

Bulletin No. 93

Law of the Sea



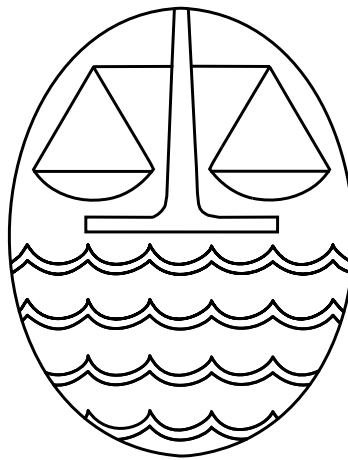
*Division for Ocean Affairs
and the Law of the Sea
Office of Legal Affairs*



United Nations

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Office of Legal Affairs

Law *of the Sea*



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New York, 2017

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I. UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

STATUS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA, OF THE AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PART XI OF THE CONVENTION AND OF THE AGREEMENT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION RELATING TO THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF STRADDLING FISH STOCKS AND HIGHLY MIGRATORY FISH STOCKS, AS AT 31 MARCH 2017¹

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

This consolidated table, prepared by the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of the Legal Affairs, provides unofficial, quick reference information related to the participation in UNCLOS and the two implementing Agreements. For official information on the status of these treaties, please refer to the publication entitled *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General* (<https://treaties.un.org>).

The symbol □ indicates (i) that a declaration or statement was made at the time of signature; at the time of ratification/accession or anytime thereafter, or (ii) declarations confirmed upon succession. A double icon □□ indicates that two declarations were made by the State. The abbreviation (fc) indicates a formal confirmation; (a) an accession; (s) a succession; (ds) a definitive signature; (p) the consent to be bound; (sp) a simplified procedure. Names of States in italics indicate non-members of the United Nations; shaded rows indicate landlocked States.

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16/11/1994)			Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28/07/1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11/12/2001)		
	Signature (dd/mm/yy)	Ratification/ accession; (dd/mm/yy)	Declaration	Signature (dd/mm/yy)	Ratification/ accession; (dd/mm/yy)	Signature (dd/mm/yy)	Ratification/ accession; (dd/mm/yy)	Declaration
TOTALS	157	168		79	150	59	85	
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: Chapter XXI of the publication entitled *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General*, available from <https://treaties.un.org>, under "Status of Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General". In accordance with Article 308, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea:

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)			
Bhutan	10/12/82							
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	27/11/84	28/04/95			28/04/95(p)			
Bosnia and Herzegovina		12/01/94(s)						
Botswana	05/12/84	02/05/90			31/01/05(a)			
Brazil	10/12/82	22/12/88		29/07/94	25/10/07	04/12/95	08/03/00	
Brunei Darussalam	05/12/84	05/11/96			05/11/96(p)			
Bulgaria	10/12/82	15/05/96			15/05/96(a)		13/12/06(a)	
Burkina Faso	10/12/82	25/01/05		30/11/94	25/01/05(p)	15/10/96		
Burundi	10/12/82							

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

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	Signature (dd/mm/yy)	Ratification/ accession; (dd/mm/yy)	Declaration	Signature (dd/mm/yy)	Ratification/ accession; (dd/mm/yy)	Signature (dd/mm/yy)	Ratification/ accession; (dd/mm/yy)	Declaration
Estonia		26/08/05(a)	☐		26/08/05(a)		07/08/06(a)	☐
Ethiopia	10/12/82							
European Union	07/12/84☐	01/04/98(fc)	☐	29/07/94	01/04/98(fc)	27/06/96☐	19/12/03	☐
Fiji	10/12/82	10/12/82		29/07/94	28/07/95	04/12/95	12/12/96	
Finland	10/12/82☐	21/06/96	☐	29/07/94	21/06/96	27/06/96	19/12/03	☐
France	10/12/82☐	11/04/96	☐	29/07/94	11/04/96	04/12/96☐	19/12/03	☐
Gabon	10/12/82	11/03/98	☐	04/04/95	11/03/98(p)	07/10/96		
Gambia	10/12/82	22/05/84						
Georgia		21/03/96(a)			21/03/96(p)			
Germany		14/10/94(a)	☐	29/07/94	14/10/94	28/08/96	19/12/03	☐
Ghana	10/12/82	7/06/83	☐	16/11/94	23/09/16(a)		27/01/17(a)	
Greece	10/12/82☐	21/07/95	☐	29/07/94	21/07/95	27/06/96	19/12/03	☐
Grenada	10/12/82	25/04/91		14/11/94	28/07/95(sp)			
Guatemala	08/07/83	11/02/97	☐		11/02/97(p)			
Guinea	04/10/84☐	06/09/85		26/08/94	28/07/95(sp)		16/09/05(a)	
Guinea Bissau	10/12/82	25/08/86	☐			04/12/95		
Guyana	10/12/82	16/11/93			25/09/08(a)			
Haiti	10/12/82	31/07/96			31/07/96(p)			
Holy See								
Honduras	10/12/82	05/10/93	☐		28/07/03(a)			
Hungary	10/12/82	05/02/02	☐		05/02/02(a)		16/05/08(a)	☐
Iceland	10/12/82	21/06/85	☐	29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)	04/12/95	14/02/97	
India	10/12/82	29/06/95	☐	29/07/94	29/06/95		19/08/03(a)	☐
Indonesia	10/12/82	03/02/86		29/07/94	02/06/00	04/12/95	28/09/09	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	10/12/82☐						17/04/98(a)	

Iraq	10/12/82	30/07/85						
Ireland	10/12/82	21/06/96		29/07/94	21/06/96	27/06/96	19/12/03	
Israel						04/12/95		
Italy	07/12/84	13/01/95		29/07/94	13/01/95	27/06/96	19/12/03	
Jamaica	10/12/82	21/03/83		29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)	04/12/95		
Japan	07/02/83	20/06/96		29/07/94	20/06/96	19/11/96	07/08/06	
Jordan		27/11/95(a)			27/11/95(p)			
Kazakhstan								
Kenya	10/12/82	02/03/89			29/07/94(ds)		13/07/04(a)	
Kiribati		24/02/03(a)			24/02/03(p)		15/09/05(a)	
Kuwait	10/12/82	02/05/86			02/08/02(a)			
Kyrgyzstan								
Lao People's Democratic Republic	10/12/82	05/06/98		27/10/94	05/06/98(p)			
Latvia		23/12/04(a)			23/12/04(a)		05/02/07(a)	
Lebanon	07/12/84	05/01/95			05/01/95(p)			
Lesotho	10/12/82	31/05/07			31/05/07(p)			
Liberia	10/12/82	25/09/08			25/09/08(p)		16/09/05(a)	
Libya	03/12/84							
Liechtenstein								
Lithuania		12/11/03(a)			12/11/03(a)		01/03/07(a)	
Luxembourg	05/12/84	05/10/00		29/07/94	05/10/00	27/06/96	19/12/03	
Madagascar	25/02/83	22/08/01			22/08/01(p)			
Malawi	07/12/84	28/09/10			28/09/10(p)			
Malaysia	10/12/82	14/10/96		02/08/94	14/10/96(p)			
Maldives	10/12/82	07/09/00		10/10/94	07/09/00(p)	08/10/96	30/12/98	
Mali	19/10/83	16/07/85						
Malta	10/12/82	20/05/93		29/07/94	26/06/96		11/11/01(a)	
Marshall Islands		09/08/91(a)				04/12/95	19/03/03	
Mauritania	10/12/82	17/07/96		02/08/94	17/07/96(p)	21/12/95		
Mauritius	10/12/82	04/11/94			04/11/94(p)		25/03/97(a)	

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16/11/1994)			Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28/07/1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11/12/2001)		
	Signature (dd/mm/yy)	Ratification/ accession; (dd/mm/yy)	Declaration	Signature (dd/mm/yy)	Ratification/ accession; (dd/mm/yy)	Signature (dd/mm/yy)	Ratification/ accession; (dd/mm/yy)	Declaration
Mexico	10/12/82	18/03/83	☐		10/04/03(a)			
Micronesia (Federated States of)		29/04/91(a)		10/08/94	06/09/95	04/12/95	23/05/97	
Monaco	10/12/82	20/03/96		30/11/94	20/03/96(p)		09/06/99(a)	
Mongolia	10/12/82	13/08/96		17/08/94	13/08/96(p)			
Montenegro		23/10/06(d)	☐		23/10/06(d)			
Morocco	10/12/82	31/05/07	☐	19/10/94	31/05/07	04/12/95	19/09/12	
Mozambique	10/12/82	13/03/97			13/03/97(a)		10/12/08(a)	
Myanmar	10/12/82	21/05/96			21/05/96(a)			
Namibia	10/12/82	18/04/83		29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)	19/04/96	08/04/98	
Nauru	10/12/82	23/01/96			23/01/96(p)		10/01/97(a)	
Nepal	10/12/82	02/11/98			02/11/98(p)			
Netherlands	10/12/82	28/06/96	☐	29/07/94	28/06/96	28/06/96☐	19/12/03	☐
New Zealand	10/12/82	19/07/96		29/07/94	19/07/96	04/12/95	18/04/01	
Nicaragua	09/12/84☐	03/05/00	☐		03/05/00(p)			
Niger	10/12/82	07/08/13			07/08/13(p)			
Nigeria	10/12/82	14/08/86		25/10/94	28/07/95(sp)		02/11/09(a)	
Niue	05/12/84	11/10/06			11/10/06(p)	04/12/95	11/10/06	
Norway	10/12/82	24/06/96	☐		24/06/96(a)	04/12/95	30/12/96	☐
Oman	01/07/83☐	17/08/89	☐		26/02/97(a)		14/05/08(a)	
Pakistan	10/12/82	26/02/97	☐	10/08/94	26/02/97(p)	15/02/96		
Palau		30/09/96(a)	☐		30/09/96(p)		26/03/08(a)	
Panama	10/12/82	01/07/96	☐		01/07/96(p)		16/12/08(a)	
Papua New Guinea	10/12/82	14/01/97			14/01/97(p)	04/12/95	04/06/99	
Paraguay	10/12/82	26/09/86		29/07/94	10/07/95			
Peru								

Philippines	10/12/82	08/05/84		15/11/94	23/07/97	30/08/96	24/09/14
Poland	10/12/82	13/11/98		29/07/94	13/11/98(p)		14/03/06(a)
Portugal	10/12/82	03/11/97		29/07/94	03/11/97	27/06/96	19/12/03
Qatar	27/11/84	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	17/12/96			17/12/96(a)		16/07/07(a)
Russian Federation	10/12/82	12/03/97			12/03/97(a)	04/12/95	04/08/97
Rwanda	10/12/82						
Saint Kitts and Nevis	07/12/84	07/01/93					
Saint Lucia	10/12/82	27/03/85				12/12/95	09/08/96
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	10/12/82	01/10/93					29/10/10(a)
Samoa	28/09/84	14/08/95		07/07/95	14/08/95(p)	04/12/95	25/10/96
San Marino							
Sao Tome and Principe	13/07/83	03/11/87					
Saudi Arabia	07/12/84	24/04/96			24/04/96(p)		
Senegal	10/12/82	25/10/84		09/08/94	25/07/95	04/12/95	30/01/97
Serbia	²	12/03/01(s)		12/05/95	28/07/95(sp) ³		
Seychelles	10/12/82	16/09/91		29/07/94	15/12/94	04/12/96	20/03/98
Sierra Leone	10/12/82	12/12/94			12/12/94(p)		
Singapore	10/12/82	17/11/94			17/11/94(p)		
Slovakia	28/05/93	08/05/96		14/11/94	08/05/96		06/11/08(a)
Slovenia		16/06/95(s)		19/01/95	16/06/95		15/06/06(a)
Solomon Islands	10/12/82	23/06/97			23/06/97(p)		13/02/97(a)
Somalia	10/12/82	24/07/89					

² For further details, see Chapter XXI, section 6, of the publication entitled *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General*, available from https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetailsIII.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XXI-6&chapter=21&Temp=mtdsg3&clang=_en.

³ For further details, see Chapter XXI, section 6.a, of the publication entitled *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General*, available from https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XXI-6-a&chapter=21&clang=_en.

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16/11/1994)			Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28/07/1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11/12/2001)		
	Signature (dd/mm/yy)	Ratification/ accession; (dd/mm/yy)	Declaration	Signature (dd/mm/yy)	Ratification/ accession; (dd/mm/yy)	Signature (dd/mm/yy)	Ratification/ accession; (dd/mm/yy)	Declaration
South Africa	05/12/84	23/12/97	☐	03/10/94	23/12/97		14/08/03(a)	
South Sudan								
Spain	04/12/84☐	15/01/97	☐☐	29/07/94	15/01/97	03/12/96	19/12/03	☐
Sri Lanka	10/12/82	19/07/94		29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)	09/10/96	24/10/96	
State of Palestine		02/01/15(a)			02/01/15(p)			
Sudan	10/12/82☐	23/01/85		29/07/94				
Suriname	10/12/82	09/07/98			09/07/98(p)			
Swaziland	18/01/84	24/09/12		12/10/94	24/09/12(p)			
Sweden	10/12/82☐	25/06/96	☐	29/07/94	25/06/96	27/06/96	19/12/03	☐
Switzerland	17/10/84	01/05/09	☐	26/10/94	01/05/09			
Syrian Arab Republic								
Tajikistan								
Thailand	10/12/82	15/05/11	☐		15/05/11(a)			
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		19/08/94 (s)			19/08/94(p)			
Timor-Leste		08/01/13(a)	☐		08/01/13(p)			
Togo	10/12/82	16/04/85		03/08/94	28/07/95(sp)			
Tonga		02/08/95(a)			2/08/95(p)	04/12/95	31/07/96	
Trinidad and Tobago	10/12/82	25/04/86	☐☐	10/10/94	28/07/95(sp)		13/09/06(a)	
Tunisia	10/12/82	24/04/85	☐☐	15/05/95	24/05/02			
Turkey								
Turkmenistan								
Tuvalu	10/12/82	09/12/02			09/12/02(p)		02/02/09(a)	
Uganda	10/12/82	09/11/90		09/08/94	28/07/95(sp)	10/10/96		
Ukraine	10/12/82☐	26/07/99	☐	28/02/95	26/07/99	04/12/95	27/02/03	

United Arab Emirates	10/12/82							
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		25/07/97(a)	☐☐	29/07/94	25/07/97	04/12/95	10/12/01 19/12/03 ⁴	☐☐
United Republic of Tanzania	10/12/82	30/09/85	☐	07/10/94	25/06/98			
United States of America				29/07/94		04/12/95	21/08/96	☐
Uruguay	10/12/82☐	10/12/92	☐	29/07/94	07/08/07	16/01/96☐	10/09/99	☐
Uzbekistan								
Vanuatu	10/12/82	10/08/99		29/07/94	10/08/99(p)	23/07/96		
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)								
Viet Nam	10/12/82	25/07/94	☐		27/04/06(a)			
Yemen	10/12/82☐	21/07/87	☐		13/10/14(a)			
Zambia	10/12/82	07/03/83		13/10/94	28/07/95(sp)			
Zimbabwe	10/12/82	24/02/93		28/10/94	28/07/95(sp)			
TOTALS	157	168		79	150	59	85	

⁴ For further details, see Chapter XXI, section 7, of the publication entitled *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General*, available from https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XXI-7&chapter=21&clang=_en.

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

(a) *The Convention*

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

83. Nauru (23 January 1996)
84. Republic of Korea (29 January 1996)
85. Monaco (20 March 1996)
86. Georgia (21 March 1996)
87. France (11 April 1996)
88. Saudi Arabia (24 April 1996)
89. Slovakia (8 May 1996)
90. Bulgaria (15 May 1996)
91. Myanmar (21 May 1996)
92. China (7 June 1996)
93. Algeria (11 June 1996)
94. Japan (20 June 1996)
95. Czech Republic (21 June 1996)
96. Finland (21 June 1996)
97. Ireland (21 June 1996)
98. Norway (24 June 1996)
99. Sweden (25 June 1996)
100. Netherlands (28 June 1996)
101. Panama (1 July 1996)
102. Mauritania (17 July 1996)
103. New Zealand (19 July 1996)
104. Haiti (31 July 1996)
105. Mongolia (13 August 1996)
106. Palau (30 September 1996)
107. Malaysia (14 October 1996)
108. Brunei Darussalam (5 November 1996)
109. Romania (17 December 1996)
110. Papua New Guinea (14 January 1997)
111. Spain (15 January 1997)
112. Guatemala (11 February 1997)
113. Pakistan (26 February 1997)
114. Russian Federation (12 March 1997)
115. Mozambique (13 March 1997)
116. Solomon Islands (23 June 1997)
117. Equatorial Guinea (21 July 1997)
118. United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland (25 July 1997)
119. Chile (25 August 1997)
120. Benin (16 October 1997)
121. Portugal (3 November 1997)
122. South Africa (23 December 1997)
123. Gabon (11 March 1998)
124. European Union (1 April 1998)
125. Lao People's Democratic Republic
(5 June 1998)
126. Suriname (9 July 1998)
127. Nepal (2 November 1998)
128. Belgium (13 November 1998)
129. Poland (13 November 1998)
130. Ukraine (26 July 1999)
131. Vanuatu (10 August 1999)
132. Nicaragua (3 May 2000)
133. Maldives (7 September 2000)
134. Luxembourg (5 October 2000)
135. Serbia (12 March 2001)
136. Bangladesh (27 July 2001)
137. Madagascar (22 August 2001)
138. Hungary (5 February 2002)
139. Armenia (9 December 2002)
140. Qatar (9 December 2002)
141. Tuvalu (9 December 2002)
142. Kiribati (24 February 2003)
143. Albania (23 June 2003)
144. Canada (7 November 2003)
145. Lithuania (12 November 2003)
146. Denmark (16 November 2004)
147. Latvia (23 December 2004)
148. Burkina Faso (25 January 2005)
149. Estonia (26 August 2005)
150. Belarus (30 August 2006)
151. Niue (11 October 2006)
152. Montenegro (23 October 2006)
153. Republic of Moldova (6 February 2007)
154. Lesotho (31 May 2007)
155. Morocco (31 May 2007)
156. Congo (9 July 2008)
157. Liberia (25 September 2008)
158. Switzerland (1 May 2009)
159. Dominican Republic (10 July 2009)
160. Chad (14 August 2009)
161. Malawi (28 September 2010)
162. Thailand (15 May 2011)
163. Ecuador (24 September 2012)
164. Swaziland (24 September 2012)
165. Timor-Leste (8 January 2013)
166. Niger (7 August 2013)
167. State of Palestine (2 January 2015)
168. Azerbaijan (16 June 2016)

(b) *Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the Convention*

1. Kenya (29 July 1994)
2. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (19 August 1994)
3. Australia (5 October 1994)
4. Germany (14 October 1994)
5. Belize (21 October 1994)
6. Mauritius (4 November 1994)
7. Singapore (17 November 1994)
8. Sierra Leone (12 December 1994)
9. Seychelles (15 December 1994)
10. Lebanon (5 January 1995)
11. Italy (13 January 1995)
12. Cook Islands (15 February 1995)
13. Croatia (5 April 1995)
14. Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (28 April 1995)
15. Slovenia (16 June 1995)
16. India (29 June 1995)
17. Paraguay (10 July 1995)
18. Austria (14 July 1995)
19. Greece (21 July 1995)
20. Senegal (25 July 1995)
21. Cyprus (27 July 1995)
22. Bahamas (28 July 1995)
23. Barbados (28 July 1995)
24. Côte d'Ivoire (28 July 1995)
25. Fiji (28 July 1995)
26. Grenada (28 July 1995)
27. Guinea (28 July 1995)
28. Iceland (28 July 1995)
29. Jamaica (28 July 1995)
30. Namibia (28 July 1995)
31. Nigeria (28 July 1995)
32. Sri Lanka (28 July 1995)
33. Togo (28 July 1995)
34. Trinidad and Tobago (28 July 1995)
35. Uganda (28 July 1995)
36. Serbia (28 July 1995)
37. Zambia (28 July 1995)
38. Zimbabwe (28 July 1995)
39. Tonga (2 August 1995)
40. Samoa (14 August 1995)
41. Micronesia (Federated States of) (6 September 1995)
42. Jordan (27 November 1995)
43. Argentina (1 December 1995)
44. Nauru (23 January 1996)
45. Republic of Korea (29 January 1996)
46. Monaco (20 March 1996)
47. Georgia (21 March 1996)
48. France (11 April 1996)
49. Saudi Arabia (24 April 1996)
50. Slovakia (8 May 1996)
51. Bulgaria (15 May 1996)
52. Myanmar (21 May 1996)
53. China (7 June 1996)
54. Algeria (11 June 1996)
55. Japan (20 June 1996)
56. Czech Republic (21 June 1996)
57. Finland (21 June 1996)
58. Ireland (21 June 1996)
59. Norway (24 June 1996)
60. Sweden (25 June 1996)
61. Malta (26 June 1996)
62. Netherlands (28 June 1996)
63. Panama (1 July 1996)
64. Mauritania (17 July 1996)
65. New Zealand (19 July 1996)
66. Haiti (31 July 1996)
67. Mongolia (13 August 1996)
68. Palau (30 September 1996)
69. Malaysia (14 October 1996)
70. Brunei Darussalam (5 November 1996)
71. Romania (17 December 1996)
72. Papua New Guinea (14 January 1997)
73. Spain (15 January 1997)
74. Guatemala (11 February 1997)
75. Oman (26 February 1997)
76. Pakistan (26 February 1997)
77. Russian Federation (12 March 1997)
78. Mozambique (13 March 1997)
79. Solomon Islands (23 June 1997)
80. Equatorial Guinea (21 July 1997)
81. Philippines (23 July 1997)
82. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (25 July 1997)
83. Chile (25 August 1997)
84. Benin (16 October 1997)
85. Portugal (3 November 1997)
86. South Africa (23 December 1997)
87. Gabon (11 March 1998)
88. European Union (1 April 1998)
89. Lao People's Democratic Republic (5 June 1998)
90. United Republic of Tanzania (25 June 1998)
91. Suriname (9 July 1998)

92. Nepal (2 November 1998)
93. Belgium (13 November 1998)
94. Poland (13 November 1998)
95. Ukraine (26 July 1999)
96. Vanuatu (10 August 1999)
97. Nicaragua (3 May 2000)
98. Indonesia (2 June 2000)
99. Maldives (7 September 2000)
100. Luxembourg (5 October 2000)
101. Bangladesh (27 July 2001)
102. Madagascar (22 August 2001)
103. Costa Rica (20 September 2001)
104. Hungary (5 February 2002)
105. Tunisia (24 May 2002)
106. Cameroon (28 August 2002)
107. Kuwait (2 August 2002)
108. Cuba (17 October 2002)
109. Armenia (9 December 2002)
110. Qatar (9 December 2002)
111. Tuvalu (9 December 2002)
112. Kiribati (24 February 2003)
113. Mexico (10 April 2003)
114. Albania (23 June 2003)
115. Honduras (28 July 2003)
116. Canada (7 November 2003)
117. Lithuania (12 November 2003)
118. Denmark (16 November 2004)
119. Latvia (23 December 2004)
120. Botswana (31 January 2005)
121. Burkina Faso (25 January 2005)
122. Estonia (26 August 2005)
123. Viet Nam (27 April 2006)
124. Belarus (30 August 2006)
125. Niue (11 October 2006)
126. Montenegro (23 October 2006)
127. Republic of Moldova (6 February 2007)
128. Lesotho (31 May 2007)
129. Morocco (31 May 2007)
130. Uruguay (7 August 2007)
131. Brazil (25 October 2007)
132. Cabo Verde (23 April 2008)
133. Congo (9 July 2008)
134. Liberia (25 September 2008)
135. Guyana (25 September 2008)
136. Switzerland (1 May 2009)
137. Dominican Republic (10 July 2009)
138. Chad (14 August 2009)
139. Angola (7 September 2010)
140. Malawi (28 September 2010)
141. Thailand (15 May 2011)
142. Ecuador (24 September 2012)
143. Swaziland (24 September 2012)
144. Timor-Leste (8 January 2013)
145. Niger (7 August 2013)
146. Yemen (13 October 2014)
147. State of Palestine (2 January 2015)
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 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks*

1. Tonga (31 July 1996)
2. Saint Lucia (9 August 1996)
3. United States of America (21 August 1996)
4. Sri Lanka (24 October 1996)
5. Samoa (25 October 1996)
6. Fiji (12 December 1996)
7. Norway (30 December 1996)
8. Nauru (10 January 1997)
9. Bahamas (16 January 1997)
10. Senegal (30 January 1997)
11. Solomon Islands (13 February 1997)
12. Iceland (14 February 1997)
13. Mauritius (25 March 1997)
14. Micronesia (Federated States of) (23 May 1997)
15. Russian Federation (4 August 1997)
16. Seychelles (20 March 1998)
17. Namibia (8 April 1998)
18. Iran (Islamic Republic of) (17 April 1998)
19. Maldives (30 December 1998)
20. Cook Islands (1 April 1999)
21. Papua New Guinea (4 June 1999)
22. Monaco (9 June 1999)
23. Canada (3 August 1999)
24. Uruguay (10 September 1999)
25. Australia (23 December 1999)
26. Brazil (8 March 2000)
27. Barbados (22 September 2000)
28. New Zealand (18 April 2001)
29. Costa Rica (18 June 2001)
30. Malta (11 November 2001)
31. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (10 December 2001), (19 December 2003)
32. Cyprus (25 September 2002)
33. Ukraine (27 February 2003)
34. Marshall Islands (19 March 2003)
35. South Africa (14 August 2003)
36. India (19 August 2003)
37. European Union (19 December 2003)
38. Austria (19 December 2003)
39. Belgium (19 December 2003)
40. Denmark (19 December 2003)
41. Finland (19 December 2003)
42. France (19 December 2003)
43. Germany (19 December 2003)
44. Greece (19 December 2003)
45. Ireland (19 December 2003)
46. Italy (19 December 2003)
47. Luxembourg (19 December 2003)
48. Netherlands (19 December 2003)
49. Portugal (19 December 2003)
50. Spain (19 December 2003)
51. Sweden (19 December 2003)
52. Kenya (13 July 2004)
53. Belize (14 July 2005)
54. Kiribati (15 September 2005)
55. Guinea (16 September 2005)
56. Liberia (16 September 2005)
57. Poland (14 March 2006)
58. Slovenia (15 June 2006)
59. Estonia (7 August 2006)
60. Japan (7 August 2006)
61. Trinidad and Tobago (13 September 2006)
62. Niue (11 October 2006)
63. Bulgaria (13 December 2006)
64. Latvia (5 February 2007)
65. Lithuania (1 March 2007)
66. Czech Republic (19 March 2007)
67. Romania (16 July 2007)
68. Republic of Korea (1 February 2008)
69. Palau (26 March 2008)
70. Oman (14 May 2008)
71. Hungary (16 May 2008)
72. Slovakia (6 November 2008)
73. Mozambique (10 December 2008)
74. Panama (16 December 2008)
75. Tuvalu (2 February 2009)
76. Indonesia (28 September 2009)
77. Nigeria (2 November 2009)
78. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (29 October 2010)
79. Morocco (19 September 2012)
80. Bangladesh (5 November 2012)
81. Croatia (10 September 2013)
82. Philippines (24 September 2014)
83. Chile (11 February 2016)
84. Ecuador (7 December 2016)
85. Ghana (27 January 2017)

3. *Declarations by States*¹

(a) *Kenya: Declaration under article 298, 24 January 2017*²

The Government of the Republic of Kenya pursuant to Article 298 (1) (a) (i) of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982, 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.

The Republic of Kenya reserves the right at any time by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations to add to, amend, or withdraw any of the foregoing reservations. Such notification shall be effective on the date of their receipt by the Secretary-General.

(b) *Egypt: Declaration under Article 298, 16 February 2017*³

The Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt declares that, pursuant to article 298 paragraph 1 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea signed on 10 December 1982, it does not accept any of the procedures provided for in section 2 of part XV of the Convention with respect to all the categories of disputes specified in article 298, paragraph 1 (a), (b) and (c) of the Convention.

This declaration shall be effective immediately.

(c) *Netherlands: Declaration under Article 287, 27 February 2017*⁴

The Kingdom of the Netherlands hereby declares that, having regard to article 287 of the Convention, it accepts for the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation and application of the Convention, without specifying that one has precedence over the other, the jurisdiction of:

- 1) the International Court of Justice; and
- 2) the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea established in accordance with Annex VI of the Convention.

The Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that it has chosen “the same procedure” as any other State Party that has chosen the International Court of Justice or the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea or both.

In the event another State Party has chosen the International Court of Justice and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea without indicating precedence, the Kingdom of the Netherlands should be considered as having chosen the International Court of Justice only.

This declaration replaces, with effect from 1 March 2017, the previous declaration of the Kingdom of the Netherlands under Article 287 of the Convention concerning its choice of means for settlement of disputes of 28 June 1996.

¹ Depositary notifications are issued in electronic format only. Depositary notifications are made available to the Permanent Missions to the United Nations in the United Nations Treaty Collection on the Internet at <https://treaties.un.org>, under “Depositary Notifications (CNs)”. In addition, the Permanent Missions, as well as other interested individuals, can subscribe to receive depositary notifications by email through the Treaty Section’s “Automated Subscription Services”, which is also available from <https://treaties.un.org>.

² See depositary notification C.N.26.2017.TREATIES-XXI.6 of 24 January 2017

³ See depositary notification C.N.100.2017.TREATIES-XXI.6 of 16 February 2017.

⁴ See depositary notification C.N.111.2017.TREATIES-XXI.6 of 27 February 2017.

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

A. BILATERAL TREATIES

1. *Ecuador and Costa Rica*

Agreement on maritime delimitation between the Republic of Ecuador and the Republic of Costa Rica, 21 April 2014¹

The Government of the Republic of Ecuador and the Government of the Republic of Costa Rica, hereinafter referred to as “the Parties”;

Motivated by a desire to strengthen the historical links of friendship and fraternity between their peoples;

Recognizing the need for and benefits of the delimitation of the jurisdictional maritime areas between the two countries on the basis of the principle of sovereign equality and the relevant norms and principles of international law;

Taking into account the work undertaken by the Ecuador-Costa Rica Binational Commission to delimit the jurisdictional maritime areas between the two States;

Taking into consideration the norms and principles established in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, to which both States are party;

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The Ecuadorian exclusive economic zone and continental shelf of the Galapagos Archipelago and the Costa Rican exclusive economic zone and continental shelf of Isla del Coco shall be delimited in the Pacific Ocean, in the sector where they overlap, by the geodetic lines that pass through points equidistant from the two countries, defined in accordance with sections A, B and C below:

A. Base points

In Ecuador:

EC-1, in the north-east of Isla Darwin

EC-2, in the north-east of Isla Genovesa

In Costa Rica:

CR-1, in the south-west of Isla Dos Amigos

CR-2, in the south-west of Cabo Dampier, on Isla del Coco

B. On the basis of the above, the following points shall be established for drawing the geodetic lines through which the maritime boundary shall be defined:

Point B-1 Equidistant point, determined by the intersection of the arcs of circles drawn with a radius of 200 nautical miles from base points EC-1, in the north-east of Isla Darwin, and CR-1, in the south-west of Isla Dos Amigos.

Point B-2 Equidistant point, determined by the intersection of the arcs of circles drawn with a radius of 200 nautical miles from base points EC-2, in the north-east of Isla Genovesa, and CR-2, in the south-west of Cabo Dampier.

Point C-1 The midpoint of the base geodetic line (EC-1)(CR-1).

Point C-2 The midpoint of the base geodetic line (EC-2)(CR-2).

Point B-3 The intersection of the projections of the two intermediate geodetic lines.

The first intermediate geodetic line shall pass through points B-1 and C-1.

The second intermediate geodetic line shall pass through points B-2 and C-2.

¹ *Original*: Spanish. Transmitted by note verbale dated 25 March 2017 from the Permanent Mission of Ecuador to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General. Registration with the Secretariat of the United Nations pending.

C. The geodetic lines that pass through points B-1, B-3 and B-2 shall define the maritime boundary between Ecuador and Costa Rica. The geographical coordinates corresponding to those points, in the order indicated above, shall be as follows:

<i>Point</i>	<i>Latitude north</i>	<i>Longitude west</i>
B-1	04° 33' 55.741"	090 °18' 24.485"
B-3	03° 26' 37.922"	089 ° 26' 11.383"
B-2	02° 09' 02.238"	087 ° 08' 42.443"

The geographical coordinates of all the points that are the subject of this Agreement are established by the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84).

The chart of the maritime boundary between Ecuador and Costa Rica is annexed to the present Agreement.

Article 2

A special zone 10 nautical miles wide shall be established on either side of the maritime boundary set out in section C of the previous article, and the accidental presence of fishing vessels from either country in that zone shall not be considered a violation of the relevant norms of the respective State. This shall not constitute recognition of any right to engage in fishing or hunting tasks in the special zone.

Article 3

On the basis of the definition of the maritime boundary in the present Agreement, the Parties shall foster the broadest cooperation in maritime matters of mutual interest, without prejudice to the rights of sovereignty and jurisdiction exercised by both States in their respective maritime areas.

Article 4

The present Agreement shall be submitted for approval in accordance with the constitutional procedures established by each Party. It shall enter into force on the date of the second diplomatic note communicating that the constitutional procedures have been completed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the two countries have signed two equally authentic copies of this Agreement, in Quito, on 21 April 2014.

For the Republic of Ecuador
[Signed]

RICARDO PATIÑO AROCA
Minister for Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility

For the Republic of Costa Rica
[Signed]

ENRIQUE CASTILLO BARRANTES
Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship

2. *Oman and Iran*

Agreement on the delimitation of the maritime boundary in the Sea of Oman between the Sultanate of Oman and the Islamic Republic of Iran, 26 May 2015²

The Government of the SULTANATE OF OMAN and the Government of the ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, hereinafter referred to as the “ Parties”;

Considering the desire to promote bilateral relations and strengthen good neighborly ties existing between the Parties; and

Desirous to delimit in a just, equitable and precise manner the maritime boundary line between their respective maritime zones in the Sea of Oman within which the Parties exercise sovereign rights and jurisdiction in accordance with international law.

THE PARTIES HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

1. The maritime boundary line between the Parties in the Sea of Oman shall be a geodetic line joining a series of fixed points whose geographical coordinates are hereafter set out as follows: [...] ³
2. The maritime boundary between the Parties in the Sea of Oman shall be a single maritime boundary delimiting their respective Continental Shelves and Exclusive Economic Zones which has been established by the Parties in accordance with Paragraph (1) of this Article.
3. The Parties have agreed that the direction of the maritime boundary line defined in Paragraph (1) of this Article after point no. (55) follows a straight geodetic line at an azimuth angle of (313°). Such a straight geodetic line shall be deemed to be an extension of the maritime boundary line defined in Paragraph (1) of this Article.

Article 2

1. The geographical coordinates of the aforementioned points in Article (1) of this Agreement refer to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84).
2. The maritime boundary line defined in Article (1) of this Agreement is illustrated on the chart which is annexed to this Agreement. The said chart has been made in two original copies and signed by the Parties each of whom has retained one copy thereof.
3. In case of any divergence or discrepancy between the geographic coordinates of the points referred to in Paragraph (1) of Article (1) of this Agreement and the maritime boundary line illustrated on the annexed chart to this Agreement, the geographic coordinates of the points referred to in Paragraph (1) of Article (1) of this Agreement shall prevail.

Article 3

Without prejudice to the maritime boundary line defined in Article (1) of this Agreement, the Parties recognize the right of each Party to exercise sovereign rights and jurisdiction over its maritime zones for the purposes of exploration, exploitation, conservation and management of living and non-living natural resources.

² Registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations by Iran on 18 January 2017, registration No. 54173. Entry into force: 4 September 2016 by the exchange of the instruments of ratification, in accordance with article 8.

³ *Note by the editor:* For a complete list of geographic coordinates see www.un.org/depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/STATEFILES/IRN.htm or www.un.org/depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/STATEFILES/OMN.htm.

Article 4

1. Either Party may carry out any type of survey activities, drilling exploration wells or assessing oil and gas or any other natural resource within a limit of two hundred and fifty meters (250 m) from either side of the maritime boundary line defined in Article (1) of this Agreement, provided that either Party notifies the other Party not less than a month in advance of the commencement date of such activities through diplomatic channels.
2. The Parties agree that the exploration wells drilled within the above limit of two hundred and fifty meters (250 m) from either side of the maritime boundary line defined in Article (1) of this Agreement are intended for exploration purposes only and no exploration well within one hundred and twenty five meters (125 m) from the maritime boundary line defined in Article (1) of this Agreement shall be utilized by either Party for any other purpose without the mutual agreement of the Parties.

Article 5

If any single geological petroleum structure or petroleum field, or any single geological structure or field of any other mineral resource crosses the maritime boundary line defined in Article (1) of this Agreement and the part of such structure or field which is situated on one side of the maritime boundary line could be exploited wholly or in part by directional drilling from the other side of the maritime boundary line, the following provisions shall apply:

1. No well shall be drilled on either side of the maritime boundary line defined in Article (1) of this Agreement so that any production or injection section thereof is less than one hundred and twenty five meters (125m) from the said maritime boundary line except by the mutual agreement of the Parties.
2. The exploitation of the aforementioned resources shall be undertaken by mutual agreement of the Parties. These resources shall be divided between the Parties according to international law and the principles of justice and equity.
3. The limit of the said one hundred and twenty five meters (125m) which governs the scope of this Article applies to both sides of the maritime boundary line defined in Article (1) of this Agreement.

Article 6

Without prejudice to the maritime boundary line defined in Article (1) of this Agreement, the Parties may, if necessary, establish joint committees to regulate all related aspects of this Agreement.

Article 7

Without prejudice to the maritime boundary line defined in Article (1) of this Agreement, the Parties shall settle any dispute arising from the implementation or interpretation of this Agreement by peaceful means.

Article 8

This Agreement shall be ratified in accordance with the respective constitutional and legal procedures of the Parties and shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification.

Article 9

This Agreement and the annexed chart shall be registered in accordance with Article 102 of the United Nations Charter.

Done at Muscat in two original copies on the 7th of Sha'aban 1436 corresponding to the 26th of May 2015 corresponding to the 5th of Khordad 1394 in the Arabic, Persian and English languages, all texts being equally authoritative. In case of any divergence in the interpretation of the texts, the English text shall prevail.

For the Government of the
Sultanate of Oman
HAMOOD BIN FAISAL AL BUSAIDI
Minister of Interior

For the Government of the
Islamic Republic of Iran
MOHAMMAD JAVAD ZARIF
Minister of Foreign Affairs

*Proces-verbal on the exchange of the instruments of ratification
of the Agreement on the Delimitation of the Maritime Boundary
in the Sea of Oman between the Sultanate of Oman and the Islamic Republic of Iran*

The undersigned, H.E. Al Sayyid Hamood bin Faisal Al Busaidi, the Minister of Interior of the Sultanate of Oman and H.E. Mr. Mohammad Javad Zarif, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, met at this date at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran in order to exchange the instruments of ratification of the Agreement on the Delimitation of the Maritime Boundary in the Sea of Oman between the Sultanate of Oman and the Islamic Republic of Iran signed in Muscat on the 7th day of Sha'aban 1436 of the Islamic calendar corresponding to the 5th day of Khordad 1394 of the solar Hijri calendar and the 26th day of May 2015 of the Gregorian calendar and having examined and compared the texts of the said instruments of ratification which were found in good and due form, proceeded to their exchange.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the present Proces-Verbal was signed at Tehran on the 2nd day of Thul-Hijjah 1437 of the Islamic calendar corresponding to the 14th day of Shahrivar 1395 of the solar Hijri calendar and the 4th day of September 2016 of the Gregorian calendar in duplicate in Arabic, Persian and English languages. All texts are equally authoritative.

The Agreement enters into force in accordance with its Article (8), from the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification, that is the 2nd day of Thul-Hijjah 1437 of the Islamic calendar corresponding to the 14th day of Shahrivar 1395 of the solar Hijri calendar and the 4th day of September 2016 of the Gregorian calendar.

For the Government of the
Sultanate of Oman
HAMOOD BIN FAISAL AL BUSAIDI
Minister of Interior

For the Government of the
Islamic Republic of Iran
MOHAMMAD JAVAD ZARIF
Minister of Foreign Affairs

III. COMMUNICATIONS BY STATES

A. OMAN

Note verbale dated 7 December 2016 from the Permanent Mission of the Sultanate of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General¹

The Permanent Mission of the Sultanate of Oman to the United Nations [...] has the honour to refer to the United Nations Maritime Zone Notification M.Z.N.122.2016.LOS dated 08 September 2016 regarding the deposit by Pakistan on 30 August 2016 of a chart including a list of geographical coordinates of points and relevant information “permanently describing the outer limits of its continental shelf”. Such deposit was purported to be made under Articles 76 (9) and 84 (2) of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

It is the view of the Government of Oman that the Government of Pakistan is not in a position in accordance with international law to “permanently describe” the outer limits of its continental shelf at this time, nor to deposit such information pursuant to Articles 76 (9) or 84 (2) of the Convention.

The Government of Oman wishes to recall that the outer limits of the continental shelf of Pakistan remain subject to the delimitation of a continental shelf boundary with Oman in accordance with the principles in Article 83 of the Convention. The need for such delimitation was acknowledged by the Government of Pakistan in its diplomatic note Sixth/LS/7/2014 to the Executive Office of the Secretary-General dated 09 October 2014. No such continental shelf boundary has yet been delimited, although the Government of Oman remains willing to work with the Government of Pakistan towards the delimitation boundary at the mutual convenience of both parties.

As provided by Articles 76 (10) and Article 9 of Annex II of the Convention, the recommendations of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf in respect of the outer limits of the continental shelf of Pakistan, shall not be prejudiced in matters relating to the delimitation of boundaries between States. The Government of Pakistan therefore may not act on the recommendation of the Commission if doing so would prejudice matters relating to the delimitation of the continental shelf boundary with Oman.

The Government of Oman is of the view that the deposit by the Government of Pakistan on 30 August 2016 of charts and information purporting to “permanently describe” the outer limits of the continental shelf is inconsistent with that principle. Any outer limits unilaterally described by the Government of Pakistan in such circumstances thus cannot be regarded as “final and binding” on other States, including Oman, under Article 76 (8) of the Convention.

The Government of Oman requests the Secretary-General to give due publicity to this communication and to circulate a copy to member states of the United Nations.

[...]

¹ See www.un.org/depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/communications/omn_re_pak_07122016.pdf.

B. DJIBOUTI

*Note verbale dated 31 January 2017 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Djibouti to the United Nations addressed to the Secretariat of the United Nations*²

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Djibouti to the United Nations [...] has the honour to refer to Circular M.Z.N.106.2014.LOS dated 3 July 2014 concerning the deposit of the list of geographical coordinates of points that define, inter alia, the limits of the exclusive economic zone of the Federal Republic of Somalia.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Djibouti to the United Nations has the honour to submit the position and comments of the Government of Djibouti concerning the above-mentioned list of coordinates.

The Government of Djibouti does not recognize the geographical coordinates used as baselines for measuring the exclusive economic zone of the Federal Republic of Somalia. The exclusive economic zone, as defined in the list of geographical coordinates, extends over waters that are under the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the Republic of Djibouti.

The Government of the Republic of Djibouti attaches for reference Decree No. 85-048/PR/PM dated 13 April 1985, which defines the maritime limits and frontiers of the Republic of Djibouti.³

The Government of Djibouti requests the Secretary-General to register and publish this statement in accordance with the usual procedures.

[...]

² See www.un.org/depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/STATEFILES/som.htm.

³ Decree No. 85-048/PR/PM was published in *Law of the Sea Bulletin* No. 39, p. 21 (1999).

C. ISRAEL

Note verbale dated 2 February 2017 from the Permanent Mission of the Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General⁴

The Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations [...] wishes to raise our Government's serious concerns regarding recent reports that the Government of Lebanon is contemplating advancing a tender to grant offshore licenses in maritime areas that belong to the State of Israel (in Blocks 1, 2, and 3 on the Israeli Licensing map dated December 2016 (http://energy.gov.il/english/subjects/oilandgasexploration/documents/israel_map.pdf), attached hereto; referred to by Lebanon as the so-called "Blocks 8, 9, and 10").

In this context, we recall the List of Geographical Coordinates for the Delimitation of the Northern Limit of the Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone of the State of Israel dated 12 July 2011 that our Government submitted to the Office of the Secretary-General (http://www.un.org/depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/isr_eez_northernlimit2011.pdf), which sets forth in no uncertain terms the extent of Israel's maritime claims in its northern maritime areas.

The Government of Israel objects to non-consensual Lebanese economic activity in maritime areas belonging to Israel, and will not allow any unauthorized economic activity, including, inter alia, the granting of rights by another State to any third party; exploratory activities; drilling; or exploitation of natural resources in maritime areas in which Israel asserts sovereign rights or jurisdiction. The Government of Israel is committed to ensuring that its rights are protected and to preventing such unauthorized activities. In this context, the Government of Israel calls upon the Government of Lebanon to refrain from further advancing any such non-consensual activities in maritime areas belonging to Israel, and requests that all relevant actors not lend a hand to such unauthorized and prohibited action.

The Government of Israel wishes to take this opportunity to reiterate its openness to dialogue and cooperation with the relevant neighboring States regarding the northern limit of Israel's Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone, in accordance with the principles of international maritime law.

The Permanent Mission of Israel would be grateful if the Note Verbale and its annex could be published on the Ocean & Law of the Sea UN website under the countries section of the database on Maritime Space: Maritime Zones and Maritime Delimitation (<http://www.un.org/depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/STATEFILES/ISR.htm>). In addition, The Permanent Mission of Israel requests to include this information in the next *Law of the Sea Bulletin*.

⁴ See www.un.org/depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/communications/isr_nv_02022017.pdf.

D. LEBANON

Note verbale dated 20 March 2017 from the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General⁵

The Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations [...] with reference to the letter transmitted by the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations to your esteemed office on 2 February 2017 (Ref No, MI-SG-02022017—http://un.org/depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/communications/isr_nv_02022017.pdf), wishes to protest against the said letter and to reiterate Lebanon's position with respect to its maritime borders.

The Government of Israel contends in its letter that Blocks 8, 9 and 10 which Lebanon decided to open for bidding on the occasion of its first offshore licensing round are located in maritime waters "that belong to the State of Israel". It also threatens that it "will not allow any unauthorized economic activities including, inter alia, the granting of rights by another State to any third party; exploratory activities, drilling or exploitation of natural resources in maritime areas in which Israel asserts sovereign rights and jurisdiction".

The Government of Lebanon objects to the contentions and threats of the Government of Israel and reaffirms that Blocks 8, 9 and 10 are located within maritime areas that belong to Lebanon. In this regard, the Government of Lebanon recalls the Lists of Geographical Coordinates for the Delimitation of the Exclusive Economic Zone between Lebanon and Palestine that were transmitted by the Lebanese Republic to the Office of the Secretary-General on 14 July 2010 (www.un.org/depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/DEPOSIT/lbn_mzn79_2010.pdf) and 19 October 2011 (www.un.org/depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/DEPOSIT/lbn_mzn85_2011.pdf), and which clearly place the above-mentioned blocks in areas that belong to Lebanon. We also refer to the two letters dated 20 June 2011 (www.un.org/depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/communications/lbn_re_cyp_isr_agreement2010.pdf) and 3 September 2011 (www.un.org/depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/communications/lbn_re_isr__listofcoordinates_e.pdf) that the Lebanese Minister of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations to object to the delimitation agreement entered into between Cyprus and Israel on 17 December 2010 and to the geographical coordinates of the northern limit of the exclusive economic zone claimed by Israel.

Pursuant to the rules of the international law of the sea, Lebanon has sovereign rights and jurisdiction for the purpose of exploring, exploiting, conserving and managing the natural resources of its territorial sea and exclusive economic zone. Therefore, given that Blocks 8, 9 and 10 are located within Lebanon's maritime zones, the Lebanese Republic has the right to conduct or authorize exploratory, drilling and exploitation activities in them. The Government of Israel is not entitled to interfere in any way whatsoever with the exercise by Lebanon of its sovereign rights and jurisdiction and is not allowed to conduct any economic activity in Lebanese maritime areas, notably in the so-called "Blocks 1, 2 and 3" unlawfully referred to in the "Israel Licensing Map" (updated in December 2016) and which fall in their entirety within the territorial sea and exclusive economic zone of Lebanon.

In this respect, Lebanon wishes to respond to the Government of Israel's threats by reiterating its commitment to International Law and in particular to the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea regarding the delimitation of its maritime borders.

The Permanent Mission of Lebanon would be grateful if this *Note Verbale* could be published in the relevant sections of the Ocean & Law of the Sea UN website as well as in the next *Law of the Sea Bulletin*.

[...]

⁵ See www.un.org/depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/communications/2017_03_20_lbn.pdf.

IV. OTHER INFORMATION RELEVANT TO THE LAW OF THE SEA

A. LIST OF CONCILIATORS, ARBITRATORS AND EXPERTS NOMINATED UNDER ARTICLE 2 OF ANNEXES V, VII AND VIII TO THE CONVENTION, AT 31 MARCH 2017

List of conciliators and arbitrators nominated under article 2 of annexes V and VII to the Convention¹

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>	<i>Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General</i>
Algeria	Mr. Boualem Bouguetaia, Judge and Vice-President of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea	23 November 2016
Argentina	Dr. Frida María Armas Pfrter, Conciliator and Arbitrator	28 September 2009
	Ambassador Horacio Adolfo Basabe, Conciliator and Arbitrator	4 September 2013
	Professor Marcelo Gustavo Kohen, Conciliator and Arbitrator	4 September 2013
	Minister Holger Federico Martinsen, Conciliator and Arbitrator	4 September 2013
Australia	Sir Gerard Brennan AC KBE, Arbitrator	19 August 1999
	Mr. Henry Burmester QC, Arbitrator	19 August 1999
	Professor Ivan Shearer AM, Arbitrator	19 August 1999
Austria	Professor Dr. Gerhard Hafner, Department of International Law and International Relations, University of Vienna, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, The Hague, Conciliator at the OSCE Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, Former Member of the International Law Commission, Conciliator and Arbitrator	9 January 2008
	Professor Dr. Gerhard Loibl, Professor at the Diplomatic Academy of Vienna, Conciliator and Arbitrator	9 January 2008
	Ambassador Dr. Helmut Tichy, Deputy Head of the Office of the Legal Adviser, Austrian Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs, Conciliator and Arbitrator	9 January 2008
	Ambassador Dr. Helmut Türk, Judge at the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, The Hague, Conciliator and Arbitrator	9 January 2008
Belgium	Professor Erik Franckx, President of the Department of International and European Law at the Vrije University Brussels	1 May 2014
	Mr. Philippe Gautier, Registrar of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea	1 May 2014
Brazil	Walter de Sá Leitão, Conciliator and Arbitrator	10 September 2001
Chile	Helmut Brunner Nöer, Conciliator	18 November 1998
	Rodrigo Díaz Albónico, Conciliator	18 November 1998
	Carlos Martínez Sotomayor, Conciliator	18 November 1998
	Eduardo Vío Grossi, Conciliator	18 November 1998
	José Miguel Barros Franco, Arbitrator	18 November 1998
	María Teresa Infante Caffi, Arbitrator	18 November 1998
	Edmundo Vargas Carreño, Arbitrator	18 November 1998
	Fernando Zegers Santa Cruz, Arbitrator	18 November 1998
Costa Rica	Carlos Fernando Alvarado Valverde, Conciliator and Arbitrator	15 March 2000

¹ Source: Chapter XXI, section 6, of the publication entitled *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General* available from https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetailsIII.aspx?src=TREATY&mtmsg_no=XXI-6&chapter=21&Temp=mtmsg3&clang=_en.

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>	<i>Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General</i>
Cyprus	Ambassador Andrew Jacovides, Conciliator and Arbitrator	23 February 2007
	Ms. Christine G. Hioureas, Conciliator and Arbitrator	15 January 2016
Czech Republic	Dr. Václav Mikulka, Conciliator and Arbitrator	27 March 2014
Estonia	Mrs. Ene Lillipuu, Head of the Legal Department of the Estonian Maritime Administration, Conciliator and Arbitrator	18 December 2006
	Mr. Heiki Lindpere, the Director of the Institute of Law of the University of Tartu, Conciliator and Arbitrator	18 December 2006
Finland	Professor Kari Hakapää, Conciliator and Arbitrator	25 May 2001
	Professor Martti Koskenniemi, Conciliator and Arbitrator	25 May 2001
	Justice Gutav Möller, Conciliator and Arbitrator	25 May 2001
	Justice Pekka Vihervuori, Conciliator and Arbitrator	25 May 2001
France	Alain Pellet, Arbitrator	16 December 2015
	Pierre-Marie Dupuy, Arbitrator	4 February 1998
	Jean-Pierre Queneudec, Arbitrator	4 February 1998
	Laurent Lucchini, Arbitrator	4 February 1998
Germany	Dr. (Ms.) Renate Platzoeder, Arbitrator	25 March 1996
Ghana	H.E. Judge Dr. Thomas A. Mensah, Conciliator and Arbitrator (Former Judge and First President of the United Nations Tribunal of the Law of the Sea (ITLOS))	30 May 2013
	Professor Martin Tsamenyi, Professor of Law, Conciliator and Arbitrator University of Wollongong, Australia and Director, Australian National Centre for Ocean Resources and Security (ANCORS)	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, LLM, Conciliator and Arbitrator	3 August 2001
	Dr. Sudirman Saad, D.H., M.Hum, Conciliator and Arbitrator	3 August 2001
	Lieutenant Commander Kresno Bruntoro, SH, LLM, Conciliator and Arbitrator	3 August 2001
Italy	Professor Umberto Leanza, Conciliator and Arbitrator	21 September 1999
	Ambassdor Luigi Vittorio Ferraris, Conciliator	21 September 1999
	Ambassador Giuseppe Jacoangeli, Conciliator	21 September 1999
	Professor Tullio Scovazzi, Arbitrator	21 September 1999
	Paolo Guido Spinelli, Former Chief of the Service for Legal Affairs, Diplomatic Disputes and international Agreements of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Conciliator	28 June 2011
	Maurizio Maresca, Arbitrator	28 June 2011
	Tullio Treves, Arbitrator	28 June 2011
Japan	Judge Hisashi Owada, Judge, International Court of Justice, Arbitrator	28 September 2000
	Dr. Nisuke Ando, Professor Emeritus, Kyoto University, Japan, Arbitrator	28 September 2000
	Judge Shunji Yanai, President of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, Conciliator and Arbitrator	4 October 2013
Lebanon	H.E. Dr. Joseph Akl, Judge in the International Tribunal of the Law of the Sea, Arbitrator	31 January 2014

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>	<i>Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General</i>
Mauritius	Mr. Dheerendra Kumar Dabee, G.O.S.K., SC, Solicitor-General, Arbitrator	5 November 2014
	Ambassador Milan J.N. Meetarbhan, G.O.S.K. Permanent Representative of Mauritius, Arbitrator	5 November 2014
	Ms. Aruna Devi Narain, Parliamentary Counsel, Arbitrator	5 November 2014
	Mr. Philippe Sands, QC, Professor, Arbitrator	5 November 2014
Mexico	Ambassador Alberto Székely Sánchez, Special Adviser to the Secretary for International Waters Affairs, Arbitrator	9 December 2002
	Dr. Alonso Gómez Robledo Verduzco, Researcher, Institute of Legal Research, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Member of the Inter-American Legal Committee of the Organization of American States, Arbitrator	9 December 2002
	Frigate Captain JN. LD. DEM. Agustín Rodríguez Malpica Esquivel, Chief, Legal Unit, Secretariat of the Navy, Arbitrator	9 December 2002
	Frigate Lieutenant SJN.LD. Juan Jorge Quiroz Richards, Secretariat of the Navy, Arbitrator	9 December 2002
	Ambassador José Luis Vallarta Marrón, Former Permanent Representative of Mexico to the International Seabed Authority, Conciliator	9 December 2002
	Dr. Alejandro Sobarzo, Member of the national delegation to the Permanent Court of Arbitration, Conciliator	9 December 2002
	Joel Hernández García, Deputy Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Conciliator	9 December 2002
	Dr. Erasmo Lara Cabrera, Director of International Law III, Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Conciliator	9 December 2002
Mongolia	Professor Rüdiger Wolfrum, Arbitrator	22 February 2005
	Professor Jean-Pierre Cot, Arbitrator	22 February 2005
Netherlands	E. Hey, Arbitrator	9 February 1998
	Professor A. Soons, Arbitrator	9 February 1998
	Prof. Dr. Liesbeth Lijnzaad, Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Conciliator and Arbitrator	14 February 2017
	Professor Dr. Alex Oude Elferink, Director, Netherlands Institute for the Law of the Sea, Arbitrator	14 February 2017
	Prof. Dr. René Lefeber, Deputy Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Conciliator	14 February 2017
Norway	Carsten Smith, President of the Supreme Court, Conciliator and Arbitrator	22 November 1999
	Karin Bruzelius, Supreme Court Judge, Conciliator and Arbitrator	22 November 1999
	Hans Wilhelm Longva, Director General, Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Conciliator and Arbitrator	22 November 1999
	Ambassador Per Tresselt, Conciliator and Arbitrator	22 November 1999
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	Professor 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
	Professor Nuno Sérgio Marques Antunes, Arbitrator	5 October 2011
Republic of Korea	Professor Jin-Hyun Paik, Conciliator and Arbitrator:	14 February 2013

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>	<i>Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General</i>
Romania	Mr. Bogdan Aurescu, Secretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, Arbitrator	2 October 2009
	Mr. Cosmin Dinescu, Director General for Legal Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Arbitrator	2 October 2009
Russian Federation	Vladimir S. Kotliar, Arbitrator	26 May 1997
	Professor Kamil A. Bekyashev, Arbitrator	4 March 1998
	Mr. Alexander N. Vylegjanin, Director of the Legal Department of the Council for the Study of Productive Forces of the Russian Academy of Science, Arbitrator	17 January 2003
Singapore	Professor S. Jayakumar, Professor of Law, National University of Singapore, Conciliator and Arbitrator	5 April 2016
	Professor Tommy Koh, Professor of Law, National University of Singapore, Ambassador-at-Large, Conciliator and Arbitrator	5 April 2016
	Mr. Chan Sek Keong, Retired Chief Justice, Former Attorney-General, Conciliator and Arbitrator	5 April 2016
	Mr. Lionel Yee Woon Chin S.C., Solicitor-General, Conciliator and Arbitrator	5 April 2016
Slovakia	Dr. Marek Smid, International Law Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Slovakia, Conciliator	9 July 2004
	Dr. Peter Tomka, Judge of the International Court of Justice, Arbitrator	9 July 2004
South Africa	Judge Albertus Jacobus Hoffmann, Vice-President, International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, Arbitrator	25 April 2014
Spain	José Antonio de Yturriaga Barberán, Ambassador at large, Conciliator and Arbitrator	23 June 1999
	Juan Antonio Yáñez-Barnuevo García, Ambassador at large, Conciliator	23 June 1999
	Aurelio Pérez Giralda, Chief, International Legal Advisory Assistance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Conciliator	23 June 1999
	José Antonio Pastor Ridruejo, Judge, European Court of Human Rights, Arbitrator	23 June 1999
	D. Juan Antonio Yáñez-Barnuevo García, Arbitrator	26 March 2012
	Da Concepción Escobar Hernández, Conciliator and Arbitrator	26 March 2012
Sri Lanka	Hon. M.S. Aziz, P.C., Conciliator and Arbitrator	17 January 1996
	C. W. Pinto, Secretary-General of the Iran-US Tribunal in the Hague, Conciliator and Arbitrator	17 September 2002
Sudan	Sayed/Shawgi Hussain, Arbitrator	8 September 1995
	Dr. Ahmed Elmufti, Arbitrator	8 September 1995
	Dr. Abd Elrahman Elkhalfifa, Conciliator	8 September 1995
	Sayed/Eltahir Hamadalla, Conciliator	8 September 1995
	Prof. Elihu Lauterpacht CBE QC, Arbitrator	8 September 1995
Sweden	Sir Arthur Watts KCMG QC, Arbitrator	8 September 1995
	Dr. Marie Jacobsson, Principal Legal Advisor on International Law, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Arbitrator	2 June 2006
Switzerland	Dr. Said Mahmoudi, Professor of International Law, University of Stockholm, Arbitrator	2 June 2006
	Ms. Laurence Boisson de Chazournes, Professor, Arbitrator	14 October 2014
	Mr. Andrew Clapham, Professor, Arbitrator	14 October 2014
	Mr. Lucius Caflisch, Professor, Arbitrator	14 October 2014
	Mr. Robert Kolb, Professor, Arbitrator	14 October 2014

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>	<i>Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General</i>
Trinidad and Tobago	Mr. Justice Cecil Bernard, Judge of the Industrial Court of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, Arbitrator	17 November 2004
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir Michael Wood, Conciliator and Arbitrator	2 November 2010
	Sir Elihu Lauterpacht QC, Conciliator and Arbitrator	2 November 2010
	Professor Vaughan Lowe QC, Conciliator and Arbitrator	2 November 2010
	Mr. David Anderson, Conciliator and Arbitrator	2 November 2010
United Republic of Tanzania	Ambassador James Kateka, Judge of ITLOS, Conciliator and Arbitrator	18 September 2013

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

1. A/71/675: Letter dated 8 December 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
2. A/71/693: Letter dated 14 December 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
3. A/71/694: Note verbale dated 27 December 2016 from the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
4. S/2017/17: Letter dated 5 January 2017 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

² All United Nations documents are available online at [www.undocs.org/\[symbol of the document\]](http://www.undocs.org/[symbol of the document]).

C. CORRIGENDUM TO *LAW OF THE SEA BULLETIN* No. 68

Page 15, After Point 10, insert new points and sub-sections *reading*³

Point 11.	NW-most point of Kalsfles, N of Kalsoy, and from there the coastline to	62°22'24".60 N 6°48'27".55 W
Point 12.	N-most point of Kalsfles and from there a straight line to	62°22'24".84 N 6°48'20".02 W
Point 13.	N-most point of Flesin, N of Enniberg, and from there a straight line to	62°23'42".42 N 6°33'52".71 W
Point 14.	N-most point of Skoparin on Fugloy (Fuglø) and from there a straight line to	62°21'14".91 N 6°18'15".08 W
Point 15.	NE-most point at Hellurnar and from there a straight line to	62°20'38".30 N 6°15'32".61 W
Point 16.	E-most point of Stapin and from there a straight line to	62°20'26".20 N 6°15'12".92 W
Point 17.	E-most point of Flesjarnar, S of Akraberg Lighthouse and from there a straight line to	61°20'25".74 N 6°39'42".86 W
Point 18.	S-most point of Stórafles and from there a straight line to	61°20'21".88 N 6°39'46".53 W
Point 1.	Dry rock SW of Sumbiarsteinur (the Munken)	61°20'10".85 N 6°40'23".77 W

3 (1). The baselines mentioned in section 2 and the external delimitation for the external territorial waters described in section 1 will be marked by the National Survey and Cadastre on publicly available charts.

4 (1). A list of the co-ordinates mentioned in this Executive Order will be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. All coordinates refer to geodetic datum ETRS89.

5 (1). The Executive Order shall enter into force on 1 June 2002.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
16 May 2002
PER STIG MØLLER

³ *Original*: English. Transmitted by electronic communication dated 9 January 2017 from the Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations to the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of Legal Affairs.

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