

Bulletin No. 95

Law of the Sea



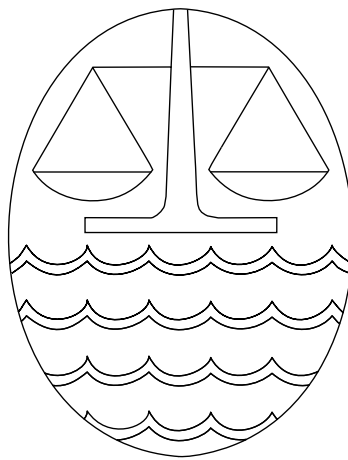
*Division for Ocean Affairs
and the Law of the Sea
Office of Legal Affairs*



United Nations

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I. UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

STATUS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA, OF THE AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PART XI OF THE CONVENTION AND OF THE AGREEMENT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION RELATING TO THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF STRADDLING FISH STOCKS AND HIGHLY MIGRATORY FISH STOCKS, AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2017¹

1. Table recapitulating the status of the Convention and of the related Agreements

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	168		79	150	59	87	
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)			

¹ Source: *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General*, chap. XXI. Available from <https://treaties.un.org>, “Status of Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General”. In accordance with article 308, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Convention:

1. This Convention shall enter into force 12 months after the date of deposit of the sixtieth instrument of ratification or accession.
2. For each State ratifying or acceding to this Convention after the deposit of the sixtieth instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the deposit of its instrument of ratification or accession, subject to paragraph 1.

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
Andorra								
Angola	10/12/82	05/12/90			07/09/10(a)			
Antigua and Barbuda	07/02/83	02/02/89			03/05/16(a)			
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		16/06/16(a)			16/06/16(a)			
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)		02/11/17(a)	
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)		11/02/16(a)	
China	10/12/82	07/06/96		29/07/94	07/06/96(p)	06/11/96		
Colombia	10/12/82							
Comoros	06/12/84	21/06/94						
Congo	10/12/82	09/07/08			09/07/08(p)			
Cook Islands	10/12/82	15/02/95			15/02/95(a)		01/04/99(a)	
Costa Rica	10/12/82	21/09/92			20/09/01(a)		18/06/01(a)	
Côte d'Ivoire	10/12/82	26/03/84		25/11/94	28/07/95(sp)	24/01/96		
Croatia		05/04/95(s)			05/04/95(p)		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)	
Czechia	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)		07/12/16(a)	
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								

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	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
Estonia		26/08/05(a)	☐		26/08/05(a)		07/08/06(a)	☐
Ethiopia	10/12/82							
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	☐	16/11/94	23/09/16(a)		27/01/17(a)	
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								
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	19/09/12	
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) ³		
Seychelles	10/12/82	16/09/91		29/07/94	15/12/94	04/12/96	20/03/98
Sierra Leone	10/12/82	12/12/94			12/12/94(p)		
Singapore	10/12/82	17/11/94			17/11/94(p)		
Slovakia	28/05/93	08/05/96		14/11/94	08/05/96		06/11/08(a) ☐
Slovenia		16/06/95(s)	☐☐	19/01/95	16/06/95		15/06/06(a) ☐
Solomon Islands	10/12/82	23/06/97			23/06/97(p)		13/02/97(a)
Somalia	10/12/82	24/07/89					

² See *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General*, chap. XXI, sect. 6.

³ *Ibid.*, chap. XXI, sect. 6.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
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)		28/4/17 (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☐	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 ⁴	☐☐
United Republic of Tanzania	10/12/82	30/09/85	☐	07/10/94	25/06/98			
United States of America				29/07/94		04/12/95	21/08/96	☐
Uruguay	10/12/82☐	10/12/92	☐	29/07/94	07/08/07	16/01/96☐	10/09/99	☐
Uzbekistan								
Vanuatu	10/12/82	10/08/99		29/07/94	10/08/99(p)	23/07/96		
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)								
Viet Nam	10/12/82	25/07/94	☐		27/04/06(a)			
Yemen	10/12/82☐	21/07/87	☐		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	168		79	150	59	87	

6

⁴ Ibid., chap. XXI, sect. 7.

2. Chronological lists of ratifications of, accessions and successions to the Convention and the related Agreements

(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. Sao Tome and Principe (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. Czechia (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)
168. Azerbaijan (16 June 2016)

(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. Czechia (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)
148. Antigua and Barbuda (3 May 2016)
149. Azerbaijan (16 June 2016)
150. Ghana (23 September 2016)

(c) *Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the Convention
relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish
Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks*

1. 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. Czechia (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)
83. Chile (11 February 2016)
84. Ecuador (7 December 2016)
85. Ghana (27 January 2017)
86. Thailand (28 April 2017)
87. Benin (2 November 2017)

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

A. NATIONAL LEGISLATION

1. *France*

(a) *Decree No. 2004-74 of 15 January 2004 publishing the agreement between the French Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning the establishment of a maritime boundary between France and Jersey, signed at Saint Helier on 4 July 2000 (1)*¹

The President of the Republic,

On the report of the Prime Minister and the Minister for Foreign Affairs;

Having regard to articles 52 to 55 of the Constitution;

Having regard to Act No. 2003-231 of 17 March 2003 authorizing ratification of the agreement between the French Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning the establishment of a maritime boundary between France and Jersey, concluded at Saint Helier on 4 July 2000;

Having regard to Decree No. 53-192 of 14 March 1953, as amended, concerning the ratification and publication of the international commitments entered into by France;

Having regard to Decree No. 92-1160 of 16 October 1992 publishing the agreement in the form of an exchange of notes between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the existing neighbourly relations regarding activities by fishermen in the vicinity of the Channel Islands and the French coast of the Cotentin Peninsula (with three annexes), signed at Paris on 10 July 1992,

Hereby decrees:

Article 1

The agreement between the French Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning the establishment of a maritime boundary between France and Jersey, signed at Saint Helier on 4 July 2000, shall be published in the Official Gazette of the French Republic.

Article 2

The Prime Minister and the Minister for Foreign Affairs shall be responsible, within their respective jurisdictions, for the implementation of the present decree, which shall be published in the Official Gazette of the French Republic.

Done at Paris on 15 January 2004

By President of the Republic, JACQUES CHIRAC
Prime Minister, JEAN-PIERRE RAFFARIN
Minister for Foreign Affairs, DOMINIQUE DE VILLEPIN

(1) Entry into force: 1 January 2004.

¹ *Original*: French. Transmitted by note verbale No. 2017-3048159 dated 7 August 2017 from the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General. Annexed lists of geographical coordinates of points were deposited with the Secretary-General under articles 16(2) of the Convention (see Maritime Zone Notification M.Z.N.128.2017.LOS of 25 August 2017).

ANNEX

*Agreement between the French Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland concerning the establishment of a maritime boundary
between France and Jersey*

The French Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,
Seeking to strengthen the friendly and neighbourly relations between France and Jersey:
Aware of the need to delimit the maritime areas between France and Jersey:
Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

A maritime boundary, hereinafter referred to as “the boundary”, shall be drawn between France and Jersey.

Article 2

1. The boundary shall be drawn starting from point 14 of “line A” referred to in paragraph 1 of the Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Notes, dated 10 July 1992, between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning the Activities of Fishermen in the Vicinity of the Channel Islands and the French coast of the Cotentin Peninsula.

The boundary shall end at point 15 of “line B” referred to in the same paragraph of the above-mentioned agreement.

It shall consist of loxodromic lines joining, in the order in which they are listed, the following points defined by their geographical coordinates: [...]²

2. All geographic coordinates given in this article are referred to European Datum (First Adjustment 1950).

3. The boundary is shown for information purposes only on the map annexed to this agreement.

Article 3

Each contracting party shall notify the other of the completion of the internal procedures required for the entry into force of this agreement; it shall enter into force thirty days after the receipt of the later of these notifications.

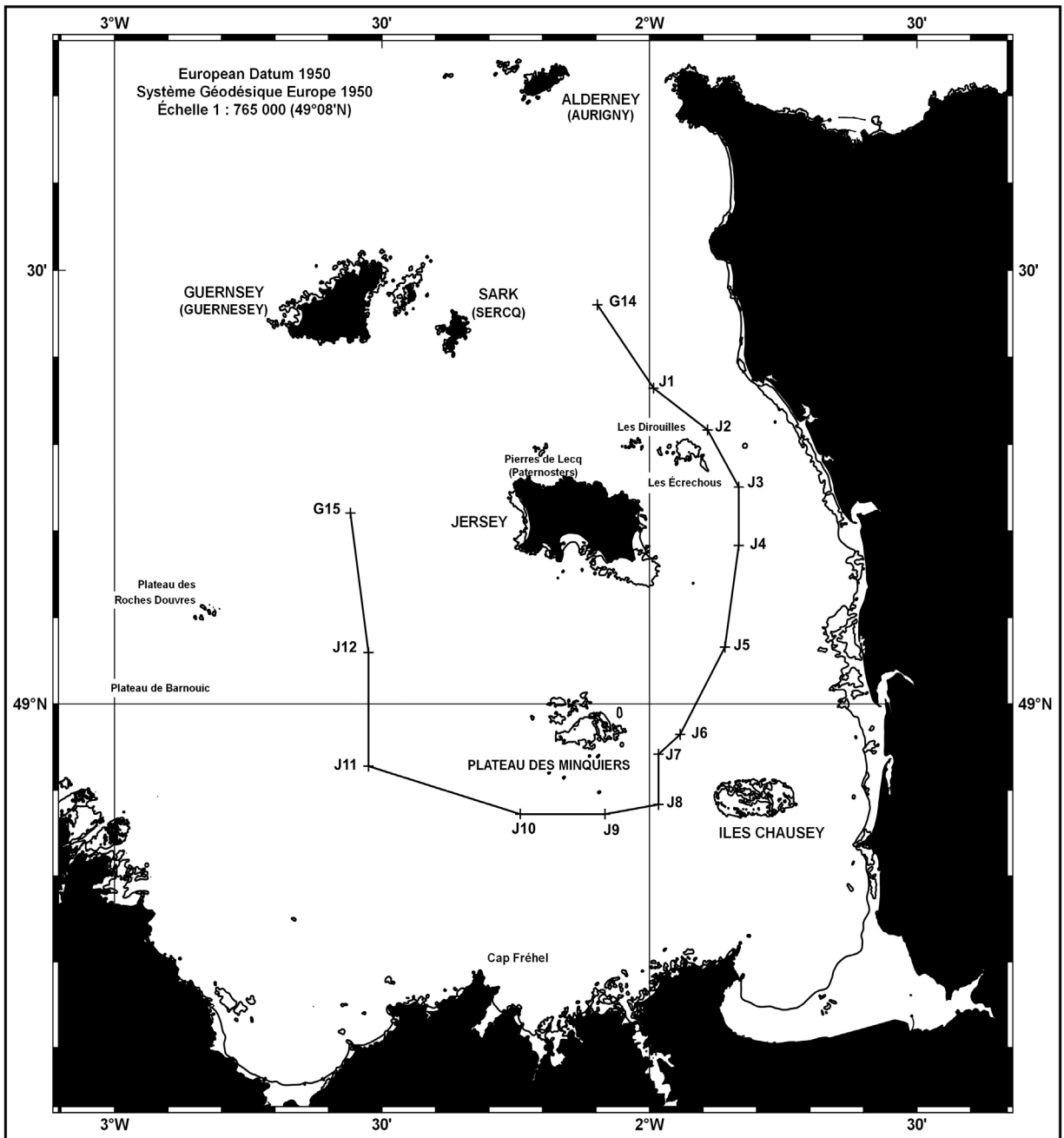
Done at Saint Helier, on the fourth day of July 2000, in two copies, in the English and French languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the French Republic:
DANIEL BERNARD, Ambassador of France, London

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland:
MICHAEL WILKES, Lieutenant Governor of Jersey

² Table of coordinates available from www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/STATEFILES/FRA.htm.

ANNEX



- (b) *Decree No. 2014-1491 of 11 December 2014 publishing the Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the French Republic relating to the delimitation of the exclusive economic zone (with two annexes), signed at Paris on 20 April 2011 (1)*³

The President of the Republic,

On the report of the Prime Minister and the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Development,
Considering the Constitution and in particular articles 52 to 55 thereof,

Considering Decree No. 53-192 of 14 March 1953, as amended, concerning the ratification and publication of the international commitments entered into by France,

Considering Decree No. 83-190 of 9 March 1983 publishing the Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the French Republic relating to the delimitation of the continental shelf in the area east of 30 minutes west of the Greenwich Meridian, signed at London on 24 June 1982,

Considering Decree No. 90-530 of 27 June 1990 publishing the Agreement in the form of an exchange of notes between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the French Republic amending the Agreement of 24 June 1982 relating to the delimitation of the continental shelf in the area east of 30 minutes west of the Greenwich Meridian, signed at Paris on 21 and 27 March 1990,

Considering Decree No. 92-585 of 26 June 1992 publishing the Agreement between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland relating to the completion of the delimitation of the continental shelf in the southern North Sea (with annex), signed at London on 23 July 1991,

Hereby decrees:

Article 1

The Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the French Republic relating to the delimitation of the exclusive economic zone (with two annexes), signed at Paris on 20 April 2011, shall be published in the Official Gazette of the French Republic.

Article 2

The Prime Minister and the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Development shall be responsible, within their relevant areas, for the implementation of this Decree, which shall be published in the Official Gazette of the French Republic.

Done on 11 December 2014

By the President of the Republic, FRANÇOIS HOLLANDE

MANUEL VALLS, Prime Minister

LAURENT FABIOUS, Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Development

(1) Entry into force: 31 March 2014.

³ *Original*: French. Transmitted by note verbale No. 2017-3048159 dated 7 August 2017 from the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General. Annexed lists of geographical coordinates of points were deposited with the Secretary-General under articles 16(2) and 75(2) of the Convention (see Maritime Zone Notification M.Z.N.128.2017.LOS of 25 August 2017).

ANNEX

Agreement

In the form of an exchange of letters between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the French Republic relating to the delimitation of the exclusive economic zone (with two annexes), signed at Paris on 20 April 2011

No. 1

Her Majesty's Ambassador to Paris to the Minister of Foreign and European Affairs of the French Republic

20 April 2011
British Embassy, Paris

Madame,

I have the honour to refer to:

- (i) the Decisions of the Court of Arbitration dated 30 June 1977 and 14 March 1978 in the Arbitration between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the French Republic on the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf;
- (ii) the Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the French Republic relating to the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf in the area East of 30 minutes West of the Greenwich Meridian, done at London on 24 June 1982, as amended by the Exchange of Notes, done at Paris on 21 March and 27 March 1990 (part of the boundary defined in that Agreement having subsequently been established as the limit between the territorial sea of the United Kingdom and the territorial sea of the French Republic in the Straits of Dover in the Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the French Republic, done at Paris on 2 November 1988); and
- (iii) the Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the French Republic relating to the completion of the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf in the Southern North Sea, done at London on 23 July 1991.

I have the honour to confirm that the boundary between the continental shelf appertaining to the United Kingdom and that appertaining to France, as established by the said Decisions of the Court of Arbitration and in the said Agreements of 24 June 1982 and 23 July 1991, is the boundary between the respective Exclusive Economic Zones of the United Kingdom and France.

The coordinates of the points constituting the line of the boundary as defined above, as expressed in accordance with World Geodetic System 1984 datum (WGS 84), are set out in the Annex hereto, which shall form an integral part of this Agreement. That line is illustrated on the map attached to this Agreement, which is for illustrative purposes only.

I also have the honour to confirm that the foregoing is without prejudice to any discussions which might in due course take place concerning the boundary between the continental shelf appertaining to the United Kingdom and that appertaining to France, and/or concerning the boundary between the respective Exclusive Economic Zones of the United Kingdom and France, in the area West of Point N, as established by the said Decisions of the Court of Arbitration.

If the foregoing is acceptable to the Government of the French Republic, I have the honour to propose that this letter, together with Your Excellency's Reply to that letter, shall constitute an Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the French Republic, which shall enter into force on the date of the later of the notifications by the two Governments confirming that the conditions for entry into force of the Agreement have been fulfilled.

I avail myself of this opportunity to convey to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

Yours ever,

PETER WESTMACOTT

No. 2

Head of the Legal Division of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the French Republic to Her Majesty's Ambassador to Paris

20 April 2011
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Paris

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 20 April 2011 which in translation reads as follows:

[As in No. 1]

In reply, I have the honour to confirm that the contents of your said letter are acceptable to the Government of the French Republic and that your letter, together with this Reply, shall constitute an Agreement between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which shall enter into force in the date of the later of the notifications by the two Governments that the conditions for the entry into force of this Agreement have been fulfilled.

I avail myself of this opportunity to convey to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

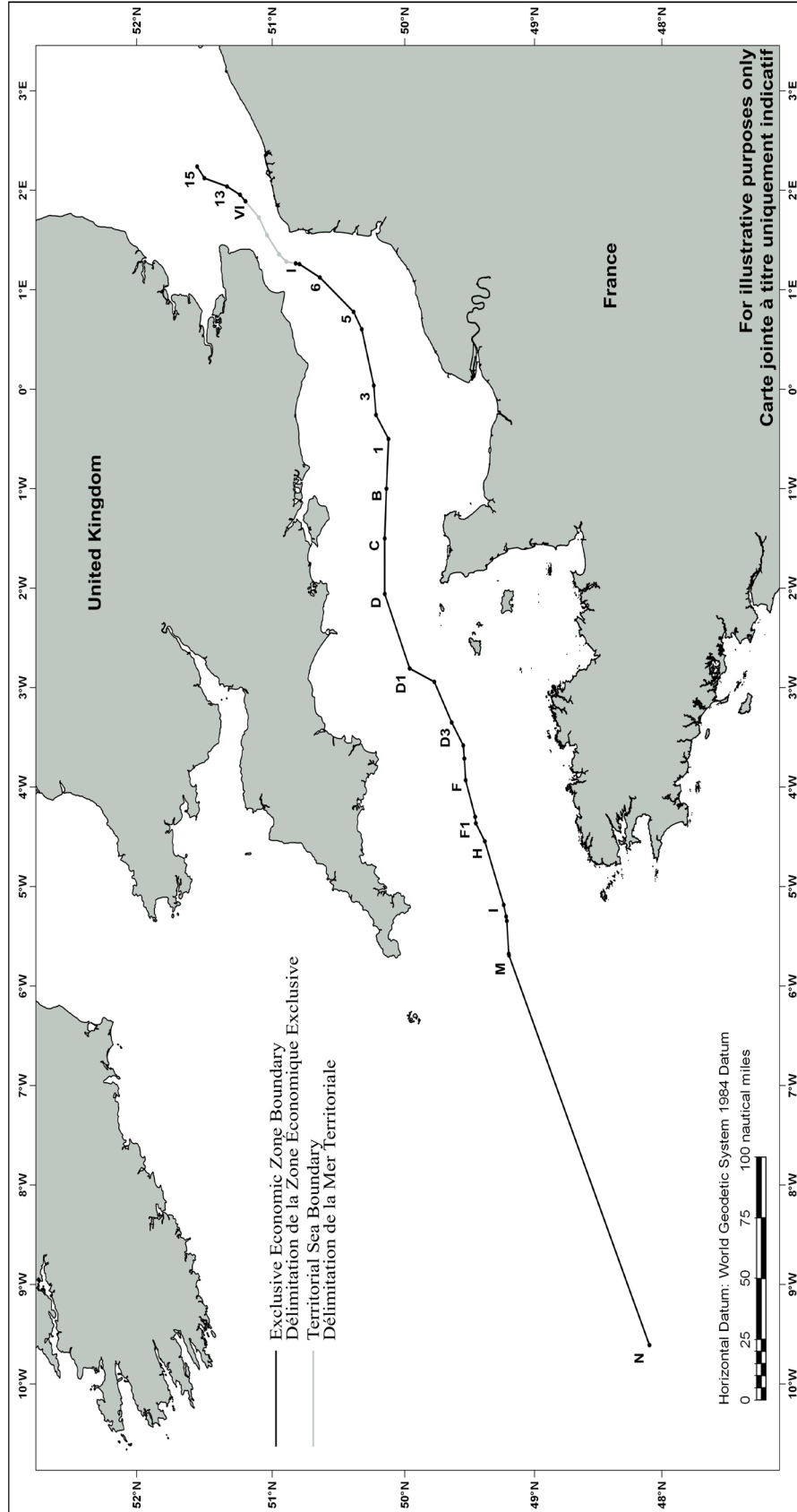
Edwige Belliard

ANNEX

The geographic coordinates of the UK/France exclusive economic zone and territorial sea boundary referred to World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84) joined successively by loxodromes: [...] ⁴

⁴ Table of coordinates available from www.un.org/depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/DEPOSIT/2014-1491_en.pdf.

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT
 BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE
 DÉLIMITATION DE LA ZONE ÉCONOMIQUE EXCLUSIVE ENTRE LA RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE ET
 LE ROYAUME-UNI DE GRANDE BRETAGNE ET D'IRLANDE DU NORD



(c) *Decree No. 2017-366 of 20 March 2017 establishing the outer limits of the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone off the Crozet Archipelago (French Southern and Antarctic Lands)*⁵

Addressees: all users of the sea.

Subject: publication of the geographical coordinates of the outer limits of the territorial sea and the French exclusive economic zone off the Crozet Archipelago.

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

Notice: the present Decree defines and publicizes the precise geographical coordinates of the outer limits of the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone off the Crozet Archipelago, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, signed at Montego Bay on 10 December 1982.

References: the present Decree follows up on Decree No. 2015-551 of 18 May 2015 defining the baselines from which the breadth of the French territorial sea adjacent to the Crozet Archipelago is measured.

The present Decree may be accessed on the Légifrance website (www.legifrance.gouv.fr).

The Prime Minister,

On the report of the Minister for Overseas Territories,

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

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

Considering Act No.76-655 of 16 July 1976, as amended, concerning the economic zone and the environmental protection zone off the coast of the territory of the Republic,

Considering Decree No. 2015-551 of 18 May 2015 defining the baselines from which the breadth of the French territorial sea adjacent to the Crozet Archipelago is measured,

Hereby decrees:

TITLE I: OUTER LIMIT OF THE FRENCH TERRITORIAL SEA OFF THE CROZET ARCHIPELAGO

Article 1

The outer limit of the territorial sea beyond the Crozet Archipelago (French Southern and Antarctic Lands), comprising Île aux Cochons, Îlots des Apôtres, Île des Pingouins, Île de la Possession and Île de l'Est, shall be located at a distance of 12 nautical miles measured from the baselines.

It is defined in the tables shown under articles 2 and 3. All the coordinates are expressed in degrees, minutes and seconds (dd-mm-ss) in the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84).

Article 2

Off Île aux Cochons, Îlots des Apôtres and Île des Pingouins, the outer limit of the territorial sea shall be defined by the lines shown below:

[...]⁶

Article 3

The outer limit of the territorial sea off Île de la Possession and Île de l'Est is defined by the lines described below:

[...]⁷

⁵ *Original*: French. Transmitted by note verbale No. 2017-3048159 dated 7 August 2017 from the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General. Annexed lists of geographical coordinates of points were deposited with the Secretary-General under articles 16(2) and 75(2) of the Convention (see Maritime Zone Notification M.Z.N.128.2017.LOS of 25 August 2017).

⁶ Tables of coordinates available from www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/STATEFILES/FRA.htm.

⁷ Ibid.

TITLE II: OUTER LIMIT OF THE FRENCH EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE OFF THE CROZET ARCHIPELAGO

Article 4

The outer limit of the exclusive economic zone off the Crozet Archipelago (French Southern and Antarctic Lands), comprising Île aux Cochons, Îlots des Apôtres, Île des Pingouins, Île de la Possession and Île de l'Est, shall be located at a distance of 200 nautical miles measured from the baselines.

It is defined in the table shown under article 5. All the coordinates are expressed in degrees, minutes and seconds (dd-mm-ss) in the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84).

Article 5

Off the Crozet Archipelago, the outer limit of the exclusive economic zone shall be defined by the lines shown below:

[...]⁸

TITLE III: FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 6

The line of the outer limits of the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone defined in the preceding articles is shown for the purposes of illustration in two maps annexed to the present Decree.

Article 7

The Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Development, the Minister of the Environment, Energy and the Sea, responsible for international relations on climate, the Minister of Defence, the Minister of the Interior and the Minister for Overseas Territories shall be responsible, within their relevant areas, for the implementation of this Decree, which shall be published in the Official Gazette of the French Republic.

Done on 20 March 2017

By the Prime Minister, BERNARD CAZENEUVE
ERICKA BAREIGTS, Minister for Overseas Territories
JEAN-MARC AYRAULT, Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Development
SÉGOLÈNE ROYAL, Minister of the Environment, Energy and the Sea,
responsible for international relations on climate
JEAN-YVES LE DRIAN, Minister of Defence
BRUNO LE ROUX, Minister of the Interior

ANNEX

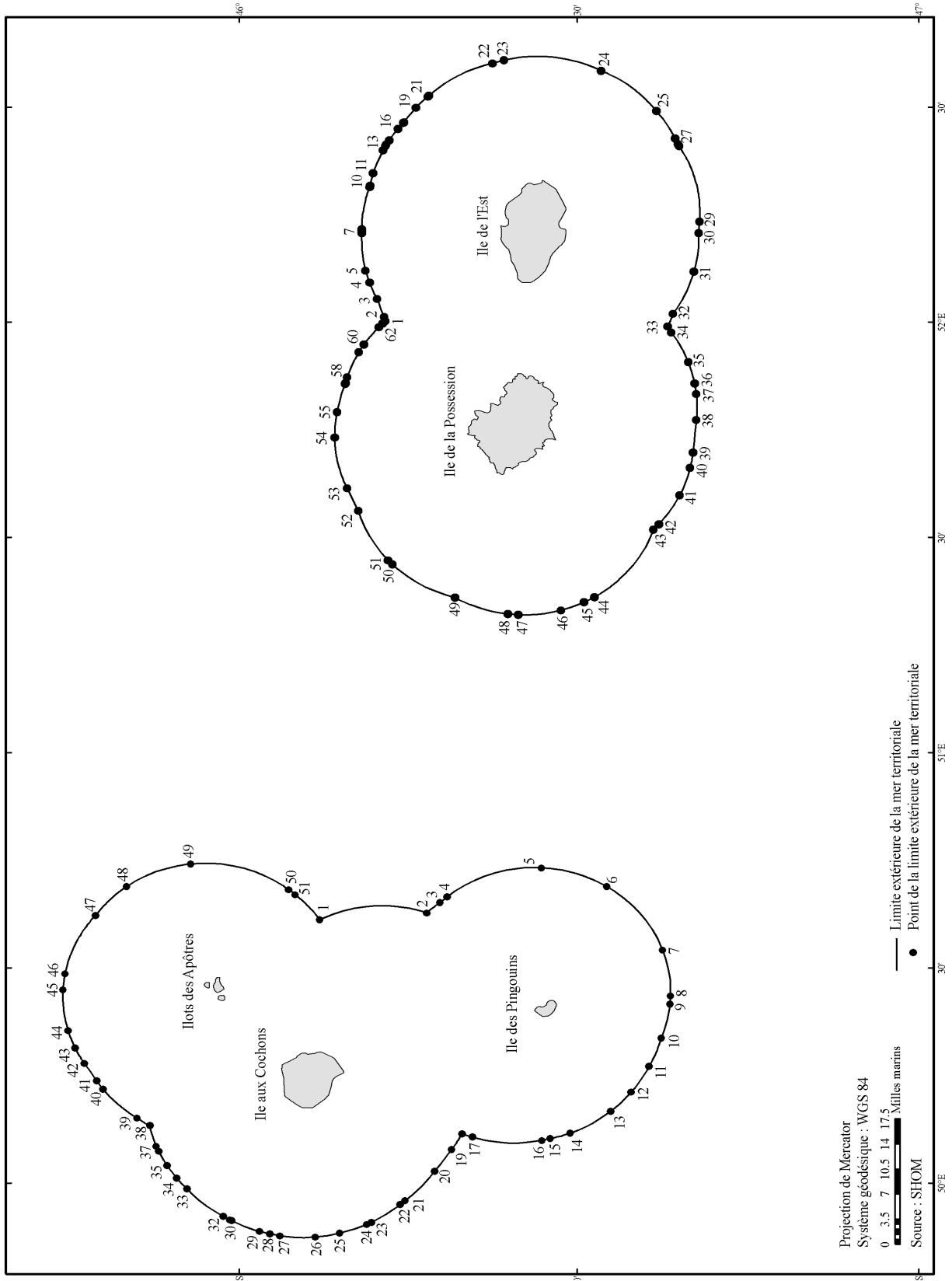
Descriptive maps

Map 1: Outer limit of the French territorial sea off the Crozet Archipelago

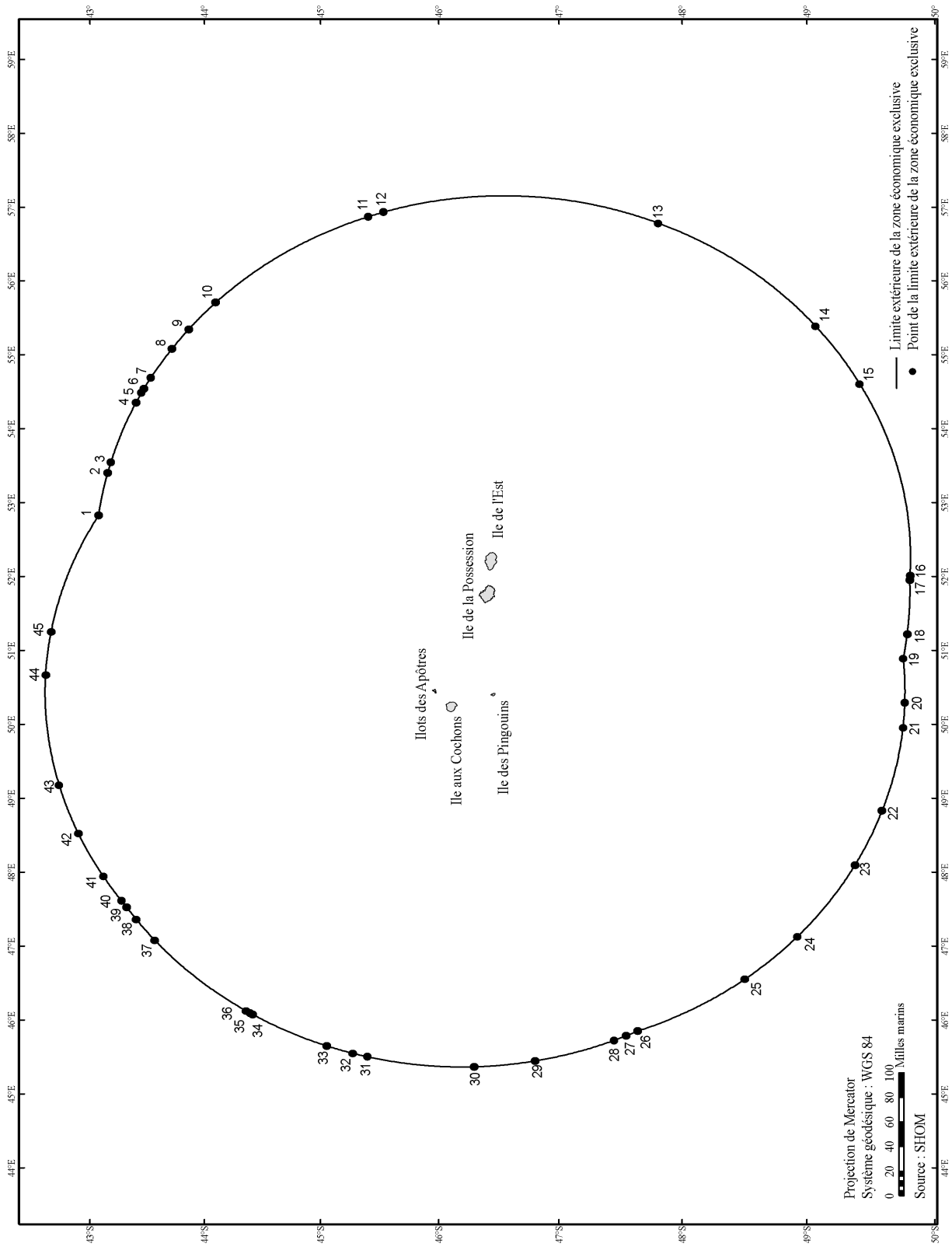
Map 2: Outer limit of the French exclusive economic zone off the Crozet Archipelago

⁸ Ibid.

MAP 1



MAP 2



(d) *Decree No. 2017-367 of 20 March 2017 establishing the outer limits of the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone off Saint-Paul and Amsterdam Islands (French Southern and Antarctic Lands)*⁹

Addressees: all users of the sea.

Subject: publication of the geographical coordinates of the outer limits of the territorial sea and the French exclusive economic zone off Saint-Paul and Amsterdam Islands.

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

Notice: the present Decree defines and publicizes the precise geographical coordinates of the outer limits of the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone off Saint-Paul and Amsterdam Islands, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, signed at Montego Bay on 10 December 1982.

References: the present Decree follows up on Decree No. 2013-1175 of 17 December 2013 defining the baselines from which the breadth of the French territorial sea adjacent to Saint-Paul and Amsterdam Islands is measured.

The present Decree may be accessed on the Légifrance website (www.legifrance.gouv.fr).

The Prime Minister,

On the report of the Minister for Overseas Territories,

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

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

Considering Act No.76-655 of 16 July 1976, as amended, concerning the economic zone and the environmental protection zone off the coast of the territory of the Republic,

Considering Decree No. 2013-1175 of 17 December 2013 defining the baselines from which the breadth of the French territorial sea adjacent to Saint-Paul and Amsterdam Islands is measured,

Hereby decrees:

TITLE I: OUTER LIMIT OF THE FRENCH TERRITORIAL SEA OFF SAINT-PAUL AND AMSTERDAM ISLANDS

Article 1

The outer limit of the territorial sea off Saint-Paul and Amsterdam Islands (French Southern and Antarctic Lands) shall be located at a distance of 12 nautical miles measured from the baselines.

It is defined in the tables shown under articles 2 and 3. All the coordinates are expressed in degrees, minutes and seconds (dd-mm-ss) in the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84).

Article 2

Off Saint-Paul Island, the outer limit of the territorial sea shall be defined by the lines shown below:

[...]¹⁰

Article 3

Off Amsterdam Island, the outer limit of the territorial sea shall be defined by the lines shown below:

[...]¹¹

⁹ *Original*: French. Transmitted by note verbale No. 2017-3048159 dated 7 August 2017 from the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General. Annexed lists of geographical coordinates of points were deposited with the Secretary-General under articles 16(2) and 75(2) of the Convention (see Maritime Zone Notification M.Z.N.128.2017.LOS of 25 August 2017).

¹⁰ Tables of coordinates available from www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/STATEFILES/FRA.htm.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

TITLE II: OUTER LIMIT OF THE FRENCH EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE
OFF SAINT-PAUL AND AMSTERDAM ISLANDS

Article 4

The outer limit of the exclusive economic zone off Saint-Paul and Amsterdam Islands (French Southern and Antarctic Lands) shall consist of a line located at a distance of 200 nautical miles measured from the baselines.

It is defined in the table shown under article 5. All the coordinates are expressed in degrees, minutes and seconds (dd-mm-ss) in the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84).

Article 5

Off Saint-Paul and Amsterdam Islands, the outer limit of the exclusive economic zone shall be defined by the lines shown below:

[...]¹²

TITLE III: FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 6

Article 1 of Decree No. 2013-1175 of 17 December 2013 defining the baselines from which the breadth of the French territorial sea adjacent to Saint-Paul and Amsterdam Islands is measured shall be amended as follows:

- (a) In the subparagraph on the “fifth column”, the words “longitude west” shall be replaced by “longitude east”;
- (b) In the subparagraph on the “sixth column”, after the words “straight baseline”, the words “or channel closing line” shall be deleted.

Article 7

The line of the outer limits of the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone defined in the preceding articles is shown for the purposes of illustration in two maps annexed to the present Decree.

Article 8

The Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Development, the Minister of the Environment, Energy and the Sea, responsible for international relations on climate, the Minister of Defence, the Minister of the Interior and the Minister for Overseas Territories shall be responsible, within their relevant areas, for the implementation of this Decree, which shall be published in the Official Gazette of the French Republic.

Done on 20 March 2017

By the Prime Minister, BERNARD CAZENEUVE
ERICKA BAREIGTS, Minister for Overseas Territories
JEAN-MARC AYRAULT, Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Development
SÉGOLÈNE ROYAL, Minister of the Environment, Energy and the Sea,
responsible for international relations on climate
JEAN-YVES LE DRIAN, Minister of Defence
BRUNO LE ROUX, Minister of the Interior

ANNEX

Descriptive maps

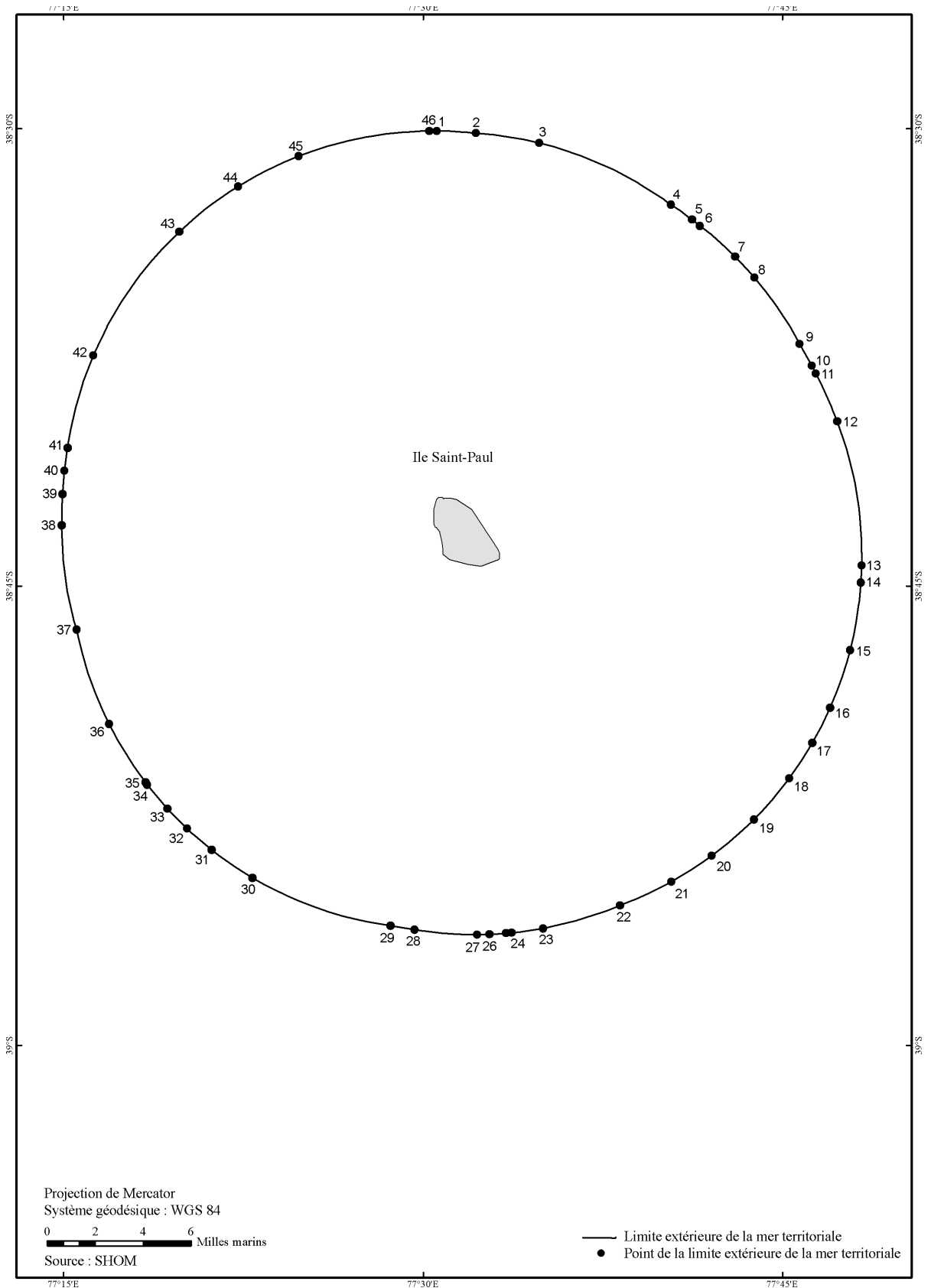
Map 1: The outer limit of the French territorial sea off Saint-Paul Island

Map 2: The outer limit of the French territorial sea off Amsterdam Island

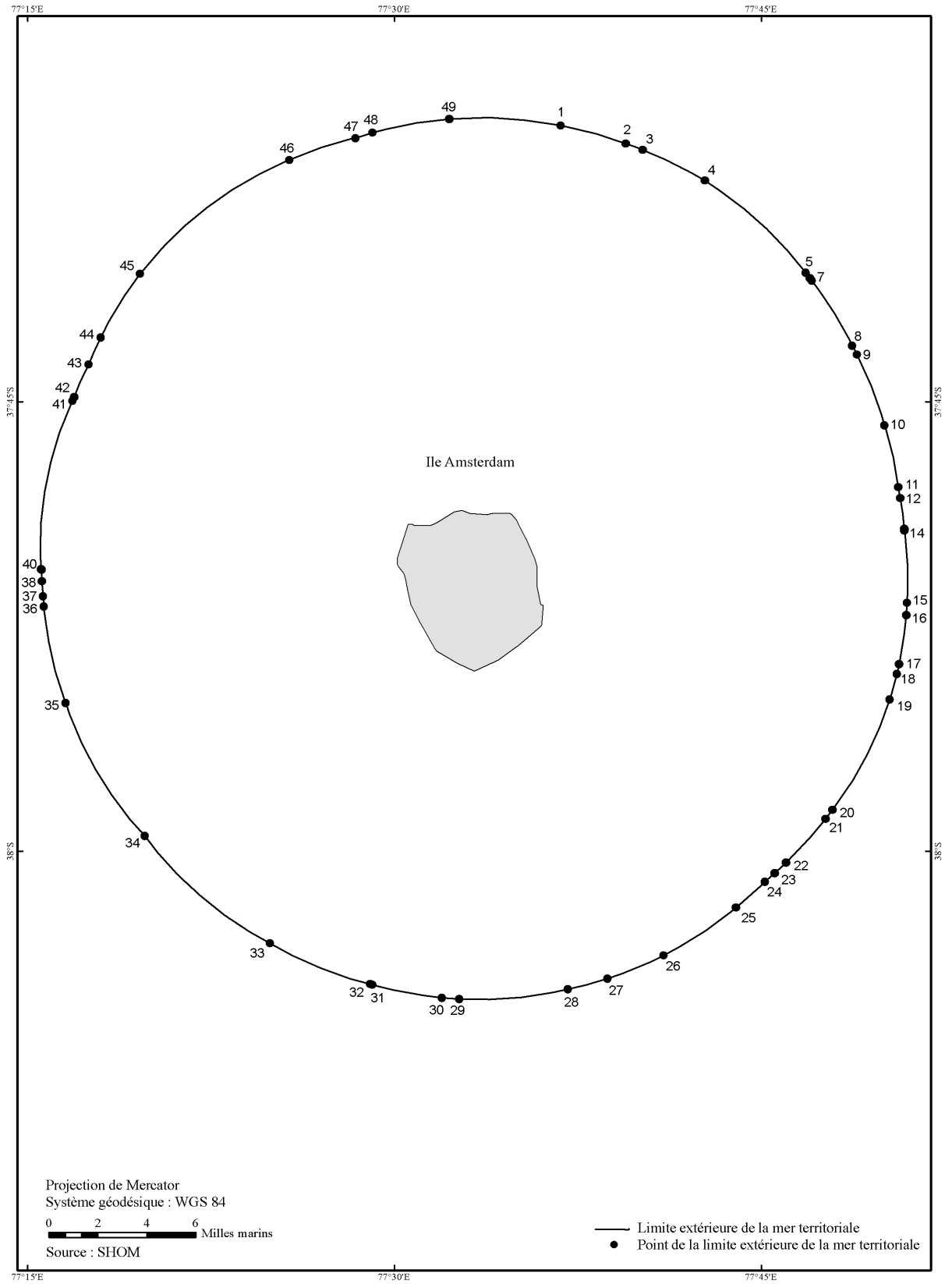
Map 3: The outer limit of the French exclusive economic zone off Saint-Paul and Amsterdam Islands

¹² Ibid.

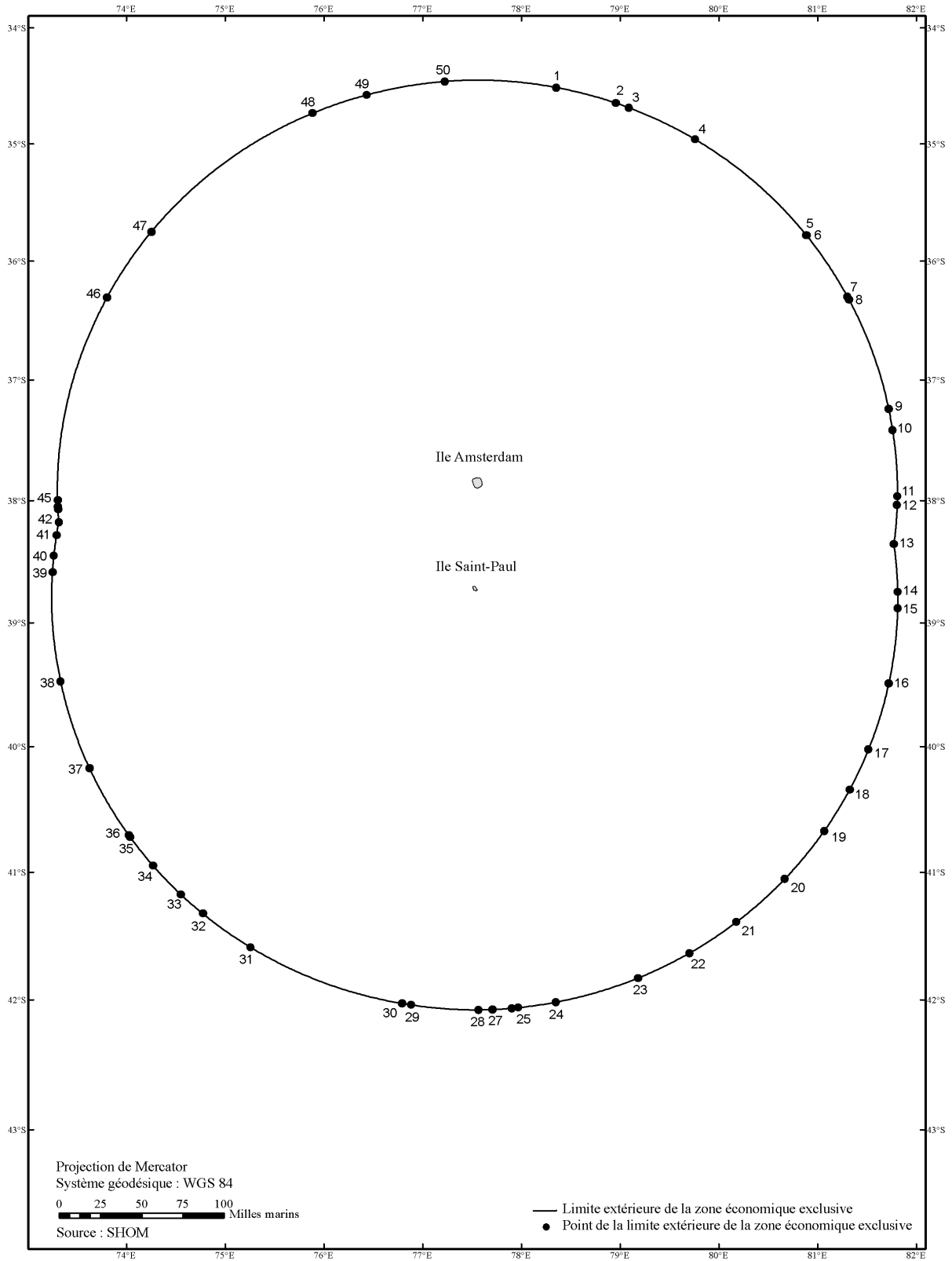
MAP 1



MAP 2



MAP 3



(e) *Decree No. 2017-368 of 20 March 2017 establishing the outer limits of the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone off the Kerguelen Islands (French Southern and Antarctic Lands)*¹³

Addressees: all users of the sea.

Subject: publication of the geographical coordinates of the outer limits of the territorial sea and the French exclusive economic zone off the Kerguelen Islands.

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

Notice: the present Decree defines and publicizes the precise geographical coordinates of the outer limits of the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone off the Kerguelen Islands, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, signed at Montego Bay on 10 December 1982.

References: the present Decree follows up on Decree No. 2015-635 of 5 June 2015 defining the baselines from which the breadth of the French territorial sea adjacent to the Kerguelen Islands is measured.

The present Decree may be accessed on the Légifrance website (www.legifrance.gouv.fr).

The Prime Minister,

On the report of the Minister for Overseas Territories,

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

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

Considering Act No. 76-655 of 16 July 1976, as amended, concerning the economic zone and the environmental protection zone off the coast of the territory of the Republic,

Considering Decree No. 83-99 of 19 February 1983 publishing the agreement on maritime delimitation between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of Australia, signed at Melbourne on 4 January 1982,

Considering Decree No. 2015-635 of 5 June 2015 defining the baselines from which the breadth of the French territorial sea adjacent to the Kerguelen Islands is measured,

Considering Decree No. 2015-1183 of 25 September 2015 defining the outer limits of the continental shelf off the Kerguelen Islands,

Hereby decrees:

TITLE I: OUTER LIMIT OF THE FRENCH TERRITORIAL SEA OFF THE KERGUELEN ISLANDS

Article 1

The outer limit of the territorial sea off the Kerguelen Islands (French Southern and Antarctic Lands) shall be located at a distance of 12 nautical miles measured from the baselines.

It is defined in the tables shown under article 2. All the coordinates are expressed in degrees, minutes and seconds (dd-mm-ss) in the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84).

Article 2

Off the Kerguelen Islands, the outer limit of the territorial sea shall be defined by the lines shown below:

[...]¹⁴

¹³ *Original*: French. Transmitted by note verbale No. 2017-3048159 dated 7 August 2017 from the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General. Annexed lists of geographical coordinates of points were deposited with the Secretary-General under articles 16(2) and 75(2) of the Convention (see Maritime Zone Notification M.Z.N.128.2017.LOS of 25 August 2017).

¹⁴ Tables of coordinates available from www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/STATEFILES/FRA.htm.

TITLE II: OUTER LIMIT OF THE FRENCH EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE OFF THE KERGUELEN ISLANDS

Article 3

The outer limit of the exclusive economic zone off the Kerguelen Islands (French Southern and Antarctic Lands) shall consist of a line located at a distance of 200 nautical miles measured from the baselines and the line of delimitation between the Kerguelen Islands and Heard Island and McDonald Islands defined by the agreement of 4 January 1982 between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of Australia.

It is defined in the tables shown under article 4. All the coordinates are expressed in degrees, minutes and seconds (dd-mm-ss) in the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84).

Article 4

Off the Kerguelen Islands, the outer limit of the exclusive economic zone shall be defined by the lines shown below:

[...]¹⁵

TITLE III: FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 5

Article 1 of Decree No. 2015-1183 of 25 September 2015 defining the outer limits of the continental shelf off the territory of the Kerguelen Islands shall be amended as follows:

- (a) The coordinates of point PF001, in the first line of the table, shall be amended to read “51° 20' 53” and “63° 21' 39” instead of “51° 20' 49” and “63° 21' 17”;
- (b) The coordinates of point I, in the last line of the table, shall be amended to read “49° 49' 31” and “75° 36' 16” instead of “49° 49' 34” and “75° 36' 09”;
- (c) The commentary concerning point I, in the last line and in the last column of the table, shall be replaced by the following text: “Intersection between the 200M limit of France and the agreement with Australia on maritime delimitation”.

Article 6

The line of the outer limits of the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone defined in the preceding articles is shown for the purposes of illustration in two maps annexed to the present Decree.

Article 7

The Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Development, the Minister of the Environment, Energy and the Sea, responsible for international relations on climate, the Minister of Defence, the Minister of the Interior and the Minister for Overseas Territories shall be responsible, within their relevant areas, for the implementation of this Decree, which shall be published in the Official Gazette of the French Republic.

Done on 20 March 2017

By the Prime Minister, BERNARD CAZENEUVE
ERICKA BAREIGTS, Minister for Overseas Territories
JEAN-MARC AYRAULT, Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Development
SÉGOLÈNE ROYAL, Minister of the Environment, Energy and the Sea,
responsible for international relations on climate
JEAN-YVES LE DRIAN, Minister of Defence
BRUNO LE ROUX, Minister of the Interior

ANNEX

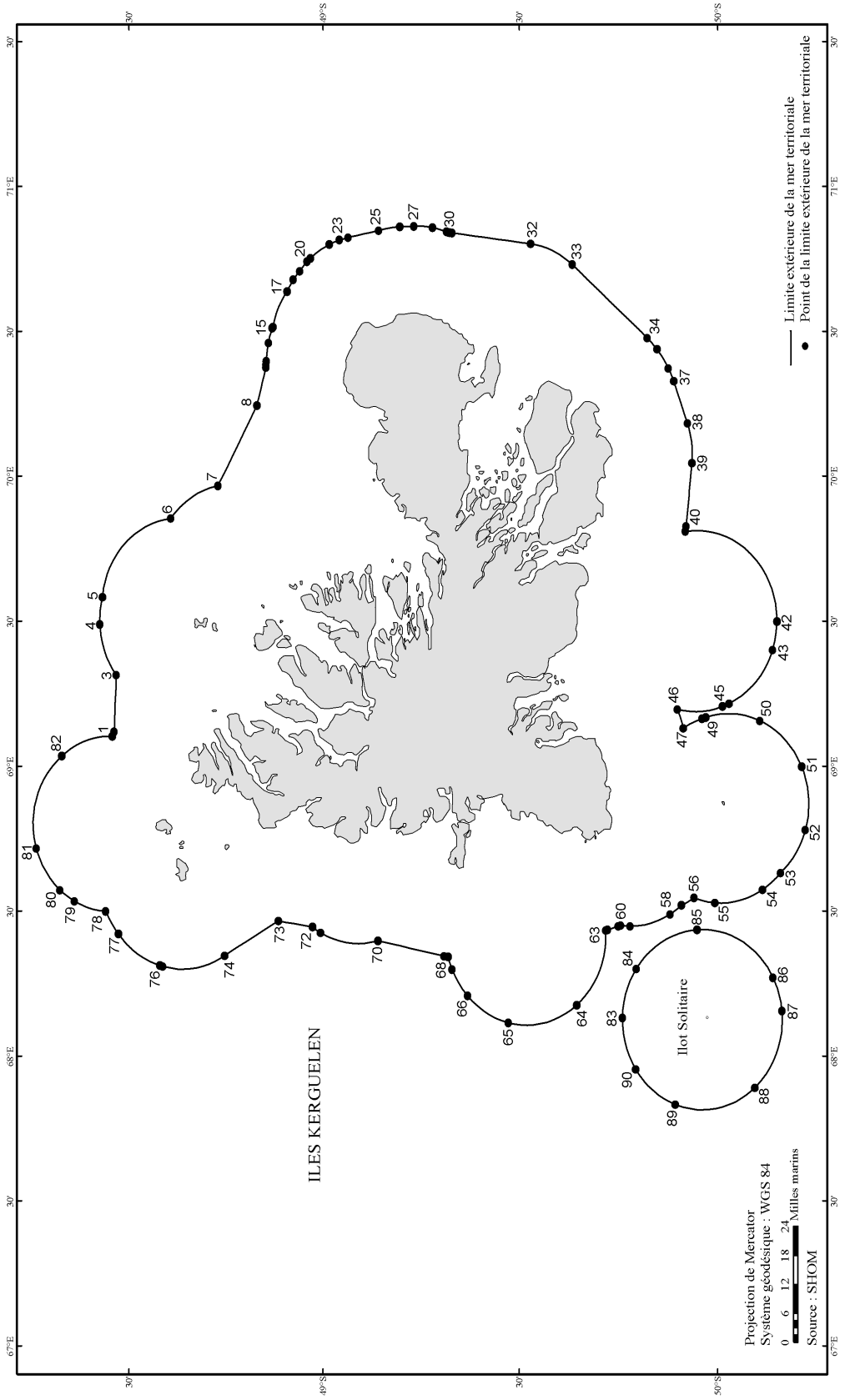
Descriptive maps

Map 1: Outer limit of the French territorial sea off the Kerguelen Islands

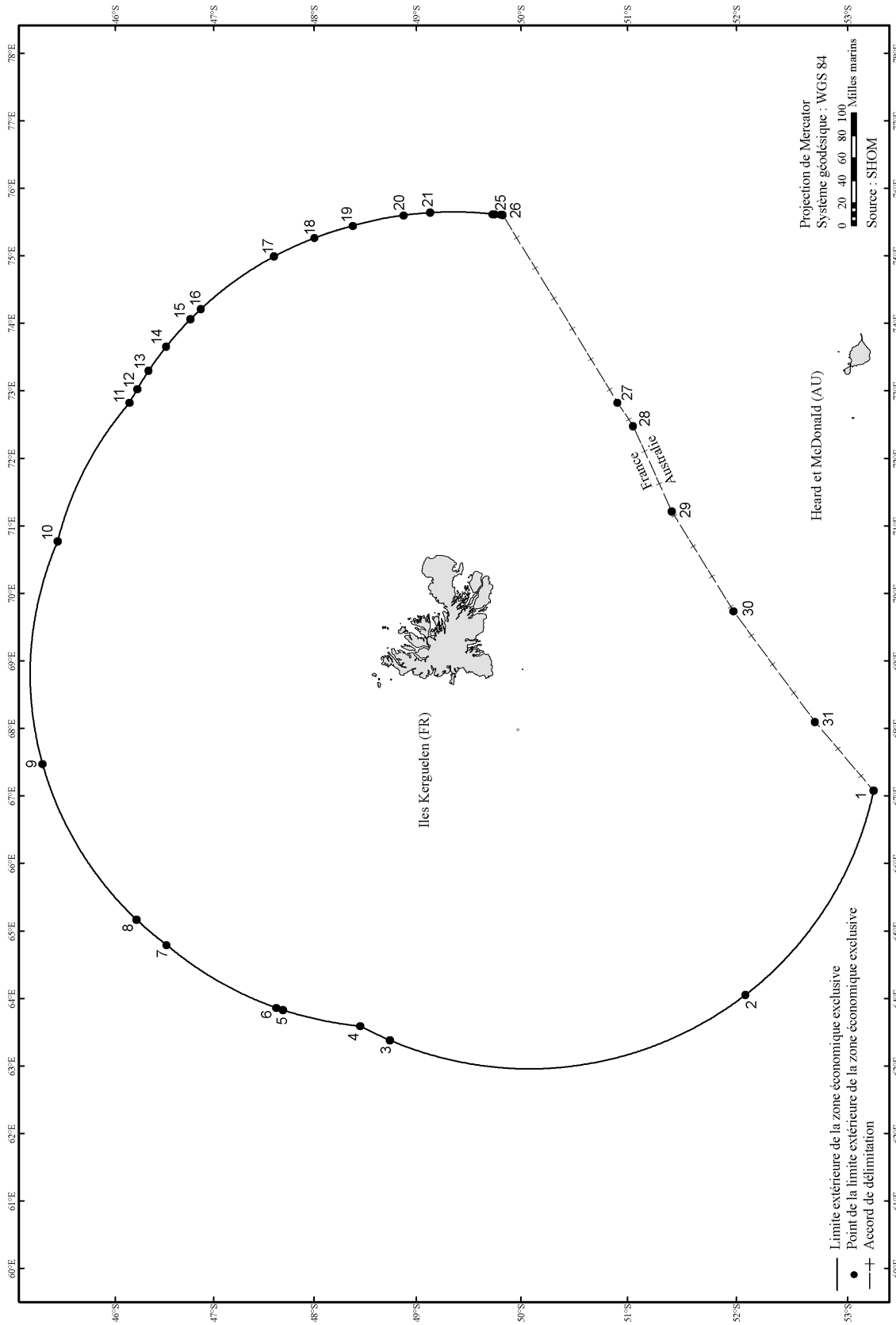
Map 2: Outer limit of the French exclusive economic zone off the Kerguelen Islands

¹⁵ Ibid.

MAP 1



MAP 2



- (f) *Decree No. 2017-481 of 5 April 2017 on the publication of the Agreement between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands concerning the delimitation of maritime boundaries in the Caribbean (with one annex), signed at Philipsburg on 6 April 2016 (1)*¹⁶

The President of the Republic,

On the report of the Prime Minister and the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Development;

Having regard to the Constitution, in particular its articles 52 to 55;

Having regard to Decree No. 53-192 of 14 March 1953, as amended, concerning the ratification and publication of the international commitments entered into by France;

Having regard to Decree No. 96-774 of 30 August 1996 publishing the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (with nine annexes), signed at Montego Bay on 10 December 1982, and the Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, done at New York on 28 July 1994 (with one annex),

Hereby decrees:

Article 1

The agreement between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands on the maritime delimitations in the Caribbean region (with one annex), signed at Philipsburg on 6 April 2016, shall be published in the Official Gazette of the French Republic.

Article 2

The Prime Minister and the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Development shall be responsible, within their respective jurisdictions, for the implementation of the present decree, which shall be published in the Official Gazette of the French Republic.

By:

FRANÇOIS HOLLANDE, President of the Republic

BERNARD CAZENEUVE, Prime Minister

JEAN-MARC AYRAULT, Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Development

(1) Entry into force: 1 April 2017.

ANNEX

Agreement between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands on the Maritime Delimitations in the Caribbean region (with one annex), signed at Philipsburg on 6 April 2016

The Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, hereafter “the Parties”,

Considering that it is desirable to delimit the maritime zones in the Caribbean region over which the two States respectively exercise their sovereignty, sovereign rights or jurisdiction;

Considering that the relations between the French Republic and the Kingdom of the Netherlands in the Caribbean region are based on the principle of good neighbourliness;

Having regard to the Treaty of Concordia (Sint Maarten) concluded on 23 March 1648;

Having regard to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, concluded at Montego Bay on 10 December 1982, to which the French Republic and the Kingdom of the Netherlands are Parties;

¹⁶ *Original*: French. Transmitted by note verbale No. 2017-3048159 dated 7 August 2017 from the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General. Annexed lists of geographical coordinates of points were deposited with the Secretary-General under articles 16(2) and 75(2) of the Convention (see Maritime Zone Notification M.Z.N.128.2017.LOS of 25 August 2017).

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

1. This Agreement delimits the maritime zones of the French Republic and the Kingdom of the Netherlands (the autonomous country of Sint Maarten, and the public bodies of Saba and Sint Eustatius) over which the States respectively exercise or will exercise their sovereignty, sovereign rights or jurisdiction.
2. If either of the Parties decides to establish, expand or alter maritime zones, it can only do so with due respect for the maritime delimitation established in this Agreement.

Article 2

The geographical coordinates of the points established in this Agreement are expressed in the geodetic reference system WGS 84 (World Geodetic System 1984).

Article 3

The western part of the maritime delimitation is formed by a geodesic line joining, in the order in which they are given, the following points identified by their geographical coordinates: [...] ¹⁷

From point A, the delimitation extends along a geodetic azimuth of 283.5 degrees until the delimitation with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is reached.

Article 4

The eastern part of the maritime delimitation is formed by a geodesic line joining, in the order in which they are given, the following points identified by their geographical coordinates: [...] ¹⁸

From point J, the delimitation extends along a geodetic azimuth of 112.9 degrees until the delimitation with the Federation of Saint Christopher and Nevis is reached.

Article 5

The delimitation line as established in articles 3 and 4 is drawn by way of illustration on the map in the Annex to this Agreement.

Article 6

Any dispute between the Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Agreement shall be settled peacefully by consultation and negotiation, in accordance with international law.

Article 7

Parties shall notify each other in writing of the completion of their domestic procedure necessary to bring into force this Agreement. This Agreement shall enter into force on the first day of the second month following the date of receipt of the last notification.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement.

DONE at Philipsburg, on 6 April 2016, in the English and French languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Government of the French Republic:

ANNE LAUBIES, Prefect, delegate to the State representative in the collectivities of Saint Barthélemy and Saint Martin

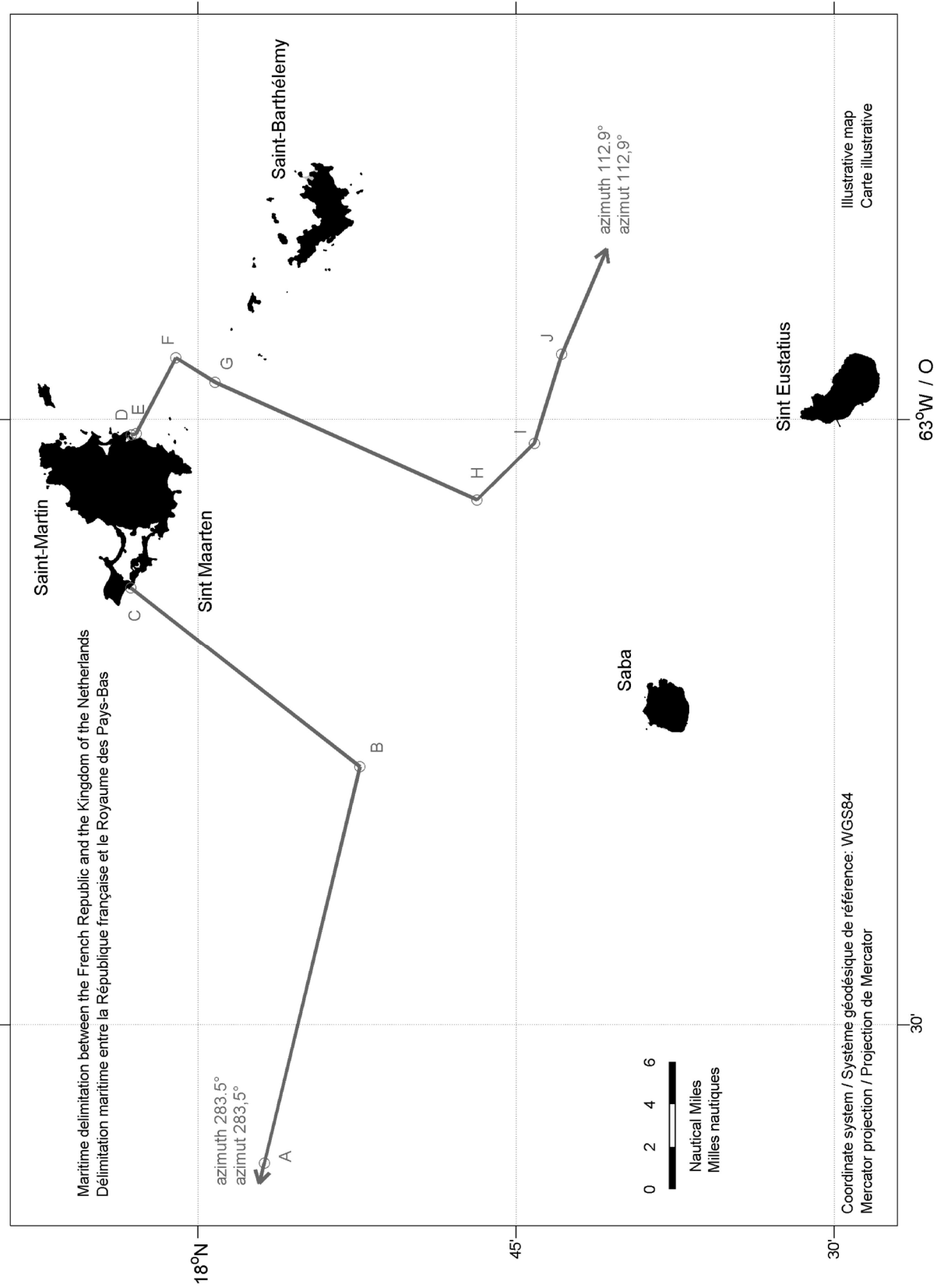
For the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands:

WILLIAM MARLIN, Prime Minister of Sint Maarten

¹⁷ Table of coordinates available from www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/STATEFILES/FRA.htm

¹⁸ Ibid.

ANNEX



2. *Republic of Korea*

(a) *Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone Act, promulgated on 31 December 1977, amended by Law No. 14607 of 21 March 2017*¹⁹

Article 1

BREADTH OF TERRITORIAL SEA

The territorial sea of the Republic of Korea shall be the area of the sea up to the outer limit of twelve (12) nautical miles measured from the baseline. However, the breadth of the territorial sea may be determined differently in specified areas within the limit of 12 nautical miles in accordance with the Presidential Decree.

Article 2

BASELINE

1. The normal baseline for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea is the low-water line along the coast as marked on large-scale charts officially recognized by the Republic of Korea.
2. In the area of the sea where there are special geographical features, the straight line joining the points as provided for in the Presidential Decree may be employed as the baseline.

Article 3

INTERNAL WATERS

The area of the sea on the landward side of the baseline for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea shall be the internal waters.

Article 3-bis

BREADTH OF CONTIGUOUS ZONE

The contiguous zone of the Republic of Korea shall be the area of the sea up to the outer limit of twenty-four (24) nautical miles from the baseline, excluding the territorial sea of the Republic of Korea. However, the breadth of the contiguous zone may be determined differently in specified areas within twenty-four (24) nautical miles from the baseline in accordance with the Presidential Decree.

Article 4

BOUNDARY WITH ADJACENT OR OPPOSITE STATES

The delimitation of the territorial sea and contiguous zone of the Republic of Korea in relation to other States with adjacent or opposite coasts, unless otherwise agreed upon between the States concerned, shall be the median line every point of which is equidistant from the nearest point on the baseline of the Republic of Korea and the nearest point on the baseline of the State concerned.

Article 5

PASSAGE OF FOREIGN SHIPS

1. Foreign ships enjoy the right of innocent passage through the territorial sea of the Republic of Korea so long as the passage is not prejudicial to the peace, public order or security of the Republic of Korea. When a foreign warship or a government ship operated for non-commercial purposes intends to pass through the territorial sea, it shall give a prior notice to the authorities concerned under the conditions as provided for by the Presidential Decree.

¹⁹ Transmitted by note verbale No. MUN/310/17 dated 16 August 2017 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General.

2. A foreign ship shall be considered to be prejudicial to the peace, public order or security of the Republic of Korea if it engages in any of the following activities in the territorial sea, except when the activities stipulated in subparagraphs (b) to (e), (k) and (m) have been authorized, approved or consented to by the authorities concerned:
 - (a) any threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or independence of the Republic of Korea, or which in any manner violates the principles of international law embodied in the Charter of the United Nations;
 - (b) any exercise or practice with weapons of any kind;
 - (c) the launching, landing or loading of any aircraft;
 - (d) the launching, landing or taking on board of any military device;
 - (e) submerged navigation;
 - (f) any act aimed at collecting information to the prejudice of the security of the Republic of Korea;
 - (g) any act of propaganda or instigation to the prejudice of the security of the Republic of Korea;
 - (h) the embarking or disembarking of any commodity, currency or person contrary to the regulations of the Republic of Korea on customs, fiscal policies, control of immigration or health and sanitation;
 - (i) the discharge of pollutants exceeding the standards as provided for in the Presidential Decree;
 - (j) any fishing activities;
 - (k) the carrying out of any research or survey activities;
 - (l) any act aimed at interfering with any systems of communication, or damaging the facilities or installations of the Republic of Korea; and
 - (m) any other activities provided for in the Presidential Decree which are not directly related to the passage.
3. The innocent passage of foreign ships may be suspended temporarily in specified areas of the territorial sea in accordance with the Presidential Decree if such suspension is considered to be essential to the security of the Republic of Korea.

Article 6

STOPPING OF FOREIGN SHIPS

If a foreign ship (excluding foreign warships and government ships operated for noncommercial purposes) is suspected of having violated the provisions of Article 5, the authorities concerned may issue necessary orders or take other necessary measures, such as stopping, search or seizure.

Article 6-bis

POWER OF COMPETENT AUTHORITIES IN CONTIGUOUS ZONE

In the contiguous zone of the Republic of Korea, the competent authorities may exercise their official authority to the extent required for the purposes of the following subparagraphs, under the conditions as provided for by laws and regulations:

- (a) prevention of any act violating the relevant laws and regulations of the Republic of Korea concerning customs, fiscal policies, control of immigration or health and sanitation, in the territorial land or sea of the Republic of Korea; and
- (b) sanction against any act contrary to the relevant laws and regulations of the Republic of Korea concerning customs, fiscal policies, control of immigration or health and sanitation, in the territorial land or sea of the Republic of Korea.

Article 7

RELATIONS WITH TREATIES

With regard to the territorial sea and contiguous zone of the Republic of Korea, any matter not regulated by this Act shall be subject to treaties concluded and promulgated under the Constitution and the generally accepted rules of international law.

<Newly enacted by Law No. 14607, 21 March 2017>

Article 8

PUNISHMENT

1. The crew or other passengers on board a foreign ship who have violated the provisions of Article 5, Paragraph 2 or 3 shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years or with a fine not exceeding two hundred million (200,000,000) Won, and when the circumstances so warrant, such ship, its equipment, its catch and other unlawful articles may be confiscated.
2. The crew or other passengers on board a foreign ship who have disobeyed, hindered or evaded the order issued or the measure taken under Article 6 shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years or with a fine not exceeding ten million (10,000,000) Won.
3. In the cases of Paragraph 1 and 2 of this Article, the penalty of both imprisonment and a fine may be imposed.
4. In case the violation of this Article concurrently constitutes crimes under other laws, the severest penalty provided for in the respective laws shall be applied.

Article 9

EXCEPTION IN CASES OF FOREIGN WARSHIPS AND GOVERNMENT SHIPS
OPERATED FOR NONCOMMERCIAL PURPOSES

If a foreign warship or government ship operated for non-commercial purposes or its crew or passengers on board violate this Act or other relevant laws or regulations, such ship may be required to correct the violation or to leave the territorial sea.

ADDENDUM

This Act shall enter into force on the date of its promulgation. *<Law No. 14607, 21 March 2017>*

(b) *Enforcement Decree of Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone Act, promulgated on 20 September 1978, amended by Presidential Decree No. 24424, 23 March 2013*²⁰

Article 1

PURPOSE

The purpose of this Decree is to regulate matters entrusted by the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone Act (hereinafter referred to as “the Act”) and those necessary for its enforcement.

Article 2

BASEPOINT OF STRAIGHT BASELINE

In measuring the breadth of the territorial sea, each area of the sea where the straight line is employed as the baseline and the basepoint thereof in accordance with the provision of Article 2, Paragraph 2, of the Act shall be provided for in table 1 annexed hereto.

Article 3

BREADTH OF THE TERRITORIAL SEA IN THE KOREA STRAIT

In accordance with the provisions of the proviso of Article 1 of the Act, the territorial sea in the sea forming the Korea Strait used for international navigation shall be the area of the sea on the landward side of the line connecting the lines as provided for in table 2 annexed hereto.

Article 4

PASSAGE OF FOREIGN WARSHIPS OR OTHER GOVERNMENT SHIPS

If a foreign warship or other government ship operated for non-commercial purposes intends to navigate through the territorial sea, it shall notify the following particulars to the Minister of Foreign Affairs not later than three days (excluding public holidays) prior to its passage in accordance with the latter part of Article 5, Paragraph 1, of the Act, except in cases where the area of the sea through which the aforementioned ship navigates forms a strait used for international navigation in which no high sea route exists:

1. Name, type and official number of the ship;
2. Purpose of the passage; and
3. Passage route and schedule.

Article 5

ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN SHIPS IN THE TERRITORIAL SEA

1. If a foreign ship intends to conduct any of the activities provided for in subparagraphs (b) to (e), (k) or (m) of Article 5, Paragraph 2, of the Act, it shall submit an application specifying the following particulars to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and shall obtain authorization, approval or consent from the authorities concerned:
 - (1) Name, type and official number of the ship;
 - (2) Purpose of the activity, and
 - (3) Area of the sea of the activity, passage route and schedule.

²⁰ Transmitted by note verbale No. MUN/310/17 dated 16 August 2017 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General. 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.130.2017.LOS of 1 September 2017).

2. Any authorization, approval or consent obtained from the authorities concerned with respect to the activities provided for in subparagraphs (b) to (e) or (k) of Article 5, Paragraph 2, of the Act in accordance with other laws and regulations shall be regarded as authorization, approval or consent obtained under this Decree.

Article 6

STANDARD FOR CONTROL OF DISCHARGE OF POLLUTANTS

“The standards as provided for in the Presidential Decree” in subparagraph (i), of Article 5, Paragraph 2, of the Act means the standards set by Article 47 of the Enforcement Decree of the Prevention of Marine Pollution Act.

Article 7

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF INNOCENT PASSAGE

1. The temporary suspension of the innocent passage of a foreign ship in the specified areas of the territorial sea in accordance with Article 5, Paragraph 3, of the Act shall be effected by the Minister of National Defence, subject to deliberation in advance by the State Council and approval of the President.
2. Upon approval of the President under Paragraph 1, the Minister of National Defence shall, without delay, give publicity to the area of the sea in which the innocent passage is suspended temporarily, the duration of suspension and the reasons therefor.

ADDENDA <PRESIDENTIAL DECREE NO. 24424, 23 MARCH 2013>

Article 1: This Act shall enter into force on the date of its promulgation.

Articles 2 to 8: Omitted.

Table 1: Areas of the seas where straight lines are employed as baselines and the basepoints thereof (amended on 18 December 2002): [...] ²¹

Table 2: Outer limits of the territorial sea in the Korea Strait: [...] ²²

²¹ Table of coordinates available from www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/Enforcement_Decree_of_Territorial_Sea_and_Contiguous_Zone_Act_Presidential_Decree_No_24424_23_March_2013.pdf.

²² Ibid.

B. BILATERAL TREATIES

1. *Federated States of Micronesia and Palau*

Treaty between the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of Palau concerning Maritime Boundaries and Cooperation on Related Matters, 16 July 2006²³

The sovereign countries of the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of Palau,

Desiring to establish maritime boundaries and to provide for certain other related matters in the maritime zone between the two countries,

Resolving, as good neighbors and in the spirit of cooperation and friendship, to settle permanently the limits of the maritime area within which the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of Palau shall respectively exercise sovereign rights with regard to the exploration, management, protection, and exploitation of their respective sea, seabed, and subsoil resources, and

Taking into account the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea to which both the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of Palau are a party, and, in particular, Articles 74 and 83 which provide that the delimitation of the continental shelf and Exclusive Economic Zone between States with opposite coasts shall be effected by agreement on the basis of international law in order to achieve an equitable solution.

HEREBY AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

DEFINITIONS

In this Treaty—

- (a) “Exclusive Economic Zone” means the adjacent waters, including seabed and subsoil, over which each respective Party has sovereign and exclusive jurisdiction and rights for the purpose of exploring, protecting, utilizing, exploiting, conserving, regulating, and managing natural resources, whether living or nonliving. Supplemental to and without prejudice to the foregoing sentence, the term “Exclusive Economic Zone” shall also include all rights and jurisdiction provided for in the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (the “Convention”) to the extent not inconsistent with this Treaty.
- (b) “Party” means either the Federated States of Micronesia or the Republic of Palau, or both, depending on the context in which the term is used. “Parties” refers to both countries.

Article 2

MARITIME JURISDICTION

1. The maritime boundary between the area of seabed and subsoil that is adjacent to and appertains to the Federated States of Micronesia and the area of seabed and subsoil that is adjacent to and appertains to the Republic of Palau is set forth in Annex 1 to this Treaty. Annex 1 describes a boundary, which is a series of geodesic line segments of finite length and no breadth, comprised of a series of latitude and longitude coordinate points referenced to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84) with connecting directions between each coordinate point. Each point on the component geodesic line segments (boundary line) is equidistant from the nearest points on the baselines from

²³ Transmitted by note verbale No. 062/2017 dated 17 July 2017 from the Permanent Mission of the Federated States of Micronesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General. A list of geographical coordinates of points was deposited with the Secretary-General under article 75(2) of the Convention (see Maritime Zone Notification M.Z.N.129.2017.LOS of 17 August 2017). Registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations by the Federated States of Micronesia on 1 November 2017, registration No. I-54767, pursuant to Article 102(1) of the UN Charter. Entry into force: 16 February 2016, in accordance with article 9.

which the breadth of the territorial seas of each of the two Parties is measured, and at no point is the boundary line greater than 200 nautical miles from the baseline of either Party. The boundary described in Annex 1 is shown on the map incorporated into this Treaty as Annex 2.

2. The maritime boundary line referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be the boundary of the respective Exclusive Economic Zones of the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of Palau. The maritime boundary line shall also be the boundary of the Parties' respective continental shelves, as the term "continental shelf" is defined and used in Part VI of the Convention.
3. Notwithstanding paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, nothing in this Treaty shall prejudice each Party's right to claim an extended continental shelf pursuant to Part VI of the Convention and the rules and procedures established by the United Nations Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf. Nevertheless, no Party shall claim an extended continental shelf that intrudes into the Exclusive Economic Zone, as delimited by Annex I, of the other Party.
4. The location of the maritime boundary line has been determined by a joint effort between the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of Palau based upon a decision by the Parties not to use archipelagic baselines for the specific purpose of determining the location of the maritime boundary line. This agreement does not prejudice the rights of either Party with respect to any future archipelagic claims affecting non-Parties.

Article 3

HYDROCARBON AND MINERAL RESOURCES STRADDLING THE BOUNDARY

If any single accumulation or deposit of liquid hydrocarbon, natural gas, or other mineral extends across the maritime boundary line described in Annex 1, and if one Party by exploiting that accumulation or deposit would withdraw, deplete, or draw down the portion of the accumulation or deposit that is on the other Party's side of the boundary line, then before the accumulation or deposit is exploited, the Parties shall consult with a view toward reaching an agreement on the manner in which the accumulation or deposit may be most effectively exploited and on the equitable sharing of the benefits from such exploitation.

Article 4

COOPERATION ON LIVING RESOURCES

As circumstances permit, the Parties shall consult with a view toward cooperation regarding the management, conservation, and utilization of the living resources of their respective Exclusive Economic Zones, with particular regard to highly migratory species, sustainability, and the participation by non-Parties in the exploitation of the living resources of such zones.

Article 5

PROTECTION OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT

As circumstances permit, the Parties shall consult with a view toward coordination of their policies, in accordance with international law, with respect to the protection of the marine environment and the conduct of marine research in their respective Exclusive Economic Zones. This includes exploring possibilities for cooperation in the area of maritime enforcement of environmental and fishing laws and regulations.

Article 6

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Any dispute between the Parties arising out of the interpretation or implementation of this Treaty shall be settled by consultation or negotiation.

Article 7

CONSULTATIONS

The Parties shall consult, at the request of either, on any matters relating to this Treaty.

Article 8

ANNEXES

The Annexes to this Treaty shall have full force and effect as integral parts to this Treaty.

Article 9

RATIFICATION

This Treaty is subject to ratification and shall enter into force upon the exchange of the instruments of ratification. Each signatory to this Treaty shall endeavor to complete the ratification of this Treaty without delay.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned being duly authorized have signed this Treaty.

DONE IN DUPLICATE at [...]. this [...] day of [...] Two thousand six.

H.E. JOSEPH J. URUSEMAL
President, Federated States of Micronesia

FOR THE FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

H.E. TOMMY E. REMENGESAU, JR.
President, Republic of Palau

FOR THE REPUBLIC OF PALAU

ANNEX 1

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

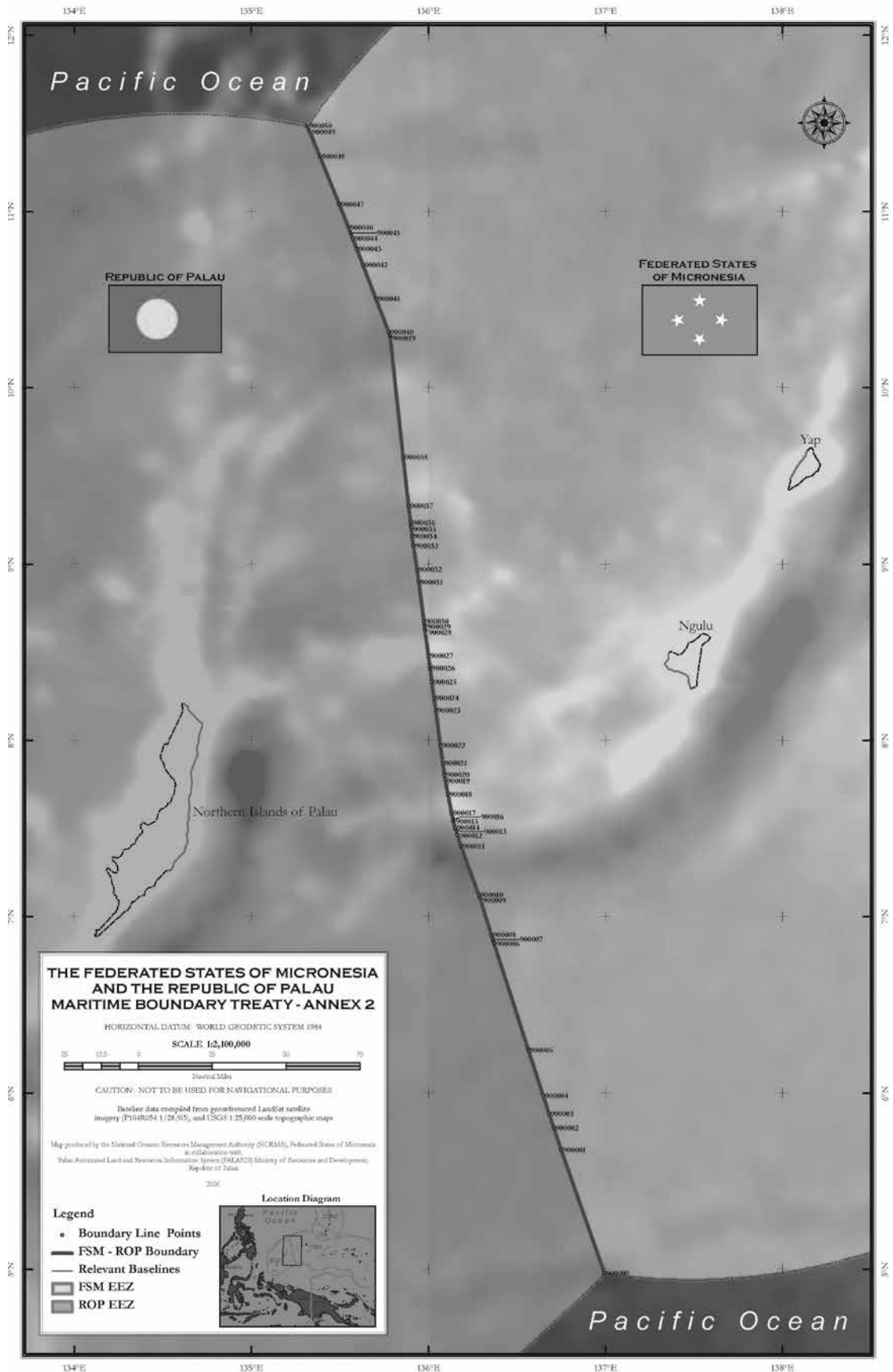
REPUBLIC OF PALAU

DESCRIPTION OF BOUNDARY LINE

51 Points in Degrees, Minutes, Seconds

(WGS 84 DATUM) [...] ²⁴

²⁴ Table of coordinates available from <http://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/UNTS/No%20Volume/54767/Part/I-54767-08000002804c7001.pdf>.



2. *Federated States of Micronesia and Marshall Islands*

Treaty between the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands concerning Maritime Boundaries and Cooperation on Related Matters, 5 July 2006²⁵

The sovereign countries of the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands;
DESIRING to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two countries;
RECOGNIZING the need to effect a precise and equitable delimitation of the respective maritime areas in which the two States exercise sovereign rights; and
TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the rules and principles of international law as reflected in the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.
HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

DEFINITIONS

In this Treaty—

- (a) “Exclusive Economic Zone” means the adjacent waters, including seabed and subsoil, over which each respective Party has sovereign rights and exclusive jurisdiction for the purpose of exploring, protecting, utilizing, exploiting, conserving, regulating, and managing natural resources, whether living or non-living. Supplemental to and without prejudice to the foregoing sentence, the term “Exclusive Economic Zone” shall also include all rights and jurisdiction provided for in the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea to the extent not inconsistent with this Treaty.
- (b) “Party” means either the Federated States of Micronesia or the Republic of the Marshall Islands, or both, depending on the context in which the term is used. “Parties” refers to both countries.

Article 2

MARITIME JURISDICTION

1. The line of delimitation between the exclusive economic zones and the continental shelves over which each Party respectively exercises sovereign rights in accordance with international law lies seaward of the islands of Kosrae, Pingelap, Mokil, Pohnpei, and Pakin, on the one hand and the island of Ebon, Namidrik, Ujae, and Ujelang on the other hand, along the geodesics connecting the following points, defined by their coordinates, in the order stated: [...] ²⁶
2. The geographical coordinates referred to in this Article are expressed in terms of the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Where for the purpose of this Agreement it is necessary to determine the position on the surface of the Earth of a point, line or area, that position may be determined by reference to WGS 84 in respect of a spheroid having its centre at the centre of the Earth, and a major (equatorial) radius of 6,378,137 meters and a flattening of 1/298.257 223 563.
3. The line described in paragraph 1 of this Article is drawn for illustrative purposes on the map forming Annex 1 to this Agreement.
4. This Agreement shall define the boundary between the zones over which the Parties exercise, or will exercise, jurisdiction or sovereign rights in accordance with international law.
5. Should future surveys indicate significant shifts in the geographic location of islands used as base points in determining the line of delimitation, technical experts nominated by both parties shall collaborate in recommending revised coordinates of the agreed line, in accordance with the principles used for this agreement.

²⁵ Transmitted by note verbale No. 062/2017 dated 17 July 2017 from the Permanent Mission of the Federated States of Micronesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General. A list of geographical coordinates of points was deposited with the Secretary-General under article 75(2) of the Convention (see Maritime Zone Notification M.Z.N.129.2017.LOS of 17 August 2017). Registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations by the Federated States of Micronesia on 4 August 2017, registration No. I-54649, pursuant to Article 102(1) of the UN Charter. Entry into force: 24 July 2015, in accordance with article 7.

²⁶ List of coordinates available from <http://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/UNTS/No%20Volume/54649/Part/I-54649-08000002804c6ee9.pdf>.

6. The revised recommended coordinates, determined in accordance with paragraph 4, shall be implemented after agreement in writing by both parties.

Article 3

DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Any dispute between the two Governments over the interpretation or implementation of this Agreement shall be settled peacefully by consultation and negotiation. Such dispute resolution shall be in accordance with the generally accepted International Law principles for peaceful resolution of Treaty disagreements.

Article 4

HYDROCARBON AND MINERAL RESOURCES STRADDLING THE BOUNDARY

If any single accumulation or deposit of liquid hydrocarbon, natural gas, or other mineral extends across the maritime boundary line described in paragraph 1 of Article 2, and if one Party by exploiting that accumulation or deposit would withdraw, deplete, or draw down the portion of the accumulation or deposit that is on the other Party's side of the boundary line, then before the accumulation or deposit is exploited, the Parties shall consult with a view toward reaching an agreement on the manner in which the accumulation or deposit may be most effectively exploited and on the equitable sharing of the benefits from such exploitation.

Article 5

COOPERATION ON LIVING RESOURCES

As circumstances permit, the Parties shall consult with a view toward cooperation regarding the management, conservation, and utilization of the living resources of their respective Exclusive Economic Zones, with particular regard to highly migratory species, sustainability, and the participation by non-Parties in the exploitation of the living resources of such zones.

Article 6

PROTECTION OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT

As circumstances permit, the Parties shall consult with a view toward coordination of their policies, in accordance with international law, with respect to the protection of the marine environment and the conduct of marine research in their respective Exclusive Economic Zones. This includes exploring possibilities for cooperation in the area of maritime enforcement of environmental and fishing laws and regulations.

Article 7

ENTRY INTO FORCE

Each Party shall notify the other of the completion of its constitutional procedures necessary to bring this Agreement into force. The Agreement shall enter into force on the later of those notifications.

Article 8

TREATY DEPOSIT

Upon completion of the constitutional procedures bringing this Agreement into force, each party shall take all the required steps to lodge this Agreement, in particular the coordinates in Article 2, with the appropriate International Bodies.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Presidents of the two Governments, being duly Authorized for this purpose, have signed this Agreement.

DONE IN DUPLICATE at MAJURO, REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS this 5th day of JULY 2006.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

[Signed]

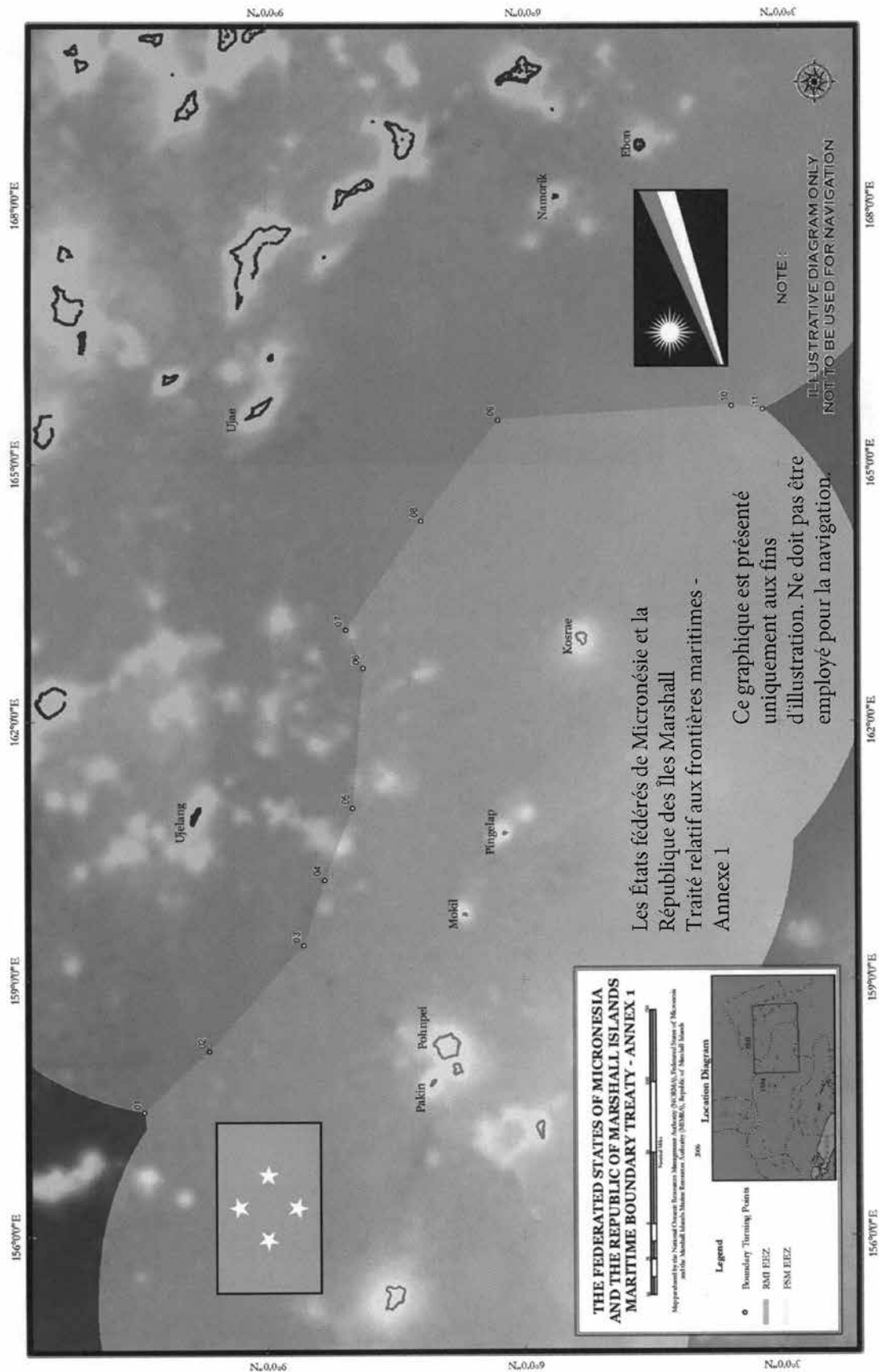
H. E. JOSEPH J. URUSEMAL
PRESIDENT

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF

THE REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS

[Signed]

H. E. KESSAI H. NOTE
PRESIDENT



3. *Indonesia and Singapore*

*Treaty between the Republic of Singapore and the Republic of Indonesia relating to the delimitation of the territorial seas of the two countries in the eastern part of the Strait of Singapore, 3 September 2014*²⁷

THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE AND THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

NOTING that the coasts of the two countries are opposite to each other in the Strait of Singapore,

HAVING partially settled their territorial sea boundaries in the Strait of Singapore in the Treaty between the Republic of Singapore and the Republic of Indonesia relating to the Delimitation of the Territorial Seas of the Two Countries in the Strait of Singapore signed on 25 May 1973 (hereinafter referred to as “1973 Treaty”) and the Treaty between the Republic of Singapore and the Republic of Indonesia relating to the Delimitation of the Territorial Seas of the Two Countries in the Western Part of the Strait of Singapore signed on 10 March 2009 (hereinafter referred to as “2009 Treaty”),

CONSIDERING further that the territorial sea boundary in the eastern part of the Strait of Singapore shall continue the boundary line under the 1973 Treaty,

DESIRING to further strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two countries,

PURSUANT THERETO, desiring to establish the boundaries of the territorial seas of the two countries in the eastern part of the Strait of Singapore,

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

1. The boundary line of the territorial seas of the Republic of Singapore and the Republic of Indonesia in the Strait of Singapore in the area east of point 6 of the boundary line agreed in the 1973 Treaty located at 1° 16' 10.2" North and 104° 02' 00.0" East shall be a line, consisting of straight lines drawn between points, the co-ordinates of which are as follows: [...] ²⁸
2. The co-ordinates of the points 7 and 8 specified in paragraph 1 are geographical co-ordinates based on the World Geodetic System 1984 and the boundary line connecting points 6 to 8 is indicated in Annexure “A” to this Treaty.
3. The actual location of the above mentioned points at sea shall be determined by a method to be mutually agreed upon by the competent authorities of the two countries.
4. For the purpose of paragraph 3, “competent authorities” in relation to the Republic of Indonesia means the Geospatial Information Agency and the Indonesian Hydro-Oceanographic Office, and in relation to the Republic of Singapore means the Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore and the Singapore Land Authority.

Article 2

For the purpose of illustrating the maritime boundary lines as agreed under the 1973 Treaty and the 2009 Treaty with the boundary line depicted in Article 1 paragraph 1, these lines are shown together in Annexure “B” to this Treaty.

Article 3

Any disputes between the two countries arising in relation to the interpretation or implementation of this Treaty shall be settled peacefully by consultation or negotiation.

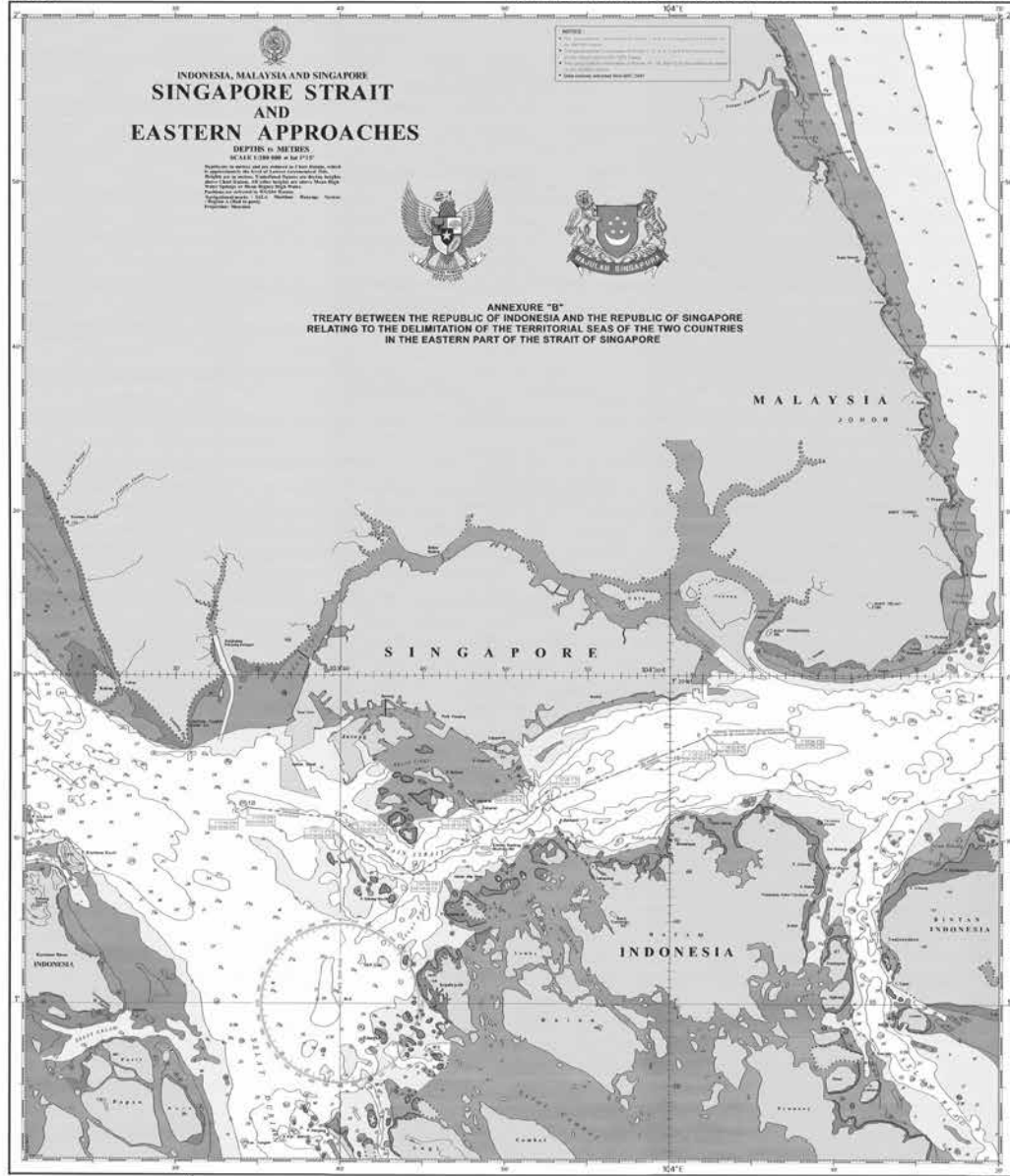
²⁷ Registration with the Secretariat of the United Nations by Indonesia and Singapore on 25 September 2017, registration No. I-54672, pursuant to Article 102(1) of the UN Charter. Entry into force: 10 February 2017, in accordance with article 5.

²⁸ Table of coordinates available from <http://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/UNTS/No%20Volume/54672/Part/I-54672-08000002804cce54.pdf>.

ANNEXURE "B"

WGS84

FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY. NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.



[Signature]
Official Signature of the Director General of Hydrography
Official Signature of the Director General of Hydrography

WGS84
[Signature]
Official Signature of the Director General of Hydrography

III. COMMUNICATIONS BY STATES

A. UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Note verbale from the United Arab Emirates Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation addressed to the Secretariat of the United Nations, 27 September 2017¹

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation

[...]

With reference to the agreement dated 26 May 2015 on the delimitation of the maritime boundary in the Sea of Oman between the Sultanate of Oman and the Islamic Republic of Iran, which the Secretariat registered on 18 January 2017, the Ministry would like to state the following:

- I. The Government of the United Arab Emirates rejects and does not recognize the boundary points set out in article 1 of the agreement, from point 51 (whose coordinates are 24° 58' 56" N, 57° 18' 16" E) to point 55 (whose coordinates are 25° 05' 38", N 57° 90' 08" E), as they take areas from the maritime zones of the United Arab Emirates and attach them to the maritime zones claimed by the Sultanate of Oman.
- II. The Government of the United Arab Emirates does not accept or recognize any effect arising from the above-mentioned coordinates that conflicts with the understanding of the United Arab Emirates regarding the location of the maritime tripoint between the three States.

The Government of the United Arab Emirates considers this communication to be an official document and requests that the Secretariat publish and circulate it in accordance with usual United Nations practice.

[...]

B. EL SALVADOR

Note verbale No. DNU-107/2017 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of El Salvador to the United Nations addressed to the Secretariat of the United Nations, 17 November 2017²

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of El Salvador [...] has the honour to refer to the case of Maritime Delimitation in the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean (Costa Rica v. Nicaragua), pending before the International Court of Justice.

In that connection, the Permanent Mission of El Salvador wishes to transmit communiqué No. DM-DG-SIT-493/2017, dated 6 November 2017, signed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of El Salvador, His Excellency Hugo Roger Martínez Bonilla, and addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, His Excellency António Guterres, whereby the Government of El Salvador expresses its disagreement with the claim of Costa Rica, as it might affect the maritime areas of El Salvador in the Pacific Ocean.

[...]

DM/DGSIT-493/2017

Antiguo Cuscatlán, 6 November 2017

Sir,

¹ Transmitted by letter No. 2017/52 dated 5 October 2017 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the Director of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea.

² *Original*: Spanish.

I have the honour to write to you in connection with the case of Maritime Delimitation in the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean (Costa Rica v. Nicaragua), which is pending before the International Court of Justice and concerns the maritime boundaries of those countries in the Pacific Ocean.

In that regard, I wish to inform you that the Government of my country expresses its disagreement with the claim of Costa Rica, as it might affect the maritime areas of El Salvador in the Pacific Ocean.

[...]

[Signed]

HUGO ROGER MARTÍNEZ BONILLA
Minister

C. EGYPT

Declaration by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, 12 November 2017³

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt rejects and objects to the declaration that was issued on 6 July 2017 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Sudan, and which was as published on the website of the United Nations, and reiterates the substance of the declaration that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt issued on 4 May 2017. It would also like to stress the following points:

1. The claim of the Sudan that the Hala'ib triangle is Sudanese territory has no legal, historical or factual basis. In its declaration, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Sudan states that Egyptian presence in and sovereignty over the Hala'ib triangle constitutes an illegal occupation. That statement is wrong and unacceptable. Moreover, all of the other claims that are made in that declaration, including the assertion that international humanitarian law is applicable to and violations had occurred in those areas, have no basis in truth.
2. All the areas north of the 22nd parallel of latitude referenced in the declaration of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Sudan are Egyptian lands that are part the national territory and the population of which are Egyptian nationals. The attempts of the Sudan to raise doubts regarding Egyptian sovereignty over those areas are merely groundless claims that are not consonant with a sound legal assessment of the temporary administrative arrangements that were granted to the Sudan pursuant to internal administrative decisions that were taken by the Egyptian Minister of the Interior during period of condominium.
3. All Egyptian security and administrative presence is within the borders of Egypt and will remain in place. Such a presence is in line with the exercise by Egypt of sovereignty over its territory up to the border between Egypt and the Sudan, which runs along the 22nd parallel of latitude north.

³ *Original: Arabic.* Transmitted by note verbale No. CHAN/497/17/EM dated 13 November 2017 from the Permanent Representative of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General.

IV. OTHER INFORMATION RELEVANT TO THE LAW OF THE SEA

A. LIST OF CONCILIATORS AND ARBITRATORS NOMINATED UNDER ARTICLE 2 OF ANNEXES V AND VII TO THE CONVENTION, AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2017¹

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>	<i>Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General</i>
Algeria	Mr. Boualem Bouguetaia, Judge and Vice-President of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea	23 November 2016
Argentina	Dr. Frida María Armas Pfirter, Conciliator and Arbitrator	28 September 2009
	Ambassador Horacio Adolfo Basabe, Conciliator and Arbitrator	4 September 2013
	Prof. Marcelo Gustavo Kohen, Conciliator and Arbitrator	4 September 2013
	Minister Holger Federico Martinsen, Conciliator and Arbitrator	4 September 2013
Australia	Mr. Henry Burmester QC, former Chief General Counsel in the Australian Government Solicitor and former head of the Attorney-General's Department's Office of International Law, Conciliator and Arbitrator	19 August 1999, 10 April 2017
	Prof. Ivan Shearer AM, Emeritus Professor of Law, University of Sydney; Adjunct Professor of Law, University of South Australia; Australian nominated Member, Permanent Court of Arbitration; Judge ad hoc, International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, Arbitrator	19 August 1999, 10 April 2017
	Dr. Rosalie Balkin, former Director of Legal Affairs and External Relations, former Secretary of the Legal Committee and former Assistant Secretary-General, International Maritime Organization, Conciliator	10 April 2017
	Mr. Bill Campbell PSM QC, General Counsel of International Law in the Attorney-General's Department's Office of International Law, Conciliator and Arbitrator	10 April 2017
Austria	Prof. Dr. Gerhard Hafner, Department of International Law and International Relations, University of Vienna, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, The Hague, Conciliator at the OSCE Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, Former Member of the International Law Commission, Conciliator and Arbitrator	9 January 2008
	Prof. Dr. Gerhard Loibl, Professor at the Diplomatic Academy of Vienna, Conciliator and Arbitrator	9 January 2008
	Ambassador Dr. Helmut Tichy, Deputy Head of the Office of the Legal Adviser, Austrian Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs, Conciliator and Arbitrator	9 January 2008
	Ambassador Dr. Helmut Türk, Judge at the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, The Hague, Conciliator and Arbitrator	9 January 2008
Belgium	Prof. Erik Franckx, President of the Department of International and European Law at the Vrije University Brussels	1 May 2014
	Mr. Philippe Gautier, Registrar of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea	1 May 2014
Brazil	Walter de Sá Leitão, Conciliator and Arbitrator	10 September 2001

¹ See *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General*, chap. XXI, sect. 6. Available from <https://treaties.un.org>, "Status of Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General".

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>	<i>Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General</i>
Chile	Helmut Brunner Nöer, Conciliator	18 November 1998
	Rodrigo Díaz Albónico, Conciliator	18 November 1998
	Carlos Martínez Sotomayor, Conciliator	18 November 1998
	Eduardo Vío Grossi, Conciliator	18 November 1998
	José Miguel Barros Franco, Arbitrator	18 November 1998
	María Teresa Infante Caffi, Arbitrator	18 November 1998
	Edmundo Vargas Carreño, Arbitrator	18 November 1998
	Fernando Zegers Santa Cruz, Arbitrator	18 November 1998
Costa Rica	Carlos Fernando Alvarado Valverde, Conciliator and Arbitrator	15 March 2000
Cyprus	Ambassador Andrew Jacovides, Conciliator and Arbitrator	23 February 2007
	Ms. Christine G. Hioureas, Conciliator and Arbitrator	15 January 2016
Czechia	Dr. Václav Mikulka, Conciliator and Arbitrator	27 March 2014
Estonia	Mrs. Ene Lillipuu, Head of the Legal Department of the Estonian Maritime Administration, Conciliator and Arbitrator	18 December 2006
	Mr. Heiki Lindpere, the Director of the Institute of Law of the University of Tartu, Conciliator and Arbitrator	18 December 2006
Finland	Prof. Kari Hakapää, Conciliator and Arbitrator	25 May 2001
	Prof. Martti Koskenniemi, Conciliator and Arbitrator	25 May 2001
	Justice Gutav Möller, Conciliator and Arbitrator	25 May 2001
	Justice Pekka Vihervuori, Conciliator and Arbitrator	25 May 2001
France	Alain Pellet, Arbitrator	16 December 2015
	Pierre-Marie Dupuy, Arbitrator	4 February 1998
	Jean-Pierre Queneudec, Arbitrator	4 February 1998
	Laurent Lucchini, Arbitrator	4 February 1998
Germany	Dr. (Ms.) Renate Platzoeder, Arbitrator	25 March 1996
Ghana	H.E. Judge Dr. Thomas A. Mensah, Conciliator and Arbitrator (Former Judge and First President of the United Nations Tribunal of the Law of the Sea (ITLOS))	30 May 2013
	Prof. Martin Tsamenyi, Professor of Law, University of Wollongong, Australia and Director, Australian National Centre for Ocean Resources and Security (ANCORS), Conciliator and Arbitrator	30 May 2013
Guatemala	Minister Counsellor Lesther Antonio Ortega Lemus, Conciliator and Arbitrator	26 March 2014
Iceland	Ambassador Gudmundur Eiriksson, Conciliator and Arbitrator	13 September 2013
	Tomas H. Heidar, Legal Adviser, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Conciliator and Arbitrator	13 September 2013
Indonesia	Prof. Dr. Hasjim Djalal, M.A., Conciliator and Arbitrator	3 August 2001
	Dr. Ety Roesmaryati Agoes, SH, LL.M., Conciliator and Arbitrator	3 August 2001
	Dr. Sudirman Saad, D.H., M.Hum, Conciliator and Arbitrator	3 August 2001
	Lieutenant Commander Kresno Bruntoro, SH, LL.M., Conciliator and Arbitrator	3 August 2001
Italy	Prof. Umberto Leanza, Conciliator and Arbitrator	21 September 1999
	Ambassador Luigi Vittorio Ferraris, Conciliator	21 September 1999
	Ambassador Giuseppe Jacoangeli, Conciliator	21 September 1999
	Prof. Tullio Scovazzi, Arbitrator	21 September 1999
	Paolo Guido Spinelli, Former Chief of the Service for Legal Affairs, Diplomatic Disputes and international Agreements of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Conciliator	28 June 2011
	Maurizio Maresca, Arbitrator	28 June 2011
	Tullio Treves, Arbitrator	28 June 2011

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Japan	Judge Hisashi Owada, Judge, International Court of Justice, Arbitrator	28 September 2000
	Dr. Nisuke Ando, Professor Emeritus, Kyoto University, Japan, Arbitrator	28 September 2000
	Judge Shunji Yanai, President of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, Conciliator and Arbitrator	4 October 2013
	Dr. Masaharu Yanagihara, Professor of the Open University of Japan, Conciliator and Arbitrator	25 September 2017
	Dr. Shigeki Sakamoto, Professor of Doshisha University, Arbitrator	25 September 2017
Lebanon	H.E. Dr. Joseph Akl, Judge in the International Tribunal of the Law of the Sea, Arbitrator	31 January 2014
Mauritius	Mr. Dheerendra Kumar Dabee, G.O.S.K., SC, Solicitor-General, Arbitrator	5 November 2014
	Ambassador Milan J.N. Meetarbhan, G.O.S.K. Permanent Representative of Mauritius, Arbitrator	5 November 2014
	Ms. Aruna Devi Narain, Parliamentary Counsel, Arbitrator	5 November 2014
	Mr. Philippe Sands, QC, Professor, Arbitrator	5 November 2014
Mexico	Ambassador Alberto Székely Sánchez, Special Adviser to the Secretary for International Waters Affairs, Arbitrator	9 December 2002
	Dr. Alonso Gómez Robledo Verduzco, Researcher, Institute of Legal Research, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Member of the Inter-American Legal Committee of the Organization of American States, Arbitrator	9 December 2002
	Frigate Captain JN. LD. DEM. Agustín Rodríguez Malpica Esquivel, Chief, Legal Unit, Secretariat of the Navy, Arbitrator	9 December 2002
	Frigate Lieutenant SJN.LD. Juan Jorge Quiroz Richards, Secretariat of the Navy, Arbitrator	9 December 2002
	Ambassador José Luis Vallarta Marrón, Former Permanent Representative of Mexico to the International Seabed Authority, Conciliator	9 December 2002
	Dr. Alejandro Sobarzo, Member of the national delegation to the Permanent Court of Arbitration, Conciliator	9 December 2002
	Joel Hernández García, Deputy Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Conciliator	9 December 2002
	Dr. Erasmo Lara Cabrera, Director of International Law III, Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Conciliator	9 December 2002
Mongolia	Prof. Rüdiger Wolfrum, Arbitrator	22 February 2005
	Prof. Jean-Pierre Cot, Arbitrator	22 February 2005
Netherlands	E. Hey, Arbitrator	9 February 1998
	Prof. A. Soons, Arbitrator	9 February 1998
	Prof. Dr. Liesbeth Lijnzaad, Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Conciliator and Arbitrator	14 February 2017
	Prof. Dr. Alex Oude Elferink, Director, Netherlands Institute for the Law of the Sea, Arbitrator	14 February 2017
	Prof. Dr. René Lefeber, Deputy Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Conciliator	14 February 2017
Norway	Supreme Court Judge Hilde Indreberg, Conciliator and Arbitrator	10 August 2017
	Supreme Court Judge Henrik Bull, Conciliator and Arbitrator	10 August 2017
	H.E. Rolf Einar Fife, Ambassador of Norway to France, Conciliator and Arbitrator	10 August 2017
	H.E. Margit Tveiten, Director General, Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Conciliator and Arbitrator	10 August 2017

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Poland	Mr. Janusz Symonides, Conciliator and Arbitrator	14 May 2004
	Mr. Stanislaw Pawlak, Conciliator and Arbitrator	14 May 2004
	Mrs. Maria Dragun-Gertner, Conciliator and Arbitrator	14 May 2004
Portugal	Prof. José Manuela Pureza, Conciliator	5 October 2011
	Dr. João Madureira, Conciliator	5 October 2011
	Dr. Mateus Kowalski, Conciliator	5 October 2011
	Dr. Tiago Pitta e Cunha, Conciliator	5 October 2011
	Prof. Nuno Sérgio Marques Antunes, Arbitrator	5 October 2011
Republic of Korea	Prof. Jin-Hyun Paik, Conciliator and Arbitrator:	14 February 2013
Romania	Mr. Bogdan Aurescu, Secretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, Arbitrator	2 October 2009
	Mr. Cosmin Dinescu, Director General for Legal Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Arbitrator	2 October 2009
Russian Federation	Vladimir S. Kotliar, Arbitrator	26 May 1997
	Prof. Kamil A. Bekyashev, Arbitrator	4 March 1998
	Mr. Alexander N. Vylegjanin, Director of the Legal Department of the Council for the Study of Productive Forces of the Russian Academy of Science, Arbitrator	17 January 2003
Singapore	Prof. S. Jayakumar, Professor of Law, National University of Singapore, Conciliator and Arbitrator	5 April 2016
	Prof. Tommy Koh, Professor of Law, National University of Singapore, Ambassador-at-Large, Conciliator and Arbitrator	5 April 2016
	Mr. Chan Sek Keong, Retired Chief Justice, Former Attorney-General, Conciliator and Arbitrator	5 April 2016
	Mr. Lionel Yee Woon Chin S.C., Solicitor-General, Conciliator and Arbitrator	5 April 2016
Slovakia	Dr. Marek Smid, International Law Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Slovakia, Conciliator	9 July 2004
	Dr. Peter Tomka, Judge of the International Court of Justice, Arbitrator	9 July 2004
South Africa	Judge Albertus Jacobus Hoffmann, Vice-President, International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, Arbitrator	25 April 2014
Spain	José Antonio de Yturriaga Barberán, Ambassador at large, Conciliator and Arbitrator	23 June 1999
	Juan Antonio Yáñez-Barnuevo García, Ambassador at large, Conciliator	23 June 1999
	Aurelio Pérez Giralda, Chief, International Legal Advisory Assistance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Conciliator	23 June 1999
	José Antonio Pastor Ridruejo, Judge, European Court of Human Rights, Arbitrator	23 June 1999
	D. Juan Antonio Yáñez-Barnuevo García, Arbitrator	26 March 2012
	Da Concepción Escobar Hernández, Conciliator and Arbitrator	26 March 2012
Sri Lanka	Hon. M.S. Aziz, P.C., Conciliator and Arbitrator	17 January 1996
	C. W. Pinto, Secretary-General of the Iran-US Tribunal in the Hague, Conciliator and Arbitrator	17 September 2002

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Sudan	Sayed/Shawgi Hussain, Arbitrator	8 September 1995
	Dr. Ahmed Elmufti, Arbitrator	8 September 1995
	Dr. Abd Elrahman Elkhalifa, Conciliator	8 September 1995
	Sayed/Eltahir Hamadalla, Conciliator	8 September 1995
	Prof. Elihu Lauterpacht CBE QC, Arbitrator	8 September 1995
	Sir Arthur Watts KCMG QC, Arbitrator	8 September 1995
Sweden	Dr. Marie Jacobsson, Principal Legal Advisor on International Law, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Arbitrator	2 June 2006
	Dr. Said Mahmoudi, Professor of International Law, University of Stockholm, Arbitrator	2 June 2006
Switzerland	Ms. Laurence Boisson de Chazournes, Professor, Arbitrator	14 October 2014
	Mr. Andrew Clapham, Professor, Arbitrator	14 October 2014
	Mr. Lucius Caflisch, Professor, Arbitrator	14 October 2014
	Mr. Robert Kolb, Professor, Arbitrator	14 October 2014
Thailand	H.E. Mr. Kriangsak Kittichaisaree, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Thailand to the Russian Federation, Conciliator and Arbitrator	24 July 2017
Trinidad and Tobago	Mr. Justice Cecil Bernard, Judge of the Industrial Court of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, Arbitrator	17 November 2004
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir Michael Wood, Conciliator and Arbitrator	2 November 2010
	Sir Elihu Lauterpacht QC, Conciliator and Arbitrator	19 February 1998, 2 November 2010
	Prof. Vaughan Lowe QC, Conciliator and Arbitrator	2 November 2010
	Mr. David Anderson, Conciliator and Arbitrator	14 September 2005, 2 November 2010
United Republic of Tanzania	Ambassador James Kateka, Judge of ITLOS, Conciliator and Arbitrator	18 September 2013

**B. SELECTED DOCUMENTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE SECURITY COUNCIL
OF THE UNITED NATIONS²**

1. A/72/389: Letter dated 29 September 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
2. A/72/552: Letter dated 25 October 2017 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.

² All United Nations documents are available at [www.undocs.org/\[document symbol\]](http://www.undocs.org/[document symbol]), e.g., www.undocs.org/A/72/389.

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