





## NOTE

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

The texts of treaties and national legislation contained in the *B* are reproduced as submitted to the Secretariat, without formal editing.

Furthermore, publication in the *B* of information concerning developments relating to the law of the sea emanating from actions and decisions of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS) is subject to the following provisions: (a) 10.4 (f) 10.5 (o) 11.4(i) 8.9 (p) 10.5 n ty the

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## I. UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

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1.								



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 July 2018<sup>1</sup>

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Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General



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	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		





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					
La						



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				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	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	<sup>2</sup>	12/03/01(s)	12/05/95	28/07/95(sp)						
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)				
	10/12/2EMC2.6 (9)-6718.0563015 Tc 0.0129.8 (6)j1299 0 7 014 07-16.9 (/59C2.6 (9)-6718.0563015 Tc 0.0129.8 (6)j1299 0 7 014 07-177.3191 (2)-9.2p911									



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
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	U33/2	29/07/94			

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., chap. XXI, sect. 7.

2.

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. Leso(o)11.3 (n)-13.9 (i)-2.7 (a ( )39.3 (2)-5.1 (6 A)1alText<F



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C .

1. Kenya (29 July 1994)
- 2.

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. ailand (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)

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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. F I N O I S O Z I A C O F B O S ( 1 9 9 6 ) S T S ( 1 1 5 ) ( 1 ) P U F O E B ( 1 4 7 ) ( 5 1 8 ) ( 1 2 8 ) ( 1 6 ) ( 1 8 ) ( 6 2 5 ) ( 4 ) T V - 3 4 7 3 0 4 1 0 5 1 8 8 ( 1 )  
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### 3. Declarations by States

*A* : *D* , *A* 287 298 *C* , 22 . 2018<sup>5</sup>  
*D* , *A* 287

[...] the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria hereby declares that it chooses the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea as a means for the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention.

*D* , *A* 298

[...] the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria does not accept any of the procedures provided for in Part XV, section 2, with respect to the following disputes:

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

### A. National Legislation

#### 1. Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

(*A*, *A* *A*  
, 6,153 18 *fn* 2014)  
*D* . 1,446, 17 *fn* 2014<sup>6</sup>

I, Nicolás Maduro Moros,  
President of the Republic,

With the supreme commitment and will to achieve the highest degree of political efficacy and revolutionary quality in the construction of socialism and the greater glory of the country, on the basis of humanistic principles and Bolivarian moral and ethical standards, by mandate of the people, and in exercise of the powers conferred on me by article 236, paragraph 8, of the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and in accordance with the provisions of article 1, paragraph 2, subparagraphs (a) and (c) of the Act authorizing the President of the Republic to issue decrees with the rank, value and force of law in delegated matters, published in the *B* . 6,118  
19 November 2013, in Cabinet,

Hereby issue the following

### DECREE WITH THE RANK, VALUE AND FORCE OF ORGANIC LAW ON AQUATIC AREAS

#### PART I GENERAL PROVISIONS

*A* 1

The object of this decree with the rank, value and force of organic law is to regulate the exercise of sovereignty, jurisdiction and control over aquatic areas in accordance with domestic and international law, and to regulate and control the administration of the aquatic, insular and port areas of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

*A* 2

The purpose of this decree with the rank, value and force of organic law is to preserve and guarantee the best use of aquatic, insular and port areas, taking into account their potential and the guidelines established through centralized planning.

*A* 3

This decree with the rank, value and force of organic law is applicable to the aquatic areas comprising the maritime, river and lake areas of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

<sup>6</sup> : Spanish. Transmitted by note verbale No. 206 dated 19 March 2018 and communication dated 17 April 2018 from the Permanent Mission of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the United Nations, addressed to the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations. Available from <https://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/STATEFILES/VEN.htm>.

A 4  
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Aquatic interests are interests related to the sustainable use and development of the aquatic and insular areas of the nation. They derive from national interests.

A 5  
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Aquatic policies concern the development of strategic guidelines on the basis of the potential, productive capacity and resources available in coastal and other aquatic areas to guarantee sustainable and endogenous social development, territorial integration and national sovereignty. They relate to such matters as:

1. The development of the navy.
  2. The development, regulation, promotion, control and consolidation of the shipping industry.
  3. The development, regulation, promotion and control of economic activities in aquatic, insular and port areas.
  4. The development, regulation, promotion and control of the shipping and port affairs of the State.
  5. Fair and equitable participation in strategic public services provided in aquatic, insular and port areas through directly socially-owned enterprises, mixed enterprises and social production units.
  6. Social security for seafaring workers.
  7. The safety of human life and the rendering of assistance in aquatic areas.
  8. Surveillance and control to prevent and punish illicit activity.
  9. Harmonious habitation of insular land territory and maritime coasts, and around waterways and lakes.
  10. The preservation of aquatic and sub-aquatic archaeological and cultural heritage.
  11. The development, regulation, promotion and control of the tourism industry.
  12. The development, regulation, promotion and control of scientific and research activities.
- 133(1)14.2gp1.3 (9(a)-3.4 (t)-21.8 (ext<FEFF002e(i)10.5 (t)4.7035)4 (e d)0.7 (e)-11.1 (v)11.4 (e)0.8 (l)p)13.3 (r



A 11

If a river flows directly into the sea, the baseline shall be a straight line across the mouth of the river between points on the low-water line of its banks.

Where because of the presence of a delta and other natural conditions the coastline is highly unstable, the appropriate points may be selected along the furthest seaward extent of the low-water line and, notwithstanding subsequent regression of the low-water line, the straight baselines shall remain effective unless they are changed by the National Executive.

A 12

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In the case of bays, including historic bays and waters, the straight baseline shall be a closing line joining the appropriate entrance points of the bay.

A 13

The outermost permanent harbour works that form an integral part of the harbour system shall be used as the baseline for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea.

A 14

Where a low-tide elevation is situated wholly or partly at a distance not exceeding the breadth of the territorial sea from national continental or insular land territory, the low-water line on that elevation shall be used as the baseline for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea.

C II

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A 15

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Foreign ships shall enjoy the right of innocent passage through the territorial sea of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. Innocent passage means:



7. e loading or unloading of any commodity, money or person contrary to the law.
8. Acts or events that involve any sort of pollution.
- 9.



8. Nuclear-powered ships.
9. e protection of the marine environment and the prevention, reduction and control of pollution.
10. Any other issues that are considered relevant.

e present decree with the rank, value and force of organic law shall develop the regulations mentioned in this article.

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A 27

Foreign warships may navigate or lie in the internal waters and ports of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela with the prior authorization of the National Executive through the ministries responsible for foreign affairs and defence.

A 28

e provisions of this decree with the rank, value and force of organic law shall apply equally to foreign warships performing commercial functions, foreign naval auxiliary vessels and the aircraft of foreign armed forces that alight on the internal waters of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

A 29

Foreign warships may not remain in the internal waters or ports of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela for more than 15 days, unless they are granted special authorization by the National Executive; in addition, they must depart within a maximum of six hours if required to do so by the national authorities, even if the period established for their stay has not yet expired.

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No more than three warships of the same nationality may lie in the internal waters or ports of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at the same time.

Warships of countries that are invited to participate in joint manoeuvres with the navy or are part of a multinational maritime operation in which Venezuelan units are participating may be admitted under different conditions, provided that authorization has been granted through diplomatic channels by the National Executive.

A 31

Foreign warships that enter the internal waters or ports of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela are obliged to observe the laws relating to navigation, ports, the police, sanitation, taxation and environmental and maritime security, as well as other applicable rules.

A 32

Foreign warships lying in waters under the sovereignty of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela may not carry out topographic, hydrographic or oceanographic work, or studies related to defence or the naval and military capacities and positions of ports; produce drawings, take soundings or carry out underwater works, with or without divers; or conduct exercises involving disembarkation, gunfire or torpedoes, unless they are given express authorization to do so.

A 33  
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The National Executive, through the ministry of people's power responsible for security and defence, shall lay down all provisions relating to the ceremonial procedures to be followed upon the arrival of foreign warships, except as provided for in international agreements.

A 34  
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Only the ship's officers, non-commissioned officers and police service personnel, with prior authorization from the ministry of people's power responsible for security and defence, may disembark carrying weapons, which must be small arms for self-defence. Sabres, swords and similar weapons shall be permitted for ceremonial purposes.

A 35  
A, ,

In the event of funerals or other solemn occasions, the ministry of people's power responsible for security

2. To ships that are forced to seek refuge in the waters or ports of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela owing to and for the duration of navigation risks, bad weather or other unforeseen events.
3. When such ships are carrying Heads of State or diplomatic officials on mission to the Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

A 40

B

National or foreign-registered vessels may be boarded and searched by personnel from Bolivarian National Armed Forces ships and aircraft in the aquatic areas of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and on the high seas, where there are substantial grounds for believing that such vessels are violating or have violated national or international law. The commanders of Bolivarian National Armed Forces ships and aircraft may question, examine, search or detain individuals and vessels.

The ministry of people's power responsible for security and defence shall establish the procedure for boarding and searches in peacetime and in emergencies or armed conflicts; the procedure must conform to the customs and norms of international law.

A 41

The hot pursuit of a foreign ship may be undertaken by Bolivarian National Armed Forces ships and aircraft in the aquatic areas of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and on the high seas, in accordance with international norms, when there are substantial grounds for believing that the foreign ship is violating or has violated national or international law.

A 42

In peacetime, units of the Bolivarian National Armed Forces may use force:

1. In self-defence against a current or imminent threat to or attack against the unit or its crew.
2. In self-defence against a current or imminent threat to or attack against the life or property of Venezuelan citizens or foreigners.
3. To stop ships and aircraft that have not complied with an order to stop.
4. To protect the integrity of the national territory in the event of an incursion by foreign military units.

The President of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela shall set forth the rules of engagement for units of the Bolivarian National Armed Forces. The rules of engagement for each component shall be proposed through the ministry of people's power responsible for security and defence.

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A 43

For the purposes of maritime surveillance and the protection of its interests, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela has, contiguous to its territorial sea, a zone that extends up to 24 nautical miles from the low-water lines or the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.

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The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela may exercise control in the contiguous zone to prevent and pun

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3.

tent international organizations, with participation by all States concerned, including States whose nationals are allowed to fish in the exclusive economic zone.

A 54

The ministry of people's power for fisheries and aquaculture shall periodically determine the allowable catch for the exploitation of the living resources of the exclusive economic zone. When the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela does not have the capacity to harvest the entire allowable catch thus determined, it may grant foreign fishing vessels access to the exclusive economic zone for the exploitation of the surplus allowable catch, subject to the prior signature of a fisheries agreement with the Government of the State of nationality of such vessels and upon the fulfillment of the requirements set out in domestic law, taking into account economic and social benefits to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

Nationals of other States fishing within the exclusive economic zone of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela shall comply with the conservation measures and other terms and conditions established by the law.

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e Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela shall take measures for the exploration of the continental shelf,

PART IV  
UNDERWATER CULTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

A 66

The ministry of people's power responsible for water transport shall be the governing body for maritime, river and lake navigation for the transport of people and goods, shipping, tourism, sport, recreation and scientific research; matters related to ports; and any other matter as prescribed by law. It shall have the following competences:

1. To formulate national water transport projects and plans in line with centralized planning.
2. To approve the water transport component to be included in the national development plan for the aquatic sector.
3. To supervise and control the exercise of aquatic authority.
4. To study, supervise and include in development plans for the aquatic sector plans and projects related to the construction of ports, navigation canals, piers, docks, ships, marinas, works and installations, and related services.
5. To control, supervise and oversee the navigation regime, public and private ports, and related activities in accordance with the law.
6. To control and supervise the transport of reserved cargo.
7. To set fees for public passenger transport services and activities related to the aquatic sector, in coordination with the ministry of people's power responsible for trade.
8. To supervise the Venezuelan shipping registry of vessels.
9. To coordinate, with the ministry of people's power responsible for fisheries and aquaculture, the promotion, development and protection of fishery and aquaculture production.
10. To participate in the specialized international bodies of the aquatic sector, in accordance with the policy set by the ministry of people's power responsible for foreign affairs.
11. To strengthen financing policies for the aquatic sector.
12. To promote scientific and technological research activities in the sector, in coordination with the other bodies and entities of the public administration.
13. To approve projects in the aquatic sector in accordance with national and international technical standards.
14. To supervise, oversee and control the application of standards for the security of national water transport.
15. To approve the internal regulations of the National Institute for Aquatic Areas.
16. To propose regulations related to the present decree with the rank, value and force of organic law.
17. To approve and exercise control over the state policies of the National Institute for Aquatic Areas, in accordance with the relevant laws.
18. To request from the entity or body under its governance administrative and financial information regarding the management of the entity or body.
19. To assist in the education, development and training of human talent in the aquatic sector.
20. Other competencies established by law.

It is the responsibility of the National Institute for Aquatic Areas to:

1. Exercise aquatic authority.
2. Carry out aquatic administration.
3. Produce the preliminary dra of the national development plan for the aquatic sector, comprising the plans and projects for the construction of ports and marinas, navigation channels, piers, and other works, installations and services associated with the operations of ships in ports and marinas.
4. Implement the governing body's shipping and port policy and Benifia (04/07/2014) - 24.2 (n)9.



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11. To appoint, transfer and dismiss Institute sta , in exercise of the authority and powers set forth in

A 82  
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The National Council for Aquatic Areas shall be composed of the Vice-Minister for Water Transport of the ministry of people's power responsible for water transport, who shall serve as its President; one Vice-Minister representing each of the ministries of people's power responsible for defence; foreign affairs, internal affairs, justice and peace; economic affairs, finance and public banking; higher education, science and technology; youth and sport; tourism; petroleum and mining; agriculture and fisheries; ecosocialism, habitat and housing; and planning; one representative of the Venezuelan Chamber of the Shipping Industry; one representative of the Venezuelan Chamber of Shipowners; one representative of the Association of Merchant Navy Officials; one representative of the Venezuelan Association of Maritime Law; one representative of the fisheries associations; one representative from the universities active in the field; and their alternates.

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The National Council for Aquatic Areas shall establish committees to advise on and participate in spe





4. Performing financial transactions with eligible national or international institutions. A majority vote of the members of the Board of the National Institute for Aquatic Areas, following a preliminary profitability assessment, shall be required for such transactions.
5. Assessing the feasibility of projects in the context of the programmes or policies adopted by the Board of the National Institute for Aquatic Areas.
6. Submitting activity reports and financial statements to be consolidated to the Board of the National Institute for Aquatic Areas for its consideration.
7. Submitting quarterly reports on the Fund's activities to the Board of the National Institute of Aquatic Areas for its consideration.

A 91

In order to meet the objectives set forth in article 86 of this decree with the rank, value and force of organic law, the National Institute for Aquatic Areas may not commit more than 75 per cent of the resources of the 30.9 (l l)-11.5 (n)-4.1 (s)-4.2 (t)-21.8 (i)10.5 (t)-17.7 (u)9.12 (a)9 -2.175 8.9 ((t)-2dn4.7 (e ( )T1.1 (r)710.4 (r A

the owners of foreign ships shall be required to pay the National Institute for Aquatic Areas the equivalent of the fee established in this article, in foreign currency, applying the exchange rate set in the respective exchange rate agreement in force on the date the fee falls due, in accordance with the regulations issued for that purpose.

The foreign exchange obtained through these payments must be sold by the National Institute for Aquatic Areas to the Central Bank of Venezuela, at the exchange rate set in the exchange regulation that is in effect on the date of the respective operation and by the deadline set for that purpose, unless the Institute agrees to hold such sums in foreign currency accounts, for which they must obtain the authorization of the Central Bank of Venezuela, as stipulated in the applicable exchange rate agreements.

A 94

For the purposes of this decree with the rank, value and force of organic law, gross tonnage shall be verified through the International Tonnage Certificate.

A 95  
C , \$

The contributions set out in article 92, paragraph 4, of the present decree with the rank, value and force of organic law by the corresponding bodies shall be calculated on the basis of the following parameters:

1. Two per cent of the amount collected through the canal use service.
2. Two per cent of the amount collected through the aquatic signalling service.
3. Ten per cent of revenues collected through the tugboat service.
4. Ten per cent of revenues collected through the lighterage service.
5. Twenty per cent of revenues collected through the piloting service.
6. Ten per cent of revenues collected through the concessions, permissions and authorizations corresponding to the rights established in the concession, permission and authorization contracts of public ports for public and private use.
7. One per cent of the gross revenue of the port management bodies.

A 96  
\$

The contributions referred to in the article above shall be paid on a quarterly basis by the collecting bodies.

A 97  
\$ ,

The resources of the Aquatic Development Fund mentioned in the present decree with the rank, value and force of organic law shall be placed in a financial institution governed by the Act governing the banking sector institutions, in a special account under the name of the Aquatic Development Fund; movements of those resources shall be effected by the President of the National Institute for Aquatic Areas, in conjunction with one of the signatures authorized for such purpose by the Board, with the authorization of the Board of the Institute.

A 98

A 99

The resources of the Aquatic Development Fund shall not be part of the assets of the National Institute for Aquatic Areas.

A 100

In exchange for the corresponding payment, the National Institute for Aquatic Areas shall provide the services, goods, personnel and other facilities necessary for the functioning of the Aquatic Development Fund.

A 101

A

The accounts of the Aquatic Development Fund shall be recorded in its ledgers and financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and shall be kept entirely separate from the accounts of the National Institute for Aquatic Areas.

The financial statements of the Fund shall be audited annually by an independent firm of auditors which shall issue the corresponding opinion.

#### PART VIII RELATED ACTIVITIES

A 102

C

For the purposes of this decree with the rank, value and force of organic law, the following are related activities:

1. The Venezuelan shipping registry.
2. The shipping industry.
3. Piloting, tugboat and lighterage services.
4. Search and rescue services and activities to prevent and combat environmental pollution in aquatic areas.
5. The national aquatic navigation support system.
6. Nautical education.
7. Activities involving shipping, certification, shipping agencies, cargo operations and agencies, multimodal transport and maritime brokering.
8. Shipping inspection, audit, consultancy and advisory services.
9. Hydrographic, meteorological, oceanographic and nautical cartography work.
10. Channelling and maintenance services for navigable waterways.
11. The management of security, inspections and audits.
12. Companies providing water transport services.
13. Other activities as determined by law.

A 103

The Venezuelan shipping registry shall be maintained by the Aquatic Authority; the relevant law shall regulate all matters relating to this registry.

A 104

The shipping industry consists of principal and auxiliary shipping production centres. The relevant law shall regulate all matters relating to the shipping industry.

Principal shipping production centres are shipyards, slipways and shipbuilders.

Auxiliary shipping production centres are shipping workshops; shipping consultancy firms; inspection, testing and trials companies or laboratories; ship and navigation aid classification societies; manufacturers and vendors of shipping machines, equipment and systems, as well as their parts and spare parts; and manufacturers and vendors of materials and inputs used in the activities of the shipping industry.

The principal and auxiliary shipping production centres that comprise the shipping industry must comply with the registration, authorization and control requirements established under the relevant law.





the community, organized through the community councils or other forms of community organization and participation, shall monitor and ensure the fulfillment of the duties of solidarity and social responsibility established by the present decree with the rank, value and force of organic law.

### PART XIII MARITIME COURTS

Senior maritime judges have jurisdiction over the entire national aquatic area and the ships registered in the Venezuelan shipping registry, irrespective of the jurisdiction over the waters where these ships are located.

In the superior maritime courts, decisions are made by a single judge. To be appointed as a senior judge, it is necessary to be a lawyer, a Venezuelan national, over 30 years of age, and of recognized good standing and competence in the field. It is preferable for candidates to specialize in the law of the sea, shipping and foreign trade law or an equivalent, be senior professors in that field or have practised in that area of law for more than 10 years.

The superior maritime courts are competent to adjudicate on:

1. Appeals of decisions handed down in the first instance by the maritime courts.
2. Conflicts relating to jurisdiction that arise between courts whose decisions can be appealed before the superior maritime courts, and between these and other courts when the conflict concerns matters heard by the maritime courts.
3. Proceedings for review of leave to appeal against decisions regarding the admissibility of appeals in cases that are referred to them at the appeal stage.
4. Any other appeal or legal action assigned to them under the applicable law.

Decisions handed down by the superior maritime courts may be appealed in cassation within a period of five working days before the Supreme Court of Justice.

The maritime courts of first instance are single-judge courts. To be appointed as a first instance judge, it is necessary to be a lawyer, a Venezuelan national, over 30 years of age, and of recognized good standing and competence in the field. It is preferable for candidates to specialize in the law of the sea, shipping and foreign trade law or an equivalent, be senior professors in that field or have practised in that area of law for more than five years.

The maritime courts of first instance are competent to adjudicate on:

- 1.



3. Cases involving more than one ship when one is nationally registered, or when national legislation is applicable under the contract or the law, and cases involving foreign ships located in waters that are under the jurisdiction of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.
4. Ship mortgage enforcement procedures, and legal actions to claim maritime liens.
5. e enforcement of foreign judgments, following the receipt of the relevant enforcement order.
6. e enforcement of arbitral awards and resolutions related to maritime cases.
7. Bankruptcy trials concerning the limitation of liability of shipowners or ship operators.
8. Legal actions relating to the law of general average.
9. Legal actions related to pilotage, towing and lightering services; aquatic signalling; hydrographic, meteorological or oceanographic work; nautical charting; and the dredging and maintenance of waterways.
10. Legal actions arising in connection with the handling of containers, goods, materials, supplies, fuel and equipment that are supplied, or services that are rendered, to the ship, for its use, management, conservation or maintenance.
11. Legal actions arising in relation to the construction, maintenance, repair, alteration and recycling of ships.
12. Legal actions arising in connection with insurance premiums, including mutual insurance contributions payable by the owner of the ship or the bareboat charterer, or on his or her behalf, in relation to the ship.
13. Legal actions related to shipping agency commissions, brokerage fees or other fees payable by the owner of the ship or the bareboat charterer, on his or her own behalf, in relation to the ship.
14. Disputes relating to ownership or possession of the ship, its use or the proceeds of its use.
15. Legal actions related to the use of the various means of transport used in connection with maritime trade.
16. Mortgages or charges applicable to the ship.
17. Legal actions arising from a wrongful act in connection with national and international maritime, river and lake transport of goods and persons, and environmental crimes perpetrated in the aquatic areas, as defined by the legislation in force, according to the procedure established in the Code of Criminal Procedure.
18. Any other legal action, measure or dispute relating to matters regulated by the law.

the following are repealed:

1. Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Territorial Sea, Continental Shelf, Fisheries Protection and Airspace Act of 27 July 1956, published in the *Boletín Oficial* of 17 August 1956.
2. Shipping Act of 1956, articles 4.2 (t)-12.4 (a)-2.7 (j)0.8 (e)3v.8 (i)-(s)-4.2 (tN)18.4 (j)-12.4 (a)-26lh28 .4 (c)(e)

is decree with the rank, value and force of organic law shall enter into force upon its publication in the

DONE at Caracas on 17 November 2014. 204 years since independence, 155 years since federation and 15 years since the Bolivarian revolution.

To be executed,  
(Seal)

N „ M M

Endorsed by:

- Executive Vice President of the Republic, J A • A € M
- Minister of People's Power for the Office of the President and Monitoring of Government Management, C A • O Z •
- Minister of People's Power for Internal Affairs, Justice and Peace, C T M • € R
- Minister of People's Power for Foreign Affairs, R D † R † € C ‡
- Minister of People's Power for Planning, R J • M • € P
- Minister of People's Power for Economic Affairs, Finance and Public Banking, R C M T
- Minister of People's Power for Defence, V P L ^ €
- Minister of People's Power for Trade, I • C D A
- Officer in charge of the Ministry of People's Power for Industry, D C • R ^
- Minister of People's Power for Tourism, A • G I € G †
- Minister of People's Power for Agricultural Production and Lands, J • L B „ N % † €
- Minister of People's Power for Higher Education, Science and Technology, M Á F „ € M • €
- Minister of People's Power for Education, H • V R † € C
- Minister of People's Power for Health, N E P • € S
- Minister for People's Power for the Social Process of Work, J % R M † € B
- Minister of People's Power for Ground Transport and Public Works, H E T D
- Minister of People's Power for Water and Air Transport, G Á C Y Y
- Minister of People's Power for Ecosocialism, Habitat and Housing, R A M P † €
- Minister of People's Power for Petroleum and Mining, A % • J • C „ € J • €
- Minister of People's Power for Communication and Information, J f C F † P
- Minister of People's Power for Communes and Social Movements, E † J • J M

## 2. Samoa

*ʻŋi 2017, 14 D ʻŋi 2017ʻ*

[...]

PURSUANT to Section 10 of the Maritime Zones Act 1999, (“Act”), I, TUIMALEALI’IFANO VA’ALE TOA SUALAUVI II, head of State of the Independent State of Samoa, acting on the advice of Cabinet, MAKE this ORDER.

DATED at Apia this 14

SCHEDULE 2  
ŠORDER 2 ŠB«

Samoa Territorial Seas Limits Geographic Coordinates  
(Horizontal Datum: World Geodetic System 1984)

Samoa Territorial Seas Maritime Limits

the Territorial Seas (12M) shall comprise of a series of successive geographical coordinates as per Article 3 of UNCLOS.

[...]⁹

SCHEDULE 3  
ŠORDER 2 ŠC«

Samoa Contiguous Zone Limits Geographic Coordinates  
(Horizontal Datum: World Geodetic System 1984)

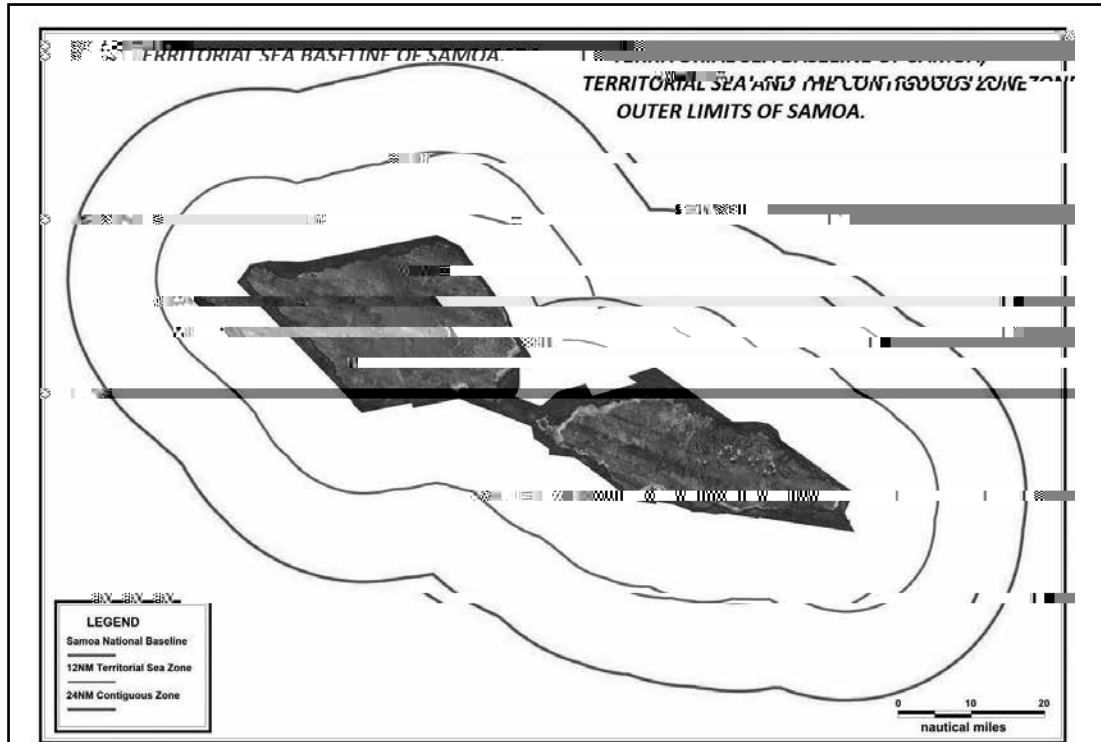
Samoa Contiguous Zone Maritime Limits

the Contiguous Zone (24M) shall comprise of a series of successive geographical coordinates as per Article 33 of UNCLOS.

[...]¹⁰

SCHEDULE 4  
ŠORDER 2 Š4«

C I



⁹ Ibid.  
¹⁰ Ibid.

### 3. Algeria

D . 18-96  
C A , 20 ' ' . 2018<sup>11</sup> ~~fr~~

e President of the Republic,

On the basis of the report of the Minister for Foreign Affairs,

Having regard to the Constitution, in particular articles 13, 18, 91 (6) and 143 (first paragraph) thereof,

Having regard to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, in particular part V thereof, which was ratified pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 96-53 of 2 Ramadan A.H. 1416, corresponding to 22 January A.D. 1996,

Having regard to the Agreement on the delimitation of maritime boundaries between the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria and the Republic of Tunisia, signed at Algiers on 11 July 2011 and ratified pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 13-316 of 10 Dhu'lqad'ah A.H. 1434, corresponding to 16 September 2012,

Having regard to the Agreement on the delimitation of maritime boundaries between the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria and the Republic of Tunisia, signed at Algiers on 11 July 2011 and ratified pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 13-316 of 10 Dhu'lqad'ah A.H. 1434, corresponding to 16 September 2012,

Having regard to the Agreement on the delimitation of maritime boundaries between the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria and the Republic of Tunisia, signed at Algiers on 11 July 2011 and ratified pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 13-316 of 10 Dhu'lqad'ah A.H. 1434, corresponding to 16 September 2012,

*A 1*

An exclusive economic zone of the coast of Algeria is hereby established.

The outer limits of the exclusive economic zone, calculated from the baselines determined pursuant to the aforementioned Decree No. 84-181 of 4 August 1984, are hereby specified using World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84) coordinates, set out in the table annexed to the present Decree.

*A 2*

The outer limits of the exclusive economic zone may, where necessary, be modified under bilateral agreements with States whose coasts are adjacent or opposite to the coast of Algeria, in accordance with article 74 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982.

*A 3*

In its exclusive economic zone, the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria shall exercise its sovereign rights and its jurisdiction in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982, in particular part V thereof.

*A 4*

The present Decree shall be published in the Official Gazette of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria.

Done at Algiers on 2 Rajab A.H. 1439, corresponding to 20 March A.D. 2018.

Abdelaziz Bouteflika

4.

- i. Territorial sea: the maritime zone not exceeding 12 nautical miles measured from the baseline. The territorial sea in principle has the same status as the land territory of a state. The coastal state shall have full sovereignty over these areas. However, a right of passage for ships of other countries shall exist in the territorial sea.
- j. Coastguard: the Suriname Coastguard, as referred to in Article 1 of the Coastguard Act.
- k. Low-water line: the zero isobath as marked on the sea charts officially recognized by the Surinamese Government.
- l. International law: also referred to as international public law. Law comprising specifically the rights and duties of states.
- m. High seas: the maritime zone which in general extends beyond the Exclusive Economic Zone, as referred to in Article 86 of the Maritime Law Convention.
- n. Nautical mile: the unit of measurement generally used to express distances at sea. One nautical mile equals 1852 metres.
- o. Maritime Law Convention: the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea concluded on 10 December 1982 at Montego Bay.

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1.





- a. sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring and exploiting, conserving and managing the natural resources, whether living and non-living, of the seabed and its subsoil as well as the waters superadjacent thereto, and with regard to other activities for the economic exploitation and exploration of the exclusive economic zone, such as the production of energy from the water, currents and winds;
  - b. jurisdiction with regard to:
    - (1) the establishment and use of artificial islands, installations and structures;
    - (2) marine scientific research;
    - (3) the protection and preservation of the marine environment;
  - c. other rights and duties provided for in international law.
2. The State shall exercise its rights and jurisdiction with due regard for international law.

*A 11*

1. It is forbidden for everyone, without prior authorization granted by State Decree, to perform in the exclusive economic zone any acts which infringe the sovereign rights as referred to in Article 10 or the juris

In the exclusive economic zone, having due regard to international law, all States shall have:

- a. freedom of navigation;
- b. freedom of over-ight;
- c.

A 18

All States, with due regard to international law, have the freedom to lay submarine cables and pipelines, and the right to exercise other internationally legitimate uses of the sea incidental to this freedom.

A 19

By State Decree, rules may be laid down for the purposes of the obligations of the State under Article 82 of the Maritime Law Convention.

D C •  
P •  
A 20

If the territorial sea, the contiguous zone, the exclusive economic zone or the continental shelf of the State overlaps with the territorial sea, the contiguous zone, the exclusive economic zone or the continental shelf of a neighbouring State, the sideward limit of these zones shall be established by means of agreement with the State concerned on the basis of international law.

A 21

The Minister of Foreign Affairs shall publish the baseline, the outer limits of the territorial sea, the contiguous zone, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf of the State and the boundaries of these zones as established in accordance with Article 20.

C  
P P  
A 22

Any deliberate infringement of regulations given by or in virtue of this act shall be punishable with imprisonment not exceeding six years and a fine of the sixth category.

A 23

Non-deliberate infringement of the regulations given by or in virtue of this act shall be punishable with imprisonment not exceeding one year and a fine of the third category, or with either one of these penalties.

A 24

He who does not, or does not timely or wholly meet one or more of the conditions attached to the authorization as referred to in Articles 8, 11, 12, 16 and 17 or acts in contravention of such conditions, shall be liable to punishment with imprisonment not exceeding six months and a fine of the third category, or with either one of these penalties.

A 25

The acts made punishable under Article 22 are considered as crimes and those made punishable under Articles 23 and 24 are considered as offences.

A 26

The objects used to commit the punishable acts described in Articles 22, 23 and 24, as well as the proceeds from the punishable act, may be confiscated in accordance with the Criminal Code.

A 27

1. If the perpetrator is unknown, or has died before the start of the prosecution, confiscation may be effected by judicial order at request of the Public Prosecutions Department.
2. The order shall be publicized by the Court Clerk in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Suriname and/or in one or more newspapers to be designated by the Court.

3. The order shall take effect, unless any interested party files an objection with the Court Registry within 30 days from its publication and further investigation does not offer proof that any punishable act has been committed with regard to the items concerned.

4.

G , T            C  
                         F P  
                         A    32

1. If the matters provided for in this act require further regulation in the interest of an appropriate implementation of this act, this may be arranged by State Decree.
2. On the entry into force of this act, the Act of 14 April 1978 providing for the extension of the territorial sea of the Republic of Suriname and the establishment of the adjacent economic zone (S.B. 1978 No. 26) shall be repealed.

A    33

The following annexes pertaining to this act shall be an integral part of this Act:

1. Chart of the outer limit of the Maritime Zones of the State.
2. List of geographical coordinates of the outer limit of the continental shelf of the State.

A    34

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of this act, the State exercises its supervisory and protective functions in the territorial sea, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf, in accordance with or pursuant to:
  - 1°. the Act Establishing the Coast Guard;
  - 2°. the Sea Fisheries Act 1980;
  - 3°. the Fisheries Resources Protection Act 1961;
  - 4°. the Shipping Act;
  - 5°. the Mining Decree;
  - 6°. the Criminal Code;
2. The list of acts as referred to under paragraph 1 may be amended by State Decree.

A    35

1. This act may be cited as: Maritime Zones Act.
2. It shall be published in the Bulletin of Acts and Decrees of the Republic of Suriname.
3. It shall become effective as of the day following the day of its promulgation.
4. The Ministers of Natural Resources, of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, and of Foreign Affairs shall be in charge of the implementation of this Act.

Done in Paramaribo, on 7 April 2017  
DESIRÉ D. BOUTERSE  
Issued in Paramaribo, 5 May 2017  
The Minister of Home Affairs,  
M.M.F. NOERSALIM.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM OF THE MARITIME ZONES ACT, 2017  
A-220-5.1 alM8ER4 .3R4 .dEhiA-221e Me Mgi9 (E)-16.3 (i)-7.1 (s.8 (T3.3 (r)-17.4 (j)8)-1T)-21h.n Paramaribo, Animal H



The limits specified in the preceding Article may, if necessary, be modified in the light of any delimitation agreements to be concluded with the affected coastal State, under article 74 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, of 10 December 1982.

The present Royal Decree shall enter into force on the date of its publication in the Official State Gazette.

Done in Madrid, on 5 April 2013.



## B. Bilateral Treaties

*Bilateral Treaty*  
*Bilateral Treaty*, 7 November 2016<sup>18</sup>

THE SOVEREIGN STATE OF THE SOLOMON ISLANDS AND THE REPUBLIC OF VANUATU;  
DESIRING to strengthen the bonds of friendship and cultural ties between the two States, based upon historical linkage that is founded in the spirit of Melanesia whilst respecting international norms;

AGREED to the Memorandum of Settlement signed in Honiara, Solomon Island on the 12th day of November 2015;

A 3

The line described above in article 1 of this Agreement shall define the maritime boundary between the exclusive zones and continental shelves over which the Parties exercise, or will exercise, sovereign rights and jurisdiction under international law.

A 4

D , ,

Any dispute arising between the parties concerning the interpretation or the application of this Agreement shall be resolved peacefully by consultation and negotiation in the spirit of our common cultural norms and in accordance with international law and best practice.

A 5

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In the event that new surveys reveal significant adjustments to the location of base point coordinates that require adjustments of the maritime boundary, the Parties shall consult with the view to agreeing upon any necessary adjustment to the line described in Article I, applying the same principles as those used in determining the maritime boundary, and such adjustments shall be provided for in a Protocol to this Agreement.

A 6

A , D  $\bar{m}$

The parties agree to use the most appropriate and current GIS software for determination of median line and adjustments to the maritime boundary.

A 7

- , , B , .

If any single accumulation or deposit of non-living marine resources extends across the maritime boundary line described in Article I, and if one Party by exploiting that accumulation or deposit would

A 10

is Agreement shall enter into force on the date of ratification.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the representatives of the two States, being duly authorized for this purpose,

### III. COMMUNICATIONS BY STATES

#### Cyprus

Eni C 'A' Eni G , 9 A , 2017<sup>20</sup>

Your Excellency,

Upon instructions from my Government, and further to my letter dated 3 May 2017, I regret to inform you that Turkey continues its provocative and unlawful actions in the Eastern Mediterranean against the Republic of Cyprus through new illegal seismic survey operations in Cyprus' continental shelf and exclusive economic zone.

The Turkish survey vessel *B*, owned by TPAO, the state-owned petroleum company of the Republic of Turkey, supported by the vessels *A* and *B*, has commenced seismic surveys, on 17 July 2017, in the south-west maritime areas of Cyprus, and more specifically in an area that borders the outer limit of the territorial sea of the Republic of Cyprus and covers part of the Republic's continental shelf and exclusive economic zone, particularly parts of Blocks 6, 7 and 1 (please see attached map). I would like to add that Block 6 has been assigned by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus to the Eni / TOTAL consortium for exploration and exploitation of possible hydrocarbon reserves in the seabed subsoil.

For that purpose, Turkey had already issued, on 17 July 2017, a navigational telex NR711/17(NAVTEX), purporting to reserve the above marine area for a period between 17 July until 16 December 2017, for the purpose of carrying out illegal seismic surveys.

I need to stress that this new NAVTEX has also been issued in violation of the rules and regulations of the International Maritime Organization, and emphasize that this practice by Turkey in relation to activities within the Search and Rescue Region of Cyprus, most importantly, endangers the safety of navigation in the Eastern Mediterranean.

The aforementioned seismic surveys, that follow those illegally carried out during the period April–



#### 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 July 2018<sup>21</sup>

State Party	Nominations	Date of deposit of noti cation with the Secretary-General
Algeria	Mr. Boualem Bouguetaia, Judge and Vice-President, International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea Dr. Frida Marió	23 November 2016
Argentina		



State Party	Nominations	Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General
Japan	Judge Hisashi Owada, Judge, International Court of Justice; Arbitrator	28 September 2000
	Dr. Nisuke Ando, Professor Emeritus, Kyoto University; 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
Lebanon	Dr. Shigeki Sakamoto, Professor, Doshisha University; Arbitrator	25 September 2017
	H.E. Dr. Joseph Akl, Judge, International Tribunal of the Law of the Sea; Arbitrator	17 January 2014
Madagascar	Dr. Francis Zandrarendritambahoaka Marson, Arbitrator	6 April 2018
	Dr. Leonide Ylenia Randrianarisoa, Conciliator and Arbitrator	6 April 2018
	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
Mauritius	Mr. Dheerendra Kumar Dabee, G.O.S.K., SC, Solicitor-General, Arbitrator	5 November 2014
	Ambassador Milan J.N. Meetarban, 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
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, 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 L2 (r)-8.7 3 (l)ut xi621.8 (C)-7.7 (, P)li63ta-7.1 (i4.8 (.6 (. A)4.6c)3.8 (o)7.4 (, R)-4.7 (e)-5 (s)-8.5 (e)-8 (a	



State Party	Nominations	Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General
	Supreme Court Judge Hilde Indreberg, Conciliator and Arbitrator	10 August 2017
	Supreme Court Judge Henrik Bull, Conciliator and Arbitrator	10 August 2017
Norway	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	11 August 2017

State Party	Nominations	Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General
Sudan	Sayed/Shawgi Hussain, Arbitrator	8 September 1995
	Dr. Ahmed Elmufti, Arbitrator	8 September 1995
	Dr. Abd Elrahman	8 September 1995
	Dr. Abd Elrahman 10-1.8 (4 A)-2.8 Or -820.6ahq 1 0 0 10( S)-4.hay99549 3 m 714T80 0 3 (o)	

B.

From 5 to 9 June 2017, the Commission met with the Parties in Copenhagen.

From 24 to 28 July 2017, the Commission met with the Parties in Singapore.

From 28 August to 1 September 2017, the Commission met with the Parties in Copenhagen.

On 30 August 2017, the Parties reached a Comprehensive Package Agreement on the central elements of a maritime boundary delimitation between them in the Timor Sea (the “30 August Agreement”). In addition to boundaries, the Comprehensive Package Agreement addresses the legal status of the Greater Sunrise

### C. Selected Documents of the General Assembly and the Security Council of the United Nations

1. A/72/818: Letter dated 2 April 2018 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General.
2. S/2018/376: Letter dated 19 April 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations, addressed to the President of the Security Council.
3. A/72/871: Note verbale dated 9 May 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Kuwait to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General.
4. A/72/880: Note verbale dated 23 May 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Kuwait to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General.
5. A/73/212: Note verbale dated 5 July 2018 from the Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General.
6. Resolution 2428 (2018) of 13 July 2018, adopted by the Security Council at its 8310th meeting.

