5165721
3	12.5681064	54.0440067		

The geodetic lines joining points 3 to 4

Point	Latitude ° S	Longitude ° E
3	12.5681064	54.0440067
4	13.7679836	57.1898218

The arcs of the 200-mile radius whose extremities and centres are described in the table below:

Point	Extremity		Centre	
	Latitude ° S	Longitude ° E	Latitude ° S	Longitude ° E
4	13.7679836	57.1898218		
			15.8908153	54.5287847
5	13.8072557	57.2226606		

The geodetic lines joining points 5 to 18

Point	Latitude ° S	Longitude ° E
5	13.8072557	57.2226606
6	13.8589162	57.2232410
7	14.1049909	57.2072232
8	15.7517149	57.0832989
9	16.1027937	57.0346339
10	17.3858857	56.7682282
11	18.2863889	55.5055556
12	19.0136111	55.8458333
13	20.0825000	56.2941667
14	20.5986111	56.4622222
15	21.3052778	56.8358333
16	22.0088889	57.2444444
17	23.8013889	58.2397222
18	23.8064912	58.2426088

Points 11 to 17 correspond to points P1 to P7 of the Convention between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of Mauritius on the

delimitation of the French and Mauritian economic zones between the islands of La Réunion and Mauritius, signed at Paris on 2 April 1980

The arcs of the 200-mile radius whose extremities and centres are described in the table below:

Point	Extremity		Centre	
	Latitude ° S	Longitude ° E	Latitude ° S	Longitude ° E
18	23.8064912	58.2426088		
			21.3505301	55.7971678
19	23.9231999	58.1002148		
			21.3612682	55.7832280
20	24.3168079	57.4729154		
			21.3653992	55.7748175
21	24.4366524	57.2047568		
			21.3657195	55.7740143
22	24.6542996	56.4329059		
			21.3897601	55.6466905
23	24.7343777	55.6465454		
			21.3897601	55.6464003
24	24.7219342	55.3348125		
			21.3869889	55.6095919
25	24.6407733	54.7729705		
			21.3743888	55.5501327
26	24.5205217	54.3241557		
			21.3530691	55.4842632
27	24.5025488	54.2685021		
			21.3530400	55.4841751
28	24.4299581	54.0685902		
			21.3433305	55.4592804
29	24.2592015	53.6916279		
			21.3431072	55.4588503
30	24.2318132	53.6402111		
			21.2809365	55.3383979
31	24.1337181	53.4559893		
			21.2793871	55.3356566
32	23.5938527	52.7376951		
			21.2767691	55.3329308
33	23.3421564	52.5049705		
			21.2766477	55.3328272
34	23.3037771	52.4734615		
			21.2304928	55.2938994
35	23.0685475	52.2935811		
			21.2292782	55.2930288
36	22.8009258	52.1260737		

			21.2291713	55.2929666
37	22.6119342	52.0284246		
			21.2047202	55.2806695
38	22.5087125	51.9805796		
			21.2045307	55.2805814
39	22.5024604	51.9778245		
			21.0796262	55.2196194
40	22.3329563	51.9005403		
			21.0786341	55.2191789
41	22.3308170	51.8996400		
			21.0777343	55.2187799
42	22.1083333	51.8158333		

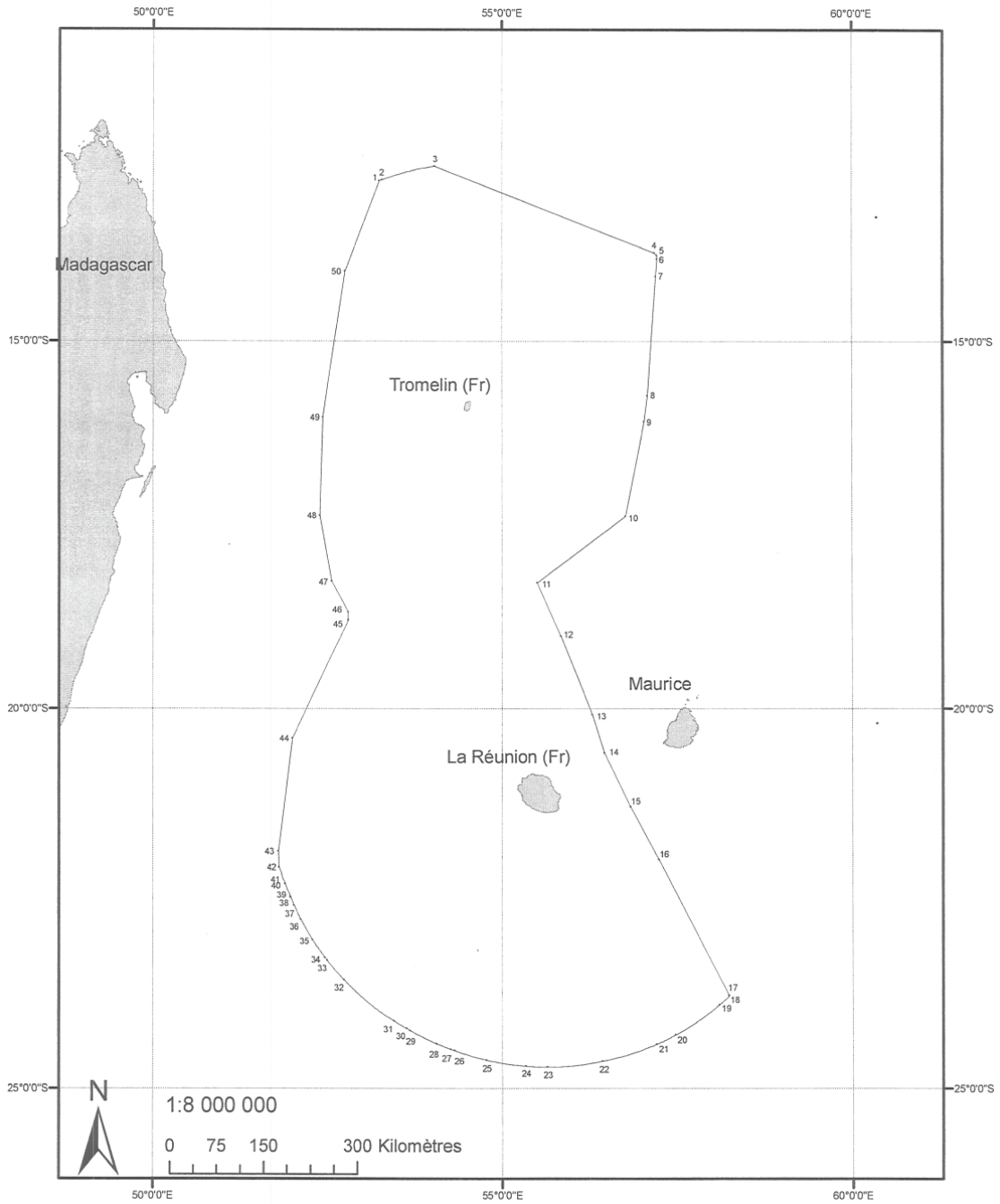
The geodetic lines joining points 42 to 1

Point	Latitude ° S	Longitude ° E
42	22.1083333	51.8158333
43	21.9000000	51.8000000
44	20.4000000	52.0000000
45	18.8000000	52.8000000
46	18.6906409	52.7997883
47	18.2665448	52.5681543
48	17.3719532	52.3997314
49	16.0425824	52.4401517
50	14.0262236	52.7531496
1	12.7730740	53.2479453

Points 42 to 45 correspond to points 4 to 1 of the Agreement between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Republic of Madagascar on the delimitation of maritime areas situated between La Réunion and Madagascar, signed at Saint-Denis on 14 April 2005

*Outer limit of the French exclusive economic zone off the coasts
of the islands of La Réunion and Tromelin*

Geographical positions reported to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WSG 84)
Mercator Projection



- Outer limit point of the French exclusive economic zone
- Outer limit of the French exclusive economic zone

(b) *Decree No. 2007-1254 of 21 August 2007 promulgating the Agreement between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Republic of Madagascar on the delimitation of maritime areas situated between La Réunion and Madagascar, signed at Saint-Denis on 14 April 2005*²

The President of the Republic,

In the light of the report of the Prime Minister and the Minister for Foreign and European Affairs,

Pursuant to articles 52 to 55 of the Constitution,

Pursuant to modified Decree No. 53-192 of 14 March 1953 on the ratification and publication of the international commitments entered into by France,

Decrees that:

Article 1 — The Agreement between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Republic of Madagascar on the delimitation of maritime areas situated between La Réunion and Madagascar, signed at Saint-Denis on 14 April 2005, shall be published in the Official Gazette of the French Republic.

Article 2 — The Prime Minister and the Minister for Foreign and European Affairs are charged, each within their respective mandates, with implementing the present Decree, which shall be published in the Official Gazette of the French Republic.

Done at Paris on 21 August 2007.

NICOLAS SARKOZY
President of the Republic

FRANÇOIS FILLON
Prime Minister

BERNARD KOUCHNER
Minister for Foreign and European Affairs

² Transmitted by note verbale no. 381 dated 30 July 2009, from the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Agreement was registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations on 26 October 2009. Registration number: 46736. The Agreement entered into force on 18 June 2007.

AGREEMENT

BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MADAGASCAR ON THE DELIMITATION OF MARITIME AREAS SITUATED BETWEEN LA RÉUNION AND MADAGASCAR

The Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Republic of Madagascar, hereinafter referred to as “the Parties”,

Desirous to strengthen their friendly relations with due respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each State,

Motivated by the desire to develop and strengthen good neighbourly relations between the two countries,

Taking note of Decree No. 78-148 of 3 February 1978 on the establishment of an economic zone off the coast of the Department of La Réunion pursuant to the Act of 16 July 1976,

Taking note of Act No. 85-013 of 11 December 1985 on the ratification of Ordinance No. 85-013 of 16 September 1985 setting the limits of the maritime zones (territorial sea, continental shelf and exclusive economic zone) of the Republic of Madagascar,

Noting that the distance between La Réunion and Madagascar is under 400 nautical miles and that there is therefore an area of overlap necessitating delimitation,

Desirous to establish by agreement the delimitation between the economic zone of the French Republic off the coast of La Réunion and the exclusive economic zone of the Republic of Madagascar on the basis of the principle of equidistance,

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

1.1 In the area between La Réunion and the eastern coast of Madagascar, the limit between the economic zone of the French Republic and the exclusive economic zone of the Republic of Madagascar shall be formed by geodetic arcs joining, in the order given, the following points, as defined by their geographical coordinates:

<i>Southern latitude</i>	<i>Eastern longitude</i>
1. 18°48'	1. 52°48'
2. 20°24'	2. 52°00'
3. 21°54'	3. 51°48'
4. 22°06.50'	4. 51°48.95'

1.2 The geographical coordinates given above are determined on the basis of the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84).

1.3 The lines of delimitation defined in paragraph 1.1 of this article are shown for purposes of illustration on the chart annexed to this Agreement.

Article 2

Any dispute which may arise between the Parties regarding the interpretation or application of this Agreement shall be settled by peaceful means in accordance with international law.

Article 3

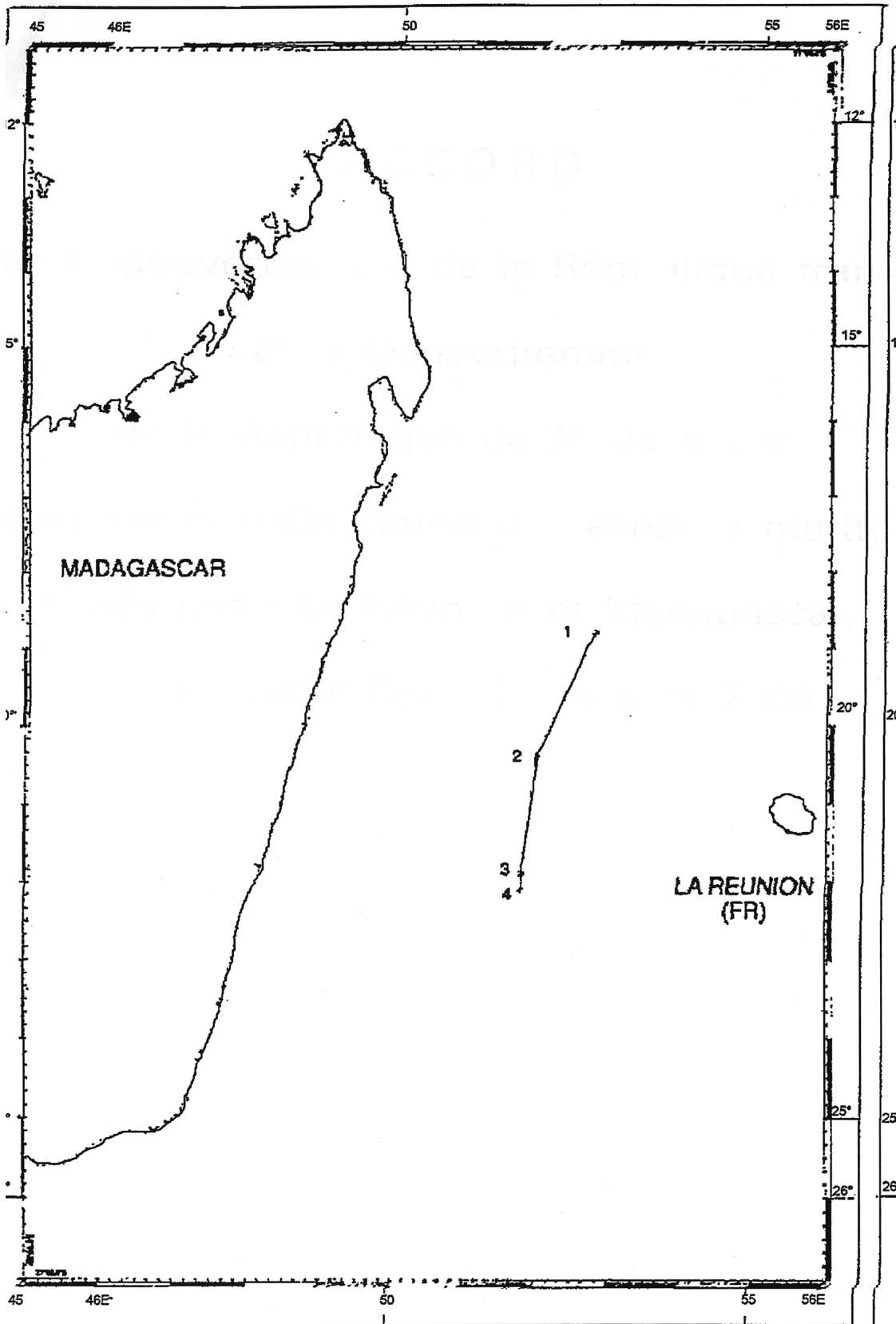
Each of the Parties shall notify the other in writing of the completion of the constitutional procedures required for this Agreement to enter into force. It shall enter into force on the date of receipt of the last notification.

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

Done at Saint-Denis on 14 April 2005 in duplicate in the French language.

For the Government
of the French Republic:
BRIGITTE GIRARDIN,
Minister for Overseas Territories

For the Government
of the Republic of Madagascar:
MARCEL RANJEVA,
Minister for Foreign Affairs



2. India

*Notification of the Ministry of External Affairs of 11 May 2009 concerning the baseline system*³

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 11th May, 2009

S.O. 1197(E). In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10, read with sub-section (2) of section 3, of the Territorial Waters, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone and Other Maritime Zones Act, 1976 (80 of 1976) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government hereby notifies the following baseline system from which the limits of the territorial waters, the contiguous zone, the continental shelf, the exclusive economic zone and the maritime boundaries shall be measured seaward, namely:

(a) the list of geographical coordinates (in Everest Spheroid) of the points set out in the Schedules I to IV annexed to this notification shall be the baseline system for the Republic of India and this baseline system consists of normal and straight baselines that join the outermost points to the coast, low-water line, low-water reefs and islands, as marked on the larger scale charts published or, as the case may be, notified, from time to time, by the Chief Hydrographer to the Government of India;

(b) the limits of the historic waters of India already notified, before the publication of this notification, in pursuance of the maritime boundary agreement between India and Sri Lanka for Palk Strait and Palk Bay and Gulf of Mannar, in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, vide notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of External Affairs, number G.S.R.17 (E), dated the 15th January, 1977 shall remain unchanged;

(c) the sea-area enclosed within the normal and straight baseline system referred to in paragraph (a) and limits of the historic waters of India referred to in paragraph (b) shall form the internal waters of the Republic of India.

³ Transmitted through a note verbale no. NY/PM/443/1/2009 dated 13 August 2009, from the Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Gazette of India, No. 736, 11 May 2009.

Schedule I
[See paragraph (a)]

BASELINE SYSTEM - WEST COAST

Baseline Point	Geographical Name	Geographical Coordinates (Approx)	
		Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)
1	2	3	4
1	Sir Mouth N.	23° 40' 20.80"	68° 04' 31.20"
2	Sir Mouth S.	23° 36' 30.30"	68° 07' 00.90"
3	Pir Sanai Creek	23° 36' 15.20"	68° 07' 28.50"
4	Kori Creek	23° 24' 14"	68° 20' 49"
5	Veraya Thar	23° 18' 24"	68° 27' 48"
6	Kharo Creek	23° 15' 40"	68° 30' 50"
7	Bari Bn.	23° 11' 03"	68° 36' 33"
8	Kachchigad (Thence following low water line to baseline point 9)	22° 18' 36"	68° 55' 58"
9	Diu Head W.	20° 41' 24"	70° 49' 18"
10	Tarapur Pt.	19° 50' 32"	72° 38' 13"
11	Mahim Cr.	19° 37' 40"	72° 41' 16"
12	Ussapur Rk.	19° 32' 26"	72° 42' 00"
13	Poshpir Is.	19° 20' 15"	72° 44' 58"
14	Outer Is.	19° 15' 52"	72° 45' 36"
15	Mehti Khada	19° 08' 00"	72° 46' 27"
16	Outer Rf. Back Bay	18° 55' 21"	72° 47' 21"
17	Prongs Rf.	18° 52' 33"	72° 47' 42"
18	Kanhoji Angre	18° 42' 12"	72° 48' 48"
19	Whale Rf.	18° 16' 16"	72° 54' 53"
20	Kumbaru Pt.	18° 13' 01"	72° 55' 55"
21	Srivardhan Lt.	18° 03' 14"	72° 59' 28"
22	Srivardhan Pt.	18° 01' 12"	73° 00' 09"
23	Bankot	17° 58' 08"	73° 01' 10"
24	Dighi	17° 56' 31"	73° 01' 50"
25	Ranvi Pt.	17° 33' 20"	73° 08' 16"
26	Boria Pt	17° 24' 18"	73° 10' 00"
27	Jaigarh Lt.	17° 17' 53"	73° 11' 27"
28	Miria Head	17° 01' 36"	73° 15' 12"
29	Mushroom Rk.	16° 32' 17"	73° 18' 36"
30	Girye Bay	16° 30' 40"	73° 18' 59"
31	Burnt Is.	15° 53' 18"	73° 27' 21"
32	Saint George Is. (Sail rock)	15° 20' 38"	73° 45' 40"
33	Cape Rama	15° 05' 00"	73° 54' 46"
34	Mangalgudda Is	14° 48' 54"	74° 03' 18"
35	Basavarajadurg Is	14° 18' 43"	74° 23' 54"
36	Netrani Is	14° 00' 37"	74° 19' 22"
37	Coconut Is (North)	13° 24' 06"	74° 38' 57"
38	Mulki Rks.	13° 11' 54"	74° 40' 18"
39	Mangalore S	12° 50' 58"	74° 49' 32"
40	Bekal	12° 24' 30"	75° 00' 32"
41	Kotte Kunnu	12° 00' 20"	75° 12' 04"
42	Sacrifice Rk.	11° 29' 30"	75° 31' 40"
43	Ponnani N.	10° 47' 24"	75° 54' 36"
44	Chetwai	10° 31' 30"	76° 01' 42"

45	Sand Patch (off Kochi)	09° 58' 27"	76° 13' 18"
46	Alleppey. Thence following low water line including offlying islands to baseline point 47.	09° 30' 22"	76° 18' 48"
47	Vivekananda Memorial	08° 04' 24"	77° 33' 24"
48	Idindakarai	08° 10' 33"	77° 44' 48"
49	Manappad Pt.	08° 22' 24"	78° 04' 12"
50	Tiruchchendur Pt.	08° 29' 44"	78° 07' 54"
51	Tuticorin Jetty Lt. House	08° 44' 48"	78° 13' 48"
52	Nalla Tanni Is	09° 06' 03"	78° 34' 48"
53	Musal Tivu	09° 11' 24"	79° 05' 18"
54	Adam's Bridge (Thence join by straight line on East Coast to baseline point 55)	09° 05' 36"	79° 31' 48"

Schedule II
[See paragraph (a)]

BASELINE SYSTEM - EAST COAST

1	2	3	4
55	Adam's Bridge N.	09° 06' 24"	79° 31' 36"
56	Devils Point (Thence following low water line to baseline point 57)	09° 19' 00"	79° 20' 12"
57	Pt. Calimere W	10° 17' 30"	79° 52' 42"
58	Pt. Calimere NE	10° 18' 30"	79° 53' 20"
59	Pt. Calimere N. (Thence following low water line to baseline point 60)	10° 19' 30"	79° 52' 50"
60	Caverippattinam N	11° 11' 50"	79° 51' 30"
61	Coleroon S.	11° 21' 00"	79° 50' 45"
62	Cuddalore 11	11° 42' 22"	79° 47' 00"
63	Malakkanam	12° 13' 15"	79° 59' 37"
64	Palar R.	12° 26' 48"	80° 08' 45"
65	Mamallapuram	12° 36' 24"	80° 12' 30"
66	Covelong Pt.	12° 46' 54"	80° 15' 24"
67	Ennur N	13° 16' 36"	80° 20' 48"
68	Kattupalli	13° 18' 25"	80° 20' 56"
69	Tangal	13° 20' 36"	80° 20' 36"
70	Pulicat	13° 26' 36"	80° 19' 36"
71	Point Pudi	13° 46' 54"	80° 15' 20"
72	Penner R.	14° 34' 40"	80° 11' 50"
73	Motumala	15° 29' 45"	80° 12' 45"
74	False Divi E.	15° 43' 25"	80° 56' 30"
75	Golumuttapaya R.	15° 46' 00"	81° 00' 40"
76	Divi Pt.	15° 58' 00"	81° 09' 24"
77	Narsapur Pt.	16° 17' 40"	81° 42' 00"
78	Bandamurlanka	16° 23' 40"	81° 57' 30"
79	Karakutippa	16° 34' 15"	82° 19' 20"
80	Jonnala Konda	17° 35' 24"	83° 12' 54"
81	Kalingapatnam	18° 19' 00"	84° 08' 03"
82	Bavana Padu S.	18° 33' 22"	84° 21' 32"

83	Ganguvada. Thence following low water line to baseline point 84.	18° 47' 40"	84° 33' 30"
84	Devi Pt.	19° 57' 00"	86° 22' 30"
85	Dowdesvvel Is.	20° 20' 30"	86° 47' 33"
86	Wheeler Is.	20° 44' 30"	87° 06' 06"
87	West Spit	21° 22' 42"	88° 43' 30"
88	New Moore Is. S	21° 33' 54"	89° 08' 45"
89	New Moore Is. E	21° 34' 37"	89° 12' 23"

Schedule III
[See paragraph (a)]

BASELINE SYSTEM – ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS (WEST)

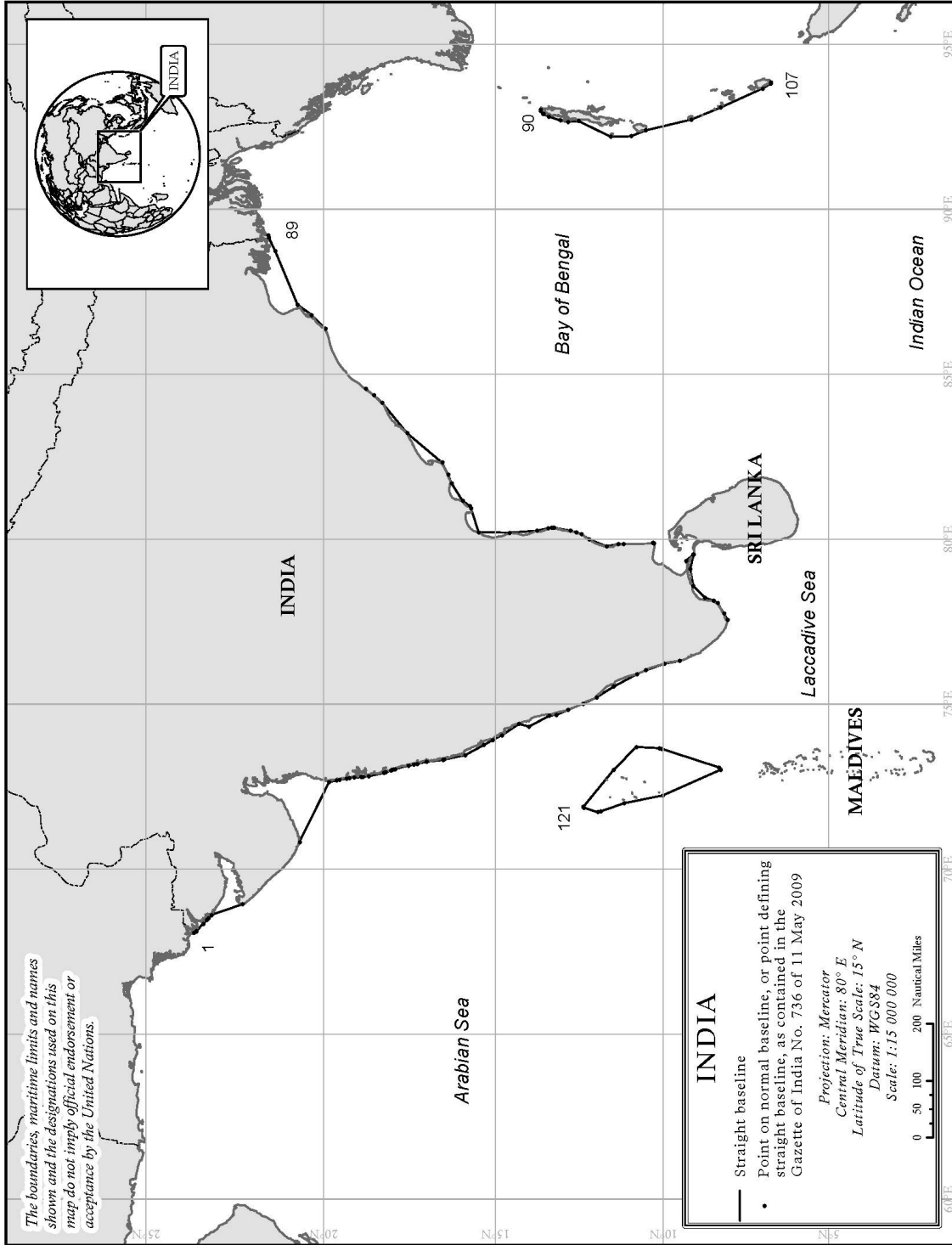
1	2	3	4
90	Cape Land Fall E	13° 40' 29"	93° 01' 12"
91	Cape Land Fall W	13° 40' 30"	93° 00' 52"
92	Landfall Is NE	13° 39' 57"	92° 59' 03"
93	Land Fall Island W	13° 39' 44"	92° 58' 39"
94	West Is N	13° 35' 50"	92° 53' 28"
95	West Is S	13° 34' 46"	92° 52' 58"
96	Point Is. N	13° 25' 27"	92° 48' 32"
97	North Reef Is.	13° 05' 12"	92° 41' 10"
98	Interview Is.	12° 51' 40"	92° 39' 00"
99	Flat Is.	12° 32' 00"	92° 40' 12"
100	North Sentinel Is.	11° 35' 06"	92° 11' 50"
101	South Sentinel Is.	10° 58' 36"	92° 12' 36"
102	Little Andaman Is. (Sandy Pt.)	10° 32' 15"	92° 23' 10"
103	Car Nicobar Is.	09° 09' 28"	92° 43' 02"
104	Teressa Island	08° 16' 24"	93° 04' 48"
105	Great Nicobar Is.(Teesta Pt)	07° 00' 18"	93° 39' 32"
106	Great Nicobar Is. SW. Thence following low water line to baseline point 107.	06° 45' 33"	93° 48' 16"
107	Indira Pt.	06° 45' 16"	93° 50' 15"

Schedule IV
[See paragraph (a)]

BASELINE SYSTEM – LAKSHADWEEP ISLANDS

1	2	3	4
121	Cherbaniani Reef	12° 23' 15"	71° 51' 48"
122	Byrangore Reef NW	11° 57' 48"	71° 43' 20"
123	Byrangore Reef SW	11° 52' 30"	71° 45' 00"
124	Peremul Par	11° 10' 30"	71° 59' 50"
125	Suheli Par	10° 01' 00"	72° 14' 00"
126	Viringili Is. (Minicoy) NW. Thence following low water line to baseline point 127.	08° 16' 34"	73° 00' 36"
127	Kodi Pt.	08° 19' 27"	73° 04' 52"
128	Kalpeni Is.	10° 03' 30"	73° 38' 56"
129	Cheriyani Is.	10° 08' 15"	73° 39' 55"

130	Androth Is.	10° 48' 47"	73° 42' 10"
131	Kiltan Is.	11° 29' 14"	73° 00' 38"
132	Cherbaniani	12° 23' 50"	71° 53' 10"
133	Cherbaniani North Pt. Thence join by straight line to baseline point 121.	12° 24' 00"	71° 52' 30"



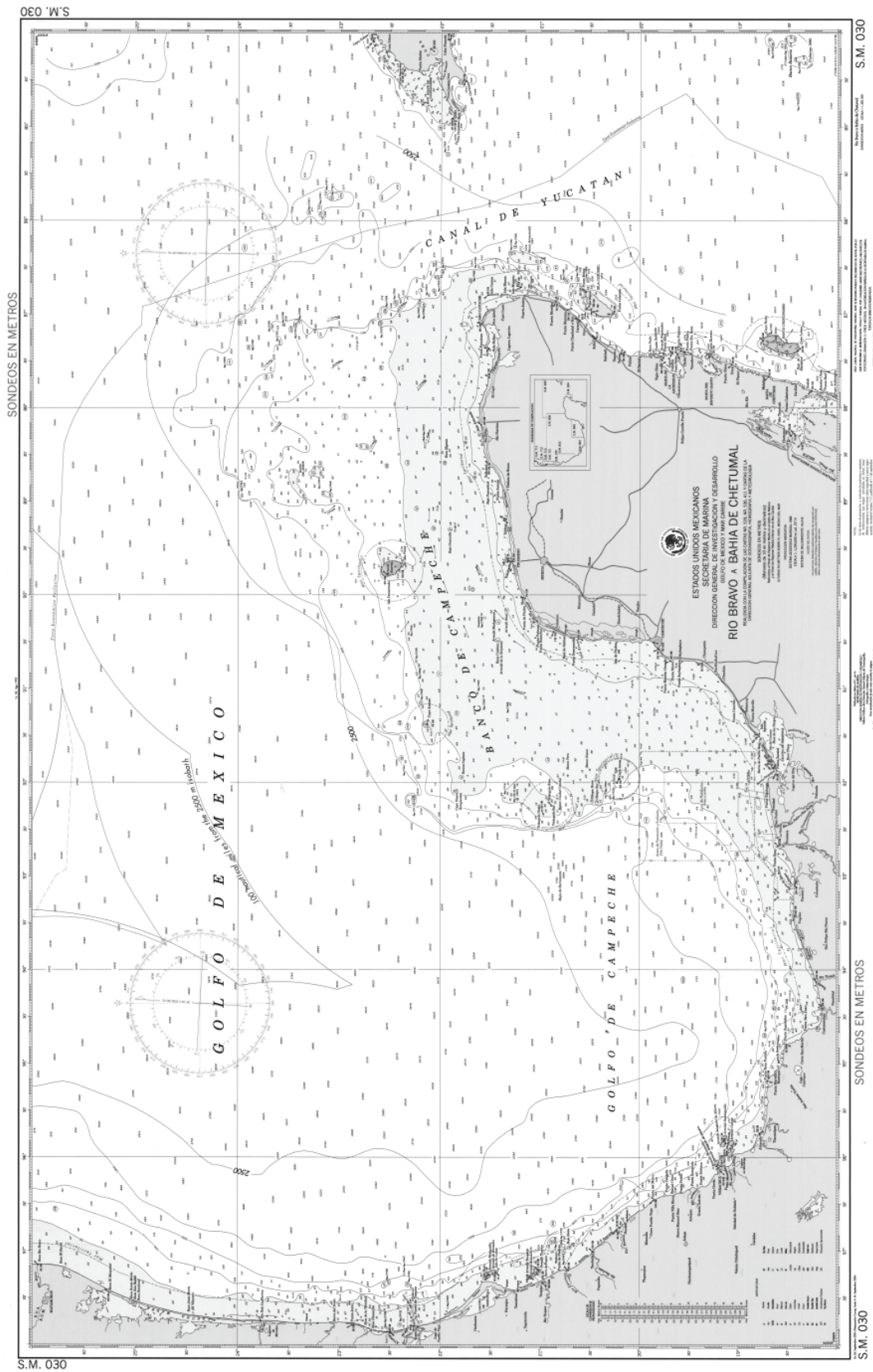
3. Mexico

Information permanently describing the outer limit of the continental shelf of Mexico in the western area of the Gulf of Mexico beyond 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured, 20 May 2009¹

The outer limit of the continental shelf of Mexico in the western area of the Gulf of Mexico beyond 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured is established, in conformity with the recommendations of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf and in concordance with the “Treaty between the Government of the United Mexican States and the Government of the United States of America on the delimitation of the continental shelf in the western Gulf of Mexico beyond 200 nautical miles”, signed on 9 July 2000”, by geodetic lines which connect the points with the following geographical coordinates of latitude and longitude defined by reference to geodetic systems NAD83 and ITRF92, which are considered identical for this purpose:

Outer Limit of the continental shelf of Mexico	Latitude N	Longitude W
1	25° 59' 49.3"	93° 26' 42.5"
2	25° 54' 27.4"	93° 15' 09.9"
3	25° 51' 51.0"	93° 10' 03.0"
4	25° 48' 45.2"	93° 03' 58.9"
5	25° 46' 33.9"	92° 59' 41.5"
6	25° 42' 37.2"	92° 57' 16.0"
7	25° 40' 27.3"	92° 55' 56.0"
8	25° 40' 03.2"	92° 46' 44.8"
9	25° 39' 23.8"	92° 32' 13.7"
10	25° 39' 22.3"	92° 31' 40.4"
11	25° 38' 13.4"	92° 07' 59.3"
12	25° 37' 50.7"	92° 00' 35.5"
13	25° 37' 01.2"	91° 44' 19.1"
14	25° 36' 46.2"	91° 39' 29.4"
15	25° 39' 43.1"	91° 20' 31.2"
16	25° 42' 14.1"	91° 05' 25.0"

¹ Transmitted through a letter dated 19 May 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Deposited with the Secretary-General pursuant to article 76, paragraph 9, of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.



S.M. 030

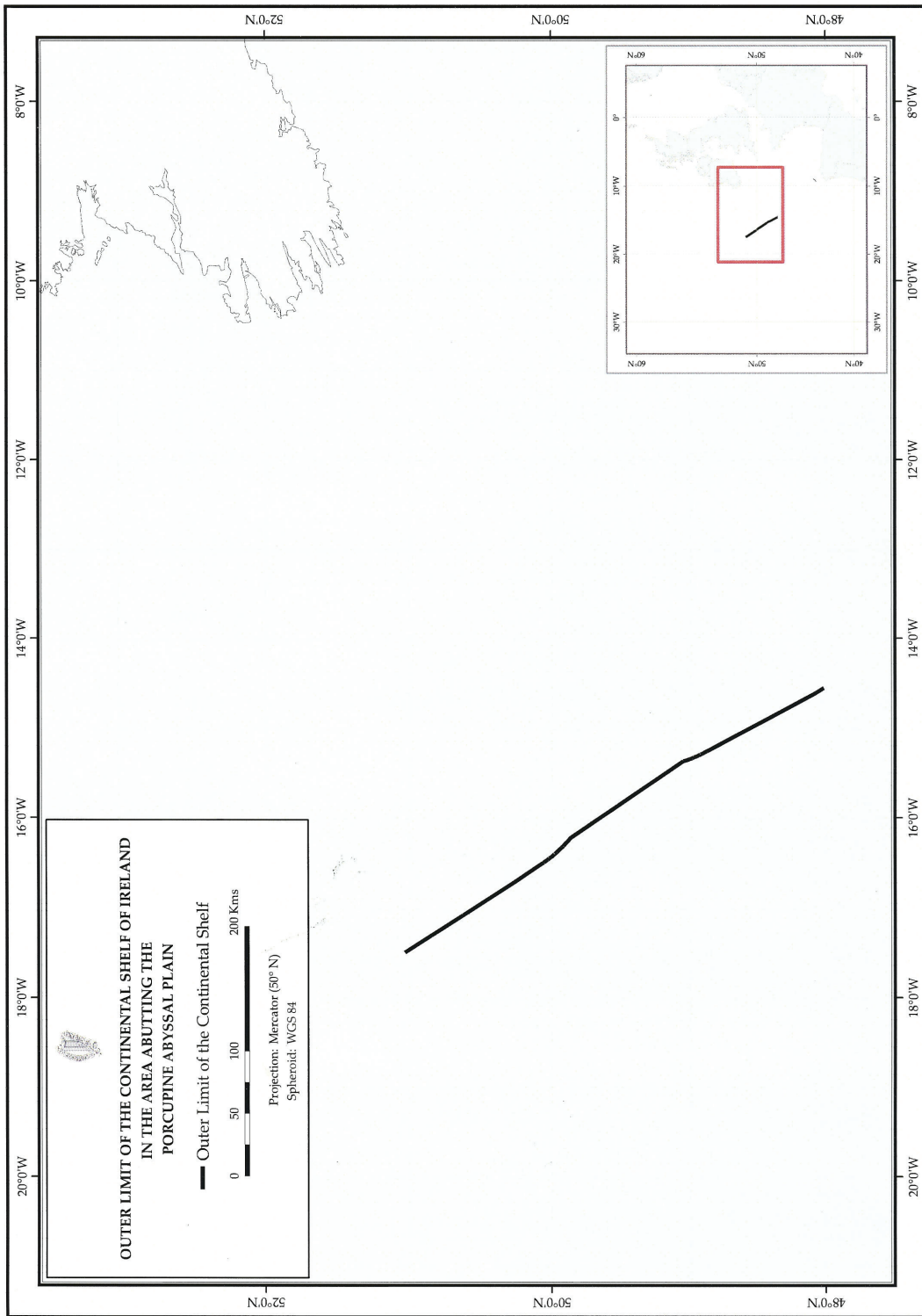
S.M. 030

4. Ireland

Points, defined by co-ordinates of latitude and longitude on World Geodetic System 1984 datum (WGS 1984), connected by geodesic lines, permanently describing the outer limits of the continental shelf of Ireland in the area abutting the Porcupine Abyssal Plain, 19 August 2009¹

Ref.No								
1	51°	02'	13.033"	N	017°	29'	36.286"	W
2	50°	14'	56.351"	N	016°	42'	01.938"	W
3	50°	04'	09.085"	N	016°	30'	45.523"	W
4	50°	03'	19.777"	N	016°	29'	52.583"	W
5	50°	02'	31.039"	N	016°	28'	58.407"	W
6	50°	01'	42.880"	N	016°	28'	03.009"	W
7	50°	00'	55.312"	N	016°	27'	06.407"	W
8	50°	00'	08.357"	N	016°	26'	08.609"	W
9	49°	59'	22.014"	N	016°	25'	09.638"	W
10	49°	58'	36.305"	N	016°	24'	09.503"	W
11	49°	57'	51.241"	N	016°	23'	08.236"	W
12	49°	57'	06.833"	N	016°	22'	05.845"	W
13	49°	56'	23.087"	N	016°	21'	02.339"	W
14	49°	55'	40.023"	N	016°	19'	57.749"	W
15	49°	54'	57.654"	N	016°	18'	52.092"	W
16	49°	54'	15.980"	N	016°	17'	45.376"	W
17	49°	53'	35.021"	N	016°	16'	37.633"	W
18	49°	52'	54.784"	N	016°	15'	28.872"	W
19	49°	52'	15.285"	N	016°	14'	19.108"	W
20	49°	51'	36.529"	N	016°	13'	08.373"	W
21	49°	02'	52.253"	N	015°	22'	09.556"	W
22	49°	01'	55.412"	N	015°	21'	40.588"	W
23	49°	00'	58.893"	N	015°	21'	10.213"	W
24	49°	00'	02.708"	N	015°	20'	38.424"	W
25	48°	59'	06.882"	N	015°	20'	05.235"	W
26	48°	58'	11.422"	N	015°	19'	30.665"	W
27	48°	57'	16.344"	N	015°	18'	54.711"	W
28	48°	56'	21.665"	N	015°	18'	17.400"	W
29	48°	55'	27.401"	N	015°	17'	38.722"	W
30	48°	54'	33.567"	N	015°	16'	58.710"	W
31	48°	53'	40.171"	N	015°	16'	17.364"	W
32	48°	52'	47.239"	N	015°	15'	34.692"	W
33	48°	05'	52.463"	N	014°	37'	38.592"	W
34	48°	04'	59.982"	N	014°	36'	55.331"	W
35	48°	04'	07.980"	N	014°	36'	10.791"	W
36	48°	03'	16.477"	N	014°	35'	24.990"	W
37	48°	02'	25.491"	N	014°	34'	37.945"	W
38	48°	01'	35.034"	N	014°	33'	49.662"	W
39	48°	01'	01.347"	N	014°	33'	16.256"	W

¹ Transmitted through a note verbale no. 528/620 dated 12 August 2009 from the Permanent Mission of Ireland addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Deposited with the Secretary-General pursuant to article 76, paragraph 9, of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.



5. Grenada

List of geographical coordinates of points defining archipelagic baselines of Grenada as contained in the Statutory Rules and Orders No. 31 of 1992²

Point No.	Name	North American Datum (NAD27)					
		Latitude			Longitude		
		°	'	"	°	'	"
1	Gross Point rock	12	11	0	61	43	29
2	Palmiste Point rock	12	8	29	61	44	42
3	Point Salines	12	0	5	61	48	11
4	Glover Island	11	59	2	61	47	18
5	The Porpoises	11	58	37	61	45	28
6	Point of Fort Judy	11	59	33	61	42	32
7	Islet SW of Pte. du Petit Trou	12	1	24	61	39	21
8	Pointe du Petit Trou	12	1	30	61	39	13
9	Requin Point rock	12	1	50	61	38	51
10	Galby Bay South head	12	2	21	61	38	21
11	St. Pierre Point	12	2	35	61	38	8
12	Grand Bacolet Point	12	4	33	61	37	2
13	Petite Martinique SE point	12	30	45	61	22	44
14	Petite Martinique SE rock	12	30	53	61	22	42
15	Petite Martinique E Point 1	12	31	7	61	22	44
16	Petite Martinique E Point 2	12	31	11	61	22	45
17	Petite Martinique NE Point 1	12	31	17	61	22	48
18	Petite Martinique NE Point 2	12	31	28	61	22	53
19	Petite Martinique N point rock	12	31	31	61	22	55
20	Petite Martinique Rock	12	31	32	61	22	58
21	Petite Martinique North Shore	12	31	32	61	23	3
22	Gun Point (Rapid Point)	12	31	44	61	26	19
23	Sister Rocks	12	28	34	61	30	37

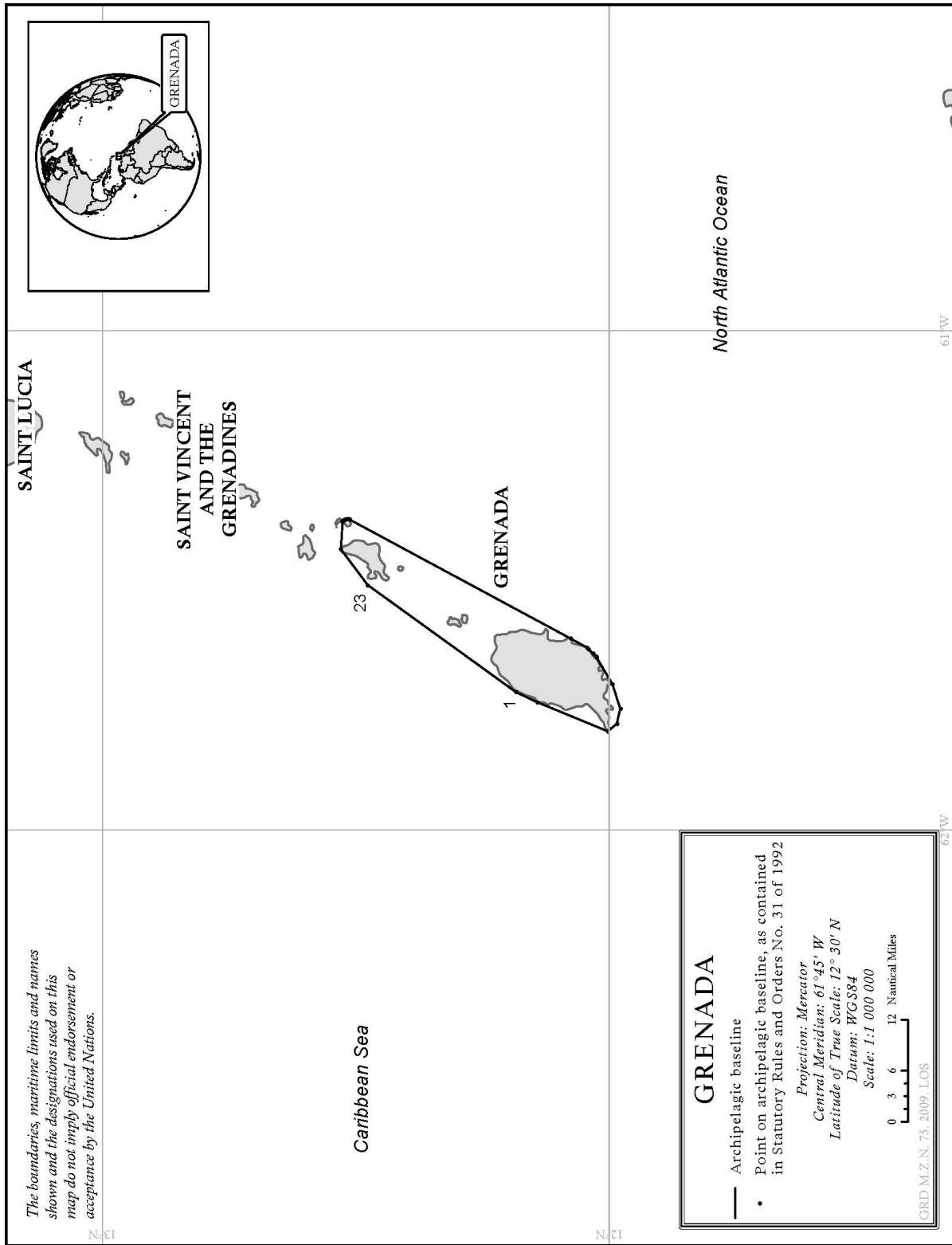
² Transmitted through a note verbale no. 075/09 dated 31 August 2009 from the Permanent Mission of Grenada addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Deposited with the Secretary-General pursuant to article 47, paragraph 9, of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

List of geographical coordinates of points of closing lines defining the internal waters of Grenada as contained in the Statutory Rules and Orders No.32 of 1992³

Bay	North American Datum (NAD27)						
	Terminal Points	Latitude			Latitude		
		°	'	"	°	'	"
Halifax Harbour	northern	12	6	41	61	44	57
	southern	12	6	30	61	45	0
Dragon Bay	northern	12	5	11	61	45	46
	Moliniere Point	12	5	1	61	45	50
St. George's Harbour	Fort George Point	12	2	48	61	45	21
	southern	12	2	39	61	45	9
Morne Rouge Bay	Quarantine Point	12	1	22	61	46	35
	southern	12	1	2	61	46	38
Black Bay	northern	12	0	4	61	48	7
	Laisse Point	12	0	1	61	47	58
Hardy & Bagadi Bays	western	11	59	52	61	47	7
	eastern	11	59	43	61	46	27
True Blue Bay	western	11	59	43	61	46	27
	eastern	11	59	35	61	46	8
Prickly Bay	True Blue Point	11	59	33	61	46	5
	Prickly Point	11	59	12	61	45	45
Unnamed	western	11	59	12	61	45	36
	eastern	11	59	17	61	45	19
Mount Hartman Bay	western	11	59	33	61	45	11
	Mount Hartman point	11	59	45	61	44	53
Woburn Bay	Mount Hartman Point	11	59	45	61	44	52
	Hog Island S	11	59	42	61	44	17
	Hog Island SE	11	59	47	61	44	12
	Petite Calivigny Point	12	0	3	61	43	35
Egmont Harbour	Point Egmont	11	59	54	61	43	11
	Adam Island N	11	59	48	61	43	9
	Adam Island SE	11	59	45	61	43	7
	eastern	11	59	37	61	42	41
Chemin Bay	Western	11	59	52	61	42	21
	Westerhall Point	12	0	20	61	41	58
Westerhall and Petite Bacaye Bays	Westerhall Point	12	0	20	61	41	58
	Little Bacolet Point	12	0	35	61	41	1
Little Bacolet Bay & St. David's Harbour	Little Bacolet Point	12	0	35	61	41	1
	St. David's Point	12	0	44	61	40	34
La Sagesse Bay	western	12	0	46	61	40	32
	Marquis Point	12	1	5	61	40	6
Unnamed	western	12	1	17	61	39	46
	eastern	12	1	25	61	39	36

³ Transmitted through a note verbale no. 075/09 dated 31 August 2009 from the Permanent Mission of Grenada addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Deposited with the Secretary-General pursuant to article 16, paragraph 2, of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

Bay	North American Datum (NAD27)						
	Terminal Points	Latitude			Latitude		
		°	'	"	°	'	"
Le Petit trou	Pte. du Petit Trou	12	1	30	61	39	13
	eastern	12	1	49	61	38	53
Requin, Marlmount, Bonne Gaye bays and Petite Anse	western	12	1	59	61	38	51
	eastern	12	2	20	61	38	23
La Tante Bay	St. Pierre Point	12	2	35	61	38	8
	La Tante Point	12	2	52	61	38	0
Crochu Harbour	La Tante Point	12	2	55	61	37	59
	Crochu Point	12	2	13	61	37	52
Menere Bay	Crochu Point	12	3	14	61	37	52
	northern	12	3	31	61	37	42
Unnamed	western	12	3	33	61	37	40
	eastern	12	3	38	61	37	34
Unnamed	southern	12	3	39	61	37	33
	Menere Point	12	3	44	61	37	31
Grand Bacolet Bay	Menere Point	12	3	45	61	37	30
	rock	12	4	22	61	37	13
	northern	12	4	24	61	37	13
St. Andrew's Bay	southern	12	5	18	61	37	21
	northern	12	5	47	61	35	55
Grenville Bay	Soubise Point	12	6	3	61	37	22
	Marquis Island W	12	5	58	61	37	15
	Marquis Island E	12	5	50	61	36	54
	Telescope Point	12	7	17	61	36	16
Tyrrel Bay	northern	12	27	59	61	29	55
	southern	12	26	48	61	29	53



6. Denmark

Decree amending the Decree on the fishing territory off the Faroe Islands, 17 September 2009⁴

WE MARGRETHE THE SECOND, by the Grace of God Queen of Denmark, do hereby make known:

Section 1

The following amendments have been made to Decree No 598 of 21 December 1976, as amended by Decree No 615 of 22 July 1999:

1. *Section 1(5)* is now worded as follows:

"(5) In respect of Iceland, the fishing territory is demarcated by means of straight geodetic lines between the following points:

200M (N)	65° 41' 22.63" N	5° 34' 42.22" W
Pt. no. 1	65° 30' 26.28" N	6° 05' 08.98" W
Pt. no. 2	65° 13' 03.52" N	6° 47' 11.81" W
Pt. no. 3	64° 30' 00.00" N	8° 13' 30.37" W
Pt. no. 4	64° 00' 00.00" N	9° 15' 00.70" W
Pt. no. 5	63° 30' 00.00" N	10° 18' 53.63" W
Pt. no. 6	62° 32' 21.56" N	12° 08' 43.42" W
Pt. no. 7	61° 55' 34.00" N	12° 57' 51.48" W
Pt. no. 8	61° 34' 02.80" N	13° 18' 22.87" W
200M (S)	60° 42' 34.69" N	13° 59' 56.43" W

The points specified above are defined in geographic latitude and longitude in accordance with the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS84)."

2. A new subsection 6 has been inserted into section 1:

"(6) Pursuant to the agreement of 2 February 2007 regarding the maritime demarcation in the area between the Faroe Islands and Iceland reached between the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark with the Home Rule Government of the Faroe Islands as one party and the Government of Iceland as the other, a special area has been established, which extends on both sides of the border line south of 63° 30' N and is demarcated by straight geodetic lines between the following points:

Pt. no. 1	62° 32' 21.56" N	12° 08' 43.42" W
Pt. no. 2	62° 33' 25.54" N	12° 07' 15.81" W
Pt. no. 3	62° 35' 46.04" N	12° 04' 02.29" W
Pt. no. 4	63° 05' 16.56" N	11° 16' 18.81" W
Pt. no. 5	63° 12' 09.71" N	11° 03' 30.66" W
Pt. no. 6	63° 22' 44.79" N	10° 42' 58.15" W
Pt. no. 7	63° 30' 00.00" N	10° 28' 42.46" W
Pt. no. 8	63° 30' 00.00" N	10° 18' 53.63" W
Pt. no. 9	63° 30' 00.00" N	10° 05' 35.64" W

⁴ English text transmitted through a note verbale No. 55.A.1 dated 2 October 2009 from the Permanent Mission of Denmark, addressed to the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of Legal Affairs, United Nations Secretariat.

Pt. no. 10 63° 27' 47.77" N 10° 09' 46.44" W

Pt. no. 11 63° 18' 07.28" N 10° 31' 19.46" W

The points specified above are defined in geographic latitude and longitude in accordance with the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS84).

The control of the fisheries jurisdiction and fisheries management in the special area has been laid down in Article 2 of the abovementioned agreement, the provisions of which are printed as an Annex to this Decree. The agreement has been published in full in Section C of the Danish Legal Gazette."

Section 2

This Decree shall enter into force the day after publication in the Danish Legal Gazette.

Given at Christiansborg Castle on 17 September 2009

Under Our Royal Hand and Seal

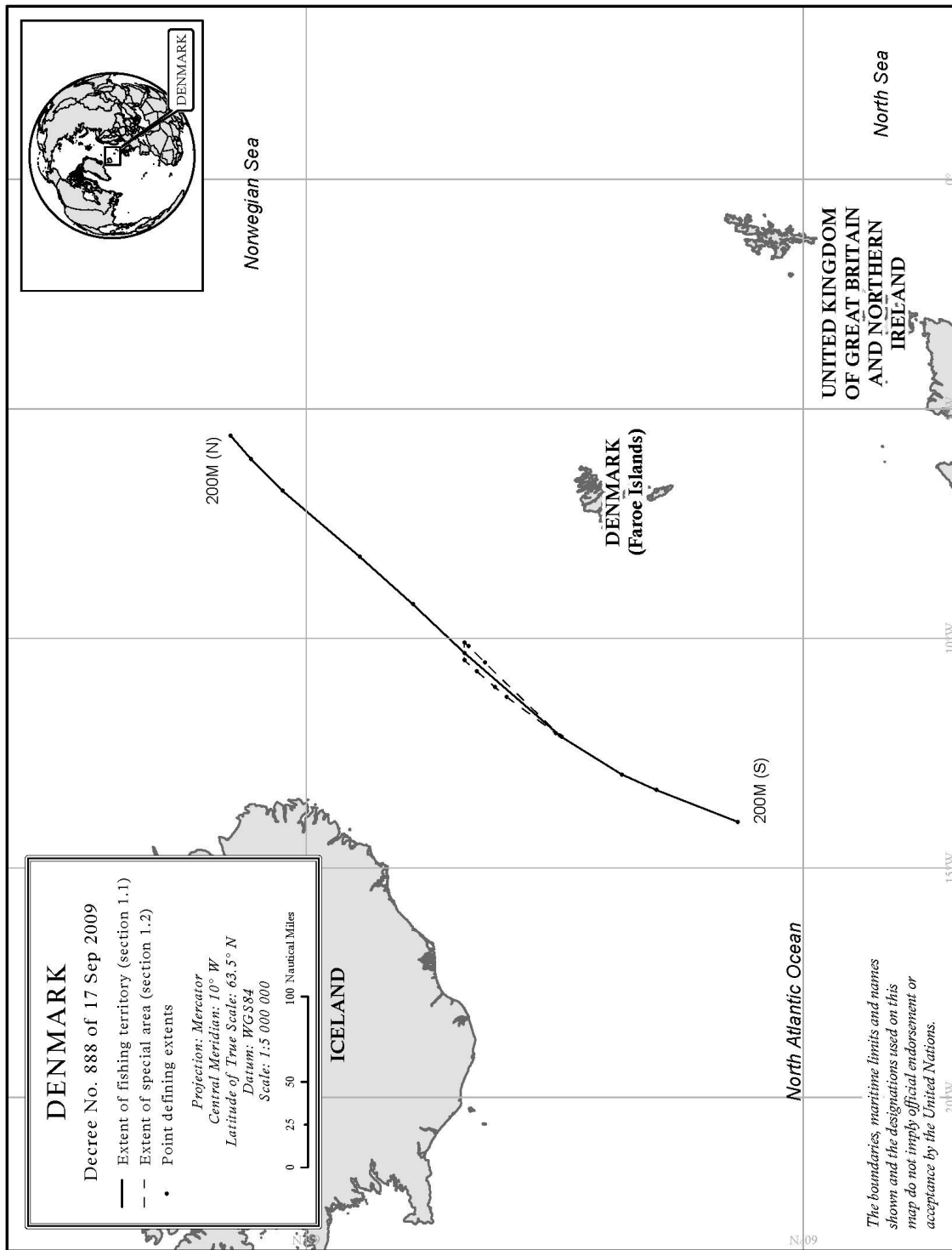
MARGRETHE R.

Annex

Extract from the agreement of 2 February 2007 regarding the maritime demarcation in the area between the Faroe Islands and Iceland reached between the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark with the Home Rule Government of the Faroe Islands as one party and the Government of Iceland as the other

Article 2

Throughout the special area the right to fish may be exerted by both Faroese and Icelandic vessels in accordance with the rules and regulations to which they are subject in their respective fisheries jurisdiction zones. They shall only be subject to the control and enforcement procedures of their own authorities. The parties may, using their own vessels, freely carry out scientific ocean research throughout the entire special area to the same extent, with the exception of activities which are focused on mineral resources on the ocean floor and in its subsurface. Should an activity under this Article cause problems for one of the parties, this party may request consultations with the other party. Such consultations shall be held without delay and no later than 60 days after receipt of such a request.



B. Bilateral Treaties

France and Madagascar:

*Agreement between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Republic of Madagascar
on the Delimitation of Maritime Areas situated between La Réunion and Madagascar,
signed at Saint-Denis on 14 April 2005¹*

For the text of the Agreement, see page 23 above.

¹ Transmitted by note verbale no. 381 dated 30 July 2009, from the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Agreement was registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations on 26 October 2009. Registration number: 46736. The Agreement entered into force on 18 June 2007.

C. Communications by States

1. France

Note verbale dated 30 July 2009 concerning the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations by the Government of Mauritius of a chart entitled "Tromelin: point of reference"¹

No. 378

The Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to convey the following:

France notes that on 20 June 2008, the Government of Mauritius deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations a chart entitled "Tromelin: Basepoints", scale 1/12,500; Datum WGS 84, January 2007.

France believes that this deposit, which suggests that Mauritius exercises sovereignty over the island of Tromelin, is not compatible with the French territorial status which this island has had since 1722 and declares that it does not recognize the deposit as having any legal effect.

France adds that:

- It has full and complete sovereignty over Tromelin Island;
- An economic zone of 200 nautical miles was established off the coast of the island of Tromelin on 3 February 1978 and a list of geographical coordinates specifying the outer limit lines of that zone was deposited pursuant to article 75, paragraph 2, of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;
- Accordingly, it believes that no other State is entitled to claim the maritime areas adjacent to the island of Tromelin.

The Government of the French Republic requests the Secretary-General to register this declaration and to publish it in the next issue of the Law of the Sea Bulletin, in the Law of the Sea Information Circular and in any other relevant United Nations publication.

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

New York, 30 July 2009

¹ Original: French.

2. Angola

Note verbale dated 31 July 2009 in respect to the submission by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo of “Preliminary information for the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf, pursuant to article 76, paragraph 8, of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982, concerning the Gulf of Guinea region” and of “Act delimiting the maritime areas of the Democratic Republic of the Congo”²

No. 7/003

New York, 31 July 2009

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Angola to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to the submission by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo on 11 May 2009 of a document entitled “Preliminary information for the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf, pursuant to article 76, paragraph 8, of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982, concerning the Gulf of Guinea region” and a second document entitled “Act delimiting the maritime areas of the Democratic Republic of the Congo”, which deal with its plan to extend the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles, pursuant to article 76 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982.

In that connection, the Government of the Republic of Angola wishes to make the following points:

1. The Government of the Republic of Angola has taken note of the Congolese plan to establish the outer limits of its continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles, which was submitted to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf on 11 May 2009.

2. The Government of the Republic of Angola rejects this document, which is aimed at the unilateral delimitation of all maritime areas, including the continental shelf, and requests that the rules of international law be followed, as well as the relevant international practice and case law. In that connection, the Republic of Angola remains firmly committed to the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (article 83, paragraph 1), which specify that “the delimitation of the continental shelf between States with opposite or adjacent coasts shall be effected by agreement on the basis of international law, as referred to in Article 38 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, in order to achieve an equitable solution”.

3. The Republic of Angola affirms that it does not consider itself bound by the “Act delimiting the maritime areas of the Democratic Republic of the Congo”,³ which is attached to the preliminary information submitted by that country. Indeed, it takes the view that its legitimate interests as regards maritime areas are harmed by the Act.

4. The Government of the Republic of Angola intends to study the plan of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to extend its continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles and will make its position on the subject known in due course.

5. The Republic of Angola remains ready at any time to resolve the dispute arising from this situation through the relevant machinery provided for in international law.

The Government of the Republic of Angola requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to register this letter and have it distributed and published in the Law of the Sea Bulletin and any other relevant United Nations publications.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Angola to the United Nations takes this opportunity to convey to the Secretary-General the renewed assurances of its highest consideration.

² Original: French.

³ Law No. 09/002 of 7 May 2009 delimiting the maritime areas of the Democratic Republic of the Congo was published in Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 70, page 39.

3. Guatemala

Letter dated 1 September 2009 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Guatemala addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations communicating the position of the Republic of Guatemala with regard to the Treaty on Maritime Delimitation between the Government of the Republic of Honduras and the Government of the United Mexican States, signed in Tegucigalpa on 18 April 2005⁴

Guatemala, 1 September 2009

I have the honour to communicate to you the position of the Republic of Guatemala with regard to the Treaty on Maritime Delimitation between the Government of the Republic of Honduras and the Government of the United Mexican States, signed in Tegucigalpa on 18 April 2005, as follows:

In conformity with the definition contained in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the geographic context to which the Treaty refers is one of a "semi-enclosed sea", and because the State of Guatemala is partially located between the States Parties to the aforementioned Treaty, its legitimate rights as a coastal State are affected as a result.

The Treaty refers to maritime areas off the coasts of territories currently held by Belize, to which areas the State of Guatemala maintains an unresolved claim, and is therefore also prejudicial to Guatemalan interests.

In concluding the Treaty, the esteemed Governments of the Republic of Honduras and the United Mexican States did not take account of the rights of Guatemala and of the fact that Guatemala had objected to the Executive Decree number PCM 007-2000 issued by the Government of the Republic of Honduras on 21 March 2000 and to the Decree fixing the outer limits of the Economic Zone of Mexico issued by the Government of the United Mexican States on 7 June 1976.

Guatemala cannot accept the use in the Treaty of point HM1 as constituent of the Trifinio among Mexico, Honduras and Belize, because that point is located within the 200 nautical-mile Exclusive Economic Zone which belongs to Guatemala under the Treaty.

The intention, as manifested in the Treaty, of the Governments of the Republic of Honduras and the United Mexican States to undertake projects and finalize future bilateral agreements with regard to the zone defined in the aforementioned Treaty could affect the rights Guatemala also has in that zone.

Accordingly, the Government of Guatemala

(1) Reiterates the reservation it had entered in its note dated 15 July 1976 to the Government of the United Mexican States regarding the Decree fixing the outer limits of the Economic Zone of Mexico issued on 4 June 1976.

(2) Reiterates the reservation it had entered in its note dated 2 June 2000 to the Government of the Republic of Honduras regarding the unilateral setting of straight baselines in Executive Decree number PCM 007-2000 issued on 21 March 2000.

(3) Again expresses its disagreement and reiterates the reservation it had entered at the time, regarding the entire Treaty on Maritime Delimitation between the Government of the Republic of Honduras and the Government of the United Mexican States, signed in Tegucigalpa on 18 April 2005.

(signed)

Haroldo Rodas Melgar
Minister for Foreign Affairs

⁴ Original: Spanish.

4. Saudi Arabia

*Note verbale dated 9 August 2009 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia addressed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates*⁵

The Foreign Ministry of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia presents its compliments to the Foreign Ministry of the United Arab Emirates.

The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has examined the decision of the Council of Ministers of the United Arab Emirates No. (2009-5) which includes the straight baselines of parts of the coast of the United Arab Emirates.

The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia points out that it does not recognize any legal effect of this Decision which was taken unilaterally by the United Arab Emirates. Therefore, it does not affect the legal rights of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in accordance with the Border Treaty which was signed between the two brotherly countries on 21 August 1974, which is obligatory to the two parties in accordance with international law.

The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia points out that international law allows the use of straight baselines only in special coastal conditions and only when certain criteria exist. One of these criteria is that the straight baselines do not deviate substantially from the general direction of the coastline.

It is obvious that a part of the straight baselines opposite the Saudi coast has no relation to the United Arab Emirates coast, and substantially deviate from the general direction of the coast of the United Arab Emirates.

Thus, this part of the straight baselines is illegal in accordance with international law. Therefore, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia rejects it and objects to it. It reserves its full rights and interests in the region.

In addition, the territorial sea of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia extends 12 nautical miles from the baselines of the coast of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the maritime boundaries should be delineated between the two countries by mutual agreement according to international law in order to reach a fair solution.

As for the rights of the islands belonging to the United Arab Emirates with maritime sovereignty, it is a matter that should be decided in the context of delineating the maritime boundaries between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates in accordance with article 5 of the 1974 Agreement.

Accordingly, this part of the straight baselines violates the Agreement between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, and this decision has no effect on the coastline of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia which extends to the middle of the Gulf. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia objects to this violation of the agreement.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia would like to point out that article 5 of the 1974 Agreement stipulates that both brotherly countries must delineate the maritime boundaries between the territories of both countries and all the islands under their jurisdiction on the basis of fairness. The Agreement also stipulates that the area which connects the territorial sea with the rest of the sea is to have shared jurisdiction between the two countries.

The two brotherly countries have agreed in two letters exchanged on the date of the Agreement that the natural resources in the areas of shared jurisdiction is owned by the United Arab Emirates, whether they are on the surface or below the surface; the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has adhered to that letter of understanding.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia points out that paragraph 2 of article 5 of the Agreement of 1974 stipulates that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is to build any general structure on the two islands of Al-Qafai and Makaseb, and that the United Arab Emirates is to take that into consideration.

⁵ Original: Arabic. Unofficial translation provided by the Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia affirms that the procedures taken by the United Arab Emirates, like Decision 2009-5, has no legal standing on the rights and interests which are stipulated in the Agreement between the two countries. Once again, the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia calls upon the Government of the United Arab Emirates to implement article 5 of the Agreement of 1974.

The Foreign Ministry of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Foreign Ministry of the United Arab Emirates the assurances of its sincere consideration.

5. Saudi Arabia

*Note verbale dated 7 November 2009 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia addressed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates*⁶

Reference: 92/18/30057506

Dated 7th of November, 2009

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates, and would like to refer to the memorandum of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates No. O.K. Classified 3/6/2-331 dated 19 Shaaban 1429 Hijri, corresponding to 20/8/2008 AD.

The Government of Saudi Arabia would like to confirm what was stated in its note No.97/18/28060394 dated 6/5/1428 Hijri corresponding to 23/5/2007 AD, and would also like to emphasize the rejection of all what was stated in the memorandum of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates.

Moreover, the Government of Saudi Arabia reminds its sister, the United Arab Emirates, that the Convention on the Delineation of Land and Sea Borders between Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, dated 3 August 1394 Hijri, corresponding to 21st of August, 1974, has delineated the borders between our two brotherly countries as final; and was accompanied by a map showing the location of land border points signed by both contracting parties; as well as the demarcation on the ground which resulted the drawing of maps under direct supervision of the joint technical committee appointed by the two countries. This Convention and all its provisions remain valid, in effect and binding to the two countries in accordance with international law.

Previously, the Government of Saudi Arabia already sent several memoranda of formal protests from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates calling upon the latter to compel the concerned authorities to publish their maps in accordance with what is stipulated in the Convention. This was also emphasized in several communications between the officials of both countries as outlined in the most recent communication between HRH the Second Deputy Prime Minister, the Minister of Interior No. 9/m dated 1/3/1430 Hijri to his brother His Highness Lieutenant General Sheikh/Saif bin Zayed Aal-Nahyan, Deputy Prime Minister, the Minister of Interior, Deputy Chairman of the Standing Committee on Borders of the United Arab Emirates.

The Government of Saudi Arabia reasserts to its sister the Government of the United Arab Emirates to compel the concerned authorities in the United Arab Emirates to publish their maps in accordance with the Convention on Land and Sea Borders between Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates dated 3 Shaaban 1394 Hijri, corresponding to 21st of August, 1974.

Moreover, the Government of Saudi Arabia calls upon its sister the Government of the United Arab Emirates to adhere to all the articles of the Convention on the Delineation of Land and Maritime Boundaries between the two countries; and the Government of Saudi Arabia reserves its right to take all actions deemed necessary to protect all its rights in accordance with the provisions of the Convention and the provisions of international law.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs avails itself of this opportunity to renew to its sisterly Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates the assurances of its highest consideration.

⁶ Original: Arabic. Unofficial translation provided by the Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations.

6. United Arab Emirates

*Note verbale dated 12 November 2009 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations*²

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) presents its best greetings to the General Secretariat of the United Nations- Office of His Excellency [United Nations] Secretary General- New York.

With reference to the letter of the Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations, dated 13 August 2009, concerning the note of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) of 9 August 2009 to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the UAE, this Ministry would like to state the following:

1. The UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs confirms its previous notes in this respect, in particular those of 20/8/2008, 15/12/2008 and 3/11/2009, the contents of which it does not wish to repeat here.

2. The UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs has previously confirmed to the KSA Ministry of Foreign Affairs that it does not recognize for the Kingdom any maritime zones or sovereign rights beyond the median line separating the territorial sea of UAE and the territorial sea of KSA opposite to Al Udaid Governorate.

3. The UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs has also previously confirmed to the KSA Ministry of Foreign Affairs that it does not recognize the parts of the Joint Minutes between KSA and the Kingdom of Qatar of 5 July 2008 that are inconsistent with the exclusive sovereignty of UAE over its islands or its territorial sea in accordance with the 1969 Agreement signed with the State of Qatar. The UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs would also like to stress that it does not recognize any parts of the Joint Minutes that conflict with the principles and rules of international law of the sea.

4. The UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs takes note of the statement of the KSA that it is ready to enter into constructive negotiations with the Government of UAE. But the notes which the UAE received recently from KSA do not involve any change in KSA position in such a way that would lead to the settlement of all boundary matters between the two countries. Nevertheless to avoid the recurrence of the encroachments committed recently by KSA coastguard patrols in the area opposite to Al Udaid Governorate, the UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs would welcome negotiations for the delimitation of the boundary of the territorial sea between the UAE and KSA opposite to Al Udaid Governorate.

5. The Government of UAE confirms that the straight baselines system proclaimed by the Decision of the Council of Ministers No 5-9-2009 of 14/1/2009 is consistent with the criteria established by international law.

6. As for the plans for the economic development of the coastal zone of Al Udaid Governorate, this Ministry would like to confirm what had been stated in its Note of 25 July 2007 to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of KSA. In particular, this Ministry would like to refer [to] the shallowness of the waters in the area and the environmental risks that may occur as a result of the increase of navigation therein.

7. As for the project of the Kingdom for the conducting of a hydrographic survey in the coastal zone of Al Udaid Governorate, this Ministry would like to confirm what had been stated in its Note of 11 September 2008 to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of KSA. In particular, the UAE would like to state that in accordance with the principles of international law no survey works should be carried out beyond the median line which separates the territorial seas of the UAE and KSA.

8. With respect to the KSA's claim in its Note of 8 September 2009 that its coastguard patrol boat was engaged in normal duties in the internal waters of the KSA, this Ministry objects to this claim. This Ministry would like further to reiterate that, as stated in its Note of 23 July 2009, the area where the KSA coastguard patrol was found is on the UAE side of the median line and consequently lies in the territorial sea of the UAE.

² Original: Arabic. Unofficial translation provided by the Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations.

The Government of the United Arab Emirates considers this note as an official document and requests the General Secretariat of the United Nations to register, publish and circulate this note in accordance with the usual [United Nations] practice.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates avails itself of this opportunity to express its highest consideration to the General Secretariat of the United Nations.

7. Saudi Arabia

*Note verbale dated 16 November 2009 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia addressed to the Secretariat of the United Nations*⁸

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the United Nations, and wishes to refer to the memorandum of the United Arab Emirates' Ministry of Foreign Affairs addressed to the Secretariat of the United Nations No. O.K. Classified 3/6/487-2 dated 16/6/2009 on the land and sea borders between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Qatar stipulated in the agreement executed between the two countries in 4/12/1965.

As stated in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's Declaration annexed to the letter directed from the Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations in New York to the Secretary-General of the United Nations No.506/1/25 dated 11/4/2007, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia did not originally recognize the original agreement signed between both Principalities of Abu Dhabi and Qatar on 20/3/1969, which claims the delimitation of the Kingdom's maritime area which extends next to each of the State of Qatar and the State of United Arab Emirates' coasts. Since 1969, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia kept communicating its objection to this Convention to each of the two countries as well as the previous states; and is still rejecting it to this day. Moreover, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is not a party to this Convention; thus, it has no effect on the Kingdom's sovereignty or its jurisdiction rights over the Saudi Arabian maritime coast.

Furthermore, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's Government refers to article (5) of the Land and Sea Borders Convention between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of United Arab Emirates, signed in Shaaban 3, 1394 Hijri, corresponding to August 21, 1974, stipulating that the representatives of the two countries should delineate their sea borders as soon as possible. In addition, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has certain rights on the island of (Makasseb) in accordance with the above-mentioned Borders Convention. It should be noted that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's Government has called several times on its sister the Government of the State of United Arab Emirates, and is still calling, for the implementation of article (5) of the Convention pertaining to the delineation of maritime boundaries between the two countries; and is keen that this should be done as soon as possible.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretariat of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.

⁸ Original: Arabic. Unofficial translation provided by the Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations.

III. OTHER INFORMATION RELEVANT TO THE LAW OF THE SEA

A. Relevant Resolutions of the Security Council of the United Nations

*Resolution 1897 (2009), adopted by the Security Council
at its 6226th meeting, on 30 November 2009*

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions concerning the situation in Somalia, especially resolutions 1814 (2008), 1816 (2008), 1838 (2008), 1844 (2008), 1846 (2008), and 1851 (2008),

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

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 ("The Convention"), 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 limited capacity of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) to interdict, or upon interdiction to prosecute pirates or to patrol or 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 letters of 2 and 6 November 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Somalia to the United Nations expressing the appreciation of the TFG to the Security Council for its assistance, 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, and requesting that the provisions of resolutions 1846 (2008) and 1851 (2008) be renewed for an additional twelve months,

Commending the efforts of the EU operation Atalanta, which the European Union is committed to extending until December 2010, North Atlantic Treaty Organization operations Allied Protector and Ocean Shield, Combined Maritime Forces' Combined Task Force 151, and other States acting in a national capacity in cooperation with the TFG and each other, to suppress piracy and to protect vulnerable ships transiting through the waters off the coast of Somalia,

Noting with concern that the continuing limited capacity and domestic legislation to facilitate the custody and prosecution of suspected pirates after their capture has hindered more robust international action against the pirates

off the coast of Somalia, and in some cases has led to pirates being released without facing justice, regardless of whether there is sufficient evidence to support prosecution, *reiterating* that, consistent with the provisions of the Convention concerning the repression of piracy, 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, and *stressing* the need for States to criminalize piracy under their domestic law and to favourably consider the prosecution, in appropriate cases, of suspected pirates, consistent with applicable international law,

Commending the Republic of Kenya’s efforts to prosecute suspected pirates in its national courts, and *noting* with appreciation the assistance being provided by the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and other international organizations and donors, in coordination with the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (“CGPCS”), to support Kenya, Somalia and other States in the region, including Seychelles and Yemen, to take steps to prosecute or incarcerate in a third state after prosecution elsewhere captured pirates consistent with applicable international human rights law,

Noting the ongoing efforts within the CGPCS to explore possible additional mechanisms to effectively prosecute persons suspected of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia,

Further noting with appreciation the ongoing efforts by UNODC and UNDP to support efforts to enhance the capacity of the corrections system in Somalia, including regional authorities, to incarcerate convicted pirates consistent with applicable international human rights law,

Welcoming the adoption of the Djibouti Code of Conduct concerning the Repression of Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in the Western Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden, and the establishment of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) Djibouti Code Trust Fund (Multi-donor trust fund- Japan initiated), as well as the International Trust Fund Supporting Initiatives of the CGPCS, and *recognizing* the efforts of signatory States to develop the appropriate regulatory and legislative frameworks to combat piracy, enhance their capacity to patrol the waters of the region, interdict suspect vessels, and prosecute suspected pirates,

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 durable eradication of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, and further emphasizing that Somalia’s long-term security rests with the effective development by the TFG of the National Security Force and Somali Police Force, in the framework of the Djibouti Agreement and in line with a national security strategy,

Determining that the incidents of piracy and armed robbery at sea 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 the waters off the coast of Somalia;

2. *Notes* again its concern regarding the findings contained in the 20 November 2008 report of the Monitoring Group on Somalia (S/2008/769, page 55) that escalating ransom payments and the lack of enforcement of the arms embargo established by resolution 733 (1992) are fuelling the growth of piracy off the coast of Somalia, and calls upon all States to fully cooperate with the Monitoring Group on Somalia;

3. *Renews* its call upon States and regional organizations that have the capacity to do so, to take part in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, in particular, consistent with this resolution and international law, by deploying naval vessels, arms and military aircraft and through seizures 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;

4. *Commends the work* of the CGPCS to facilitate coordination in order to deter acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, in cooperation with the IMO, flag States, and the TFG and *urges* States and international organizations to continue to support these efforts;

5. *Acknowledges* Somalia's rights with respect to offshore natural resources, including fisheries, in accordance with international law, and *calls upon* States and interested organizations, including the IMO, to provide technical assistance to Somalia, including regional authorities, and nearby coastal States upon their request to enhance their capacity to ensure coastal and maritime security, including combating piracy and armed robbery at sea off the Somali and nearby coastlines, and stresses the importance of coordination in this regard through the CGPCS;

6. *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;

7. *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 the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea, and *decides* that for a period of twelve months from the date of this resolution to renew the authorizations as set out in paragraph 10 of Resolution 1846 (2008) and paragraph 6 of Resolution 1851 (2008) granted to 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;

8. *Affirms* that the authorizations renewed 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 renewed only following the receipt of the 2 and 6 November 2009 letters conveying the consent of the TFG;

9. *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 weapons and military equipment destined for the sole use of Member States and regional organizations undertaking measures in accordance with paragraph 7 above or to supplies of technical assistance to Somalia solely for the purposes set out in paragraphs 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);

10. *Requests* that cooperating States take appropriate steps to ensure that the activities they undertake pursuant to the authorizations in paragraph 7 do not have the practical effect of denying or impairing the right of innocent passage to the ships of any third State;

11. *Calls on* Member States to assist Somalia, at the request of the TFG and with notification to the Secretary-General, to strengthen capacity in Somalia, including regional authorities, 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;

12. *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, to ensure that all pirates handed over to judicial authorities are subject to a judicial process, and to render assistance by, among other actions, providing disposition and logistics assistance with respect to persons under their jurisdiction and control, such as victims and witnesses and persons detained as a result of operations conducted under this resolution;

13. *Commends* in this context the decision by the CGPCS to establish an International Trust Fund to support its initiatives and *encourages* donors to contribute to it;

14. *Urges* States parties to the Convention and the SUA Convention to fully implement their relevant obligations under these Conventions and customary international law and cooperate with the UNODC, IMO, and other States and other international organizations to build judicial capacity for the successful prosecution of persons suspected of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia;

15. *Welcomes* the revisions by the IMO to its recommendations and guidance on preventing and suppressing piracy and armed robbery against ships, and *urges* States, in collaboration with the shipping and insurance industries, and the IMO, to continue to develop and implement avoidance,

evasion, and defensive best practices and advisories to take when under attack or when sailing in the 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;

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 authorizations provided in paragraph 7 above and further requests all States contributing through the CGPCS to the fight against piracy off the coast of Somalia, including Somalia and other States in the region, to report by the same deadline on their efforts to establish jurisdiction and cooperation in the investigation and prosecution of piracy;

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

18. *Requests* the Secretary General of the IMO to brief the Security 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 authorizations provided in paragraph 7 above for additional periods upon the request of the TFG;

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

B. Lists of conciliators and arbitrators nominated under article 2 of annexes V and VII to the Convention (as at 30 November 2009)⁹

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

State Party	Conciliators - Nominations	Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary - General
Argentina	Dr. Frida María Armas Pfürter	28 September 2009
Austria	<p>Professor Dr. Gerhard Hafner Department of International Law and International Relations, University of Vienna Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, The Hague Conciliator at the OSCE Court of Conciliation and Arbitration Former Member of the International Law Commission</p> <p>Professor Dr. Gerhard Loibl Professor at the Diplomatic Academy of Vienna</p> <p>Ambassador Dr. Helmut Tichy Deputy Head of the Office of the Legal Adviser, Austrian Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs</p> <p>Ambassador Dr. Helmut Türk Judge at the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, The Hague</p>	9 January 2008
Brazil	Walter de Sá Leitão	10 September 2001
Chile	<p>Helmut Brunner Nöer Rodrigo Díaz Albónico Carlos Martínez Sotomayor Eduardo Vío Grossi</p>	18 November 1998
Costa Rica	Carlos Fernando Alvarado Valverde	15 March 2000
Cyprus	Ambassador Andrew Jacovides	23 February 2007
Czech Republic	Dr. Vladimír Kopal	18 December 1996

⁹ Source: Chapter XXI.6 of the publication entitled “*Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General*” at <http://treaties.un.org/>.

State Party	Conciliators - Nominations	Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary - General
Estonia	Mrs. Ene Lillipuu, Head of the Legal Department of the Estonian Maritime Administration, Mr. Heiki Lindpere, the Director of the Institute of Law of the University of Tartu	18 December 2006
Finland	Professor Kari Hakapää Professor Martti Koskenniemi Justice Gustav Möller Justice Pekka Vihervuori	25 May 2001
Indonesia	Prof. Dr. Hasjim Djalal, M.A. Dr. Ety Roesmaryati Agoes, SH, LLM Dr. Sudirman Saad, D.H., M.Hum Lieutenant Commander Kresno Bruntoro, SH, LLM	3 August 2001
Italy	Professor Umberto Leanza Ambassador Luigi Vittorio Ferraris Ambassador Giuseppe Jacoangeli	21 September 1999
Japan	Dr. Soji Yamamoto, Professor Emeritus, Tohoku University, Japan Ambassador Chusei Yamada, Member of the UN International Law Commission	2 May 2006
Mexico	Ambassador José Luis Vallarta Marrón, Former Permanent Representative of Mexico to the International Seabed Authority Dr. Alejandro Sobarzo, Member of the national delegation to the Permanent Court of Arbitration Joel Hernández García, Deputy Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Dr. Erasmo Lara Cabrera, Director of International Law III, Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	9 December 2002
Norway	Mr. Carsten Smith, President of the Supreme Court Ms. Karin Bruzelius, Supreme Court Judge Mr. Hans Wilhelm Longva, Director General, Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ambassador Per Tresselt	22 November 1999
Poland	Mr. Janusz Symonides Mr. Stanisław Pawlak Mrs. Maria Dragun-Gertner	14 May 2004
Slovakia	Dr. Marek Smid, International Law Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	9 July 2004

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

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

State Party	Arbitrators - Nominations	Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General
Argentina	Dr. Frida María Armas Pfrirter	28 September 2009
Australia	Sir Gerard Brennan AC KBE Mr. Henry Burmester QC Professor Ivan Shearer AM	19 August 1999
Austria	Professor Dr. Gerhard Hafner Department of International Law and International Relations, University of Vienna Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, The Hague Conciliator at the OSCE Court of Conciliation and Arbitration Former Member of the International Law Commission Professor Dr. Gerhard Loibl Professor at the Diplomatic Academy of Vienna Ambassador Dr. Helmut Tichy Deputy Head of the Office of the Legal Adviser, Austrian Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs Ambassador Dr. Helmut Türk Judge at the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, The Hague	9 January 2008

State Party	Arbitrators - Nominations	Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General
Brazil	Walter de Sá Leitão	10 September 2001
Chile	José Miguel Barros Franco María Teresa Infante Caffi Edmundo Vargas Carreño Fernando Zegers Santa Cruz	18 November 1998
Costa Rica	Carlos Fernando Alvarado Valverde	15 March 2000
Cyprus	Ambassador Andrew Jacovides	23 February 2007
Czech Republic	Dr. Vladimír Kopal	18 December 1996
Estonia	Mrs. Ene Lillipuu, Head of the Legal Department of the Estonian Maritime Administration, Mr. Heiki Lindpere, the Director of the Institute of Law of the University of Tartu	18 December 2006
Finland	Professor Kari Hakapää Professor Martti Koskenniemi Justice Gustav Möller Justice Pekka Vihervuori	25 May 2001
France	Daniel Bardonnet Pierre-Marie Dupuy Jean-Pierre Queneudec Laurent Lucchini	4 February 1998
Germany	Dr. (Ms.) Renate Platzoeder	25 March 1996
Indonesia	Prof. Dr. Hasjim Djalal, M.A. Dr. Ety Roesmaryati Agoes, SH, LL.M. Dr. Sudirman Saad, D.H., M.Hum Lieutenant Commander Kresno Bruntoro, SH, LL.M.	3 August 2001
Italy	Professor Umberto Leanza Professor Tullio Scovazzi	21 September 1999
Japan	Ambassador Hisashi Owada, President of the Japan Institute of International Affairs Ambassador Chusei Yamada, Professor Waseda University Dr. Soji Yamamoto, Professor Emeritus Tohoku University Dr. Nisuke Ando, Professor, Doshisha University	28 September 2000
Mexico	Ambassador Alberto Székely Sánchez, Special Adviser to the Secretary for International Waters Affairs, Dr. Alonso Gómez Robledo Verduzco, Researcher, Institute of Legal Research, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Member of the Inter-American Legal Committee of the Organization of American States Frigate Captain JN. LD.DEM. Agustín Rodríguez Malpica Esquivel, Chief, Legal Unit, Secretariat of the Navy Frigate Lieutenant SJN.LD. Juan Jorge Quiroz Richards, Secretariat of the Navy	9 December 2002
Mongolia	Professor Rüdiger Wolfrum Professor Jean-Pierre Cot	22 February 2005

State Party	Arbitrators - Nominations	Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General
Netherlands	Ellen Hey Professor Alfred H.A. Soons Adriaan Bos	9 February 1998
	Professor Barbara Kwiatkowska	29 May 2002
Norway	Mr. Carsten Smith, President of the Supreme Court Ms. Karin Bruzelius, Supreme Court Judge Mr. Hans Wilhelm Longva, Director General, Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ambassador Per Tresselt	22 November 1999
Poland	Mr. Janusz Symonides Mr. Stanisław Pawlak Mrs. Maria Dragun-Gertner	14 May 2004
Romania	Mr. Bogdan Aureescu, Secretary of State Ministry of Foreign Affairs Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration Mr. Cosmin Dinescu, Director General for Legal Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	2 October 2009
Russian Federation	Vladimir S. Kotliar	26 May 1997
	Professor Kamil A. Bekyashev	4 March 1998
	Mr. Alexander N. Vylegjanin, Director, Legal Department, Council for the Study of Productive Forces, Russian Academy of Science	17 January 2003
Slovakia	Dr. Peter Tomka, Judge of the International Court of Justice	9 July 2004
Spain	José Antonio de Yturriaga Barberán	23 June 1999
	José Manuel Lacleta Muñoz, Ambassador of Spain José Antonio Pastor Ridruejo, Judge European Court of Human Rights Julio D. González Campos, Professor of Private International Law, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, former Constitutional Court Judge	7 February 2002
Sri Lanka	Hon. M. S. Aziz, P.C.	17 January 1996
	C. W. Pinto, Secretary-General of the Iran-US Tribunal in the Hague	17 September 2002
Sudan	Sayed/Shawgi Hussain Dr. Ahmed Elmufti Prof. Elihu Lauterpacht CBE QC Sir Arthur Watts KCMG QC	8 September 1995
Sweden	Dr. Marie Jacobsson, Principal Legal Advisor on International Law, Ministry for Foreign Affairs Dr. Said Mahmoudi, Professor of International Law, University of Stockholm	2 June 2006
Trinidad and Tobago	Mr. Justice Cecil Bernard, Judge of the Industrial Court, Republic of Trinidad and Tobago	17 November 2004

State Party	Arbitrators - Nominations	Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Professor Christopher Greenwood Professor Elihu Lauterpacht CBE QC Sir Arthur Watts KCMG QC	19 February 1998
	Judge David Anderson, CMG	14 September 2005

Printed at the United Nations, New York

09-67147—April 2010—1,610

USD 30
ISBN 978-92-1-133684-9

