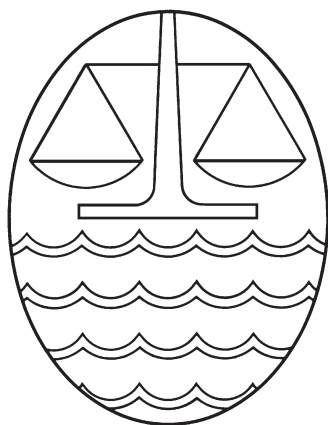


Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea
Office of Legal Affairs

Law of the Sea



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NOTE

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

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

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

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I. UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

Status of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, of the Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the Convention and of the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the Convention relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks¹

1. Table recapitulating the status of the Convention and of the related Agreements, as at 31 March 2013

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 (i) that a declaration or statement was made at the time of signature; at the time of ratification/accession or anytime thereafter, or (ii) 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	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy
TOTALS	157	165	79	144	59	80
Afghanistan	18/03/83					
Albania		23/06/03(a)		23/06/03(p)		
Algeria	10/12/82 <input type="checkbox"/>	11/06/96	29/07/94	11/06/96(p)		
Andorra						
Angola	10/12/82 <input type="checkbox"/>	05/12/90		07/09/2010(p)		
Antigua and Barbuda	07/02/83	02/02/89				
Argentina	05/10/84 <input type="checkbox"/>	01/12/95	29/07/94	01/12/95	04/12/95	
Armenia		09/12/02(a)		09/12/02(a)		
Australia	10/12/82	05/10/94	29/07/94	05/10/94	04/12/95	23/12/99
Austria	10/12/82	14/07/95	29/07/94	14/07/95	27/06/96	19/12/03
Azerbaijan						<input type="checkbox"/>

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	Declaration	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy
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	<input type="checkbox"/>		27/07/01(a)	04/12/95	05/11/12
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	<input type="checkbox"/>		30/08/06(a)		
Belgium	05/12/84	13/11/98	<input type="checkbox"/>	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	<input type="checkbox"/>	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	<input type="checkbox"/>	29/07/94	07/11/03	04/12/95	03/08/99
Cape Verde	10/12/82	10/08/87	<input type="checkbox"/>	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	<input type="checkbox"/>		25/08/97(a)		
China	10/12/82	07/06/96	<input type="checkbox"/>	29/07/94	07/06/96(p)	06/11/96	
Colombia	10/12/82						
Comoros	06/12/84	21/06/94					
Congo	10/12/82	09/07/08			09/07/08(p)		
Cook Islands	10/12/82	15/02/95			15/02/95(a)		01/04/99(a)

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
Costa Rica	10/12/82	21/09/92			20/09/01(a)		18/06/01(a)	
Côte d'Ivoire	10/12/82	26/03/84		25/11/94	28/07/95(sp)	24/01/96		
Croatia		05/04/95(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		05/04/95(p)			
Cuba	10/12/82	15/08/84	<input type="checkbox"/>		17/10/02(a)			
Cyprus	10/12/82	12/12/88		01/11/94	27/07/95		25/09/02(a)	
Czech Republic	22/02/93	21/06/96	<input type="checkbox"/>	16/11/94	21/06/96		19/03/07(a)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	10/12/82							
Democratic Republic of the Congo	22/08/83	17/02/89						
Denmark	10/12/82	16/11/04	<input type="checkbox"/>	29/07/94	16/11/04	27/06/96	19/12/03	<input type="checkbox"/>
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		24/09/12(a)	<input type="checkbox"/>		24/09/12(p)			
Egypt	10/12/82	26/08/83	<input type="checkbox"/>	22/03/95		05/12/95		
El Salvador	05/12/84							
Equatorial Guinea	30/01/84	21/07/97	<input type="checkbox"/>		21/07/97(p)			
Eritrea								
Estonia		26/08/05(a)	<input type="checkbox"/>		26/08/05(a)		07/08/06(a)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ethiopia	10/12/82							
European Union	07/12/84	01/04/98(fc)	<input type="checkbox"/>	29/07/94	01/04/98(fc)	27/06/96	19/12/03	<input type="checkbox"/>
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	<input type="checkbox"/>	29/07/94	21/06/96	27/06/96	19/12/03	<input type="checkbox"/>
France	10/12/82	11/04/96	<input type="checkbox"/>	29/07/94	11/04/96	04/12/96	19/12/03	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gabon	10/12/82	11/03/98	<input type="checkbox"/>	04/04/95	11/03/98(p)	07/10/96		
Gambia	10/12/82	22/05/84						
Georgia		21/03/96(a)			21/03/96(p)			
Germany		14/10/94(a)	<input type="checkbox"/>	29/07/94	14/10/94	28/08/96	19/12/03	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ghana	10/12/82	7/06/83	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Greece	10/12/82	21/07/95	<input type="checkbox"/>	29/07/94	21/07/95	27/06/96	19/12/03	<input type="checkbox"/>

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
Grenada	10/12/82	25/04/91		14/11/94	28/07/95(sp)			
Guatemala	08/07/83	11/02/97	<input type="checkbox"/>		11/02/97(p)			
Guinea	04/10/84	06/09/85	<input type="checkbox"/>	26/08/94	28/07/95(sp)		16/09/05(a)	
Guinea-Bissau	10/12/82	25/08/86	<input type="checkbox"/>			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)			
<i>Holy See</i>				<input type="checkbox"/>				
Honduras	10/12/82	05/10/93	<input type="checkbox"/>		28/07/03(a)			
Hungary	10/12/82	05/02/02	<input type="checkbox"/>		05/02/02(a)		16/05/08(a)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Iceland	10/12/82	21/06/85	<input type="checkbox"/>	29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)	04/12/95	14/02/97	
India	10/12/82	29/06/95	<input type="checkbox"/>	29/07/94	29/06/95	04/12/95	19/08/03(a)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indonesia	10/12/82	03/02/86		29/07/94	02/06/00		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	<input type="checkbox"/>	29/07/94	21/06/96	27/06/96	19/12/03	<input type="checkbox"/>
Israel						04/12/95		
Italy	07/12/84	13/01/95	<input type="checkbox"/>	29/07/94	13/01/95	27/06/96	19/12/03	<input type="checkbox"/>
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)	<input type="checkbox"/>		24/02/03(p)		15/09/05(a)	
Kuwait	10/12/82	02/05/86	<input type="checkbox"/>		02/08/02(a)			
Kyrgyzstan								
Lao People's Democratic Republic	10/12/82	05/06/98		27/10/94	05/06/98(p)			
Latvia		23/12/04(a)	<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)			

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
Liberia	10/12/82	25/09/08		25/09/08(p)		16/09/05(a)
Libya	03/12/84					
Liechtenstein	30/11/84					
Lithuania		12/11/03(a)		12/11/03(a)		01/03/07(a)
Luxembourg	05/12/84	05/10/00	29/07/94	05/10/00	27/06/96	19/12/03
Madagascar	25/02/83	22/08/01		22/08/01(p)		
Malawi	07/12/84	28/09/10		28/09/10(p)		
Malaysia	10/12/82	14/10/96	02/08/94	14/10/96(p)		
Maldives	10/12/82	07/09/00	10/10/94	07/09/00(p)		30/12/98
Mali	19/10/83	16/07/85				
Malta	10/12/82	20/05/93	29/07/94	26/06/96		11/11/01(a)
Marshall Islands		09/08/91(a)			04/12/95	19/03/03
Mauritania	10/12/82	17/07/96	02/08/94	17/07/96(p)		
Mauritius	10/12/82	04/11/94		04/11/94(p)		25/03/97(a)
Mexico	10/12/82	18/03/83		10/04/03(a)		
Micronesia (Federated States of)		29/04/91(a)	10/08/94	06/09/95	04/12/95	23/05/97
Monaco	10/12/82	20/03/96	30/11/94	20/03/96(p)		09/06/99(a)
Mongolia	10/12/82	13/08/96	17/08/94	13/08/96(p)		
Montenegro		23/10/06(d)		23/10/06(d)		
Morocco	10/12/82	31/05/07	19/10/94	31/05/07	04/12/95	19/09/2012
Mozambique	10/12/82	13/03/97		13/03/97(a)		10/12/08(a)
Myanmar	10/12/82	21/05/96		21/05/96(a)		
Namibia	10/12/82	18/04/83	29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)	19/04/96	08/04/98
Nauru	10/12/82	23/01/96		23/01/96(p)		10/01/97(a)
Nepal	10/12/82	02/11/98		02/11/98(p)		
Netherlands	10/12/82	28/06/96	29/07/94	28/06/96	28/06/96	19/12/03
New Zealand	10/12/82	19/07/96	29/07/94	19/07/96	04/12/95	18/04/01
Nicaragua	09/12/84	03/05/00		03/05/00(p)		
Niger	10/12/82					

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	Declaration	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration
Nigeria	10/12/82	14/08/86		25/10/94	28/07/95(sp)		02/11/09(a)	
<i>Niue</i>	05/12/84	11/10/06			11/10/06(p)	04/12/95	11/10/06	
Norway	10/12/82	24/06/96	<input type="checkbox"/>		24/06/96(a)	04/12/95	30/12/96	<input type="checkbox"/>
Oman	01/07/83 <input type="checkbox"/>	17/08/89	<input type="checkbox"/>		26/02/97(a)		14/05/08(a)	
Pakistan	10/12/82	26/02/97	<input type="checkbox"/>	10/08/94	26/02/97(p)	15/02/96		
Palau		30/09/96(a)	<input type="checkbox"/>		30/09/96(p)		26/03/08(a)	
Panama	10/12/82	01/07/96	<input type="checkbox"/>		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 <input type="checkbox"/>	08/05/84	<input type="checkbox"/>	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)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Portugal	10/12/82	03/11/97	<input type="checkbox"/>	29/07/94	03/11/97	27/06/96	19/12/03	<input type="checkbox"/>
Qatar	27/11/84 <input type="checkbox"/>	09/12/02			09/12/02(p)			
Republic of Korea	14/03/83	29/01/96	<input type="checkbox"/>	07/11/94	29/01/96	26/11/96	01/02/08	
Republic of Moldova		06/02/07(a)	<input type="checkbox"/>		06/02/07(p)			
Romania	10/12/82 <input type="checkbox"/>	17/12/96	<input type="checkbox"/>		17/12/96(a)		16/07/07(a)	
Russian Federation	10/12/82 <input type="checkbox"/>	12/03/97	<input type="checkbox"/>		12/03/97(a)	04/12/95	04/08/97	<input type="checkbox"/>
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	<input type="checkbox"/>				29/10/10(a)	
Samoa	28/09/84	14/08/95		07/07/95	14/08/95(p)	04/12/95	25/10/96	
San Marino								
Sao Tome and Principe	13/07/83 <input type="checkbox"/>	03/11/87						
Saudi Arabia	07/12/84	24/04/96	<input type="checkbox"/>		24/04/96(p)			

State or entity	UNCLOS (in force as from 16/11/1994)			Agreement on Part XI (in force as from 28/07/1996)		UN Fish Stocks Agreement (in force as from 11/12/2001)		
	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration
Senegal	10/12/82	25/10/84		09/08/94	25/07/95	04/12/95	30/01/97	
Serbia		12/03/01(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	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)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Slovenia		16/06/95(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	19/01/95	16/06/95		15/06/06(a)	<input type="checkbox"/>
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	<input type="checkbox"/>	03/10/94	23/12/97		14/08/03(a)	
South Sudan								
Spain	04/12/84	15/01/97	<input type="checkbox"/>	29/07/94	15/01/97	03/12/96	19/12/03	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sri Lanka	10/12/82	19/07/94		29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)	09/10/96	24/10/96	
Sudan	10/12/82	23/01/85		29/07/94				
Suriname	10/12/82	09/07/98			09/07/98(p)			
Swaziland	18/01/84	24/09/12		12/10/94	24/09/12(p)			
Sweden	10/12/82	25/06/96	<input type="checkbox"/>	29/07/94	25/06/96	27/06/96	19/12/03	<input type="checkbox"/>
Switzerland	17/10/84	01/05/09	<input type="checkbox"/>	26/10/94	01/05/09			
Syrian Arab Republic								
Tajikistan								
Thailand	10/12/82	15/05/11	<input type="checkbox"/>		15/05/11(a)			
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		19/08/94 (s)			19/08/94(p)			
Timor-Leste		08/01/13(a)	<input type="checkbox"/>		08/01/13(p)			
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	

² For further details, see Chapter XXI of the publication entitled "Multilateral Treaties deposited with the Secretary-General" (<http://untreaty.un.org/ENGLISH/bible/englishinternetbible/part1/chapterXXI/chapterXXI.asp>).

State or entity	UNCLOS (in force as from 16/11/1994)			Agreement on Part XI (in force as from 28/07/1996)		UN Fish Stocks Agreement (in force as from 11/12/2001)		
	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration
Trinidad and Tobago	10/12/82	25/04/86	<input type="checkbox"/>	10/10/94	28/07/95(sp)		13/09/06(a)	
Tunisia	10/12/82	24/04/85	<input type="checkbox"/>	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	<input type="checkbox"/>	28/02/95	26/07/99	04/12/95	27/02/03	
United Arab Emirates	10/12/82							
United Kingdom		25/07/97(a)	<input type="checkbox"/>	29/07/94	25/07/97	04/12/95	10/12/01 19/12/03 ²	<input type="checkbox"/>
United Republic of Tanzania	10/12/82	30/09/85	<input type="checkbox"/>	07/10/94	25/06/98			
United States of America				29/07/94		04/12/95	21/08/96	<input type="checkbox"/>
Uruguay	10/12/82	10/12/92	<input type="checkbox"/>	29/07/94	07/08/07	16/01/96	10/09/99	<input type="checkbox"/>
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	<input type="checkbox"/>		27/04/06(a)			
Yemen	10/12/82	21/07/87	<input type="checkbox"/>					
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	165		79	144	59	80	

2. Chronological lists of ratifications of, accessions and successions to the Convention and the related Agreements, as at 31 March 2013

a. The Convention

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Fiji (10 December 1982) | 46. Micronesia (Federated States of) (29 April 1991) |
| 2. Zambia (7 March 1983) | 47. Marshall Islands (9 August 1991) |
| 3. Mexico (18 March 1983) | 48. Seychelles (16 September 1991) |
| 4. Jamaica (21 March 1983) | 49. Djibouti (8 October 1991) |
| 5. Namibia (18 April 1983) | 50. Dominica (24 October 1991) |
| 6. Ghana (7 June 1983) | 51. Costa Rica (21 September 1992) |
| 7. Bahamas (29 July 1983) | 52. Uruguay (10 December 1992) |
| 8. Belize (13 August 1983) | 53. Saint Kitts and Nevis (7 January 1993) |
| 9. Egypt (26 August 1983) | 54. Zimbabwe (24 February 1993) |
| 10. Côte d'Ivoire (26 March 1984) | 55. Malta (20 May 1993) |
| 11. Philippines (8 May 1984) | 56. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1 October 1993) |
| 12. Gambia (22 May 1984) | 57. Honduras (5 October 1993) |
| 13. Cuba (15 August 1984) | 58. Barbados (12 October 1993) |
| 14. Senegal (25 October 1984) | 59. Guyana (16 November 1993) |
| 15. Sudan (23 January 1985) | 60. Bosnia and Herzegovina (12 January 1994) |
| 16. Saint Lucia (27 March 1985) | 61. Comoros (21 June 1994) |
| 17. Togo (16 April 1985) | 62. Sri Lanka (19 July 1994) |
| 18. Tunisia (24 April 1985) | 63. Viet Nam (25 July 1994) |
| 19. Bahrain (30 May 1985) | 64. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (19 August 1994) |
| 20. Iceland (21 June 1985) | 65. Australia (5 October 1994) |
| 21. Mali (16 July 1985) | 66. Germany (14 October 1994) |
| 22. Iraq (30 July 1985) | 67. Mauritius (4 November 1994) |
| 23. Guinea (6 September 1985) | 68. Singapore (17 November 1994) |
| 24. United Republic of Tanzania (30 September 1985) | 69. Sierra Leone (12 December 1994) |
| 25. Cameroon (19 November 1985) | 70. Lebanon (5 January 1995) |
| 26. Indonesia (3 February 1986) | 71. Italy (13 January 1995) |
| 27. Trinidad and Tobago (25 April 1986) | 72. Cook Islands (15 February 1995) |
| 28. Kuwait (2 May 1986) | 73. Croatia (5 April 1995) |
| 29. Nigeria (14 August 1986) | 74. Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (28 April 1995) |
| 30. Guinea-Bissau (25 August 1986) | 75. Slovenia (16 June 1995) |
| 31. Paraguay (26 September 1986) | 76. India (29 June 1995) |
| 32. Yemen (21 July 1987) | 77. Austria (14 July 1995) |
| 33. Cape Verde (10 August 1987) | 78. Greece (21 July 1995) |
| 34. São Tomé and Príncipe (3 November 1987) | 79. Tonga (2 August 1995) |
| 35. Cyprus (12 December 1988) | 80. Samoa (14 August 1995) |
| 36. Brazil (22 December 1988) | 81. Jordan (27 November 1995) |
| 37. Antigua and Barbuda (2 February 1989) | 82. Argentina (1 December 1995) |
| 38. Democratic Republic of the Congo (17 February 1989) | 83. Nauru (23 January 1996) |
| 39. Kenya (2 March 1989) | 84. Republic of Korea (29 January 1996) |
| 40. Somalia (24 July 1989) | 85. Monaco (20 March 1996) |
| 41. Oman (17 August 1989) | 86. Georgia (21 March 1996) |
| 42. Botswana (2 May 1990) | 87. France (11 April 1996) |
| 43. Uganda (9 November 1990) | 88. Saudi Arabia (24 April 1996) |
| 44. Angola (5 December 1990) | 89. Slovakia (8 May 1996) |
| 45. Grenada (25 April 1991) | |

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 Union (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)
161. Malawi (28 September 2010)
162. Thailand (15 May 2011)
163. Ecuador (24 September 2012)
164. Swaziland (24 September 2012)
165. Timor-Leste (8 January 2013)

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)
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 Union (1 April 1998)
89. Lao People's Democratic Republic (5 June 1998)
90. United Republic of Tanzania (25 June 1998)
91. Suriname (9 July 1998)
92. Nepal (2 November 1998)
93. Belgium (13 November 1998)
94. Poland (13 November 1998)
95. Ukraine (26 July 1999)
96. Vanuatu (10 August 1999)
97. Nicaragua (3 May 2000)
98. Indonesia (2 June 2000)
99. Maldives (7 September 2000)
100. Luxembourg (5 October 2000)
101. Bangladesh (27 July 2001)
102. Madagascar (22 August 2001)
103. Costa Rica (20 September 2001)

104. Hungary (5 February 2002)
105. Tunisia (24 May 2002)
106. Cameroon (28 August 2002)
107. Kuwait (2 August 2002)
108. Cuba (17 October 2002)
109. Armenia (9 December 2002)
110. Qatar (9 December 2002)
111. Tuvalu (9 December 2002)
112. Kiribati (24 February 2003)
113. Mexico (10 April 2003)
114. Albania (23 June 2003)
115. Honduras (28 July 2003)
116. Canada (7 November 2003)
117. Lithuania (12 November 2003)
118. Denmark (16 November 2004)
119. Latvia (23 December 2004)
120. Botswana (31 January 2005)
121. Burkina Faso (25 January 2005)
122. Estonia (26 August 2005)
123. Viet Nam (27 April 2006)
124. Belarus (30 August 2006)
125. Niue (11 October 2006)
126. Montenegro (23 October 2006)
127. Republic of Moldova (6 February 2007)
128. Lesotho (31 May 2007)
129. Morocco (31 May 2007)
130. Uruguay (7 August 2007)
131. Brazil (25 October 2007)
132. Cape Verde (23 April 2008)
133. Congo (9 July 2008)
134. Liberia (25 September 2008)
135. Guyana (25 September 2008)
136. Switzerland (1 May 2009)
137. Dominican Republic (10 July 2009)
138. Chad (14 August 2009)
139. Angola (7 September 2010)
140. Malawi (28 September 2010)
141. Thailand (15 May 2011)
142. Ecuador (24 September 2012)
143. Swaziland (24 September 2012)
144. Timor-Leste (8 January 2013)

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 of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (10 December 2001), (19 December 2003)
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 Union (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 and 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)
78. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (29 October 2010)
79. Morocco (19 September 2012)
80. Bangladesh (5 November 2012)

3. Declaration by States¹

- a. Madagascar: Declaration under Article 287 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 20 December 2012²

In accordance with article 287, paragraph 1, of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the Government of the Republic of Madagascar declares that, with regard to the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention, it accepts the competence of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea.

- b. Timor-Leste: United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea - Declaration of 8 January 2013³

1. Timor-Leste reaffirms, for the purposes of delimitation of the territorial sea, the Continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone, its rights under domestic law, that historically incorporate the eastern part of island of Timor, the enclave Oecusse-Ambeno, the island of Ataúro and the island of Jaco;
2. Ratification by Timor-Leste of this Convention does not imply the automatic recognition of any maritime or land boundary;
3. Timor-Leste does not consider itself bound by the declarations made by other States and it reserves its position as regards each declaration to be expressed in due time;
4. For the purposes of article 287 of the Convention, Timor-Leste declares that, in the absence of non-judicial means for the settlement of disputes arising out of the application of this Convention, it will choose one of the following means for the settlement of disputes:
 - a) The International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, established in pursuance of Annex VI;
 - b) The International Court of Justice;
 - c) An arbitral tribunal, constituted in accordance with Annex VII;
 - d) A special arbitral tribunal, constituted in accordance with Annex VIII

The Convention will enter into force for Timor-Leste on 7 February 2013 in accordance with its article 308 (2) which reads as follows:

“For each State ratifying or acceding to this Convention after the deposit of the sixtieth instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the deposit of its instrument of ratification or accession, subject to paragraph 1.”

16 January 2013

¹ Attention: Treaty Services of Ministries of Foreign Affairs and of international organizations concerned. Depository notifications are issued in electronic format only. Depository notifications are made available to the Permanent Missions to the United Nations in the United Nations Treaty Collection on the Internet at <http://treaties.un.org>, under "Depository Notifications (CNs)". In addition, the Permanent Missions, as well as other interested individuals, can subscribe to receive depository notifications by e-mail through the Treaty Section's "Automated Subscription Services", which is also available at <http://treaties.un.org>.

² Refer to depository notification C.N.727.2012.TREATIES-XXI.6 of 21 December 2012.

³ Refer to depository notification C.N.92.2013.TREATIES-XXI.6 of 16 January 2013.

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

A. United Nations General Assembly resolutions of interest

1. *General Assembly resolution 67/78 of 11 December 2012
Oceans and the Law of the Sea*

[...]

Note: The text of this resolution is available through the Official Document System of the United Nations (<http://documents.un.org>) as well as on the web site entitled “Oceans and Law of the Sea” prepared and maintained by the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of Legal Affairs, United Nations (www.un.org/Depts/los).

2. *General Assembly resolution 67/79 of 11 December 2012
Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the
Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the
Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management
of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments*

[...]

Note: The text of this resolution is available through the Official Document System of the United Nations (<http://documents.un.org>) as well as on the web site entitled “Oceans and Law of the Sea” prepared and maintained by the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of Legal Affairs, United Nations (www.un.org/Depts/los).

B. National LegislationFrance*Decree No. 2012-1148 of 12 October Establishing an Economic Zone off the Coast of the Territory of the Republic in the Mediterranean Sea¹*

18 October 2012

Official Gazette of the French Republic No. 0240 of 14 October 2012

Text No. 5

NOR: MAEJ1109102D

Members of the public concerned: users of the Mediterranean Sea.

Purpose: establishment of an exclusive economic zone in the Mediterranean Sea to replace the ecological protection zone established in 2003.

Entry into force: the Decree shall enter into force on the day following its publication.

Note: the Decree establishes an exclusive economic zone within the meaning of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, known as the Montego Bay Convention. This has the effect of:

- Granting the State sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring and exploiting, conserving and managing the natural resources, whether living or non-living, of the waters superjacent to the seabed and of the seabed and its subsoil in the zone under consideration;
- Enhancing its capacity to combat all forms of pollution;
- Allowing it to conduct other activities for the economic exploitation and exploration of the zone, such as the production of energy from the water, currents and winds;
- Authorizing it to establish and use artificial islands and other installations and structures, such as drilling platforms and wind turbines.

Reference: the decree can be accessed on the Légifrance website (<http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr>).

The Prime Minister,

On the report of the Minister for Foreign Affairs,

Having regard to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, signed in Montego Bay on 10 December 1982, in particular part V thereof,

Having regard to the Convention on maritime delimitation between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of His Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco, signed in Paris on 16 February 1984,

Having regard to the Convention between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Italian Republic on the delimitation of maritime frontiers in the area of the Strait of Bonifacio, signed in Paris on 28 November 1986, and the corrigendum thereto,

Having regard to the Environmental Code, in particular article R.218-15 thereof,

¹ Original: French. Transmitted by note verbale dated 20 February 2013 from the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretariat of the United Nations.

Deposited with the Secretary-General under article 75(2) of the Convention (see Maritime Zone Notification M.Z.N.94.2013.LOS of 22 February 2013).

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

Having regard to Act No. 76-655 of 16 July 1976, as amended, relating to the economic zone off the coasts of the territory of the Republic, in particular article 5 thereof,

Having regard to the Decree of 19 October 1967 defining the straight baselines and the lines enclosing bays used in determining the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial waters is measured,

With the agreement of the Council of State (Public Works Section),

Hereby decrees:

Article 1

An economic zone shall be established off the coast of the territory of the Republic in the Mediterranean Sea. This zone shall comprise two parts separated by the territorial waters surrounding Corsica.

The limits of the zone shall be defined in the two tables below through a list of points and segments joining each point to the next point in the table. The segments shall be determined as appropriate by a rhumb line (straight line on a Mercator projection map) or by the limit of the territorial waters defined from the baselines described in the above-mentioned Decree of 19 October 1967. The coordinates are expressed in the World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS 84).

Western part

Number	Comment	Latitude north	Longitude east	Nature of segment
0	Point situated at the latitude of the land border with Spain, at the outer limit of French territorial waters	42° 26' 12"	3° 26' 88"	Rhumb line
1		42° 26' 12"	3° 33' 50"	Rhumb line
2		40° 05' 00"	5° 21' 50"	Rhumb line
3		40° 05' 00"	6° 16' 67"	Rhumb line
4		41° 15' 50"	5° 53' 00"	Rhumb line
5		41° 50' 00"	6° 50' 00"	Rhumb line
6		41° 50' 00"	7° 00' 00"	Rhumb line
7		41° 35' 00"	8° 20' 00"	Rhumb line
8		41° 18' 00"	8° 40' 00"	Rhumb line
9	Point situated at the outer limit of French territorial waters	41° 15' 46"	8° 48' 76"	Outer limit of the territorial waters to the west of Corsica
10	Point situated at the outer limit of French territorial waters	43° 13' 62"	9° 24' 33"	Rhumb line
11		43° 30' 00"	9° 00' 00"	Rhumb line
12		43° 00' 00"	8° 00' 00"	Rhumb line
13		43° 00' 00"	7° 50' 00"	Rhumb line

Number	Comment	Latitude north	Longitude east	Nature of segment
14	Point situated at the outer limit of French territorial waters	43° 33' 67"	7° 35' 00"	Outer limit of territorial waters
15	Point situated on the maritime boundary between France and Monaco at the outer limit of French territorial waters	43° 32' 20"	7° 31' 99"	Rhumb line
A3	Point on the maritime boundary between France and Monaco	42° 57' 92"	7° 45' 35"	Rhumb line
B3	Point on the maritime boundary between France and Monaco	42° 56' 72"	7° 43' 37"	Rhumb line
16	Point situated on the maritime boundary between France and Monaco at the outer limit of French territorial waters	43° 30' 98"	7° 30' 02"	Outer limit of territorial waters
0	Point situated at the latitude of the land border with Spain, at the outer limit of French territorial waters	42° 26' 12"	3° 26' 88"	

Eastern part

Number	Comment	Latitude north	Longitude east	Nature of segment
17	Point situated at the outer limit of French territorial waters	42° 10' 00"	9° 49' 50"	Rhumb line
18		41° 35' 00"	10° 15' 00"	Rhumb line
19	Point situated at the outer limit of French territorial waters	41° 26' 02"	9° 37' 86"	Outer limit of territorial waters
17	Point situated at the outer limit of French territorial waters	42° 10' 00"	9° 49' 50"	

Article 2

The limits set out in the tables in the preceding article shall be modified as necessary on the basis of such delimitation agreements as may be concluded with neighbouring States in accordance with article 74 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

Article 3

Article R.218-15 of the Environmental Code is hereby repealed.

Article 4

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Economic and Financial Affairs, the Minister for Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy, the Minister of Defence and the Minister of Higher Education and Research shall be responsible, in their respective areas of competence, for the implementation of the present Decree, which shall be published in the Official Gazette of the French Republic.

Done on 12 October 2012

By the Prime Minister, Jean-Marc Ayrault

Laurent Fabius

Minister for Foreign Affairs

Pierre Moscovici

Minister of Economic and Financial Affairs

Delphine Batho

Minister for Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy

Jean-Yves Le Drian

Minister of Defence

Geneviève Fioraso

Minister of Higher Education and Research

III. COMMUNICATIONS BY STATES

1. Saudi Arabia

Letter dated 21 December 2012 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General¹

The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations [...] has the honour to transmit herewith a protest note dated 15 December 2012 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia addressed to the United Nations Secretariat (see annex).

The letter was issued in response to a letter dated 17 November 2011 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General regarding the maritime baselines of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia that were deposited with the United Nations on 5 March 2010.

The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia requests that the present letter and its annex be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 75 (a).

(Signed) Abdulmohsen Alyas
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

¹ A/67/684.

**Annex to the letter dated 21 December 2012 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

[Original: Arabic]

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia wishes to refer to the note verbale of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates, Ref. No. WK confidential 3/6/1-181 dated 21 Dhu'lhijjah A.H. 1432 (17 November A.D. 2011), that was addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. That note concerns the maritime baselines of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia that were deposited with the United Nations on 5 March 2010.

The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia reaffirms what was stated in its note No. 92/18/217782 dated 13 Rajab A.H. 1432 (15 June A.D. 2011), addressed to the United Nations Secretariat, to the effect that the maritime baselines of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aqaba and the Arabian Gulf, including the baselines set forth in table No. 3, that was issued by Decision No. 15 of the Council of Ministers of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia dated 25 Muharram A.H. 1431 (11 January A.D. 2010), and approved by Royal Decree No. 4/m dated 26 Muharram A.H. 1431 (12 January A.D. 2010), accord exactly with the rules of international law and State practice, and the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia rejects the claims of the Government of the United Arab Emirates in that regard.

The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia further reaffirms what was stated in its note No. 92/18/164063 dated 26 Jumada I A.H. 1432 (30 April A.D. 2011), namely, that the agreement between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates over the delimitation of their mutual land and maritime boundaries, which was signed on 3 Sha'ban A.H. 1394 (21 August A.D. 1974), is a binding international agreement that is in force and was deposited with the United Nations on 9 September 1993.

The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia reiterates its rejection of the claims of the United Arab Emirates with regard to the maritime baselines of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aqaba and the Arabian Gulf, and demands that the United Arab Emirates should honour all the provisions of the aforementioned 1974 agreement between the two countries over the delimitation of their mutual land and maritime boundaries. It asserts that the maritime region of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia off its shore in Adid Governorate extends to the middle of the Arabian Gulf, as is set forth in article 5 of the agreement, and in accordance with international law. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has on several occasions asked for a meeting with the United Arab Emirates in order to complete implementation of the above-mentioned agreement, but has received no response. The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has affirmed that in the notes that it addressed to the Government of the United Arab Emirates, Nos. 97/18/85941 dated 1 Jumada II A.H. 1424 (30 July A.D. 2003); 97/18/26145877 dated 3 Dhu'lhijjah A.H. 1426 (3 January A.D. 2006); and 7/2/1/51363 and 7/2/1/1344 dated 14 Safar A.H. 1426 (8 January A.D. 2012).

The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia considers the present note as an official document and requests the United Nations Secretariat to register, publish, and circulate it to all Members, in accordance with United Nations practice.

2. Kuwait and Saudi Arabia

Letter dated 8 January 2013 from the Permanent Representatives of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General²

The Permanent Missions of the State of Kuwait and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations [...] have the honour to inform him that Iranian military launches have repeatedly violated and encroached upon the waters of the submerged area that is adjacent to the divided submerged area over which only Kuwait and Saudi Arabia have exclusive sovereign rights. In the most recent of those encroachments, which took place on at 1710 hours on Wednesday, 8 Dhu'lhijjah A.H. 1433 (24 October A.D. 2012) three armed Iranian vessels approached the AD-30 drilling rig in the Durrah field and stopped alongside the handling vessel Shark 30. Such actions could lead to confrontations that could threaten security and peace in the region.

It is well known that only Kuwait and Saudi Arabia have exclusive sovereign rights to explore and exploit hydrocarbon resources in the Durrah field and the divided submerged area.

With a view to protecting their interests, ensuring respect for their rights in the region and upholding regional stability and security, the Governments of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia have repeatedly protested about and expressed their strong displeasure with regard to these continual violations and encroachments and demanded that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran should cease such acts.

The Governments of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia have requested the Government of Iran to inaugurate negotiations between, on the one hand, the Governments of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia and, on the other hand, the Government of Iran, in order to delimit, in accordance with the provisions of international law, the maritime borders that separate the waters of the divided submerged area from Iranian territorial waters. However, the Governments of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia have received no response from the Government of Iran to their repeated calls for negotiations.

The Permanent Missions of the State of Kuwait and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations would be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the seventy-sixth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 75 (a), Oceans and the law of the sea.

(Signed) Mansour Ayyad SH A Alotaibi
Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations

(Signed) Mr. Abdallah Yahya A. Al-Mouallimi
Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations

² A/67/691.

3. Greece

*Note verbale dated 20 February 2013 from the Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations*³

Ref. 389

The Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations [...] has the honour to state the following:

On 27 April 2012, the Government of the Republic of Turkey published in its Official Gazette Decisions 2012/2974 and 2012/2968 of the Turkish Council of Ministers granting hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation licenses to the Turkish Petroleum Corporation (TPAO) in Eastern Mediterranean, in areas falling within Greek continental shelf (see “blocks” 5033, 5034, 5035 and 5028). In particular, “block 5033” lies in close proximity to the insular group of Castellorizo almost touching upon its current 6 n.m. territorial sea limit as well as to the island of Rhodes at a distance of 11,22 n.m. A similar exploration and exploitation license was granted to TPAO in 2008 with respect to “block 4512”, which also falls within areas of Greek continental shelf, by Decision 2008/14004 of the Turkish Council of Ministers published in the Official Gazette on 16 July 2009. Therefore, all these licenses are in clear violation of international law, both customary and conventional, including existing agreements.

Greece having protested strongly to Turkey for there unilateral acts which attempt to deprive the Dodecanese islands of their legitimate maritime zones, *inter alia*, through verbal notes dated 24.7.2009, 27.11.2011, 30.4.2012 and 12.7.2012, wishes to reiterate the following:

- In accordance with the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982) and customary international law, all Greek islands, including the island of Rhodes and the insular group of Castellorizo, enjoy, beyond their territorial waters, maritime zones as any other land territory. This is enshrined in article 121(2) of the Law of the Sea Convention and confirmed by jurisprudence.
- Therefore, Turkey’ contention that the “above-mentioned permit areas decreed by the Council of Ministers fall entirely within the Turkish continental shelf”, as stated in the annex to the letter dated 5 September 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations (see A/66/899), is totally unfounded.
- Greece exercises *ab initio* and *ipso facto* sovereign rights for the exploration of its continental shelf and the exploitation of its natural resources. These rights cannot be prejudiced by unilateral acts and actions by Turkey, such as the granting of permits to TPAO, which are contrary to international law and as a result bear no legal consequences.
- The outer limits of Greece’s continental shelf are clearly defined by Article 2(1) of Law No. 2289/1995, as amended by Law No. 4001/2011, which has been transmitted to the Secretary-General by verbal note No.974 of 8 May 2012.

In concluding, the “permits” granted to TPAO by the Turkish Council of Ministers in areas of Greek continental shelf in Eastern Mediterranean are in violation of international law and are, therefore, *null* and *void*.

The Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations would highly appreciate it if the Secretary-General in his capacity as depositary of the Convention could circulate the present verbal note to all States Parties to the Convention and publish it in the next “Law of the Sea Bulletin”.

[...]

³ Transmitted by letter dated 20 February 2013, from the Permanent Mission Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

4. Iran (Islamic Republic of)*Letter dated 20 February 2013 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General⁴*

I have the honour to transmit to you the note verbale dated 24 December 2012 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Embassy of the State of Kuwait in Tehran, responding to certain claims with regard to the activities of Iranian vessels in the Persian Gulf (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 75 (a).

(Signed) Mohammad Khazaei
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex to the letter dated 20 February 2013 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of the State of Kuwait in Tehran and, with reference to note verbale No. 20121237 dated 23 September 2012 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait addressed to the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Kuwait, has the honour to state the following:

On the basis of the inquiry made by the relevant authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran, it is confirmed that there has been no violation by Iranian military vessels and therefore the claims raised in the above-mentioned note verbale are categorically rejected. It is worth mentioning that all activities and patrolling of military vessels of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman are conducted within the laws of the Islamic Republic of Iran and in accordance with international law of the sea.

It should be recalled that raising baseless and provocative claims and using inappropriate and unjustifiable concepts and terms that contain specific meaning under international law are against the principle of goodwill, undermine bilateral and multilateral efforts of the regional States to strengthen stability and security in the region and do not contribute to mutual understanding and trust.

Moreover, and as has been previously declared, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran does not recognize any claim of sovereign rights to the resources of the seabed and its subsoil in the divided zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia (former neutral zone) until and unless its maritime border in this area is delimited. The sovereign rights of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia in this area shall be determined on the basis of principles of goodwill, good neighbourliness and international law.

Finally, while recalling the established principle under international law that a bilateral treaty does not create obligations for a third state (*pacta tertiis nec nocent nec prosunt*), and reiterating the objection already made by the Islamic Republic of Iran in 2009 to the bilateral agreement between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, Iran stands ready to conduct bilateral negotiations with Kuwait with a view to delimiting the maritime borders of the two States in the relevant part of the divided zone.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the State of Kuwait in Tehran the assurances of its highest consideration.

⁴ A/67/761.

5. Iran (Islamic Republic of)*Letter dated 20 February 2013 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General²*

I have the honour to transmit to you the following documents:

1. A note verbale dated 14 August 2012 addressed to you by the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran, protesting the identification of basepoints by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the Persian Gulf (see annex I).
2. A note verbale dated 24 December 2012 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Tehran, responding to certain claims with regard to the activities of Iranian vessels in the Persian Gulf (see annex II).
3. A note verbale dated 6 February 2013 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Tehran, responding to certain claims made by Saudi Arabia (see annex III).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annexes circulated as an official document of the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 75 (a).

(Signed) Mohammad Khazaei
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annexes to the letter dated 20 February 2013 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Annex I

The Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and, with reference to communication dated 25 March 2010 regarding the deposit by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 5 March 2010 of lists of geographical coordinates of points defining the baselines of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aqaba and the Persian Gulf, and pursuant to the note verbale dated 22 December 2010 from the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations, has the honour to inform you that the Islamic Republic of Iran has carefully studied the above-mentioned document and its annexes and, on the basis of that examination, would like to state the following:

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran reserves its position as to the validity under customary international law of the Saudi baselines set out in the above-mentioned document. Under relevant customary international law, as codified in the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, and reaffirmed in the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea: "In localities where the coastline is deeply indented and cut into, or if there is a fringe of islands along the coast in its immediate vicinity, the method of straight baselines joining appropriate points may be employed in drawing the baseline from which the breadth of territorial sea is measured". However, "The drawing of such baselines must not depart to any appreciable extent from the general direction of the coast, and the sea areas lying within the lines must be sufficiently closely linked to the land domain to be subject to the regime of internal waters".

The Islamic Republic of Iran notes that a number of basepoints, particularly basepoints 3, 5, 6 and 8, identified by Saudi Arabia in defining the Saudi baselines in the Persian Gulf are located in open waters and therefore contravene the relevant rules of international law of the sea as mentioned above.

² A/67/762.

Hence, the Islamic Republic of Iran underlines that the method used by Saudi Arabia to define its baselines in the Persian Gulf is not in conformity with international law of the sea and stresses that any consequences arising from it would not be acceptable.

The Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran requests the Secretary-General to have this note issued as a document of the United Nations in accordance with established procedures.

Annex II

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Tehran and, with reference to the note verbale dated 17 October 2012 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia addressed to the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Riyadh, has the honour to state the following:

On the basis of the inquiry made by the relevant authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran, it is confirmed that there has been no violation by Iranian military vessels, and therefore the claims raised in the above-mentioned note verbale are categorically rejected. It is worth mentioning that all activities and patrolling of military vessels of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman are conducted within the laws of the Islamic Republic of Iran and in accordance with international law of the sea.

It should be recalled that raising baseless and provocative claims and using inappropriate and unjustifiable concepts and terms that contain specific meaning under international law are against the principle of goodwill, undermine bilateral and multilateral efforts of the regional States to strengthen stability and security in the region, and do not contribute to mutual understanding and trust.

Moreover, and as has been previously declared, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran does not recognize any claim of sovereign rights to the resources of the seabed and its subsoil in the divided zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia (former neutral zone) until and unless its maritime border in this area is delimited. The sovereign rights of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia in this area shall be determined on the basis of principles of goodwill, good-neighbourliness and international law.

Finally, while recalling the established principle under international law that a bilateral treaty does not create obligations for a third state (*pacta tertiis nec nocent nec prosunt*), and reiterating the objection already made by the Islamic Republic of Iran in 2009 to the bilateral agreement between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, Iran stands ready to conduct bilateral negotiations with Saudi Arabia with a view to delimiting the maritime borders of the two States in the relevant part of the divided zone.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Tehran the assurances of its highest consideration.

Annex III

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Tehran and, with reference to note verbale No. 327421 dated 7 October 2012 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia addressed to the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Riyadh, has the honour to state the following:

On the basis of the inquiry made by the relevant authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the claims raised in the above-mentioned note verbale could not be confirmed and therefore its content is rejected.

It is worth emphasizing that the activities of all aeroplanes, helicopters and vessels of the Islamic Republic of Iran are conducted within mutual agreements with the neighbouring States in the Persian Gulf, with due respect to the limits of drilling rigs and maritime installations and in accordance with international law, with a view to maintaining regional security and stability.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Tehran the assurances of its highest consideration.

6. Turkey

Note verbale dated 12 March 2013 from the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations

2013/14136816/22273

The Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations [...] with reference to the Verbal Note of the Permanent Mission of Greece No: 389, dated 20 February 2013 regarding the decrees published in the Turkish Official Gazette of 16 July 2009 and 27 April 2012, granting oil exploration and exploitation licenses to the Turkish Petroleum Corporation (TPAO), has the honour to state the following:

As was emphasized in our letter of 5 September 2012 (published as UN General Assembly document A/66/899), the above-mentioned permit areas fall entirely within the Turkish continental shelf where Turkey exercises exclusive sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring and exploiting its natural resources of the seabed and subsoil under international law, both customary and as reflected in the jurisprudence of international courts and arbitral tribunals. Contrary to the Greek allegations, those permit areas lie well beyond the territorial waters of the island of Castellorizo, as well as other Greek islands in the region.

The Permanent Mission also wishes to state that Turkey's views and position on this matter were communicated to Greece through a number of Verbal Notes of the Turkish Foreign Ministry, inter alia, No: 2012/DHGY/712916, dated 23 November 2012; No: 2012/DHGY/7385070, dated 7 May 2012; No: 2011/DHGY/1692972, dated 23 January 2012; No: 2011/DHGY/4448771, dated 30 September 2011; No: 2010/DHGY/23169, dated 19 August 2010; No: 2010/DHGY/321378, dated 5 March 2010; and No: 2008/DHGY/553030, dated 22 December 2008.

Furthermore, the Greek contention that "the outer limits of Greece's continental shelf are clearly defined by the Article 2(1) of the Greek Law No. 4001/2011" is misleading and unfounded. The said article of the law clearly contradicts the well-established rules and principles of international law by attempting to establish continental shelf and exclusive economic zone boundaries through a median line between continental land masses and insular formations. As was emphasized also in the Turkish Verbal Notes No: 2012/DHGY/996420, dated 23 November 2012 and No: 2012/DHGY/5999476, dated 9 May 2012 communicated to Greece, the fundamental principle according to international law governing the delimitation of the continental shelf or the exclusive economic zone between states with opposite or adjacent coasts is to produce an equitable result (principle of equity). Delimitation should therefore be effected by agreement on the basis of this principle which acquires particular importance in enclosed and semi-enclosed seas where special circumstances prevail and must be respected.

In view of above, the relevant article of the said Greek law and the arguments in the above-referred Greek Verbal Note are in contradiction with international law and shall bear no legal effect on, or prejudice Turkey's *ipso facto* and *ab initio* sovereign rights over its continental shelf areas in the Aegean and the Mediterranean Seas.

Finally, as was stated in the Turkish Verbal Notes No: 2004/Turkuno DT/4739, dated 2 March 2004 and No. 2005/Turkuno DT/16390, dated 4 October 2005 (published in the Law of the Sea Bulletins No. 54 (2004) and No. 59 (2005) respectively), Turkey has *ipso facto* and *ab initio* legal and sovereign rights in the maritime areas in the Eastern Mediterranean that are west of meridian 32°16'18"E.

In this respect, it is Turkey's well-considered position that, the outer limits of the Turkish continental shelf in the above-mentioned maritime areas follow the median line between the Turkish and Egyptian coastlines, the western terminal point of which will be determined in accordance with the outcome of future delimitation agreements in the Aegean Sea as well as in the Mediterranean among all concerned States, taking into account all relevant and special circumstances.

Therefore, Turkey refutes all the arguments and claims contained in the above-referred Verbal Note of the Permanent Mission of Greece.

The Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations kindly requests the present Note Verbal be circulated to all member States and published in the next Law of the Sea Bulletin.

[...]

7. Saudi Arabia

Note verbale dated 14 March 2013 from the Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General⁶

The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General, and has the honour to transmit herewith a letter from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia dated 2 March 2013 addressed to the Secretary-General (see annex).

The letter was issued in response to the letter dated 14 August 2012 from the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/67/762, annex I) regarding the baselines of marine areas of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aqaba and the Arabian Gulf.

The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia requests that the present note and its annex be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 75 (a). The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia also requests that the document be published in the next edition of the Law of the Sea Bulletin, in accordance to the regulations of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea.

Annex to the note verbale dated 14 March 2013 from the Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and would like to refer to note No. 692 dated 14 August 2012, that was addressed to him by the Islamic Republic of Iran, concerning the maritime baselines of Saudi Arabia in the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aqaba and the Arabian Gulf which were deposited with the United Nations on 4 Rabi' II A.H. 1431 (25 March A.D. 2010) and referred to in its earlier note, No. 1596, dated 22 December 2010.

The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia emphasizes that the maritime baselines of Saudi Arabia in the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aqaba and the Arabian Gulf, which were determined by Saudi Council of Ministers decision No. 15 dated 25 Muharram A.H. 1431 (11 January A.D. 2010), and ratified by Royal Decree No. M/4 dated 26 Muharram A.H. 1431 (12 January A.D. 2010), are fully consistent with the rules of international law and State practice.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia takes this opportunity to convey to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.

⁶ A/67/836.

8. Nicaragua

*Letter dated 25 March 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General*¹

I have the honour to write you in accordance with our policy of providing information on events relating to the Gulf of Fonseca as a zone of peace, sustainable development and security.

As you know, in a letter dated 22 March 2013, we informed you that the discussion of issues concerning the Gulf of Fonseca will continue during the next presidential summit, to be held during the first week of April 2013.

In that regard, I have attached a copy of the joint communiqué issued by the Republic of El Salvador and the Republic of Honduras on 22 March 2013 on this matter (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42: "The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development", and as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Maria Rubiales de Chamorro
Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua

Annex to the letter dated 25 March 2013 addressed to the Secretary-General from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations

Joint Communiqué

Washington, D.C., 22 March 2013

Mr. Arturo Corrales Álvarez and Mr. Hugo Roger Martínez Bonilla, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the sister Republics of Honduras and El Salvador, held a bilateral meeting this morning at the headquarters of the Organization of American States (OAS) in the city of Washington, D.C. during the forty-fourth Extraordinary General Assembly of OAS.

At the meeting, the Ministers discussed various bilateral and regional issues, in particular the situation in the Gulf of Fonseca, and agreed that the dialogue would continue at the presidential level and within the framework of the meeting of foreign ministers held on 2 March 2013, at which several issues had been addressed and an agenda had been proposed for implementation.

In that regard, they agreed to organize another meeting, to be held during the first week of April 2013, at a date to be agreed jointly by the foreign ministers of El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

¹ A/67/812-S/2013/188.

9. Spain

Note verbale dated 27 March 2013 from the Permanent Mission of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretariat of the United Nations⁸

No. 061 NP/ot

The Permanent Mission of Spain [...] has the honour to submit, for its records, a copy of note verbale No. 31661 of 23 October 2012 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Spain addressed to the Embassy of the Republic of France in Madrid, in which the Government of Spain reiterates its position concerning Decree No. 2012-2248 of the Republic of France. That Decree, which establishes a French exclusive economic zone in the Mediterranean, was recently transmitted to the Secretariat by the Permanent Mission of France.

[...]

No. 31661

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation presents its compliments to the Embassy of the French Republic in Madrid and has the honour to refer to Decree No. 2012-1148 of 12 October 2012, which establishes a French exclusive economic zone in the Mediterranean (Official Gazette of the French Republic of 14 October 2012).

The Government of Spain recognizes the right of all States to establish an exclusive economic zone in the Mediterranean, but not when that right is exercised in a unilateral manner.

The authorities of Spain wish to stress that, in accordance with article 74 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the delimitation of the exclusive economic zone between States with opposite or adjacent coasts shall be effected by agreement on the basis of international law, in order to achieve an equitable solution. In the view of the Government of Spain, a line that is equidistant from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured would be the most just and equitable solution, and would be subject to modification only in the case of special or particular circumstances.

The authorities of Spain therefore wish to place on record their opposition to the unilateral establishment of the aforementioned exclusive economic zone, which has boundaries that extend far beyond the equidistant border line between the two coasts that was drawn in accordance with international law, and thus contravene article 74 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

For this reason, the Government of Spain believes that none of the coordinates set out in the Decree can in any way be considered to constitute a dividing line between the maritime areas of the two States.

In addition, the authorities of Spain wish to place on record their surprise at the unilateral establishment of the exclusive economic zone at a time when both countries are involved, on the one hand, in informal talks on maritime delimitation that would affect the Mediterranean, among other areas, and, on the other, in finding ways to improve the environmental protection of the area, within the framework of, for example, the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution (Barcelona Convention) of 1978.

Under these circumstances, the Government of Spain reserves the right to carefully consider the practical consequences of the decision of the French Government.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation takes this opportunity to convey to the Embassy of the French Republic the assurances of its highest consideration.

Madrid, 23 October 2012

⁸ Original: Spanish.

IV. OTHER INFORMATION RELEVANT TO THE LAW OF THE SEA

A. List of experts for the purposes of article 2 of Annexes V, VII and VIII to the Convention

*List of conciliators and arbitrators nominated
under article 2 of annexes V and VII to the Convention
(as of 31 March 2013¹)*

State Party	Nominations:	Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General:
Argentina	Dr. Frida María Armas Pfirter, Arbitrator	28 September 2009
Argentina	Dr. Frida María Armas Pfirter, Conciliator	28 September 2009
Australia	Sir Gerard Brennan AC KBE, Arbitrator	19 August 1999
Australia	Mr. Henry Burmester QC, Arbitrator	19 August 1999
Australia	Professor Ivan Shearer AM, Arbitrator	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, Conciliator and Arbitrator	9 January 2008
Austria	Professor Dr. Gerhard Loibl, Professor at the Diplomatic Academy of Vienna, Conciliator and Arbitrator	9 January 2008
Austria	Ambassador Dr. Helmut Tichy, Deputy Head of the Office of the Legal Adviser, Austrian Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs, Conciliator and Arbitrator	9 January 2008
Austria	Ambassador Dr. Helmut Türk, Judge at the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, The Hague, Conciliator and Arbitrator	9 January 2008
Brazil	Walter de Sá Leitão, Conciliator and Arbitrator	10 September 2001
Chile	Helmut Brunner Nöer, Conciliator	18 November 1998
Chile	Rodrigo Díaz Albónico, Conciliator	18 November 1998
Chile	Carlos Martínez Sotomayor, Conciliator	18 November 1998
Chile	Eduardo Vío Grossi, Conciliator	18 November 1998
Chile	José Miguel Barros Franco, Arbitrator	18 November 1998
Chile	María Teresa Infante Caffi, Arbitrator	18 November 1998
Chile	Edmundo Vargas Carreño, Arbitrator	18 November 1998
Chile	Fernando Zegers Santa Cruz, Arbitrator	18 November 1998

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

State Party	Nominations:	Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General:
Costa Rica	Carlos Fernando Alvarado Valverde, Conciliator and Arbitrator	15 March 2000
Cyprus	Ambassador Andrew JACOVIDES, Conciliator and Arbitrator	23 February 2007
Czech Republic	Dr. Vladimír Kopal, Conciliator and Arbitrator	18 December 1996
Estonia	Mrs. Ene Lillipuu, Head of the Legal Department of the Estonian Maritime Administration, and Mr. Heiki Lindpere, the Director of the Institute of Law of the University of Tartu, as the Conciliators of the United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea.	18 December 2006
Estonia	Mrs. Ene Lillipuu, Head of the Legal Department of the Estonian Maritime Administration, and Mr. Heiki Lindpere, the Director of the Institute of Law of the University of Tartu, as the Arbitrators	18 December 2006
Finland	Professor Kari Hakapää, Conciliator and Arbitrator	25 May 2001
Finland	Professor Martti Koskenniemi, Conciliator and Arbitrator	25 May 2001
Finland	Justice Gutav Möller, Conciliator and Arbitrator	25 May 2001
Finland	Justice Pekka Vihervuori, Conciliator and Arbitrator	25 May 2001
France	Daniel Bardonnnet, Arbitrator	4 February 1998
France	Pierre-Marie Dupuy, Arbitrator	4 February 1998
France	Jean-Pierre Queneudec, Arbitrator	4 February 1998
France	Laurent Lucchini, Arbitrator	4 February 1998
Germany	Dr. (Ms.) Renate Platzoeder, Arbitrator	25 March 1996
Indonesia	Prof. Dr. Hasjim Djalal, M.A., Conciliator and Arbitrator	3 August 2001
Indonesia	Dr. Ety Roesmaryati Agoes, SH, LLM, Conciliator and Arbitrator	3 August 2001
Indonesia	Dr. Sudirman Saad, D.H., M.Hum, Conciliator and Arbitrator	3 August 2001
Indonesia	Lieutenant Commander Kresno Bruntoro, SH, LLM, Conciliator and Arbitrator	3 August 2001
Italy	Professor Umberto Leanza, Conciliator and Arbitrator	21 September 1999
Italy	Ambassdor Luigi Vittorio Ferraris, Conciliator	21 September 1999
Italy	Ambassador Giuseppe Jacoangeli, Conciliator	21 September 1999
Italy	Professor Tullio Scovazzi, Arbitrator	21 September 1999
Italy	Paolo Guido Spinelli, Former Chief of the Service for Legal Affairs, Diplomatic Disputes and international Agreements of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Conciliator	28 June 2011
Italy	Maurizio Maresca, Arbitrator	28 June 2011
Italy	Tullio Treves, Arbitrator	28 June 2011
Japan	Ambassador Hisashi Owada, President of the Japan Institute of International Affairs, Arbitrator	28 September 2000

State Party	Nominations:	Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General:
Japan	Ambassador Chusei Yamada, Professor, Waseda University, Japan, Arbitrator	28 September 2000
Japan	Dr. Soji Yamamoto, Professor Emeritus, Tohoku University, Japan, Arbitrator	28 September 2000
Japan	Dr. Nisuke Ando, Professor, Doshisha University, Japan, Arbitrator	28 September 2000
Japan	Dr. Soji Yamamoto; Professor Emeritus, Tohoku University, Japan, Conciliator	2 May 2006
Japan	Ambassador Chusei Yamada; Member of the UN International Law Commission, Conciliator	2 May 2006
Mexico	Ambassador Alberto Székely Sánchez, Special Adviser to the Secretary for International Waters Affairs, Arbitrator	9 December 2002
Mexico	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, Arbitrator	9 December 2002
Mexico	Frigate Captain JN. LD. DEM. Agustín Rodríguez Malpica Esquivel, Chief, Legal Unit, Secretariat of the Navy, Arbitrator	9 December 2002
Mexico	Frigate Lieutenant SJN.LD. Juan Jorge Quiroz Richards, Secretariat of the Navy, Arbitrator	9 December 2002
Mexico	Ambassador José Luis Vallarta Marrón, Former Permanent Representative of Mexico to the International Seabed Authority, Conciliator	9 December 2002
Mexico	Dr. Alejandro Sobarzo, Member of the national delegation to the Permanent Court of Arbitration, Conciliator	9 December 2002
Mexico	Joel Hernández García, Deputy Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Conciliator	9 December 2002
Mexico	Dr. Erasmo Lara Cabrera, Director of International Law III, Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Conciliator	9 December 2002
Mongolia	Professor Rüdiger Wolfrum, Arbitrator	22 February 2005
Mongolia	Professor Jean-Pierre Cot, Arbitrator	22 February 2005
Netherlands	E. Hey, Arbitrator	9 February 1998
Netherlands	Professor A. Soons, Arbitrator	9 February 1998
Netherlands	A. Bos, Arbitrator	9 February 1998
Netherlands	Professor Dr. Barbara Kwiatkowska, Arbitrator	29 May 2002
Norway	Carsten Smith, President of the Supreme Court, Conciliator and Arbitrator	22 November 1999
Norway	Karin Bruzelius, Supreme Court Judge, Conciliator and Arbitrator	22 November 1999

State Party	Nominations:	Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General:
Norway	Hans Wilhelm Longva, Director General, Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Conciliator and Arbitrator	22 November 1999
Norway	Ambassador Per Tresselt, Conciliator and Arbitrator	22 November 1999
Poland	Mr. Janusz Symonides, Conciliator and Arbitrator	14 May 2004
Poland	Mr. Stanislaw Pawlak, Conciliator and Arbitrator	14 May 2004
Poland	Mrs. Maria Dragun-Gertner, Conciliator and Arbitrator	14 May 2004
Portugal	Professor José Manuela Pureza, Conciliator	5 October 2011
Portugal	Dr. João Madureira, Conciliator	5 October 2011
Portugal	Dr. Mateus Kowalski, Conciliator	5 October 2011
Portugal	Dr. Tiago Pitta e Cunha, Conciliator	5 October 2011
Portugal	Professor Nuno Sérgio Marques Antunes, Arbitrator	5 October 2011
Republic of Korea	Professor Jin-Hyun Paik, Conciliator and Arbitrator:	14 February 2013
Romania	Mr. Bogdan Aurescu, Secretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, Arbitrator	2 October 2009
Romania	Mr. Cosmin Dinescu, Director General for Legal Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Arbitrator	2 October 2009
Russian Federation	Vladimir S. Kotliar, Arbitrator	26 May 1997
Russian Federation	Professor Kamil A. Bekyashev, Arbitrator	4 March 1998
Russian Federation	Mr. Alexander N. Vylegjanin, Director of the Legal Department of the Council for the Study of Productive Forces of the Russian Academy of Science, Arbitrator	17 January 2003
Slovakia	Dr. Marek Smid, International Law Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Slovakia, Conciliator	9 July 2004
Slovakia	Dr. Peter Tomka, Judge of the International Court of Justice, Arbitrator	9 July 2004
Spain	José Antonio de Yturriaga Barberán, Arbitrator	23 June 1999
Spain	José Antonio de Yturriaga Barberán, Ambassador at large, Conciliator	7 February 2002
Spain	Juan Antonio Yáñez-Barnuevo García, Ambassador at large, Conciliator	7 February 2002
Spain	Aurelio Pérez Giralda, Chief, International Legal Advisory Assistance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Conciliator	7 February 2002
Spain	José Antonio Pastor Ridruejo, Judge, European Court of Human Rights, Arbitrator	7 February 2002
Spain	D. Juan Antonio Yáñez-Barnuevo García, Arbitrator	26 March 2012
Spain	Da Concepción Escobar Hernández, Conciliator and Arbitrator	26 March 2012
Sri Lanka	Hon. M.S. Aziz, P.C., Conciliator and Arbitrator	17 January 1996

State Party	Nominations:	Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General:
Sri Lanka	C. W. Pinto, Secretary-General of the Iran-US Tribunal in the Hague, Conciliator and Arbitrator	17 September 2002
Sudan	Sayed/Shawgi Hussain, Arbitrator	8 September 1995
Sudan	Dr. Ahmed Elmufti, Arbitrator	8 September 1995
Sudan	Dr. Abd Elrahman Elkhalifa, Conciliator	8 September 1995
Sudan	Sayed/Eltahir Hamadalla, Conciliator	8 September 1995
Sudan	Prof. Elihu Lauterpacht CBE QC, Arbitrator	8 September 1995
Sudan	Sir Arthur Watts KCMG QC, Arbitrator	8 September 1995
Sweden	Dr. Marie Jacobsson, Principal Legal Advisor on International Law, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Arbitrator	2 June 2006
Sweden	Dr. Said Mahmoudi, Professor of International Law, University of Stockholm, Arbitrator	2 June 2006
Trinidad and Tobago	Mr. Justice Cecil Bernard, Judge of the Industrial Court of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, Arbitrator	17 Nov 2004
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir Michael Wood, Arbitrator and Conciliator	2 November 2010
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir Elihu Lautherpacht QC, Arbitrator and Conciliator	2 November 2010
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Professor Vaughan Lowe QC, Arbitrator and Conciliator	2 November 2010
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. David Anderson, Arbitrator and Conciliator	2 November 2010

B. Recent Judgments, Awards, and Orders

*International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea:
Tribunal Orders Release of Argentine Frigate “ARA Libertad”
Judgment delivered on 15 December 2012²*

At a public sitting held today, the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea delivered its Order in the “ARA Libertad” Case (*Argentina v. Ghana*)”.

THE DISPUTE

The Argentine frigate ARA Libertad arrived in the port of Tema, near Accra, Ghana, on 1 October 2012. The vessel’s departure from this port, which was scheduled for 4 October 2012, was prevented by Ghanaian authorities pursuant to a decision of the High Court of Accra.

On 30 October 2012, Argentina instituted arbitration proceedings against Ghana concerning the detention of the frigate. In addition, on 14 November 2012, Argentina submitted a request for the prescription of provisional measures under article 290, paragraph 5, of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea to the Tribunal.

THE ROLE OF THE TRIBUNAL

The Convention provides for compulsory third-party disputes settlement mechanism for disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention. To this purpose, the parties to a dispute may choose from different procedures that the Convention makes available to them (International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, International Court of Justice or arbitration).

Both Ghana and Argentina are States Parties to the Convention. They have however not accepted the same procedure for the settlement of disputes. The Convention provides that, in such cases, the parties to a dispute are deemed to have accepted arbitration in accordance with Annex VII to the Convention.

The setting up of an arbitral tribunal may take some time and pending the constitution of such arbitral tribunal, any party to the dispute may, under the conditions set by the Convention, request the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea to prescribe provisional measures according to article 290, paragraph 5, of the Convention. The Tribunal may prescribe provisional measures if it considers that *prima facie* the arbitral tribunal to be constituted *prima facie* would have jurisdiction and that the urgency of the situation so requires.

THE ORDER OF 15 DECEMBER 2012

In its Order of 15 December 2012, the Tribunal holds that, “*at this stage of the proceedings, the Tribunal does not need to establish definitively the existence of the rights claimed by Argentina and yet, before prescribing provisional measures, the Tribunal must satisfy itself that the provisions invoked by the Applicant appear prima facie to afford a basis on which the jurisdiction of the Annex VII arbitral tribunal might be founded*” (paragraph 60).

Having found that “*the Annex VII arbitral tribunal would prima facie have jurisdiction*” (paragraph 67), the Tribunal examines whether the urgency of the situation requires the prescription of provisional measures. In this context, the Tribunal considers *inter alia* that, “*in accordance with general international law, a warship enjoys immunity*” (paragraph 95) and that “*any act which prevents by force a warship from discharging its mission and duties is a source of conflict that may endanger friendly relations among States*” (paragraph 97).

The Tribunal concludes that “*under the circumstances of the present case, pursuant to article 290, paragraph 5, of the Convention, the urgency of the situation requires the prescription by the Tribunal of provisional measures that will ensure full compliance with the applicable rules of international law, thus preserving the respective rights of the Parties*” (paragraph 100).

² Source: ITLOS/Press 188 of 15 December 2012.

Therefore, in its Order of 15 December 2012, the Tribunal,

(1) Unanimously,

Prescribes, pending a decision by the Annex VII arbitral tribunal, the following provisional measures under article 290, paragraph 5, of the Convention:

Ghana shall forthwith and unconditionally release the frigate ARA Libertad, shall ensure that the frigate ARA Libertad, its Commander and crew are able to leave the port of Tema and the maritime areas under the jurisdiction of Ghana, and shall ensure that the frigate ARA Libertad is resupplied to that end.

(2) Unanimously,

Decides that Argentina and Ghana shall each submit the initial report referred to in paragraph 103 not later than 22 December 2012 to the Tribunal, and authorizes the President to request such information as he may consider appropriate after that date.

(3) Unanimously,

Decides that each Party shall bear its own costs.

Judge Paik appends a declaration to the Order of the Tribunal.

Judge Chandrasekhara Rao appends a separate opinion to the Order of the Tribunal.

Judges Wolfrum and Cot append a joint separate opinion to the Order of the Tribunal.

Judge Lucky appends a separate opinion to the Order of the Tribunal.

