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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

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA.....	1
Status of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, of the Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the Convention and of the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the Convention relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks	1
1. Table recapitulating the status of the Convention and of the related Agreements, as at 30 November 2007.....	1
2. Chronological lists of ratifications of, accessions and successions to the Convention and the related Agreements, as at 30 November 2007	10
(a) The Convention	10
(b) Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the Convention	11
(c) Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks.....	13
3. Declarations by States.....	14
Latvia: Declaration under article 47 of 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, 12 April 2007.....	14
Trinidad and Tobago: Declaration under article 287 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 17 October 2007.....	14
Czech Republic: Declaration under article 47 of 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,, 12 September 2007	
II. LEGAL INFORMATION RELEVANT TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA	15
A. National Legislation	15
1. Peru: Supreme Decree No. 047-2007/RE of 12 August 2007, denoting the outer limit (southern sector) of the maritime dominion of Peru, drawn in accordance with articles 4 and 5 of Law No. 28621 and with international law.....	15
2. Dominican Republic: Act 66-07, 22 May 2007	18

B. Bilateral Treaties 33

33

I. UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

Status of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, of the Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the Convention and of the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the Convention relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks

1. Table recapitulating the status of the Convention and of the related Agreements, as at 30 November 2007¹

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)	Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)	Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the Convention relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)
<i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations;			
Shaded row indicates landlocked States	Signature " (# - declaration)	Signature " (# - declaration or statement)	Ratification; accession(a) ⁴ (# - declaration)
TOTALS	157 (#35)	79	59 (#5)
Afghanistan			67 (#30)
Albania	23 June 2003 (a)	23 June 2003 (p)	
Algeria	#	"	
Andorra			
Angola	#		
Antigua and Barbuda	"		
Argentina	#	"	
Armenia	9 December 2002 (a)	9 December 2002 (a)	
Australia	"	"	23 December 1999
Austria	"	"	# 19 December 2003

¹ "This consolidated table, which provides unofficial, quick reference information related to the participation in UNCLOS and the two implementing Agreements, was prepared by the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of the Legal Affairs. For official information on the status of these treaties, please refer to the publication entitled "Multilateral Treaties deposited with the Secretary-General" (<http://untreaty.un.org/>)."

² States bound by the Agreement by having ratified, acceded or succeeded to the Convention under article 4, paragraph 1, of the Agreement.

³ States bound by the Agreement under the simplified procedure set out in article 5 of the Agreement.

⁴ In accordance with its article 40, the Agreement shall enter into force 30 days after the date of deposit of the thirtieth instrument of ratification or accession.

<p>State or entity</p> <p><i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations; Shaded row indicates landlocked States</p>	<p>United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)</p>	<p>Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)</p>	<p>Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the Convention relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)</p>
	<p>Signature (# - declaration)</p>	<p>Ratification; formal confirmation (fc); accession(a); definitive signature (ds); consent to be bound (p);² simplified procedure (sp);³</p>	<p>Signature (# - declaration or statement)</p>
	<p>Ratification; formal confirmation (fc); accession(a); succession(s); (# - declaration)</p>	<p>Signature (# - declaration or statement)</p>	<p>Ratification; accession(a)⁴ (# - declaration)</p>
<p>Azerbaijan</p>			

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)	Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)	Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the Convention relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)
<i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations;	Signature" (# - declaration)	Signature"	Signature "
Shaded row indicates landlocked States	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (# - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation (fc); accession(a); definitive signature (ds); consent to be bound (p); ² simplified procedure (sp); ³	Ratification; accession(a) ⁴ (# - declaration)
Comoros	" 21 June 1994	"	"
Congo	"	"	"
Cook Islands	" 15 February 1995	" 15 February 1995 (a)	" 1 April 1999 (a)
Costa Rica	# 21 September 1992	" 20 September 2001 (a)	" 18 June 2001 (a)
Côte d'Ivoire	" 26 March 1984	" 28 July 1995 (sp)	"
Croatia	# 5 April 1995 (s)	" 5 April 1995 (p)	"
Cuba	# 15 August 1984	" 17 October 2002 (a)	"
Cyprus	" 12 December 1988	" 27 July 1995	" 25 September 2002 (a)
Czech Republic	" #21 June 1996	" 21 June 1996	" #19 Mar 2007 (a)
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	"	"	"
Democratic Republic of the Congo	" 17 February 1989	"	"
Denmark	" # 16 November 2004	" 16 November 2004	" # 19 December 2003

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)	Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)	Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the Convention relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)
<i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations; Shaded row indicates landlocked States	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (# - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation (fc); accession(a); definitive signature (ds); consent to be bound (p); ² simplified procedure (sp); ³	Ratification; accession(a) ⁴ (# - declaration)
Gabon	11 March 1998	11 March 1998 (p)	Signature (# - declaration or statement)
Gambia	22 May 1984	21 March 1996 (p)	"
Georgia	21 March 1996 (a)	14 October 1994	"
Germany	# 14 October 1994 (a)		# 19 December 2003

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)	Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)	Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the Convention relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)
<p><i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations; Shaded row indicates landlocked States</p>	<p>Signature" (# - - declaration)</p> <p>Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (# - - declaration)</p>	<p>Signature" (# - - declaration or statement)</p> <p>Ratification; accession(a) 4 (# - - declaration)</p>	<p>Signature" (# - - declaration or statement)</p> <p>Ratification; accession(a) 4 (# - - declaration)</p>

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

**United Nations Convention on
the Law of the Sea**
(in force as from 16 November 1994)

State or entity

<p>State or entity</p> <p><i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations; Shaded row indicates landlocked States</p>	<p>United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)</p>	<p>Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)</p>	<p>Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the Convention relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)</p>
<p>Russian Federation</p>	<p>Signature" (# - declaration)</p>	<p>Signature" (# - declaration or statement)</p>	<p>Signature" (# - declaration or statement)</p>
	<p>Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (# - declaration)</p>	<p>Ratification; formal confirmation (fc); accession(a); definitive signature (ds); consent to be bound (p);² simplified procedure (sp);³</p>	<p>Ratification; accession(a)⁴ (# - declaration)</p>
	<p>#</p>	<p>12 March 1997 (a)</p>	<p># 4 August 1997</p>

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)	Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)	Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the Convention relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)
<p><i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations; Shaded row indicates landlocked States</p>	<p>Signature” (# - declaration) Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (# - declaration)</p>	<p>Signature” Ratification; formal confirmation (fc); accession(a); definitive signature (ds); consent to be bound (p);² simplified procedure (sp);³</p>	

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

**United Nations Convention on
the Law of the Sea**
(in force as from 16 November 1994)

State or entity

2. Chronological lists of ratifications of, accessions and successions to the Convention and the related Agreements, as at 30 November 2007

(a) The Convention

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

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

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

1. Kenya (29 July 1994)
2. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (19 August 1994)
3. Australia (5 October 1994)
4. Germany (14 October 1994)
5. Belize (21 October 1994)
6. Mauritius (4 November 1994)
7. Singapore (17 November 1994)
8. Sierra Leone (12 December 1994)
9. Seychelles (15 December 1994)
10. Lebanon (5 January 1995)
11. Italy (13 January 1995)
12. Cook Islands (15 February 1995)
13. Croatia (5 April 1995)
14. Bolivia (28 April 1995)
15. Slovenia (16 June 1995)
16. India (29 June 1995)
17. Paraguay (10 July 1995)
18. Austria (14 July 1995)
19. Greece (21 July 1995)
20. Senegal (25 July 1995)
21. Cyprus (27 July 1995)
22. Bahamas (28 July 1995)
23. Barbados (28 July 1995)
24. Côte d'Ivoire (28 July 1995)
25. Fiji (28 July 1995)
26. Grenada (28 July 1995)
27. Guinea (28 July 1995)
28. Iceland (28 July 1995)
29. Jamaica (28 July 1995)
30. Namibia (28 July 1995)
31. Nigeria (28 July 1995)
32. Sri Lanka (28 July 1995)
33. Togo (28 July 1995)

34. Trinidad and Tobago (28 July 1995)
35. Uganda (28 July 1995)
36. 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 United Nations Convention

3. Declarations by States

Latvia

12 April 2007

Declaration under article 47 of 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

“Pursuant to Article 47 (1) of 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 (applying mutatis mutandis Article 5 (2) and 5 (6) of

the Agreement) Latvia hereby (firmly) declares that it will apply 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 (applying mutatis mutandis Article 5 (2) and 5 (6) of the Agreement) to the waters under its jurisdiction and to the fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks in those waters.

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

A. National Legislation

1. Peru

Supreme Decree No. 047-2007/RE of 12 August 2007, denoting the outer limit (southern sector) of the maritime dominion of Peru, drawn in accordance with articles 4 and 5 of Law No. 28621 and with international law¹

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Approval for the map denoting the outer limit (southern sector) of the maritime dominion of Peru

Supreme Decree No. 047-2007/RE

The President of the Republic,

Considering that:

Article 54 of the Constitution of Peru establishes that the maritime dominion of the State includes the sea adjacent to its coasts, together with the seabed and the subsoil thereof, up to a distance of two hundred nautical miles

Article 2. These regulations shall apply from the day following their publication in the Official Gazette of Peru.

Done at Government House, Lima, on 11 August 2007.

Alan García Pérez
Constitutional President of the Republic

José Antonio García Belaúnde
Minister for Foreign Affairs



2. Dominican Republic

Act 66-07, 22 May 2007¹

National Congress
on behalf of the Republic

CONSIDERING that the maritime delimitation of the Dominican Republic should be carried out in accordance with the best interests of the nation and in conformity with the rules governing the international law of the sea and with geomorphologic, terrestrial, marine and underwater features;

CONSIDERING that the marine resources and assets of the seabed and its subsoil in themselves constitute a potential for national development that should be enhanced by the Dominican State;

CONSIDERING that Act No. 186 of 13 September 1967 on maritime delimitation contains defects related to universally accepted jurisdictional areas which undermine our sovereignty and limit our possibilities of gaining access to marine sources that are vital to economic development;

CONSIDERING that the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea is a valid instrument that defines marine areas and their features;

CONSIDERING that maritime areas themselves and the riches contained therein are vital sources for national development;

CONSIDERING that on various occasions in the past there have been attempts to alienate part of the national territory, in contravention of the principles of the Constitution of the Republic;

CONSIDERING that the extension of the territorial sea at the same time implies a need to recalculate the extent of the other marine areas, especially the exclusive economic zone;

CONSIDERING that it is necessary to establish institutions and to accept resources to research, quantify, conserve and make rational use of the riches contained within the territorial sea and exclusive economic zone;

CONSIDERING that the proposal to assume the status of an archipelagic State, presented to the National Congress by marine expert Carlos Antonio Michelén, has been duly considered and studied by two committees in the Chamber of Deputies and submitted for public discussion, and has also been endorsed by the most qualified international bodies in that field, thereby proving its validity under international law;

GIVEN the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of Sea;

¹ Transmitted through a note verbale from the Permanent Mission of the Dominican Republic dated 23 October 2007 addressed to the Secretary-General. Original: Spanish.

Article 10. The sovereignty of the Dominican Republic extends to the territorial sea, the seabed and subsoil and the living and non-living resources contained therein, as well as to the airspace over the territorial sea.

Article 11. The Dominican Republic, in accordance with international law, respects the right of innocent passage through its territorial waters and the superjacent airspace, without prejudice to the right of the Dominican State to designate passage routes.

Article 12. The Dominican Republic does not regard as innocent passage through its archipelagic and territorial waters, or its superjacent airspace, the movement of vessels and aircraft containing cargo consisting of radioactive substances or highly toxic chemicals which may be used as instruments of mass destruction or to cause serious harm to human health or the environment.

Article 13. The contiguous zone includes the marine area contiguous to the territorial sea extending 24 nautical miles measured from the archipelagic baseline in the direction of the high seas. The Dominican Republic shall exercise jurisdiction over this zone as provided in the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (Montego Bay).

Article 14. An exclusive economic zone is hereby established, consisting of the marine area adjacent to the outer limit of the contiguous zone and extending up to 200 nautical miles measured from the archipelagic baseline in the direction of the high seas. The outer limit of the exclusive economic zone is defined by a set of straight lines connecting points whose geodesic coordinates are the following:

(1)	19	°	42	07	N	71	°	45	29	W								
(2)	19	°	42	07	N	71	°	45	29	W								
(3)	19	°	42	37	N	71	°	46	21	W								
(4)	19	°	43	07	N	71	°	47	12	W								
(5)	19	°	43	36	N	71	°	48	03	W								
(6)	19	°	44	06	N	71	°	48	54	W								
(7)	19	°	44	36	N	71	°	49	46	W								
(8)	19	°	45	06	N	71	°	50	37	W								
(9)	19	°	45	35	N	71	°	51	28	W								
(10)	19	°	46	05	N	71	°	52	19	W								
(11)	19	°	46	35	N	71	°	53	11	W								
(12)	19	°	47	04	N	71	°	54	02	W								
(13)	19	°	47	34	N	71	°	54	53	W								
(14)	19	°	48	04	N	71	°	55	44	W								
(15)	19	°	48	33	N	71	°	56	36	W								
(16)	19	°	48	48	N	71	°	57	27	W								
(17)	19	°	49	03	N	71	°	57	27	W								
(18)	19	°	49	33	N	71	°	58	18	W								
(19)	19	°	50	02Tc	1.27991	Tw	0.3353	0	Td(58)Tj/C20	1	Tf0	Tc	0	Tw		

(29) 19 °

(85)	20	°	57	33	N	71	°	44	29	W
(86)	20	°	57	21	N	71	°	43	09	W
(87)	20	°	57	18	N	71	°	41	49	W
(88)	20	°	57	21	N	71	°	40	28	W
(89)	20	°	57	33	N	71	°	39	09	W
(90)	20	°	57	53	N	71	°	37	51	W
(91)	20	°	58	20	N	71	°	36	36	W
(92)	20	°	58	41	N	71	°	35	45	W
(93)	20	°	58	40	N	71	°	35	15	W
(94)	20	°	58	39	N	71	°	34	13	W
(95)	20	°	58	38	N	71	°	33	11	W
(96)	20	°	58	36	N	71	°	32	10	W
(97)	20	°	58	35	N	71	°	31	08	W
(98)	20	°	58	33	N	71	°	30	06	W
(99)	20	°	58	32	N	71	°	29	04	W
(100)	20	°	58	31	N	71	°	28	02	W
(101)	20	°	58	29	N	71	°	27	00	W
(102)	20	°	58	28	N	71	°	25	59	W
(103)	20	°	58	26	N	71	°	24	57	W
(104)	20	°	58	25	N	71	°	23	55	W
(105)	20	°	58	23	N	71	°	22	53	W
(106)	20	°	58	22	N	71	°	21	51	W
(107)	20	°	58	20	N	71	°	20	49	W
(108)	20	°	58	19	N	71	°	19	48	W
(109)	20	°	58	18	N	71	°	18	46	W
(110)	20	°	58	16	N	71	°	17	44	W
(111)	20	°	58	15	N	71	°	16	42	W
(112)	20	°	58	13	N	71	°	15	40	W
(113)	20	°	58	12	N	71	°	14	39	W
(114)	20	°	58	15	N	71	°	13	18	W
(115)	20	°	58	27	N	71	°	11	59	W
(116)	20	°	58	44	N	71	°	10	51	W
(117)	20	°	58	47	N	71	°	10	47	W
(118)	20	°	59	22	N	71	°	09	53	W
(119)	20	°	59	60	N	71	°	09	02	W
(120)	21	°	00	39	N	71	°	08	13	W
(121)	21	°	01	19	N	71	°	07	25	W
(122)	21	°	03	14	N	71	°	05	24	W
(123)	21	°	03	53	N	71	°	04	39	W
(124)	21	°	05	06	N	71	°	03	03	W
(125)	21	°	05	40	N	71	°	02	12	W
(126)	21	°	06	01	N	71	°	01	38	W
(127)	21	°	06	16	N	71	°	01	16	W
(128)	21	°	06	28	N	71	°	01	04	W
(129)	21	°	07	11	N	71	°	00	23	W
(130)	21	°	07	54	N	70	°	59	43	W
(131)	21	°	08	37	N	70	°	59	02	W
(132)	21	°	09	20	N	70	°	58	22	W
(133)	21	°	10	03	N	70	°	57	41	W
(134)	21	°	10	46	N	70	°	57	01	W
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(137)	21	°	13	11	N	70	°	54	49	W
(138)	21	°	14	14	N	70	°	54	05	W
(139)	21	°	15	22	N	70	°	53	28	W
(140)	21	°	15	23	N	70	°	53	28	W

(253)	20	°	18	30	N	66	°	53	09	W				
(254)	20	°	17	07	N	66	°	54	20	W				
(255)	20	°	15	44	N	66	°	55	30	W				
(256)	20	°	14	22	N	66	°	56	39	W				
(257)	20	°	12	59	N	66	°	57	47	W				
(258)	20	°	11	37	N	66	°	58	54	W				
(259)	20	°	10	15	N	67	°	00	00	W				
(260)	20	°	08	54	N	67	°	01	05	W				
(261)	20	°	07	32	N	67	°	02	10	W				
(262)	20	°	06	47	N	67	°	02	46	W				
(263)	20	°	06	11	N	67	°	03	14	W				
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(265)	20	°	04	50	N	67	°	04	19	W				
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(267)	20	°	02	08	N	67	°	06	25	W				
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(269)	20	°	00	47	N	67	°	07	27	W				
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(272)	19	°	56	47	N	67	°	10	27	W				
(273)	19	°	55	27	N	67	°	11	25	W				
(274)	19	°	54	18	N	67	°	12	15	W				
(275Tf0	Tc	Đ	Tw	4.4012	0	Td018Dfj/TT0	£	W0.003ŽN	Tc	1.387ŽN	Twé	0.2216	ŽN	Td7

(309)	19	°	16	21	N	67	°	34	25	W
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(325)	18	°	58	56	N	67	°	43	51	W
(326)	18	°	57	43	N	67	°	44	27	W
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(329)	18	°	54	06	N	67	°	46	06	W
(330)	18	°	52	54	N	67	°	46	36	W
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(332)	18	°	50	33	N	67	°	47	32	W
(333)	18	°	50	21	N	67	°	47	36	W
(334)	18	°	49	22	N	67	°	47	58	W
(335)	18	°	48	12	N	67	°	48	22	W
(336)	18	°	42	21	N	67	°	50	18	W
(337)	18	°	42	09	N	67	°	50	23	W
(338)	18	°	36	48	N	67	°	52	11	W
(339)	18	°	35	59	N	67	°	52	27	W
(340)	18	°	35	10	N	67	°	52	42	W
(341)	18	°	24	17	N	67	°	55	46	W
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(343)	18	°	22	20	N	67	°	56	16	W
(344)	18	°	21	46	N	67	°	56	23	W
(345)	18	°	21	48	N	67	°	57	09	W
(346)	18	°	21	48	N	67	°	57	11	W
(347)	18	°	21	44	N	67	°	58	30	W
(348)	18	°	21	33	N	67	°	59	48	W
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(352)	18	°	19	30	N	68	°	04	36	W
(353)	18	°	18	43	N	68	°	05	37	W
(354)	18	°	18	38	N	68	°	05	43	W
(355)	18	°	17	45	N	68	°	06	38	W
(356)	18	°	16	46	N	68	°	07	28	W
(357)	18	°	15	42	N	68	°	08	11	W
(358)	18	°	14	35	N	68	°	08	47	W
(359)	18	°	13							

(365)	18	°	09	32	N	68	°	09	54	W
(366)	18	°	08	17	N	68	°	09	50	W
(367)	18	°	07	02	N	68	°	09	38	W
(368)	18	°	06	15	N	68	°	09	24	W
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(371)	18	°	03	35	N	68	°	09	24	W
(372)	18	°	02	21	N	68	°	09	12	W
(373)	18	°	01	07	N	68	°	08	51	W
(374)	17	°	59	57	N	68	°	08	23	W
(375)	17	°	59	55	N	68	°	08	22	W
(376)	17	°	58	47	N	68	°	07	46	W
(377)	17	°	57	44	N	68	°	07	02	W
(378)	17	°	56	45	N	68	°	06	13	W
(379)	17	°	55	52	N	68	°	05	17	W
(380)	17	°	55	04	N	68	°	04	15	W
(381)	17	°	54	31	N	68	°	03	21	W
(382)	17	°	54	28	N	68	°	03	18	W
(383)	17	°	54	22	N	68	°	03	08	W
(384)	17	°	54	13	N	68	°	02	57	W
(385)	17	°	54	11	N	68	°	02	54	W
(386)	17	°	54	05	N	68	°	02	45	W
(387)	17	°	53	24	N	68	°	01	39	W
(388)	17	°	52	50	N	68	°	00	29	W
(389)	17	°	52	45	N	68	°	00	17	W
(390)	17	°	52	43	N	68	°	00	13	W
(391)	17	°	52	42	N	68	°	00	11	W
(392)	17	°	52	13	N	67	°	59	10	W
(393)	17	°	52	11	N	67	°	59	06	W
(394)	17	°	52	10	N	67	°	59	04	W
(395)	17	°	51	43	N	67	°	57	50	W
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(409)	15	°	18	03	N	69	°	29	28	W
(410)	15	°	17	39	N	69	°	32	31	W
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(412)	15	°	16	50	N	69	°	38	37	W
(413)	15	°	16	26	N	69	°	41	40	W
(414)	15	°	16	02	N	69	°	44	43	W
(415)	15	°	15	38	N	69	°	47	46	W
(416)	15	°	15	14	N	69	°	50	49	W
(417)	15	°	14	49	N	69	°	53	52	W
(418)	15	°	14	25	N	69	°	56	54	W
(419)	15	°	14	01	N	69	°	59	57	W
(420)	15	°	13	37	N	70	°	03	00	W

(421) 15 ° 13 13

(477)	15	°	01	40	N	72	°	56	54	W
(478)	15	°	01	42	N	72	°	59	58	W
(479)	15	°	01	45	N	73	°	03	01	W
(480)	15	°	01	47	N	73	°	06	05	W
(481)	15	°	01	49	N	73	°	09	08	W
(482)	15	°	01	52	N	73	°	12	12	W
(483)	15	°	01	54	N	73	°	15	15	W
(484)	15	°	01	56	N	73	°	18	18	W
(485)	15	°	01	58	N	73	°	21	22	W
(486)	15	°	02	01	N	73	°	24	25	W
(487)	15	°	02	03	N	73	°	27	29	W
(488)	15	°	13	16	N	73	°	23	29	W
(489)	15	°	36	02	N	73	°	15	22	W
(490)	16	°	09	21	N	73	°	03	29	W
(491)	16	°	49	03	N	72	°	49	20	W
(492)	16	°	49	60	N	72	°	48	60	W
(493)	16	°	50	00	N	72	°	48	60	W
(494)	17	°	49	03	N	72	°	05	29	W
(495)	17	°	49	03	N	72	°	05	29	W
(496)	18	°	01	54	N	71	°	45	36	W
(497)	18	°	01	40	N	71	°	45	34	W

(Datum: WGS 84)

Additional paragraph: These boundary points are geodesic points and may be adjusted to their corresponding values subject to in situ verification by the Dominican State.

Article 15. The Dominican Republic shall exercise jurisdiction over the exclusive economic zone as provided for in the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (Montego Bay).

Article 16. There shall be established a statutory body known as the National Maritime Authority, whose main function is to oversee the research, conservation and exploitation of living and non-living resources of the sea, seabed and subsoil. It shall also be responsible for domestic and international representation on all matters concerning the sea, its use and rights pertaining thereto.

Additional paragraph: It shall be a national priority to prepare a register of the living and non-living, renewable and non-renewable resources of the superjacent waters, seabed and subsoil in the exclusive economic zone, as well as salvage operations with respect to treasures from ancient sunken vessels within the exclusive economic zone which constitute part of the national cultural heritage.

Article 17. The National Maritime Authority governing the exclusive economic zone shall be led by a collegial body whose membership shall be as follows:

- (a) Chairman, appointed by the Executive Branch, holding the rank of Secretary of State;
- (b) State Secretary for Industry and Commerce;
- (c) Dominican Port Authority;

- (d) State Secretary for the Environment and Natural Resources;
- (e) Navy.

Additional paragraph I. Revenue budget and the Public Expenditures Act shall provide, on an annual basis, for the funds necessary for the operations of the National Maritime Authority.

Additional paragraph II. A multisectoral advisory committee shall be established as a deliberative body to participate in the decision-making process, acting at the request of the Chairman of the National Maritime Authority. The committee shall consist of representatives of the Navy, the Dominican Naval League, the Autonomous University of Santo Domingo, private universities, the Academy of Sciences of the Dominican Republic and business associations.

Article 18. The Navy and Armed Forces of the Dominican Republic shall coordinate and support the defence and monitoring plans established by the National Maritime Authority.

Article 19. Each year a commemorative month shall be designated between 13 March and 14 April to promote the dissemination of information about the sea and its resources.

Article 20. The geodesic points established in the present Act correspond to the maritime areas of the Dominican Republic, the archipelagic baselines and the baselines that delimit the exclusive economic zone, as shown in the attached map.

Article 21. The Dominican State shall initiate the appropriate processes for resolving delimitation issues pending with third States, in accordance with the principles established in the present Act.

Article 22. The National Maritime Authority shall elaborate the relevant regulations to enforce the present Act.

DEROGATIONS

Article 23. This Act shall repeal and replace Act No. 186 of 13 September 1967 on the Territorial Sea of the Dominican Republic and its amendments, as well as any other Act that runs counter to its provisions.

DONE in the Chamber of Deputies, the National Congress at Santo Domingo de Guzmán, National District, capital of the Dominican Republic, on 4 April 2006, 163rd Year of Independence and 143rd Year of the Restoration.

Alfredo Pacheco Osoria, President

Severina Gil Carreras, Secretary

Josefina Alt. Marte Durán, Secretary

Subject: Act concerning the declaration of the Dominican Republic as an archipelagic State

DONE in the Senate of the National Congress 2(, Pr)Ic 0.38cle 3022 01691 Tvwa 0 Tc 1976 T

Pedro José Alegría Soto, Secretary

Exercise the powers conferred on Leonel Fernández Reyna President of the Dominican Republic by article 55 of the Constitution of the Republic,

I PROMULGATE this Act and order that it be published in the Gaceta Oficial for the purposes of information and observance.

DONE at Santo Domingo de Guzmán, National District, capital of the Dominican Republic, 22 May 2007; 164th Year of Independence and 144th Year of the Restoration.

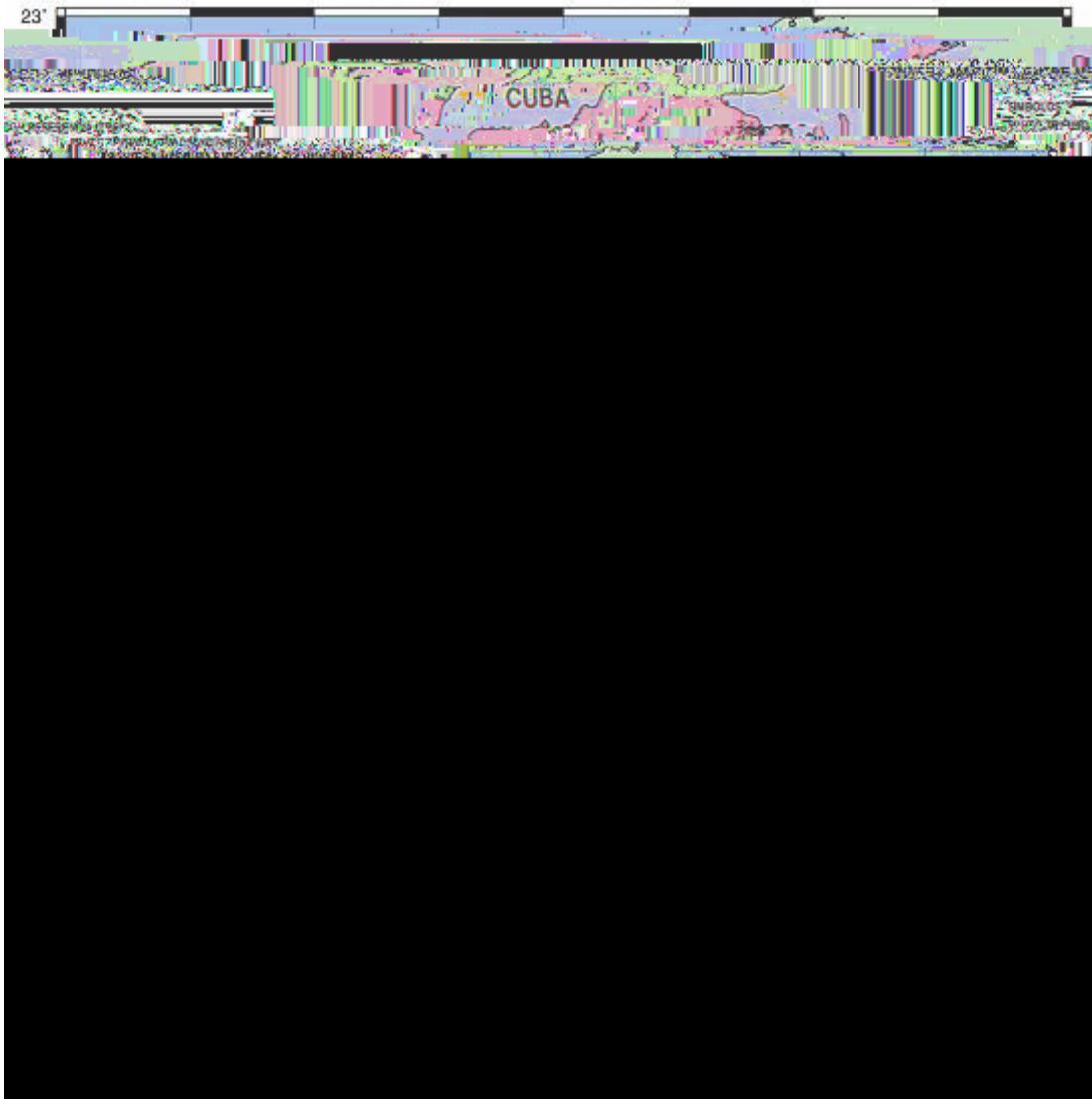
Leonel Fernández Reyna

B. Bilateral Treaties

Mexico and Honduras

Treaty on maritime delimitation

The agreed maritime boundary is indicated, for purposes of illustration only, on the map signed by the Plenipotentiaries and annexed to the present Treaty. The Parties agree that, where there are differences between the



C. Communications by States

1. Peru

Response to the Objection by the Government of Chile to the Peruvian Maritime Domain Baselines Law¹

The Government of Peru has taken note of the posting of the document entitled "Objection by the Government of Chile to the 'Ley de Lineas de Base del Dominio Maritimo del Peru' sent to the United Nations" on the website of the United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea on 29 May 2007.

The Government of Peru hereby declares:

1. Point No. 266 referred to in Law No. 28621 (Peruvian Maritime Domain Baselines Law) corresponds to the point specifically named "Concordia" in the Treaty of 3 June 1929, which delimited in perpetuity the frontier between the territories of Peru and Chile.
2. Article 2 of the Treaty of 1929 states that "The territory of Tacna and Arica shall be divided into two portions of which Tacna shall be allotted to Peru and Arica to Chile. The dividing line between the two portions, and consequently the frontier between the territories of Chile and Peru, shall start from a point on the coast to be named "Concordia", ten kilometres to the north of the bridge over the river Lluta. It shall continue eastwards parallel to the line of the Chilean section of the Arica La Paz railway and at a distance of ten kilometres therefrom [...].
3. During the demarcation work carried out by the Mixed Commission in 1930, the Governments of Peru and Chile, in accordance with the provisions of said Treaty, agreed that the frontier starts from the intersection in the Pacific Ocean of an arc with a radius of 10 kilometres, drawn towards the west from a point that is 10 kilometres to the north of the bridge over the river Lluta.
4. The intersection of this border arc with the Pacific Ocean is clearly visible in the maps drawn up by Enrique Brieba, the representative of Chile to the Mixed Commission in 1930, and in the official Chilean maps of Rada de Arica published until 30 August 1998. Inexplicably, starting with the tenth edition of these maps in 1998, the line of this border arc no longer reaches the ocean. This fails to recognize the point named "Concordia" as the starting-point for the frontier between the territories of Peru and Chile and fails to recognize the frontier line agreed on by both countries in the Treaty of 3 June 1929 and the 1930 demarcation.
5. Boundary marker No. 1 is therefore not the land terminus. The land terminus is the intersection of the land with the ocean at a point named "Concordia", which corresponds to Point No. 266 of the Peruvian Maritime Domain Baselines Law.
6. It should be recalled that, owing to the lack of a treaty on this matter, the maritime delimitation between Peru and Chile is a pending legal dispute that must be resolved in accordance with international law.

¹ Transmitted through note verbale dated 9 August 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Peru addressed to the United Nations Secretariat, Spanish and official English
Peru" and the Objection by the Government of Chile to the "Maritime Dominion Baselines Law of Peru" were both

2. Chile

Statement by the Government of Chile concerning the publication of the Supreme Decree No. 047-2007-RE issued by the Republic of Peru¹

The United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea has recently published in its website, under the Legislation and Treaties section, a copy of Supreme Decree No. 047-2007-RE, issued by the

D. Recent Awards and Judgments

Dispositif of the Award of the Arbitral Tribunal Constituted pursuant to article 287, and in accordance with Annex VII, of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea in the Matter of an Arbitration between Guyana and Suriname
17 September 2007¹

“487. [...], For the reasons stated in paragraphs 280, 406, 410, and 457 of this Award, the Tribunal holds that:

(i) it has jurisdiction to delimit, by the drawing of a single maritime boundary, the territorial sea, continental shelf, and exclusive economic zone appertaining to each of the Parties in the waters where their claims to these maritime zones overlap;

(ii) it has jurisdiction to consider and rule on Guyana’s allegation that Suriname has engaged in the unlawful use or threat of force contrary to the Convention, the UN Charter, and general international law; and (iii) it has jurisdiction to consider and rule on the Parties’ respective claims under Articles 74(3) and 83(3) of the Convention relating to the obligation to make every effort to enter into provisional arrangements of a practical nature and the obligation not to jeopardise or hamper the reaching of a final agreement.

“488. Accordingly, taking into account the foregoing considerations and reasons, THE ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL UNANIMOUSLY FINDS THAT

1. The International Maritime Boundary between Guyana and Suriname is a series of geodetic lines joining the points in the order listed as set forth in paragraphs 328 and 400 of this Award and shown for illustrative purposes only in Map 4 on the preceding page;²

2. The expulsion from the disputed area of the CGX oil rig and drill ship C.E. Thornton by Suriname on 3 June 2000 constituted a threat of the use of force in breach of the Convention, the UN Charter, and general international law; however, for the reasons set out in paragraphs 450 and 452 of this Award, Guyana’s request for an order precluding Suriname from making further threats of force and Guyana’s claim for compensation are rejected;

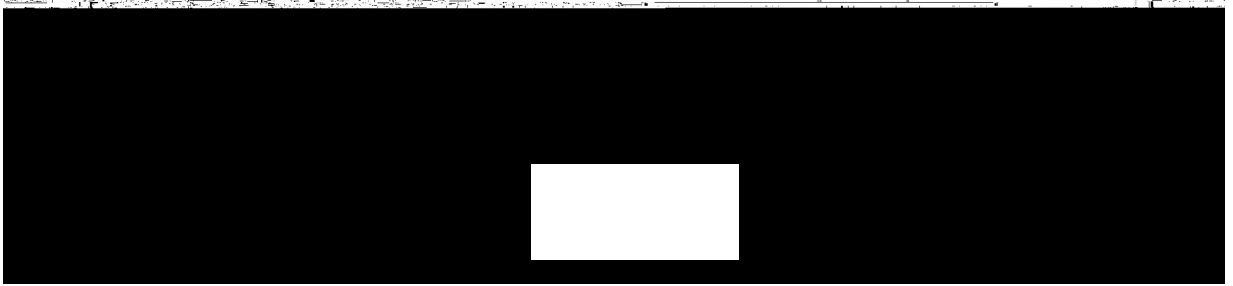
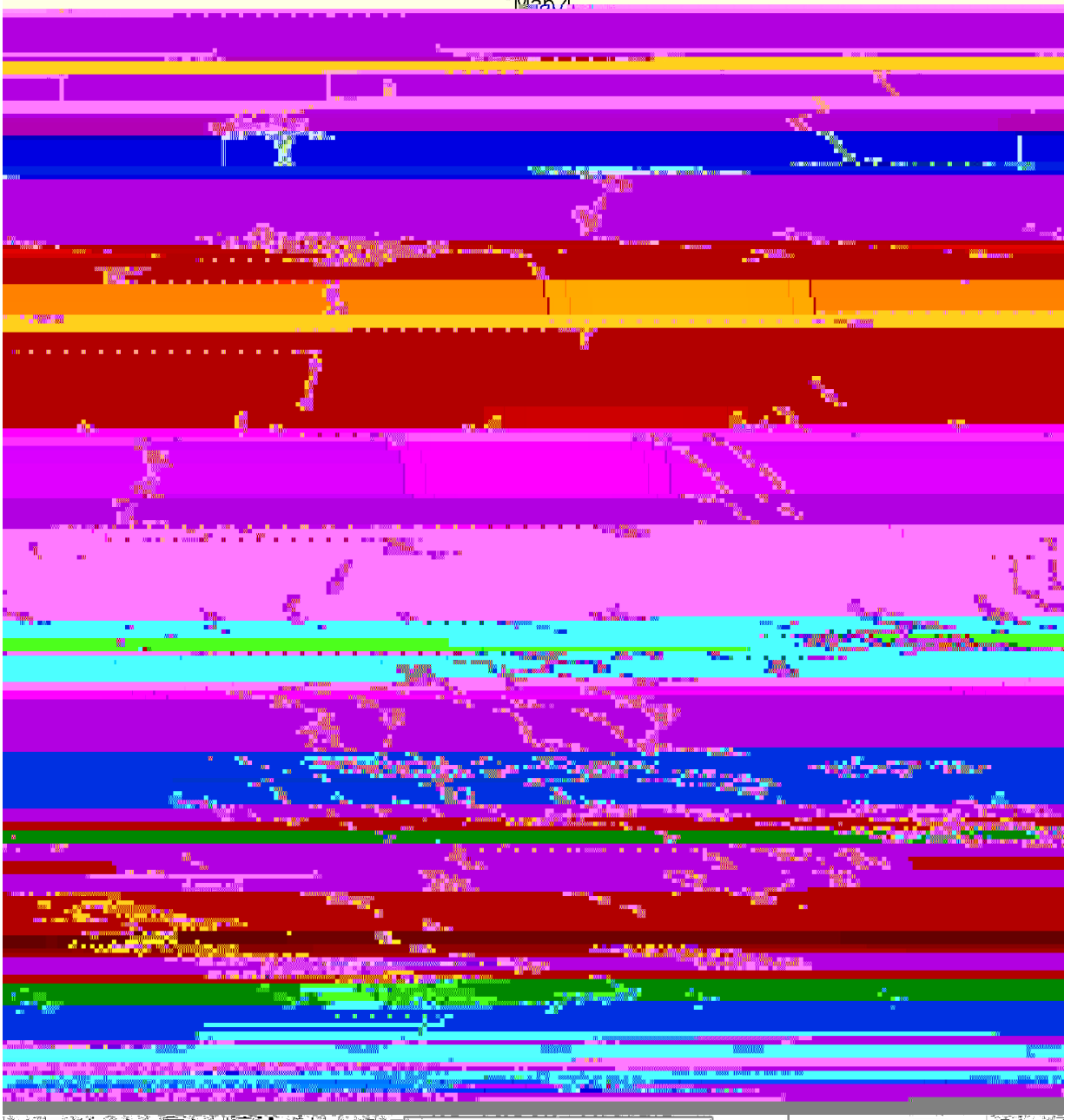
3. Both Guyana and Suriname violated their obligations under Articles 74(3) and 83(3) of the Convention to make every effort to enter into provisional arrangements of a practical nature and to make every effort not to jeopardise or hamper the reaching of a final delimitation agreement; and

4. The claims of the Parties inconsistent with this Award are rejected.

¹ Source: <http://www.pca-cpa.org/upload/files/Guyana-Suriname%20Award.pdf>. The full text of the Award is available on that site.

² Page 39 of this *Bulletin*.

Map 1



International Tribunal for the Law of Sea

The "Hoshinmaru" Case
(Japan v. Russian Federation)
Prompt Release
Judgment, 6 august 2007¹

The International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea delivered its Judgment today in The "Hoshinmaru" Case (Japan v. Russian Federation), Prompt Release, ordering the prompt release of the fishing vessel upon the posting of a bond of 10 million roubles (approximately US\$ 392,000). The Judgment was read by the President of the Tribunal, Judge Rüdiger Wolfrum, at a public sitting held at the Tribunal.

The Application for the release of the Hoshinmaru was submitted to the Tribunal under article 292 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on 6 July 2007 by Japan, the flag State of the vessel, against the Russian Federation. The dispute concerns the detention of the fishing vessel Hoshinmaru by the authorities of the Russian Federation for the alleged infringement of national fisheries legislation in its exclusive economic zone.

JUDGMENT

The Tribunal first observes that the requirements which found its jurisdiction are fulfilled in the case. It then examines the objection to the admissibility of the application raised by the Respondent. In this respect, it may be noted that, while no bond was set by the detaining State at the time of the filing of the application, on 6 July 2007, a bond of 25,000,000 roubles (approximately US\$ 980,000) was later set by the Respondent on 13 July 2007. The bond was subsequently reduced to 22,000,000 roubles during the hearing in the case. On that basis, the Respondent claims that the Application is inadmissible on the grounds that a bond had been set. The Applicant for its part claims that the amount of the bond set is unreasonable and that the bond does not meet the requirements of article 292 of the Convention. The Tribunal considers that the setting of the bond does not render the Application without object, that the nature of the dispute has not changed as a result but that the scope of the dispute has narrowed to the question of the reasonableness of the bond. For these reasons, the Tribunal finds that the Application is admissible.

The Tribunal then examines Japan's claim that the Russian Federation did not comply with the provisions

The text of the Judgment and of the declarations and separate opinions appended thereto are available on the website of the Tribunal..

International Tribunal for the Law of Sea

The “Tomimaru” Case
(Japan v. Russian Federation)
Prompt Release
Judgment, 6 August 2007¹

The International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea delivered its Judgment today in The "Tomimaru" Case (Japan v. Russian Federation), Prompt Release. In its Judgment, the Tribunal finds that the Application for the release of the vessel Tomimaru is without object. The Judgment was read by the President of the Tribunal, Judge

The Tribunal emphasizes that two questions arise that must be distinguished: (i) whether confiscation may have an impact on the nationality of a vessel; and (ii) whether confiscation renders an application for the prompt release of a vessel without object.

The Tribunal states that the confiscation of a vessel does not result per se in an automatic change of the flag or in its loss. In view of the important functions of the flag State as referred to in article 94 of the Convention and the pivotal role played by the flag State in the initiation of the procedure for the prompt release of a ship under article 292 of the Convention, it cannot be assumed that a change in ownership automatically leads to the change or loss of its flag. The Tribunal notes that the Respondent has not claimed to have initiated procedures leading to a change or loss of the flag of the Tomimaru.

With regard to the matter of confiscation, the Tribunal notes that article 73 of the Convention makes no reference to the confiscation of vessels. The Tribunal is aware that many States have provided for measures of confiscation of fishing vessels in their legislation with respect to the management and conservation of marine living resources. It is the view of the Tribunal that confiscation of a fishing vessel must not be used in such a way as to upset the balance of the interests of the flag State and of the coastal State established in the Convention.

Concerning the question as to whether confiscation renders an application without object, the Tribunal is of the view that a decision to confiscate eliminates the provisional character of the detention of the vessel rendering the procedure for its prompt release without object. The Tribunal observes that such a decision should not be taken in such a way as to prevent the shipowner from having recourse to available domestic judicial remedies, or as to prevent the flag State from resorting to the prompt release procedur(r)-0.7seduse 8d1.5(Stea)3.7(oic)4.3(j)-2ic55.5(ssel5(rC)3.6ic)4.3(

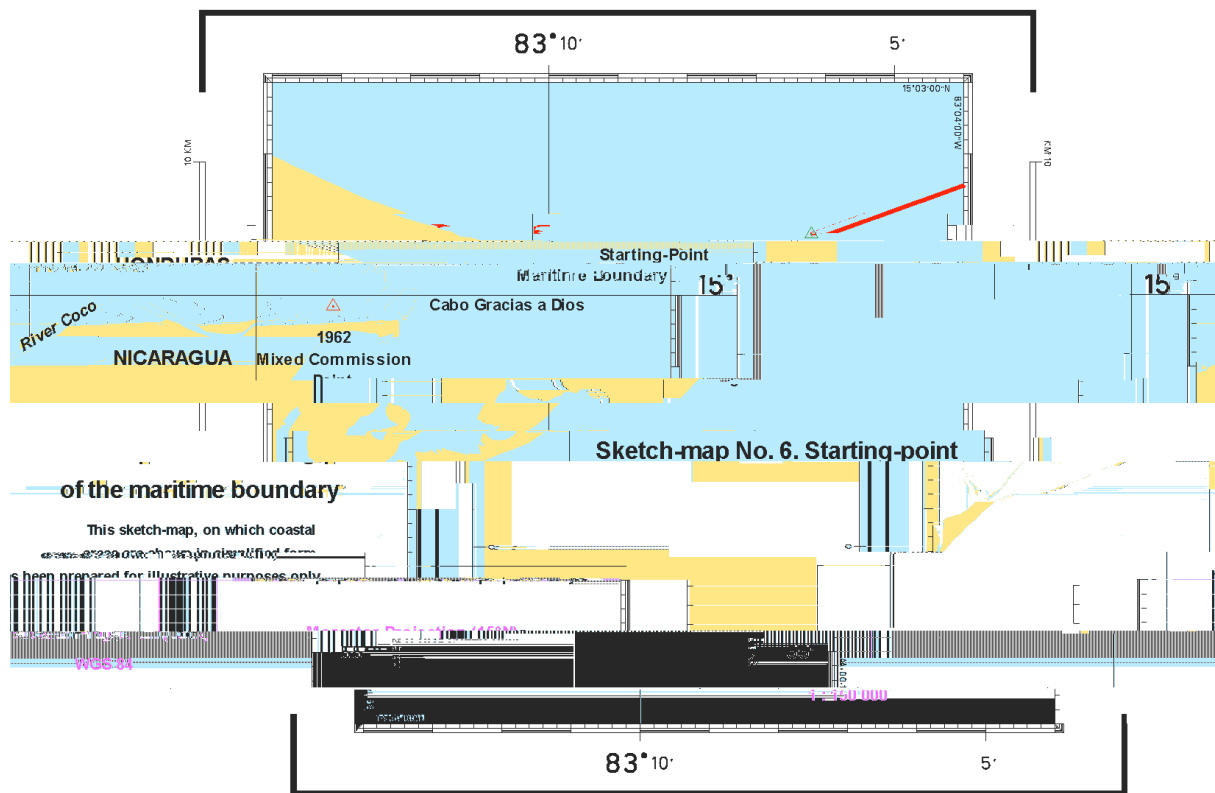
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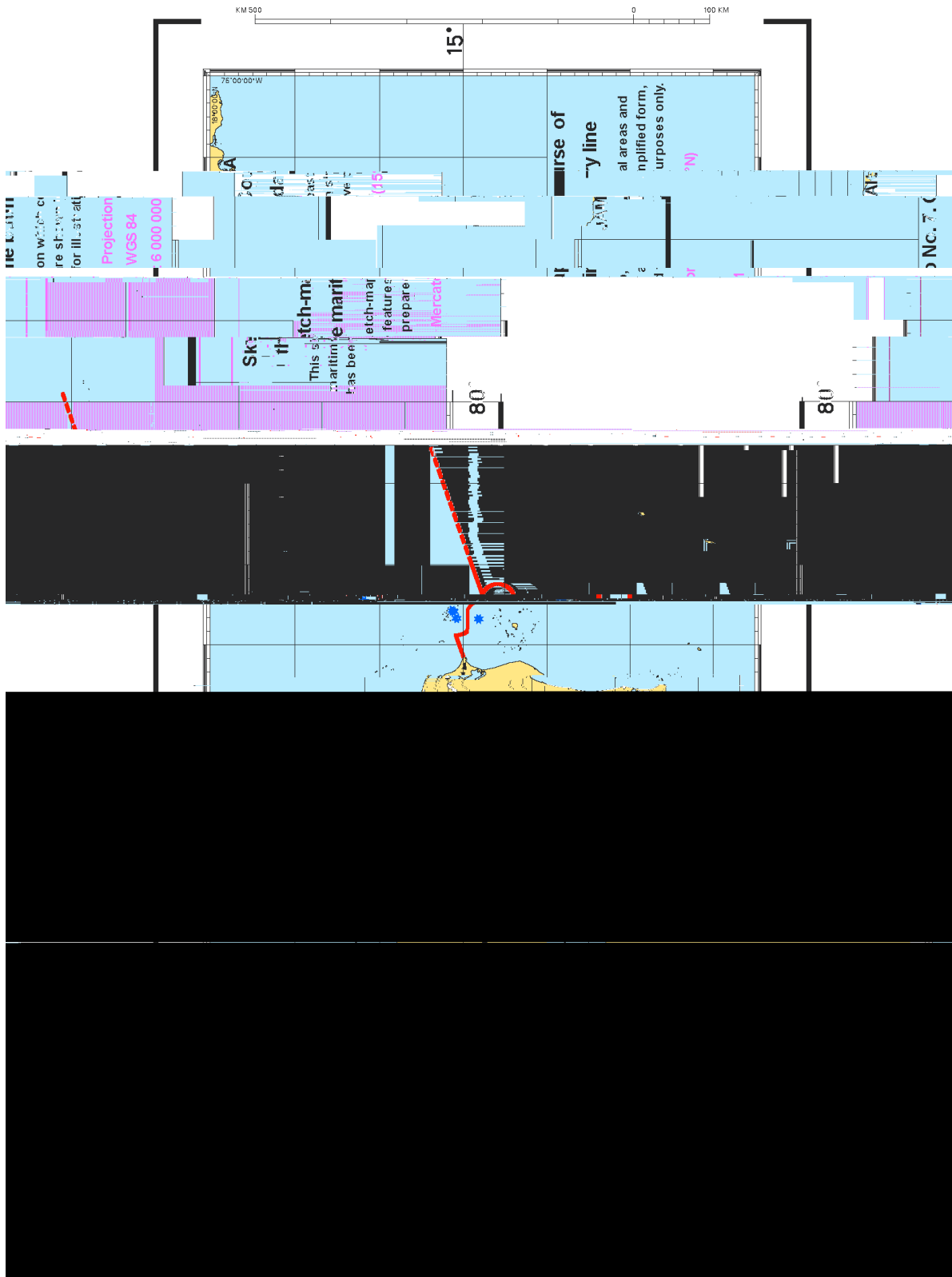
International Court of Justice

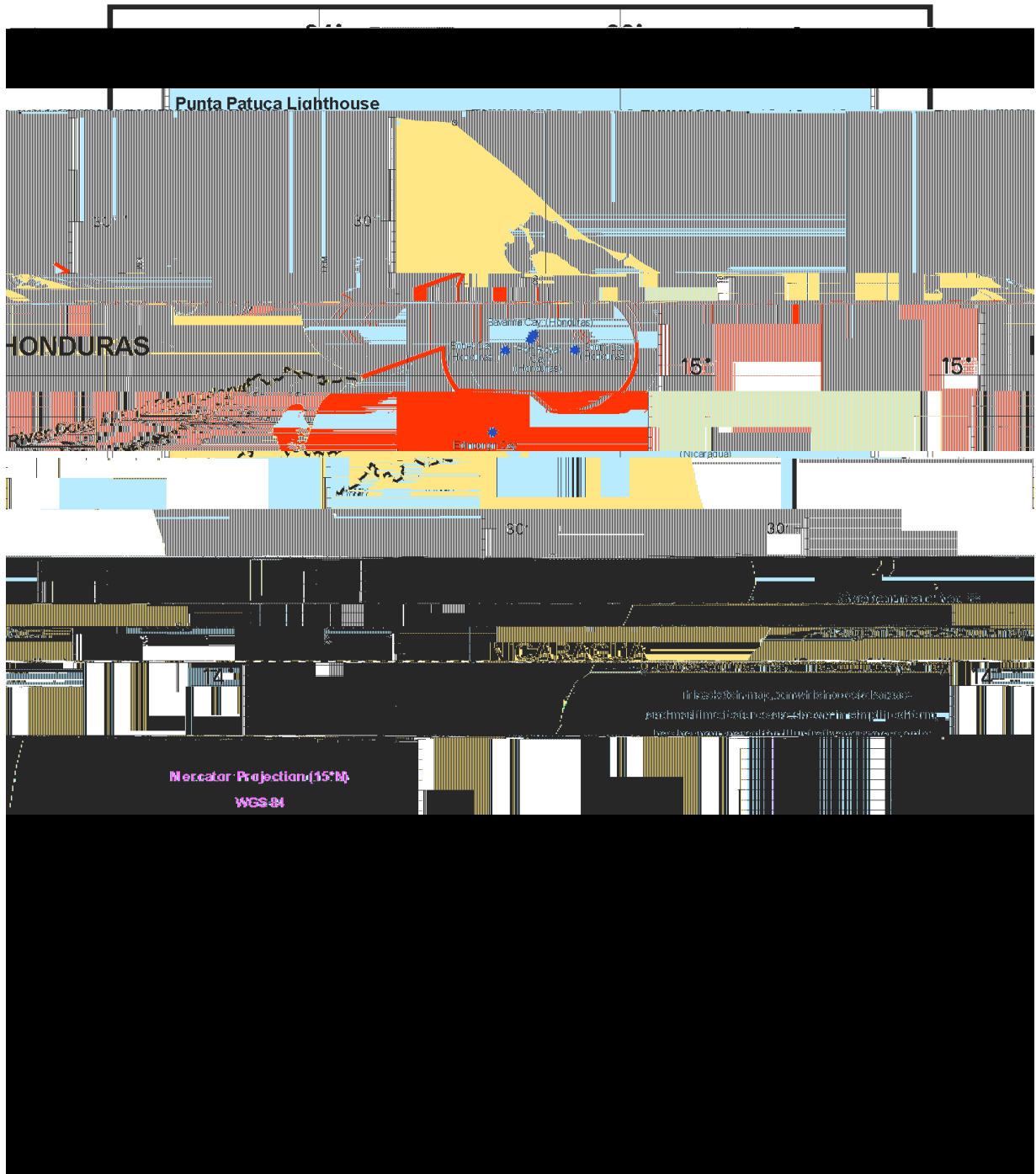
Case concerning Territorial and Maritime Dispute
between Nicaragua and Honduras in the Caribbean Sea
Excerpts from the Judgment of 8 October 2007

[...]

311. “The Court observes that it is ap







III. OTHER INFORMATION

Corrigendum to *Law of the Sea Bulletin* No. 62

Page 155, the title should read:

(b)