

Bulletin No. 96

Law of the Sea



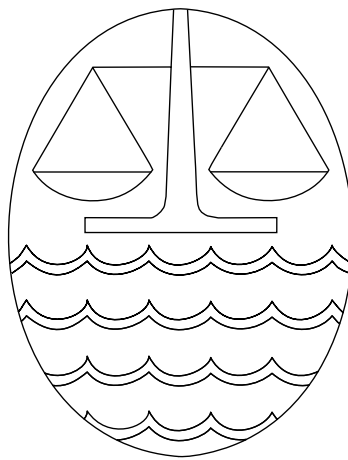
*Division for Ocean Affairs
and the Law of the Sea
Office of Legal Affairs*



United Nations

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Office of Legal Affairs

Law *of the Sea*



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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 31 MARCH 2018¹

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 the Convention and the two implementing Agreements. For official information on the status of these treaties, please refer to 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 formal confirmation; (a) accession; (s) succession; (ds) definitive signature; (p) consent to be bound; (sp) 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	89	
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>, under “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 <i>(in force as from 16/11/1994)</i>			Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the Convention <i>(in force as from 28/07/1996)</i>		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 <i>(in force as from 11/12/2001)</i>		
	<i>Signature (dd/mm/yy)</i>	<i>Ratification/ accession (dd/mm/yy)</i>	<i>Declaration</i>	<i>Signature (dd/mm/yy)</i>	<i>Ratification/ accession (dd/mm/yy)</i>	<i>Signature (dd/mm/yy)</i>	<i>Ratification/ accession (dd/mm/yy)</i>	<i>Declaration</i>
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					23/02/18 (a)
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	15/03/18	
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	89	

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)
88. Saint Kitts and Nevis (23 February 2018)
89. Vanuatu (15 March 2018)

3. *Declarations by States*⁵

*Saudi Arabia: Declaration under article 298, 11 January 2018*⁶

... the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia hereby declares that it does not accept any of the procedures provided in Part XV, section 2 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea with respect to article 298, paragraph 1 (b) of the Convention...

⁵ Depositary notifications are issued in electronic format only. For depositary notifications in the UNTC, see <http://treaties.un.org>, under "Depositary Notifications". To receive depositary notifications by email, go to "Automated Subscription Services" http://treaties.un.org/Pages/Login.aspx?lang=_en. to subscribe.

⁶ *Original*: Arabic. Refer to depositary notifications C.N.128.1996.TREATIES-4/3 of 13 June 1996 (Ratification: Saudi Arabia) and C.N.799.2017.TREATIES-XXI.6 (Declaration under article 298) of 11 January 2018.

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

A. NATIONAL LEGISLATION

1. France

Decree No. 2017-1511 of 30 October 2017 defining the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea adjacent to the French Antilles is measured, 30 October 2017¹

Relevant parties: foreign States and, more widely, all users of the sea.

Purpose: definition and publication of the geographical coordinates of the baselines from which the territorial sea adjacent to the French Antilles islands is measured.

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

Note: in order to be enforceable against third countries, the maritime areas defined in the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea must be delimited, and the relevant information must then be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Delimiting those maritime areas, which are depicted on charts by the Navy Hydrographic and Oceanographic Service, requires first defining the point of origin constituted by the baseline. The present decree does so with regard to Martinique, Guadeloupe, Saint-Barthélemy and Saint-Martin.

References: the present decree is issued pursuant to article 16, paragraph 2 of Ordinance No. 2016-1687 of 8 December 2016 relating to the maritime areas under the sovereignty or jurisdiction of the Republic of France.

It repeals and replaces Decree No. 99-324 of 21 April 1999 defining the straight baselines and closing lines of bays used to determine the baselines from which the breadth of the French territorial sea adjacent to the Martinique and Guadeloupe regions is measured.

It can be accessed on the Légifrance website (www.legifrance.gouv.fr).

The Prime Minister,

On the report of the Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs,

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

Having regard to Ordinance No. 2016-1687 of 8 December 2016 relating to the maritime areas under the sovereignty or jurisdiction of the Republic of France,

Having regard to Decree No. 2015-1180 of 25 September 2015 defining the outer limits of the continental shelf off the coast of Martinique and Guadeloupe,

Hereby decrees:

Article 1

The baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea adjacent to the French Antilles (Martinique, Guadeloupe, Saint-Barthélemy and Saint-Martin) is measured shall be defined by the base points and lines indicated in the tables contained in articles 2 to 5 and articles 6 and 7.

All the coordinates are expressed in degrees, minutes and seconds (dd-mm-ss) in the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84).

These tables contain the following information:

¹ *Original*: French. Transmitted by note verbale dated 22 December 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 Article 16(2) of the Convention (see Maritime Zone Notification M.Z.N.132.2018.LOS of 8 March 2018).

- First column: island;
 - Second column: point;
 - Third column: name of point, where applicable;
 - Fourth column: north latitude;
 - Fifth column: west longitude;
 - Sixth column: type of line connecting the base point to the next base point; this line may be a rhumb line (a straight baseline) or the low-water line.
- [...]²

Article 2

The baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea adjacent to Martinique is measured shall be defined by the following base points and lines:

[...]³

Article 3

The baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea adjacent to Guadeloupe is measured shall be defined by the following base points and lines:

[...]⁴

Article 4

The baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea adjacent to Saint-Barthélemy is measured shall be defined by the following base points and lines:

[...]⁵

Article 5

The baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea adjacent to Saint-Martin is measured shall be defined by the following base points and lines:

[...]⁶

Article 6

The low-water line of low-tide elevations situated wholly or partly at a distance from the French Antilles that does not exceed the breadth of the territorial sea shall be used to determine the baselines.

Article 7

Permanent harbour works shall be used to determine the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea adjacent to the French Antilles is measured.

Article 8

Article 1 of Decree No. 2015-1180 of 25 September 2015 defining the outer limits of the continental shelf off the coast of Martinique and Guadeloupe shall be amended as follows: the longitude coordinate for point PF05 in the third row of the third column of the table shall read “056° 22’ 01”” instead of “056° 22’31””.

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

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

Article 9

Decree No. 99-324 of 21 April 1999 defining the straight baselines and closing lines of bays used to determine the baselines from which the breadth of the French territorial sea adjacent to the Martinique and Guadeloupe regions is measured is repealed.

Article 10

The Minister of the Interior, the Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Armed Forces and the Minister of Overseas Territories shall be responsible, within their respective mandates, for the implementation of the present decree, which shall be published in the Official Gazette of the French Republic.

Done on 30 October 2017.

By the Prime Minister, EDOUARD PHILIPPE
JEAN-YVES LE DRIAN, Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs
FLORENCE PARLY, Minister of Armed Forces
GÉRARD COLLOMB, Minister of the Interior
ANNICK GIRARDIN, Minister of Overseas Territories

2. Philippines

Executive Order No. 25, changing the name of “Benham Rise” to “Philippine Rise” and for other purposes, 16 May 2017⁷



MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

ANNEX A

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 25

CHANGING THE NAME OF “BENHAM RISE” TO “PHILIPPINE RISE” AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

WHEREAS, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) was signed and ratified by the Philippines on 10 December 1982 and 08 May 1984, respectively, and entered into force on 16 November 1994;

WHEREAS, the undersea feature known as the Benham Rise Region, which has an area approximately 24 million hectares in size, is located within the Philippine exclusive economic zone and continental shelf, as well as the outer limits of the continental shelf in accordance with the recommendations of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS) issued on 12 April 2012;

WHEREAS, the Benham Rise Region is subject to the sovereign rights and jurisdiction of the Philippines pursuant to relevant provisions of the 1987 Philippine Constitution, national legislation, the UNCLOS and applicable international law;

WHEREAS, in the exercise of its sovereign rights and jurisdiction, the Philippines has the power to designate its submarine areas with appropriate nomenclature for purposes of the national mapping system.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RODRIGO ROA DUTERTE, President of the Republic of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution and existing laws, do hereby order:

Section 1. Change of Name. The undersea feature presently known as “Benham Rise” in local and international maps and charts, shall henceforth be referred to as the “Philippine Rise”.

Section 2. Official Maps and Charts. Official maps and charts of the Philippines that include the area referred to as “Benham Rise” in Section 1 of this Order to be produced and published by the National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA), shall henceforth indicate the name “Philippine Rise” in lieu of the name “Benham Rise”.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

⁷ Transmitted by notes verbales dated 30 August 2017 and 3 January 2018 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Philippines to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General. An annexed amended chart was deposited with the Secretary-General under articles 76(9) and 84(2) of the Convention (see Maritime Zone Notification M.Z.N.88.2012.LOS.Add.1 of 8 March 2018).

Section 3. Notification. The Philippine Government, through the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) in consultation with NAMRIA and other relevant government agencies, shall transmit the appropriate notifications to the concerned international organizations consistent with this Order.

Section 4. Information Dissemination. All departments, subdivisions, agencies and instrumentalities of the Government shall henceforth use and employ the name "Philippine Rise" in all official documents in referring to the undersea feature that is the subject of this Order.

Section 5. Funding. The costs of the initial implementation of this Order shall be subject to available funds of the DFA and other concerned agencies and to existing budgeting, accounting and auditing rules and regulations.


Section 6. Separability Clause. Should any part or provision of this Order be held unconstitutional or invalid, the other parts or provisions thereof shall not be affected and shall continue to be in full force and effect.

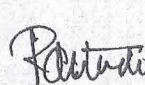

Section 7. Repealing Clause. All orders, rules and regulations, issuances or any part thereof inconsistent with the provisions of this Order are hereby repealed, amended or modified accordingly.

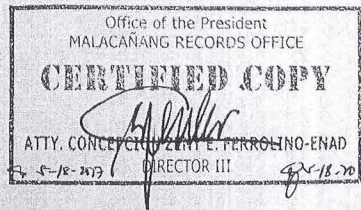
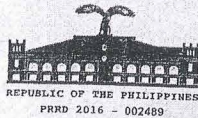
Section 8. Effectivity. This Order shall take effect upon its publication in a newspaper of general circulation.

DONE, in the City of Manila, this 16th day of May in the year of Our Lord, Two Thousand and Seventeen.

By the President:


SALVADOR C. MEDIALDEA
Executive Secretary



B. BILATERAL TREATIES

1. *Federated States of Micronesia and Papua New Guinea*

Treaty between the Federated States of Micronesia and the Independent State of Papua New Guinea concerning maritime boundaries between the Federated States of Micronesia and the Independent State of Papua New Guinea and co-operation on related matters, 29 July 1991⁸

THE FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA and
THE INDEPENDENT STATE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA,

DESIRING to establish maritime boundaries and to provide for certain other related matters in the area between the two countries;

RESOLVING, as good neighbours and in a spirit of co-operation and friendship, to settle permanently the limits of the area within which the Federated States of Micronesia and the Independent State of Papua New Guinea shall respectively exercise sovereign rights with respect to the exploration and exploitation of their respective sea and seabed resources;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea regarding the regime of the continental shelf and exclusive economic zone;

HAVE AGREED as follows:

Article 1 Definitions

In this Treaty—

- (a) “Exclusive Economic Zone or fishing zone” means the area over which each party has sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring and exploiting, conserving and managing the natural resources, whether living or non-living, of the waters within the areas not exceeding 200 nautical miles from the base lines from which the breadth of the Territorial Sea is measured in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.
- (b) “Seabed jurisdiction” means sovereign rights over the seabed, subsoil, and the superjacent waters in accordance with international law.

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 Independent State of Papua New Guinea shall be the line described in Annex 1 to this Treaty. The line so described is shown on the map annexed to this Treaty as Annex 2.
2. The maritime boundary line referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be the boundary of the exclusive economic zone or fishing zone between the Federated States of Micronesia and the Independent State of Papua New Guinea.

Article 3 Exploitation of Certain Seabed Deposits

If any single accumulation of liquid hydrocarbons or natural gas, or if any other mineral deposit beneath the seabed, extends across any line defining the limits of seabed jurisdiction of the Parties, and if the

⁸ Registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations by the Federated States of Micronesia on 1 January 2018, registration No. I-54917, pursuant to Article 102(1) of the Charter of the United Nations. Entry into force: 18 March 2016, in accordance with article 9. See http://treaties.un.org/Pages/showDetails.aspx?objid=08000002804dca48&clang=_en.

part of such accumulation or deposit that is situated on one side of such a line is recoverable in fluid form wholly or in part from the other side, the Parties shall consult with a view to reaching 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
Co-operation on Living Resources

The Parties shall consult with a view to co-operating in the management, conservation and utilization of the living resources of their respective exclusive economic zones or fishing zones with particular regard to highly migratory species and the participation by third Parties in the exploitation of the living resources of such zones.

Article 5
Protection of Marine Environment

The Parties shall consult where appropriate with a view to co-ordinating their policies in accordance with international law on the protection of the marine environment and the conduct of marine research in their respective economic zones or fishing zones.

Article 6
Settlement of Disputes

Any disputes 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 force and effect as integral parts to this Treaty.

Article 9
Ratification

This Treaty is subject to ratification and shall enter into force on the exchange of the instruments of ratification.

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

DONE IN DUPLICATE at Palikir, Pohnpei, this 29th day of July, One thousand nine hundred and ninety-one.

[signed]
FOR THE FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

[signed]
FOR THE INDEPENDENT STATE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

ANNEX I

TO THE TREATY BETWEEN THE FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA AND
THE INDEPENDENT STATE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA CONCERNING MARITIME
BOUNDARIES BETWEEN THE FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA AND THE
INDEPENDENT STATE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

MARITIME AND SEABED BOUNDARIES BETWEEN
THE FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA AND PAPUA NEW GUINEA

The boundary line referred to in Article 2 of the Treaty shall be a continuous line:

[...]⁹

⁹ List of coordinates available from <http://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/UNTS/No%20Volume/54917/Part/I-54917-08000002804dca48.pdf>.

2. *Federated States of Micronesia and Papua New Guinea*

Federated States of Micronesia and Papua New Guinea: Amendment to the Treaty between the Federated States of Micronesia and the Independent State of Papua New Guinea concerning maritime boundaries between the Federated States of Micronesia and the Independent State of Papua New Guinea and co-operation on related matters, 7 September 2015¹⁰

WHEREAS, the Parties signed the TREATY BETWEEN THE FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA AND THE INDEPENDENT STATE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA CONCERNING MARITIME BOUNDARIES AND CO-OPERATION ON RELATED MATTERS (the “Treaty”) on July 29, 1991, in Palikir, Pohnpei, FSM; and

WHEREAS, the Parties have mutually agreed to amend the Treaty in order to reflect the accurate and updated information on their maritime boundary.

NOW THEREFORE, the Parties have amended their Treaty in the following respects:

ANNEX I-A

TO THE TREATY BETWEEN THE FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA AND THE INDEPENDENT STATE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA CONCERNING MARITIME BOUNDARIES BETWEEN THE FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA AND THE INDEPENDENT STATE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

MARITIME AND SEABED BOUNDARIES BETWEEN THE FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA AND THE INDEPENDENT STATE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

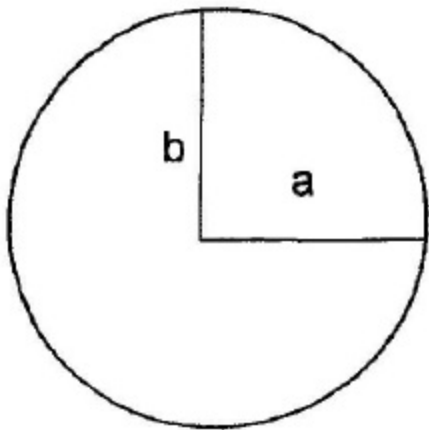
1. The line of delimitation referred to in Article 2 of the Treaty between the exclusive economic zones and the areas of seabed and subsoil over which each Party respectively exercises sovereign rights in accordance with international law lies seaward of the islands of Kapingamarangi, on the one hand and the islands of Namotu (Southern Nuguria group of Islands), Paona, (Malum group of Islands), Mahur, Simberi, Enusand Mussau Islands, on the other hand, along the geodesics connecting the following points, defined by their coordinates, in the order stated:

[...]¹¹

2. The geographical coordinates referred to in this Annex 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 WGS84 in respect of a spheroid having its centre at the centre of the Earth, and a Semi-major axis (a) of 6,378,137.0000 meters, a Semi-minor axis (b) of 6,356,752.3142 meters and a flattening ratio (f)=(a-b)/a of 1/298.257 223 563 as depicted below.

¹⁰ Registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations by the Federated States of Micronesia on 1 January 2018, registration No. A-54917, pursuant to Article 102(1) of the Charter of the United Nations. Entry into force: 18 March 2016, in accordance with paragraph 3. See http://treaties.un.org/Pages/showDetails.aspx?objid=08000002804c7099&clang=_en.

¹¹ List of coordinates available from <http://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/UNTS/No%20Volume/54917/A-54917-08000002804c7099.pdf>.



a=6378137m which is the semi major axis
b=6356752.3142m which is the semi minor axis and
a flattening ratio of 1/298.257 223 563

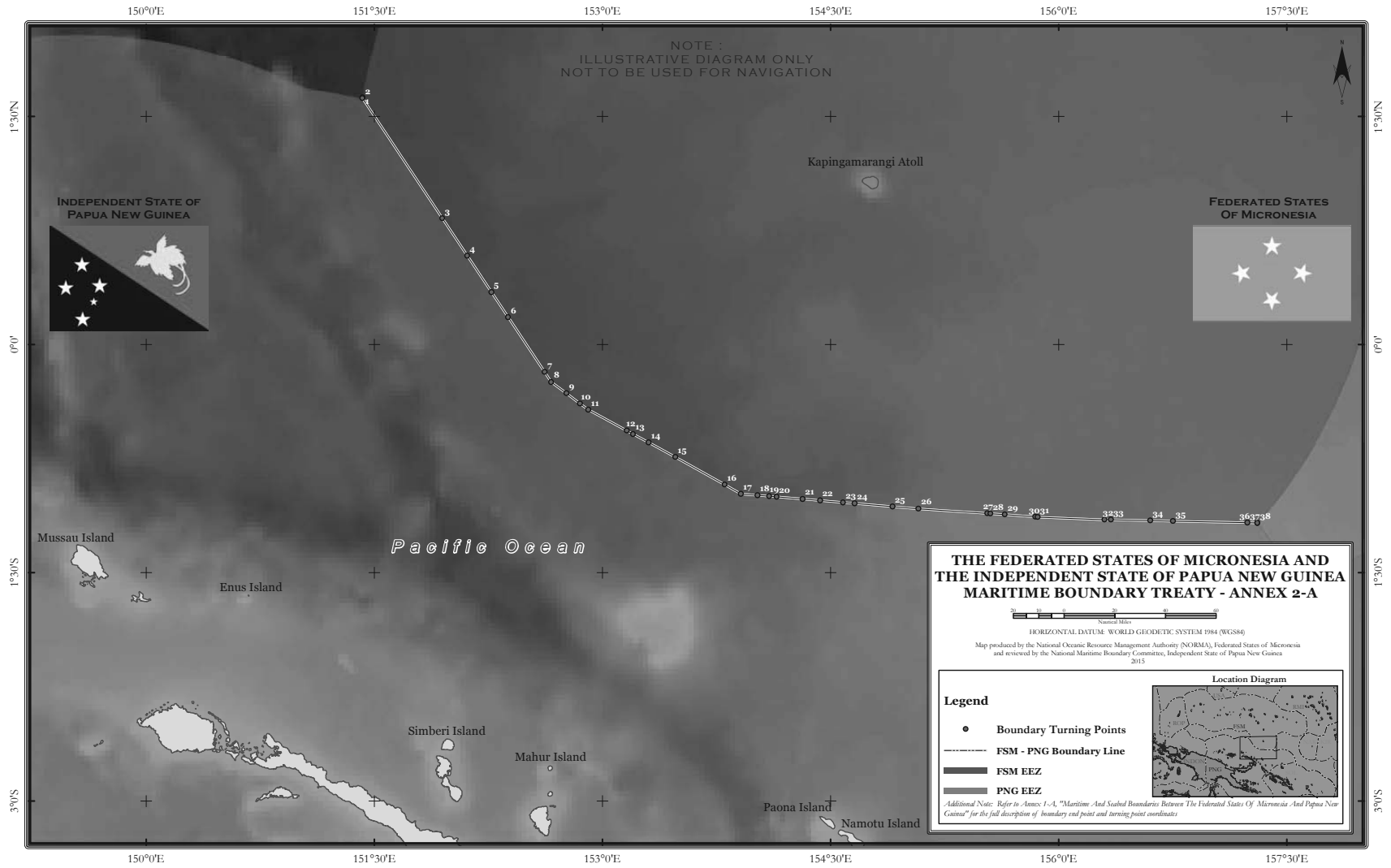
- (1) Annex 1 to the Treaty is deleted and replaced with the attached ANNEX 1-A. This is the annex referred to in article 2, paragraph 1, of the Treaty.
- (2) Annex 2 to the Treaty is deleted and replaced with the attached ANNEX 2-A.
- (3) The Treaty, as amended, shall enter into force on the exchange of instruments of ratification.

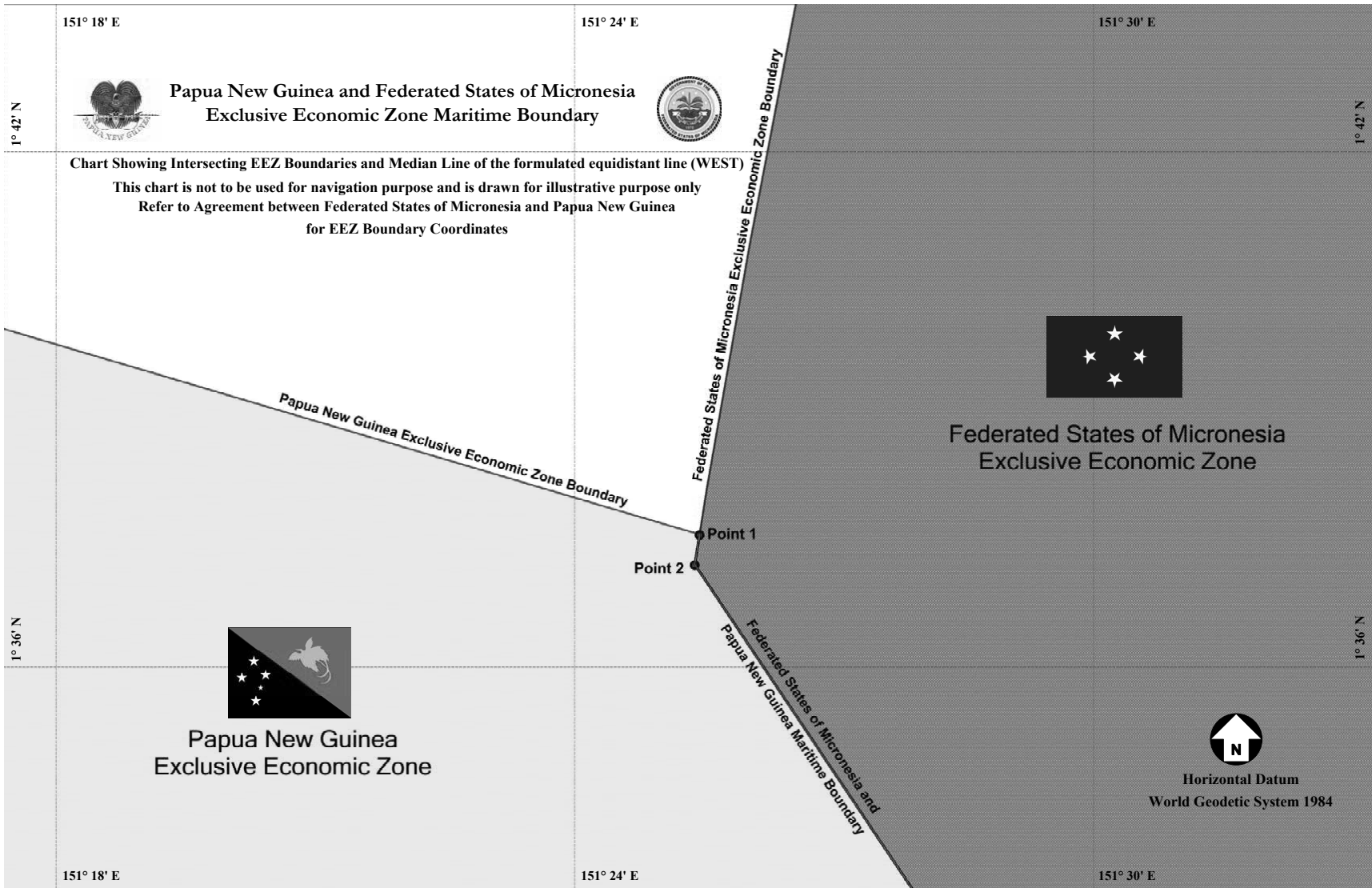
Done in duplicate at Port Moresby on this 7th day of September Two Thousand Fifteen

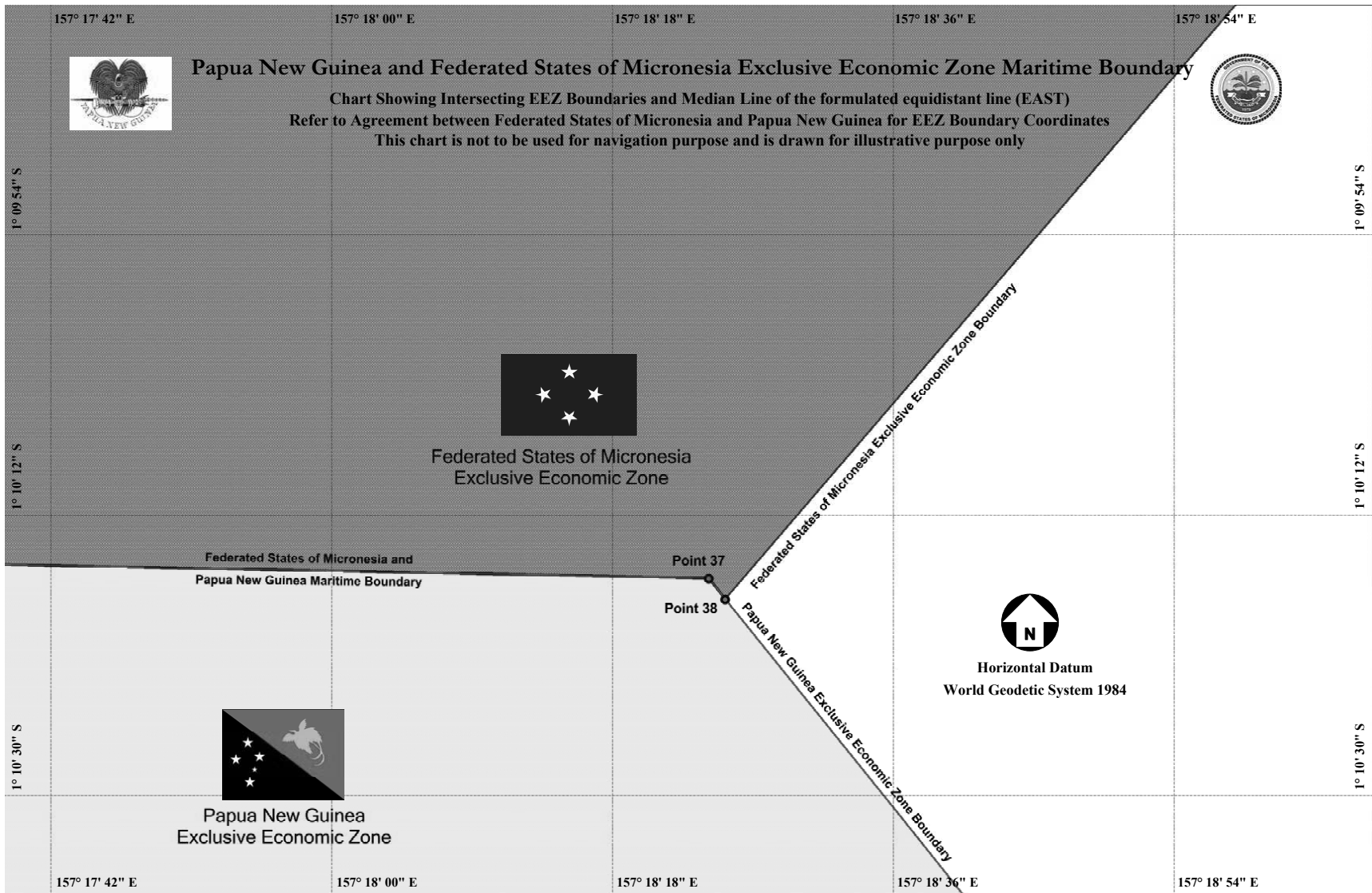
[signed]
FOR THE FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

[signed]
FOR THE INDEPENDENT STATE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

ANNEX 2-A







III. COMMUNICATIONS BY STATES

A. SUDAN

Declaration of the Republic of the Sudan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 5 December 2017¹

Pursuant to the republican decree No. 148 of 2017 dated 2/3/2017 on the demarcation of the maritime baseline of the Republic of the Sudan on the Red Sea, and which was deposited with the United Nations Secretary-General on 7 April 2017,

With reference to the declaration of the Government of the Sudan on its objection and rejection of the declaration of the Arab Republic of Egypt dated 2 May 2017, on the demarcation of its maritime boundaries, including coordinates which include the maritime zone of the Sudanese Halaeb Triangle, as part of its borders,

The Government of the Sudan declares its objection and rejection to what is known as the Agreement on the demarcation of maritime boundaries between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Arab Republic of Egypt signed on 8 April 2016, and which was deposited at the United Nations records (Treaty Section volume 5477),

The Government of the Sudan, while objecting to the agreement, reaffirms its rejection to all that the agreement includes on the Delimitation of the Egyptian maritime boundaries which include coordinates of maritime areas that are an integral part of the maritime boundaries of the Sudanese Halaeb Triangle, in consonance with the Sudan's complaint deposited with the UNSC since 1958, and which the Sudan has been renewing annually, and all the correspondences between the Government of the Sudan and the UN Secretary General and the UNSC, on the repeated attacks on the land and people of the Halaeb Triangle by the Egyptian Occupying Authorities.

Based on the provisions of international law, notably the Vienna Convention on Agreements of 1969, the Republic of the Sudan reaffirms that it does not recognize any legal results of the agreement between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Arab Republic of Egypt on the delimitation of the maritime boundaries between them on the Red Sea and which jeopardized the sovereignty of the Republic of the Sudan and its historical land and maritime boundaries of the Halaeb Triangle.

The Republic of the Sudan, therefore, rejects and does not recognize any legal or sovereign measures that are taken by virtue of the occupation of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the land and maritime zones of the Halaeb Triangle.

The maritime areas included in the agreements signed between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Arab Republic of Egypt, which the Republic of the Sudan rejected, in accordance with the High Geodetic System 84 (WGS-84) and shall include the following points:

Point Co	Latitude	Longitude
55	23' 17' 27.65	37' 09' 52.12"
56	22' 58' 30.47	37' 29' 43.99"
57	22' 48' 21.65	37' 38' 53.66"
58	22' 37' 01.57	37' 44' 13.38"
59	22' 29' 54.83	37' 47' 26.12"
60	22' 17' 32.73	37' 53' 10.70"
61	22' 00' 00.00	37' 53' 43.70"

And based on the position of the Republic of Sudan declared rejecting the occupation of the Arab Republic of Egypt over the land and sea territory of the triangle Halaib.

The Republic of the Sudan does not recognize any measures or legal obligations of any other party as a result of this Agreement, which affects the sovereignty and historical rights of Sudan in the Halaib Triangle.

¹ Transmitted by note verbale No. SUN/476/17 dated 12 December 2017 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Sudan to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretariat of the United Nations.

B. ISRAEL

Note verbale No. MI-SG-12212017 from the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretariat of the United Nations, 21 December 2017

The Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations [...] wishes to express its grave concern regarding the decision of the Government of Lebanon, dated 14 December 2017, to purport to grant, without Israel's consent, offshore licenses to a consortium of three companies, Total SA, ENI SpA and Novatek PJSC, in Israel Block 2 (also referred to as so-called "Lebanese Block 9") in maritime areas that are under Israeli sovereignty and jurisdiction.

These developments have taken place despite Israel's repeated and explicit objections to this tender process and in direct violation of Israel's sovereign rights. In its conduct, the Government of Lebanon has ignored Israel's official communication with respect to the delimitation of the northern limit of its territorial sea and exclusive economic zone, dated 12 July 2011. Furthermore, by continuing with the tender process in the so-called "Block 9", the Government of Lebanon has failed to heed Israel's formal objection submitted to the United Nations in its letter dated 2 February 2017 (Ref. No. MI-SG-02022017), which was duly published, and which stated in no uncertain terms Israel's objection to any unauthorized economic activity in any part of Israel's Exclusive Economic Zone. Indeed, even Israel's repeated calls for dialogue and cooperation towards an agreed resolution of this issue, including in the abovementioned letter, have been rejected by the Government of Lebanon, in blatant disregard of its fundamental legal duty to settle disputes peacefully.

The State of Israel reiterates that it will not allow any non-consensual, unauthorized, economic activity in its maritime areas. It regrets that its restraint and offers for a resolution have been ignored by the Government of Lebanon and is committed to pursuing available and relevant options to protect its sovereign rights.

In this regard, Israel reiterates its call on all third actors to respect its position regarding this issue, and refrain from participating in, promoting or facilitating, any action that would violate Israel's sovereign rights or otherwise involve them in non-consensual or unauthorized economic activities in this maritime area. It reminds these actors that such activity would expose them to significant liability.

The State of Israel renews its call to the Government of Lebanon to immediately and unequivocally cease the tender process with respect to the maritime areas under Israeli sovereignty and jurisdiction, to avoid any further escalation or deterioration of the situation, and to seek, in good faith, a mutually acceptable resolution of this matter.

The Permanent Mission of Israel would be grateful if the note verbale was circulated amongst States and published on the Ocean and Law of the Sea UN website under the countries section of the database on Maritime Space: Maritime Zones and Maritime Delimitation.

In addition, The Permanent Mission of Israel requests to include this information in the next Law of the Sea bulletin.

[...]

C. ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

Note verbale No. 3577 from the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, 21 December 2017

The Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations [...] has the honor to advise that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has carefully studied the Government of Kuwait's "Decree No. 317 year 2014 Concerning the Delimitation of the Marine Areas Pertaining to the State of Kuwait and its amendment" published in Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 89, and would like to state that certain provisions of this Decree are inconsistent with international law and, as such, the Islamic Republic of Iran reserves its rights, as well as the rights of its nationals, in that regard.

The Islamic Republic of Iran believes that the State of Kuwait, by this Decree, has claimed an extended area for its Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf in a manner totally inconsistent with the relevant provisions of customary international law of the sea governing the delimitation of the Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf, which is unacceptable for the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Pursuant to the bilateral negotiations on the delimitations of boundaries of their Exclusive Economic Zones and Continental Shelf, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the State of Kuwait agreed on the main basis of a method to delimit the maritime boundaries. The Islamic Republic of Iran believes that the above-mentioned Decree and the map annexed thereto are totally inconsistent with the records of the bilateral negotiations and the understandings reached by the delegations of the two sides and may imperil the future of the bilateral negotiations over the Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf.

While emphasizing the necessity of the application of the basic provisions of customary international law of the sea and the prevailing practice, as well as the precedent and record of the negotiations among countries on the delimitation of Exclusive Economic Zone and continental shelf, the Islamic Republic of Iran expresses its objection to the new claims made by the State of Kuwait based on the aforementioned Decree. The Islamic Republic of Iran does not recognize any rights and jurisdictions emanating from this Decree and considers them having no effect on future bilateral negotiations.

The Islamic Republic of Iran wishes to emphasize that this objection shall be viewed as an expression of its official position on the aforementioned Decree, clarifying the status governing the waters situated between the two countries; and the provisions of customary international law of the sea regarding the delimitation of Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf.

Based on their friendly bilateral relations, the Islamic Republic of Iran reiterates its readiness to conduct bilateral negotiations with the State of Kuwait in order to delimit its maritime boundaries.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran requests that this note be circulated by the United Nations as part of the next Law of the Sea Bulletin.

[...]

D. FRANCE

Note verbale No. 2017-3358946 from the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretariat of the United Nations, 22 December 2017²

The Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations [...] has the honour to refer to the communication by the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the Secretariat transmitting a decree issued on 23 October 1985 concerning the implementation of section 1 of the Territorial Sea of the Kingdom in the Netherlands Antilles Act.

The Netherlands has defined the geographical coordinates constituting the baseline in Étang aux Huîtres (Oyster Pond), on the island of Saint-Martin (Sint Maarten), in a document dated 17 November 2010 available on the official website of the Hydrographic Service of the Royal Netherlands Navy (www.defensie.nl/english/topics/hydrography) under the filename “basislijn_SintMaarten.shp” in the folder named “zonegrenzen_Sint_Maarten.zip”.

The document shows that the Netherlands has positioned the baseline marking the limits of its territorial sea on the French bank, located to the north of Étang aux Huîtres.

France objects to this line and requests the Secretary-General to register the present statement and publish it on the website of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, in the Law of the Sea Bulletin and in any other relevant United Nations publication.

[...]

² *Original: French.*

E. EGYPT

Declaration of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, 27 December 2017³

The Ministry refers to decision No. 27 (1990) of the President of the Republic concerning the baselines and maritime zone of the Arab Republic of Egypt, which was deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 2 May 1990. It refers also to the declaration formulated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Sudan dated 5 December 2017, by which the Republic of the Sudan objected to the maritime boundary agreement concluded on 8 April 2016 between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

1. The Arab Republic of Egypt rejects the declaration made by the Republic of the Sudan and all of the claims set forth therein. Egypt has sovereignty over all of the territories located north of the 22nd parallel north. That line marks the international border between the two countries that was clearly delimited in the Convention concluded between the British Queen and the Khedive of Egypt in January 1899 concerning the future administration of the Sudan. Article I of the Convention clearly states that the word “Sudan” in the agreement means all the territories south of the 22nd parallel of latitude. The Sudan asserts that Egypt is “occupying” the area, and that the Sudan has historic rights over it. However, the Hala’ib and Shalatin area is located north of the 22nd parallel. It follows that those claims have no basis in truth and are inconsistent with the sound legal administration of the permanent status enshrined in the 1899 Convention. Nor are they consistent with the provisional nature of the administrative arrangements that were made for the Sudan under the administrative decisions taken for humanitarian purposes by the Egyptian Minister of the Interior during the Anglo-Egyptian condominium. Those decisions entail no change to the international borders.
2. Egypt reaffirms the points made in all of its correspondence addressed to the Secretary-General and the various United Nations agencies in that regard, including the letters dated 4 May 2017 and 13 November 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General. Those letters state that Egypt has sovereignty over the territorial waters adjacent to its land north of the 22nd parallel north. They further state that Egypt has the exclusive prerogative to exercise its sovereign rights in all of its territorial waters, including its exclusive economic zone and the Red Sea continental shelf.
3. Egypt reaffirms the information set out in the document that it deposited with the Secretary-General on 2 May 1990 pursuant to article 16, paragraph 2 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. That communication sets out the list of geographic coordinates of the points of the Egyptian baseline on the Red Sea Coast in accordance with decision No. 27 (1990) of the President of Egypt, which defines the basepoints and baselines delimiting the maritime zone of Egypt, including that located in the Red Sea, which extends to point 36° 52’ 54” E 22° 00’ 00” N. The communication was published by the United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea in Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 16 (December 1990).
4. Egypt has exercised all forms of permanent and uninterrupted sovereignty over its own land and territorial waters, including the sovereign right to conclude international agreements applicable to the entirety of its territory. The international community has thus recognized the sovereignty of Egypt over all of its territory north of the 22nd parallel north.
5. The Government of Egypt emphasizes that the border delimitation agreement that was concluded between Egypt and Saudi Arabia on 8 April 2016, entered into force on 2 July 2017 and was deposited with the Secretariat of the United Nations on 25 July 2017 with the reference number 54577, is a bilateral agreement delimiting the maritime border in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aqaba. It was concluded between two sovereign States in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, by which States with opposite shores have the right to delimit their maritime borders by mutual agreement.

³ *Original: Arabic.* Transmitted by note verbale No. CHAN/004/18/ME dated 2 January 2018 from the Permanent Mission of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretariat of the United Nations.

6. The Government of the Sudan claims that the maritime basepoints from point 55 to point 61, as defined in the agreement concluded between Egypt and Saudi Arabia, encroach on the sovereignty of the Sudan and its historic right to the land and territorial sea of what it calls the Hala'ib triangle. That claim is spurious and without legal basis. Egypt has sovereignty over the land to the north of the 22nd parallel and its adjacent maritime area. In accordance with the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, Egypt therefore has the power to exercise sovereignty over its territorial waters and to assert its exclusive legal and sovereign rights to explore and exploit the natural resources of its exclusive economic zone and continental shelf within its maritime boundaries.

F. LEBANON

Note verbale No. 154/18 from the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretariat of the United Nations, 26 January 2018

The Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations [...] wishes to respond to and protest against the letter transmitted by the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations to your esteemed office on 21 December 2017 (Ref No. MI-SG-12212017).

In this letter, the Government of Israel objects to the decision of the Lebanese Government to grant an offshore license to a consortium of three companies (Total SA, ENI SpA and Novatek PJSC) in Lebanon's Block 9 and contends that this block is located "in maritime areas that are under Israeli sovereignty and jurisdiction".

The Government of Lebanon objects to the contentions of the Government of Israel and reaffirms that Block 9 is located in its entirety within maritime areas that belong to Lebanon. In this regard, the Government of Lebanon recalls the Lists of Geographical Coordinates for the Delimitation of the Exclusive Economic Zone between Lebanon and Palestine that were transmitted by the Lebanese Republic to the Office of the Secretary-General on 14 July 2010 and 19 October 2011, and which clearly place the above-mentioned block in areas that belong to Lebanon.

By protesting, once again, against Lebanon's tender process, the Government of Israel has ignored our response letter submitted to the United Nations on 20 March 2017 (Ref: 574/2017). In this communication, the Government of Lebanon stated in unequivocal terms that Block 9 is located within Lebanese waters. It also clearly asserted the sovereign right of the Lebanese Republic to conduct or authorize exploratory, drilling and exploitation activities in this area without any Israeli prior consent or authorization.

The Government of Lebanon wishes to express its grave concern regarding the barely concealed threat by Israel that it is "committed to pursuing available and relevant options to protect its [so-called] sovereign rights". In this respect, it reminds the Government of Israel of its fundamental legal obligation under the United Nations Charter to refrain from the threat or use of force against other states. The Republic of Lebanon will not hesitate to avail itself of its inherent right to self-defense if an armed attack occurs against the economic activities carried-out in its maritime areas. It will not hesitate neither to take all appropriate measures against Israel or its private *concessionaires*, including Energean Oil & Gas, should they decide to take advantage of their activities in the so-called Israeli blocks 13 and Alon D, where the Karish field is located, to exploit the natural resources of the Lebanese seabed by way of directional drilling.

The Government of Lebanon wishes to seize this opportunity to reiterate, once again, its commitment to international law and in particular to the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

The Permanent Mission of Lebanon would be grateful if this Note Verbale could be published in the relevant sections of the Ocean and Law of the Sea United Nations Website as well as the next Law of the Sea Bulletin.

[...]

G. KUWAIT

Letter from the Permanent Representative of the State of Kuwait to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, 6 February 2018⁴

Sir,

On instructions from my Government, I should like to inform you that, since 26 February 2017, several Iraqi freight and cargo vessels have entered Kuwaiti territorial waters without prior authorization. United Kingdom Hydrographic Office map No. 1235 (see annex) indicates the position of the Iraqi vessels in Kuwaiti territorial waters, which are delimited by the decree issued on 17 December 1967 concerning the breadth of the territorial sea of the State of Kuwait. That decree was updated by decree No. 317 (2014), which was issued on 29 October 2014, concerning the delimitation of the maritime zones of the State of Kuwait in accordance with article 15 of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. It is clear that those vessels have transgressed and violated the right of innocent passage set out in articles in 18 and 19 of the Convention.

Although the Government of Kuwait sent many letters of protest to the Iraqi Government in which it called for those violations to halt and the vessels to leave, it did not receive a response from Iraq. The vessels remain in their locations. The Government of Kuwait draws your attention to this matter because of its repercussions for security and stability in that region.

It should be noted that, since 2005, the Government of Kuwait has called for the commencement of negotiations to delimit the maritime boundary beyond point 162, as established by Security Council resolution 833 (1993). The records of the Kuwaiti-Iraqi supreme ministerial committees all indicate that it was agreed that such negotiations should commence. The Government of Kuwait renews its call upon the Iraqi Government to commence negotiations to complete the delimitation of the maritime boundary between the two States.

I kindly request Your Excellency to have the present letter published in the forthcoming issue of the Law of the Sea Bulletin.

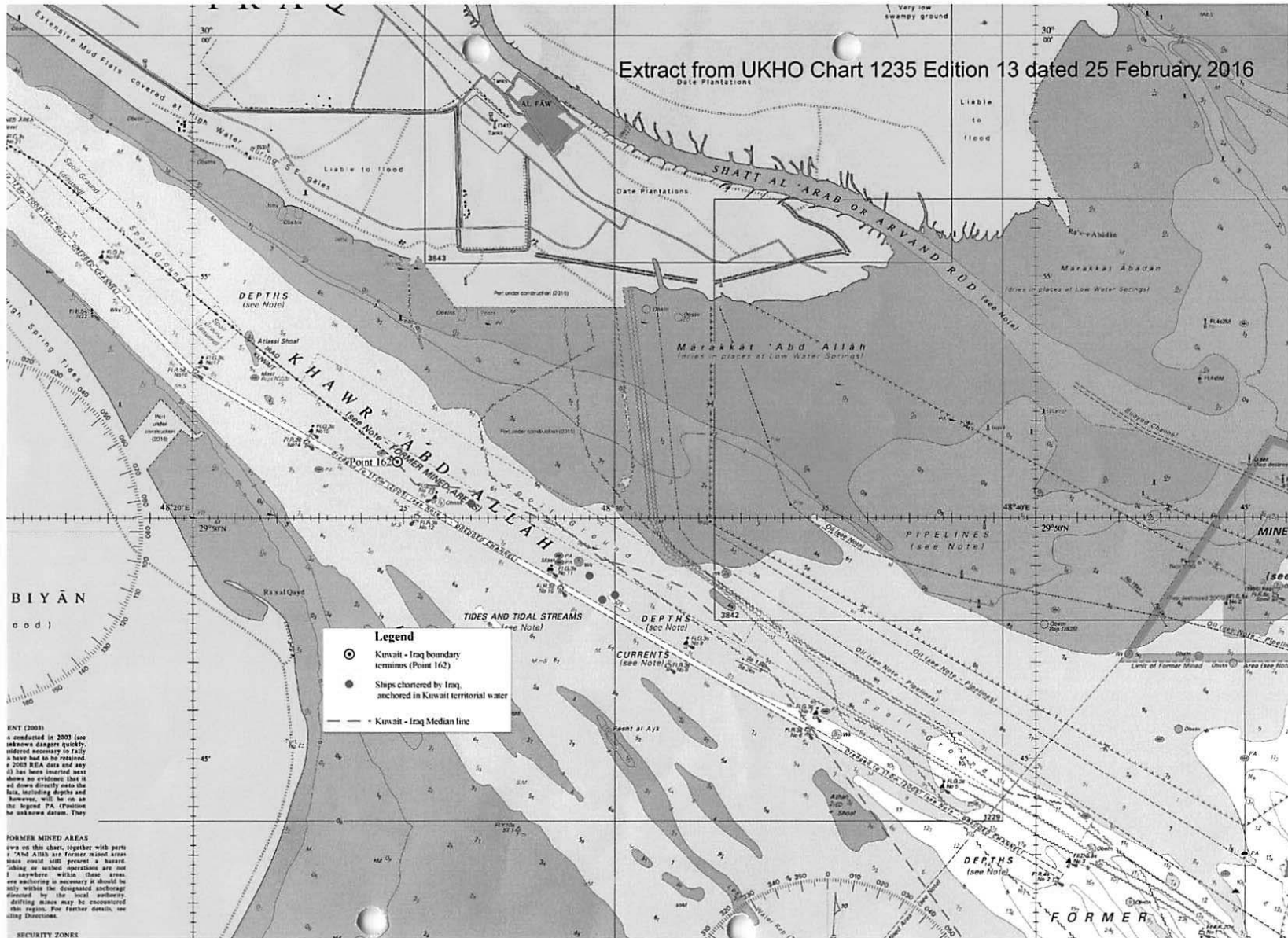
[...]

[Signed]

MANSOUR AYYAD SH. A. ALOTAIBI
Permanent Representative

⁴ *Original: Arabic.*

Extract from UKHO Chart 1235 Edition 13 dated 25 February 2016



Legend

- Kuwait - Iraq boundary terminus (Point 162)
- Ships chartered by Iraq anchored in Kuwait territorial water
- Kuwait - Iraq Median line

ENT (2003)
 conducted in 2003 (see
 known dangers quickly
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SECURITY ZONES

H. SLOVENIA

Note verbale No. 016/18 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Slovenia to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, 14 February 2018

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Slovenia to the United Nations [...] has the honor to refer to the Final Award of 29 June 2017 ("Final Award") establishing the maritime and land border between the Republic of Slovenia and the Republic of Croatia pursuant to the Arbitration Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Republic of Croatia, signed on 4 November 2009. In accordance with Article 7(2) of the Arbitration Agreement and with general principles of international law, the Final Award is binding on both parties.

In relation to the Bay of Piran ("the Bay"), the Final Award determined:

- (a) the status of the Bay as internal waters;
- (b) the closing line of the Bay (dividing internal waters from territorial sea) from Cape Madona, Slovenia (45°31'49.3"N, 13°33'46.0"E) to Cape Savudrija, Croatia (45°30'19.2"N, 13°30'39.0"E);
- (c) the boundary between Slovenia and Croatia in the Bay as a straight line joining a point in the middle of the channel of the St Odoric Canal with the coordinates 45°28'42.3"N, 13°35'08.2"E, to point A with the coordinates 45°30'41.7"N, 13°31'25.7"E on the closing line of the Bay.

In relation to the maritime boundary the Final Award determined that the maritime boundary between the territorial seas of Slovenia and Croatia is a geodetic line joining Point A with the coordinates 45°30'41.7"N, 13°31'25.7"E, with an initial geodetic azimuth of 299°04'45.2" to Point B on the line established by the Treaty of Osimo.

Further, the Final Award established a Junction Area whose limits consist of the five geodetic lines joining the following six points in the order given:

- Point T5, being a point on the boundary established by the Treaty of Osimo (Treaty on the delimitation of the frontier for the part not indicated as such in the Peace Treaty of 10 February 1947; signed at Osimo, Ancona on 10 November 1975 by Yugoslavia and Italy);
- Point T4, being a point on the boundary established by the Treaty of Osimo;
- Point B, being the tripoint on the boundary between the maritime zones of Slovenia and Croatia, and the boundary established by the Treaty of Osimo, at 45°33'57.4"N, 13°23'04.0"E;
- Point C, being a point on the boundary between the maritime zones of Slovenia and Croatia, at 45°32'22.5"N, 13°27'07.7"E;
- Point D, being a point landward of the turning point T4 on the Treaty of Osimo boundary, at 45°30'42.2"N, 13°20'56.3"E;
- Point E, being a point on the outer limit of Croatia's territorial sea, lying 12 NM from the coast of Croatia, at 45°23'56.6"N, 13°13'34.6"E;
- and the line from Point E along the outer limit of Croatia's territorial sea to Point T5.

The Final Award determined that, in the Junction Area, the following usage regime shall apply:

a. Freedom of communication shall apply to all ships and aircraft, civil and military, of all flags or States of registration, equally and without discrimination on grounds of nationality, for the purposes of access to and from Slovenia, including its territorial sea and its airspace;

b. The freedom of communication shall consist in the freedoms of navigation and overflight and of the laying of submarine cables and pipelines, and other internationally lawful uses of the sea related to these freedoms, such as those associated with the operation of ships, aircraft and submarine cables and pipelines;

c. The freedom of communication shall not be conditioned upon any criterion of innocence, shall not be suspendable under any circumstances, and shall not be subject to any duty of submarine vessels to navigate on the surface or to any coastal State controls or requirements other than those permitted under the legal regime of the EEZ established by UNCLOS;

d. The laying of submarine cables and pipelines shall be subject to the conditions set out in UNCLOS Article 79, including the right of Croatia under Article 79(4) to establish conditions for such cables and pipelines entering other parts of Croatia's territorial sea;

e. The freedom of communication shall not include the freedom to explore, exploit, conserve or manage the natural resources, whether living or non-living, of the waters or the seabed or the subsoil in the Junction Area, nor shall it include the right to establish and use artificial islands, installations or structures, or the right to engage in marine scientific research, or the right to take measures for the protection or preservation of the marine environment;

f. Ships and aircraft exercising the freedom of communication shall not be subject to boarding, arrest, detention, diversion or any other form of interference by Croatia while in the Junction Area, but Croatia shall remain entitled to adopt laws and regulations applicable to non-Croatian ships and aircraft in the Junction Area, giving effect to the generally accepted international standards in accordance with UNCLOS Article 39(2) and (3);

g. Croatia shall retain the right in the Junction Area to respond to a request made by the master of a ship or by a diplomatic agent or consular officer of the flag State for the assistance of the Croatian authorities and also the exceptional right to exercise in the Junction Area powers under UNCLOS Article 221 in respect of maritime casualties;

h. The rights and obligations of the Parties referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) to (g) shall be exercised in good faith and with due regard for the rights and obligations of other States.

The Arbitral Tribunal noted in the Award that this regime is without prejudice to the IMO Traffic Separation Scheme in the northern Adriatic Sea, or international rules applicable to air navigation, or any rights or obligations of the Parties arising under EU law.

The Final Award is available at the website of the Permanent Court of Arbitration under case number 2012-04 (available at: www.pccases.com/web/view/3). Maps of the maritime areas as determined by the Final Award are herewith enclosed.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Slovenia to the United Nations would like to request the Secretary-General, as depository of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea to circulate this note to State Parties to the Convention and publish it in the next issue of the Law of the Sea Bulletin.

[..]

*Enclosure:*⁵

- 3 maps of the maritime boundary delimitation between Slovenia and Croatia from the Final Award;
- a map of the maritime areas produced by the Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia according to the Final Award.

⁵ See http://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/communications/NV016_SVN.pdf.

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 31 MARCH 2018¹

<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 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 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 Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe 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, Vrije Universiteit 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
	Dr. Rodrigo Fernandes More, Conciliator and Arbitrator	9 February 2018

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, Director of the Institute of Law, 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 International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea)	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. Etty Roesmaryati Agoes, SH, LLM, Conciliator and Arbitrator	3 August 2001
	Dr. Sudirman Saad, D.H., M.Hum, Conciliator and Arbitrator	3 August 2001
	Lieutenant Commander Kresno Bruntoro, SH, LLM, 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, Service for Legal Affairs, Diplomatic Disputes and International Agreements, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Conciliator	28 June 2011
	Maurizio Maresca, Arbitrator	28 June 2011
	Tullio Treves, Arbitrator	28 June 2011

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>	<i>Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General</i>
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, International Tribunal for 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
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

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>	<i>Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General</i>
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, Legal Department of the Council for the Study of Productive Forces, 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, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Slovakia, Conciliator	9 July 2004
	Dr. Peter Tomka, Judge, 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 Claims Tribunal, The Hague, Conciliator and Arbitrator	17 September 2002
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

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>	<i>Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General</i>
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 Cafilisch, 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, 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, International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, Conciliator and Arbitrator	18 September 2013

B. RECENT JUDGMENTS, AWARDS AND ORDERS

*International Court of Justice:
Maritime Delimitation in the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean, Land Boundary
in the Northern Part of Isla Portillos (Costa Rica v. Nicaragua),
Judgment delivered on 2 February 2018²*

Maritime Delimitation in the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean (Costa Rica v. Nicaragua)

The Court determines the course of the single maritime boundaries between Costa Rica and Nicaragua in the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean

Land Boundary in the Northern Part of Isla Portillos (Costa Rica v. Nicaragua)

The Court finds that Costa Rica has sovereignty over the whole northern part of Isla Portillos, including its coast (with the exception of Harbor Head Lagoon and the sandbar separating it from the Caribbean Sea), and that Nicaragua must remove its military camp from Costa Rican territory

THE HAGUE, 2 February 2018. The International Court of Justice (ICJ), the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, delivered its Judgment today in the joined cases concerning *Maritime Delimitation in the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean (Costa Rica v. Nicaragua)* and *Land Boundary in the Northern Part of Isla Portillos (Costa Rica v. Nicaragua)*.

[...]

Reasoning of the court

I. LAND BOUNDARY IN THE NORTHERN PART OF ISLA PORTILLOS

A. Issues concerning territorial sovereignty

The Court observes that the second dispute submitted to it (the case concerning the *Land Boundary in the Northern Part of Isla Portillos*) raises issues of territorial sovereignty which it is expedient to examine first, because of their possible implications for the maritime delimitation in the Caribbean Sea. The Court considers, first, that it is clear from the actual wording of the Judgment it rendered on 16 December 2015 in the case concerning *Certain Activities Carried Out by Nicaragua in the Border Area (Costa Rica v. Nicaragua)* (see Press Release No. 2015/32) that no decision was taken by the Court on the question of sovereignty concerning the coast of the northern part of Isla Portillos, since that question had been expressly excluded. It follows that the issue of sovereignty over that part of the coast is not *res judicata*, and that Nicaragua's claim concerning sovereignty over the northern coast of Isla Portillos is admissible.

The Court then recalls that, according to its interpretation of the 1858 Treaty of Limits between Costa Rica and Nicaragua in its 2015 Judgment, "the territory under Costa Rica's sovereignty extends to the right bank of the Lower San Juan River as far as its mouth in the Caribbean Sea", but that, in 2015, there remained some uncertainty with regard to the configuration of the coast of Isla Portillos. Since then, however, the report submitted to the Court by the experts it appointed in the joined case concerning *Maritime Delimitation in the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean (Costa Rica v. Nicaragua)* has dispelled all uncertainty about the geography of the area. The Court notes, in particular, that there is no longer any water channel connecting the San Juan River with Harbor Head Lagoon and that therefore there can be no boundary running along it.

The Court reaches the conclusion that Costa Rica has sovereignty over the whole of Isla Portillos up to the point at which the right bank of the San Juan River reaches the low-water mark of the coast of the Caribbean Sea. That point constitutes the starting-point of the land boundary and, on the day of delivery of the

² See International Court of Justice, press release No. 2018/9 concerning maritime delimitation and land boundaries of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, 2 February 2018. Available from www.icj-cij.org/files/case-related/157/157-20180202-PRE-01-00-EN.pdf.

Judgment, is located at the end of the sandspit constituting the right bank of the San Juan River at its mouth. The area under Costa Rica's sovereignty does not, however, include the Harbor Head Lagoon and the sandbar separating it from the Caribbean Sea, which are under Nicaragua's sovereignty, within the boundary defined in paragraph 73 of the Judgment (see sketch-map No. 2).

B. Alleged violations of Costa Rica's sovereignty

The Court then examines the allegation that, by establishing and maintaining a military camp on the beach of Isla Portillos, Nicaragua has violated Costa Rica's sovereignty.

The Court notes in this regard that, according to the Court-appointed experts, the edge of the north-western end of Harbor Head Lagoon lies east of the place where the military camp was located. The installation of the camp thus violated Costa Rica's territorial sovereignty as defined above (see point I.A.). It follows that the camp must be removed from Costa Rica's territory. The Court considers that the declaration of a violation of Costa Rica's sovereignty and the order addressed to Nicaragua to remove its camp from Costa Rica's territory constitute appropriate reparation.

II. MARITIME DELIMITATION IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA

A. Starting-point of the maritime delimitation

Having been called on to delimit the maritime boundary between the Parties in the Caribbean Sea, the Court first turns to the question of the starting-point of the delimitation.

It observes here that since the starting-point of the land boundary is, on the date of the Judgment, located at the end of the sandspit bordering the San Juan River at its mouth (see above, point I.A. and sketch-map No. 2), the same point would normally be the starting-point of the maritime delimitation. However, the great instability of the coastline in this area, as indicated by the Court-appointed experts, prevents the identification on the sandspit of a fixed point that would be suitable as the starting-point of the maritime delimitation. The Court therefore considers it preferable to select a fixed point at sea and connect it to a starting-point on the coast (defined below) by a mobile line. Taking into account the fact that the prevailing phenomenon characterizing the coastline at the mouth of the San Juan River is recession through erosion from the sea, the Court deems it appropriate to place the fixed point at sea at a distance of two nautical miles from the coast on the median line (point FP on sketch-map No. 5).

B. Delimitation of the territorial sea

In accordance with Article 15 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 (hereinafter "UNCLOS") and the Court's jurisprudence, the Court delimits the territorial sea in two stages: first, it draws a provisional median line; second, it considers whether any special circumstances exist which justify adjusting that line.

To draw the provisional median line, the Court uses points located on the natural coast, including on islands or rocks. It uses only points situated on solid land, however, since they have a relatively higher stability than those placed on sandy features.

The Court then examines whether any special circumstances exist which justify adjusting that line. It considers, first, that the combined effect of the concavity of Nicaragua's coast west of the mouth of the San Juan River and of the convexity of Costa Rica's coast east of Harbor Head Lagoon is of limited significance and does not represent a special circumstance. However, the Court takes the view that, as already noted, the high instability and narrowness of the sandspit near the mouth of the San Juan River prevent it from placing a base point there. The Court therefore deems it appropriate for the fixed point at sea (point FP mentioned above) to be connected by a mobile line to the point on solid land on Costa Rica's coast which is closest to the mouth of the river. Under the circumstances prevailing on the day of delivery of the Judgment, the latter point has been identified by the experts as point Pv, but there may be geomorphological changes over time. On the date of the Court's decision, the delimitation line in the territorial sea thus extends from the fixed

point at sea landwards to the point on the low-water mark of the coast of the Caribbean Sea that is closest to point Pv. From the fixed point seawards, the delimitation line in the territorial sea is the median line as determined by the base points selected in relation to the situation of the coast as it exists on the day of delivery of the Judgment (see sketch-map No. 5).

The Court then considers that another special circumstance is relevant for the delimitation of the territorial sea. In its view, the instability of the sandbar separating Harbor Head Lagoon from the Caribbean Sea and its situation as a small enclave within Costa Rica's territory call for a special solution. Noting that, should territorial waters be attributed to the enclave, they would be of little use to Nicaragua, while breaking the continuity of Costa Rica's territorial sea, the Court decides that the delimitation in the territorial sea between the Parties will not take into account any entitlement which might result from the enclave.

The Court thus obtains, in the territorial sea, the delimitation line illustrated on sketch-map No. 5.

C. Delimitation of the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf

The Court then turns to the delimitation of the exclusive economic zones and continental shelves appertaining to Costa Rica and Nicaragua, for which both Parties requested the Court to draw a single delimitation line.

Following its well-established jurisprudence, the Court begins by identifying the relevant coasts and area it will take into account for the purposes of the delimitation.

In the circumstances of the present case, the Court must also examine the relevance of bilateral treaties and judgments involving third States. In the area of the Caribbean Sea in which the Court is requested to delimit the maritime boundary between the Parties, third States may also have claims. The Court notes, in particular, that the treaty concluded in 1976 between Panama and Colombia involves third States and cannot be considered relevant for the delimitation between the Parties. It further observes that, with regard to the treaty concluded in 1977 between Costa Rica and Colombia (but not ratified by Costa Rica), there is no evidence that a renunciation by Costa Rica of its maritime entitlements, if it had ever taken place, was intended to be effective with regard to a State other than Colombia.

Next, the Court recalls that, in order to define the single maritime boundary concerning the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf, it has to "achieve an equitable solution" according to Articles 74 and 83 of UNCLOS. To this end, it uses its established three-stage methodology. *First*, it provisionally draws an equidistance line using the most appropriate base points on the Parties' relevant coasts. *Second*, it considers whether there exist relevant circumstances which are capable of justifying an adjustment of the equidistance line provisionally drawn. *Third*, it assesses the overall equitableness of the boundary resulting from the first two stages by checking whether there exists a marked disproportionality between the length of the Parties' relevant coasts and the maritime areas found to appertain to them.

First, to draw the provisional equidistance line, the Court uses base points located on the Parties' natural coasts, including the Corn Islands, Palmenta Cays and Paxaro Bovo.

Second, it finds that, in view of their limited size and significant distance from the mainland coast, the Corn Islands should be given only half effect, but it rejects the other arguments advanced by the Parties to support an adjustment of the provisional equidistance line. Since the resulting line is complex, however, the Court considers it more appropriate to adopt a simplified line, on the basis of the most significant turning points on the adjusted equidistance line, which indicate a change in the direction of that line.

Third, the Court notes that the attribution of some maritime space to a third State will affect the part of the relevant area that appertains to each Party. Since the maritime space appertaining to third States cannot be identified in these proceedings, it is impossible for the Court to calculate precisely the part of the relevant area of each Party. However, for the purpose of verifying whether the maritime delimitation shows a gross disproportion, an approximate calculation of the relevant area is sufficient. In the present case, the Court finds it appropriate to base this calculation on the "notional extension of the Costa Rica-Panama boundary", on which basis the relevant area would be divided with a resulting ratio of 1:2.4 in favour of Nicaragua. The comparison with the ratio of coastal lengths (1:2.04 also in favour of Nicaragua) does not therefore show any "marked disproportion".

The Court thus finds that the delimitation concerning the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf between the Parties in the Caribbean Sea follows the line illustrated on sketch-map No. 13.

III. MARITIME DELIMITATION IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN

The Court then turns to the delimitation in the Pacific Ocean. As with the maritime delimitation in the Caribbean Sea, the Court was requested to delimit the boundary between the Parties for the territorial sea, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf.

A. Starting-point of the maritime delimitation

Since Costa Rica and Nicaragua agree that the starting-point of the maritime boundary in the Pacific Ocean is the midpoint of the closing line of Salinas Bay, the Court fixes the starting-point of its delimitation at that location.

B. Delimitation of the territorial sea

As it did in the Caribbean Sea, the Court proceeds to delimit the boundary for the territorial sea in two stages (see point II.B. above). Having observed that both Parties selected the same base points, the Court decides to use those points to draw the provisional median line.

It then considers whether there are special circumstances which would justify an adjustment of the provisional median line and, more specifically, whether locating base points on the Santa Elena Peninsula has a significant distorting effect on that line which would result in a cut-off of Nicaragua's coastal projections. Finding that, in the vicinity of Salinas Bay, the Santa Elena Peninsula cannot be considered to be a minor coastal projection that has a disproportionate effect on the delimitation line, the Court concludes that there is no need to adjust the provisional line.

For the territorial sea, the Court thus arrives at the delimitation line illustrated on sketch-map No. 15.

C. Delimitation of the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf

For the purpose of delimiting the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf, the Court uses the three-stage methodology it has adopted in its jurisprudence, as it did for the Caribbean Sea (see point II.C. above).

Having identified the relevant coasts and area for the delimitation, the Court *first* proceeds to draw a provisional equidistance line. Since the Court is satisfied that the base points selected by the Parties are appropriate, it uses those points.

Second, the Court finds that the effect of the Santa Elena Peninsula on the provisional equidistance line (for the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf) is disproportionate and results in a significant cut-off of Nicaragua's coastal projections. It considers that an appropriate method to abate this cut-off is to give half effect to the Santa Elena peninsula. It is of the view, however, that placing base points on the Nicoya Peninsula does not lead to an inequitable solution and that no adjustment is necessary on account of the presence of that peninsula.

Given the complexity of the resulting line, the Court considers it more appropriate to adopt a simplified line, on the basis of the most significant turning points on the adjusted equidistance line, which indicate a change in the direction of that line.

Third, the Court notes that the ratio between the maritime areas found to appertain to the Parties is 1:1.30 in Costa Rica's favour. Since the two relevant coasts stand in a ratio of 1:1.42 in favour of Costa Rica, the Court considers that, taking into account all the circumstances of the case, the maritime boundary established between Costa Rica and Nicaragua in the Pacific Ocean does not result in gross disproportionality and achieves an equitable solution.

Consequently, the Court concludes that the delimitation concerning the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf between the Parties in the Pacific Ocean shall follow the line illustrated on sketch-map No. 22.

IV. OPERATIVE PART

In its Judgment, which is final, without appeal and binding on the Parties, the Court

- (1) *Finds*, by fifteen votes to one, that the Republic of Nicaragua's claim concerning sovereignty over the northern coast of Isla Portillos is admissible;
- (2) *Finds*, by fourteen votes to two, that the Republic of Costa Rica has sovereignty over the whole northern part of Isla Portillos, including its coast up to the point at which the right bank of the San Juan River reaches the low-water mark of the coast of the Caribbean Sea, with the exception of Harbor Head Lagoon and the sandbar separating it from the Caribbean Sea, sovereignty over which appertains to Nicaragua within the boundary defined in paragraph 73 of the Judgment;
- (3) (a) *Finds*, by fourteen votes to two, that, by establishing and maintaining a military camp on Costa Rican territory, the Republic of Nicaragua has violated the sovereignty of the Republic of Costa Rica;
(b) *Finds*, unanimously, that the Republic of Nicaragua must remove its military camp from Costa Rican territory;
- (4) *Decides*, unanimously, that the maritime boundary between the Republic of Costa Rica and the Republic of Nicaragua in the Caribbean Sea shall follow the course set out in paragraphs 106 and 158 of the Judgment;
- (5) *Decides*, unanimously, that the maritime boundary between the Republic of Costa Rica and the Republic of Nicaragua in the Pacific Ocean shall follow the course set out in paragraphs 175 and 201 of the Judgment.

COMPOSITION OF THE COURT

The Court was composed as follows: *President* Abraham; *Vice-President* Yusuf; *Judges* Owada, Tomka, Bennouna, Cançado Trindade, Greenwood, Xue, Donoghue, Gaja, Sebutinde, Bhandari, Robinson, Gevorgian; *Judges ad hoc* Simma, Al-Khasawneh; *Registrar* Couvreur.

Judge TOMKA appends a declaration to the Judgment of the Court; Judge XUE appends a separate opinion to the Judgment of the Court; Judge SEBUTINDE appends a declaration to the Judgment of the Court; Judge ROBINSON appends a separate opinion to the Judgment of the Court; Judge GEVORGIAN appends a declaration to the Judgment of the Court; Judge ad hoc SIMMA appends a declaration to the Judgment of the Court; Judge ad hoc AL-KHASAWNEH appends a dissenting opinion and a declaration to the Judgment of the Court.

[...]

ANNEX TO PRESS RELEASE NO. 2018/9³

- Sketch-map No. 2: Land Boundary in the Northern Part of Isla Portillos;
- Sketch-map No. 5: Delimitation of the Territorial Sea (Caribbean Sea);
- Sketch-map No. 13: Course of the maritime boundary (Caribbean Sea);
- Sketch-map No. 15: Delimitation of the Territorial Sea (Pacific Ocean);
- Sketch-map No. 22: Course of the maritime boundary (Pacific Ocean).

³ These maps can be found at www.icj-cij.org/files/case-related/165/165-20180202-PRE-01-00-EN.pdf.

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

1. A/RES/72/72: General Assembly resolution 72/72 of 5 December 2017 entitled “Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments”.
2. A/RES/72/73: General Assembly resolution 72/73 of 5 December 2017 entitled “Oceans and the law of the sea”.
3. A/RES/72/249: General Assembly resolution 72/249 of 24 December 2017 entitled “International legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction, Statement of financial implications (A/72/677)”.
4. A/72/692: Letter dated 26 December 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General.
5. A/72/760: Letter dated 13 February 2018 from the Permanent Representatives of Cyprus, Egypt and Greece to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General.
6. S/2018/185: Letter dated 5 March 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.
7. S/2018/207: Identical letters dated 7 March 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the President of the Security Council.
8. A/72/820: Letter dated 27 March 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General.

⁴ All United Nations documents are available at [www.undocs.org/\[document symbol\]](http://www.undocs.org/[document symbol]), e.g., www.undocs.org/A/RES/72/72.

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