

LAW OF THE SEA BULLETIN

No. 63

2007

DIVISION FOR OCEAN AFFAIRS AND THE LAW OF THE SEA
OFFICE OF LEGAL AFFAIRS

NOTE

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression

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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 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. Table recapitulating the status of the Convention and of the related Agreements, as at 31 March 2007¹

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea		Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the Convention		Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the Convention on Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks	
<i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations; Shaded row indicates landlocked States	#	#	,	-	#	#
TOTALS	#	#			#	#

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea	Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the Convention	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
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Italicized text indicates non-members of the United Nations;
Shaded row indicates landlocked States

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State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea		Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the Convention		Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the Convention Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks	
<i>Italicized text</i> indicates non- members of the United Nations; Shaded row indicates Landlocked States	"	#	"	-	#	-
	"					
<i>Cook Islands</i>	#		"		"	
	"		"			
		#				
	"	#	"			
	"		"			
	"	#	"			
	"		"			
	"		"			
	"	#	"			#
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State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea	Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the Convention	Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the Convention relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks
<i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations; Shaded row indicates Landlocked States	#	-	#
	#		#
	#		#
<i>Holy See</i>			

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea	Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the Convention	Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the Convention relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks
<i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations; Shaded row indicates Landlocked States	"	"	"
	#	-	#
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	#		

**Agreement relating to the
Implementation
of Part XI of the Convention**

**United Nations Convention on
the Law of the Sea**

State or entity

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea	Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the Convention	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
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Italicized text indicates non-members of the United Nations; **Shaded row** indicates landlocked States

"	#	-	#
"	#	-	#

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea	Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the Convention	Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the Convention relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks
<i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations; Shaded row indicates landlocked States	" #	" #	" #

2. Chronological lists of ratifications of, accessions and successions to the Convention and the related Agreements, as at 31 March 2007

(a) The Convention

1. Fiji (10 December 1982)
2. Zambia (7 March 1983)
3. Mexico (18 March 1983)

34. Trinidad and Tobago (28 July 1995)
35. Uganda (28 July 1995)
36. Yugoslavia (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)

(c) Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the 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 (10 December 2001),
(19 December 2003)¹
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 Community (19 December 2003)

¹ For further details, see Chapter XXI of the publication entitled "*Multilateral Treaties deposited with the Secretary-General*": <http://untreaty.un.org/ENGLISH/bible/englishinternetbible/partI/chapterXXI/treaty9.asp>

3. Declarations by States

Bulgaria

Declaration made upon accession to the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks

"The Republic of Bulgaria declares that the declarations made by the European Community upon ratification of the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, with regard to the transfer of competence by the Member States to the European Community in respect of certain matters governed by the Agreement, shall be also applicable to the Republic of Bulgaria as from the date of its accession to the European Union."

Moldova

Declaration made upon accession to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982

"As a country without seashore and geographically disadvantaged bordering a sea poor in living resources, Republic of Moldova affirms the necessity to develop international cooperation for the exploitation of the living resources of the economic zones, on the basis of just and equitable agreements that should ensure the access of the countries from

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

A. United Nations General Assembly resolutions of interest

1. General Assembly Resolution 61/105 of 8 December 2006: Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 46/215 of 20 December 1991, 49/116 and 49/118 of 19 December 1994, 50/25 of 5 December 1995 and 57/142 of 12 December 2002, as well as other resolutions on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing, unauthorized fishing in zones of national jurisdiction and on the high seas, fisheries by-catch and discards, and other developments, its resolutions 56/13 of 28 November 2001 and 57/143 of 12 December 2002 on the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (“the Agreement”),¹ and its resolutions 58/14 of 24 November 2003, 59/25 of 17 November 2004 and 60/31 of 29 November 2005 on sustainable fisheries, including through the Agreement and related instruments,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (“the Convention”),² and bearing in mind the relationship between the Convention and the Agreement,

Recognizing that, in accordance with the Convention, the Agreement sets forth provisions concerning the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, including provisions on compliance and enforcement by the flag State and subregional and regional cooperation in enforcement, binding dispute settlement and the rights and obligations of States in authorizing the use of vessels flying their flags for fishing on the high seas, and specific provisions to address the requirements of developing States in relation to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks and the development of fisheries for such stocks,

Welcoming the fact that a growing number of States, and entities referred to in the Convention and in article 1, paragraph 2 (b), of the Agreement, as well as regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, have taken measures, as appropriate, tow1976 TD, ds6(eir fl)]TJ0.017 Tc

Declaration on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, adopted by the Ministerial Meeting on Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on 12 March 2005,³ which calls for effective implementation of the various instruments already developed to ensure responsible fisheries, and recognizing that the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (“the Code”)⁴ and its associated international plans of action set out principles and global standards of behaviour for responsible practices for conservation of fisheries resources and the management and development of fisheries,

Noting with concern that effective management of marine capture fisheries has been made difficult in some areas by unreliable information and data caused by unreported and misreported fish catch and fishing effort and this lack of accurate data contributes to overfishing in some areas, and therefore welcoming the adoption of the Strategy for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Capture Fisheries⁵ and the development of the Fishery Resources Monitoring System (FIRMS) initiative by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to improve knowledge and understanding of fishery status and trends,

Recognizing the significant contribution of sustainable fisheries to food security, income and wealth for present and future generations,

Recognizing also the urgent need for action at all levels to ensure the long-term sustainable use and management of fisheries resources through the wide application of the precautionary approach,

Deploring the fact that fish stocks, including straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, in many parts of the world are overfished or subject to sparsely regulated and heavy fishing efforts, as a result of, inter alia, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, inadequate flag State control and enforcement, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures, inadequate regulatory measures, harmful fisheries subsidies and overcapacity,

Particularly concerned that illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing constitutes a serious threat to fish stocks and marine habitats and ecosystems, to the detriment of sustainable fisheries as well as the food security and the economies of many States, particularly developing States,

Recognizing the duty provided in the Convention, the Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas (“the Compliance Agreement”),⁶ the Agreement and the Code for flag States to exercise effective control over fishing vessels flying their flag, and vessels flying their flag which provide support to fishing vessels, to ensure that the activities of such fishing and support vessels do not undermine the effectiveness of conservation

³ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Outcome of the Ministerial Meeting on Fisheries, Rome, 12 March 2005* (CL 128/INF/11), appendix B.

⁴ *International Fisheries Instruments with Index* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.V.11), sect. III.

⁵ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the twenty-fifth session of the Committee on Fisheries, Rome, 24–28 February 2003*, FAO Fisheries Report No. 702 (FIPL/R702(En)), appendix H.

⁶ *International Fisheries Instruments with Index* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.V.11), sect. II.

rights under international instruments, in order to realize the benefits from fisheries resources,

Recognizing the need for appropriate measures to minimize waste, discards, loss of fishing gear and othe

States and through various regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements,

I

Achieving sustainable fisheries

1. *Reaffirms* the importance it attaches to the long-term conservation, management and sustainable use of the marine living resources of the world's oceans and seas and the obligations of States to cooperate to this end, in accordance with international law, as reflected in the relevant provisions of the Convention,² in particular the provisions on cooperation set out in Part V and Part VII, section 2, of the Convention, and where applicable, the Agreement;¹

2. *Encourages* States to give due priority to the implementation of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),¹⁰ in relation to achieving sustainable fisheries;

3. *Emphasizes* the obligations of flag States to discharge their responsibilities, in accordance with the Convention and the Agreement, to ensure compliance by vessels flying their flag with the conservation and management measures adopted and in force with respect to fisheries resources on the high seas;

4. *Calls upon* all States that have not done so, in order to achieve the goal of universal participation, to become parties to the Convention, which sets out the legal framework within which all activities in the oceans and seas must be carried out, taking into account the relationship between the Convention and the Agreement;

5. *Calls upon* all States, directly or through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to apply widely, in accordance with international law and the Code,⁴ the precautionary approach and an ecosystem approach to the conservation, management and exploitation of fish stocks, including straddling fish stocks, highly migratory fish stocks and discrete high seas fish stocks, and also calls upon States parties to the Agreement to implement fully the provisions of article 6 of the Agreement as a matter of priority;

6. *Encourages* States to increase their reliance on scientific advice in developing, adopting and implementing conservation and management measures, and to increase their efforts to promote science for conservation and management measures that apply, in accordance with international law, the precautionary approach and an ecosystem approach to fisheries management, enhancing understanding of ecosystem approaches, in order to ensure the long-term conservation and sustainable use of marine living resources, and in this regard encourages the implementatio

7. *Also encourages* States to apply the precautionary approach and an ecosystem approach in adopting and implementing conservation and management measures addressing, inter alia, by-catch, pollution, overfishing, and protecting habitats of specific concern, taking into account existing guidelines developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

8. *Calls upon* States and regional fisheries management organizations estt or-6(nag ha6(ga5(eway)59

8.

or accede to the Agreement and in the interim to consider applying it provisionally;

14. *Calls upon* States parties to the Agreement to harmonize, as a matter of priority, their national legislation with the provisions of the Agreement, and to ensure that the provisions of the Agreement are effectively implemented into regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements of which they are a member;

15. *Emphasizes* the importance of those provisions of the Agreement relating to bilateral, regional and subregional cooperation in enforcement, and urges continued efforts in this regard;

16. *Calls upon* all States to ensure that their vessels comply with the conservation and management measures that have been adopted by regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in accordance with relevant provisions of the Convention and of the Agreement;

17. *Urges* States parties to the Agreement, in accordance with article 21, paragraph 4, thereof to inform, either directly or through the relevant regional or subregional fisheries management organization or arrangement, all States whose vessels fish on the high seas in the same region or subregion of the form of identification issued by those States parties to officials duly authorized to carry out boarding and inspection functions in accordance with articles 21 and 22 of the Agreement;

18. *Also urges* States parties to the Agreement, in accordance with article 21, paragraph 4, to designate an appropriate authority to receive notifications pursuant to article 21 and to give due publicity to such designation through the relevant subregional or regional fisheries management organization or arrangement;

19. *Calls upon* 19.

where appropriate and consistent with international law, trade monitoring schemes, including to collect global catch data, through subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements;

38. *Calls upon* States to take all measures consistent with international law necessary to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities, such as developing measures consistent with national law to prohibit vessels flying their flag from supporting vessels engaging in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities, including those listed by regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements;

39. *Also calls upon* States to take all necessary measures consistent with international law, without prejudice to reasons of force majeure or distress, including the prohibition of vessels from accessing their ports followed by a report to the flag State concerned, when there is clear evidence that they are or have been engaged in or have supported illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, or when they refuse to give information either on the origin of the catch or on the authorization under which the catch has been

arrangements to consider developing open databases containing such data for the purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of fisheries management;

45. *Calls upon* States to take all necessary measures to ensure that vessels flying their flag do not engage in trans-shipment of fish caught by fishing vessels engaged in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing;

46. *Urges* States, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to adopt and implement internationally agreed market-related measures in accordance with international law, including principles, rights and obligations established in World Trade Organization agreements, as called for in the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing;

V

Monitoring, control and surveillance and compliance and enforcement

47.

appropriate mechanisms for ongoing capacity assessment, while avoiding the transfer of fishing capacity to other fisheries or areas in a manner that undermines the sustainable management of fish stocks, including, inter alia, those areas where fish stocks are overexploited or in a depleted condition, and recognizing in this context the legitimate rights of developing States to develop their fisheries for straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks consistent with article 25 of the Agreement, article 5 of the Code, and paragraph 10 of the International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity;

58. *Urges* States to eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and to fishing overcapacity, while completing the efforts undertaken at the World Trade Organization in accordance with the Doha Declaration¹¹ to clarify and improve its disciplines on fisheries subsidies, taking into account the importance of this sector, including small-scale and artisanal fisheries and aquaculture, to developing countries;

VII

Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing

59. *Reaffirms* the importance it attaches to continued compliance with its resolution 46/215 and other subsequent resolutions on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing, and urges States and entities referred to in the Convention and in article 1, paragraph 2 (b), of the Agreement to enforce fully the measures recommended in those resolutions;

VIII

Fisheries by-catch and discards

60. *Urges* States, regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and other relevant international organizations that have not done so to take action to reduce or eliminate by-catch, catch by lost or abandoned gear, fish discards and post-harvest losses, including juvenile fish, consistent with international law and relevant international instruments, including the Code, and in particular to consider measures including, as appropriate, technical measures related to fish size, mesh size or gear, discards, closed seasons and areas and zones reserved for selected fisheries, particularly artisanal fisheries, the establishment of mechanisms for communicating information on areas of high concentration of juvenile fish,

62. *Requests* States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to urgently implement, as appropriate, the measures recommended in the Guidelines to Reduce Sea Turtle Mortality in Fishing Operations¹² and the International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in order to prevent the decline of sea turtles and seabird populations by reducing by-catch and increasing post-release survival in their fisheries, including through research and development of gear and bait alternatives, promoting the use of available by-catch mitigation technology, and promotion and strengthening of data-collection programmes to obtain standardized information to develop reliable estimates of the by-catch of these species;

IX

Subregional and regional cooperation

63. *Urges* coastal States and States fishing on the high seas, in accordance with the Convention and the Agreement, to pursue cooperation in relation to straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, either directly or through appropriate subregional or regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, to ensure the effective conservation and management of such stocks;

64. *Urges* States fishing for straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks on the high seas, and relevant coastal States, where a subregional or regional fisheries management organization or arrangement has the competence to establish conservation and management measures for such stocks, to give effect to their duty to cooperate by becoming members of such an organization or participants in such an arrangement, or by agreeing to apply the conservation and management measures established by such an organization or arrangement, or to otherwise ensure that no vessel flying their flag be authorized to access the fisheries resources to which regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements or conservation and management measures established by such organizations or arrangements apply;

65. *Invites*, in this regard, subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to ensure that all States having a real interest in the fisheries concerned may become members of such organizations or participants in such arrangements, in accordance with the Convention and the Agreement;

66. *Encourages* relevant coastal States and States fishing on the high seas for a straddling fish stock or a highly migratory fish stock, where there is no subregional or regional fisheries management organization or arrangement to establish conservation and management measures for such stocks, to cooperate to establish such an organi6.72079 ct-91 0.01151 Tw T†(an oTw Ture8 Tēleossil)e-5(reeie)19(g

on 4 October 2006, including an interim prohibition of fishing activities in ten marine areas with prominent seamounts, and urges all signatory States and other States whose vessels fish within the area of the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Fishery Resources in the South-East Atlantic Ocean for fishery resources covered by that Convention to become parties to that Convention as a matter of priority and, in the interim, to ensure that vessels flying their flags fully comply with the measures adopted;

68. *Also welcomes* the adoption of the South Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement in Rome on 7 July 2006, encourages signatory States and States having a real interest to become parties to that Agreement, and urges those States to agree on and implement interim measures to ensure the conservation and management of the fisheries resources and their marine ecosystems and habitats in the area to which that Agreement applies until such time as that Agreement enters into force;

69. *Further welcomes* the initiation and progress of negotiations to establish regional and subregional fisheries management organizations or arrangements in several fisheries, in particular in the South Pacific and North-West Pacific, encourages States having a real interest to participate in such negotiations, urges participants to expedite those negotiations and to apply provisions of the Convention and the Agreement to their work, and further urges participants to agree on and implement interim conservation and management measures until such regional and subregional fisheries management organizations or arrangements are established;

70. *Urges* further efforts by regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, as a matter of priority, in accordance with international law, to strengthen and modernize their mandates and the measures adopted by such organizations or arrangements, to implement modern approaches to fisheries management as reflected in the Agreement and other relevant international instruments relying on the best scientific information available and application of the precautionary approach, and incorporating an ecosystem approach to fisheries management and biodiversity considerations, where these aspects are lacking, to ensure that they effectively contribute to long-term conservation and management and sustainable use of marine living resources;

71. *Urges* States to strengthen and enhance cooperation among existing and developing regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in which they participate, including increased communication and further coordination of measures, and in this regard encourages wide participation in the joint tuna regional fisheries management organization and arrangement meeting that will be hosted by the Government of Japan in 2007, and encourages members of other existing regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements and participants in establishing new regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements to hold similar consultations;

72. *Urges* regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to improve transparency and to ensure that their decision-making processes are fair and transparent, rely on best scientific information available, incorporate the precautionary approach and ecosystem approaches, address participatory rights, including through, inter alia, the development of transparent criteria for allocating fishing opportunities which reflects, where appropriate, the relevant provisions of the Agreement, taking due account,

inter alia, of the status of the relevant stocks and the respective interests in the fishery, and strengthen integration, coordination and cooperation with other relevant fisheries organizations, regional seas arrangements and other relevant international organizations;

73. *Urges* States, through their participation in regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to undertake, on an urgent basis, performance reviews of those regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, initiated either by the organization or arrangement itself or with external partners, including in cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, using transparent criteria based on the provisions of the Agreement and other relevant instruments, including the best practices of regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements; and further encourages that such performance reviews include some element of independent evaluation and that the results be made publicly available, noting that the North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission has completed a performance review;

74. *Also urges* States to cooperate to develop best practice guidelines for regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and to apply, to the extent possible, those guidelines to organizations and arrangements in which they participate;

75. *Encourages* the development of regional guidelines for States to use in establishing sanctions, for non-compliance by vessels flying their flag and by their nationals, to be applied in accordance with national law, that are adequate in severity for effectively securing compliance, deterring further violations and depriving offenders of the benefits deriving from their illegal activities, as well as in evaluating their systems of sanctions to ensure that they are effective in securing compliance and deterring violations;

X

Responsible fisheries in the marine ecosystem

76. *Encourages* States to apply by 2010 the ecosystem approach, notes
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79. *Calls upon* States, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other specialized agencies of the United Nations, subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, where appropriate, and other appropriate intergovernmental bodies, to cooperate in achieving sustainable aquaculture, including through information exchange, developing equivalent standards on such issues as aquatic animal health and human health and safety concerns, assessing the potential positive and negative impacts of aquaculture, including socio-economics, on the marine and coastal environment, including biodiversity, and adopting relevant methods and techniques to minimize and mitigate adverse effects;

80.

(d) To require members of the regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements to require vessels flying their flag to cease bottom fishing activities in areas where, in the course of fishing operations, vulnerable marine ecosystems are encountered, and to report the encounter so that appropriate measures can be adopted in respect of the relevant site;

84. *Also calls upon* regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements with the competence to regulate bottom fisheries to make the measures adopted pursuant to paragraph 83 of the present resolution publicly available;

85. *Calls upon* those States participating in negotiations to establish a regional fisheries management organization or arrangement competent to regulate bottom fisheries to expedite such negotiations and, by no later than 31 December 2007, to adopt and implement interim measures consistent with paragraph 83 of the present resolution and make these measures publicly available;

86. *Calls upon* flag States to either adopt and implement measures in accordance with paragraph 83 of the present resolution, *mutatis mutandis*, or cease to authorize fishing vessels flying their flag to conduct bottom fisheries in areas beyond national jurisdiction where there is no regional fisheries management organization or arrangement with the competence to regulate such fisheries or interim measures in accordance with paragraph 85 of the present resolution, until measures are taken in accordance with paragraph 83 or 85 of the present resolution;

87. *Further calls upon* States to make publicly available through the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations a list of those vessels flying their flag authorized to conduct bottom fisheries in areas beyond national jurisdiction, and the measures they have adopted pursuant to paragraph 86 of the present resolution;

88. *Emphasizes* the critical role played by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in providing expert technical advice, in assisting with international fisheries policy development and management standards, and in collection and dissemination of information on fisheries-related issues, including the protection of vulnerable marine ecosystems from the impacts of fishing;

89. *Commends* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for its work on the management of deep sea fisheries in the high seas, including the expert consultation held from 21 to 23 November 2006 in Bangkok, and further invites the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to establish at its next Committee on Fisheries meeting a time frame of relevant work with respect to the management of deep sea fisheries in the high seas, including enhancing data collection and dissemination, promoting information exchange and increased knowledge on deep sea fishing activities, such as through convening a meeting of States engaged in such

marine ecosystems in areas beyond national jurisdiction to assist States in assessing any impacts of bottom fisheries on vulnerable marine ecosystems, and invites States and regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements to submit information to any such database on all vulnerable marine ecosystems identified in accordance with paragraph 83 of the present resolution;

of Fishing Capacity, the International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries, and the Guidelines to Reduce Sea Turtle Mortality in Fishing Operations of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to increase the capacity of developing States to achieve the goals and implement the actions called for in the present resolution;

97. *Welcomes* the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in developing guidance on the strategies and measures required for the creation of an enabling environment for small-scale fisheries, including the development of a code of conduct and guidelines for enhancing the contribution of small-scale fisheries to poverty alleviation and food security that include adequate provisions with regard to financial measures and capacity-building, including transfer of technology, and encourages studies for creating possible alternative livelihoods for coastal communities;

98. *Encourages* increased capacity-building and technical assistance by States, international financial institutions and relevant intergovernmental organizations and bodies for fishers, in particular small-scale fishers, in developing countries, and in particular small island developing States, consistent with environmental sustainability;

99. *Encourages* the international community to enhance the opportunities for sustainable development in developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States and coastal African States, by encouraging greater participation of those States in authorized fisheries activities being undertaken within areas under their national jurisdiction, in accordance with the Convention, by distant-water fishing nations in order to achieve better economic returns for developing countries from their fisheries resources within areas under their national jurisdiction and an enhanced role in regional fisheries management, as well as by enhancing the ability of developing countries to develop their own fisheries, as well as to participate in

bilateral assistance, regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements assistance funds, the FishCode programme, the World Bank's global programme on fisheries and the Global Environment Facility;

102. *Calls upon* States to promote, through continuing dialogue and the assistance and cooperation provided in accordance with articles 24 to 26 of the Agreement, further ratification of or accession to the Agreement by seeking to address, inter alia, the issue of lack of capacity and resources that might stand in the way of developing States becoming parties;

XII

Cooperation within the United Nations system

103. *Requests* the relevant parts of the United Nations system, international financial institutions and donor agencies to support increased enforcement and compliance capabilities for regional fisheries management organizations and their member States;

104. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to continue its cooperative arrangements with United Nations agencies on the implementation of the international plans of action and to report to the Secretary-General, for inclusion in his annual report on sustainable fisheries, on priorities for cooperation and coordination in this work;

105. *Invites* the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other relevant bodies of the United Nations system to consult and cooperate in the preparation of questionnaires designed to collect information on sustainable fisheries, in order to avoid duplication;

XIII

Sixty-second session of the General Assembly

106. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all members of the international community, relevant intergovernmental organizations, the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and relevant non-governmental organizations, and to invite them to provide the Secretary-General with information relevant to the implementation of the present resolution;

107. ~~A/37/59/L.10~~ *Adopted* ~~by~~ *consensus*

108. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-second session, under the item entitled “Oceans and the law of the sea”, the sub-item entitled “Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments”.

*71st plenary meeting
8 December 2006*

2. General Assembly Resolution 61/222 of 20 December 2006: Oceans and the law of the sea

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 49/28 of 6 December 1994, 52/26 of 26 November 1997, 54/33 of 24 November 1999, 57/141 of 12 December 2002, 58/240 of 23 December 2003, 59/24 of 17 November 2004, 60/30 of

Reiterating the essential need for cooperation, including through capacity-building and transfer of marine technology, to ensure that all States, especially developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as coastal African States, are able both to implement the Convention and to benefit from the sustainable development of the oceans and seas, as well as to participate fully in global and regional forums and processes dealing with oceans and law of the sea issues,

Emphasizing the need to strengthen the ability of competent international

of the global shipping industry, and recognizing in this regard that the move towards electronic charting not only provides significantly increased benefits for safe navigation and management of ship movement, but also provides data and information that can be used for sustainable fisheries activities and other sectoral uses of the marine environment, the delimitation of maritime boundaries and environmental protection,

Noting with concern the continuing problem of transnational organized crime and threats to maritime safety and security, including piracy, armed robbery at sea, smuggling and terrorist acts against shipping, offshore installations and other maritime interests, and noting the deplorable loss of life and adverse impact on international trade, energy security and the global economy resulting from such activities,

Reaffirming the importance of the work of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (“the Commission”) for coastal States and the international community as a whole,

Noting the important role of the Commission in assisting States parties in the implementation of Part VI of the Convention, through the examination of information submitted by coastal States regarding the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles,

Recognizing the importance and the contribution of the work over the past seven years of the Consultative Process established by resolution 54/33 to facilitate the annual review of developments in ocean affairs by the General Assembly and extended by resolutions 57/141 and 60/30,

Noting the responsibilities of the Secretary-General under the Convention and related resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular resolutions 49/28, 52/26 and 54/33, and in this context the increase in activities of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat (“the Division”), in particular in view of the growing number of requests to the Division for additional outputs and servicing of meetings, the increasing capacity-building activities and assistance to the Commission, and the role of the Division in inter-agency coordination and cooperation,

Emphasizing that underwater archaeological, cultural and historical heritage, including shipwrecks and watercrafts, holds essential information on the history of humankind and that such heritage is a resource that needs to be protected and preserved,

Reaffirming the importance of the work of the International Seabed Authority (“the Authority”) in accordance with the Convention and the Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 (“the Agreement”),¹⁰

I

Implementation of the Convention and related agreements and instruments

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 49/28, 52/26, 54/33, 57/141, 58/240, 59/24, 60/30 and other relevant resolutions concerning the Convention;¹
2. *Also reaffirms* the unified character of the Convention and the vital importance of preserving its integrity;

¹⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1836, No. 31364.

3. *Calls upon* all States that have not done so, in order to achieve the goal of universal participation, to become parties to the Convention and the Agreement;¹⁰

4. *Calls upon* all States that have not done so, in order to achieve the goal of universal participation, to become parties to the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (“the Fish Stocks Agreement”);¹¹40

regionally and globally, and in so doing to bear in mind the interests and needs of landlocked developing States;

10. *Encourages* intensified efforts to build capacity for developing countries, in particular for the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as coastal African States, to improve hydrographic services and the production of nautical charts, including electronic charts, as well as the mobilization of resources and building of capacity with support from international financial institutions and the donor community;

11. *Calls upon* States and international financial institutions, including through bilateral, regional and global cooperation programmes and technical partnerships, to continue to strengthen capacity-building activities, in particular in developing countries, in the field of marine scientific research by, inter alia, training personnel to develop and enhance relevant expertise, providing the necessary equipment, facilities and vessels and transferring environmentally sound technologies;

12. *Recognizes* the need to build the capacity of developing States to raise awareness of, and support implementation of, improved waste management practices, noting the particular vulnerability of small island developing States to the impact of marine pollution from land-based sources and marine debris;

13. *Also recognizes* the importance of assisting developing States, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as coastal African States, in implementing the Convention, and urges States, intergovernmental organizations and agencies, national institutions, non-governmental organizations and international financial institutions, as well as natural and juridical persons, to make voluntary financial or other contributions to the trust funds, as referred to in resolution 57/141, established for this purpose;

14. *Encourages* States to use the Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, adopted by the Assembly of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,¹³ and recalls the important role of the secretariat of the International Oceanographic Commission in the implementation and promotion of those Criteria and Guidelines;

15. *Also encourages* States to assist developing States, and especially the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as coastal African States, at the bilateral and, where appropriate, multilateral level, in the preparation of submissions to the Commission regarding the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles, including the assessment of the nature and extent of the continental shelf of a coastal State through a desktop study, and the delineation of the outer limits of its continental shelf;

16. *Notes with appreciation* the successful conduct by the Division of regional training courses, most recently in Accra from 5 to 9 December 2005 and in Buenos Aires from 8 to 12 May 2006, the purpose of which was to train technical staff of coastal developing States in the delineation of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles and in the preparation

¹³ See Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, document IOC/INF-1203.

of submissions to the Commission, and requests the Secretary-General, in cooperation with States and relevant international organizations and institutions, to continue making such training courses available;

17. *Also notes with appreciation* the first regional workshop of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (“the Tribunal”), held in Dakar from 31 October to 2 November 2006 on the role of the Tribunal in the settlement of disputes relating to the law of the sea in West Africa;

18. *Invites* Member States and others in a position to do so to support the capacity-building activities of the Division, including, in particular, the training activities to assist developing States in the preparation of their submissions to the Commission, and invites Member States and others in a position to do so to contribute to the trust fund established by the Secretary-General for the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat to support the promotion of international law;

19. *Recognizes* the importance of the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea, advises the Secretary-General to continue to finance the Fellowship from resources made available through an appropriate Office of Legal Affairs trust fund, and urges Member States and others in a position to do so to contribute to the further development of the Fellowship;

20. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the ongoing implementation of the United Nations and the Nippon Foundation Fellowship Programme, focusing on human resources development for developing coastal States parties and non-parties to the Convention in the field of ocean affairs and the law of the sea or related disciplines;

III

Meeting of States Parties

21. *Welcomes* the report of the sixteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention;⁶

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene the seventeenth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention in New York on 14 and from 18 to 22 June 2007, bearing in mind that the current term of office of the members of the Commission expires on 15 June 2007, and to provide the services required;

23. *Calls upon* States parties to transmit to the Secretariat the credentials of representatives attending the Meeting as far in advance as is practicable, and no later than 13 June 2007;

IV

Peaceful settlement of disputes

24. *Notes with satisfaction* the continued and significant contribution of the Tribunal to the settlement of disputes by peaceful means in accordance with Part XV of the Convention, and underlines the important role and authority of the Tribunal concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention and the Agreement;

25. *Equally pays tribute* to the important and long-standing role of the International Court of Justice with regard to the peaceful settlement of disputes concerning the law of the sea;

26. *Notes* that States parties to an international agreement related to the purposes of the Convention may submit to, inter alia, the Tribunal or the International Court of Justice any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of that agreement submitted in accordance with that agreement, and notes also the possibility, provided for in the statutes of the Tribunal and the Court, to submit disputes to a chamber;

27. *Encourages* States parties to the Convention that have not yet done so to consider making a written declaration choosing from the means set out in article 287 of the Convention for the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention and the Agreement, bearing in mind the comprehensive character of the dispute settlement mechanism provided for in Part XV of the Convention;

in the Professional and higher categories, and calls for wider dissemination of vacancy announcements to achieve that goal;

VII

The continental shelf and the work of the Commission

35. *Encourages* States parties to the Convention that are in a position to do so to make every effort to submit information to the Commission regarding the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles, in conformity with article 76 of the Convention and article 4 of annex II to the Convention, taking into account the decision of the eleventh Meeting of States Parties to the Convention;¹⁶

36. *Notes with satisfaction* the progress in the work of the Commission,¹⁷ that it is giving current consideration to five submissions that have been made regarding the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles and that a number of States have advised of their intention to make submissions in the near future;

37. *Notes* that the anticipated heavy workload of the Commission, owing to an increasing number of submissions, places additional demands on its members and the Division, and in that regard emphasizes the need to ensure that the Commission can perform its functions effectively and maintain its high level of quality and expertise;

38. *Emphasizes* the need to maintain, to the extent possible given the term of office of the members of the Commission, continuity in the composition of subcommissions throughout the consideration of a submission;

39. *Takes note* of the decision of the sixteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention to address, as a matter of priority, issues related to the workload of the Commission and funding for its members attending the sessions of the Commission and the meetings of the subcommissions;¹⁸

40. *Calls upon* States whose experts are serving on the Commission to do their utmost to ensure the full participation of those experts in the work of the Commission, including the meetings of subcommissions, in accordance with the Convention;

41. *Endorses* the call by the Meeting of States Parties to the Convention to strengthen the Division, serving as the secretariat of the Commission, for the purpose of enhancing its technical support for the Commission;

42. *Urges* the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary actions to ensure that the Commission can fulfil the functions entrusted to it under the Convention;

43. *Encourages* States to make additional contributions to the voluntary trust fund established by resolution 55/7 of 30 October 2000 for the purpose of facilitating the preparation of submissions to the Commission for developing States, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and compliance with article 76 of the Convention;

¹⁶ SPLOS/72.

¹⁷ CLCS/50 and CLCS/52.

¹⁸ See SPLOS/144.

44. *Expresses its concern* regarding the resources available in the voluntary trust fund established by resolution 55/7 for the purpose of defraying the cost of participation of the members of the Commission from developing States in the meetings of the Commission, and urges States to make additional contributions to the trust fund;

45. *Approves*

of Guidelines on Fair Treatment of Seafarers in the Event of a Maritime Accident,²⁰ and encourages States to implement the Guidelines;

53. *Calls upon* States to consider becoming members of the

59. *Calls upon*

safety, including safety aids for navigation, and the prevention, reduction and control of pollution from ships;

68. *Welcomes* the progress in regional cooperation, including the Jakarta and Kuala Lumpur Statements on Enhancement of Safety, Security and Environmental Protection in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore, adopted on 8 September 2005²⁸ and 20 September 2006,²⁹ respectively, the progress made in establishing a cooperative mechanism on safety of navigation and environmental protection to promote dialogue and facilitate close cooperation

other incidents that are likely to have significant adverse effects on the marine environment and biodiversity;

78. *Welcomes* the activities of the United Nations Environment

84. *Welcomes* the outcomes of the Second Intergovernmental Review Meeting of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, convened in Beijing from 16 to 20 October 2006, and calls upon States to take all appropriate measures to fulfil the commitments of the international community embodied in the Beijing Declaration on Furthering the Implementation of the Global Programme of Action;

85. *Also welcomes* the continued work of St

X

Marine biodiversity

89. *Reaffirms its role* relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction, notes the work of States and relevant complementary intergovernmental organizations and bodies on those issues, including the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and invites them to contribute to its consideration of these issues within the areas of their respective competence;

90. *Welcomes* the meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group, established by paragraph 73 of resolution 59/24 to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction, held in New York from 13 to 17 February 2006, and takes note of the possible options, approaches and timely follow-up process discussed by the Working Group;⁴

91. *Takes note* of the report of the Working Group,⁴ and requests the Secretary-General to convene, in accordance with paragraph 73 of resolution 59/24, and with full conference services, a meeting of the Working Group in 2008, to consider:

(a) The environmental impacts of anthropogenic activities on marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction;

(b) Coordination and cooperation among States as well as relevant intergovernmental organizations and bodies for the conservation and management of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction;

(c) The role of area-based management tools;

(d) Genetic resources beyond areas of national jurisdiction;

(e) Whether there is a governance or regulatory gap, and if so, how it should be addressed;

92. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the issues referred to in paragraph 91 above in the context of his report on oceans and the law of the sea to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session, in order to assist the Working Group in preparing its agenda, in consultation with all relevant international bodies, and to arrange for support for the performance of its work to be provided by the Division;

93. *Encourages* States to include relevant experts in their delegations attending the meeting of the Working Group;

94. *Recognizes* the importance of making the outcomes of the Working Group widely available;

95. *Notes* the work under the Jakarta Mandate on Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity⁴⁹ and the Convention on Biological Diversity elaborated programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity,⁵⁰ as well as the relevant decisions adopted at the eighth meeting of the Conference of the

⁴⁹ See A/51/312, annex II, decision II/10.

⁵⁰ UNEP/CBD/COP/7/21, annex, decision VII/5, annex I.

Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held in Curitiba, Brazil, from 20 to 31 March 2006;⁵¹

96. *Reaffirms* the need for States and competent international organizations to urgently consider ways to integrate and improve, based on the best available scientific information and in accordance with the Convention and related agreements and instruments, the management of risks to the marine biodiversity of seamounts, cold water corals, hydrothermal vents and certain other underwater features;

97. *Also reaffirms* the need for States to continue their efforts to

events to support and strengthen action during such events and improve strategies to support the natural resilience of reefs;

104. *Welcomes* the publication of the *Status of Coral Reefs in Tsunami Affected Countries: 2005* by the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network;

105. *Encourages* States to cooperate, directly or through competent international bodies, in exchanging information in the event of accidents involving vessels on coral reefs and in promoting the development of economic assessment techniques for both restoration and non-use values of coral reef systems;

106. *Emphasizes* the need to mainstream sustainable coral reef management and integrated watershed management into national development strategies, as well as into the activities of relevant United Nations agencies and programmes, international financial institutions and the donor community;

107. *Encourages* further studies and consideration of the impacts of ocean noise on marine living resources, and requests the Division to compile the peer-reviewed scientific studies it receives from Member States and to make them available on its website;

XI

Marine science

108. *Calls upon* States, individually or in collaboration with each other or with relevant international organizations and bodies, to improve understanding and knowledge of the oceans and the deep sea, including, in particular, the extent and vulnerability of deep sea biodiversity and ecosystems, by increasing their marine scientific research activities in accordance with the Convention;

109. *Notes* the contribution of the Census of Marine Life to marine biodiversity research, and encourages participation in the initiative;

110. *Takes note with appreciation* of the work of the Advisory Body of Experts on the Law of the Sea of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission on the development of procedures for the implementation of Parts XIII and XIV of the Convention and on the development of a consensual text on the legal framework for the collection of oceanographic data within the context of the Convention;

111. *Stresses* the importance of increasing the scientific understanding of the oceans/atmosphere interface, including through participation in ocean observing programmes and geographic information systems, such as the Global Ocean Observing System, a pr

XII**Regular process for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects**

113. *Recalls* that the Ad Hoc Steering Group was established by resolution 60/30;

114. *Takes note* of the report of the first meeting of the Ad Hoc Steering Group for the “assessment of assessments” launched as a preparatory stage towards the establishment of the regular process for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects, held in New York from 7 to 9 June 2006,⁵³ and urges Member States from the African and Asian regional groups to propose the remaining representatives to the Chairmen of their regional groups so that the appointment to the Ad Hoc Steering Group of those representatives can be made by the President of the General Assembly without further delay;

115. *Urges* the Ad Hoc Steering Group to complete the “assessment of assessments” within two years, as provided for in resolution 60/30;

116. *Welcomes with rema[m R*

XIV**Open-ended informal consultative process on oceans and the law of the sea**

119. *Welcomes* the report on the work of the Consultative Process at its seventh meeting,⁵ and invites States to consider the agreed consensual elements relating to ecosystem approaches and oceans, as suggested by the Consultative Process, as set out in part A of the report, in particular the proposed elements of an ecosystem approach, means to achieve implementation of an ecosystem approach and requirements for improved application of an ecosystem approach and also:

(a)

123. *Decides* that, in its deliberations on the report of the Secretary-General on oceans and the law of the sea at its forthcoming meetings in 2007 and 2008, the Consultative Process will focus its discussions on the topics “Marine genetic resources” in 2007 and “Maritime security and safety” in 2008;

XV

Coordination and cooperation

124. *Encourages* States to work closely with and through international organizations, funds and programmes, as well as the specialized agencies of the United Nations system and relevant international conventions, to identify emerging areas of focus for improved coordination and cooperation and how best to address these issues;

125. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of heads of intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations engaged in activities relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, as well as funding institutions, and underlines the importance of their constructive and timely input for the report of the Secretary-General on oceans and the law of the sea and of their participation in relevant meetings and processes;

126. *Welcomes* the work done by the secretariats of relevant United Nations specialized agencies, programmes, funds and bodies and the secretariats of related organizations and conventions to enhance inter-agency coordination and cooperation on ocean issues, including through UN-Oceans, the inter-agency coordination mechanism on ocean and coastal issues within the United Nations system;

127. *Encourages* continued updates to Member States by UN-Oceans regarding its priorities and initiatives, in particular with respect to the proposed participation in UN-Oceans;

XVI

Activities of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea

128. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the annual comprehensive report on oceans and the law of the sea, prepared by the Division, as well as for the other activities of the Division, which reflect the high standard of assistance provided to Member States by the Division;

129ations system;

B. National LegislationSlovenia(a) Decree promulgating the Act Amending the Maritime Code (PZ-C)¹

I hereby promulgate the Act Amending the Maritime Code (**PZ-C**) adopted by the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia at its session on 26 April 2006.

No. 001-22-69/06
Ljubljana, 4 May 2006

Dr Janez Drnovšek /s/
President of the
Republic of Slovenia

(b) Act amending the Maritime Code (PZ-C)**Article 1**

In point 5 of Article 3 of the Maritime Code (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 37/02 - official consolidated text) the word "ship" shall be replaced by the word "vessel". Point 20 shall be followed by points 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27, which read as follows:

- "21. A yacht shall be a ship used for non-economic purposes such as pleasure, sports or recreation;
- 22. A ship on lay up shall be a merchant ship that has not been used for commercial activities for over 30 days due to economic reasons or due to its unseaworthiness;
- 23. Oil shall be any stable oil, particularly crude oil, heavy diesel oil and lubricating oil, regardless of whether it is carried on the ship as cargo or as engine fuel;
- 24. A ship length is its biggest length not measuring its fixture;
- 25. An aquatorium shall be the port water area;
- 26. A ro-ro shall be a vessel with a special parking lot for vehicles;
- 27. A fast passenger vessel shall be a vessel with special technical characteristics due to which high speeds are reached."

A second, third and fourth paragraphs shall be added, which read as follows:

"The provisions of this Act that apply to public ships shall also apply to boats used on administrative business.

The provisions of this Act that apply to ships shall also apply to boats if so provided in the international conventions and European Union legislation.

- Council Directive 95/21/EC of 19 June 1995 concerning the enforcement, in respect of shipping using Community ports and sailing in the waters under the jurisdiction of the Member States, of the international standards for ship safety, pollution prevention and shipboard living and working conditions (port State control), with amendments;
- Council Directive 96/98/EC of 20 December 1996 on Marine Equipment, with amendments;
- Council Directive 97/70/EC of 11 December 1997 setting up a harmonised safety regime for fishing vessels of 24 metres in length and over, with amendments;
- Council Directive 98/18/EC of 17 March 1998 on safety rules and standards for passenger ships, with amendments;
- Council Directive 98/41/EC of 18 June 1998 on the registration of persons sailing on board passenger ships operating to or from ports of the Member States of the Community, with amendments;
- Council Directive 1999/35/EC of 29 April 1999 on a system of mandatory surveys for the safe operation of regular ro-ro ferry and high-speed passenger craft services, with amendments;
- Directive 2001/96/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 December 2001 establishing harmonised requirements and procedures for the safe loading and unloading of bulk carriers;
- Directive 2002/6/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 February 2002 on reporting formalities for ships arriving in and/or departing from ports of the Member States of the Community, with amendments;

Article 5

The third paragraph of Article 32 shall be amended to read as follows:

"Port infrastructure without the aquatorium shall be the property of the Republic of Slovenia or of the local community or private-law entities. The Republic of Slovenia or local community shall transfer the administration, management and development of the port infrastructure under the preceding paragraph to a port operator by granting a concession."

Article 6

In the second paragraph of Article 39, the text "or for special purposes" shall be added after the word "traffic".

Article 7

In Article 41, the text "as well as port protection" shall be added after the word "waters".

Article 8

In the first paragraph of Article 50, the text "or other suitable unit of quantity" shall be added after the word "tonne".

Article 9

In Article 56, a sentence shall be added at the end of the second paragraph, which reads as follows:
"The minister shall give consent to fees, which by their scope, type and amount facilitate uninterrupted performance of commercial public services under Article 43 of this Act."

Article 10

In the third paragraph of Article 57, the text "at least" shall be added after "have completed" and the text ", or officers, who are qualified to take charge of engineering watch on ships powered by main propulsion machinery of 750 kW propulsion power or more" shall be added after "or more".

Article 11

In the second paragraph of Article 63, the text "or 0.24 milligrams or more alcohol per litre of exhaled air"

The fourth paragraph shall be amended to read as follows:

"A register of the number of persons embarked must be kept on a passenger ship sailing out from a port in the Republic of Slovenia and bound for a destination abroad or coming from abroad and bound for a port in the Republic of Slovenia. If the port of destination lies more than 20 nautical miles away, data on names, age and gender of persons embarked must be collected. The method of data collection and storage and the circumstances in which exceptions apply shall be determined by the minister in line with the EU legislation. The shipowner must store the collected data for as long as necessary to ensure that they are available to the competent authorities when required for searching or rescuing people at sea."

In the fifth paragraph the text "or sailing out from a port in the Republic of Slovenia" shall be added after the word "port".

A sixth paragraph shall be added, which reads as follows:

"A ship entering a port in the Republic of Slovenia must be equipped with an automatic identification of ships (AIS) and voyage data recorder (VDR) systems in a way determined by the minister.

Article 13

Article 66.a shall be added after Article 66, which reads as follows:

"Article 66.a

Special types of passenger ships in international liner shipping may enter ports in the Republic of Slovenia if the ship and the shipowner fulfil special safety conditions determined by the minister with regard to the area of navigation, ship type and purpose of navigation."

Article 14

In Article 69, the words "pollute the sea" shall be replaced by the words "pollute the environment".

Article 15

In the first paragraph of Article 71, the word "company" shall be replaced by the text "legal or natural person".

Article 16

The text of Article 76 shall be amended to read as follows:

"Waste, substances or objects which could impede or jeopardize the security of navigation or pollute the environment, must not be discharged, disposed of or thrown from the vessel into the sea.

The prohibition from the preceding paragraph shall also apply in the parts of the sea not having the status of internal waters or territorial sea of the Republic of Slovenia."

Article 17

Article 81 shall be amended to read as follows:

"For reasons of safety of navigation, the Maritime Directorate of the Republic of Slovenia shall decree compulsory pilotage for certain types and sizes of ships, or for the type and nature of the goods carried, or for specific areas of navigation and weather conditions.

Pilotage shall not be compulsory for ships used for administrative purposes and for Slovenian military vessels.

Pilotage shall not be compulsory for ships under 500 tonnes (gross) and for ships, determined on a case-by-case basis by the Maritime Directorate of the Republic of Slovenia considering their type and shipmaster's experience."

Article 18

Article 20

In the first paragraph of Article 92, the text "classification societies that are full members of the International Association of Classification Societies (IACS)" shall be replaced by the text "authorised classification societies (hereinafter: classification societies)".

At the end of the second paragraph of Article 92, the text "from among the classification societies recognised in the European Union" shall be added after "selection".

Article 21

In Article 93, a new point 4 shall be added, which reads as follows:

"4. other inspections provided for by the international conventions binding on the Republic of Slovenia and inspections determined by the minister with regard to the type and purpose of the ship."

Article 22

In point 1 of Article 95, the text "which is a member of the International Association of Classification Societies" shall be replaced by the text "referred to in Article 92 of this Act".

Article 23

In Article 105 a new, fourth paragraph shall be added, which reads as follows:

"The shipmaster and port operator must conduct ship loading and unloading in such a manner as to

Article 41

In Article 140, a third paragraph shall be added, which reads as follows:

"Regardless of the provision in the preceding paragraph, the provisions of Articles 143 and 144 of this Act shall apply to all boats."

Article 42

The first paragraph of Article 141 shall be amended to read as follows:

"The seaworthiness of boats of up to 12 metres in length shall be established by basic, regular or extraordinary inspection carried out by the Maritime Directorate of the Republic of Slovenia or by a classification society and of boats over 12 metres by a classification society. The Maritime Directorate of the Republic of Slovenia shall issue a navigation license for a boat on the basis of the record of a successfully passed inspection."

Article 43

The second paragraph of Article 145 shall be amended to read as follows:

"If a boat does not have papers attesting to its seaworthiness, it shall be prohibited from sailing by the maritime inspector or port inspector until seaworthiness has been established through inspection."

Article 44

At the end of Article 146, the full stop shall be replaced by a comma and the text "except for provisions under Article 149 of this Act, which

Article 51

Article 62

Article 284 shall be deleted.

Article 63

Article 285 shall be deleted.

Article 64

Article 289 shall be deleted.

Article 65

In point 1 of Article 291, number "215" shall be replaced by number "210".

Article 66

In the first paragraph of Article 297, point 7 shall be added which reads as follows:

"7. the data entered on sheet A."

The second paragraph shall be deleted.

The current third paragraph shall become the second paragraph.

Article 67

In the first paragraph of Article 312, the word "request" shall be replaced by the word "proposal", and the word "zavrjnena (rejected)" shall be replaced by the word "zavrjnen (rejected)".

Article 68

In the first paragraph of Article 314, point 4 shall be deleted and point 5 amended to read as follows:

"5. the certificate of seaworthiness of the ship;"

The fourth paragraph shall be deleted.

Article 69

In the first paragraph of Article 327, the word "sklepa"(decision) shall be replaced by the word "odlo be" (decision).

Article 70

The first paragraph of Article 341 shall be amended to read as follows:

"Notes on the order of precedence listed in Article 339 of this Act shall cease to be effective one year after permission has been granted."

Article 71

In the first paragraph of Article 342, number "327" shall be replaced by number "341", and the text "sklepa, s katerim"(decision, permitting) shall be replaced by the text "odlo be, s katero" (decision, permitting).

Article 72

In Article 343, the words "s predznambo (with a note)" shall be replaced by the words "z zaznambo (with a note)".

Article 73

In the first paragraph of Article 345, the text "a court's assigning a mortgage" shall be replaced by "authenticated waiver of the claim insured with mortgage insurance".

Article 74

In Article 348, a new, second paragraph shall be added, which reads as follows:

"The deadline to bring a suit under the preceding paragraph against non-bona fide direct acquirer is not limited."

Article 75

In the fifth paragraph of Article 370, the text "to the transfer of property on a ship by releasing the ship to

"The individual responsible for the offence referred to in points 4, 5 or 7 of the first paragraph of this Article shall be fined an amount between SIT 100,000 and SIT 200,000."

Article 83

The opening sentence of the first paragraph of Article 977 shall be amended to read as follows:

"A legal person or a self-employed person shall be fined an amount between SIT 800,000 and SIT 10,000,000 for the following offences:".

Point 3 of the first paragraph shall be amended to read as follows:

"3. if it does not organise the operation of the port in such a way as to guarantee safe navigation, environmental protection and the protection of the environment and waters, and shall perform the activities necessary for the towage of ships and pilotage (Article 41);".

In the first paragraph, new points 4, 5 and 6 shall be added, which read as follows:

"4. if it does not allow all persons to make use, under the same conditions, of the port (first paragraph of Article 42);

5. if it does not guarantee that the port may be used as a navigation safety facility for the duration of the natural disaster (second paragraph of Article 42);

6. if the loading and unloading of a ship is carried out contrary to Article 105."

The second paragraph shall be amended to read as follows:

"The responsible person of the legal person or a self-employed person which commits an offence under the preceding paragraph shall be fined an amount between SIT 100,000 and SIT 500,000."

Article 84

The opening sentence of the first paragraph of Article 978 shall be amended to read as follows:

"A legal person or a self-employed person shall be fined an amount between SIT 500,000 and SIT 7,000,000,000 for the following offences:".

In point 2 of the first paragraph, the text "if a company performing" shall be replaced by the text "if a company in performing".

In point 8 of the first paragraph, the text in brackets shall be amended to read as follows: "Articles 118, 119.a, 120, 121, 125, 128, 129, 136, 137 and 151."

New points 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 shall be added to the first paragraph, which read as follows:

"16. if vessels which have a radio station have no organised watch service in accordance with the regulations governing radio traffic (third paragraph of Article 31);

17. if the port fees are not published, if consent regarding port fees is not obtained or if the fees are charged contrary to the consent (first and second paragraph of Article 56);

18. if no authorisation is obtained regarding conditions for the safety of navigation (first paragraph of Article 64);

19. if during the construction work, it fails to report regarding any changes in the outline of the shore or depth of the sea (second paragraph of Article 64);

20. if vessels and floating objects obstruct public traffic in the port (first paragraph of Article 74);

21. if vessels are without a permit, they shall be banned from navigation within the port area open to international transport (second paragraph of Article 74);

22. if aquatic events and other water-based activities take place without permission (third paragraph of Article 74);

23. if a vessel does not respect the conditions of compulsory pilotage and towage (Articles 81 and 88);

24. if following the inspection of building or conversion work, or following any inspection of the ship, the ship's hull, engines, devices and equipment are modified or converted without advance approval from the classification society (Article 99);

25. if a ship exceeds the specified limits of navigation, or sails contrary to certain conditions (Article 101);

26. if a ship which is not a passenger ship carries passengers or if a ship carries more than the specified number of passengers (Articles 102 and 104);

27. if a passenger ship disregards the provisions on collecting, storing and providing information on passengers on board (fourth paragraph of Article 65);

28. if a ship entering a port in the Republic of Slovenia is not equipped with an automatic identification of ships (AIS) and voyage data recorder (VDR) (sixth paragraph of Article 65);

29. if the owner or person in possession of a floating object has no permit for permanent mooring, anchorage or for laying the floating object on the seabed (first paragraph of Article 149)."

Article 92

In Article 986, the words "denarna kaznen (fine)" shall be replaced by the word "globa (fine)" and the text "on the spot" shall be deleted.

Article 93

In Article 987, the words "se kaznuje z denarno kaznijo (fined)" shall be replaced by the words "se kaznuje z globo (fined)", the text "on the spot" shall be deleted and number "5,000" shall be replaced by number "10,000".

Article 94

In the first paragraph of Article 988, number "800,000" shall be replaced by number "500,000", and the words "se kaznuje z denarno kaznijo (fined)" by the word "se kaznuje z globo (fined)"; the last sentence shall be deleted.

Article 95

In Article 989, the words "denarna kaznen (fine)" shall be replaced by the word "globa (fine)", the text "on the spot" shall be deleted and number "5,000" shall be replaced by number "10,000".

In point 1, the words "on board the boat" shall be added after the words "do not have".

C. Bilateral Treaties

1. Agreement between the People's Republic of China and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on the delimitation of the territorial seas, exclusive economic zones and continental shelves of the two countries in Beibu Gulf/Bac Bo Gulf,¹
25 December 2000

The People's Republic of China and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam (hereinafter referred to as "the two Contracting Parties");

With an aim to consolidating and developing the traditional bonds of friendship and good-neighbourliness between the two countries and peoples of China and Viet Nam, maintaining the stability and promoting the development of Beibu Gulf/Bac Bo Gulf;

On the basis of the principles of mutual respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality, mutual benefit and peaceful co-existence;

In the spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation, friendly consultations for an equitable and rational solution of the delimitation of Beibu Gulf/Bac Bo Gulf;

Have agreed as follows:

Article I

1. The two Contracting Parties, on the basis of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, generally recognised principles of international law and practices, taking into account all relevant circumstances in Beibu Gulf/Bac Bo Gulf, in accordance with the principle of equality, through friendly consultation, have delimited the territorial seas, exclusive economic zones and continental shelves of the two countries in Beibu Gulf/Bac Bo Gulf.
2. Under this Agreement, Beibu Gulf/Bac Bo Gulf is a semi-enclosed gulf bordered by the continental coastlines of China and Viet Nam to the North, by the coastline of Lei Zhou peninsula and Hainan island of China to the East, by the continental coastline of Viet Nam to the West and by the straight lines connecting the outermost points of the

Longitude 108 05'57.7" East
 Point 4: Latitude 21 2739.5" North
 Longitude 108 05'51.5" East
 Point 5: Latitude 21 2728.2" North
 Longitude 108 05'39.9" East
 Point 6: Latitude 21 2723.1" North
 Longitude 108 05'38.8" East
 Point 7: Latitude 21 2708.2" North
 Longitude 108 05'43.7" East
 Point 8: Latitude 21 16'32" North
 Longitude 108 08'05" East
 Point 9: Latitude 21 12'35" North
 Longitude 108 12'31" East
 Point 10: Latitude 20 24'05" North
 Longitude 108 22'45" East
 Point 11: Latitude 19 57'33" North
 Longitude 107 55'47" East
 Point 12: Latitude 19 39'33" North
 Longitude 107 31'40" East
 Point 13: Latitude 19 25'26" North
 Longitude 107 21 '00" East
 Point 14: Latitude 19 25'26" North
 Longitude 107 12'43" East
 Point 15: Latitude 19 16'04" North
 Longitude 107 11'23 "East
 Point 16: Latitude 19 12'55" North
 Longitude 107 09'34" East
 Point 17: Latitude 18 42'52" North
 Longitude 107 09'34" East
 Point 18: Latitude 18 13'49" North
 Longitude 107 34'00" East
 Point 19: Latitude 18 07'08" North
 Longitude 107 37'34" East
 Point 20: Latitude 18 04'13" North
 Longitude 107 39'09" East
 Point 21: Latitude 17 47'00" North
 Longitude 107 58'00" East

Article III

1. The line of delimitation from point 1 to point 9 stipulated in Article II of this Agreement shall be the boundary of the territorial seas of the two countries in Beibu Gulf/Bac Bo Gulf.
2. The vertical plane holding the boundary of the territorial seas stipulated in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall delimit the air spaces above, seabeds and subsoils beneath the territorial seas of the two countries.
3. Any topological changes shall not affect the boundary of the territorial seas of the two countries from point 1 to point 7 stipulated in Paragraph 1 of this Article, unless otherwise agreed by the two Contracting Parties.

Article IV

The line of delimitation from point 9 to point 21 stipulated in Article II of this Agreement shall be the boundary of the exclusive economic zones and the continental shelves of the two countries in Beibu Gulf/Bac Bo Gulf.

Article V

The line of delimitation of the territorial seas of the two countries stipulated in Article II of this Agreement from point 1 to point 7 is illustrated by the black lines in the thematic Map of Bei Lun estuary, 1:10,000 scale, established by the two Contracting Parties in 2000. The line of delimitation of the territorial seas, exclusive economic zones and continental shelves between the two countries from point 7 to point 21 is illustrated by the black lines on the Overall Map of Beibu Gulf/Bac Bo Gulf, 1:500,000 scale, established by the two Contracting Parties in 2000. All the lines of delimitation are geodetic lines. The above-mentioned thematic Map of Bei Lun estuary and the Overall Map of Beibu Gulf/Bac Bo Gulf are attached to this Agreement. These two maps were established by using ITRF-96 system. Geographical coordinates of the points stipulated in Article II of this Agreement are specified in the above-mentioned maps. The line of delimitation defined in this Agreement as shown on the maps attached to the Agreement is for illustrative purpose only.

Article VI

The two Contracting Parties shall respect the sovereignty, sovereign rights and jurisdiction of each other over their respective territorial seas, exclusive economic zones and continental shelves in Beibu Gulf/Bac Bo Gulf as defined in this Agreement.

Article VII

If any single petroleum or natural gas structure or field, or other mineral deposit of whatever character, extends across the delimitation line defined in Article II of this Agreement, the two Contracting Parties shall, through friendly consultations, reach agreement as to the manner in which the structure, field or deposit will be most effectively exploited as well as on the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from such exploitation.

Article VIII

The two Contracting Parties shall conduct consultations on the proper use and sustainable development of the living resources in Beibu Gulf/Bac Bo Gulf as well as on cooperative activities relating to the conservation, management and use of the living resources in the exclusive economic zones of the two countries in Beibu Gulf/Bac Bo Gulf.

Article IX

The delimitation of the territorial seas, exclusive economic zones and continental shelves between the two countries in Beibu Gulf/Bac Bo Gulf under this Agreement shall not affect or prejudice the positions of each Contracting Party on the norms of international law of the sea.

Article X

Any dispute between the two Contracting Parties relating to the interpretation or implementation of this Agreement shall be settled through friendly consultations and negotiations.

2. Exchange of notes between the Government of Ireland and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland constituting an agreement pursuant to Article 83, paragraph 3, of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982 on the provisional delimitation of an area of the continental shelf²
18 October 2001 and London, 31 October 2001

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O

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4. Exchange of notes between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands amending the Agreement of 6 October 1965 relating to the delimitation of the continental shelf under the North Sea between the two countries as amended by the Protocol of 25 November 1971⁴,
28 January 2004 and 7 June 2004

No. 1

The British Ambassador at the Hague
to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands
The Hague

28 January 2004

I have the honour to refer to the Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands relating to the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf under the North Sea between the two Countries, done at London on 6 October 1965, as amended by the Protocol done at London on 25 November 1971 ("the Agreement").

In the light of the Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Kingdom of Belgium on the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf, done at Brussels on 18 December 1996, I have the honour to propose the following amendment to the Agreement:-

In Article 1 (1) of the Agreement, the entry relating to Point No. 1 shall be replaced by the following:-

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

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

COLIN BUDD

No. 2

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands
to the British Ambassador at the Hague
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

7 June 2004

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 28 January 2004, which reads as follows:

[As in No. 1]

In reply I have the honour to inform you that the above proposal is acceptable to the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and that your Note, together with this reply, shall constitute an agreement between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which shall enter into force on the date of the later of the notifications by each State that the conditions for the entry into force of the Agreement have been fulfilled.

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

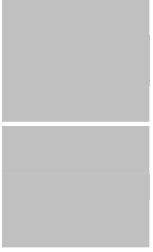
BERNARD BOT

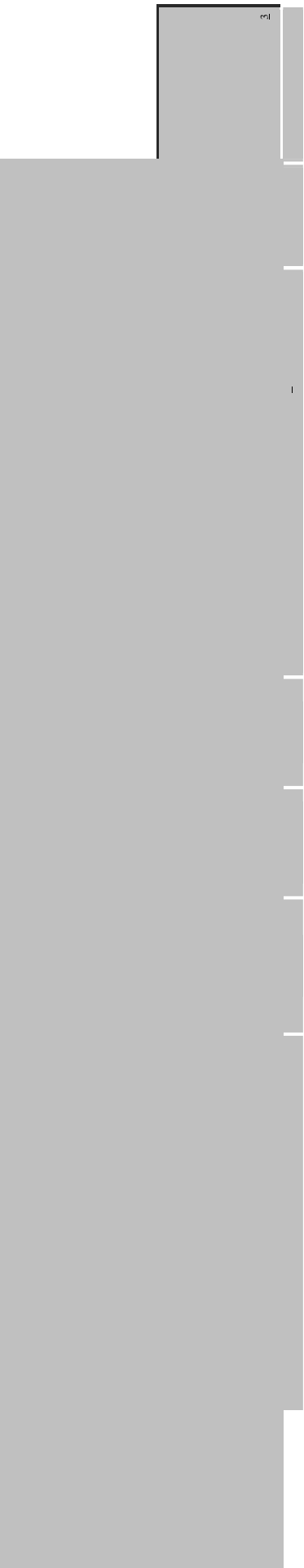
⁴ Entry into force: 10 January 2006. Registration with the Secretariat of the United Nations: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 1 September 2006. Registration number: A-8616.

III. OTHER INFORMATION

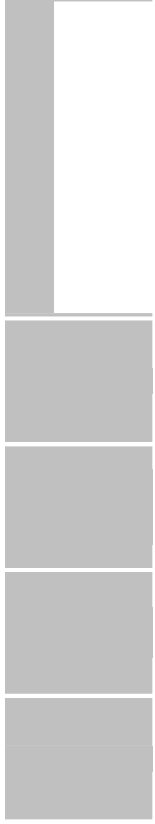
A. Table of claims to maritime jurisdiction (as at 31 March 2007)

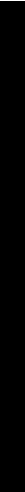
Introductory note: The present table of claims to maritime jurisdiction represents a review of information published, inter alia, in the report of the Secretary-General on oceans and the law of the sea (document A/56/58). It is based on national legislation and other relevant information obtained from reliable sources with a view to ensuring the most accurate representation of the status of claims. Despite extensive research and periodic review, however, the table may not always reflect the latest developments, espe





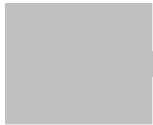
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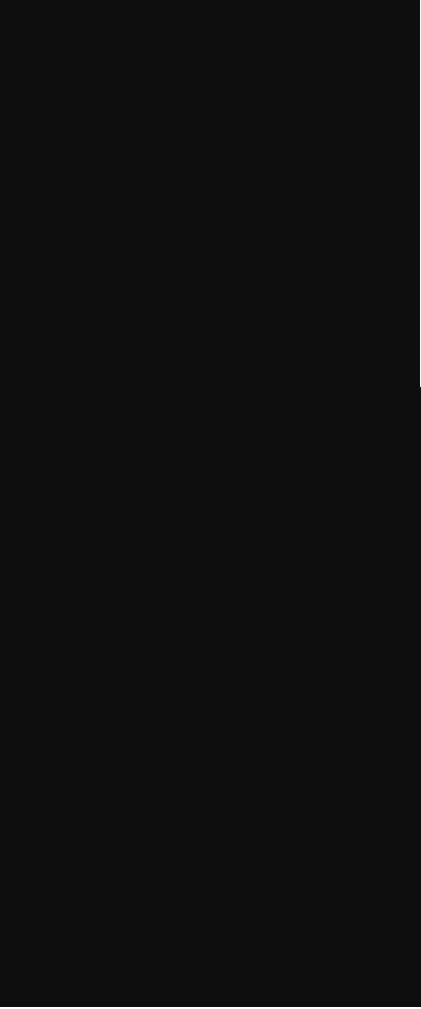




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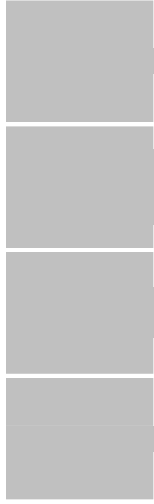
Lebanon





Somalia





B. Lists of conciliators and arbitrators
nominated under article 2 of annexes V and VII to the Convention

List of conciliators nominated under article 2 of annex V to the Convention

State Party	Conciliators - Nominations	Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General
Brazil	Walter de Sá Leitão	10 September 2001
Chile	Helmut Brunner Nöer Rodrigo Díaz Albónico Carlos Martínez Sotomayor Eduardo Vío Grossi	18 November 1998
Costa Rica	Lic. Carlos Fernando Alvarado Valverde	15 March 2000
Cyprus	Ambassador Andrew Jacovides	23 February 2007
Czech Republic	Dr. Vladimír Kopal	18 December 1996

Estonia

Mrs. Ene Lillipuu, Head, Legal Department,
Estonian Maritime Administration

State Party	Conciliators - Nominations	Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General
Japan	Dr. Soji Yamamoto; Professor Emeritus, Tohoku University, Japan	

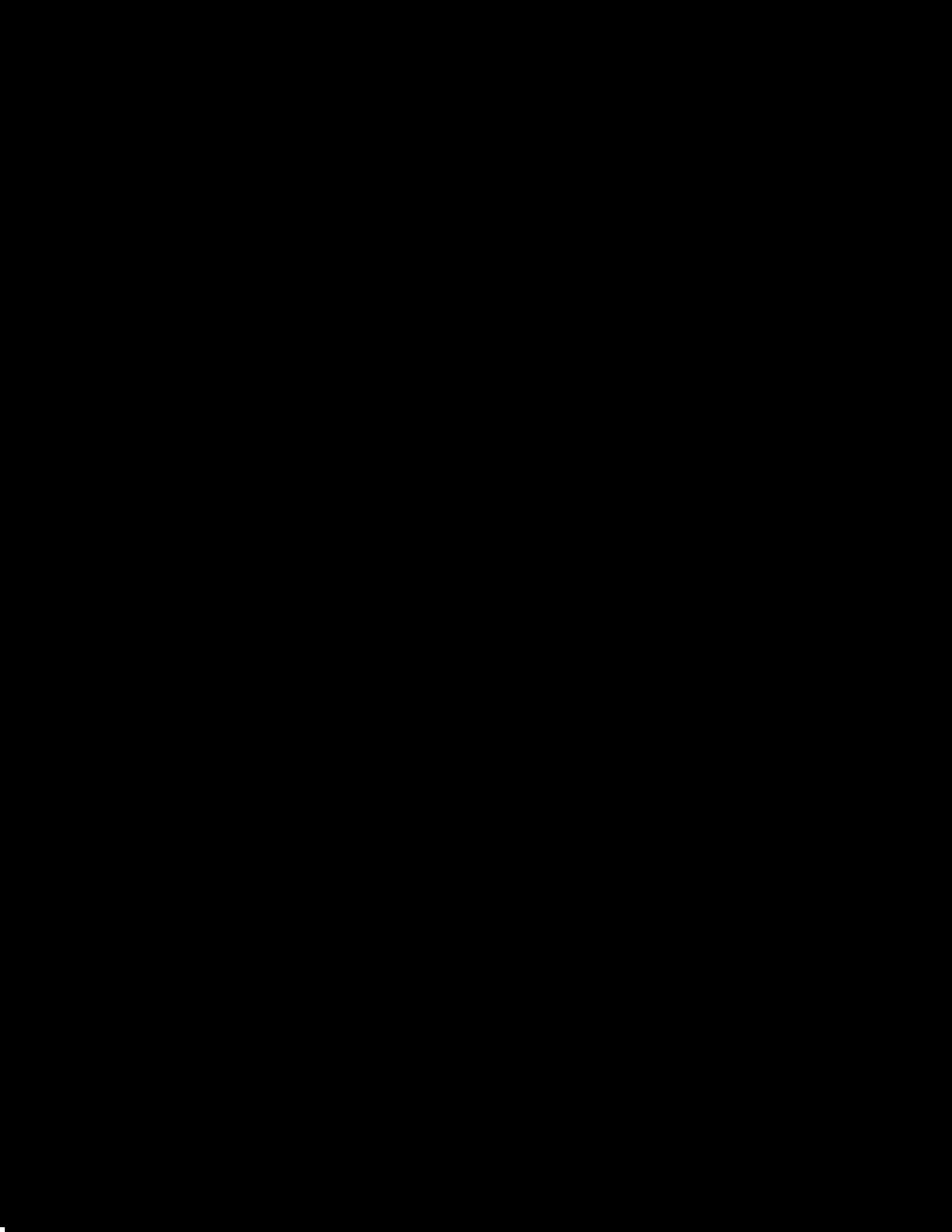
State Party	Conciliators - Nominations	Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General
Sri Lanka	Hon. M. S. Aziz, P.C.	17 January 1996
	C. W. Pinto, Secretary-General of the Iran-U.S. Claims Tribunal in The Hague	8 April 2002

(Prof.) Dr. C. F. Amerasinghe

A. R. Perera

State Party

Arbitrators – Nominations



State Party	Arbitrators – Nominations	Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General
Slovakia	Dr. Peter Tomka, Judge of the International Court of Justice	9 July 2004
Spain	D. José Antonio de Yturriaga Barberán	23 June 1999
	José Manuel Lacleta Muños, Ambassador of Spain José Antonio Pastor Ridruejo, Judge, European Court of Human Rights Julio D. González Campos, Professor of Private International Law, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, former Constitutional Court Judge	7 February 2002
Sri Lanka	Hon. M. S. Aziz, P.C.	17 January 1996
	C. W. Pinto, Secretary-General of the Iran-U.S. Claims Tribunal in The Hague	8 April 2002
	(Prof.) Dr. C. F. Amerasinghe A. R. Perera	17 January 1996
Sudan	Sayed/Shawgi Hussain Dr. Ahmed Elmufti	8 September 1995

Sweden