

Bulletin No. 89

Law of the Sea



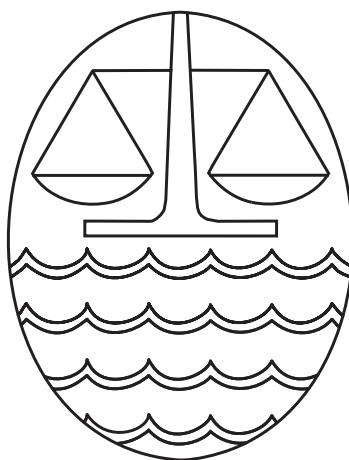
*Division for Ocean Affairs
and the Law of the Sea
Office of Legal Affairs*



United Nations

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Office of Legal Affairs

Law *of the Sea*



Bulletin No. 89



United Nations
New York, 2017

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I. UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

STATUS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA, OF THE AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PART XI OF THE CONVENTION AND OF THE AGREEMENT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION RELATING TO THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF STRADDLING FISH STOCKS AND HIGHLY MIGRATORY FISH STOCKS¹

1. Table recapitulating the status of the Convention and of the related Agreements, as at 30 November 2015

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* (<https://treaties.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	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16/11/1994)			Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28/07/1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11/12/2001)		
	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration
TOTALS	157	167		79	147	59	82	
Afghanistan	18/03/83							
Albania		23/06/03(a)			23/06/03(p)			
Algeria	10/12/82□	11/06/96	□	29/07/94	11/06/96(p)			
Andorra								
Angola	10/12/82□	05/12/90	□		07/09/10(a)			

¹ Source: Chapter XXI of the publication entitled *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General*, available at <https://treaties.un.org>, under “Status of Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General”. Note by the editor: No changes in the status of the Convention and the Related Agreements have occurred since 31 July 2015 (Law of the Sea *Bulletin* No. 88).

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16/11/1994)			Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28/07/1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11/12/2001)		
	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
Antigua and Barbuda	07/02/83	02/02/89						
Argentina	05/10/84	01/12/95		29/07/94	01/12/95	04/12/95		
Armenia		09/12/02(a)			09/12/02(a)			
Australia	10/12/82	05/10/94		29/07/94	05/10/94	04/12/95	23/12/99	
Austria	10/12/82	14/07/95		29/07/94	14/07/95	27/06/96	19/12/03	
Azerbaijan								
Bahamas	10/12/82	29/07/83		29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)		16/01/97(a)	
Bahrain	10/12/82	30/05/85						
Bangladesh	10/12/82	27/07/01			27/07/01(a)	04/12/95	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			30/08/06(a)			
Belgium	05/12/84	13/11/98		29/07/94	13/11/98(p)	03/10/96	19/12/03	
Belize	10/12/82	13/08/83			21/10/94(ds)	04/12/95	14/07/05	
Benin	30/08/83	16/10/97			16/10/97(p)			
Bhutan	10/12/82							
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	27/11/84	28/04/95			28/04/95(p)			
Bosnia and Herzegovina		12/01/94(s)						
Botswana	05/12/84	02/05/90			31/01/05(a)			
Brazil	10/12/82	22/12/88		29/07/94	25/10/07	04/12/95	08/03/00	
Brunei Darussalam	05/12/84	05/11/96			05/11/96(p)			
Bulgaria	10/12/82	15/05/96			15/05/96(a)		13/12/06(a)	
Burkina Faso	10/12/82	25/01/05		30/11/94	25/01/05(p)	15/10/96		
Burundi	10/12/82							
Cabo Verde	10/12/82	10/08/87		29/07/94	23/04/08			

Cambodia	01/07/83							
Cameroon	10/12/82	19/11/85		24/05/95	28/08/02			
Canada	10/12/82	07/11/03	📄	29/07/94	07/11/03	04/12/95	03/08/99	📄
Central African Republic	04/12/84							
Chad	10/12/82	14/08/09			14/08/09(p)			
Chile	10/12/82📄	25/08/97	📄		25/08/97(a)			
China	10/12/82	07/06/96	📄📄	29/07/94	07/06/96(p)	06/11/96📄		
Colombia	10/12/82							
Comoros	06/12/84	21/06/94						
Congo	10/12/82	09/07/08			09/07/08(p)			
<i>Cook Islands</i>	10/12/82	15/02/95			15/02/95(a)		01/04/99(a)	
Costa Rica	10/12/82📄	21/09/92			20/09/01(a)		18/06/01(a)	
Côte d'Ivoire	10/12/82	26/03/84		25/11/94	28/07/95(sp)	24/01/96		
Croatia		05/04/95(s)	📄📄		05/04/95(p)		10/09/13(a)	
Cuba	10/12/82📄	15/08/84	📄		17/10/02(a)			
Cyprus	10/12/82	12/12/88		01/11/94	27/07/95		25/09/02(a)	
Czech Republic	22/02/93	21/06/96	📄	16/11/94	21/06/96		19/03/07(a)	📄
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	10/12/82							
Democratic Republic of the Congo	22/08/83	17/02/89						
Denmark	10/12/82	16/11/04	📄	29/07/94	16/11/04	27/06/96	19/12/03	📄
Djibouti	10/12/82	08/10/91						
Dominica	28/03/83	24/10/91						
Dominican Republic	10/12/82	10/07/09			10/07/09(p)			
Ecuador		24/09/12(a)	📄		24/09/12(p)			
Egypt	10/12/82	26/08/83	📄	22/03/95		05/12/95		
El Salvador	05/12/84							
Equatorial Guinea	30/01/84	21/07/97	📄		21/07/97(p)			
Eritrea								
Estonia		26/08/05(a)	📄		26/08/05(a)		07/08/06(a)	📄
Ethiopia	10/12/82							

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16/11/1994)			Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28/07/1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11/12/2001)		
	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
European Union	07/12/84	01/04/98(fc)		29/07/94	01/04/98(fc)	27/06/96	19/12/03	
Fiji	10/12/82	10/12/82		29/07/94	28/07/95	04/12/95	12/12/96	
Finland	10/12/82	21/06/96		29/07/94	21/06/96	27/06/96	19/12/03	
France	10/12/82	11/04/96		29/07/94	11/04/96	04/12/96	19/12/03	
Gabon	10/12/82	11/03/98		04/04/95	11/03/98(p)	07/10/96		
Gambia	10/12/82	22/05/84						
Georgia		21/03/96(a)			21/03/96(p)			
Germany		14/10/94(a)		29/07/94	14/10/94	28/08/96	19/12/03	
Ghana	10/12/82	7/06/83						
Greece	10/12/82	21/07/95		29/07/94	21/07/95	27/06/96	19/12/03	
Grenada	10/12/82	25/04/91		14/11/94	28/07/95(sp)			
Guatemala	08/07/83	11/02/97			11/02/97(p)			
Guinea	04/10/84	06/09/85		26/08/94	28/07/95(sp)		16/09/05(a)	
Guinea Bissau	10/12/82	25/08/86				04/12/95		
Guyana	10/12/82	16/11/93			25/09/08(a)			
Haiti	10/12/82	31/07/96			31/07/96(p)			
Holy See								
Honduras	10/12/82	05/10/93			28/07/03(a)			
Hungary	10/12/82	05/02/02			05/02/02(a)		16/05/08(a)	
Iceland	10/12/82	21/06/85		29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)	04/12/95	14/02/97	
India	10/12/82	29/06/95		29/07/94	29/06/95		19/08/03(a)	
Indonesia	10/12/82	03/02/86		29/07/94	02/06/00	04/12/95	28/09/09	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	10/12/82						17/04/98(a)	
Iraq	10/12/82	30/07/85						

Ireland	10/12/82	21/06/96	📄	29/07/94	21/06/96	27/06/96	19/12/03	📄
Israel						04/12/95		
Italy	07/12/84📄	13/01/95	📄📄	29/07/94	13/01/95	27/06/96	19/12/03	📄
Jamaica	10/12/82	21/03/83		29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)	04/12/95		
Japan	07/02/83	20/06/96		29/07/94	20/06/96	19/11/96	07/08/06	
Jordan		27/11/95(a)			27/11/95(p)			
Kazakhstan								
Kenya	10/12/82	02/03/89			29/07/94(ds)		13/07/04(a)	
Kiribati		24/02/03(a)	📄		24/02/03(p)		15/09/05(a)	
Kuwait	10/12/82	02/05/86	📄		02/08/02(a)			
Kyrgyzstan								
Lao People's Democratic Republic	10/12/82	05/06/98		27/10/94	05/06/98(p)			
Latvia		23/12/04(a)	📄		23/12/04(a)		05/02/07(a)	📄
Lebanon	07/12/84	05/01/95			05/01/95(p)			
Lesotho	10/12/82	31/05/07			31/05/07(p)			
Liberia	10/12/82	25/09/08			25/09/08(p)		16/09/05(a)	
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)	08/10/96	30/12/98	
Mali	19/10/83📄	16/07/85						
Malta	10/12/82	20/05/93	📄	29/07/94	26/06/96		11/11/01(a)	📄
Marshall Islands		09/08/91(a)				04/12/95	19/03/03	
Mauritania	10/12/82	17/07/96		02/08/94	17/07/96(p)	21/12/95		
Mauritius	10/12/82	04/11/94			04/11/94(p)		25/03/97(a)	📄

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16/11/1994)			Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28/07/1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11/12/2001)		
	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
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	07/08/13			07/08/13(p)			
Nigeria	10/12/82	14/08/86		25/10/94	28/07/95(sp)		02/11/09(a)	
Niue	05/12/84	11/10/06			11/10/06(p)	04/12/95	11/10/06	
Norway	10/12/82	24/06/96	☐		24/06/96(a)	04/12/95	30/12/96	☐
Oman	01/07/83☐	17/08/89	☐		26/02/97(a)		14/05/08(a)	
Pakistan	10/12/82	26/02/97	☐	10/08/94	26/02/97(p)	15/02/96		
Palau		30/09/96(a)	☐		30/09/96(p)		26/03/08(a)	
Panama	10/12/82	01/07/96	☐		01/07/96(p)		16/12/08(a)	
Papua New Guinea	10/12/82	14/01/97			14/01/97(p)	04/12/95	04/06/99	

Paraguay	10/12/82	26/09/86		29/07/94	10/07/95			
Peru								
Philippines	10/12/82 ¹	08/05/84	📄	15/11/94	23/07/97	30/08/96	24/09/14	
Poland	10/12/82	13/11/98		29/07/94	13/11/98(p)		14/03/06(a)	📄
Portugal	10/12/82	03/11/97	📄	29/07/94	03/11/97	27/06/96	19/12/03	📄
Qatar	27/11/84 ¹	09/12/02			09/12/02(p)			
Republic of Korea	14/03/83	29/01/96	📄	07/11/94	29/01/96	26/11/96	01/02/08	
Republic of Moldova		06/02/07(a)	📄		06/02/07(p)			
Romania	10/12/82 ¹	17/12/96	📄		17/12/96(a)		16/07/07(a)	
Russian Federation	10/12/82 ¹	12/03/97	📄		12/03/97(a)	04/12/95	04/08/97	📄
Rwanda	10/12/82							
Saint Kitts and Nevis	07/12/84	07/01/93						
Saint Lucia	10/12/82	27/03/85				12/12/95	09/08/96	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	10/12/82	01/10/93	📄				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 ¹	03/11/87						
Saudi Arabia	07/12/84	24/04/96	📄		24/04/96(p)			
Senegal	10/12/82	25/10/84		09/08/94	25/07/95	04/12/95	30/01/97	
Serbia	²	12/03/01(s)	📄	12/05/95	28/07/95(sp) ²			
Seychelles	10/12/82	16/09/91		29/07/94	15/12/94	04/12/96	20/03/98	
Sierra Leone	10/12/82	12/12/94			12/12/94(p)			
Singapore	10/12/82	17/11/94			17/11/94(p)			
Slovakia	28/05/93	08/05/96		14/11/94	08/05/96		06/11/08(a)	📄
Slovenia		16/06/95(s)	📄📄	19/01/95	16/06/95		15/06/06(a)	📄
<i>Solomon Islands</i>	10/12/82	23/06/97			23/06/97(p)		13/02/97(a)	
Somalia	10/12/82	24/07/89						

² For further details, see Chapter XXI, sections 6 and 6.a, of the publication entitled *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General*, available at https://treaties.un.org/Pages/Treaties.aspx?id=21&subid=A&clang=_en.

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16/11/1994)			Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28/07/1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11/12/2001)		
	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
South Africa	05/12/84	23/12/97	☐	03/10/94	23/12/97		14/08/03(a)	
South Sudan								
Spain	04/12/84☐	15/01/97	☐☐	29/07/94	15/01/97	03/12/96	19/12/03	☐
Sri Lanka	10/12/82	19/07/94		29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)	09/10/96	24/10/96	
State of Palestine		02/01/15(a)			02/01/15(p)			
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	☐	29/07/94	25/06/96	27/06/96	19/12/03	☐
Switzerland	17/10/84	01/05/09	☐	26/10/94	01/05/09			
Syrian Arab Republic								
Tajikistan								
Thailand	10/12/82	15/05/11	☐		15/05/11(a)			
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		19/08/94 (s)			19/08/94(p)			
Timor-Leste		08/01/13(a)	☐		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	
Trinidad and Tobago	10/12/82	25/04/86	☐☐	10/10/94	28/07/95(sp)		13/09/06(a)	
Tunisia	10/12/82	24/04/85	☐☐	15/05/95	24/05/02			
Turkey								
Turkmenistan								
Tuvalu	10/12/82	09/12/02			09/12/02(p)		02/02/09(a)	
Uganda	10/12/82	09/11/90		09/08/94	28/07/95(sp)	10/10/96		

Ukraine	10/12/82 ³	26/07/99	📄	28/02/95	26/07/99	04/12/95	27/02/03	
United Arab Emirates	10/12/82							
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		25/07/97(a)	📄📄	29/07/94	25/07/97	04/12/95	10/12/01 19/12/03 ³	
United Republic of Tanzania	10/12/82	30/09/85	📄	07/10/94	25/06/98			
United States of America				29/07/94		04/12/95	21/08/96	📄
Uruguay	10/12/82 ³	10/12/92	📄	29/07/94	07/08/07	16/01/96 ³	10/09/99	📄
Uzbekistan								
Vanuatu	10/12/82	10/08/99		29/07/94	10/08/99(p)	23/07/96		
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)								
Viet Nam	10/12/82	25/07/94	📄		27/04/06(a)			
Yemen	10/12/82 ³	21/07/87	📄		13/10/14(a)			
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	167		79	147	59	82	

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³ For further details, see Chapter XXI, section 7, of the publication entitled *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General*, available at https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtmsg_no=XXI-7&chapter=21&clang=_en.

2. Chronological lists of ratifications of, accessions and successions to the Convention and the related Agreements, as at 30 November 2015

(a) The Convention

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

79. Tonga (2 August 1995)
80. Samoa (14 August 1995)
81. Jordan (27 November 1995)
82. Argentina (1 December 1995)
83. Nauru (23 January 1996)
84. Republic of Korea (29 January 1996)
85. Monaco (20 March 1996)
86. Georgia (21 March 1996)
87. France (11 April 1996)
88. Saudi Arabia (24 April 1996)
89. Slovakia (8 May 1996)
90. Bulgaria (15 May 1996)
91. Myanmar (21 May 1996)
92. China (7 June 1996)
93. Algeria (11 June 1996)
94. Japan (20 June 1996)
95. Czech Republic (21 June 1996)
96. Finland (21 June 1996)
97. Ireland (21 June 1996)
98. Norway (24 June 1996)
99. Sweden (25 June 1996)
100. Netherlands (28 June 1996)
101. Panama (1 July 1996)
102. Mauritania (17 July 1996)
103. New Zealand (19 July 1996)
104. Haiti (31 July 1996)
105. Mongolia (13 August 1996)
106. Palau (30 September 1996)
107. Malaysia (14 October 1996)
108. Brunei Darussalam (5 November 1996)
109. Romania (17 December 1996)
110. Papua New Guinea (14 January 1997)
111. Spain (15 January 1997)
112. Guatemala (11 February 1997)
113. Pakistan (26 February 1997)
114. Russian Federation (12 March 1997)
115. Mozambique (13 March 1997)
116. Solomon Islands (23 June 1997)
117. Equatorial Guinea (21 July 1997)
118. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (25 July 1997)
119. Chile (25 August 1997)
120. Benin (16 October 1997)
121. Portugal (3 November 1997)
122. South Africa (23 December 1997)
123. Gabon (11 March 1998)
124. European 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)
166. Niger (7 August 2013)
167. State of Palestine (2 January 2015)

(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. Cabo 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)
145. Niger (7 August 2013)
146. Yemen (13 October 2014)
147. State of Palestine (2 January 2015)

(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)
81. Croatia (10 September 2013)
82. Philippines (24 September 2014)

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

NATIONAL LEGISLATION

1. *Guinea*¹

Decree No. D/2015/122/PRG/SGG, 19 June 2015

Amending Decree D/2014/092/PRG/SGG Of 11 April 2014, determining the geographic coordinates of points for delineating baselines and the outer limits of maritime zones under the sovereignty or jurisdiction of the Republic of Guinea

The President of the Republic,

Having considered the Constitution, and particularly its articles 46 and 72;

Having considered the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, adopted by the General Assembly on 10 December 1982 and ratified by the Republic of Guinea on 6 September 1985 and entered into force on 16 November 1994;

Having considered the provisions of the arbitral award handed down on 14 February 1985 establishing a unique lateral limit for the continental shelf and the superjacent maritime waters between the Republic of Guinea and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau;

Having considered the Framework Agreement on Sub-regional Cooperation among the Governments of the Republic of Cabo Verde, the Republic of the Gambia, the Republic of Guinea, the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and the Republic of Senegal in the Establishment of the Outer Limits of the Continental Shelf Beyond 200 Nautical Miles, signed in New York on 21 September 2010;

Having considered the Agreement on Technical and Financial Cooperation among the Governments of the Republic of Cabo Verde, the Republic of the Gambia, the Republic of Guinea, the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and the Republic of Senegal on the one hand, and the Kingdom of Norway on the other, in view of the support that Norway intends to provide for the purpose of determining the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles, signed at New York on 21 September 2010, as well as the Additional protocol to that Agreement, signed at New York on 20 September 2011;

Having considered the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Guinea and the Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone on requests to be presented to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf, signed at Freetown on 24 March 2012;

Having considered Decree No. 336/PRG/80 of 30 July 1980 establishing the limits of the territorial waters of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea;

Having considered the conclusions of the meetings of the Liaison Committee of National Commissions on the determination of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles held in 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 at Mindelo and Praia (Republic of Cabo Verde); and

Taking into consideration the configuration of the coast of the Republic of Guinea, which is either deeply indented and cut into in places, or else relatively rectilinear.

Decreets:

Article 1

The purpose of the present Decree is to define the geographic coordinates of the appropriate points between which the baselines are to be drawn, and to fix the extent of the maritime zones of sovereignty, the maritime zones of sovereign rights, and the maritime zones of jurisdiction with regard to the Republic of Guinea.

¹ *Original:* French. Transmitted by note verbale dated 3 July 2015 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Guinea to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretariat of the United Nations.

Article 2

The geographic coordinates of the appropriate points between which the baselines from which the outer limits of the maritime zones mentioned in Article 1 above are to be drawn are indicated below in the order in which they appear on the list provided in the annex to the present Decree.

Article 3

The internal waters, territorial sea, contiguous zone, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf constitute the maritime zones cited in Article 1 of the present Decree.

Article 4

The maritime zone within the baseline of the territorial sea is the internal waters.

Article 5

The outer limit of the territorial sea, contiguous zone or the exclusive economic zone is the line of which each point lies at a distance measured from the most appropriate point, and the closest to the baseline, including islands, island capes, low-tide elevations and rocks.

Article 6

In the Republic of Guinea, baselines are determined by the combination of methods used for setting the geographic coordinates of the points used to draw low-water marks and the straight baseline.

Article 7

In the Republic of Guinea, baselines are comprised of the low-water mark and the straight baseline.

Article 8

The baselines are comprised of lines linking 36 points whose geographic coordinates are given in the order in which they are listed in the annex to the present Decree. Two other points on the seaward side are marked with the letters A and B.

Article 9

The outer limit of the territorial sea is comprised of 235 points whose geographic coordinates are given in the order in which they are listed in the annex to the present Decree. Each point is 12 nautical miles distant from the baselines.

Article 10

The outer limit of the contiguous zone is comprised of 304 points whose geographic coordinates are given in the order in which they are listed in the annex to the present Decree. Each point is at a distance equal to 24 nautical miles from the baselines.

Article 11

The outer limit of the exclusive economic zone is comprised of 79 points whose geographic coordinates are given in the order in which they are listed in the annex to the present Decree. Each point is at a distance equal to 200 nautical miles from the baselines.

Article 12

The geographic coordinates of the points cited in Article 1 above are defined with reference to latitude north of the equator and longitude west of the Greenwich meridian, and in accordance with the World Geodetic System (WGS 84). Unless otherwise indicated, the lines joining them are geodetic lines.

Article 13

The reference map used is United Nations map No. 3530.7 of January 1989. The points between which the baselines are drawn are labelled as such thereon.

Article 14

The determination of the geographic coordinates of the points appropriate for delineating the outer limit of the continental shelf will be the subject of a separate Decree.

Article 15

The present Decree repeals all prior and contrary provisions, in particular those of Decree No. 336/PRG/80 of 30 July 1980 delineating the territorial waters of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea.

Article 16

The present Decree, which takes effect as from its date of signature, shall be registered and published in the *Official Gazette of the Republic of Guinea*.

[Signed]
Professor Alpha CONDE
Conakry, 19 June 2015

ANNEX

TO DECREE NO. D/2015/122/PRG/SGG OF 19 JUNE 2015, DETERMINING THE GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES OF POINTS FOR DELINEATING BASELINES AND THE OUTER LIMITS OF MARITIME ZONES UNDER THE SOVEREIGNTY OR JURISDICTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA

The geographic coordinates of the points for delineating maritime baselines of the Republic of Guinea are specified in the present Annex with reference to the 1984 World Geodetic System and, unless otherwise indicated, the lines joining them are geodetic lines. One nautical mile is equal to 1,852 metres.

The geographic coordinates of the points mentioned in the foregoing paragraph are established as follows:

- I. Coordinates of maritime baselines, and of points A and B along the coast²
- II. Territorial sea: outer limit 12 nautical miles from baselines³
- III. Contiguous zone: outer limit 24 nautical miles from baselines⁴
- IV. Exclusive economic zone: outer limit 200 nautical miles from baselines⁵

² *Note by the editor:* For a complete list of geographic coordinates see www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/STATEFILES/GIN.htm.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

2. *State of Palestine*⁶

Declaration of the State of Palestine regarding the maritime boundaries of the State of Palestine in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

The State of Palestine has acceded to the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, with effect from 1 February 2015,

I, Mahmoud Abbas, President of the State of Palestine, therefore have the honour to make the following declaration regarding the delimitation of the maritime zones and boundaries of the State of Palestine, based on the provisions and articles of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which is the reference under international law for the delimitation of the territorial sea, the contiguous zone, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf.

The territorial sea of the State of Palestine

1. The sovereignty of the State of Palestine extends to its territorial sea and the air space over the territorial sea, as well as to its bed and subsoil.
2. The baseline for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea is the low-water line along the coast.
3. The breadth of the territorial sea of the State of Palestine is 12 nautical miles, measured from the baselines determined in paragraph 2.
4. The State of Palestine shall exercise sovereignty over its territorial sea in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and other rules of international law.

The contiguous zone

5. The contiguous zone of the State of Palestine extends beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea 24 nautical miles from the baseline of the territorial sea of the State of Palestine.
6. The State of Palestine shall have the right to establish appropriate mechanisms to prevent and penalize violations of international law and of Palestinian laws and regulations within those zones, the territorial sea and the maritime boundaries of the State of Palestine.

The exclusive economic zone

7. The exclusive economic zone of the State of Palestine extends beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea 200 nautical miles from the baseline.
8. The State of Palestine has 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, and with regard to other activities for the economic exploitation and exploration of the zone.
9. In exercising its rights and performing its duties in the exclusive economic zone, the State of Palestine shall have due regard to the rights and duties of other States, subject to reciprocity, and shall act in a manner compatible with the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and with international law.

The continental shelf

10. The continental shelf of the State of Palestine comprises the seabed and subsoil of the submarine areas that extend beyond its territorial sea to a distance of not more than 200 nautical miles measured from the baseline of the territorial sea of the State of Palestine.

⁶ *Original:* Arabic. Transmitted by letter dated 31 August 2015 from the President of the State of Palestine, addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Overlap of maritime zones and conflict resolution

11. In cases where the maritime zones of the State of Palestine overlap with the maritime zones of other States, delimitation of the boundaries between the maritime zones should be resolved on the basis of equity and the principles of international law, and with reference to the Statute of the International Court of Justice and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea.

12. If agreement cannot be reached, recourse may be had to the competent international court or body for a final decision.

Final provisions

13. I call on all States, companies and institutions to respect the maritime boundaries of the State of Palestine in accordance with the contents of this declaration. I also urge all parties, including companies and institutions, to review their contracts and to desist from carrying out any work or activity within the maritime boundaries of the State of Palestine without prior agreement from the State of Palestine. The State of Palestine reserves all of its rights to compensation for the illegal exploitation of natural resources and any other resources that have been exploited over previous years, in accordance with the provisions of international law and the relevant resolutions.

In closing, I stress that the State of Palestine is ready to cooperate with the States and institutions of the international community to strengthen compliance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and other rules of international law with a view to preventing violation of international law on the territory of the State of Palestine and its maritime and land boundaries.

Ramallah, 31 August 2015

[Signed]

MAHMOUD ABBAS

President of the State of Palestine

Chair of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization

3. *Kuwait*⁷

Decree No. (317) year 2014 Concerning the Delimitation of the Marine Areas Pertaining to the State of Kuwait and its amendment, 29 October 2014

Having regard to the constitution.

And act 12 (1964), regarding the prevention of oil pollution of the navigable waters and its amending laws.

And act 48 (1966) accepting the convention concluded between the State of Kuwait and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, concerning the division of the neutral zone.

And act 15 (1986) concerning ratifying the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

And act 35 (2000) accepting an agreement between the State of Kuwait and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, concerning the submerged area adjacent to the divided zone.

And the Decree issued on 17 December 1967, on delimiting of the breadth of the territorial sea of the State of Kuwait.

And Security Council resolution 833 (1993), concerning the demarcation of the boundary between the State of Kuwait and Republic of Iraq, adopted on 27 May 1993.

And based on presentation by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Interior, and Defense,

And the approval of the Council of Ministers

We decree as follows:

Article 1

In applying the provisions of this Decree, the following words and terms shall have the meaning as indicated below:

Normal baselines: are the base lines from which the breadth of the territorial sea and another marine areas pertaining to the State of Kuwait are measured, as established by article 2 of this Decree.

Island: a naturally formed area, surrounded by water, which is above the water at high tide.

Low-tide elevation: a naturally formed area of land, which is, surrounded and above water at low-tide, but submerged at high-tide.

Nautical mile: a unit of measurement of distance equal to 1,852 meters.

Article 2

The normal baselines are determined as follows:

(a) When the coast of the mainland, or the coast of a Kuwaiti island, faces the open sea, the normal baseline shall be the low-water line along the coast.

(b) When there is a port on the coast, the outermost seaward permanent harbor works are regarded as forming part of the coast.

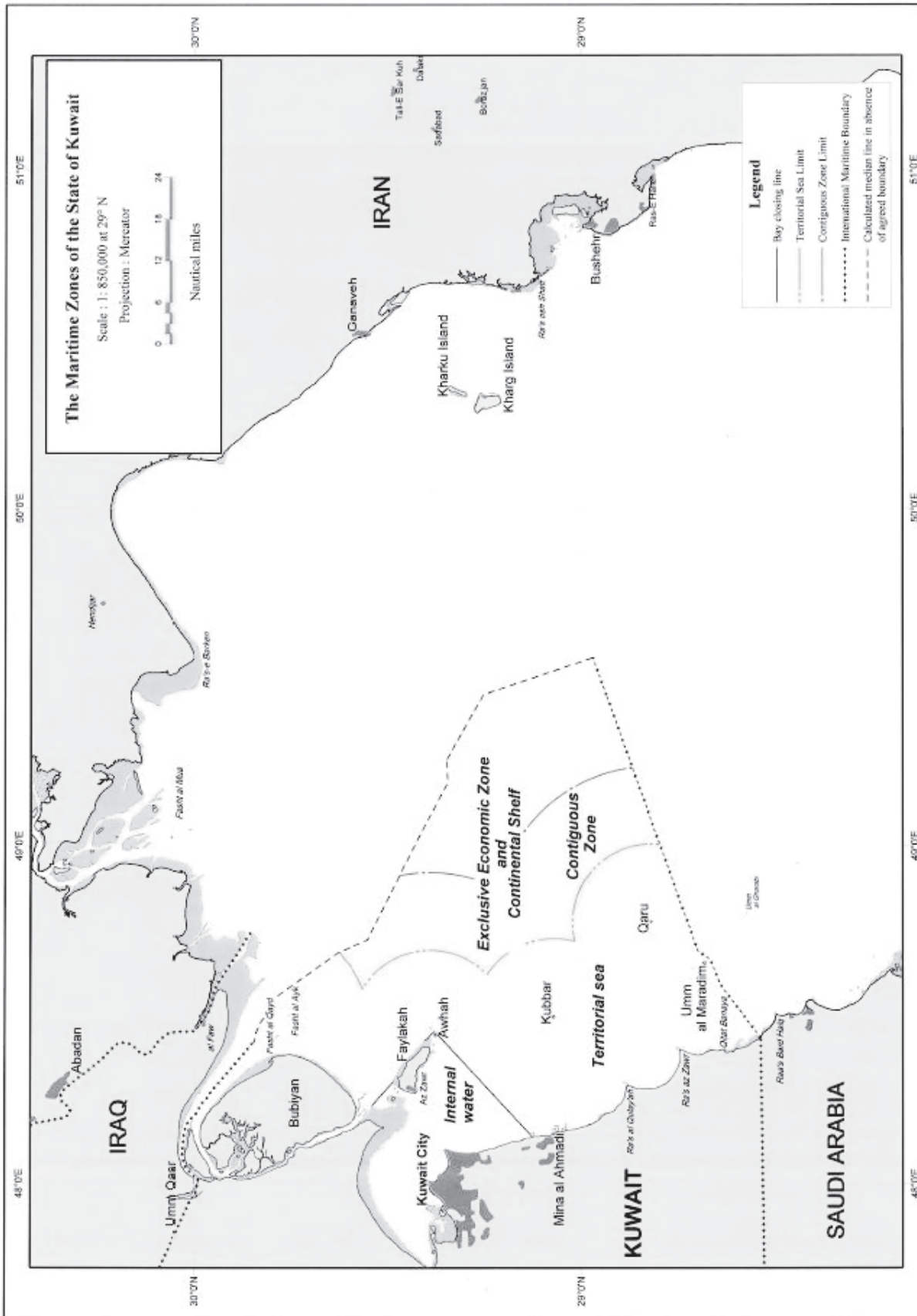
(c) When there is an elevation of land above the water at low-tide, at a distance, not exceeding 12 miles, from the coast of Kuwait's mainland or Kuwaiti island, the outer edge of the elevation shall be regarded as the normal baseline.

(d) in accordance with the annex 3, of the aforementioned act 12 (1964), the baseline of the Bay of Kuwait, shall be the line closing the bay, and the waters contained therein, shall be considered internal waters.

Article 3

The internal waters of the State of Kuwait, are the waters on the landward side of the normal baseline of the coast of the Kuwaiti mainland or any Kuwaiti island.

⁷ *Original*: English and Arabic. Transmitted by notes verbales dated 7 October and 30 July 2015 from the Permanent Mission of the State of Kuwait to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretariat of the United Nations.



Article 4

The breadth of the territorial sea of the State of Kuwait shall be 12 nautical miles, measured from the normal baselines of the coast of the Kuwaiti mainland and of the Kuwaiti islands. When there is an overlapping between the Kuwaiti territorial sea, in accordance with the provisions of this Decree, and that of an opposite or adjacent state, and in the absence of an agreement delimiting the marine boundary, the median line shall be considered the outer limit of the territorial sea of Kuwait.

Article 5⁸

The State of Kuwait has a contiguous zone adjoining its territorial sea, extending to a distance of 12 nautical miles from the outer limit of the territorial sea of the State of Kuwait, where it shall exercise control to prevent infringement of its customs, fiscal, immigration or sanitary laws and regulations within its territory or territorial sea and to punish infringements of those laws and regulations.

When the contiguous zone of the State of Kuwait overlap with the contiguous zone of an opposite or adjacent state, in the absence of an agreement delimiting the marine boundary between the State of Kuwait and that state, the median line shall be considered the outer limit of the contiguous zone of the State of Kuwait.

Article 6

The State of Kuwait shall have an exclusive economic zone, beyond and adjacent to its territorial sea, extending to the marine boundaries with opposite and adjacent states, wherein, it shall exercise the same rights and powers exercised in its territorial sea, relative to natural resources and wealth, in addition to the rights and powers established by Article 56 of the aforementioned United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. In the absence of an agreement to delimit the marine boundary with [] any opposite or adjacent state, the median line shall be the outer limit of the exclusive economic zone of the State of Kuwait.

Article 7

The continental shelf of the State of Kuwait shall be defined as set out in article 76 of the abovementioned United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, wherein, the State of Kuwait shall exercise the rights and powers it exercises in its territorial sea, relating to natural resources and wealth of the seabed and subsoil thereof, as well as the other rights contained in article 77, of the said convention.

In the absence of an agreement with any opposite or adjacent state, concerning the delimitation of the marine boundaries, the median line shall be the outer limit of the continental shelf of the State of Kuwait.

Article 8

This Decree supersedes the aforementioned Decree of 17 December 1967, as well as any other provisions that are contrary to the provisions of this Decree.

Article 9

The ministers shall, each within his purview, implement this Decree. This decree shall enter into force on the date of its publication in the *Official Gazette*.

Deputy Amir of the State of Kuwait
NAWAF AL-AHMAD AL-JABER AL-SABAH

Prime Minister

JABER MUBARK AL-HAMAD AL-SABAH

First Deputy Prime Minister & Minister of Foreign Affairs

SABAH KHALED AL-HAMAD AL-SABAH

Deputy Prime Minister & Minister of Foreign Interior

MOHAMMAD KHALED AL-HAMAD AL-SABAH

Deputy Prime Minister & Acting Minister of Foreign Defense

MOHAMMAD KHALED AL-HAMAD AL-SABAH

Issued at the Seif Place on: 7th Muharram 1436 H

Corresponding: 29th October 2014

⁸ The Article 5 amended by the decree No (141/2015) issued on 12 May 2015.

4. *France*⁹

(a) *Decree No. 2015-550 defining the baselines from which the breadth of the French territorial sea adjacent to the coasts of Clipperton Island is measured, 18 May 2015*

NOR. OMES1508627D

Relevant parties: foreign States whose vessels operate in the French territorial sea of Clipperton Island.

Purpose: definition of the baselines from which the breadth of the French territorial sea around Clipperton Island is measured

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

Note: In order to be enforceable against third States, the maritime areas defined in the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (the territorial sea, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf) must be delimited and the relevant information must then be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. In order for the Naval Hydrographic and Oceanographic Service (SHOM) to delimit those maritime areas, the point of origin constituted by the baseline must first be defined. The present decree does so with regard to the French territorial sea adjacent to the coasts of Clipperton Island.

References: the present decree can be accessed on the Légifrance website (www.legifrance.gouv.fr).

The Prime Minister,

Recalling the relevant report of the Minister of Overseas Territories,

Having regard to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, signed at Montego Bay on 10 December 1982,

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

Hereby decrees:

Article 1

The baselines from which the breadth of the French territorial sea adjacent to the coasts of Clipperton Island is measured shall be defined by the low-water line located on the outer limits of the reef.

Article 2

The Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Development, the Minister of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy, the Minister of Defence, the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Overseas Territories and the Secretary of State for Transport, the Sea and Fisheries, shall be responsible, within their respective mandates, for the implementation of the present decree, which shall be published in the *Official Gazette of the French Republic*.

Done on 18 May 2015

By the Prime Minister, MANUEL VALLS

GEORGE PAU-LANGEVIN, Minister of Overseas Territories

LAURENT FABIUS, Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Development

SÉGOLÈNE ROYAL, Minister of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy

JEAN-YVES LE DRIAN, Minister of Defence

BERNARD CAZENEUVE, Minister of the Interior

ALAIN VIDALIES, Secretary of State for Transport, the Sea and Fisheries

⁹ *Original:* French. Transmitted by note verbale dated 27 October 2015 from the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretariat of the United Nations. Issued in the *Official Gazette of the French Republic*.

- (b) *Decree No. 2015-551 defining the baselines from which the breadth of the French territorial sea adjacent to the Crozet Archipelago (French Southern and Antarctic Territories) is measured, 18 May 2015*¹⁰

NOR: OMES1508630D

Relevant parties: foreign States whose vessels operate in the French territorial sea adjacent to the Crozet Archipelago (French Southern and Antarctic Territories)

Purpose: definition of the baselines from which the breadth of the French territorial sea adjacent to the Crozet Archipelago (French Southern and Antarctic Territories) is measured

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

Note: In order to be enforceable against third States, the maritime areas defined in the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (the territorial sea, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf) must be delimited and the relevant information must then be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. In order for the Naval Hydrographic and Oceanographic Service (SHOM) to delimit those maritime areas, the point of origin constituted by the baseline must first be defined. The present decree does so with regard to the French territorial sea adjacent to the Crozet Archipelago (French Southern and Antarctic Territories).

References: The present decree can be accessed on the Légifrance website (www.legifrance.gouv.fr).

The Prime Minister,

Recalling the relevant report of the Minister of Overseas Territories,

Having regard to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, signed at Montego Bay on 10 December 1982,

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

Hereby decrees:

Article 1

The baselines from which the breadth of the French territorial sea adjacent to the Crozet Archipelago (French Southern and Antarctic Territories) comprising L'île aux Cochons, les îlots des Apôtres, l'île des Pingouins, l'île de la Possession and l'île de l'Est, is measured, shall be defined by the basepoints and lines indicated in the table in articles 2 to 6, and by article 7.

In these tables, all coordinates are expressed in the national geodetic system of reference, RGTAAF07, compatible with the World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS 84).

The tables contain the following information:

- First column: name of the island or islet;
- Second column: point;
- Third column: name of point, where applicable;
- Fourth column: latitude;
- Fifth column: longitude
- Sixth column: type of line connecting the basepoint; this line may be a rhumb line (a straight baseline) or the low-water line.

¹⁰ Annexed lists of geographical coordinates of points were deposited with the Secretary-General under article 16(2) of the Convention (see Maritime Zone Notification M.Z.N.117.2015.LOS of 12 November 2015).

Article 2

The baselines from which the breadth of the French territorial sea adjacent to l'île aux Cochons is measured, shall be defined by the following basepoints and lines:¹¹

Article 3

The baselines from which the breadth of the French territorial sea adjacent to les îlots des Apôtres is measured, shall be defined by the following basepoints and lines:¹²

Article 4

The baselines from which the breadth of the French territorial sea adjacent to l'île des Pingouins is measured, shall be defined by the following basepoints and lines:¹³

Article 5

The baselines from which the breadth of the French territorial sea adjacent to l'île de la Possession is measured, shall be defined by the following basepoints and lines:¹⁴

Article 6

The baselines from which the breadth of the French territorial sea adjacent to l'île de l'Est is measured, shall be defined by the following basepoints and lines:¹⁵

Article 7

The low-water line of the low-tide elevations situated wholly or partly at a distance not exceeding the breadth of the territorial sea from the Crozet Archipelago and the low-tide elevations of the islets shall be used to determine the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea adjacent to the Crozet Archipelago (French Southern and Antarctic Territories) is measured.

Article 8

The Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Development, the Minister of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy, the Minister of Defence, the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Overseas Territories and the Secretary of State for Transport, the Sea and Fisheries, shall be responsible, within their respective mandates, for the implementation of the present decree, which shall be published in the *Official Gazette of the French Republic*.

Done on 18 May 2015

By the Prime Minister, MANUEL VALLS

GEORGE PAU-LANGEVIN, Minister of Overseas Territories

LAURENT FABIUS, Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Development

SÉGOLÈNE ROYAL, Minister of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy

JEAN-YVES LE DRIAN, Minister of Defence

BERNARD CAZENEUVE, Minister of the Interior

ALAIN VIDALIES, Secretary of State for Transport, the Sea and Fisheries

¹¹ *Note by the editor:* For a complete list of geographic coordinates see www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/STATEFILES/FRA.htm.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid.

(c) *Decree No. 2015-635 defining the baselines from which the breadth of the French territorial sea adjacent to the Kerguelen Islands (French Southern and Antarctic Territories) is measured, 5 June 2015*¹⁶

NOR: OMES1508613D

Relevant parties: foreign States whose vessels operate in the French territorial sea adjacent to the Kerguelen Islands (French Southern and Antarctic Territories)

Purpose: definition of the baselines from which the breadth of the French territorial sea adjacent to the Kerguelen Islands (French Southern and Antarctic Territories) is measured

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

Note: In order to be enforceable against third States, the maritime areas defined in the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (the territorial sea, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf) must be delimited and the relevant information must then be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. In order for the Naval Hydrographic and Oceanographic Service (SHOM) to delimit those maritime areas, the point of origin constituted by the baseline must first be defined. The present decree does so with regard to the French territorial sea adjacent to the Kerguelen Islands (French Southern and Antarctic Territories).

References: The present decree can be accessed on the Légifrance website (www.legifrance.gouv.fr).

The Prime Minister,

Recalling the relevant report of the Minister of Overseas Territories,

Having regard to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, signed at Montego Bay on 10 December 1982,

Having regard to Act No.55-1052 of 6 August 1955 concerning the status of the French Southern and Antarctic Territories and Clipperton Island,

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

Hereby decrees:

Article 1

The baselines from which the breadth of the French territorial sea adjacent to the Kerguelen Islands (French Southern and Antarctic Territories) is measured, shall be defined by the basepoints and lines indicated in the table in article 2 and by article 3.

In the table, all coordinates are expressed in RGTAAF07, the French geodetic reference system, compatible with the World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS 84).

The table contains the following information:

- First column: name of the island;
- Second column: point;
- Third column: name of point, where applicable;
- Fourth column: latitude;
- Fifth column: longitude;
- Sixth column: type of line connecting the basepoint to the next basepoint; this line may be a rhumb line (a straight baseline) or the low-water line.

¹⁶ Annexed lists of geographical coordinates of points were deposited with the Secretary-General under article 16(2) of the Convention (see Maritime Zone Notification M.Z.N.117.2015.LOS of 12 November 2015).

Article 2

The baselines from which the breadth of the French territorial sea adjacent to the Kerguelen Islands (French Southern and Antarctic Territories) is measured, shall be defined by the following basepoints and lines:¹⁷

Article 3

The low-water line of the islands (l'îlot du Rendez-Vous, les Roches du Salamanca, Le Diamant, îles de Boynes, île Ronde, les Rochers Trémarec, les Roches Mengam, îles de la Fortune and îlot Solitaire) and the low-tide elevations situated wholly or partly at a distance not exceeding the breadth of the territorial sea from the Kerguelen Islands and the above-mentioned islands, shall be used to determine the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea adjacent to the Kerguelen Islands (French Southern and Antarctic Territories) is measured.

Article 4

Decree No. 78-112 of 11 January 1978 defining the straight baselines and closing lines of bays used to determine the baselines from which the breadth of French territorial waters adjacent to the French Southern and Antarctic Territories is measured, is hereby abrogated.

Article 5

The Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Development, the Minister of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy, the Minister of Defence, the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Overseas Territories and the Secretary of State for Transport, the Sea and Fisheries, shall be responsible, within their respective mandates, for the implementation of the present decree, which shall be published in the *Official Gazette of the French Republic*.

Done on 5 June 2015

By the Prime Minister, MANUEL VALLS

GEORGE PAU-LANGEVIN, Minister of Overseas Territories

LAURENT FABIOUS, Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Development

SÉGOLÈNE ROYAL, Minister of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy

JEAN-YVES LE DRIAN, Minister of Defence

ALAIN VIDALIES, Secretary of State for Transport, the Sea and Fisheries

¹⁷ *Note by the editor:* For a complete list of geographic coordinates see www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/STATEFILES/FRA.htm.

- (d) *Decree No. 2015-958 of 31 July 2015 defining the baselines from which the breadth of the French territorial sea adjacent to the territory of mainland France and Corsica is measured, 31 July 2015*¹⁸

NOR: MAEJ1512924D

Relevant parties: users of the sea in French waters of the Channel, Atlantic-Bay of Biscay and the Mediterranean.

Purpose: definition of the baselines from which the breadth of the French territorial sea adjacent to the territory of mainland France and Corsica is measured.

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

Note: pursuant to the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, the present decree updates and clarifies the baselines defined in the decree of 19 October 1967, which it repeals and replaces.

References: the present decree can be accessed on the Légifrance website (www.legifrance.gouv.fr).

The Prime Minister,

Recalling the relevant report of the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Development,

Having regard to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, signed at Montego Bay on 10 December 1982,

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

Hereby decrees:

Article 1

The baselines from which the breadth of the French territorial sea adjacent to mainland France in the North Sea, the Channel, the Atlantic and Mediterranean is measured, shall be defined by the basepoints and lines described in the tables in articles 2, 3 and 4 and by articles 5 and 6 of the present decree.

In the tables, all coordinates are expressed in RGF 93 (Réseau Géodésique Français), the French geodetic reference system, compatible with the World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS 84).

The tables contain the following information:

- First column: point;
- Second column: name of point, where applicable;
- Third column: latitude;
- Fourth column: longitude;
- Fifth column: type of line connecting the basepoint to the next basepoint; this line may be a rhumb line (a straight baseline) or the low-water line.

Article 2

The baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea adjacent to the North Sea–Channel–Atlantic seaboard is measured, shall be defined by the following basepoints and lines:¹⁹

¹⁸ Annexed lists of geographical coordinates of points were deposited with the Secretary-General under article 16(2) of the Convention (see Maritime Zone Notification M.Z.N.117.2015.LOS of 12 November 2015).

¹⁹ *Note by the editor:* For a complete list of geographic coordinates see www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/STATEFILES/FRA.htm.

Article 3

The baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea adjacent to the Mediterranean continental seaboard is measured, shall be defined by the following basepoints and lines.²⁰

Article 4

The baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea adjacent to Corsica is measured, shall be defined by the following basepoints and lines.²¹

Article 5

The low-water line of the Roches Douvres plateau and îles Chausey shall be used to determine the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea adjacent to mainland France is measured.

Article 6

The low-water line of the low-tide elevations situated wholly or partly at a distance not exceeding the breadth of the territorial sea from mainland France shall be used to determine the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea adjacent to mainland France is measured.

Article 7

The decree of 19 October 1967 defining the straight baselines and closing lines of bays used to determine the baselines from which the territorial waters is measured, is hereby repealed.

Article 8

The Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Development, the Minister of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy, the Minister of Defence, the Minister of the Interior and the Secretary of State for Transport, the Sea and Fisheries, shall be responsible, within their respective mandates, for the implementation of the present decree, which shall be published in the *Official Gazette of the French Republic*.

Done on 31 July 2015

By the Prime Minister, MANUEL VALLS

LAURENT FABIOUS, Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Development

SÉGOLÈNE ROYAL, Minister of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy

JEAN-YVES LE DRIAN, Minister of Defence

BERNARD CAZENEUVE, Minister of the Interior

ALAIN VIDALIES, Secretary of State for Transport, the Sea and Fisheries

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid.

5. *Barbados*²²

(a) *Chapter 386*²³: *Barbados territorial waters*

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

PART I. PRELIMINARY

1. Short title.
2. Interpretation.
3. Limits of territorial waters.
4. Baselines of territorial waters.
5. Internal waters.
6. Entitlement to right of innocent passage.
7. Non-innocent passage.
8. Power of police and authorised persons.
9. Immunity.
10. Jurisdiction.
11. Regulations.
12. Offences.
13. Binding of the Crown.
14. Application of laws.

²² Transmitted by note verbale dated 5 November 2015 from the Permanent Mission of Barbados to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretariat of the United Nations.

²³ CAP. 386 of the Laws of Barbados, Law Review Orders (L.R.O.) 1985 and 2002.

CHAPTER 386
BARBADOS TERRITORIAL WATERS

An Act to repeal the Territorial Waters Act, 1878 of the United Kingdom Parliament in so far as it forms part of the law of Barbados and to provide for the extension of the limits of the territorial waters of Barbados.

[1st January, 1979] *Commencement.*
1979/2.

PART I. PRELIMINARY

1. This Act may be cited as the *Barbados Territorial Waters Act*.

Short title.

2. For the purposes of this Act

Interpretation.

“Competent Authority” means the Minister or any person designated by him as the Competent Authority for the purposes of this Act;

“foreign ship” means the ship of a foreign state;

“foreign state” means a state other than Barbados;

“innocent passage” means passage which is not deemed to be prejudicial to the peace, good order or security of Barbados;

“internal waters” means the internal waters of Barbados as defined in section 5;

“low-water line” means the low-water line of the coast of Barbados at mean low-water spring tide;

“Minister” means the Minister responsible for Foreign Affairs;

“nautical mile” means the international nautical mile;

“passage” means the navigation of a ship in territorial waters without stopping or hovering, but includes stopping, hovering and anchoring in so far as the same are rendered necessary by *force majeure* or by reason of distress or for the purpose of affording assistance to persons, ships or aircraft in danger or distress;

“ship” includes vessel, boat or sea-craft of any kind;

“submarine areas” includes the sea-bed and subsoil thereof;

“territorial waters” means the territorial waters of Barbados as defined in section 3.

(3.1) The territorial waters of Barbados comprise those areas of the sea, having as their landward limit the baselines specified by section 4 or prescribed under that section, as the case may be, and as their seaward limit a boundary line which at every point is a distance of 12 nautical miles or such other distance from the nearest point of those baselines as the Minister by order prescribes.

Limits of territorial waters.

(3.2) The territorial waters, including the submarine areas thereof, form part of the territory of Barbados.

(3.3) An order made under subsection (1) shall be subject to affirmative resolution and shall be judicially noticed.

(4.1) Subject to subsection (2) the low-water line along the coast of Barbados shall be the baselines of the territorial waters.

Baselines of territorial waters.

(4.2) The Minister may in the place of the baselines referred to in subsection (1) by order prescribe other baselines making use of a mixture of straight lines drawn from points on the coast of Barbados and the low-water line.

(4.3) Where baselines are prescribed under subsection (2) the Minister shall cause the baselines together with the seaward boundary line of the territorial waters to be marked on a scaled map or chart and such map or chart shall be judicially noticed for all purposes of the law as indicating the baselines from which the territorial waters shall be measured and the boundaries, breadth and limit of the territorial waters.

(4.4) The Minister shall make provision for the safe custody of the map or chart referred to in subsection (3) and shall by notice specify the place where it may be open to inspection by the public and the place where certified copies thereof may be obtained.

(4.5) For the purposes of this Act, permanent harbour works which form a part of the harbour, dock or port system and the island commonly known as Culpepper situated off the coast of the parish of Saint Philip shall be treated as forming part of the coast of Barbados.

5. The areas of the sea which are on the landward side of the baselines specified in section 4 or prescribed under that section, as the case may be, are the internal waters and together with the submarine areas thereof, form part of the territory of Barbados.

Internal waters.

(6.1) Subject to subsection (2) and section 7(1), a foreign ship shall be entitled to enjoy the right of innocent passage in territorial waters.

Entitlement to the right of innocent passage

(6.2) A foreign ship of war shall not navigate in territorial waters without the prior permission of the Competent Authority obtained by the State to which the ship belongs.

(7.1) Subject to subsection (2), the passage of a foreign ship shall be deemed to be prejudicial to the peace, good order or security of Barbados if, without the prior permission of the Competent Authority obtained by the captain or person in charge of the ship, the ship while in territorial waters, engages in any of the following activities:

Non-innocent passage.

(a) exercises or practises with weaponry of any kind;

(b) any act aimed at collecting information relating to the defence, security or economic or social conditions and circumstances of Barbados;

(c) the taking on board or off-loading of any person, commodity or currency in breach of any law relating to exchange control, customs, immigration, health or drugs and therapeutic substances;

(d) any act of pollution calculated to or likely to cause damage or harm to Barbados, its resources or its marine environment;

(e) fishing or extracting living or non-living resources;

(f) the carrying out of research of whatever kind or survey activities;

(g) any act aimed at interfering with any system of communication or telecommunication, whether such system is on land, on the sea or under it;

(h) being a submarine or other underwater ship, underwater navigation;

(i) such other activity as may be prescribed.

(7.2) The passage of a foreign ship of war in territorial waters shall be deemed to be prejudicial to the peace, good order or security of Barbados if the ship navigates in territorial waters without the permission required by section 6(2).

(8.1) Where a foreign ship engages in any of the activities specified in paragraph (a) to (h) of section 7(1) or prescribed under paragraph (i) of that section, as the case may be, or where a member of the Police Force or person authorised by the Minister in writing suspects upon reasonable grounds that a foreign ship is engaged in any such activity, such member of the Police Force or authorised person may:

(a) stop and board the offending ship for the purpose of carrying out enquiries and investigations;

(b) without a warrant arrest the offending ship and bring it into a port in Barbados;

(c) without a warrant arrest the captain and any person on board the ship participating in the activity of the ship which is deemed to be prejudicial to the peace, good order or security of Barbados.

(8.2) Where the passage of a foreign ship is deemed to be prejudicial to the peace, good order or security of Barbados, the captain or other person in charge of such ship and any person participating in the activity of the ship which is deemed to be so prejudicial, is guilty of an offence under this Act.

Power of police and authorised persons.

(9.1) Where the passage of a foreign ship is deemed to be prejudicial to the peace, good order or security of Barbados and the ship or any person on board thereof who participates in the activity which is deemed to be prejudicial is entitled to state or other immunity recognised by law, the flag state of such ship and the state of nationality of such person shall be deemed to bear international responsibility for the activity of the ship. *Immunity.*

(9.2) Where the flag state of a ship or the state of nationality of a person is deemed to bear international responsibility under this section, the Minister shall take all steps possible to obtain redress under international law.

(10.1) For the purposes of the exercise of the jurisdiction of the courts of Barbados, the territory of Barbados shall include the internal waters and the territorial waters. *Jurisdiction.*

(10.2) Where any offence punishable on summary conviction is committed or suspected to have been committed within or in relation to the internal waters or the territorial waters, the offence may be dealt with and determined by a magistrate assigned to any magisterial district, and such magistrate shall have and exercise all the powers, privileges, rights and jurisdiction as are conferred on him by the *Magistrate's Courts Act*.

(10.3) The quasi-criminal and the civil jurisdiction conferred on a magistrate by the *Magistrate's Courts Act* shall in relation to the internal waters and the territorial waters be exercised by a magistrate assigned to any magisterial district. *Cap. 116A.*

(10.4) The jurisdiction conferred on any court under this Act shall be without prejudice to any jurisdiction conferred on or exercisable by such court apart from this Act.

(11.1) The Minister may make regulations *Regulations.*

- (a) for the safety of navigation and the regulation of marine traffic;
- (b) for the conservation of the living resources of the sea;
- (c) for the preservation of the marine environment of Barbados and the prevention and control of pollution thereto;
- (d) for the regulation of fishing;
- (e) relating to the grant of permits and the conditions to be attached thereto for fishing by nationals of foreign states and by means of foreign ships;
- (f) for the inspection and admission in evidence before the courts of the chart or map to which section 4 refers or any part thereof.
- (g) prescribing the fees to be paid for permits granted in accordance with regulations made under paragraph (e);
- (h) generally, for regulating the use of the internal waters and territorial waters, including prescribing the fees to be paid for any activity in relation thereto;
- (i) providing for the forfeiture to the Crown of any ship engaged, or any equipment used, in any of the activities specified in paragraphs (a) to (h) of section 7 or prescribed under paragraph (i) of that section, as the case may be; and
- (j) annexing to the contravention of any regulation made under this section a punishment on summary conviction of a fine of \$5,000 or of imprisonment for 2 years or both.

(11.2) Regulations made under this section shall be subject to affirmative resolution and shall be judicially noticed.

(12.1) A person who assaults or obstructs a person acting under the authority of this Act or the regulations is guilty of an offence under this Act. *Offences.*

(12.2) A person who is guilty of an offence under subsection (1) or section 8(2) is liable

(a) on conviction on indictment to a fine of \$10,000 or imprisonment for 5 years or both; or

(b) on summary conviction to a fine of \$5,000 or imprisonment for 2 years or both.

(12.3) The court may in addition to any penalty which it may impose under this section for an offence under section 8(2), order the forfeiture to the Crown of any ship engaged, or equipment used, in any activity which is the subject of the offence.

13. This Act binds the Crown.

*Binding
of the Crown.*

(14.1) Any reference in an enactment or law having effect as a part of the law of Barbados prior to the 1st January, 1979 to coastal waters, territorial waters, waters of Barbados or any analogous expression in whatever terms used, shall be construed as a reference to internal waters and territorial waters.

*Applications
of Laws.*

(14.2) Any reference in any enactment or law having effect as a part of the law of Barbados prior to 1st January, 1979 to a distance of 3 miles or a longer or shorter distance in relation to coastal waters, territorial waters, waters of Barbados or any analogous expression in whatever terms used, shall be construed as a reference to a distance of 12 nautical miles or such other distance as may be prescribed under section 3.

15. The *Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act, 1878* of the United Kingdom Parliament in so far as it forms part of the law of Barbados, is repealed.

*Repeal 41&42
Vict. c. 73.*

(b) *Chapter 394²⁴: Coastal zone management*

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

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PART II. THE COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PLAN AND MANAGEMENT AREA AND APPEALS

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5. Public enquiry.
6. Revision of draft management plan and management area.
7. Approval of draft management plan and management area.
8. Authorities to have regard to management plan.
9. Amendment of management plan.
10. Amendment of order delimiting the coastal management area.
11. Review of management plan.
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²⁴ CAP. 394 of the Laws of Barbados, Law Review Orders (L.R.O.) 1998.

PART III. PRESERVATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF MARINE AREAS

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CHAPTER 394
COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT

An Act to provide for the more effective management of the coastal resources of Barbados, for the conservation and enhancement of those resources and for matters related thereto.

[1st May, 2000] *Commencement.*
2000/40.

PART I. PRELIMINARY

1. This Act may be cited as the *Coastal Zone Management Act*.

Short title.

2. In this Act

Interpretation.

“badge” means the identification device provided by the Director under section 36(3);

“beach” means the entire area associated with the shoreline, composed of unconsolidated materials, typically sand and beachrock, that extends landwards from the high water mark to the area where there is a marked change in material or natural physiographic form or to a distance of 500 metres landward from the mean high water mark, whichever is the lesser distance;

“beachrock” means formerly unconsolidated materials of the area associated with the shoreline which have been naturally cemented into rock;

“coastal area” means all those areas in which coastal resources are located;

“coastal resources” means the land, water and living resources associated with the shoreline and marine areas of Barbados, including beaches, shorecliffs, coral reefs, coral rubble, algal beds, seagrass beds, sand dunes, wetlands and other ecosystems found along the shore together with the flora and fauna found in these areas;

“coastal zone inspector” or “inspector” means a public officer designated as a coastal zone inspector under section 34(1);

“coastal zone management area” or “coastal management area” means the area established as such by order made by the Minister under section 7(2);

“coastal zone management plan” or “management plan” means the coastal zone management plan approved under section 7(1) and published in accordance with section 7(2);

“Commission” means the National Conservation Commission established by section 4 of the *National Conservation Commission Act*; *Cap. 393.*

“development” means development within the meaning of section 13 of the *Town and Country Planning Act*; *Cap. 240.*

“Director” means the Director of the Coastal Zone Management Unit;

“draft plan” means a draft coastal management plan or draft management plan;

“flora and fauna” includes any part of a coral reef or other deposit in its natural condition;

“foreshore” means the area between the low and high water marks;

“high water mark” means the line of the highest run up of waves at the mean tide between spring and neap tides, determined as specified in section 32;

“low water mark” means the line of exposed land at the coast of Barbados at mean low water spring tide;

“marine areas” means the submarine areas within the territorial waters of Barbados and includes any adjoining land or swamp area that forms with any such submarine area a single ecological entity;

“prohibited area” means an area so designated in the coastal zone management plan under section 4(1)(g);

“receiver of wreck” means a receiver of wreck appointed under section 267 of the *Shipping Act*; *Cap. 296.*

“restricted area” means an area designated by the Minister under section 15;

“Tribunal” means the Coastal Management Appeal Tribunal;

“wreck” means sunken boats, ships and derelicts abandoned by their owners found within the territorial waters of Barbados and are not in the custody of the receiver of wreck.

PART II. THE COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PLAN AND MANAGEMENT AREA

3. As soon as possible after 1st May, 2000, the Director shall prepare for the approval of the Minister *Draft management plan and management area.*

(a) a draft coastal zone management plan; and

(b) a draft order delimiting a coastal zone management area.

(4.1) The management plan shall comprise policies, strategies and standards that provide for the management and conservation of coastal resources and may include: *Content of management plan.*

(a) policies, strategies and standards for the development and the maintenance of structures in the coastal zone management area or the proposed coastal zone management area;

(b) standards for environmental impact assessment for development which may affect the conservation and management of coastal resources;

(c) standards for water quality in coastal and marine areas to effect the maintenance, rehabilitation and enhancement of coastal and marine habitats;

(d) provisions for public access through and to the beach and other natural areas of the coastal zone;

(e) standards for activities other than those specified in paragraphs (a) to (c) that may affect coastal resources, including beachrock removal, coral rubble removal, removal of seagrasses, offshore sandmining, dredging, use of explosives and chemicals, use of vehicles on beaches and the movement and the anchoring of vessels;

(f) standards for the management of underwater parks and of restricted areas; and

(g) provisions designating any area of the beach as a prohibited area for the purpose of removing vegetation, sand, stones, shingle or gravel.

(4.2) The Director may include such maps and descriptive material in the management plan as may be necessary to illustrate any strategy, policy, standard or designation in the plan with particularity.

5. When the draft

(a) management plan; and

(b) order delimiting a coastal management area

referred to in section 3 are presented to the Minister for approval, the Minister shall, in accordance with the provisions of the *Schedule*, cause a public enquiry to be held at which the Director shall present the draft management plan and the draft order for discussion and representations. *Public enquiry.*

(6.1) Where a public enquiry has been held under section 5, the Director shall consider what, if any, revisions ought to be made to the draft management plan or order delimiting the coastal zone management area in the light of any discussions or representations resulting from the enquiry. *Schedule.*

(6.1) Where a public enquiry has been held under section 5, the Director shall consider what, if any, revisions ought to be made to the draft management plan or order delimiting the coastal zone management area in the light of any discussions or representations resulting from the enquiry. *Revision of draft management plan and management area.*

(6.2) Where the Director has determined that a revision of the draft management plan and draft order delimiting the coastal zone management area is necessary pursuant to sub-section (1), the Director shall revise the draft plan or order and resubmit the revised plan or order as the case may be, to the Minister for approval.

(7.1) The Minister may approve

(a) the draft management plan; and

(b) the draft order delimiting the coastal zone management area,

submitted under section 6(2) without modifications or subject to such modifications as the Minister considers expedient.

(7.2) Where the Minister has approved

(a) the draft management plan pursuant to subsection (1)(a); and

(b) the draft order delimiting the coastal zone management area pursuant to subsection (1)(b),

the Minister shall by order published in the *Official Gazette* establish the coastal zone management plan and the coastal zone management area of Barbados.

(7.3) An order made under subsection (2) is subject to negative resolution.

(7.4) The Director shall make the management plan available for inspection by members of the public on the payment of a prescribed fee from the date of the publication of the order.

(8.1) Subject to subsection (2), any person or authority exercising any function under this Act or regulations or any coastal zone management related function under any enactment that may, in the opinion of the Director, affect the conservation and management of coastal resources, shall have regard to the management plan.

(8.2) To the extent that the management plan and any fisheries scheme set up under the *Fisheries Act* both apply to the living resources of the coastal zone outside a restricted area, in the case of any conflict between the scheme and the management plan, the fisheries scheme shall prevail.

(8.3) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Act, the management plan shall not be construed as authorising any development that is not permitted under the *Town and Country Planning Act* or any other enactment.

(9.1) The Director may at any time prepare and propose for the approval of the Minister draft amendments to the management plan.

(9.2) Any amendments made to the management plan pursuant to subsection (1), shall be made in accordance with sections 4 to 7; and when approved and published under section 7, the management plan as amended shall constitute the coastal zone management plan established under that section.

(10.1) The Director may, with the approval of the Minister, at any time prepare draft proposals for amending the order delimiting the coastal zone management area.

(10.2) Any amendments made to the order delimiting the coastal zone management area pursuant to subsection (1) shall be prepared in accordance with sections 5 to 7; and, when approved and published under section 7, the coastal zone management area as amended shall constitute the coastal zone management area established under that section.

(11.1) At least once in every 5 years after the date on which the coastal zone management plan first comes into effect under section 7(2), the Director shall conduct a full review of the plan and submit to the Minister a report on the review together with proposals for any amendments which appear to him to be required.

(11.2) The proposals of the Director for amendments under subsection (1) shall be treated as draft amendments under section 9.

Approval of draft management plan and management area.

Authorities to have regard to management plan.

Cap. 391.

Cap. 240.

Amendment to management plan.

Amendment of order delimiting the coastal management area.

Review of management plan.

12. The Minister may make regulations

Regulations.

(a) with respect to the preparation, making, and implementation of the management plan and management area; and

(b) for prescribing any fees payable under this Part.

(13.1) For the purpose of this Part the Coastal Management Appeal Tribunal, in this Act referred to as the Tribunal, is established.

Appeal to Tribunal.

(13.2) The Tribunal shall be appointed by the Minister and shall comprise the following 3 members:

(i) an Attorney-at-Law of at least 10 years standing, who shall be Chairman;

(ii) the Chief Town Planner or his nominee; and

(iii) a Marine Resource or Coastal Resource Scientist of at least 10 years experience.

(13.3) Any person who is aggrieved by a management plan and who desires to question the validity of the plan or any provision contained in the plan on the grounds that

(a) it is not within the powers of this Act; or

(b) any requirement of this Act or of any regulations made under the Act have not been complied with in relation to the approval or preparation of the plan or management area, may, within six weeks from the date on which the notice is published in the *Official Gazette* under section 7(2), and in a daily newspaper circulated in Barbados, whichever is later, make an application to the Tribunal who may review, vary or rescind any management plan.

(14.1) Where a person is aggrieved by the decision of the Tribunal he may make an application to the High Court under this section in accordance with the rules of the Supreme Court.

Appeal to High Court.

(14.2) On any application under this section, the High Court, if satisfied

(a) that the plan, or any powers contained therein, are not within the powers of this Act; or

(b) that the interests of the applicant have been substantially prejudiced by a failure to comply with any requirement of this Act or of any regulations, may quash the plan or any provision contained therein, either generally or in so far as it affects any property of the applicant.

(14.3) Where the whole plan is quashed under subsection (2), the Director shall prepare a fresh plan to which sections 3 to 7 shall apply.

(14.4) Where a provision of the plan is quashed under subsection (2), but not the whole plan, the plan with the exclusion of the quashed provision shall be deemed to be an approved amended plan under section 9.

PART III. PRESERVATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF MARINE AREAS

(15.1) The Director may in consultation with the Commission, prepare for the approval of the Minister, draft orders designating any portions of the marine areas of Barbados as restricted areas where he considers it necessary for the following purposes:

Restricted areas.

(a) the preservation or enhancement of the natural beauty of the areas;

(b) the protection or rehabilitation of the flora and fauna found in the areas;

(c) the protection of wrecks and other items of archaeological and historical interest found in the areas;

(d) the promotion of the enjoyment by the public of the areas; and

(e) the promotion of scientific study and research in respect of the areas.

(15.2) An area designated as a restricted area under subsection (1) shall be described in the order made by the Minister under that subsection and shall be limited by reference to a map or other such descriptive document as may be necessary for the purpose.

(15.3) Before approving any order designating a restricted area, the Minister shall arrange for a public enquiry to be held in conformity with the provisions of the *Schedule* at which the Director shall present the draft order for discussion and comment.

Schedule.

(15.4) The Minister may combine a public enquiry under this section with a public enquiry under section 5.

(15.5) After the public enquiry has been held, the Minister shall consider what, if any, revisions ought to be made to the draft order and shall settle the designation of the restricted area by making the order and publishing it in the *Official Gazette*.

(15.6) The Director may with the approval of the Minister, at any time prepare draft proposals for amending an order designating a restricted area.

(15.7) The amendment of the order designating a restricted area in accordance with such draft proposals shall comply with subsections (2) to (5).

16. A coastal zone inspector or a police officer may without a warrant:

Power to arrest, search and seize.

(a) arrest any person who is found removing, aiding or assisting in removing contrary to this Act, any flora, fauna, wreck and any other items of archaeological or historic interest from a restricted area;

(b) search and seize any vehicle, vessel or other means of conveyance reasonably suspected by the inspector or police officer to have been used in the commission of an offence under paragraph (a),

and, as soon as is reasonably practicable, bring the offender before a magistrate to be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

17. The Minister may make regulations governing:

Regulations respecting restricted areas.

(a) the care, control and management of the restricted areas;

(b) the protection of coral reefs in any restricted area, and in particular prohibiting or regulating

(i) diving;

(ii) fishing; and

(iii) navigation and anchoring of vessels or any class thereof;

(c) the protection of the flora and fauna and wrecks in the restricted areas;

(d) the use of guides by visitors to any restricted area;

(e) fees to be prescribed for the services provided by the guides referred to in paragraph (d);

(f) the seizure and confiscation of any flora, fauna, wreck or any part thereof taken in contravention of the regulations and of any vehicle, vessel or other means of conveyance whatsoever upon which the same may be found.

(18.1) The Commission may, in consultation with the Director and with the approval of the Minister, establish

Functions of the Commission.

(a) underwater parks in a restricted area; or

(b) art centres for the display of underwater objects.

(18.2) The Commission shall have the management and control of the underwater parks and art centres established under subsection (1).

19. The Commission may, with the approval of the Minister, make regulations
(a) for the care, control and management of the art centres and underwater parks established by the Commission;

Regulations respecting underwater parks and art centres.

(b) respecting the use and enjoyment of any art centre or underwater park established by the Commission;

(c) respecting the use of parking and refreshment facilities used in connection with any restricted area or with any art centre or underwater park established by the Commission;

(d) relating to the provision of guides required by visitors to the restricted areas;

(e) permitting entry to art centres and underwater parks established by the Commission upon such terms and conditions as the Commission determines;

(f) prescribing the fees to be charged for any of the services referred to in this subsection and for the use of any art centre or underwater park established by the Commission.

(20.1) Subject to subsection (2), the Commission may, with the approval of the Minister, enter into agreements for the use, right of access to and the right to control any land required by it for the purposes of this Part.

Land acquisition.

(20.2) Any land required for the carrying out of the purposes of this Act may be acquired by the Crown in accordance with the *Land Acquisition Act*.

Cap. 228.

21. The expenses of the Commission in carrying out the provisions of this Part shall be defrayed out of

Expenses of Commission.

(a) the revenue of the Commission collected under section 19(f);

(b) any other moneys received by the Commission for the purposes of its functions under this Part, whether by way of grant, loan, or otherwise; and

(c) moneys voted for the purpose by Parliament.

Coral Reef Protection

(22.1) From 1st May, 2000 and subject to section 23, any person who

(a) harvests any coral in Barbados, its territorial waters or its exclusive economic zone; and

Prohibition on harvesting etc. of coral.

(b) for the purposes of trade, imports into Barbados or exports from Barbados any coral or any item manufactured in whole or in part from coral, is guilty of an offence.

(22.2) Any person who, any time after a period of 6 months from 1st May, 2000, buys, sells or otherwise trades in any coral or any item manufactured in whole or in part from coral is guilty of an offence.

(23.1) The Minister may, on application to him for the purpose, issue a permit for the harvesting, importing or exporting for trade of, or the buying, selling or trading in coral for purposes of scientific study and research.

Permit for scientific study and research.

(23.2) The Minister may by regulations prescribe the form of application and the fees to be paid for the issue of permits under subsection (1).

(23.3) The Minister may suspend or revoke any permit for contravention of any term or condition of the permit or where the Minister is advised by the Director that the suspension or revocation is necessary for the protection of the environment.

24. Where a Minister denies an application made under section 23(1) or suspends or revokes a permit pursuant to section 23(3) the aggrieved applicant or permit holder may, within 21 days of the receipt of notification of that decision, appeal against it to a Judge in Chambers.

Appeal.

25. The court shall, in addition to imposing a penalty specified in section 41 on a person who has been convicted under subsection (1) of that section, order that the coral that was the subject matter of the offence be forfeited to the Crown.

Forfeiture of coral.

26. Any person who breaks off a piece of coral from a reef is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$5,000 or to imprisonment for 2 years or to both.

Minor offence.

(27.1) Any person who

(a) uses any explosive, poison or other noxious substance for the purpose of harvesting coral or catching, taking or harvesting fish;

Damage by explosives or poison.

(b) permits any explosive, poison or other noxious substance to be used for that purpose;

(c) carries, or has in his possession or control, or is found on any boat carrying, any explosive, poison or other noxious substances in circumstances indicating any intention of using such explosive, poison or other noxious substance for the purpose of harvesting coral or catching, taking or harvesting fish; or

(d) wilfully or negligently causes physical damage to any coral reef, fish or other coastal resource

is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$300 for every square metre of coral reef damaged or to imprisonment for 5 years or to both.

(27.2) Any explosive, poison or other noxious substance found on board any boat is presumed, unless the contrary is proved, to be intended for the purpose of harvesting coral or catching, taking or harvesting fish.

(27.3) Any boat, dynamite or any other explosive substance or any poison or any noxious material found in the possession of a person who is arrested for the commission of an offence under this Part may be seized by the person making the arrest.

(27.4) For the purpose of this section, a certificate as to the cause and manner of death of or injury to any coral reef

(a) caused by a noxious substance or chemical, shall be signed by the Director of Analytical Services; or

(b) caused by explosives, shall be signed by the Director,

(c) or such other person as the Director may designate in writing, and shall be admitted as *prima facie* evidence in court without proof of signature of the person purporting to have signed the certificate.

(27.5) For the purpose of subsection (4), the defendant to proceedings brought under this section is entitled to 14 days' notice in writing of the intention of the prosecution to produce the certificate in evidence.

(27.6) The magistrate may, on due proof that a boat seized pursuant to subsection (3) is owned by the person who is convicted under subsection (1), order that the boat be forfeited.

Beach Protection

(28.1) Subject to subsection (2), any person who removes, or aids in or assists in removing, any vegetation, sand, stones, shingle or gravel from any part of the foreshore or a prohibited area is guilty of an offence.

Removal of vegetation, sand etc., from the foreshore etc.

(28.2) Subsection (1) does not apply where the material to which subsection (1) refers, is removed by or on behalf of the Director for the purpose of carrying out scientific research.

(28.3) It shall not be an offence for the owner or occupier of land in a prohibited area to remove any sand, stones, shingle or gravel from that land for his own domestic purposes where the amount of the sand, stones, shingle or gravel removed does not exceed in aggregate 5 kilograms.

29. Any person who fouls any part of the beach or foreshore by the deposit of offal, garbage or other waste, or in any other manner whatsoever, is guilty of an offence.

Fouling of foreshore prohibited.

30. A coastal zone inspector or a police officer with or without a warrant

(a) may apprehend any person found removing, or aiding or assisting in removing, any vegetation, sand, stones, shingle or gravel from the foreshore or from any prohibited area, contrary to this Act; and

Arrest with or without a warrant.

(b) may as soon as is reasonably practicable carry him before a magistrate to be dealt with according to this Act.

(31.1) Where any vehicle, boat or other means of conveyance is used by any person in the removal of vegetation, sand, stones, shingle or gravel from the foreshore or from any prohibited area, a coastal zone inspector or a police officer with or without a warrant

Forfeiture of vehicles etc. used in the commission of an offence.

(a) may seize and detain the vehicle, boat or other means of conveyance; and

(b) lay an information in relation thereto before the magistrate of the district.

(31.2) The magistrate may, on due proof that the vehicle, boat or other means of conveyance has been used by its owner in the commission of an offence under section 28(1) of which that owner has been convicted, order that the vehicle, boat or other means of conveyance be forfeited.

32. Any observations or measurements to determine the high water mark shall be made at the time of any ordinary high tide occurring on the sixth, seventh or eighth days before or after the day of a full moon.

Measurement of high water mark.

PART IV. POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF DIRECTOR, COASTAL ZONE INSPECTORS

(33.1) The Director shall advise all Ministers, Boards, Commissions and other statutory authorities on the policy to be adopted in the exercise of their powers in respect of coastal zone management under this Act and under any Act affecting the conservation and management of coastal resources.

Powers of Director.

(33.2) The Director shall be charged with the general responsibility of enforcing the provisions of this Act and shall have authority to enforce the coastal zone management related provisions of any Act affecting the conservation and management of coastal resources.

(33.3) Subject to subsection (4), any person who is required to exercise any coastal zone management related powers under any Act affecting the conservation and management of coastal resources, shall first consult with the Director.

(33.4) The obligation to consult under subsection (3) in respect of a particular matter shall not apply where the Director has waived his right to be consulted under subsection (5) in respect of that matter.

(33.5) The Director may, with the approval of the Minister, waive his right to be consulted, and any such waiver shall take effect when the Minister gives notice of the waiver by order published in the *Official Gazette*.

(33.6) A waiver under subsection (5) may relate to the exercise of any of the powers with which the Director is charged including the exercise of a power in a specific instance.

(34.1) The Director shall be assisted by such number of public officers as may be designated by the Minister to discharge the functions of coastal zone inspectors under this Act.

Coastal zone inspectors.

(34.2) The Director may seek the assistance of the Barbados Defence Force Coast Guard where he deems it necessary for the management of coastal resources and the Defence Force shall assist when called upon to do so.

35. The Director shall be subject to such directions whether of a special or general character in relation to the policy to be followed in the exercise of the powers conferred and the duties imposed on the Director as the Minister gives in writing on any matter that affects the public interests of Barbados; and the Director shall give effect to such directions.

Ministerial directions to Director.

(36.1) The Director and every inspector shall, in the performance of their duties related to the enforcement functions of the Director under section 33(2), have all the powers, rights, privileges and protection of a member of the Police Force, and the specific powers conferred by this Act on the Director or any inspector are conferred without prejudice to the generality of these powers, rights, privileges and protection.

Powers of Director, inspectors.

(36.2) When acting on a general or particular request of the Director, a member of the Police Force shall have, in addition to such powers as are conferred on that member otherwise than by this Act, all the powers conferred on an inspector by this Act.

(36.3) The Director shall provide himself and each inspector with a badge, which shall be carried by himself and each environmental inspector while engaged in the performance of their duties under section 37(1).

(37.1) For the purposes of this Act, an inspector may, acting under the general or particular directions of the Director, without a warrant or court order, at any reasonable time:

Specific powers of inspectors.

(a) enter and search any place where the inspector reasonably believes infringement of the provisions of this Act or any Act that affects coastal zone management has occurred or is imminent;

(b) enter and search any place where the inspector reasonably believes that evidence of infringement of the provisions of this Act or any Act that affects coastal zone management will be found;

(c) stop and search any vehicle or vessel in relation to which the inspector reasonably believes infringement of the provisions of this Act or any Act that affects coastal zone management has occurred or is imminent;

(d) stop and search any vehicle or vessel in or on which the inspector reasonably believes that evidence of infringement of the provisions of this Act or any Act that affects coastal zone management will be found;

(e) require the production of any document which the inspector reasonably believes contains information relevant to an infringement, which the inspector reasonably believes has occurred or is imminent, and that affects the protection of the coastal zone;

(f) require the production of any document required to be kept under the provisions of this Act or any Act that affects coastal zone management;

(g) make reasonable inquiries of any person, orally or in writing; and

(h) exercise any other power related to investigation under the provisions of this Act or any Act that affects coastal zone management or any regulations made under either Act.

(37.2) A person who operates a vehicle or vessel shall stop the vehicle or vessel when required to do so by another person who identifies himself as an inspector and who is acting under paragraphs (c) and (d) of subsection (1).

(37.3) An inspector who is desirous of exercising power under subsection (1) shall identify himself by the production of his badge and shall explain the purpose of the inspection.

(37.4) A power under paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection (1) shall not be exercised in relation to a dwelling house except under the authority of an order issued under section 38(1).

(37.5) For the purposes of subsection (1), “search” includes taking samples of substances for the purpose of analysis.

(37.6) Any requirement to produce documents under this section shall not extend to any document where the person to whom the requirement is addressed could not, otherwise than under this Act, be ordered by a court to produce that document in any civil or criminal proceedings.

(38.1) Where a magistrate is satisfied, on evidence on oath by an inspector, that it would be reasonable for the inspector to exercise a power under section 37(1), and that

Orders by magistrates.

- (a) the power is to be exercised in relation to a dwelling house; or
- (b) the inspector may not be able effectively to carry out his duties without an order under this section because
 - (i) no occupier is present to grant access to a place, vehicle or vessel that is locked or is otherwise inaccessible,
 - (ii) a person has prevented the inspector from exercising a power under section 37(1),
 - (iii) there is reasonable ground to believe that a person may prevent the inspector from exercising a power under section 37(1), or
 - (iv) there is reasonable ground to believe that an attempt by the inspector to exercise a power under section 37(1) without the order might otherwise defeat the purpose thereof or endanger human life, human health, property or the environmental quality of the coastal zone, the magistrate may issue or renew an order authorising the inspector to exercise any power under section 37(1) that is specified in the order for the period of time specified in the order.

(38.2) An order under this section expires not later than 30 days after the date on which it is made unless renewed and may be renewed for any reason mentioned in subsection (1) before or after expiry for one or more periods each of which is not more than 30 days.

(38.3) An order under this section shall be carried out during daylight hours unless the order authorises otherwise.

(38.4) An order under this section may be issued or renewed on application notwithstanding that no notice of the application is given to any person who may be affected thereby.

(39.1) The Minister may make regulations for the general purpose of implementing the provisions of this Part.

Regulations.

(39.2) To the extent that regulations made under this Part and regulations made under the *Fisheries Act* both apply to the living resources of the coastal zone outside a restricted area, the regulations made under the *Fisheries Act* shall prevail in the case of any conflict.

Cap. 391.

(39.3) Regulations made under this Part shall be subject to negative resolution.

PART V. OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

40. A person who assaults or obstructs the Director, an inspector or a member of the Police Force in the execution of his duty under section 36 or 37 is guilty of an offence.

Assaulting, obstructing Director etc.

(41.1) Any person who commits an offence other than the offences stated at sections 26 and 27, under this Act or the regulations is liable on the first conviction for that offence

Penalties.

(a) on indictment, to a fine of \$200,000 together with, where applicable, an amount equal to the value of the property seized or to imprisonment for a term of not more than 5 years, or to both; or

(b) on summary conviction, to a fine of \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than 2 years, or to both.

(41.2) Any person who commits an offence under this Act or the regulations is liable on the second or any subsequent conviction for that offence

(a) on indictment, to a fine of \$400,000 together with, where applicable, an amount equal to the value of the property seized or to imprisonment for a term of not more than 5 years, or to both; or

(b) on summary conviction, to a fine of \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term of 2 years, or to both.

(41.3) The court shall not impose under paragraph (a) of subsection (1) or (2) an amount equal to the value of the property seized unless the prosecutor has notified the defence in writing that the court will be asked to do so and the prosecution has so asked.

(41.4) Where the condition in subsection (3) is satisfied, the court shall not impose a penalty equal in value to the property seized under subsection (1) or (2) before 8 weeks have elapsed after the receipt by the defence of the notice under subsection (3); and the court shall ensure that the defence is provided with an opportunity after those 8 weeks have elapsed to present its case in relation to the appropriateness of imposing, and the calculation of, the penalty.

PART VI. MISCELLANEOUS

42. Where an offence is created by this Act, the Director, an inspector, or a member of the Police Force may, in respect of that offence, institute proceedings in a court.

Power to institute proceedings.

43. Notwithstanding section 44, the statutory instruments made under the *Beach Protection Act* and the *Marine Areas (Preservation and Enhancement) Act* shall, in so far as they are in force on 1st May, 2000 and are not inconsistent therewith, continue in force and may be amended or revoked as if made under the corresponding provisions of this Act.

*Transitional.
Cap. 389.
Cap. 392.*

44. The *Beach Protection Act* and the *Marine Areas (Preservation and Enhancement) Act* are repealed.

*Repeals.
Cap. 389.
Cap. 392.*

45. This Act binds the Crown.

Application to Crown.

III. COMMUNICATION BY STATES

1. *Islamic Republic of Iran*

Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, 3 August 2015

In the name of God, the most Compassionate, the most Merciful

No. 2398

The Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations presents its compliments [...] with reference to the latter's circular No. M.Z.N.83.2011.LOS dated 9 May 2011, notifying the deposit by the Republic of Iraq of a chart and a list of geographical coordinates of points defining the baseline of its territorial sea in the Persian Gulf, would like to state the following:

Due to the contravention of the baseline defined in the above-mentioned notification with the bilateral treaty commitments in force between Iran and Iraq, and the conflict of the said baseline with customary international law regarding the drawing of the territorial sea baselines, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran reserves its position to the validity of the declared baseline. Iran, therefore, deems that any consequences arising from the Iraqi declared baseline, as reflected in the *Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 77*¹, unacceptable and void of any legal effect.

The Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations wishes to request that the present note be officially circulated in accordance with the established procedure.

[...]

¹ *Note by the editor*: Pages 15-17.

2. *Saudi Arabia and the State of Kuwait*²

Joint note verbale from the Permanent Missions of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations and the State of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, 3 August 2015

The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Permanent Mission of the State of Kuwait to the United Nations present their compliments [...] and wish to inform him that a publication of the Iranian national petroleum company has, when describing investment opportunities in the company, included part of the Saudi Arabian-Kuwaiti Durrah oil field, which is located completely within the Saudi Arabian-Kuwaiti off-shore zone adjacent to the partitioned zone (the off-shore partitioned zone).

It is a well-known fact that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Kuwait alone have sole and exclusive sovereign rights to explore and exploit the hydrocarbon resources of the Durrah oil field and the off-shore partitioned zone.

The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Government of the State of Kuwait have repeatedly, and in the strongest terms, deplored and protested at the repeated Iranian violations in the off-shore partitioned zone. They have requested that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran refrain from such violations in order to preserve stability and security in the zone.

The two Governments have asked the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to engage in negotiations, in which the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Government of the State of Kuwait would act as one party and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran as the other, in order to determine, in accordance with international law, the maritime boundary between the off-shore partitioned zone and the territorial waters of the Islamic Republic of Iran. However, despite repeated calls for such negotiations, the two Governments have not received any answer from the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Permanent Mission of the State of Kuwait would be grateful if the Secretary-General could have the present note verbale circulated to all Member States and published in the next issue of the Law of the Sea Bulletin.

[...]

[Signed]

ABDALLAH Y. AL-MOUALLIMI

Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

[Signed]

MANSOUR AYYAD SH A ALOTAIBI

Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the State of Kuwait

² *Original: Arabic.* Transmitted by letter dated 23 September 2015, from the Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

IV. OTHER INFORMATION RELEVANT TO THE LAW OF THE SEA

A. LIST OF CONCILIATORS, ARBITRATORS AND EXPERTS NOMINATED UNDER ARTICLE 2 OF ANNEXES V, VII AND VIII TO THE CONVENTION

The UNESCO/IOC List of Experts in the field of Marine Scientific Research for use in special arbitration under annex VIII,³ 30 November 2015

State Party	Nominations
Belgium	Erik Franckx Vrije Universiteit Brussel Vakgroep Internationaal en Europees Recht Centrum voor Internationaal Recht 4.B.343 Pleinlaan 2 B-1050 Brussel, België Tel.: (+32) (0)2/629.26.06 Fax: (+32) (0)2/629.26.37 E-mail: Erik.Franckx@vub.ac.be
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	CPCB-TNC Andrés Pazmiño Instituto Oceanográfico de la Armada
Egypt	Prof. Dr. Mohamed Ahmed Said Professor of Physical Oceanography National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries E-mail: mamsaid2@hotmail.com
	Prof. Dr. Ali Ibrahim El Beltagy Professor in Marine Environmental Division National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries E-mail: tsmeg007@gmail.com

³ Transmitted by communication dated 24 November 2015 from the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO.

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>
France	Mr. Elie Jarmache Chargé de mission droit de la mer/politique maritime UE Secrétariat général de la mer
Germany	Prof. Dr. Martin Visbeck GEOMAR Helmholtz-Zentrum für Ozeanforschung Kiel Duesternbrooker Weg 20 24105 Kiel, Germany Tel.: +49 431 600 4100 Fax: +49 431 600 4102 E-mail: mvisbeck@geomar.de
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<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>
Mauritius	Mr. S. Soondron Director of Fisheries Ministry of Ocean Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries, Shipping and Outer Island
	Mr. D. Norungee Assistant Director of Fisheries Ministry of Ocean Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries, Shipping and Outer Islands
Mexico	Dra. Elva Escobar Briones Directora del Instituto de Ciencias del Mar y Limnología Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México
	Dr. Galo Carrera Hurtado Cónsul Honorario de México en Nueva Escocia
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<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>
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United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	<p>Sir Michael Wood, K.C.M.G., Senior Fellow, Lauterpacht Centre for International Law 5 Cranmer Road Cambridge CB3 9BL, United Kingdom Tel.: + 44(0)7711 839 947 E-mail: mwood@20essexst.com</p>
	<p>Mr. Roland Rogers, B.Sc. M.Sc. C.Sci. CMarSci FIMarEST FSUT Advisor Marine Law and Policy, National Oceanography Centre, Southampton European Way Southampton SO14 3ZH United Kingdom Tel.: +44 (0) 2380 596314 Mob.: +44 (0) 7525 770526 E-mail: rxr@noc.ac.uk</p>
United Republic of Tanzania	<p>Prof. Dr. Desiderius CP Masalu University of Dar es Salaam Institute of Marine Sciences P.O. Box 668, Mizingani Road Zanzibar, Tanzania Tel.: +255 24 2232128 Mobile: +255 754485679 E-mail: masalu@ims.udsm.ac.tz</p>
	<p>Dr. Yohana W. Shaghude University of Dar es Salaam Institute of Marine Sciences P.O. Box 668, Mizingani Road Zanzibar, Tanzania Tel.: +255 24 2230741 Mobile: +255713408628 E-mail: shaghude@ims.udsm.ac.tz</p>

**B. SELECTED DOCUMENTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
AND THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS⁴**

1. Resolution 2240 (2015) of 9 October 2015, adopted by the Secretary Council at its 7531st meeting (S/RES/2240 (2015)).
2. Resolution 2244 (2015) of 23 October 2015, adopted by the Secretary Council at its 7541st meeting (S/RES/2244 (2015)).
3. Resolution 2246 (2015) of 10 November 2015, adopted by the Secretary Council at its 7554th meeting (S/RES/2246 (2015)).

⁴ All United Nations documents are available online at [www.undocs.org/\[symbol of the document\]](http://www.undocs.org/[symbol of the document]).

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