

Bulletin No. 99

Law of the Sea



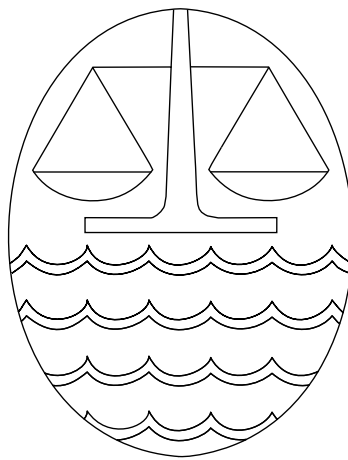
*Division for Ocean Affairs
and the Law of the Sea
Office of Legal Affairs*



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, THE AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PART XI OF THE CONVENTION AND 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 2019¹

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 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 that (i) a declaration or statement was made at the time of signature, ratification or accession, or anytime thereafter; or (ii) declarations confirmed upon succession. □ indicates that two declarations were made by the State. Abbreviations: (f) indicates formal confirmation; (a) accession; (s) a succession; (ds) definitive signature; (p) consent to be bound; (sp) simplified procedure. The 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	90	
Afghanistan	18/03/83							
Albania		23/06/03(a)			23/06/03(p)			
Algeria	10/12/82□	11/06/96	□	29/07/94	11/06/96(p)			

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

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

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16/11/1994)			Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28/07/1996)			Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the Convention relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (in force as from 11/12/2001)		
	Signature (dd/mm/yy)	Ratification/ accession (dd/mm/yy)	Declaration	Signature (dd/mm/yy)	Ratification/ accession (dd/mm/yy)		Signature (dd/mm/yy)	Ratification/ accession (dd/mm/yy)	Declaration
Andorra									
Angola	10/12/82	05/12/90			07/09/10(a)				
Antigua and Barbuda	07/02/83	02/02/89			03/05/16(a)				
Argentina	05/10/84	01/12/95		29/07/94	01/12/95		04/12/95		
Armenia		09/12/02(a)			09/12/02(a)				
Australia	10/12/82	05/10/94		29/07/94	05/10/94		04/12/95		23/12/99
Austria	10/12/82	14/07/95		29/07/94	14/07/95		27/06/96		19/12/03
Azerbaijan		16/06/16(a)			16/06/16(a)				
Bahamas	10/12/82	29/07/83		29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)				16/01/97(a)
Bahrain	10/12/82	30/05/85							
Bangladesh	10/12/82	27/07/01			27/07/01(a)		04/12/95		05/11/12
Barbados	10/12/82	12/10/93		15/11/94	28/07/95(sp)				22/09/00(a)
Belarus	10/12/82	30/08/06			30/08/06(a)				
Belgium	05/12/84	13/11/98		29/07/94	13/11/98(p)		03/10/96		19/12/03
Belize	10/12/82	13/08/83			21/10/94(ds)		04/12/95		14/07/05
Benin	30/08/83	16/10/97			16/10/97(p)				02/11/17(a)
Bhutan	10/12/82								
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	27/11/84	28/04/95			28/04/95(p)				
Bosnia and Herzegovina		12/01/94(s)							
Botswana	05/12/84	02/05/90			31/01/05(a)				
Brazil	10/12/82	22/12/88		29/07/94	25/10/07		04/12/95		08/03/00
Brunei Darussalam	05/12/84	05/11/96			05/11/96(p)				
Bulgaria	10/12/82	15/05/96			15/05/96(a)				13/12/06(a)
Burkina Faso	10/12/82	25/01/05		30/11/94	25/01/05(p)		15/10/96		
Burundi	10/12/82								

Cabo Verde	10/12/82	10/08/87		29/07/94	23/04/08
Cambodia	01/07/83				
Cameroon	10/12/82	19/11/85		24/05/95	28/08/02
Canada	10/12/82	07/11/03		29/07/94	07/11/03
				04/12/95	03/08/99
Central African Republic	04/12/84				
Chad	10/12/82	14/08/09		14/08/09(p)	
Chile	10/12/82	25/08/97		25/08/97(a)	11/02/16(a)
China	10/12/82	07/06/96		29/07/94	07/06/96(p)
					06/11/96
Colombia	10/12/82				
Comoros	06/12/84	21/06/94			
Congo	10/12/82	09/07/08		09/07/08(p)	
Cook Islands	10/12/82	15/02/95		15/02/95(a)	01/04/99(a)
Costa Rica	10/12/82	21/09/92		20/09/01(a)	18/06/01(a)
Côte d'Ivoire	10/12/82	26/03/84		25/11/94	28/07/95(sp)
					24/01/96
Croatia		05/04/95(s)		05/04/95(p)	10/09/13(a)
Cuba	10/12/82	15/08/84		17/10/02(a)	
Cyprus	10/12/82	12/12/88		01/11/94	27/07/95
Czech Republic	22/02/93	21/06/96		16/11/94	21/06/96
					19/03/07(a)
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	10/12/82				
Democratic Republic of the Congo	22/08/83	17/02/89			
Denmark	10/12/82	16/11/04		29/07/94	16/11/04
					27/06/96
Djibouti	10/12/82	08/10/91			19/12/03
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)	☐
Eswatini	18/01/84	24/09/12		12/10/94	24/09/12(p)				
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)	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	30/11/84								
Luxembourg	05/12/84	12/11/03(a)			12/11/03(a)		01/03/07(a)		
Madagascar	25/02/83	22/08/01		29/07/94	05/10/00	27/06/96	19/12/03		
Malawi	07/12/84	28/09/10			22/08/01(p)				
Malaysia	10/12/82	14/10/96		02/08/94	28/09/10(p)				
Maldives	10/12/82	07/09/00		10/10/94	14/10/96(p)	08/10/96	30/12/98		
Mali	19/10/83	16/07/85			07/09/00(p)				
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			

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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
Mauritius	10/12/82	04/11/94			04/11/94(p)			25/03/97(a)	
Mexico	10/12/82	18/03/83			10/04/03(a)				
Micronesia (Federated States of)		29/04/91(a)		10/08/94	06/09/95		04/12/95	23/05/97	
Monaco	10/12/82	20/03/96		30/11/94	20/03/96(p)			09/06/99(a)	
Mongolia	10/12/82	13/08/96		17/08/94	13/08/96(p)				
Montenegro		23/10/06(ds)			23/10/06(ds)				
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)			02/11/09(a)	
Nigeria	10/12/82	14/08/86		25/10/94	28/07/95(sp)				
Niue	05/12/84	11/10/06			11/10/06(p)		04/12/95	11/10/06	
North Macedonia		19/08/94 (s)			19/08/94(p)				
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) ¹
Portugal	10/12/82	03/11/97	29/07/94	03/11/97	27/06/96 19/12/03 ¹
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 ¹
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) ¹
Slovenia		16/06/95(s)	19/01/95	16/06/95	15/06/06(a) ¹
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)				
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)		
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	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)	18/12/2018(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	90

⁴ Ibid., chap. XXI, sect. 7.

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

(a) United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

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. North Macedonia (19 August 1994)
65. Australia (5 October 1994)
66. Germany (14 October 1994)
67. Mauritius (4 November 1994)
68. Singapore (17 November 1994)
69. Sierra Leone (12 December 1994)
70. Lebanon (5 January 1995)
71. Italy (13 January 1995)
72. Cook Islands (15 February 1995)
73. Croatia (5 April 1995)
74. Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (28 April 1995)
75. Slovenia (16 June 1995)
76. India (29 June 1995)
77. Austria (14 July 1995)
78. Greece (21 July 1995)
79. Tonga (2 August 1995)
80. Samoa (14 August 1995)
81. Jordan (27 November 1995)
82. Argentina (1 December 1995)
83. Nauru (23 January 1996)

84. Republic of Korea (29 January 1996)
85. Monaco (20 March 1996)
86. Georgia (21 March 1996)
87. France (11 April 1996)
88. Saudi Arabia (24 April 1996)
89. Slovakia (8 May 1996)
90. Bulgaria (15 May 1996)
91. Myanmar (21 May 1996)
92. China (7 June 1996)
93. Algeria (11 June 1996)
94. Japan (20 June 1996)
95. Czech Republic (21 June 1996)
96. Finland (21 June 1996)
97. Ireland (21 June 1996)
98. Norway (24 June 1996)
99. Sweden (25 June 1996)
100. Netherlands (28 June 1996)
101. Panama (1 July 1996)
102. Mauritania (17 July 1996)
103. New Zealand (19 July 1996)
104. Haiti (31 July 1996)
105. Mongolia (13 August 1996)
106. Palau (30 September 1996)
107. Malaysia (14 October 1996)
108. Brunei Darussalam (5 November 1996)
109. Romania (17 December 1996)
110. Papua New Guinea (14 January 1997)
111. Spain (15 January 1997)
112. Guatemala (11 February 1997)
113. Pakistan (26 February 1997)
114. Russian Federation (12 March 1997)
115. Mozambique (13 March 1997)
116. Solomon Islands (23 June 1997)
117. Equatorial Guinea (21 July 1997)
118. United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland (25 July 1997)
119. Chile (25 August 1997)
120. Benin (16 October 1997)
121. Portugal (3 November 1997)
122. South Africa (23 December 1997)
123. Gabon (11 March 1998)
124. European Union (1 April 1998)
125. Lao People's Democratic Republic
(5 June 1998)
126. Suriname (9 July 1998)
127. Nepal (2 November 1998)
128. Belgium (13 November 1998)
129. Poland (13 November 1998)
130. Ukraine (26 July 1999)
131. Vanuatu (10 August 1999)
132. Nicaragua (3 May 2000)
133. Maldives (7 September 2000)
134. Luxembourg (5 October 2000)
135. Serbia (12 March 2001)
136. Bangladesh (27 July 2001)
137. Madagascar (22 August 2001)
138. Hungary (5 February 2002)
139. Armenia (9 December 2002)
140. Qatar (9 December 2002)
141. Tuvalu (9 December 2002)
142. Kiribati (24 February 2003)
143. Albania (23 June 2003)
144. Canada (7 November 2003)
145. Lithuania (12 November 2003)
146. Denmark (16 November 2004)
147. Latvia (23 December 2004)
148. Burkina Faso (25 January 2005)
149. Estonia (26 August 2005)
150. Belarus (30 August 2006)
151. Niue (11 October 2006)
152. Montenegro (23 October 2006)
153. Republic of Moldova (6 February 2007)
154. Lesotho (31 May 2007)
155. Morocco (31 May 2007)
156. Congo (9 July 2008)
157. Liberia (25 September 2008)
158. Switzerland (1 May 2009)
159. Dominican Republic (10 July 2009)
160. Chad (14 August 2009)
161. Malawi (28 September 2010)
162. Thailand (15 May 2011)
163. Ecuador (24 September 2012)
164. Eswatini (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. North Macedonia (19 August 1994)
3. Australia (5 October 1994)
4. Germany (14 October 1994)
5. Belize (21 October 1994)
6. Mauritius (4 November 1994)
7. Singapore (17 November 1994)
8. Sierra Leone (12 December 1994)
9. Seychelles (15 December 1994)
10. Lebanon (5 January 1995)
11. Italy (13 January 1995)
12. Cook Islands (15 February 1995)
13. Croatia (5 April 1995)
14. Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (28 April 1995)
15. Slovenia (16 June 1995)
16. India (29 June 1995)
17. Paraguay (10 July 1995)
18. Austria (14 July 1995)
19. Greece (21 July 1995)
20. Senegal (25 July 1995)
21. Cyprus (27 July 1995)
22. Bahamas (28 July 1995)
23. Barbados (28 July 1995)
24. Côte d'Ivoire (28 July 1995)
25. Fiji (28 July 1995)
26. Grenada (28 July 1995)
27. Guinea (28 July 1995)
28. Iceland (28 July 1995)
29. Jamaica (28 July 1995)
30. Namibia (28 July 1995)
31. Nigeria (28 July 1995)
32. Sri Lanka (28 July 1995)
33. Togo (28 July 1995)
34. Trinidad and Tobago (28 July 1995)
35. Uganda (28 July 1995)
36. Serbia (28 July 1995)
37. Zambia (28 July 1995)
38. Zimbabwe (28 July 1995)
39. Tonga (2 August 1995)
40. Samoa (14 August 1995)
41. Micronesia (Federated States of) (6 September 1995)
42. Jordan (27 November 1995)
43. Argentina (1 December 1995)
44. Nauru (23 January 1996)
45. Republic of Korea (29 January 1996)
46. Monaco (20 March 1996)
47. Georgia (21 March 1996)
48. France (11 April 1996)
49. Saudi Arabia (24 April 1996)
50. Slovakia (8 May 1996)
51. Bulgaria (15 May 1996)
52. Myanmar (21 May 1996)
53. China (7 June 1996)
54. Algeria (11 June 1996)
55. Japan (20 June 1996)
56. Czech Republic (21 June 1996)
57. Finland (21 June 1996)
58. Ireland (21 June 1996)
59. Norway (24 June 1996)
60. Sweden (25 June 1996)
61. Malta (26 June 1996)
62. Netherlands (28 June 1996)
63. Panama (1 July 1996)
64. Mauritania (17 July 1996)
65. New Zealand (19 July 1996)
66. Haiti (31 July 1996)
67. Mongolia (13 August 1996)
68. Palau (30 September 1996)
69. Malaysia (14 October 1996)
70. Brunei Darussalam (5 November 1996)
71. Romania (17 December 1996)
72. Papua New Guinea (14 January 1997)
73. Spain (15 January 1997)
74. Guatemala (11 February 1997)
75. Oman (26 February 1997)
76. Pakistan (26 February 1997)
77. Russian Federation (12 March 1997)
78. Mozambique (13 March 1997)
79. Solomon Islands (23 June 1997)
80. Equatorial Guinea (21 July 1997)
81. Philippines (23 July 1997)
82. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (25 July 1997)
83. Chile (25 August 1997)
84. Benin (16 October 1997)
85. Portugal (3 November 1997)
86. South Africa (23 December 1997)
87. Gabon (11 March 1998)
88. European Union (1 April 1998)
89. Lao People's Democratic Republic (5 June 1998)
90. United Republic of Tanzania (25 June 1998)
91. Suriname (9 July 1998)
92. Nepal (2 November 1998)

93. Belgium (13 November 1998)
94. Poland (13 November 1998)
95. Ukraine (26 July 1999)
96. Vanuatu (10 August 1999)
97. Nicaragua (3 May 2000)
98. Indonesia (2 June 2000)
99. Maldives (7 September 2000)
100. Luxembourg (5 October 2000)
101. Bangladesh (27 July 2001)
102. Madagascar (22 August 2001)
103. Costa Rica (20 September 2001)
104. Hungary (5 February 2002)
105. Tunisia (24 May 2002)
106. Cameroon (28 August 2002)
107. Kuwait (2 August 2002)
108. Cuba (17 October 2002)
109. Armenia (9 December 2002)
110. Qatar (9 December 2002)
111. Tuvalu (9 December 2002)
112. Kiribati (24 February 2003)
113. Mexico (10 April 2003)
114. Albania (23 June 2003)
115. Honduras (28 July 2003)
116. Canada (7 November 2003)
117. Lithuania (12 November 2003)
118. Denmark (16 November 2004)
119. Latvia (23 December 2004)
120. Botswana (31 January 2005)
121. Burkina Faso (25 January 2005)
122. Estonia (26 August 2005)
123. Viet Nam (27 April 2006)
124. Belarus (30 August 2006)
125. Niue (11 October 2006)
126. Montenegro (23 October 2006)
127. Republic of Moldova (6 February 2007)
128. Lesotho (31 May 2007)
129. Morocco (31 May 2007)
130. Uruguay (7 August 2007)
131. Brazil (25 October 2007)
132. Cabo Verde (23 April 2008)
133. Congo (9 July 2008)
134. Liberia (25 September 2008)
135. Guyana (25 September 2008)
136. Switzerland (1 May 2009)
137. Dominican Republic (10 July 2009)
138. Chad (14 August 2009)
139. Angola (7 September 2010)
140. Malawi (28 September 2010)
141. Thailand (15 May 2011)
142. Ecuador (24 September 2012)
143. Eswatini (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. Czech Republic (19 March 2007)
67. Romania (16 July 2007)
68. Republic of Korea (1 February 2008)
69. Palau (26 March 2008)
70. Oman (14 May 2008)
71. Hungary (16 May 2008)
72. Slovakia (6 November 2008)
73. Mozambique (10 December 2008)
74. Panama (16 December 2008)
75. Tuvalu (2 February 2009)
76. Indonesia (28 September 2009)
77. Nigeria (2 November 2009)
78. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
(29 October 2010)
79. Morocco (19 September 2012)
80. Bangladesh (5 November 2012)
81. Croatia (10 September 2013)
82. Philippines (24 September 2014)
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)
90. Viet Nam (18 December 2018)

3. *Declarations by States*

(a) *Singapore: Declaration under article 298 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 12 December 2018⁵*

“[...] the Government of the Republic of Singapore declares that it does not accept any of the procedures provided for in Part XV, section 2 of the Convention, with respect to disputes concerning the interpretation or application of Articles 15, 74 and 83 relating to sea boundary delimitations, or those involving historic bays or titles. [...]”

(b) *Viet Nam: Declaration under the 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, 18 December 2018⁶*

“As a State Party to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 and the 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 (UNFSA), Viet Nam reaffirms that she always respects for the provisions of these treaties and implements her international commitments therein contained.

Viet Nam has recognized that her accession to the said Agreement at this point of time is suitable with the current practice in Viet Nam for long-term conservation and sustainable use of living marine resources through effective implementation of the provisions of the Convention, at the same time ensures development of fishery sector of Viet Nam and promotes cooperation in fishery sector with countries in the region and in the world.

In that spirit, Viet Nam has enacted the Law on Fisheries in 2017 (effective since 1 January 2019) and is continuing to harmonize domestic legal regulations in conformity with the provisions of relevant treaties to which Viet Nam is a party, including UNSFA.

Viet Nam calls for technical assistance from State Parties to this Agreement and relevant international organizations with an aim to enhancing capacity and sharing experiences in the assessment of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks.”

⁵ Refer to depositary notifications C.N.369.1994.TREATIES-4/7 of 22 March 1995 (Ratification: Singapore) and C.N.586.2018.TREATIES-XXI.6 (Declaration under article 298) of 12 December 2018.

⁶ Refer to depositary notification C.N.599.2018.TREATIES-XXI.7 of 18 December 2018 (Accession: Viet Nam).

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

NATIONAL LEGISLATION

1. *Australia*

(a) *Sea and Submerged Lands (Historic Bays) Proclamation 2016, 10 March 2016*⁷

I, General the Honourable Sir Peter Cosgrove AK MC (Ret'd), Governor General of the Commonwealth of Australia, acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council, make the following Proclamation.

Signed and Sealed with the
Great Seal of Australia on
10 March 2016
Peter Cosgrove
Governor General

By His Excellency's Command
George Brandis QC
Attorney General

1. *Name*

This is the *Seas and Submerged Lands (Historic Bays) Proclamation 2016*.

2. *Commencement*

- (1) Each provision of this instrument specified in column 1 of the table commences, or is taken to have commenced, in accordance with column 2 of the table. Any other statement in column 2 has effect according to its terms.

Commencement information		
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Provisions	Commencement	Date/Details
1. The whole of this instrument	The day after this instrument is registered.	12 March 2016

Note: This table relates only to the provisions of this instrument as originally made. It will not be amended to deal with any later amendments of this instrument.

- (2) Any information in column 3 of the table is not part of this instrument. Information may be inserted in this column, or information in it may be edited, in any published version of this instrument.

3. *Authority*

This instrument is made under paragraph 8(a) of the *Seas and Submerged Lands Act 1973*.

4. *Schedules*

Each instrument that is specified in a Schedule to this instrument is amended or repealed as set out in the applicable items in the Schedule concerned, and any other item in a Schedule to this instrument has effect according to its terms.

⁷ *Original:* English. Transmitted by note verbale No. 024/2019 dated 25 March 2019 from the Permanent Mission of Australia to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General.

5. Definitions

- (1) In this instrument:

Act means the *Seas and Submerged Lands Act 1973*.

Geocentric Datum of Australia means the datum described in Schedule 1.

Low-water means lowest astronomical tide.

Straight line means a geodesic line.

- (2) For the purposes of this instrument, the position on the surface of the Earth of a point, line or area is to be determined by reference to the Geocentric Datum of Australia.

6. Declaration of historic bays

For paragraph 8(a) of the Act, each of the following bays is declared to be an historic bay:

- (a) Anxious Bay;
- (b) Encounter Bay;
- (c) Lacepede Bay;
- (d) Rivoli Bay.

7. Sea-ward limits—Anxious Bay

- (1) Subject to section 11, the sea-ward limits of Anxious Bay are defined by each of the straight lines constituted by joining the 2 points on the low-water line of the coast that are on, or closest to, 2 points of latitude and longitude specified in the same paragraph in subsection (2).
- (2) For subsection (1), the points of latitude and longitude are:
- (a) from 33°11'58.9"S 134°19'43.1"E to 33°35'35.9"S 134°45'08.0"E; and
 - (b) from 33°35'45.2"S 134°46'00.3"E to 33°35'53.9"S 134°46'35.0"E; and
 - (c) from 33°36'37.9"S 134°48'25.0"E to 33°37'22.9"S 134°49'45.0"E.

8. Sea-ward limits—Encounter Bay

- (1) Subject to section 11, the sea-ward limits of Encounter Bay are defined by the straight line constituted by joining the 2 points on the low-water line of the coast that are on, or closest to, the points of latitude and longitude specified in subsection (2).
- (2) For subsection (1), the points of latitude and longitude are from 35°35'42.6"S 138°36'09.4"E to 35°35'42.8"S 138°57'29.0"E.

9. Sea-ward limits—Lacepede Bay

- (1) Subject to section 11, the sea-ward limits of Lacepede Bay are defined by the straight line constituted by joining the 2 points on the low-water line of the coast that are on, or closest to, the points of latitude and longitude specified in subsection (2).
- (2) For subsection (1), the points of latitude and longitude are from 36°35'47.4"S 139°50'02.8"E to 36°56'32.5"S 139°40'30.4"E.

10. Sea-ward limits—Rivoli Bay

- (1) Subject to section 11, the sea-ward limits of Rivoli Bay are defined by each of the straight lines constituted by joining the 2 points on the low-water line of the coast that are on, or closest to, 2 points of latitude and longitude specified in the same paragraph in subsection (2).
- (2) For subsection (1), the points of latitude and longitude are:
- (a) from 37°29'59.1"S 140°00'53.4"E to 37°33'54.9"S 140°06'24.4"E; and
 - (b) from 37°29'46.8"S 140°00'43.0"E to 37°29'51.8"S 140°00'46.0"E.

11. *Low-water line of the same island*

- (1) If straight lines mentioned in section 7, 8, 9 or 10 join 2 different points on the low-water line of the same island, the sea ward limits of the historic bay between those points are defined by the line constituted by a line following the low-water line of the sea ward part of the coast of the island between those points.
- (2) For subsection (1), the sea ward part of the coast of an island is the part of the coast of the island that includes the most sea ward point of the island.

SCHEDULE 1
GEOCENTRIC DATUM OF AUSTRALIA

Note: See the definition of *Geocentric Datum of Australia* in subsection 5 (1).

1. *Reference ellipsoid*

Geodetic Reference System 1980 ellipsoid with a semi-major axis of 6 378 137 metres and an inverse flattening of 298.257 222 101.

2. *Reference frame*

The Geocentric Datum of Australia is realised by the coordinates of the following Australian Fiducial Network geodetic stations referred to the Geodetic Reference System 1980 ellipsoid determined within the International Earth Rotation Service Terrestrial Reference Frame 1992 at the epoch of 1994.0.

[...]⁸

SCHEDULE 2
REPEALS

Seas and Submerged Lands (Historic Bays) Proclamation 2006

1. *The whole of the Proclamation*

Repeal the Proclamation.

⁸ Table of coordinates available from www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/STATEFILES/AUS/Australia_HistoricBays2016.pdf.

(b) *Sea and Submerged Lands (Territorial Sea Baseline) Proclamation 2016, 10 March 2016*⁹

I, General the Honourable Sir Peter Cosgrove AK MC (Ret'd), Governor General of the Commonwealth of Australia, acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council, make the following Proclamation.

Signed and Sealed with the
Great Seal of Australia on
10 March 2016
Peter Cosgrove
Governor General

By His Excellency's Command
George Brandis QC
Attorney General

1. *Name*

This is the *Seas and Submerged Lands (Territorial Sea Baseline) Proclamation 2016*.

2. *Commencement*

- (1) Each provision of this instrument specified in column 1 of the table commences, or is taken to have commenced, in accordance with column 2 of the table. Any other statement in column 2 has effect according to its terms.

Commencement information		
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Provisions	Commencement	Date/Details
1. The whole of this instrument	The day after this instrument is registered.	12 March 2016

Note: This table relates only to the provisions of this instrument as originally made. It will not be amended to deal with any later amendments of this instrument.

- (2) Any information in column 3 of the table is not part of this instrument. Information may be inserted in this column, or information in it may be edited, in any published version of this instrument.

3. *Authority*

This instrument is made under section 7 of the *Seas and Submerged Lands Act 1973*.

4. *Schedules*

Each instrument that is specified in a Schedule to this instrument is amended or repealed as set out in the applicable items in the Schedule concerned, and any other item in a Schedule to this instrument has effect according to its terms.

5. *Definitions*

Note: A number of expressions used in this instrument are defined in the Act, including the following:

- (a) the Convention;
- (b) territorial sea.
- (1) In this instrument:

⁹ *Original:* English. Transmitted by note verbale No. 024/2019 dated 25 March 2019 from the Permanent Mission of Australia to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General.

Act means the Seas and Submerged Lands Act 1973.

Area of the indentation means the area lying between the low-water mark around the shore of the indentation and a line joining the low-water marks of its natural entrance points, and includes the area of any island within the indentation as if it were part of the water area.

Baseline of the mainland, in relation to a State or the Northern Territory, means:

- (a) for a State (other than Tasmania) or the Northern Territory—the line determined in accordance with sections 7, 10, 11 and 12; or
- (b) for Tasmania—the line determined in accordance with sections 8, 10, 11 and 12.

Bay has the meaning given by section 6.

Geocentric Datum of Australia means the datum described in Schedule 1.

Historic bay means a bay that is declared by an instrument under paragraph 8(a) of the Act to be an historic bay.

Low-tide elevation has the same meaning as in Article 13 of the Convention.

Low-water means lowest astronomical tide.

Mile means an international nautical mile, being 1 852 metres.

Straight line means a geodesic line.

- (2) For the purposes of this instrument, the outermost permanent harbour works (other than offshore installations and artificial islands) which form an integral part of a harbour system are regarded as forming part of the coast.
- (3) For the purposes of paragraphs 7(d), 8(d) and 9(d), the low-water line of a low-tide elevation must not be taken into account unless a lighthouse or similar installation that is permanently above sea level has been built on the low-tide elevation.
- (4) For the purposes of this instrument, the position on the surface of the Earth of a point, line or area is to be determined by reference to:
 - (a) if the position is to be determined by reference to any of the points of latitude and longitude specified in items 4012 to 4039 of Part 4 of Schedule 2—the International Terrestrial Reference Frame 2000, as defined by the International Earth Rotation Service at epoch 1 January 2000; or
 - (b) otherwise—the Geocentric Datum of Australia.

6. Bays

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), an indentation is a *bay* if the distance between the low-water marks of the natural entrance points of the indentation does not exceed 24 miles.
- (2) An indentation is not a *bay* if:
 - (a) for an indentation that has one mouth—the area of the indentation is less than that of the semi-circle whose diameter is a line drawn across the mouth of the indentation; and
 - (b) for an indentation that, because of the presence of islands, has more than one mouth—the area of the indentation is less than that of the semi-circle drawn on a line as long as the sum total of the lengths of the lines across the different mouths.

7. Baseline—mainland of Australia

Subject to sections 10, 11 and 12, the baseline from which the breadth of the part of the territorial sea adjacent to the mainland of Australia is to be measured is the line constituted by the following:

- (a) the low-water line along the coast, except where that low-water line is landward of a line mentioned in paragraph (b), (c), (d) or (e);
- (b) for each river that flows directly into the sea on the coast—the straight line drawn across the mouth of the river between points on the low-water lines of its banks, except where that line is landward of a line mentioned in paragraph (c) or (d);

- (c) for each bay (other than an historic bay) on the coast—the straight line drawn between the low-water marks of the natural entrance points of the bay, except where that line is landward of, or identical with, a line mentioned in paragraph (d);
- (d) the straight lines joining each of the points on the low-water line of the coast that are on, or closest to, the points of latitude and longitude specified in an item in Part 1 of Schedule 2;
- (e) for each historic bay specified in column 1 of an item in Part 2 of Schedule 2:
 - i. if 2 points of latitude and longitude are specified in column 2 of the item—the straight line joining each of the points on the low-water line of the coast that are on, or closest to, those points; and
 - ii. if more than 2 points of latitude and longitude are specified in column 2 of the item—the line constituted by each of the straight lines joining, respectively, each of the points on the low-water line of the coast that are on, or closest to, 2 points specified opposite each other in that column of that item.

8. Baseline—mainland of Tasmania

Subject to sections 10, 11 and 12, the baseline from which the breadth of the part of the territorial sea adjacent to the mainland of Tasmania is to be measured is the line constituted by the following:

- (a) the low-water line along the coast, except where that low-water line is landward of a line mentioned in paragraph (b), (c) or (d);
- (b) for each river that flows directly into the sea on the coast—the straight line drawn across the mouth of the river between points on the low-water lines of its banks, except where that line is landward of a line mentioned in paragraph (c) or (d);
- (c) for each bay on the coast—the straight line drawn between the low-water marks of the natural entrance points of the bay, except where that line is landward of, or identical with, a line mentioned in paragraph (d);
- (d) the straight lines joining each of the points on the low-water line of the coast that are on, or closest to, the points of latitude and longitude specified in an item in Part 3 of Schedule 2.

*9. Baseline—*islands off the coast of the States or the Northern Territory**

Subject to sections 10, 11 and 12, the baseline from which the breadth of the part of the territorial sea adjacent to an island, or a group of islands, located within a State or the Northern Territory, and seaward of the baseline of the mainland of that State or Territory, is to be measured is the line constituted by the following:

- (a) the low-water line along the coast of the island, or along the coast of each island included in the group of islands, except where that low-water line is landward of a line mentioned in paragraph (b), (c) or (d);
- (b) for each river that flows directly into the sea on the coast of the island, or on the coast of an island included in the group of islands—the straight line drawn across the mouth of the river between points on the low-water lines of its banks, except where the line is landward of a line mentioned in paragraph (c) or (d);
- (c) for each bay on the coast of the island, or on the coast of an island included in the group of islands—the straight line drawn between the respective low-water marks of the natural entrance points of the bay, except where the line is landward of, or identical with, a line mentioned in paragraph (d);
- (d) the straight lines joining each of the points on the low-water line of the coast of the island, or on the low-water line of the coast of an island included in the group of islands, that are on, or closest to, the points of latitude and longitude specified in an item in Part 4 of Schedule 2.

Note: See also section 13.

10. *Low-tide elevations*

The baseline from which the breadth of the part of the territorial sea adjacent to a low-tide elevation, situated wholly or partly at a distance not exceeding the breadth of the territorial sea from the mainland or an island, is to be measured is the low-water line on the low-tide elevation.

Note: See also section 13.

11. *Low-water line of naturally formed area*

- (1) If the low-water line of a naturally formed area of land which is above water at high-tide would intersect a straight baseline drawn in accordance with this instrument, the part of the straight baseline that would be between the points of intersection of the low-water line and that baseline is to be substituted with the line that would be the baseline between those points if the seaward part of the area of land were part of the coast of the mainland of the State or Territory within which the naturally formed area of land is located.
- (2) For subsection (1):
 - (a) if the low-water line and baseline intersect at more than 2 points, the points of intersection of the low-water line of an area of land and a straight baseline are taken to be the 2 outermost points of intersection; and
 - (b) the seaward part of the area of land is the part, or parts, of the area of land on the seaward side of the straight baseline.

Note: See also section 13.

12. *Low-water line of island*

- (1) If straight lines mentioned in paragraph 7(d), 7(e), 8(d) or 9(d) join different points on the low-water line of the same island, the baseline from which the breadth of the part of the territorial sea adjacent to that island, or the group of islands in which that island is included, between those points is to be measured is the line that would be the baseline if the seaward part of the coast of the island between those points were part of the coast of the mainland of the State or Territory within which the island is located.
- (2) For subsection (1), the seaward part of the coast of an island between 2 points is the part of the coast of the island between those points that includes the most seaward part of the island.

Note: See also section 13.

13. *Excluded islands and excluded group of islands*

- (1) For the purposes of sections 9, 10, 11 and 12, an island does not include:
 - (a) each of the following islands located within Queensland:
 - (i) Pearce Cay;
 - (ii) Turnagain Island;
 - (iii) Turu Cay; and
 - (b) an island included in a group of islands mentioned in subsection (2).
- (2) For the purposes of sections 9, 10, 11 and 12, a group of islands does not include each of the following groups of islands located within Queensland:
 - (a) the group of islands known as Aubusi, Boigu and Moimi;
 - (b) the group of islands known as Dauan, Kaumag and Saibai;
 - (c) the group of islands known as Anchor Cay and East Cay;
 - (d) the group of islands known as Black Rocks and Bramble Cay;
 - (e) the group of islands known as Deliverance Island and Kerr Islet.

SCHEDULE 1
GEOCENTRIC DATUM OF AUSTRALIA

Note: See the definition of *Geocentric Datum of Australia* in subsection 5(1).

1. *Reference ellipsoid*

Geodetic Reference System 1980 ellipsoid with a semi-major axis of 6 378 137 metres and an inverse flattening of 298.257 222 101.

2. *Reference frame*

The Geocentric Datum of Australia is realised by the coordinates of the following Australian Fiducial Network geodetic stations referred to the Geodetic Reference System 1980 ellipsoid determined within the International Earth Rotation Service Terrestrial Reference Frame 1992 at the epoch of 1994.0.

[...]¹⁰

SCHEDULE 2
STRAIGHT BASELINE POINTS UNDER ARTICLE 7 OF THE CONVENTION

Note: See sections 7, 8 and 9.

[...]¹¹

SCHEDULE 3
REPEALS

Seas and Submerged Lands (Territorial Sea Baseline) Proclamation 2006

1. *The whole of the Proclamation*

Repeal the Proclamation.

¹⁰ Table of coordinates available from www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/STATEFILES/AUS/Australia_TerritorialSeaBaseline2016.pdf.

¹¹ Ibid.

2. France

Decree No. 2018-23 establishing the outer limits of the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone off Clipperton Island, 16 January 2018¹²

The Prime Minister,

On the report of the Minister for Overseas Territories,

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

Having regard to Ordinance No. 2016-1687 of 8 December 2016 relating to the maritime areas under the sovereignty or jurisdiction of the Republic of France, in particular article 16 thereof,

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

Hereby decrees:

TITLE I

OUTER LIMIT OF THE FRENCH TERRITORIAL SEA OFF CLIPPERTON ISLAND

Article 1

The outer limit of the territorial sea off Clipperton Island shall be located at a distance of 12 nautical miles measured from the baselines.

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

Article 2

Off Clipperton Island, the outer limit of the territorial sea shall be defined by the 12 nautical-mile radius arcs whose extremities and centres are described in the table below:

[...]¹³

TITLE II

OUTER LIMIT OF THE FRENCH EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE OFF CLIPPERTON ISLAND

Article 3

The outer limit of the exclusive economic zone of Clipperton Island shall be located at a distance of 200 nautical miles measured from the baselines.

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

Article 4

Off Clipperton Island, the outer limit of the exclusive economic zone shall be defined by the 200 nautical-mile radius arcs whose extremities and centres are described in the table below:

[...]¹⁴

¹² *Original:* French. Transmitted by note verbale No. 2019-0023903 dated 14 January 2019 from the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General. Lists of geographical coordinates of points were deposited with the Secretary-General under article 16(2) and article 75(2) of the Convention (see Maritime Zone Notification M.Z.N.142.2019.LOS of 26 February 2019).

¹³ Table of coordinates available from www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/Decree%202018-23_FR.pdf.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

TITLE III
FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 5

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

Article 6

Decree No. 78-147 of 3 February 1978 establishing, pursuant to the Act of 16 July 1976, an exclusive economic zone off the coasts of Clipperton Island is hereby repealed.

Article 7

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

Done on 16 January 2018

By the Prime Minister, Edouard Philippe

Annick Girardin, Minister for Overseas Territories

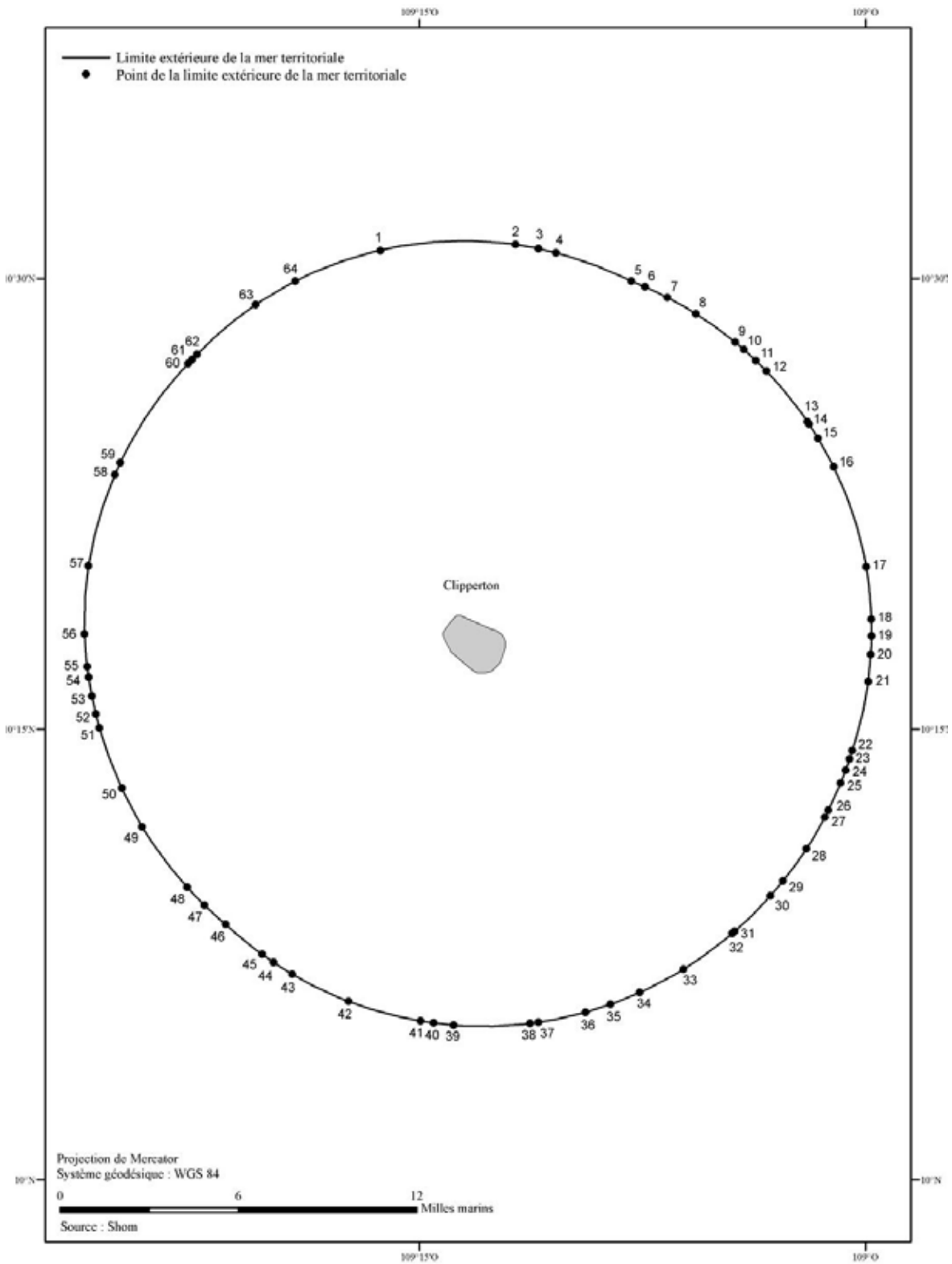
G rard Collomb, Minister of State, Minister of the Interior

Jean-Yves Le Drian, Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs

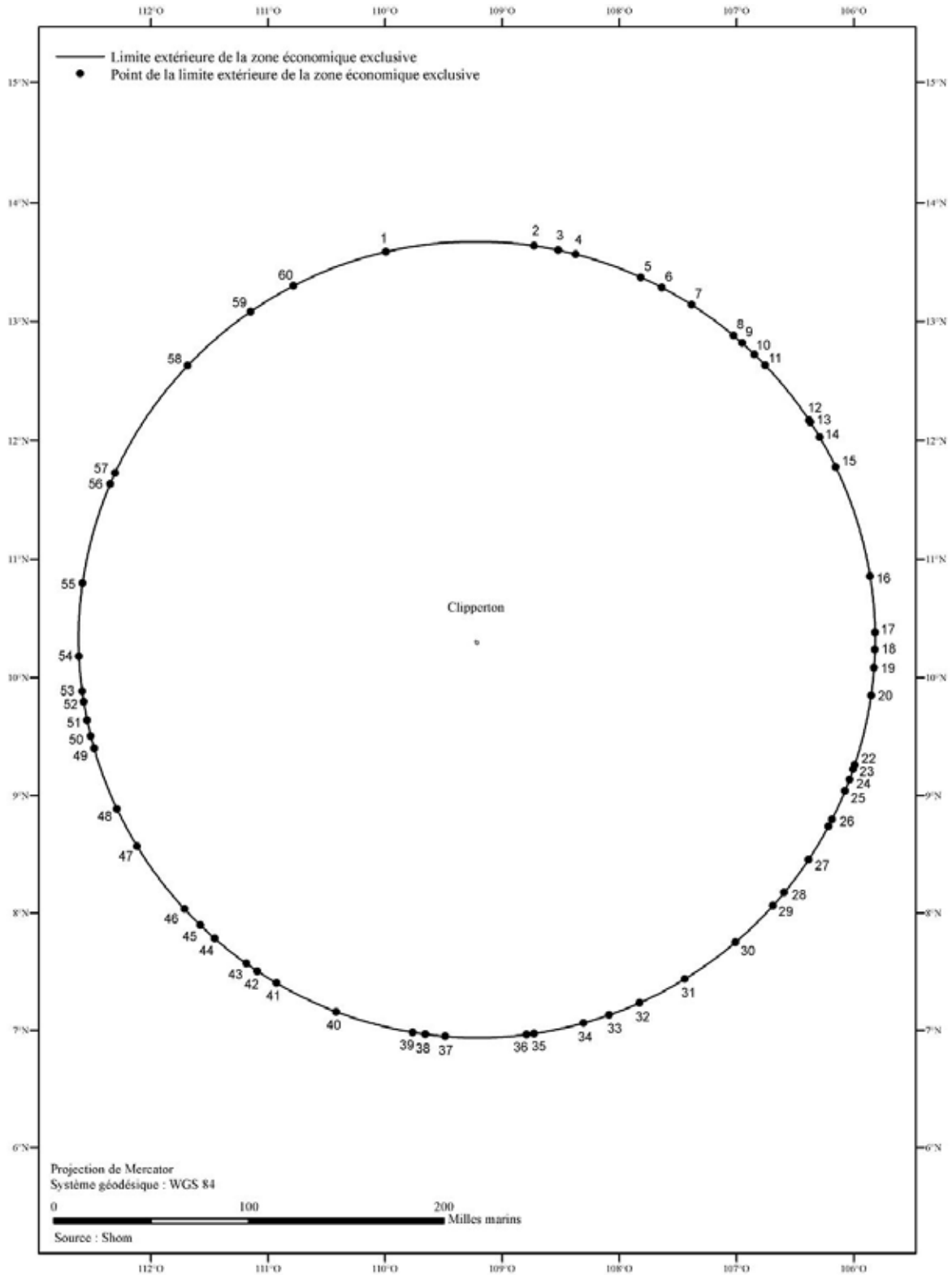
Florence Parly, Minister of the Armed Forces

ANNEX I
DESCRIPTIVE MAPS

Map 1: Outer limit of the French territorial sea off Clipperton Island



Map 2: Outer limit of the French exclusive economic zone off Clipperton Island



3. Myanmar

*Territorial Sea and Maritime Zones Law, 17 July 2017*⁵

The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw hereby enacts this Law.

CHAPTER I TITLE AND DEFINITIONS

1. This Law shall be called *the Myanmar Territorial Sea and Maritime Zones Law*.
2. The following expressions contained in this Law shall have the meanings given hereunder:
 - (a) *State* means the Republic of the Union of Myanmar;
 - (b) *Government* means the Union Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar;
 - (c) *The Relevant Ministry* means a Union Ministry assigned by the Union Government;
 - (d) *Maritime Zones* means maritime zones of the State including territorial sea, contiguous zone, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf;
 - (e) *Baselines* means the baselines specified in the Annex (A) to this Law;
 - (f) *Internal waters* means waters on the landward side of the baseline of the territorial sea;
 - (g) *Foreigner* means a person who is not a citizen, an associate citizen or a naturalized citizen;
 - (h) *Vessel* means any motorized or non-motorized vessel that can travel on-water or underwater;
 - (i) *Foreign ship* means a ship which is registered in a foreign country, not in Myanmar and a ship owned by a foreigner which is not registered in any country;
 - (j) *Natural resources* means living and non-living resources of the seabed, and its subsoil and the waters superjacent to the seabed and the water level. In this expression, natural resources promulgated in the gazette by the government, from time to time, are also included.
 - (k) *Nautical mile* means international nautical mile.

CHAPTER II OBJECTIVES

3. The objectives of this Law are as follows:
 - (a) to have security, rule of law and tranquility for the interests of the State in the territorial sea, contiguous zone, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf;
 - (b) to protect and conserve, and excavate natural resources systematically for long term in the territorial sea and maritime zones of the State and to do marine scientific researches;
 - (c) to protect and conserve from the pollutions on the sea, airspace and impact on marine environment through the territorial sea and maritime zones of the State.

CHAPTER III TERRITORIAL SEA

4. The territorial sea of the State extends seawards to a distance of twelve nautical miles from the baselines.
5. The sovereignty of the State extends to the territorial sea, to its seabed, subsoil and to the airspace over the territorial sea.
6. (a) Unless it is contrary to the provisions of this Law, vessels of all states other than foreign warships shall enjoy the right of innocent passage through the territorial sea. This passage shall be deemed

¹⁵ *Original: Myanmar (Burmese)*. Transmitted by note verbale No. 56/03 09 45 dated 14 February 2019 from the Permanent Mission of Myanmar to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General.

- to be innocent passage so long as it is not prejudicial to the peace, rule of law and tranquility or security of the State;
- (b) A foreign warship may pass innocent passage through the territorial sea only if prior permission of the government is obtained;
 - (c) The relevant government department and government organization has the right to direct foreign warship entering without getting prior permission of the government to leave immediately from the area where they arrive through the territorial sea.
7. During the passage through the territorial sea:
 - (a) any foreign ship shall observe the existing laws of the State;
 - (b) any foreign ship shall traverse the territorial sea by the shortest way without stopping or anchoring except by reason of natural disaster or force majeure;
 - (c) a foreign fishing vessel shall keep systematically its fishing gear and equipment in a secured position for sea;
 - (d) foreign research vessel shall do research only if prior permission of the Government is obtained;
 - (e) foreign submarines and other underwater vehicles shall navigate on the surface of the sea and show their flag.
 8. If a foreign ship engages in any of the following activities during innocent passage through the territorial sea, it shall be considered to be prejudicial to the peace, rule of law and stability or security of the State:
 - (a) any threat, use of force or any other act against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of the State or in any other manner in violation of the principles of international law embodied in the Charter of the United Nations;
 - (b) any exercise or practice or use with weapons of any kind;
 - (c) collecting information to the prejudice of the security or defence of the State;
 - (d) act of propaganda that affects the security or defence of the State;
 - (e) the launching, landing or taking on board of any aircraft;
 - (f) the launching, landing or taking on board of any military device;
 - (g) the loading and unloading of any commodity, currency, person or animal which are not permitted under the existing customs, fiscal, immigration or sanitary laws;
 - (h) act to pollute and affect the sea, airspace and impact on marine environment;
 - (i) catching aquatic animals including fishes, by any way, fishing, supporting and preparing for these businesses, and making to damage the natural resources;
 - (j) the carrying out of research or survey activities;
 - (k) any act aimed at interfering with any systems of communication, any other facilities or installations or structures of the State;
 - (l) any other activity not having a direct bearing on innocent passage.
 9. The foreign ship shall observe the relevant existing laws and international rules for protection of collision at the sea in the innocent passage through the territorial sea.
 10. (a) Oil tankers, nuclear-powered ships and the ships carrying other inherently dangerous or noxious substances by nuclear or by nature shall pass sea lanes, controlled and designated by the State.
 (b) The relevant ship shall, when passing under sub-section (a), carry necessary documents and observe precautionary measures established for such ships by international agreements.
 11. The relevant ministry shall take into account the following facts in the designation of sea lanes and the prescription of traffic separation schemes on charts with the approval of government and shall promulgate it to know the public:

- (a) the recommendations of the competent international organization for this purpose;
 - (b) any channels customarily used for international navigation;
 - (c) the special characteristics of particular ships and channels;
 - (d) the density of traffic.
12. The Government:
- (a) may take the necessary steps in its territorial sea to prevent passage which is not innocent;
 - (b) may take the necessary steps to prevent any breach of conditions relating to ships proceeding to internal waters or a call at a port facility outside internal waters;
 - (c) may suspend temporarily the innocent passage of foreign ships in the territorial sea if such suspension is necessary for the protection of the security of the State. Such suspension shall take effect after having been duly published.
13. No charge shall be levied upon foreign ships by reason only of their passage through the territorial sea. However, the State may levy on specific services rendered to the ship.
14. The relevant government departments and government organizations may, in accordance with the law, stop, investigate, search, arrest and prosecute the vessel relating to the following offences and matters which occur on board foreign ships passing through the territorial sea:
- (a) being the consequences of the crime which extends to the State;
 - (b) being the crime which disturbs the peace, the rule of law, and tranquility of the State;
 - (c) being the request for assistance of the State by the master of the ship or by a diplomatic agent or consular officer of the flag State;
 - (d) being necessary measures for the suppression of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances;
 - (e) being necessary measures for the suppression of the act of violence, trafficking in persons, smuggling in persons or arms trafficking or piracy directly or indirectly.
15. The relevant government departments and government organizations may, after the foreign ships violates any existing laws in the internal waters of the State, take any steps according to the provisions of section 14 while passing through the territorial sea after leaving internal waters.
16. The State may exercise civil jurisdiction in the following matters relating to the innocent passage of foreign ship through the territorial sea:
- (a) failure of obligations or liabilities assumed or incurred by the foreign ship in the course or for the purpose of its voyage through the internal waters and territorial sea of the State;
 - (b) imposition of any liability by a foreign ship for the purpose of civil proceedings in the internal waters.

CHAPTER IV CONTIGUOUS ZONE

17. The contiguous zone of the State is an area beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea and extends to a distance of 24 nautical miles from the baselines.
18. In the contiguous zone, the State has the right to exercise necessary control relating to the following matters:
- (a) to safeguard the security of the State; and
 - (b) to prevent infringement of the customs, fiscal, immigration or sanitary laws of the State and to punish the persons who violate them in accordance with the laws.

CHAPTER V
EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE

19. The exclusive economic zone of the State is an area beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea. This exclusive economic zone extends to a distance of 200 nautical miles from the baselines.
20. The State has the following rights and jurisdiction to exercise within exclusive economic zone:
 - (a) sovereign rights and authority for exploring, exploiting, conserving and managing the natural resources on the seabed, the seabed and its subsoil, the waters superjacent to the seabed and the water level in the exclusive economic zone, and other activities for the economic exploration, exploitation, and aquaculture including the production of energy from the water, currents and winds;
 - (b) exclusive rights and jurisdiction for the establishment, maintenance and use of artificial islands, off-shore terminals, installations and structures, and jurisdiction which can specify the security area for such places;
 - (c) exclusive jurisdiction to authorize, regulate and control marine scientific research;
 - (d) rights and jurisdiction to protect and conserve the marine environment sustainability and to prevent and control marine pollution;
 - (e) other rights provided for in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982.
21. In the exclusive economic zone, all States may enjoy the right of freedom of navigation, over flight within the air space over the zone and laying of submarine cable, pipelines and its related facilities in accordance with the law. In doing so, it shall not affect the rights and jurisdiction of the State.
22. The relevant government departments and government organizations may, in accordance with the existing laws, search, query, arrest and prosecute any ship for exploring, exploiting, conserving and managing the natural resources in the exclusive economic zone.

CHAPTER VI
CONTINENTAL SHELF

23. The continental shelf of the State comprises the seabed and subsoil of the submarine areas that extends beyond the territorial sea throughout the natural prolongation of its land territory to the outer edge of the continental margin.
24. The natural resources of the continental shelf consist of:
 - (a) the mineral and living and non-living resources. Living and non-living resources include living organisms belonging to sedentary species and organisms which, at the harvestable stage, either are immobile on or under the seabed or are unable to move except in constant physical contact with the seabed or the subsoil;
 - (b) natural resources notified by the government from time to time.
25. The State has the right to exercise the following rights and jurisdiction in the continental shelf:
 - (a) exploration, exploitation, conservation and management of the natural resources;
 - (b) establishment, maintenance and use of artificial islands, off-shore terminals, installations and structures;
 - (c) jurisdiction to authorize, regulate and control marine scientific research.
 - (d) conservation and protection of marine environment, and reduction, prevention and control of marine pollution due to submarine cables, pipelines and its related facilities;
 - (e) underground tunnelling;
 - (f) prescribing other rights provided from time to time by the international law.

CHAPTER VII
THE RIGHT OF HOT PURSUIT

26. The State may, in accordance with the stipulations, exercise the right of hot pursuit of a foreign ship which violates or is believed to have violated this Law and other existing laws. Such right of hot pursuit ceases if a foreign ship pursued enters its territorial sea or the territorial sea of a third State.

CHAPTER VIII
DEMARCATION OF SEA BOUNDARY WITH NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

27. The sea boundary line of Myanmar–Bangladesh is demarcated by the judgment of the International Tribunal on the Law of the Sea issued on 14 March 2012. The coordinates of sea boundary line of Myanmar–Bangladesh is as mentioned in Annex (B) and the nautical chart of boundary line is as mentioned in Annex (C).
28. The sea boundary line of Myanmar–India is demarcated by the bilateral agreement concluded in 1986. The coordinates of sea boundary line of Myanmar–India is as mentioned in Annex (B) and the nautical chart of boundary line is as mentioned in Annex (C).
29. The sea boundary line of Myanmar–Thailand is demarcated by the bilateral agreement concluded in 1980. The coordinates of sea boundary line of Myanmar–Thailand is as mentioned in Annex (B) and the nautical chart of boundary line is as mentioned in Annex (C).

CHAPTER IX
PROHIBITIONS

30. No one shall move any objects, including ancient objects and historic objects, at the seabed of the contiguous zone without the prior permission of the Government.
31. No one shall enact any of the followings in the exclusive economic zone without the prior permission of the Government:
- (a) exploration;
 - (b) exploitation of natural resources;
 - (c) research;
 - (d) excavating or drilling for any purpose;
 - (e) establishing, maintaining or using artificial island, off-shore terminal, installations and structures.
32. No one shall enact any of the followings in the continental shelf without the prior permission of the Government:
- (a) exploration;
 - (b) exploitation of natural resources;
 - (c) research;
 - (d) searching, excavating or drilling for any purpose;
 - (e) establishing, maintaining or using artificial island, off-shore terminal, installations and structures;
 - (f) extending or maintaining submarine cables and pipelines.

CHAPTER X
OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

33. Whoever violates any prohibitions contained in sections 30, 31 or 32 or any rules issued under this Law shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment not exceeding seven years or with a fine or

with both. If an offender is a foreigner or a person who relates to the interests of a foreign country, he shall pay a fine determined by the court with foreign currency in accordance with prescribed currency exchange rate.

34. Whoever abets in violation of any prohibitions of sections 30, 31 or 32 or any rules issued under this law shall, on conviction, be punished with a fine as prescribed in original offence. If an offender is a foreigner or a person who relates to the interests of foreign country, he shall pay a fine determined by the court with foreign currency in accordance with prescribed currency exchange rate.
35. Whoever attempts to violate any prohibitions of sections 30, 31 or 32 or any rules issued under this Law shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment not exceeding three years or with a fine or with both. If an offender is a foreigner or a person who relates to the interests of a foreign country, he shall pay a fine determined by the court with foreign currency in accordance with prescribed foreign currency exchange rate.
36. Whoever violates or attempts or abets to violate any prohibitions of sections 7, 8 or 10 shall have action taken under relevant existing laws.
37. The relevant court may confiscate any ship other than warships which are involved in any offence mentioned in sections 33, 34 and 35. Equipment installed on any part of the ship and instruments on board of that ship may be confiscated.

CHAPTER XI MISCELLANEOUS

38. The State may take action against any offenders for the conservation and protection of marine environment.
39. An action taken against any offender under this Law shall not preclude the right to take action under any other existing laws.
40. The actions taken against any offender under section 36 shall not affect the matters relating to civil jurisdiction contained in section 16.
41. There shall be no prosecution under this Law without the prior sanction of the Government.
42. In implementing the provisions of this Law:
 - (a) the relevant ministry may issue rules, regulations and by-laws with the approval of the Union Government;
 - (b) the relevant ministry may issue notifications, orders, directives and procedures.
43. The Territorial Sea and Maritime Zone Law (The PyithuHluttaw Law No.3, 1977) is hereby repealed by this Law.

I hereby sign under the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.

Sd/ HtinKyaw
President
The Republic of the Union of Myanmar

ANNEX (A)

1. For the purposes of this Law, in marking the territorial sea, contiguous zone, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf of the state, measurement is made from straight baseline which have been drawn by connecting with the following fixed points by reason of the geographical conditions prevailing on the coasts of the State or of the economic requirements of the coastal regions:

Schedule

[...]¹⁶

Note: The coordinates of base points in Rakhine coast, gulf of Martaban, Tenasserim coast is stipulated by British nautical chart No (824) and (216-A) published in 1959, British nautical chart No (3771) published in 1960, British nautical chart No (821) and (3772) published in 1964 and British nautical chart No (216) published in 1975. The coordinates of Preparis Island and Co Co Island are measured by WGS 84 Datum.

ANNEX (B)

Maritime boundary of Myanmar–Bangladesh

1. The maritime boundaries issued by the judgment of the International Tribunal of the Law of the Sea on 14 March 2012 on the dispute concerning delimitation of the maritime boundary between Myanmar and Bangladesh are straight lines drawn by connecting the following points. In drawing point 8 and point 9, it is as a circle of 12 nautical miles from Saint Martin Island.

Schedule

[...]¹⁷

Note: It is drawn to the sea as 215 degrees by starting from point 11 and it is to the meeting point of maritime boundary of Bangladesh and India. The coordinates of points are measured by WGS 84 Datum. The maritime boundary is demarcated to 200 nautical miles from the baseline to the sea. However, the contiguous places of maritime boundary of Bangladesh–Myanmar is to the such boundary line.

Myanmar–India maritime boundary

1. Myanmar–India maritime boundary signed bilaterally on 23 December 1986 is straight line connected with the following (16) main points.

Schedule

[...]¹⁸

Note: The coordinates are those from the India nautical chart No (31) published in 1976 and India nautical chart (41) published in 1979, signed bilaterally.

Myanmar–Thailand maritime boundary

Myanmar–Thailand maritime boundary signed bilaterally on 25 July 1980 is straight line connected with the following (9) main points.

Schedule

[...]¹⁹

Note: The coordinates are those from the British nautical chart No (3052) and (830) published in 1975, signed bilaterally.

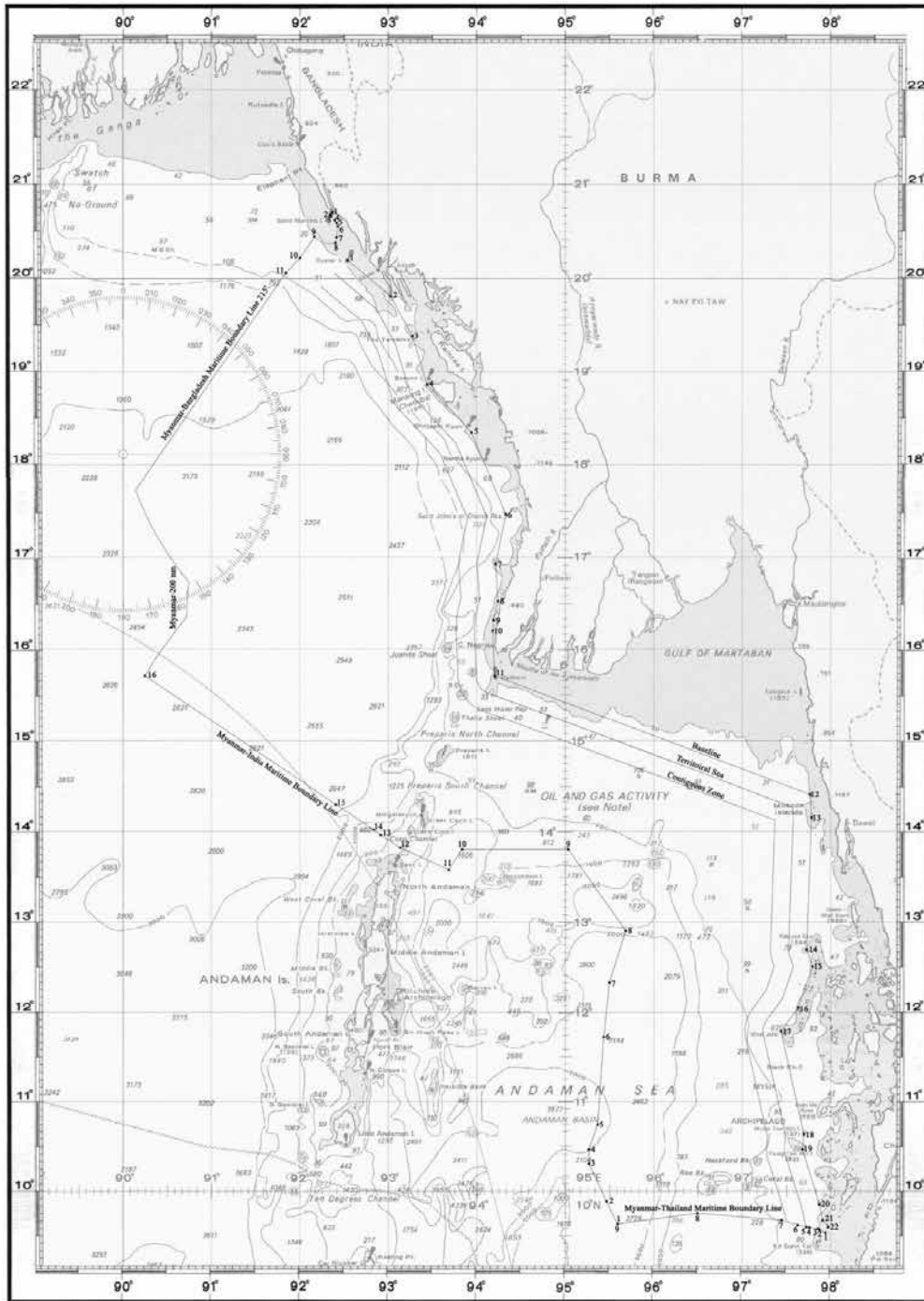
¹⁶ Table of coordinates available from www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/Myanmar_MZL_2017.pdf.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Ibid.

ANNEX (C)



4. *Nicaragua*

Presidential Decree No. 17-2018, Decree of Reform to Decree No. 33 2013, “Baselines of the Maritime Spaces of the Republic of Nicaragua in the Caribbean Sea”, 10 October 2018²⁰

The President of the Republic of Nicaragua
Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra

Considering

I

That the Republic of Nicaragua, in exercise of its full sovereignty over its maritime spaces and in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and Act No. 420, on the maritime spaces of Nicaragua, determines the straight baselines from which the extent of its maritime spaces in the Caribbean Sea are measured,

II

That the International Court of Justice issued, on 2 February 2018, its judgment in the case concerning Maritime Delimitation in the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean (*Costa Rica v. Nicaragua*), in which it determined the single maritime boundary between all the maritime spaces belonging to Costa Rica and to Nicaragua in the Caribbean Sea and in the Pacific Ocean,

By virtue of the powers conferred on him by the Political Constitution has issued the following:

DECREE AMENDING DECREE NO. 33-2013, ON THE BASELINES OF THE MARITIME SPACES OF THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA

Article 1

The geographical coordinates of point number 9, which are contained in annexes I and II to and form an integral part of Decree No. 33-2013, published in Official Gazette No. 161 of 27 August 2013, are hereby amended.

Article 2

In accordance with article 16, paragraph 2, of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the present Decree shall be published and a copy deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 3

The present Decree shall enter into force from its publication. It shall be published in the Official Gazette.

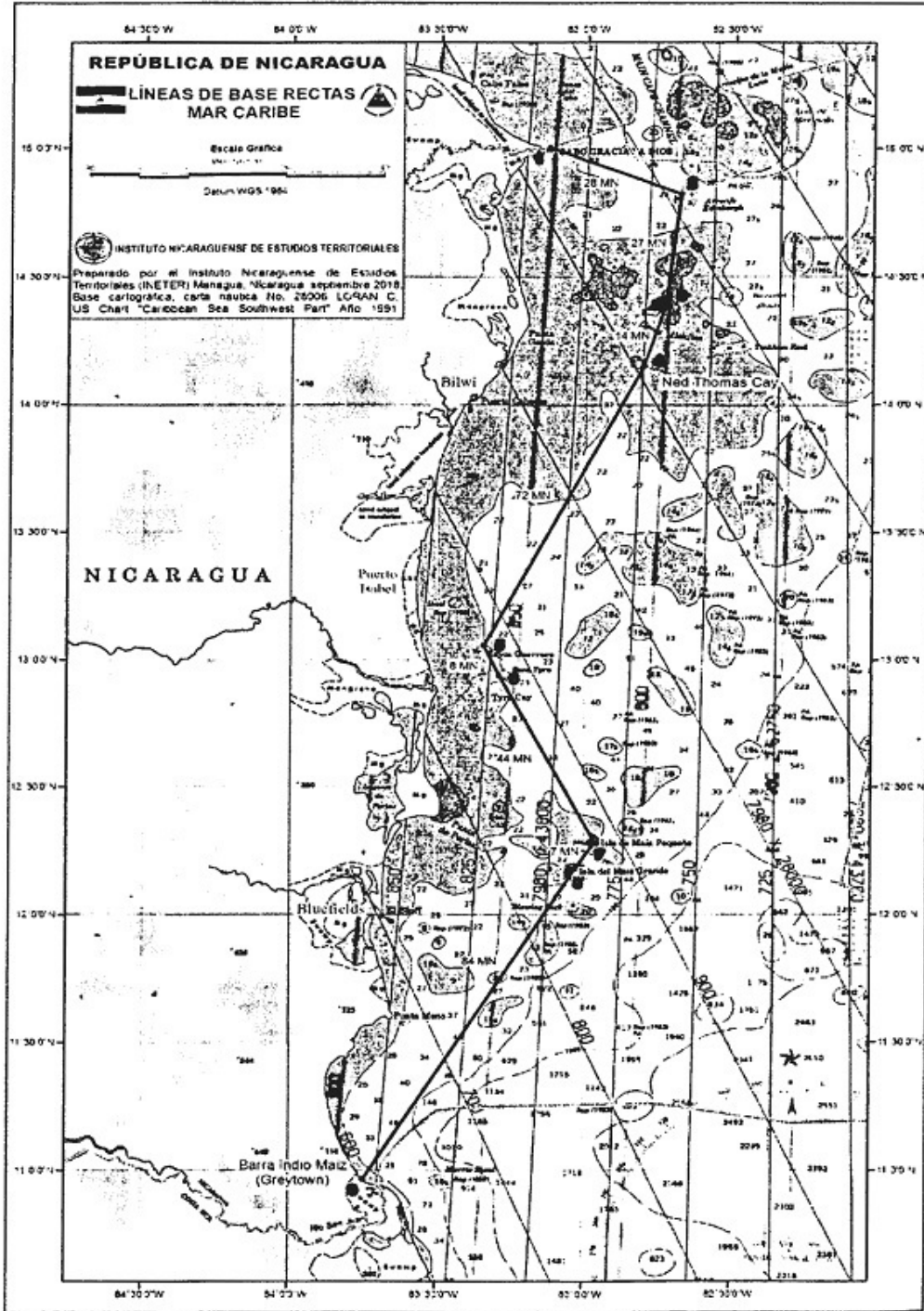
Done in the city of Managua, Government House, Republic of Nicaragua, on 10 October 2018.
Daniel Ortega Saavedra, President of the Republic of Nicaragua
Paul Oquist Kelley, Private Secretary for National Policies

²⁰ *Original*: Spanish. Transmitted by note verbale No. MINIC-NU-054-18 dated 6 November 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General. A list of geographical coordinates of points was deposited with the Secretary-General under article 16(2) of the Convention (see Maritime Zone Notification M.Z.N.141.2018.LOS of 18 December 2018).

ANNEX I
STRAIGHT BASELINES IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA OF NICARAGUA
GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES (DATUM: WORLD GEODETIC SYSTEM 84)

[...]²¹

ANNEX II



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

III. COMMUNICATIONS BY STATES

A. NOTE VERBALE FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF FRANCE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, 14 JANUARY 2019²²

The Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations [...] has the honour to refer to the communication from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General transmitting two orders dated 11 December 2013 that establish the limits of its exclusive economic zone and continental shelf in the western Channel.

France wishes to emphasize that delimitation of the areas appertaining to France and the United Kingdom in the western Channel is not yet complete. This is confirmed by the paragraph reproduced below from the agreement in the form of an exchange of letters of 20 April 2011, which establishes the delimitation of the exclusive economic zones of France and the United Kingdom and in that regard upholds the points established by the decisions of the Court of Arbitration of 30 June 1977 and 14 March 1978 and the agreement of 24 June 1982:

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

France has noted the adoption by the British Government of two orders dated 11 December 2013 establishing the limits of the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf west of point N and, noting that these maritime areas are the subject of overlapping claims by the two States, objects to those limits. France also recalls its proposal that negotiations commence between the two countries on the delimitation of the maritime areas west of point N to an outer limit of 200 nautical miles measured from the coasts of the two countries.

The Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations requests the Secretary-General to register the present statement and to publish it on the website of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, in the Law of the Sea Bulletin, in the Law of the Sea Information Circular and in any other relevant United Nations publications.

[...]

²² *Original: French.*

**B. NOTE VERBALE FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF FRANCE TO THE
UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE
UNITED NATIONS, 31 JANUARY 2019²³**

The Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations [...] has the honour to refer to note verbale No. 10/18/21 of 26 October 2018 from the Permanent Mission of New Zealand regarding the deposit of the geographical coordinates of the outer limits of its continental shelf, in accordance with the recommendations of 22 August 2008 of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf.

France considers that the geographical coordinates deposited by New Zealand overlap with the continental shelf claimed by France in respect of New Caledonia, as set out in its submission of 22 May 2007 deposited with the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf. France takes note that New Zealand, in its note verbale No. 10/18/21 of 26 October 2018 addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, emphasizes that it established the outer limits of its continental shelf “without prejudice to the outcome of future continental shelf delimitation negotiations in the South Fiji Basin, with Fiji and the Kingdom of Tonga, and possibly France (in respect of New Caledonia) in the area of the Three Kings Ridge”.

The Permanent Mission confirms that France has no objection to the establishment by New Zealand of the outer limits of its continental shelf in that maritime area, in accordance with the recommendations of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf of 22 August 2008, insofar as the deposit of those coordinates is without prejudice to any subsequent delimitation of the respective continental shelves of France (in respect of New Caledonia) and New Zealand, pursuant to article 76, paragraph 10, of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

[...]

²³ *Original: French.*

**C. LETTER FROM THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF COLOMBIA ADDRESSED
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, 11 FEBRUARY 2019²⁴**

[..]

I have the honour to refer to the circular communication of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea with reference M.Z.N.141.2018.LOS (Maritime Zone Notification) of 18 December 2018.

In the said document, the Secretary-General informed that on 8 November 2018, pursuant to Article 16, paragraph 2, of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the Republic of Nicaragua deposited the list of geographical coordinates of points concerning the baselines from which it measures the breadth of its maritime spaces in the Caribbean Sea, as contained in Decree No. 17-2018 of October 2018.

The basepoints and baselines contained in the aforementioned decree, contain a modification to those established in Decree No. 33-2013 of 19 August 2013, which at the time gave rise to objections from the Republic of Colombia, the Republic of Costa Rica and the United States of America.

As it is well known, the Republic of Colombia is not a Party to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. Regardless, the Republic of Colombia communicates to the United Nations and its Member States that once again it objects to the straight baselines drawn by the Republic of Nicaragua in the Caribbean Sea because they are contrary to international law.

The Republic of Colombia does not recognize the validity of the straight baselines drawn by Nicaragua nor the legal consequences that said country seeks to obtain from them.

As a result of the Nicaraguan baselines constituting a violation to international law, since 2016 the International Court of Justice is examining a counter-claim submitted by Colombia against Nicaragua in the context of the case concerning the Alleged Violations of Sovereign Rights and Maritime Spaces in the Caribbean Sea (*Nicaragua v. Colombia*).

[...]

CARLOS HOLMES TRUJILLO
Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores

²⁴ Original: Spanish.

**D. NOTE VERBALE FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF MYANMAR TO THE
UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE
UNITED NATIONS, 15 FEBRUARY 2019²⁵**

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar to the United Nations [...] has the honour to refer to the Communication No. M.Z.N.118.2016. LOS (Maritime Zone Notification) dated 7th April 2016, regarding the deposit of a list of geographical coordinates of points by the People's Republic of Bangladesh to measure the breadth of its territorial sea, pursuant to Article-16, Paragraph-2 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar and the People's Republic of Bangladesh both as States Parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) enjoy the rights afforded by the UNCLOS and thus have legal obligations to respect the duty to abide by and respect and strictly follow the principles enshrined in rights and duties of Member States as provided in the Article 33 Annex VI of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and other relevant legal instruments including customary international law of the sea.

Most importantly, the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar notes that Bangladesh's 10 fathom baseline amendment (i.e. new baseline points) is not in line with the ITLOS's judgment since new baseline points particularly the new points number 2 (21° 36' 39.2" N; 89° 22' 14.0" E) and 5 (Southern end of the St. Martin's Island-Coordinate not identified) caused seaward shift of Bangladesh's Exclusive Economic Zone and encroaches into the Myanmar's Exclusive Economic Zone and minimizes the Grey Area recognized by the ITLOS. Such initiative by the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh is in violation of the judgment of the ITLOS and the provisions of the UNCLOS.

In this connection, the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar would like to recall paragraph 3 and 4 of the jurisdiction of the ITLOS and draws the attention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the non-observance of Bangladesh to fully comply with the verdict given by the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) with regard to the "Dispute Concerning Delimitation of the Maritime Boundary between the two countries in the Bay of Bengal".

The Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, therefore, objects the new baseline points used by Bangladesh to determine its straight baselines and the resultant seaward shift of Bangladesh's Exclusive Economic Zone which undermine Myanmar's sovereign rights and encroachment into Myanmar's Exclusive Economic Zone in the Grey Area as there is compelling evidence to show alternation and violation of the judgment of the ITLOS.

[...]

²⁵ *Original: English.*

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 2019²⁶

<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, International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea	23 November 2016
	Dr. Frida María Armas Pfrter, Conciliator and Arbitrator	28 September 2009
Argentina	Prof. Marcelo Gustavo Kohen, Conciliator and Arbitrator	4 September 2013
	Minister Holger Federico Martinsen, Conciliator and Arbitrator	4 September 2013
	Minister Mario Oyarzábal, Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Relations and Worship, Argentine Republic; Law Professor, University of La Plata; Conciliator and Arbitrator	19 March 2018
Australia	Mr. Henry Burmester QC, former Chief General Counsel, Australian Government Solicitor; former head, 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; former Assistant Secretary-General, International Maritime Organization; Conciliator	10 April 2017
	Mr. Bill Campbell PSM QC, General Counsel of International Law, 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, Permanent Court of Arbitration, The Hague; Conciliator, OSCE Court of Conciliation and Arbitration; former Member, International Law Commission; Conciliator and Arbitrator	9 January 2008
	Prof. Dr. Gerhard Loibl, Professor, 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
Belgium	Ambassador Dr. Helmut Türk, Judge, International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea; Member, Permanent Court of Arbitration, The Hague; Conciliator and Arbitrator	9 January 2008
	Prof. Erik Franckx, President, Department of International and European Law, Vrije University Brussels; Arbitrator	1 May 2014
Brazil	Mr. Philippe Gautier, Registrar, International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea; Arbitrator	1 May 2014
	Walter de Sá Leitão, Conciliator and Arbitrator	10 September 2001
	Dr. Rodrigo Fernandes More, Conciliator and Arbitrator	9 February 2018

²⁶ See *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General*, chap. XXI, sect. 6.

<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
Costa Rica	Fernando Zegers Santa Cruz, Arbitrator	18 November 1998
Costa Rica	Carlos Fernando Alvarado Valverde, Conciliator and Arbitrator	15 March 2000
	Ambassador Andrew Jacovides, Conciliator and Arbitrator	23 February 2007
Cyprus	Ms. Christine G. Hioureas, Conciliator and Arbitrator	15 January 2016
	Dr. Václav Mikulka, Conciliator and Arbitrator	27 March 2014
Czech Republic	Dr. Václav Mikulka, Conciliator and Arbitrator	27 March 2014
	Mrs. Ene Lillipuu, Head, Legal Department, Estonian Maritime Administration; Conciliator and Arbitrator	18 December 2006
Estonia	Mr. Heiki Lindpere, Director, Institute of Law, University of Tartu; Conciliator and Arbitrator	18 December 2006
	Prof. Kari Hakapää, Conciliator and Arbitrator	25 May 2001
Finland	Prof. Martti Koskeniemi, Conciliator and Arbitrator	25 May 2001
	Justice Gutav Möller, Conciliator and Arbitrator	25 May 2001
	Justice Pekka Vihervuori, Conciliator and Arbitrator	25 May 2001
	Allan Pellet, Arbitrator	16 December 2015
France	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, former Judge and First President, International Tribunal of the Law of the Sea; Conciliator and Arbitrator	30 May 2013
	Prof. Martin Tsamenyi, Professor of Law, University of Wollongong, Australia; Director, Australian National Center for Ocean Resources and Security (ANCORS); Conciliator and Arbitrator	30 May 2013
Guatemala	Minister Counsellor Lesther Antonio Ortega Lemus, Conciliator and Arbitrator	26 March 2014
Iceland	Ambassador Gudmundur Eiriksson, Conciliator and Arbitrator	13 September 2013
	Tomas H. Heidar, Legal Adviser, Ministry for Foreign Affairs; Conciliator and Arbitrator	13 September 2013
Indonesia	Prof. Dr. Hasjim Djalal, M.A., Conciliator and Arbitrator	3 August 2001
	Dr. Ety Roesmaryati Agoes, SH, LL.M., Conciliator and Arbitrator	3 August 2001
	Dr. Sudirman Saad, D.H., M.Hum, Conciliator and Arbitrator	3 August 2001
	Lieutenant Commander Kresno Bruntoro, SH, LL.M., Conciliator and Arbitrator	3 August 2001
Italy	Prof. Umberto Leanza, Conciliator and Arbitrator	21 September 1999
	Ambassador Luigi Vittorio Ferraris, Conciliator	21 September 1999
	Ambassador Giuseppe Jacoangeli, Conciliator	21 September 1999
	Prof. Tullio Scovazzi, Arbitrator	21 September 1999
	Paolo Guido Spinelli, former Chief, 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, International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea; Conciliator and Arbitrator	4 October 2013
	Dr. Masaharu Yanagihara, Professor, Open University of Japan; Conciliator and Arbitrator	25 September 2017
	Dr. Shigeki Sakamoto, Professor, Doshisha University; Arbitrator	25 September 2017
Lebanon	H.E. Dr. Joseph Akl, Judge, International Tribunal of the Law of the Sea; Arbitrator	31 January 2014
	Dr. Francis Zafindrandremitamahoaka Marson, Arbitrator	6 April 2018
	Dr. Leonide Ylenia Randrianarisoa, Arbitrator	6 April 2018
Madagascar	Dr. Pablo Ferrara, Arbitrator	6 April 2018
	Dr. Ioannis Konstantinidis, Arbitrator	6 April 2018
	Mr. Jean Baptiste Beresaka, Conciliator	6 April 2018
	Mr. Charles Sylvain Rabotoarison, Conciliator	6 April 2018
	Mr. Dominique Jean Olivier Rakotozafy, Conciliator	6 April 2018
	Mr. Dheerendra Kumar Dabee, G.O.S.K., SC, Solicitor-General, Arbitrator	5 November 2014
Mauritius	Ambassador Milan J.N. Meetarbhan, G.O.S.K., Permanent Representative, Mauritius; Arbitrator	5 November 2014
	Ms. Aruna Devi Narain, Parliamentary Counsel; Arbitrator	5 November 2014
	Mr. Philippe Sands, QC, Professor; Arbitrator	5 November 2014
	Ambassador Alberto Székely Sánchez, Special Adviser to the Secretary for International Waters Affairs; Arbitrator	9 December 2002
Mexico	Dr. Alonso Gómez Robledo Verduzco, Researcher, Institute of Legal Research, National Autonomous University of Mexico; Member, 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
	Prof. Rüdiger Wolfrum, Arbitrator	22 February 2005
Mongolia	Prof. Jean-Pierre Cot, Arbitrator	22 February 2005
	E. Hey, Arbitrator	9 February 1998
Netherlands	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

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>	<i>Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General</i>
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, 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
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, 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, 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; Conciliator	9 July 2004
	Dr. Peter Tomka, Judge, the International Court of Justice; Arbitrator	9 July 2004
South Africa	Judge Albertus Jacobus Hoffmann, Vice-President, International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea; Arbitrator	25 April 2014
Spain	José Antonio de Yturriaga Barberán, Ambassador-at-large; Conciliator and Arbitrator	23 June 1999
	Juan Antonio Yáñez-Barnuevo García, Ambassador-at-large; Conciliator	23 June 1999
	Aurelio Pérez Giralda, Chief, International Legal Advisory Assistance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Conciliator	23 June 1999
	José Antonio Pastor Ridruejo, Judge, European Court of Human Rights; Arbitrator	23 June 1999
	D. Juan Antonio Yáñez-Barnuevo García, Arbitrator	26 March 2012
	Da Concepción Escobar Hernández, Conciliator and Arbitrator	26 March 2012
Sri Lanka	Hon. M.S. Aziz, P.C., Conciliator and Arbitrator	17 January 1996
	C. W. Pinto, Secretary-General, Iran–US Tribunal in the Hague; Conciliator and Arbitrator	17 September 2002

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

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

1. A/73/632-S/2018/1090: Letter dated 6 December 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
2. A/73/659-S/2018/1112: Letter dated 10 December 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
3. A/73/651: Letter dated 12 December 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
4. A/73/693-S/2018/1168: Letter dated 27 December 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Guyana to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
5. A/73/700-S/2019/33: Letter dated 8 January 2019 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
6. A/73/753-S/2019/160: Letter dated 19 February 2019 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
7. A/73/802: Letter dated 7 March 2019 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
8. A/73/804: Letter dated 18 March 2019 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.

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