

# **LAW OF THE SEA BULLETIN**

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**No. 66**

**2008**

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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

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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

	(in force as from 16/11/1994)	(in force as from 28 July 1996)	(in force as from 11/12/2001)
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Signature

	(in force as from 16/11/1994)	(in force as from 28 July 1996)	(in force as from 11/12/2001)
	Signature dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy
	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy
	Declaration	Signature dd/mm/yy	Declaration

	(in force as from 16/11/1994)	(in force as from 28 July 1996)	(in force as from 11/12/2001)
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Ratification/  
accession;  
dd/mm/yy

Signature  
dd/mm/yy



|| Madagascar

| 25/02/83

| 22/08/01

| 22/08/01(p)

	(in force as from 16/11/1994)	(in force as from 28 July 1996)	(in force as from 11/12/2001)	
	Signature dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy
	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy
	Declaration	Declaration	Declaration	Declaration

	(in force as from 16/11/1994)	(in force as from 28 July 1996)	(in force as from 11/12/2001)
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Signature  
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Ratification/  
accession;  
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Ratification/  
accession;  
dd/mm/yy

(in force as from 28 July 1996)

(in force as from 11/12/2001)

accession;  
ratification/

TT11 0 9-98 T61.04 221.76 TR

1. Chronological lists of ratifications of, accessions and successions to the Convention and the related Agreements, as at 31 March 2008

(a) The Convention

1. Fiji (10 December 1982)
2. Zambia (7 March 1983)
- 4

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. B(5)r 19via (28 April 1995)
15. Slovenia (16 June 1995)
16. India (29 June 1995)
17. Paraguay (10 July 1995)
18. Austria (14 July 1995)
19. Greece (21 July 1995)
20. Senegal (25 July 1995)
21. Cyprus (27 July 1995)
22. Bahamas (28 July 1995)
23. Barbados (28 July 1995)
24. Côte d'Ivoire (28 July 1995)
25. Fiji (28 July 1995)
26. Grenada (28 July 1995)
27. Guinea (28 July 1995)
28. Iceland (28 July 1995)
29. Jamaica (28 July 1995)
30. Namibia (28 July 1995)
31. Nigeria (28 July 1995)
32. Sri Lanka (28 July 1995)
33. Togo (28 July 1995)

34. Trinidad and Tobago (28 July 1995)
35. Uganda (28 July 1995)
36. Serbia (28 July 1995)<sup>1</sup>
37. Zambia (28 July 1995)
38. Zimbabwe (28 July 1995)
39. Tonga (2 August 1995)
40. Samoa (14 August 1995)
41. Micronesia (Federated States of)  
(6 September 1995)
42. Jordan (27 November 1995)
43. Argentina (1 December 1995)
44. Nauru (23 January 1996)
45. Republic of Korea (29 January 1996)
46. Monaco (20 March 1996)
47. Georgia (21 March 1996)
48. France (11 April 1996)
49. Saudi Arabia (24 April 1996)
50. Slovakia (8 May 1996)
51. Bulgaria (15 May 1996)
52. Myanmar (21 May 1996)
53. China (7 June 1996)
54. Algeria (11 June 1996)
55. Japan (20 June 1996)
56. Czech Republic (21 June 1996)
57. Finland (21 June 1996)
58. Ireland (21 June 1996)
59. Norway (24 June 1996)
60. Sweden (25 June 1996)
61. Malta (26 June 1996)
62. Netherlands (28 June 1996)
63. Panama (1 July 1996)
64. Mauritania (17 July 1996)
65. New Zealand (19 July 1996)
66. Haiti (31 July 1996)
67. Mongolia (13 August 1996)
68. Palau (30 September 1996)
69. Malaysia (14 October 1996)
70. Brunei Darussalam (5 November 1996)
71. Romania (17 December 1996)
72. Papua New Guinea (14 January 1997)
73. Spain (15 January 1997)
74. Guatemala (11 February 1997)
75. Oman (26 February 1997)
76. Pakistan (26 February 1997)
77. Russian Federation (12 March 1997)
78. Mozambique (13 March 1997)
79. Solomon Islands (23 June 1997)

(c) Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks

1. Tonga (31 July 1996)
2. Saint Lucia (9 August 1996)
3. United States of America (21 August 1996)
4. Sri Lanka (24 October 1996)
5. Samoa (25 October 1996)
6. Fiji (12 December 1996)
7. Norway (30 December 1996)
8. Nauru (10 January 1997)
9. Bahamas (16 January 1997)
10. Senegal (30 January 1997)
11. Solomon Islands (13 February 1997)
12. Iceland (14 February 1997)
13. Mauritius (25 March 1997)
14. Micronesia (Federated States of) (23 May 1997)
15. Russian Federation (4 August 1997)
16. Seychelles (20 March 1998)
17. Namibia (8 April 1998)
18. Iran (Islamic Republic of) (17 April 1998)
19. Maldives (30 December 1998)
20. Cook Islands (1 April 1999)
21. Papua New Guinea (4 June 1999)
22. Monaco (9 June 1999)
23. Canada (3 August 1999)
24. Uruguay (10 September 1999)
25. Australia (23 December 1999)
26. Brazil (8 March 2000)
27. Barbados (22 September 2000)
28. New Zealand (18 April 2001)
29. Costa Rica (18 June 2001)
30. Malta (11 November 2001)
31. United Kingdom (10 December 2001),  
(19 December 2003)<sup>1</sup>
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)



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 62/177 of 18 December 2007: 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

,  
its resolutions 46/215 of 20 December 1991, 49/116 of 19 December 1994, and 50/24 and 50/25 of 5 December 1995, as well as its resolutions 56/13 of 28 November 2001, 58/14 of 24 November 2003, 59/25 of 17 November 2004, 60/31 of 29 November 2005 and 61/105 of 8 December 2006, and other relevant resolutions,

the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on

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,<sup>3</sup> 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”)<sup>4</sup> 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,

the outcomes, including the decisions and recommendations, of the twenty-seventh session of the Committee on Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, held from 5 to 9 March 2007,<sup>5</sup>

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 that 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 Fisheries<sup>6</sup> and the development of the Fishery Resources Monitoring System initiative by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to improve knowledge and understanding of fishery status and trends,

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

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,

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,

the limited information available on measures taken by States to implement, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, the International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity adopted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

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<sup>3</sup> Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, (CL 128/INF/11), appendix B.

<sup>4</sup> (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.V.11), sect. III.

<sup>5</sup> See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, , FAO Fisheries Report No. 830 (FIEL/R830 (En)).

<sup>6</sup> Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, , FAO Fisheries Report No. 702 (FIPL/R702 (En)), appendix H.

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,

that effective deterrence and combating of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing has significant financial and other resource implications,

that illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing may give rise to safety and security concerns for individuals on vessels engaged in such activities, and welcoming, in this regard, the adoption of the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (Conv,FAu,vt9l(FAu,n)]TnTj0.017 yn.8(L.017 si)28 (bou.017 yr0.0173 Tc0.148

and safety, endangers fish stocks, marine biodiversity and marine and coastal

management organizations and arrangements have adopted conservation and management measures for directed shark fisheries,

that the practice of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing remains a threat to marine living resources, although the incidence of



11. paragraph 10 of resolution 61/105, and calls upon States, including through regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, to urgently adopt measures to fully implement the International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks for directed and non-directed shark fisheries, based on the best available scientific information, through, inter alia, limits on catch or fishing effort, by requiring that vessels flying their flag collect and regularly report data on shark catches, including species-specific data, discards and landings, undertaking, including through international cooperation, comprehensive stock assessments of sharks, reducing shark by-catch and by-catch mortality, and, where scientific information is uncertain or inadequate, not increasing fishing effort in directed shark fisheries until measures have been established to ensure the long-term conservation, management and sustainable use of shark stocks and to prevent

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

19.



by developing States parties to the Agreement, and encourages States, intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions, national institutions and non-governmental organizations, as well as natural and juridical persons, to make voluntary financial contributions to the Assistance Fund;

27. that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat further publicize the availability of assistance through the Assistance Fund, and solicit views from developing States parties to the Agreement regarding the application and award procedures of the Fund, and consider changes where necessary to improve the process;

28. States, individually and, as appropriate, through regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to implement the recommendations of the Review Conference on the Agreement, held in New York from 22 to 26 May 2006;<sup>10</sup>

29. paragraph 6 of resolution 56/13, and requests the Secretary-General to convene in 2008, in accordance with past practice, a seventh round of informal consultations of States parties to the Agreement, with the objective of discussing the implementation of the Agreement at the regional, subregional and global levels, taking into consideration the outcome of the Review Conference as regards proposed means of strengthening the implementation of the Agreement, promoting a wider participation in the Agreement and making any appropriate recommendations to be considered by the General Assembly;

30. the Secretary-General to invite States, and entities referred to in the Convention and in article 1, paragraph 2 ( ), of the Agreement, not party to the Agreement, as well as the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other specialized agencies, the Commission on Sustainable Development, the World Bank, the Global Environment Facility and other relevant international financial institutions, subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, other fisheries bodies, other relevant intergovernmental bodies and relevant non-governmental organizations, in accordance with past practice, to attend the seventh round of informal consultations of States parties to the Agreement as observers;

31. that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations initiate arrangements with States for the collection and dissemination of data on fishing in the high seas by vessels flying their flag at the subregional and regional levels where no such arrangements exist;

32. that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations revise its global fisheries statistics database to provide information on straddling fish stocks, highly migratory fish stocks and discrete high seas fish stocks on the basis of where the catch is taken;

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<sup>10</sup> See A/CONF.210/2006/15.

**III**

**Related fisheries instruments**

33. the importance of the effective implementation of the provisions of the Compliance Agreement,<sup>7</sup> and urges continued efforts in this regard;
34. all States and other entities referred to in article X,

the Compliance Agreement, to control fishing operations by vessels flying their flag;

41. the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, as requested by the Committee on Fisheries at its twenty-seventh session, to further consider the possibility of convening an expert consultation to develop criteria for assessing the performance of flag States as well as to examine possible actions against vessels flying the flags of States not meeting such criteria,<sup>5</sup> and encourages States to support this important initiative, including through preparatory work and funding;

42. States, individually and collectively through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to develop appropriate processes to assess the performance of States with respect to implementing the obligations regarding fishing vessels flying their flag set out in relevant international instruments;

43. the need to strengthen, where necessary, the international legal framework for intergovernmental cooperation, in particular at the subregional and regional levels, in the management of fish stocks and in combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, in a manner consistent a manner consinzessar at th4.

dimension of the problem, so as to deprive all those involved in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing of any profits arising from such activities;

48. States, individually and collectively through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to cooperate to clarify the role of the “genuine link” in relation to the duty of States to exercise effective control over fishing vessels flying their flag;

49. the need for enhanced port State measures to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, and urges States to cooperate, in particular at the regional level and through subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to adopt all necessary port measures, consistent with international law taking into account article 23 of the Agreement, particularly those identified in the Model Scheme on Port State Measures to Combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, adopted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in 2005, and to promote the development and application of minimum standards at the regional level;

50. , in this regard, the adoption of agreed port State measures by several regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, such as the North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission, the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization and the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, which include the denial of port access to vessels appearing in the lists of vessels identified as engaged in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing established by these organizations;

51. the initiation of a process within the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to develop a legally binding instrument on minimum standards for port State measures, based on the Model Scheme on Port State Measures to Combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing and the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, notes the Organization’s Expert Consultation on Port State Measures, held in Washington, D.C., from 4 to 8 September 2007, and encourages all relevant States to participate in the intergovernmental Technical Consultation, to be held in Rome from 23 to 28 June 2008, so that the finalized instrument may be presented to the Committee on Fisheries at its twenty-eighth session, in 2009;

52. the cooperation between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Maritime Organization, and notes the outcomes, including the agreed priorities, of the second session of their Joint Ad Hoc Working Group on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing and Related Matters, which are under consideration by those two organizations, and encourages ongoing collaboration between them to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, particularly in improving the implementation of flag State responsibilities and port State measures;

53. States, with respect to vessels flying their flag, and port States, to make every effort to share data on landings and catch quotas, and in this regard encourages regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements to consider developing open databases containing such data for the purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of fisheries management;

54. 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;

55. States, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements



**VI**

**Fishing overcapacity**

67. States to commit to urgently reducing the capacity of the world's fishing fleets to levels commensurate with sustainable management of fish stocks.

measures recommended in those resolutions in order to eliminate the use of large-scale pelagic drift nets;

## **VIII**

### **Fisheries by-catch and discards**

73. 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



**IX****Subregional and regional cooperation**

77. coastal States and States fishing on the high seas, in accordance with the Convention, the Agreement and other relevant instruments, 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;

78. 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

83. of recent efforts at the regional level to promote responsible fishing practices, including combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing;

84. the 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 also notes with satisfaction the adoption by the participants in the South Pacific and North-West Pacific negotiations of interim conservation and management measures in accordance with resolution 61/105, and encourages those participants to implement the voluntary interim measures adopted;

85.

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

94. States, individually or through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and other relevant international organizations, to work to ensure that fisheries and other ecosystem data collection is performed in a coordinated and integrated manner, facilitating incorporation into global observation initiatives, where appropriate;

95. States to increase scientific research in accordance with international law on the marine ecosystem;

96. 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;

97. States to take action immediately, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, and consistent with the precautionary approach and ecosystem approaches, to sustainably manage fish stocks and protect vulnerable marine ecosystems, including seamounts, hydrothermal vents and cold water corals, from destructive fishing practices, recognizing the immense importance and value of deep sea ecosystems and the biodiversity they contain;

98. the importance it attaches to paragraphs 83 to 91 of resolution 61/105 addressing the impacts of bottom fishing on vulnerable marine ecosystems and the urgent actions called for in that resolution;

99. the progress in regulating bottom fisheries in accordance with resolution 61/105 by the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization, the North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission, the South-East Atlantic Fisheries Organization and the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean;

100. the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for its decision to develop international guidelines for the management of deep-sea fisheries in the high seas, as requested in paragraph 89 of resolution 61/105, to further develop standards and criteria for use by States and regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements in identifying vulnerable marine ecosystems in areas beyond national jurisdiction and the impacts of fishing on such ecosystems, and establishing standards for the management of deep-sea fisheries in order to facilitate the adoption and the implementation of conservation and management measures pursuant to paragraphs 83 and 86 of resolution 61/105,

ecosystems in areas beyond national jurisdiction, in cooperation with States and other relevant organizations,<sup>5</sup> as requested in paragraphs 87 and 90 of resolution 61/105;

102. accelerated progress to establish criteria on the objectives and management of marine protected areas for fisheries purposes, and in this regard welcomes the proposed work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to develop technical guidelines in accordance with the Convention and the Code on the design, implementation and testing of marine protected areas for such purposes, and urges

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;

108. 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;

109. 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 high seas fisheries, including access to such fisheries, in conformity with international law, in particular the Convention and the Agreement, and taking into account article 5 of the Code;

110. distant-water fishing nations, when negotiating access agreements and arrangements with developing coastal States, to do so on an equitable and sustainable basis, including by giving greater attention to fish processing, including fish processing facilities, within the national jurisdiction of the developing coastal State to assist the realization of the benefits from the development of fisheries resources, and also including, inter alia, the transfer of technology and assistance for monitoring, control and surveillance and compliance and enforcement within areas under the national jurisdiction of the developing coastal State providing fisheries access, taking into account the

address, inter alia, the issue of lack of capacity and resources that might stand in the way of developing States becoming parties;

113. States, regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and other relevant bodies to assist developing States in the implementation of the actions called for in paragraphs 83 to 91 of resolution 61/105;

## **XII**

### **Cooperation within the United Nations system**

114. 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;

115. 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

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”.



2. General Assembly resolution 62/215 of 22 December 2007: Oceans and the law of the sea

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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 29 November 2005, 61/222 of 20 December 2006 and other relevant resolutions concerning the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (“the Convention”),<sup>1</sup>

the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>2</sup> the addendum thereto,<sup>3</sup> the report of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction (“the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group”)<sup>4</sup> and also the reports on the work of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea (“the Consultative Process”) at its eighth meeting<sup>5</sup> and on the





the importance of the work of the Commission for coastal States and the international community as a whole,

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, and acknowledging in this regard the anticipated workload of the Commission owing to an increasing number of submissions, placing additional demands on its members and on the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat (“the Division”), and the need to ensure that the Commission can perform its functions under the Convention effectively and maintain its high level of quality and expertise,

the importance and the contribution of the work over the past eight 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,

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, 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, the need for enhanced support and assistance to the Commission and the role of the Division in inter-agency coordination and cooperation,

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,

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”),<sup>10</sup>

the importance of the work of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (“the Tribunal”) in accordance with the Convention,

## I

### **Implementation of the Convention and related agreements and instruments**

1. its resolutions 49/28, 52/26, 54/33, 57/141, 58/240, 59/24, 60/30, 61/222 and other relevant resolutions concerning the Convention;<sup>1</sup>

2. the unified character of the Convention and the vital importance of preserving its integrity;

3.

4. 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”);<sup>11</sup>

5. States to harmonize, as a matter of priority, their national legislation with the provisions of the Convention and, where applicable, relevant agreements and instruments, to ensure the consistent application of those provisions and to ensure also that any declarations or statements that they have made or make when signing, ratifying or acceding to the Convention do not purport to exclude or to modify the legal effect of the provisions of the Convention in their application to the State concerned and to withdraw any such declarations or statements;

6. States parties to the Convention to deposit with the Secretary-General charts or lists of geographical coordinates, as provided for in the Convention;

7. all States to cooperate, directly or through competent international bodies, in taking measures to protect and preserve objects of an archaeological and historical nature found at sea, in conformity with the Convention, and calls upon States to work together on such diverse challenges and opportunities as the appropriate relationship between salvage law and scientific management and conservation of underwater cultural heritage, increasing technological abilities to discover and reach underwater sites, looting and growing underwater tourism.

**II****Capacity-building**

10. donor agencies and international financial institutions to keep their programmes systematically under review to ensure the availability in all States, particularly in developing States, of the economic, legal, navigational, scientific and technical skills necessary for the full



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;

24. 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

25. the report of the seventeenth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention;<sup>6</sup>

26. the Secretary-General to convene a special Meeting of States Parties to the Convention, in New York on 30 January 2008, to fill a vacancy that has occurred following the resignation of one of the members of the Tribunal and to convene the eighteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention, in New York from 13 to 20 June 2008, and to provide the services required;

27. States parties to transmit to the Secretariat the credentials of representatives attending the Meetings as far in advance as is practicable, and no later than 29 January and 12 June 2008, respectively;

### IV

#### Peaceful settlement of disputes

28. 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;

29. , in this regard, the establishment by the Tribunal of the Chamber for Maritime Delimitation Disputes;

30. 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;

31. 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;

32. 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;





Meeting of States Parties to the Convention<sup>18</sup> and noting discussion of this issue at the seventeenth Meeting of States Parties;<sup>19</sup>

40. the progress in the work of the Commission,<sup>20</sup> that it is giving current consideration to a number of 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;

41. that the anticipated heavy workload of the Commission, owing to an increasing number of submissions, places additional demands on

47. 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;

48. States to make additional contributions to the voluntary trust fund established by resolution 55/7 for the purpose of facilitating the preparation of submissions to the Commission and to the voluntary trust fund also established by that resolution for the purpose of defraying the cost of participation of the members of the Commission from developing States in the meetings of the Commission;

49. the convening by the Secretary-General of the twenty-first and twenty-second sessions of the Commission, in New York, from 17 March to 18 April 2008 and from 11 August to 12 September 2008, respectively, on the understanding that the following periods will be used for the technical examination of submissions at the Geographic Information System laboratories and other technical facilities of the Division: 17 to 28 March 2008; 14 to 18 April 2008; 11 to 15 August 2008; and 2 to 12 September 2008;

50. about the importance of the work of the Commission, carried out in accordance with the Convention, including with respect to the participation of the coastal State in relevant proceedings concerning its submission, and recognizes the continued need for active interaction between submitting States and the Commission;

51. States to continue exchanging views in order to increase understanding of issues, including expenditures involved, arising from the application of article 76 of the Convention, thus facilitating preparation of submissions by States, in particular developing States.

Treatment of Seafarers in the Event of a Maritime Accident,<sup>26</sup> and notes the decision of the International Maritime Organization to continue to monitor the implementation of the Guidelines;

56. States to consider becoming members of the International Hydrographic Organization, and urges all States to work with that Organization to increase the coverage of hydrographic information on a global basis to enhance capacity-building and technical assistance and to promote safe navigation, especially in areas used for international navigation, ports and where there are vulnerable or protected marine areas;

57. States to draw up plans and to establish procedures to implement the Guidelines on Places of Refuge for Ships in Need of Assistance;<sup>27</sup>

58. the progress in the implementation of the Action Plan for the Safety of Transport of Radioactive Material, approved by the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency in March 2004,<sup>28</sup> and encourages States concerned to continue their efforts in the implementation of all areas of the Action Plan;

59. that cessation of the transport of radioactive materials through the regions of small island developing States is an ultimate desired goal of small island developing States and some other countries, and recognizes the right of freedom of navigation in accordance with international law; that States should maintain dialogue and consultation, in particular under the aegis of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the International Maritime Organization, with the aim of improved mutual understanding, confidence-building and enhanced communication in relation to the safe maritime transport of radioactive materials; that States involved in the transport of such materials are urged to continue to engage in dialogue with small island developing States and other States to address their concerns; and that these concerns include the further development and strengthening, within the appropriate forums, of international regulatory regimes to enhance safety, disclosure, liability, security and compensation in relation to such transport;<sup>29</sup>

60. the decision taken at the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, aimed at

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62. all States, in cooperation with the International Maritime Organization, to actively combat piracy and armed robbery at sea by adopting measures, including those relating to assistance with capacity-building through training of seafarers, port staff and enforcement personnel in the prevention, reporting and investigation of incidents, bringing the alleged perpetrators to justice, in accordance with international law, and by adopting national legislation, as well as providing enforcement vessels and equipment and

70. States to take appropriate measures with regard to ships flying their flag or of their registry to address hazards that may be caused by wrecks and drifting or sunken cargo to navigation or the marine environment;

71. all States, in cooperation with the International Maritime Organization, to improve the protection of offshore installations by adopting measures related to the prevention, reporting and investigation of acts of violence against installations, in accordance with international law, and by implementing such measures through national legislation to ensure proper and adequate enforcement;

72. States to ensure freedom of navigation, the safety of navigation and the rights of transit passage, archipelagic sea lanes passage and innocent passage in accordance with international law, in particular the Convention;

73. the work of the International Maritime Organization relating to the protection of shipping lanes of strategic importance and significance, and in particular in enhancing safety, security and environmental protection in straits used for international navigation, and calls upon the International Maritime Organization, States bordering straits and user States to continue their cooperation efforts to keep such straits safe, secure and environmentally protected and open to international navigation at all times, consistent with international law, in particular the Convention;

74. user States and States bordering straits used for international navigation to cooperate by agreement on matters relating to navigational safety, including safety aids for navigation, and the prevention, reduction and control of pollution from ships, and welcomes developments in this regard;

75. the progress in regional cooperation, including the Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur and Singapore Statements on Enhancement of Safety, Security and Environmental Protection in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore, adopted on 8 September 2005,<sup>34</sup> 20 September 2006<sup>35</sup> and 6 September 2007,<sup>36</sup> respectively, especially the formal establishment of the Cooperative Mechanism on safety of navigation and environmental protection to promote dialogue and facilitate close cooperation between the littoral States, user States, shipping industry and other stakeholders in line with article 43 of the Convention, and in implementing the Marine Electronic Highway Demonstration Project for the Straits of Malacca and Singapore, notes with appreciation that the Information Sharing Centre of the Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia is already operational in Singapore, and calls upon States to give immediate attention to adopting, concluding and implementing cooperation agreements at the regional level;

76. States that have not yet done so to become parties to the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,<sup>37</sup> and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish

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<sup>34</sup> A/60/529, annex II.

<sup>35</sup> A/61/584, annex.

<sup>36</sup> A/62/518, annex.

<sup>37</sup> United Nations, , vol. 2241, No. 39574.

Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,<sup>38</sup> and to take appropriate measures to ensure their effective implementation;

77. States to ensure that masters on ships flying their flag take the steps required by relevant instruments<sup>39</sup> to provide assistance to persons in distress at sea, and urges States to cooperate and to take all necessary measures to ensure the effective implementation of the amendments to the International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue<sup>40</sup> and to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea<sup>41</sup> relating to the delivery of persons rescued at sea to a place of safety, as well as of the associated Guidelines on the Treatment of Persons Rescued at Sea;<sup>42</sup>

78. flag States without an effective maritime administration and appropriate legal frameworks to establish or enhance the necessary infrastructure, legislative and enforcement capabilities to ensure effective compliance with, and implementation and enforcement of, their responsibilities under international law and, until such action is taken, to consider declining the granting of the right to fly their flag to new vessels, suspending their registry or not opening a registry, and calls upon flag and port States to take all measures consistent with international law necessary to

urgently pursue further research on ocean acidification, especially programmes of observation and measurement;

82. States, individually or in collaboration with relevant international organizations and bodies, to enhance their scientific activity to better understand the effects of climate change on the marine environment and marine biodiversity and develop ways and means of adaptation;

83. States to enhance their efforts to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases, in accordance with the principles contained in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,<sup>45</sup> in order to reduce and tackle projected adverse effects of climate change on the marine environment and marine biodiversity;

84. States to ratify or accede to international agreements addressing the protection and preservation of the marine environment and its living marine resources against the introduction of harmful aquatic organisms and pathogens and marine pollution from all sources, and other forms of physical degradation, as well as agreements that provide for compensation for damage resulting from marine pollution, and to adopt the necessary measures consistent with the Convention aimed at implementing and enforcing the rules contained in those agreements;

85. States that have not yet done so to become parties to the 1996 Protocol to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, 1972 (“the London Protocol”)<sup>46</sup> and the Protocol on Preparedness, Response and Cooperation to Pollution Incidents by Hazardous and Noxious Substances, 2000;<sup>47</sup>

86. the commencement of activities by the International Maritime Organization to investigate the development of international measures for minimizing the translocatio



90.

Development (“Johannesburg Plan of Implementation”),<sup>32</sup> in particular the target on sanitation, and the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development;<sup>33</sup>

97.

to address impacts on marine ecosystems within and beyond areas of national jurisdiction, taking into account the integrity of the ecosystems concerned;

100. States, in particular those States with advanced technology and marine capabilities, to explore prospects for improving cooperation with, and assistance to, developing States, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as coastal African States, with a view to better integrating into national policies and programmes sustainable and effective development in the marine sector;

101. the competent international organizations, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank and other funding agencies to consider expanding their programmes within their respective fields of competence for assistance to developing countries and to coordinate their efforts, including in the allocation and application of Global Environment Facility funding;

102. the information provided by the Secretary-General relating to the study on the assistance available to and measures that may be taken by developing States, in particular the least developed countries and small island

107. the importance of making the outcomes of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group widely available;

108. the work under the Jakarta Mandate on Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity<sup>57</sup> and the Convention on Biological Diversity elaborated programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity,<sup>58</sup> as well as the relevant decisions adopted at the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held in Curitiba, Brazil, from 20 to 31 March 2006;<sup>59</sup>

109. s 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;

110. States and international organizations to urgently take further action to address, in accordance with international law, destructive practices that have adverse impacts on marine biodiversity and ecosystems, including seamounts, hydrothermal vents and cold water corals;

111. the need for States to continue their efforts to develop and facilitate the use of diverse approaches and tools for conserving and managing vulnerable marine ecosystems, including the possible establishment of marine protected areas, consistent with international law and based on the best scientific information available, and the development of representative networks of any such marine protected areas by 2012;

112. the work of States, relevant intergovernmental organizations and bodies, including the Convention on Biological Diversity, in the assessment of scientific information on, and compilation of ecological criteria for the identification of, marine areas that require protection, in light of the objective of the World Summit on Sustainable Development to develop and facilitate the use of diverse approaches and tools such as the establishment of marine protected areas consistent with international law and based on scientific information, including representative networks by ( ut7 Tw[obes.7(n avw and banD0.)]TJ-17.1



123. 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;

124. 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 programme of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, particularly considering their role in monitoring and forecasting climate change and variability and in the establishment and operation of tsunami warning systems;

125. the significant progress made by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and Member States towards the establishment of regional tsunami warning and mitigation systems and the new effort to identify common requirements for regional centres, welcomes the continued collaboration of the World Meteorological Organization and other United Nations and intergovernmental organizations in this effort, and encourages Member States to establish and sustain their national warning and mitigation systems, within a global, ocean-related multi-hazard approach, as necessary, to reduce loss of life and damage to national economies and strengthen the resilience of coastal communities to natural disasters;

## XII

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

126. that the Ad Hoc Steering Group was established by resolution 60/30;

127. of the report of the second 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 on 22 June 2007,<sup>62</sup> and urges Member States from the African regional group to propose the remaining representative to the Chairman of the regional group so that the appointment to the Ad Hoc Steering Group of that representative can be made by the President of the General Assembly without further delay;

128. of the overall working approach, the outline for the “assessment of assessments” report and the timeline and workplan for the “assessment of assessments”, proposed by the Group of Experts established pursuant to resolution 60/30, at the first meeting, held in Paris from 28 to 30 March 2007,<sup>63</sup> and endorsed by the Ad Hoc Steering Group at its second meeting, subject to the availability of funding;

129. the support of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic

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<sup>62</sup> United Nations Environment Programme, document UNGA 60/30-A of A-AHSG/2.

<sup>63</sup> GRAME/GOE/1/7.

Commission for the “assessment of assessments” in providing secretariat services to the Ad Hoc Steering Group and the Group of Experts;

130. Member States, the Global Environment Facility and other

necessary facilities for the performance of its work and to arrange for support to be provided by the Division, in coopera





152. to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-third session the item entitled "Oceans and the law of the sea".

B. National Legislation

1. Denmark

Executive Order on the Exclusive Economic Zone of Greenland  
20 October 2004<sup>1</sup>

In pursuance of section 2(2) of Act no. 411 of 22 May 1996 on Exclusive Economic Zones, which has been put into force for Greenland by Royal Decree no. 1005 of 15 October 2004, it is hereby provided:

1. The exclusive economic zone of Greenland shall compri



115	77°30'.0 N 74°46'.0 W	Row B 123	80°49'.8 N 66°26'.3 W
116	78°25'.0 N 73°46'.0 W	124	80°50'.5 N 66°16'.0 W
117	78°48'.5 N 73°00'.0 W	125	81°18'.2 N 64°11'.0 W
118	79°39'.0 N 69°20'.0 W	126	81°52'.0 N 62°10'.0 W
119	80°00'.0 N 69°00'.0 W	127	82°13'.0 N 60°00'.0 W

The delimitation of the exclusive economic zone in Lincoln Hav, where the coasts of Greenland and Canada lie opposite each other at a distance of less than 400 nautical miles, in the absence of any special agreement relating thereto, shall follow the line which from point 127 in any direction is equidistant from the nearest points on the baselines of the coasts in question (the median line).

3. The delimitation of the exclusive economic zone in relation to Iceland, where the coasts of this country lie opposite those of Greenland at a distance of less than 400 nautical miles, shall follow a boundary made up of straight geodetic lines between the following points:

**Point no.      Position (degrees, minutes)**

A	69°35'.0 N 13°16'.0 W
B	69°21'.4 N 13°33'.6 W
C	69°05'.1 N 15°21'.3 W
D	69°03'.0 N 15°45'.1 W
E	68°45'.8 N 17°20'.2 W
F	68°24'.5 N 20°00'.0 W
G	68°08'.2 N 21°45'.0 W
H	67°49'.5 N 23°21'.6 W
I	67°37'.8 N 24°26'.5 W
J	67°22'.9 N 25°36'.0 W
K	67°03'.9 N 26°33'.4 W
L	66°57'.3 N 26°59'.7 W
M	66°38'.4 N 27°45'.9 W
N	66°12'.7 N 28°58'.7 W
O	65°13'.0 N 29°51'.4 W
P	63°55'.4 N 30°34'.9 W
Q	63°18'.8 N 30°51'.8 W

The points above are defined according to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS84).

4. The delimitation of the exclusive economic zone in relation to Norway, where the archipelago of Svalbard lies opposite Greenland at a distance of less than 400 nautical miles, in the absence of any special agreement relating thereto, shall follow the line which in any direction is equidistant from the nearest points on the baselines of the coasts in question (the median line).

In the area between Greenland and Jan Mayen, the boundary shall be determined as straight geodetic lines between the following points in the order outlined below:

**Point no      Position (degrees, minutes, seconds)**

1	74°21'46.9"N 05°00'27.7"W
2	72°49'22.2"N 11°28'28.7"W
3	71°52'50.8"N 12°46'01.3"W
4	69°54'34.4"N 13°37'46.4"W
5	69°35'00.0"N 13°16'00.0"W

The points above are defined according to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS84).

5. The outer limit of the exclusive economic zone is marked by the National Survey and Cadastre on publicly accessible charts.
6. A list of the coordinates outlined in this Executive Order as well as the charts indicated in section 5 shall be deposited with the Secretary General of the United Nations.
7. This Executive Order shall enter into force on 1 November 2004.

Executive Orders no. 629 of 22 December 1976 and no. 176 of 14 May 1980 on the Fishing Territory of Greenland as Amended shall be annulled on 1 November 2004.

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2. Fiji

- (a) Marine Spaces (territorial sea) (Rotuma and its dependencies) Order<sup>1 2</sup>

1. This Order may be cited as the Marine Spaces

14.	..	..	..	12° 29' 50"S.	176° 56' 02"E.
15.	..	..	..	12° 28' 33"S.	176° 57' 41"E.
16.	..	..	..	12° 28' 10"S.	176° 58' 15"E.
17.	..	..	..	12° 27' 47"S.	176° 59' 11"E.
18.	..	..	..	12° 27' 44"S.	176° 59' 20"E.
19.	..	..	..	12° 27' 46"S.	176° 59' 35"E.

(b) Marine Spaces (archipelagic baselines and exclusive economic zone) Order<sup>1 2</sup>

1. This Order may be cited as the Marine Spaces (Archipelagic Baseline and Exclusive Economic Zone) Order.

2. The points between which straight baselines are to be drawn for the purpose of determining the outermost limits of the archipelagic waters of Fiji and the innermost limits of the territorial sea of the Fiji archipelago are declared to be the geographical co-ordinates, based on the World Geodetic System 1972 (WGS72) datum, specified in the First Schedule, minus 7 seconds of latitude and 14 seconds of longitude in each case.

2. The outer limits of the exclusive economic zone of Fiji are declared to extend to a line drawn between, and joining in numerical sequence, the geographical co-ordinates, based on the World Geodetic System 1972 (WGS72) datum, specified in the Second Schedule.

4. For the purposes of paragraph 3, the baselines from which the exclusive economic zone of Fiji has been determined are :

- (a) in the case of the Fiji archipelago, the straight baselines established in terms of paragraph 2;
- (b) in the case of the Island of Rotuma and its dependencies the straight baselines established by the Marine Spaces (Territorial Seas) (Rotuma and its Dependencies) Order, and
- (c) in the case of Ceva-i-Ra Island, a line drawn along the seaward low-water line of the reef.

FIRST SCHEDULE (Paragraph 2)

Archipelagic waters  
Geographical Co-ordinates

4.  $17^{\circ} - 10' - 00''\text{S}$ .  $178^{\circ} - 37' - 06''\text{W}$ .
5.  $17^{\circ} - 55' - 30''\text{S}$ .  $178^{\circ} - 14' - 00''\text{W}$ .
6.  $18^{\circ} - 18' - 30''\text{S}$ .  $178^{\circ} - 12' - 48''\text{W}$ .
7.  $18^{\circ} - 53' - 00''\text{S}$ .  $178^{\circ} - 21' - 00''\text{W}$ .
8.  $18^{\circ} - 57' - 30''\text{S}$ .  $178^{\circ} - 19' - 45''\text{W}$ .
9.  $19^{\circ} - 14' - 00''\text{S}$ .  $178^{\circ} - 18' - 36''\text{W}$ .
10.  $19^{\circ} - 48' - 00''\text{S}$ .  $178^{\circ} - 13' - 24''\text{W}$ .
11.  $19^{\circ} - 53' - 30''\text{S}$ .  $178^{\circ} - 16' - 18''\text{W}$ .
12.  $20^{\circ} - 39' - 48''\text{S}$ .  $178^{\circ} - 41' - 24''\text{W}$ .
13.  $20^{\circ} - 59' - 54''\text{S}$ .  $178^{\circ} - 44' - 30''\text{W}$ .
14.  $21^{\circ} - 01' - 42''\text{S}$ .  $178^{\circ} - 50' - 48''\text{W}$ .
15.  $20^{\circ} - 44' - 00''\text{S}$ .  $178^{\circ} - 53' - 30''\text{W}$ .
16.  $19^{\circ} - 12' - 18''\text{S}$ .  $179^{\circ} - 44' - 48''\text{E}$ .
17.  $19^{\circ} - 11' - 30''\text{S}$ .  $178^{\circ} - 06' - 00''\text{E}$ .
18.  $19^{\circ} - 10' - 42''\text{S}$ .  $178^{\circ} - 00' - 00''\text{E}$ .







3. Japan

Enforcement Order of the Law on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone (Cabinet Order No.210 of 1977, as amended by Cabinet Order No.383 of 1993, Cabinet Order No.206 of 1996 and Cabinet Order No.434 of 2001)<sup>1</sup>

**Boundaries of the Seto Naikai with other areas of the sea**

**Article 1**

The lines prescribed by Cabinet Order referred to in the proviso to article 2, paragraph 1, of the Law on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone (hereinafter referred to as “the Law”) shall be the following:

- (1) The line drawn from the Kii Hi-no-Misaki Todai (Lighthouse) (33° 52' 55" North Latitude, 135° 3' 40" East Longitude) to the Kamoda Misaki Todai (Lighthouse) (33° 50' 3" North Latitude, 134° 44' 58" East Longitude);
- (2) The line drawn from the Sada Misaki Todai (Lighthouse) (33° 20' 35" North Latitude, 132° 54" East Longitude) to the Seki Saki Todai (Lighthouse) (33° 16' North Latitude, 131° 54' 8" East Longitude)
- (3) The line drawn from Daiba Hana (33° 57' 2" North Latitude, 130° 52' 18" East longitude) on Takenoko Sima to the Wakamatu Dokai Wan Ko (Entrance) Bohatei (Breakwater) Todai (Lighthouse) (33° 56' 28" North Latitude, 130° 51' 2" East Longitude)

**Baseline**

**Article 2**

1. The straight baselines provided for in article 2, paragraph 1, of the Law shall be the lines in annexed schedule 1.
2. Excluding the Seto Naikai, which is internal waters, the baseline (other than straight baselines referred to in the preceding paragraph) shall be the low-water line along the coast (or, if a river flows directly into the sea, a straight line across the mouth of the river between points on the low-water line of its banks. The same shall apply hereinafter in the present paragraph.). Provided that, with respect to bays referred to in each of the following subparagraphs, the low-water line along the coast which is within the straight line (or lines) prescribed in the relevant subparagraphs shall not be used as baseline and the straight line (or lines) prescribed in the relevant subparagraphs shall be the baseline.
  - (1)



(1)



- (g) The point at  $26^{\circ} 44' 14''$  North Latitude and  $127^{\circ} 45' 19''$  East Longitude (the northwesternmost point of Ie Sima)
- (h) The point at  $26^{\circ} 59' 33''$  North Latitude and  $127^{\circ} 54' 27''$  East Longitude (the westernmost point of Noho Sima)
- (i) The point at  $27^{\circ} 5' 29''$  North Latitude and  $127^{\circ} 59' 45''$  East Longitude (Yahyoe Iwa, west of Dana Misaki, Iheya Sima)
- (j) The point at  $27^{\circ} 6' 6''$  North Latitude and  $128^{\circ} 1' 50''$  East Longitude (Kita-Siokaburi Iwa, northeast of Dana Misaki, Iheya Sima)
- (k) The point at  $26^{\circ} 52' 33''$  North Latitude and  $128^{\circ} 15' 41''$  East Longitude (the northernmost point of Hedo Misaki)

9. The line joining points sequentially from (a) to (i) and fr

- (b) The point at  $34^{\circ} 40' 1''$  North Latitude and  $129^{\circ} 29' 53''$  East Longitude (the southeasternmost point of To-no-Saki)
- (c) The point at  $34^{\circ} 37' 56''$  North Latitude and  $129^{\circ} 29' 32''$  East Longitude (the easternmost point of Sinagi Sima)
- (d) The point at  $34^{\circ} 33' 19''$  North Latitude and  $129^{\circ} 28' 24''$  East Longitude (the northeasternmost point of Kin Saki)
- (e) The point at  $34^{\circ} 33' 8''$  North Latitude and  $129^{\circ} 28' 21''$  East Longitude
- (f) The point at  $34^{\circ} 19' 4''$  North Latitude and  $129^{\circ} 24' 52''$  East Longitude (the easternmost point of Kurosima Hana, Kuro Sima)
- (g) The point at  $34^{\circ} 7' 51''$  North Latitude and  $129^{\circ} 16' 58''$  East Longitude (the southeasternmost point of Tatu-



(d) The point at  $38^{\circ} 1'$  North Latitude and  $138^{\circ}$

- (w) The point at 45° 16' 49" North Latitude and 141° 54" East Longitude
- (x) The point at 45° 22' 49" North Latitude and 140° 58' 54" East Longitude
- (y) The point at 45° 26' 21" North Latitude and 140° 57' 46" East Longitude (the westernmost point of Gorota Misaki, Rebun To)
- (z) The point at 45° 28' 32" North Latitude and 140° 57' 38" East Longitude
- (aa) The point at 45° 30' 16" North Latitude and 140° 57' 40" East Longitude (the westernmost point of Tane Sima)
- (bb) The point at 45° 30' 21" North Latitude and 140° 57' 45" East Longitude
- (cc) The point at 45° 31' 36" North Latitude and 141° 55' 8" East Longitude (the northernmost point of Benten Sima, west of Soya Misaki)
- (dd) The point at 45° 31' 25" North Latitude and 141° 56' 26" East Longitude (the northernmost point of Soya Misaki)

14. The line joining points sequentially from (a) to (f) described below:

- (a) The point at 44° 37' 56" North Latitude and 146° 56' 54" East Longitude (the northernmost point of Kunneuensiri Hana)
- (b) The point at 44° 49' 8" North Latitude and 147° 6' 9" East Longitude (the northwesternmost point of Poronotu Hana)
- (c) The point at 45° 6' 33" North Latitude and 147° 29' 46" East Longitude (the westernmost point of Notoro Sima)
- (d) The point at 45° 25' 54" North Latitude and 147° 54' 10" East Longitude
- (e) The point at 45° 26' 20" North Latitude and 147° 55' 34" East Longitude (the northernmost point of Ikabanotu Misaki)
- (f) The point at 45° 32' 12" North Latitude and 148° 39' 1" East Longitude (the northwesternmost point of Sibetoro Misaki)

15. The line joining points sequentially from (a) to (o) described below:

- (a) The point at 43° 48' 34" North Latitude and 146° 54' 27" East Longitude (the southeasternmost point of Itakotan Saki)
- (b) The point at 43° 44' 47" North Latitude and 146° 48' 4" East Longitude (the southeasternmost point of O Sima, Sikotan To)
- (c) The point at 43° 42' 21" North Latitude and 146° 40' 36" East Longitude
- (d) The point at 43° 42' North Latitude and 146° 38' 36" East Longitude (the southernmost point of Konbuusu Saki)
- (e) The point at 43° 42' 6" North Latitude and 146° 38' 21" East Longitude (the southwesternmost point of Konbuusu Saki)
- (f) The point at 43° 44' 8" North Latitude and 146° 35' 34" East Longitude
- (g) The point at 43° 44' 34" North Latitude and 146° 35' 9" East Longitude (the southwesternmost point of Notoro Saki)
- (h) The point at 43° 44' 46" North Latitude and 146° 35' 3" East Longitude (the westernmost point of Notoro Saki)
- (i) The point at 43° 48' 17" North Latitude and 146° 35' 4" East Longitude (the westernmost point of O Saki)
- (j) The point at 43° 48' 24" North Latitude and 146° 35' 7" East Longitude (the northwesternmost point of O Saki)
- (k) The point at 43° 48' 29" North Latitude and 146° 35' 14" East Longitude (the northernmost point of O Saki)
- (l) The point at 43° 49' 4" North Latitude and 146° 36' 22" East Longitude
- (m) The point at 43° 49' 15" North Latitude and 146° 36' 47" East Longitude
- (n) The point at 43° 52' 34" North Latitude and 146° 46' 30" East Longitude (the northwesternmost point of Gunkan Misaki)
- (o) The point at 43° 53' 25" North Latitude and 146° 49' 25" East Longitude (the northernmost point of Hiserohu Saki)

**Annexed Schedule 2**  
**(with reference to articles 3 and 4)**

- A. Designated Area pertaining to Soya Kaikyo
- B. The area of the sea enclosed by the following lines:
  - (1) The line joining points 13(cc) and 13(dd) referred to in Annexed Schedule 1.

- (2) The line drawn at an angle of 105 degrees from point 13(dd) referred to in Annexed Schedule 1.
  - (3) The line drawn at an angle of 15 degrees from the first intersection of the line referred to in the preceding subparagraph with the line which is 12 nautical miles seaward of the baseline (hereinafter referred to as “the 12-nautical-mile line”)
  - (4) The line drawn at an angle of 285 degrees from a point on the line referred to in the preceding subparagraph so as to be at a tangent to the 12-nautical-mile line.
  - (5) The line drawn at an angle of 358 degrees from point 13(cc) referred to in Annexed Schedule 1 to the point 3 nautical miles away.
  - (6) The line drawn at an angle of 285 degrees from the end of the line referred to in the preceding subparagraph.
  - (7) The line drawn at an angle of 15 degrees from the intersection of the line referred to in the preceding subparagraph with the 12 nautical-mile line.
- C. The line drawn at a distance of 3 nautical miles seaward of the baseline (hereinafter referred to as “the 3-nautical-mile line”) within the designated area, and the lines pertaining to the designated area referred to in subparagraphs (2) and (6) above (limited to those parts between the point of intersection with the 3-nautical-mile line and the point of intersection with the 12-nautical-mile line)
- A. Designated Area pertaining to Tugaru Kaikyo
- B. The area of the sea enclosed by the following lines and the coast:
- (1) The line joining points 12(k) and 12(l) referred to in Annexed Schedule 1.
  - (2) The line drawn at an angle of 16 degrees from point 12(m) referred in Annexed Schedule 1 to the point 3 nautical miles away.
  - (3) The line drawn at an angle of 90 degrees from the end of the line referred to in the preceding subparagraph.
  - (4) The line drawn at an angle of 0 degree from the intersection of the line referred to in the preceding subparagraph with the 12-nautical-mile line.
  - (5) The line drawn at an angle of 326 degrees from point 12(k) referred to in Annexed Schedule 1 to the point 3 nautical miles away.
  - (6) The line drawn at an angle of 235 degrees from the end of the line referred to in the preceding subparagraph.
  - (7) The line drawn at an angle of 325 degrees from the intersection of the line referred to in the preceding subparagraph with the 12-nautical-mile line.
  - (8) The line joining points sequentially from points 13(e) to 13(m) referred to in Annexed Schedule 1.
  - (9) The line drawn at an angle of 145 degrees from point 13(m) referred to in Annexed Schedule 1 to the point 3 nautical miles away.
  - (10) The line drawn at an angle of 235 degrees from the end of the line referred to in the preceding subparagraph.
  - (11)

the point at 33° 18' 21" North Latitude and 129° 7' 31" East Longitude (the northernmost point of Tusimase Hana, Ukusima).

- (5) The line joining points sequentially from 10(g) to 10(k) referred to in Annexed Schedule 1.
  - (6) The line drawn at an angle of 155 degrees from point 10(k) referred to in Annexed Schedule 1 to the point 3 nautical miles away.
  - (7) The line drawn at an angle of 227 degrees from the end of the line referred to in the preceding subparagraph.
  - (8) The line drawn at an angle of 120 degrees from point 10(g) referred to in Annexed Schedule 1 to the point 3 nautical miles away.
  - (9) The line drawn at an angle of 43 degrees from the end of the line referred to in the preceding subparagraph.
  - (10) The line joining the intersection of the line referred to in subparagraph (2) with the 12-nautical-mile line and the first intersection of the line referred to in subparagraph (9) with the 12-nautical-mile line.
  - (11) The line joining the intersection of the line referred to in subparagraph (4) with the 12-nautical-mile line and the intersection of the line referred to in subparagraph (7) with the 12-nautical-mile line.
- C. The 3-nautical-mile line within the designated area and the lines pertaining to the designated area referred to in subparagraph (2), (4), (7) and (9) above (limited to those parts between the point of intersection with the 3-nautical-mile line and the point of intersection with the 12-nautical-mile line).

A. Designated Area pertaining to the Tusima Kaikyo Nisi Suido

B. The area of the sea enclosed by the following lines:

- (1) The line joining points sequentially from 10(r) to 10(y) referred to in Annexed Schedule 1.
  - (2) The line drawn at an angle of 322 degrees from point 10(y) referred to in Annexed Schedule 1 to the point 3 nautical miles away.
  - (3) The line drawn at an angle of 52 degrees from the end of the line referred to in the preceding subparagraph.
  - (4) The line drawn at an angle of 322 degrees from the first intersection of the line referred to in the preceding subparagraph with the 12-nautical-mile line.
  - (5) The line drawn at an angle of 232 degrees from a point on the line referred to in the preceding subparagraph so as to be at a tangent to the 12-nautical-mile line.
  - (6) The line drawn at an angle of 287 degrees from point 10(r) referred to in Annexed Schedule 1 to the point 3 nautical miles away.
  - (7) The line drawn at an angle of 197 degrees from the end of the line referred to in the preceding subparagraph.
  - (8) The line drawn at an angle of 287 degrees from the first intersection of the line referred to in the preceding subparagraph with the 12-nautical-mile line.
  - (9) The line drawn at an angle of 17 degrees from a point on the line referred to in the preceding subparagraph so as to be at a tangent to the 12-nautical-mile line.
- C. The 3-nautical-mile line within the designated area and the lines pertaining to the designated area referred to in subparagraph (3) and (7) above (limited to those parts between the point of intersection with the 3-nautical-mile line and the point of intersection with the 12 TD0.r[( o)hile C.

- (4) The line drawn at an angle of 240 degrees from the point at 30° 29' 21" North Latitude and 130° 8' 34" East Longitude (the westernmost point of No Saki, Kuti-no-Erabu Sima).
- (5) The lines drawn at an angle of 330 degrees from the intersection of the line referred to in the preceding subparagraph with the 12-nautical-mile line.
- (6) The line joining points sequentially from 9(b) to 9(e) referred to in Annexed Schedule 1.
- (7) The line drawn at an angle of 187 degrees from point 9(e) referred to in Annexed Schedule 1 to the point 3 nautical miles away.
- (8) The line drawn at an angle of 240 degrees from the end of the line referred to in the preceding subparagraph.
- (9)

4. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(a) The Continental Shelf (Designation of Areas) (Consolidation) Order 2000,  
15 November 2000<sup>1,2</sup>

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 15th day of November 2000

Present,

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council

Her Majesty, in exercise of the powers conferred on Her by section 1(7) of the Continental Shelf

Act 1964(a) and of all other powers enabling Her in that behalf, is pleased, by and with the

advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. (1) This Order may be cited as the Continental Shelf (Designation of Areas) (Consolidation) Order 2000.

(2) The Continental Shelf (Designation of Areas) Orders 1964 to 1999(b) are revoked, except that Article 3 of the Continental Shelf (Designated Areas) (Extended Territorial Sea) Order 1987(c) shall continue in force.

(3) This Order shall come into force on 6th December 2000.

2. The areas defined in the Schedule to



















EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Order)

This Order consolidates the various Orders made under the Continental Shelf Act 1964 which have designated the areas of the continental shelf within which the rights of the United Kingdom with respect to the sea bed and subsoil and their natural resources are exercisable. It also corrects an error in the Schedule to the Continental Shelf (Designation of Areas) Order 1999.





## SCHEDULE Article 2

Article 2 of this Order applies to the area bounded by a geodesic line joining the following co-ordinates on World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84)

(1) 53° 52'.224N 05° 49'.558W

and the co-ordinates numbered (240), (241), (242) and (243) in the Schedule to the Continental Shelf (Designation of Areas) (Consolidation) Order 2000

thence,

South Westward along the outer limit of the territorial sea adjacent to Northern Ireland to the coordinates numbered (1) in this Schedule.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Order)

C. Bilateral Treaties1. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland  
and the Kingdom of the Netherlands

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 1971 The Hague, 28 January and 7 June 2004<sup>1</sup>

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,<sup>1</sup> as amended by the Protocol done at London on 25 November 1971<sup>2</sup> (“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:-

1            51°52'34.012”            02°32'21.599”

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

<sup>1</sup> Transmitted through letter dated 13 March 2008 from the United Kingdom Permanent Mission to the United Nations addressed to the Legal Counsel of the United Nations. The Exchange of Notes entered into force on 10 January 2006.



2. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Kingdom of Belgium

Exchange of Notes between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium amending the Agreement of 29 May 1991 relating to the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf under the North Sea between the Two Countries Brussels, 21 March 2005 and 7 June 2005<sup>1</sup>

No. 1

The Embassy of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in Brussels to the Minister of Foreign Affairs

Brussels  
21 March 2005

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 Belgium relating to the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf between the Two Countries, done at Brussels on 29 May 1991 (“the Agreement”)39o(f)2( Belg t)m(ee)8.y3(en)-5r49

No. 3

The Embassy of the Kingdom of Belgium in London to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London  
2 October 2006

...<sup>2</sup>

Translation of No. 3

The Embassy of the Kingdom of Belgium presents its compliments to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and has the honour to inform it that the formalities required by its legislation for the entry into fo

D. Communications by States

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America

Text of a joint demarche undertaken by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

exercise of innocent passage set out in article 12 of Law No. 66-07. All ships, regardless of cargo, means of propulsion, or armament, enjoy the right of innocent passage through the territorial sea.

#### **Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)**

The Embassies note that article 14 of Law No. 66-07 sets out a series of coordinates purporting to delimit the outer limit of the Dominican Republic's EEZ. The Embassies note that portions of the claimed EEZ impinge on the rights of the United Kingdom in respect of the Turks and Caicos Islands and of the United States in respect of Puerto Rico.

The Embassies further note that the paragraph following article 14 appears to claim rights to old shipwrecked vessels in its claimed EEZ, rights which are not accorded to coastal States in Part V of the Convention.

#### **Internal waters and historic bays**

The Embassies also note that articles 6 and 7 of Law No. 66-07 claim certain bodies of waters as internal waters and historic bays. Pending examination of those claims, the governments of the United Kingdom and the United States cannot accept these claims as valid under international law.

#### **Reservation of rights**

Accordingly, the governments of the United Kingdom and the United States reserve their rights and those of their territories and citizens.

## III. OTHER INFORMATION

1. List of Experts in Marine Scientific Research for Use in Special Arbitration  
(as at 21 January 2008)

<u>ARGENTINA</u>	
Contralmirante Eduardo Amadeo Rodríguez (Retired)	Capitán de Navío Osvaldo P. Astiz (Retired) Dirección de Límites Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
<u>BELGIUM</u>	
Professor Erik Franckx Vrije Universiteit Brussel	
<u>BENIN</u>	
Mr. Roger Djiman Chercheur Océanologue Chef du Centre de Recherches Halieutiques et Océanologiques du Bénin Coordonnateur National du CNDO/IODE/ODINAFRICA	Mme Amélie Gbaguidi Responsable du Département Ressources Vivantes Centre de Recherches Halieutiques et Océanologiques du Bénin
<u>BRAZIL</u>	
Cap. Luiz Alberto Martins Navy of Brazil	Mr Euclides Dos Santos Filho Ministry of Science and Technology
<u>BULGARIA</u>	
Assoc. Prof. Dr Emanuil Kozuharov "JESE" Ltd	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Georgi Karl Hiebaum Head of Department of Functional Ecology and of



<u>CÔTE D'IVOIRE</u>	
Mr. Abraham Gadji Juriste, Ministère d'Etat, Ministère de l'Environnement (Direction des politiques et stratégies de l'environnement)	Dr. Claude Mahan Chercheur océanographie physique Centre de Recherches Océanologiques
<u>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</u>	
Ing. Carlos Michelen Ambassador and Director of the National Oceanographic Commission Secretaria de Estado de Relaciones Exteriores	
<u>ECUADOR</u>	
Capt. Mario Proaño Silva Director, Instituto Oceanográfico de la Armada	Andrés Pazmiño Marine Geologist Instituto Oceanográfico de la Armada
<u>EGYPT</u>	
Prof. Dr. Mohamed Ahmed Said Professor of Physical Oceanography	Prof. Dr. Mohamed Aly Shata Head of the Laboratory of Geology and Geophysics of Marines
<u>FRANCE</u>	
Mr. Elie JARMACHE Secrétariat Général de la Mer	
<u>GABON</u>	
Dr. Pierre Maganga Ambassador Director General of the law of the sea DGDM / Ministry of Foreign Affairsm Cooperation, Francophony and Regional Integration	
<u>GERMANY</u>	
Prof. Dr Martin Visbeck Leibniz-Institut für Meereswissenschaften an der Christian-Albrechts Universität zu Kiel (IFM- GEOMAR)	Ms. Ingelore Hering Federal Maritime and Hydrographic Agency

GUINEA

<u>JAPAN</u>	
Dr. Naoya Okuwaki Professor University of Tokyo Graduate School of Laws and politics Advisor to the Headquarter of the General Ocean Policy	Dr. Masao Fukasawa Director-General Institute of Observational Research for Global Change Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology
<u>KUWAIT</u>	
Prof. Dr. Abdulah Zamel-Al-Zamel Associate Professor/Marine Sedimentology Coastal Oceanography Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences Faculty of Sciences Kuwait University	Dr. Faiza Y. Al-Yamani Associate Research Scientist/Oceanographic Task Leader, Mariculture and Fisheries Dept. Food Resources Division Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research
<u>LEBANON</u>	
Dr. Mary Abbou Abi Saab Marine Research Centre c/o Prof. Dr. Hafez Kobeissi Secretary General CNRS	Dr. Najad Kabara National Center for Marine Sciences/ National Council for Scientific Research Researcher, Unit of Physical Oceanography National Center for Marine Sciences Physical Oceanography Unit
<u>MOROCCO</u>	
Prof. Mohamed Sahabi Laboratoire de Géosciences Marines Faculté des Sciences d'El Jadida	Abdelmalek Faraj Institut National de Recherche Halieutique
<u>MAURITANIA</u>	
Mr. Mohamed Ould Mahfoudh Chercheur à l'IMROP	Mr. Bambaye Ould Hamady Chercheur à l'IMROP
<u>NETHERLANDS</u>	
Professor A.H.A. Soons Institute of Public International Law, Utrecht University	
<u>OMAN</u>	
Dr Younis Khalfan Aziz Al Akhzami Director of Fisheries Ministry of agriculture and Fisheries	Dr Ahmed Mohammed H. Al-Mazrooei Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries Resources/ Marine Science & Fisheries Center
<u>PAKISTAN</u>	
Dr. M. M. Rabbani Director General National Institute of Oceanography	Dr. Ali Rashid Tabrez Head of Geology & Geophysics National Institute of Oceanography
<u>PERU</u>	
Atilio Aste Evans Teniente Primero Oficial del Departamento de Medio Ambiente	Jaime Valdez Huamán Capitán de Corbeta Asesor Tecnico al Departamrtam d

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PHILIPPINES

<u>TOGO</u>	
Professeur Adoté Blim Blivi Chef du Centre de Gestion Intégrée du Littoral et de l'Environnement Coordonnateur du Centre National de Données Océanographiques Chercheur en Géomorphologie et Océanographie côtières, Université de Lomé	
<u>TUNISIA</u>	
Prof. Chérif Sammari Head of the Laboratory of the Marine Environment Institut National des Sciences et Technologies de la Mer (INSTM)	
<u>UNITED KINGDOM</u>	
Sir Michael Wood, K.C.M.G., Senior Fellow, Lauterpacht Centre for International Law	Dr Lindsay Parson UNCLOS Group National Oceanography Centre, Southampton European Way
<u>URUGUAY</u>	
Almirante Manuel Burgos	
<u>VENEZUELA</u>	
Dr Marialsira González Rivas Asesora Técnico Científica de la Dirección de Geografía y Navegación del Observatorio Cagigal	Cap. Luis Alejandro Ojeda Pérez Director del Observatorio Cagigal Parroquia 23 de enero, Observatorio Naval Cagigal
<u>VIETNAM</u>	
Dr. Bui Hong Long Vice Director Institute of Oceanography	Dr. Bui Xuan Thong Vice Director Marine Hydro-Meteorological Center of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

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

<b>State Party</b>	<b>Conciliators - Nominations</b>	<b>Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General</b>
<b>Italy</b>	Professor Umberto Leanza Ambassador Luigi Vittorio Ferraris Ambassador Giuseppe Jacoangeli	21 September 1999
<b>Japan</b>	Dr. Soji Yamamoto, Professor Emeritus, Tohoku University, Japan Ambassador Chusei Yamada, Member of the UN International Law Commission	2 May 2006
<b>Mexico</b>	Ambassador José Luis Vallarta Marrón, Former Permanent Representative of Mexico to the International Seabed Authority Dr. Alejandro Sobarzo, Member of the national delegation to the Permanent Court of Arbitration Joel Hernández García, Deputy Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Dr. Erasmo Lara Cabrera, Director of International Law III, Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	9 December 2002
<b>Norway</b>	Mr. Carsten Smith, President of the Supreme Court Ms. Karin Bruzelius, Supreme Court Judge Mr. Hans Wilhelm Longva, Director General, Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ambassador Per Tresselt	22 November 1999
<b>Poland</b>	Mr. Janusz Symonides Mr. Stanis aw Pawlak Mrs. Maria Dragun-Gertner	14 May 2004
<b>Slovakia</b>	Dr. Marek Smid, International Law Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Slovakia	9 July 2004
<b>Spain</b>	José Manuel Lacleta Muñoz, Ambassador of Spain José Antonio de Yturriaga Barberán, Ambassador at large Juan Antonio Yáñez-Barnuevo García, Ambassador at large Aurelio Pérez Giralda, Chief, International Legal Advisory Assistance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	7 February 2002

Hon. M. S. Aziz, P.C.  
(Prof.) Dr. C. F. Amerasinghe  
A. R. Perera

17 January 1996

a. List of arbitrators nominated under article 2 of annex VII to the Convention

<b>State Party</b>	<b>Arbitrators - Nominations</b>	<b>Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General</b>
<b>Austria</b>	Professor Dr. Gerhard Hafner Department of International Law and International Relations, University of Vienna Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, The Hague Conciliator at the OSCE Court of Conciliation and Arbitration Former Member of the International Law Commission	
	Professor Dr. Gerhard Loibl Professor at the Diplomatic Academy of Vienna	
	Ambassador Dr. Helmut Tichy Deputy Head of the Office of the Legal Adviser, Austrian Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs	
	Ambassador Dr. Helmut Türk	

<b>State Party</b>	<b>Arbitrators - Nominations</b>	<b>Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General</b>
<b>Indonesia</b>	Prof. Dr. Hasjim Djalal, M.A. Dr. Ety Roesmaryati Agoes, SH, LLM. Dr. Sudirman Saad, D.H., M.Hum Lieutenant Commander Kresno Bruntoro, SH, LLM	3 August 2001



<b>State Party</b>	<b>Arbitrators - Nominations</b> Vladimir S. Kotliar	<b>Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General</b> 26 May 1997
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