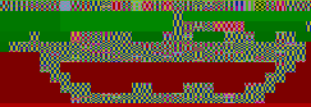
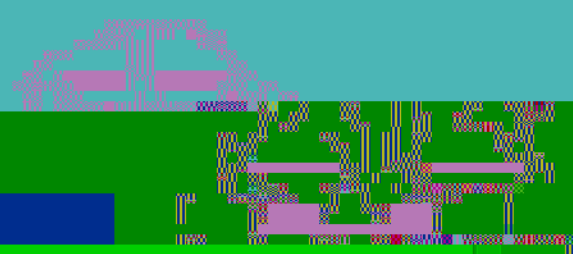
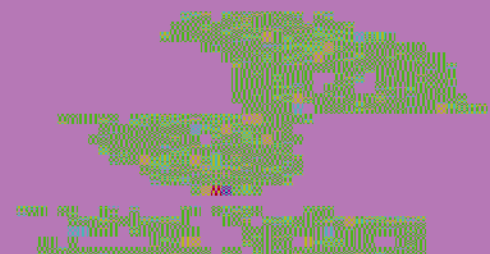


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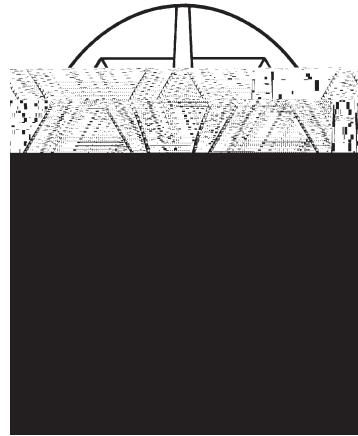


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Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea
Office of Legal Affairs

Law of the Sea



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NOTE

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

Furthermore, publication in the Bulletin of information concerning developments relating to the law of the sea emanating from actions and decisions taken by States does not imply recognition by the United Nations of the validity of the actions and decisions in question.

IF ANY MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THE BULLETIN IS REPRODUCED IN PART OR IN WHOLE,
DUE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT SHOULD BE GIVEN.

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I. UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

UNCLOS

State or entity



State or entity	UNCLOS (in force as from 16/11/1994)	Agreement on Part XI (in force as from 28/07/1996)	UN Fish Stocks Agreement (in force as from 11/12/2001)
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State or entity	UNCLOS (in force as from 16/11/1994)		Agreement on Part XI (in force as from 28/07/1996)		UN Fish Stocks Agreement (in force as from 11/12/2001)	
	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy
Latvia		23/12/04(a)		23/12/04(a)		05/02/07(a)
Lebanon	07/12/84	05/01/95		05/01/95(p)		
Lesotho	10/12/82	31/05/07		31/05/07(p)		
Liberia	10/12/82	25/09/08		25/09/08(p)		16/09/05(a)
		Declaration				Declaration

State or entity	UNCLOS (in force as from 16/11/1994)		Agreement on Part XI (in force as from 28/07/1996)		UN Fish Stocks Agreement (in force as from 11/12/2001)	
	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy
New Zealand	10/12/82	19/07/96	29/07/94	19/07/96	04/12/95	18/04/01
Nicaragua	09/12/84	03/05/00		03/05/00(p)		
Niger	10/12/82					
Nigeria	10/12/82	14/08/86	25/10/94	28/07/95(sp)		02/11/09(a)
Niue	05/12/84	11/10/06		11/10/06(p)	04/12/95	11/10/06
Norway	10/12/82	24/06/96		24/06/96(a)	04/12/95	30/12/96
Oman	01/07/83	17/08/89		26/02/97(a)		14/05/08(a)
Pakistan	10/12/82	26/02/97	10/08/94	26/02/97(p)	15/02/96	
Palau		30/09/96(a)		30/09/96(p)		26/03/08(a)
Panama	10/12/82	01/07/96		01/07/96(p)		16/12/08(a)
Papua New Guinea	10/12/82	14/01/97		14/01/97(p)	04/12/95	04/06/99
Paraguay	10/12/82	26/09/86				

Declaration

UNCLOS

State or entity

State or entity	UNCLOS (in force as from 16/11/1994)	Agreement on Part XI (in force as from 28/07/1996)	UN Fish Stocks Agreement (in force as from 11/12/2001)
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Signature
dd/mm/yy

Ratification/
accession;
dd/mm/yy

Declaration

2. Chronological lists of ratifications of, accessions and successions to the Convention and the related Agreements, as at 31 March 2010

(a) The Convention

1. Fiji (10 December 1982)
2. Zambia (7 March 1983)
3. Mexico (18 March 1983)
4. Jamaica (21 March 1983)
5. Namibia (18 April 1983)

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

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

1. Kenya (29 July 1994)
2. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (19 August 1994)
3. Australia (5 October 1994)
4. Germany (14 October 1994)
5. Belize (21 October 1994)
6. Mauritius (4 November 1994)
7. Singapore (17 November 1994)
8. Sierra Leone (12 December 1994)
9. Seychelles (15 December 1994)
10. Lebanon (5 January 1995)
11. Italy (13 January 1995)
12. Cook Islands (15 February 1995)
13. Croatia (5 April 1995)
14. Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (28 April 1995)
15. Slovenia (16 June 1995)
16. India (29 June 1995)
17. Paraguay (10 July 1995)
18. Austria (14 July 1995)
19. Greece (21 July 1995)
20. Senegal (25 July 1995)
21. Cyprus (27 July 1995)
22. Bahamas (28 July 1995)
23. Barbados (28 July 1995)

- 127. Republic of Moldova (6 February 2007)
- 128. Lesotho (31 May 2007)
- 129. Morocco (31 May 2007)
- 130. Uruguay (7 August 2007)
- 131. Brazil (25 October 2007)
- 132. Cape Verde (23 April 2008)

- 133. Congo (9 July 2008)
- 134. Liberia (25 September 2008)
- 135. Guyana (25 September 2008)
- 136. Switzerland (1 May 2009)
- 137. Dominican Republic (10 July 2009)
- 138. Chad (14 August 2009)

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

¹ For further details, see Chapter XXI.7 of the publication entitled 'Multilateral Treaties deposited with the Secretary-General'

3. Declarations by States

(a) Bangladesh

"6. A declaration made under paragraph 1 shall remain in force until three months after notice of revocation has been deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

"7. A new declaration, a notice of revocation or the expiry of a decl

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 64/71 of 4 December 2009 Oceans and the law of the sea

The General Assembly

Recalling its annual resolutions on the law of the sea and on oceans and the law of the sea, including resolution 63/111 of 5 December 2008, and other relevant resolutions concerning the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (“the Convention”¹),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General² 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 tenth meeting³, on the nineteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention,⁴ and the report entitled “Regular process global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment including socio-economic aspects: the ‘assessment of assessments’”,

Emphasizing the pre-eminent contribution provided by the Convention to the strengthening of peace, security, cooperation and friendly relations among all nations in conformity with the principles of justice and equal rights and to the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples of the world, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, as well as to the sustainable development of the oceans and seas,

Emphasizing also the universal and unified character of the Convention, and reaffirming that the Convention sets out the legal framework within which all activities in the oceans and seas must be carried out and is of strategic importance as the basis for national, regional and global action and cooperation in the marine sector, and that its integrity needs to be maintained, as recognized also by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in chapter 17 of Agenda⁵ 21,

Recognizing the important contribution of sustainable development and management of the resources and uses of the oceans and seas to the achievement of international development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁶

¹ United Nations Treaty Series, vol. 1833, No. 31363.

² A/64/66 and Add.1 and 2.

³ See A/64/131.

⁴ SPLOS/203.

⁵ A/64/88.

⁶ Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992, vol. I, Resolutions Adopted by the Conference (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

⁷ See resolution 55/2.

Conscious that the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole through an integrated, interdisciplinary and intersectoral approach, and reaffirming the need to improve cooperation and coordination at the national, regional and global levels, in accordance with the Convention, to support and supplement the efforts of each State in promoting the implementation and observance of the Convention, and the integrated management and sustainable development of the oceans and seas,

Reiterating the essential need for cooperation, including through capacity-building and transfer of marine technology, to ensure that all States,

Recognizing that there is a need for a more integrated approach and to further study and promote measures to enhance cooperation, coordination and collaboration relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction,

Recognizing also that the realization of the benefits of the Convention could be enhanced by international cooperation, technical assistance and advanced scientific knowledge, as well as by funding and capacity-building,

Recognizing further that hydrographic surveys and nautical charting are critical to the safety of navigation and life at sea, environmental protection, including the protection of vulnerable marine ecosystems, and the economics of the global shipping industry, and encouraging further efforts towards electronic charting, which not only provides significantly increased benefits for safe navigation and management of ship movement, but also provides data and information that can be used for sustainable fisheries activities and other sectoral uses of the marine environment, the delimitation of maritime boundaries and environmental protection,

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

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

Noting the importance of the delineation of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles and that it is in the broader interest of the international community that coastal States with a continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles submit information on the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf ("the Commission"), and welcoming the submissions to the Commission by a considerable number of States Parties on the outer limits of their continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles, that the Commission has continued to fulfil its role, including of making recommendations to coastal States, and that the summaries of recommendations have been made publicly available,

Noting also that many coastal States have submitted preliminary information indicative of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles, as provided for in the decision of the eighteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention regarding the workload of the Commission and the ability of States, particularly developing States, to fulfil the requirements of article 4 of annex II to the Convention, as well as the decision contained in SPLOS/72, paragraph 9,

⁸ Available from www.un.org/Depts/los/index.htm.

⁹ SPLOS/183.

Noting further that some coastal States may continue to face particular challenges in relation to preparing and presenting submissions to the Commission,

environment, including socio-economic aspects, both current and foreseeable, building on existing regional assessments, as recommended by the World Summit on Sustainable Development¹² and noting the need for cooperation among all States to this end,

Recalling also the launching of the start-up phase, the “assessment of assessments”, and noting the work carried out by the Group of Experts established pursuant to resolution 60/30 of 29 November 2005 under the guidance of the Ad Hoc Steering Group for the “assessment of assessments” and with the assistance of the lead agencies, the United Nations Environment Programme and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the support provided by other organizations and experts,

Recognizing the importance and the contribution of the work of the Consultative Process established by resolution 54/33 of 24 November 1999 to facilitate the annual review of developments in ocean affairs by the General Assembly,

Noting the responsibilities of the Secretary-General under the Convention and related resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular resolutions 49/28 of 6 December 1994, 52/26 of 26 November 1997 and 54/33, and in this context the substantial 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, its 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,

Reaffirming the importance of the work of the International Seabed Authority (“the Authority”) in accordance with the Convention and the Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 (“the Part XI Agreement”),¹³

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

¹² See Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

¹³ United Nations Treaty Series, vol. 1836, No. 31364.

Implementation of the Convention¹

II Capacity-building

9. Calls upon 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 implementation of the Convention and the objectives of the present resolution, as well as the sustainable development of the oceans and seas nationally, regionally and globally, and in so doing to bear in mind the interests and needs of landlocked developing States;

10. Encourages intensified efforts to build capacity for developing countries, in particular for the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as coastal African States, to improve hydrographic services and the production of nautical charts, including electronic charts, as well as the mobilization of resources and building up capacity (with respect to the le02uping)-oi

15. Welcomes ongoing activities for capacity-building so as to address maritime security and safety needs and the protection of the marine environment of developing States, and encourages States and international financial institutions to provide additional funding for capacity-building programmes, including for transfer of technology, including through the International Maritime Organization and other competent international organizations;

16. Recognizes the considerable need to provide sustained capacity-building assistance, including on financial and technical aspects, by relevant international organizations and donors to developing States, with a view to further strengthening their capacity to take effective measures against the multiple facets of international criminal activities at sea, in line with the relevant international instruments, including the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;

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

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

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

20. Calls upon States to continue to assist developing States, and especially the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as coastal African States, at the bilateral and, where appropriate, multilateral levels, in the preparation of submissions to the Commission regarding the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles, including the assessment of the nature and extent of the continental shelf of a coastal State, and recalls that coastal States can make requests to the Commission for scientific and technical advice in the preparation of data for their submissions, in accordance with article 3 of annex II to the Convention;

21. Calls upon the Division to continue to disseminate information on relevant procedures related to the trust I.198 Tpresco

III

Meeting of States Parties

27. Welcomes the report of the nineteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention⁴;

28. Requests the Secretary-General to convene the twentieth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention, in New York from 14 to 18 June 2010, and to provide the services required;

IV

Peaceful settlement of disputes

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

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

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

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

V

The Area

33. Notes the progress made by the Authority in its deliberations, urges the finalization at its sixteenth session of the regulations for prospecting and exploration for polymetallic sulphides and encourages progress on the regulations for prospecting and exploration for cobalt-rich ferromanganese crusts in the Area, and reiterates the importance of the ongoing elaboration by the Authority, pursuant to article 145 of the Convention, of rules, regulations and procedures to ensure the effective protection of the marine environment, for, inter alia, the protection and conservation of the natural resources of the Area, and for the prevention of damage to the flora and fauna of the marine environment from harmful effects that may arise from activities in the Area;

34. Also notes the importance of the responsibilities entrusted to the Authority by articles 143 and 145 of the Convention, which refer to marine scientific research and protection of the marine environment, respectively;

Commission and its subcommissions in their consideration of submissions, as required by paragraph 9 of annex II to the rules of procedure of the Commission, in particular its human resources, taking into account the need for simultaneous work on several submissions;

51. Urges the Secretary-General to ~~continue~~ to provide all necessary secretariat services to the Commission in accordance with article 2, paragraph 5, of annex II to the Convention;

52. Encourages States to participate actively and contribute constructively to the ongoing work of the informal working group considering the issues related to the workload of the Commission, so that the Meeting of States Parties to the Convention may consider ways and means, including short-, medium- and long-term measures, to ensure that the Commission can perform its functions under the Convention expeditiously, efficiently and effectively and maintain its high level of quality and expertise;

53. Requests the Secretary-General to consider the comments of the informal working group, which are invited as soon as possible before mid-February 2010, in the context of the update of the document entitled "Issues related to the workload of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf";²⁶

54. Encourages 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;

55. Approves the convening by the Secretary-General of the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions of the Commission, in New York from 15 March to 23 April 2010 and from 2 to 27 August 2010, respectively, with full conference services for the plenary parts of these sessions, and requests the Secretary-General to make every effort to meet these requirements within overall existing resources, on the understanding that the following periods will be used for the technical examinations of submissions at the Geographic Information System laboratories and other technical facilities of the Division: 15 March to 1 April 2010; 19 to 23 April 2010; and 2 to 13 August 2010;

56. Expresses its firm conviction about the importance of the work of the Commission, carried out in accordance with the Convention, including with respect to the participation of coastal States in relevant proceedings concerning their submissions, and recognizes the continued need for active interaction between coastal States and the Commission;

57. Encourages 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 the preparation of submissions by States, particular developing States, to the Commission;

²⁶ SPLOS/157.

²⁷ From 5 to 16 April 2010 and from 16 to 27 August 2010.

58. Notes the number of submissions yet to be considered by the Commission, and in this regard stresses the urgent need for States Parties to the Convention to take appropriate and prompt steps that will allow the Commission to consider the increased number of submissions in a timely, efficient and effective manner;

59. Requests the Secretary-General, in cooperation with Member States, to continue supporting workshops or symposiums on scientific and technical aspects of the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles, taking into account the need to strengthen capacity-building for developing countries in preparing their submissions;

VIII

Maritime safety and security and flag State implementation

60. Encourages States to ratify or accede to international agreements addressing the safety and security of navigation, as well as maritime labour, and to adopt the necessary measures consistent with the Convention and other relevant international instruments aimed at implementing and enforcing the rules contained in those agreements, and emphasizes the need for capacity-building for and assistance to developing States;

61. Recognizes that the legal regimes governing maritime safety and maritime security may have common and mutually reinforcing objectives that may be interrelated and could benefit from synergies, and encourages States to take this into account in their implementation;

62. Emphasizes that safety and security measures should be implemented with minimal negative effects on seafarers and fishers, especially in relation to their working conditions;

63. Invites States that have not yet done so to ratify or accede to the Maritime Labour Convention, 2006, the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188) and the Seafarers' Identity Documents Convention (Revised), 2003 (No. 185) of the International Labour Organization and to effectively implement those Conventions, and emphasizes the need to provide to States, at their request, technical cooperation and assistance in that regard;

64. Emphasizes the need for further efforts to promote a culture of safety and security in the shipping industry and to address the shortage of adequately trained personnel, notes the importance of the process in the International Maritime Organization to review the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978,

66. Encourages continued cooperation between the parties to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal²⁹ and the International Maritime Organization on regulations on the prevention of pollution from ships;

67. Calls upon States to participate in the diplomatic conference to be convened by the International Maritime Organization in 2010 on a protocol to the International Convention on Liability and Compensation for Damage in Connection with the Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea, 1996;

68. Recalls that all actions taken to combat threats to maritime security must be in accordance with international law, including the principles embodied in the Charter and the Convention;

69. Recognizes the crucial role of international cooperation at the global, regional, subregional and bilateral levels in combating, in accordance with international law, threats to maritime security, including piracy, armed robbery at sea, terrorist acts against shipping, offshore installations and other maritime interests, through bilateral and multilateral instruments and mechanisms aimed at monitoring, preventing and responding to such threats, the enhanced sharing of information among States relevant to the detection, prevention and suppression of such threats, and the prosecution of offenders with due regard to national legislation, and the need for sustained capacity-building to support such objectives;

70. Notes that piracy affects the entire range of vessels engaged in maritime activities;

71. Emphasizes the importance of promptly reporting incidents to enable accurate information on the scope of the problem of piracy and armed robbery against ships and, in the case of armed robbery against ships, by affected vessels to the coastal State, underlines the importance of effective information-sharing with States potentially affected by incidents of piracy and

75. Takes note of the ongoing cooperation between the International Maritime Organization, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Division with respect to the compilation of national legislation on piracy;

76. Welcomes the significant decrease in the number of attacks by pirates and armed robbers in the Asia region through increased national, bilateral and trilateral initiatives as well as regional cooperative mechanisms, and calls upon other States to give immediate attention to adopting, concluding and implementing cooperation agreements at the regional level on combating piracy and armed robbery against ships;

77. Expresses serious concern regarding continued increases in incidents of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, expresses alarm in particular at the hijacking of vessels, supports the recent efforts to address this problem at the global and regional levels, notes the adoption by the Security Council of resolutions 1816 (2008) of 2 June 2008, 1838 (2008) of 7 October 2008, 1846 (2008) of 2 December 2008 and 1851 (2008) of 16 December 2008 and also notes that the authorization in resolution 1816 (2008) and the provisions in resolutions 1838 (2008), 1846 (2008) and 1851 (2008) apply only to the situation in Somalia and do not affect the rights, obligations or responsibilities of Member States under international law, including any rights or obligations under the Convention, with respect to significant piracy off the coast of Somalia and do not

81. Invites the Assembly of the International Maritime Organization to consider adopting a resolution on commitments to best management practices to avoid, deter or delay acts of piracy;

82. Welcomes the adoption on 29 January 2009 of the Code of Conduct concerning the Repression of Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in the Western Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden (Djibouti Code of Conduct) under the auspices of the International Maritime Organization, the establishment of the International Maritime Organization Djibouti Code Trust Fund, a multi-donor trust fund initiated by Japan, and the ongoing activities for the implementation of the Code of Conduct;

83. Urges States to ensure the full implementation of resolution A.1002(25) of the International Maritime Organization on acts of piracy and armed robbery against ships at sea;

Cooperative Mechanism, and the important role of the Information Sharing Centre of the Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia, based in Singapore, and calls upon States to give immediate attention to adopting, concluding and implementing cooperation agreements at the regional level;

88. Recognizes that some transnational organized criminal activities threaten legitimate uses of the oceans and endanger the lives of people at sea;

89. Notes that transnational organized criminal activities are diverse and may be interrelated in some cases and that criminal organizations are adaptive and take advantage of the vulnerabilities of States, in particular coastal and small island developing States in transit areas, and calls upon States and relevant intergovernmental organizations to increase cooperation and coordination at all levels to detect and suppress the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, in accordance with international law;

90. Recognizes the importance of enhancing international cooperation at all levels to fight transnational organized criminal activities, including illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, within the scope of the United Nations instruments against illicit drug trafficking, as well as the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons and criminal activities at sea falling within the scope of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;

91. Calls upon States that have not yet done so to become parties to the

Protocol to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (ICSTB) and the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Financing (ICTF).

95. Calls upon States that have accepted the amendments to regulation XI-1/6 of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, to implement the Code of International Standards and Recommended Practices for a Safety Investigation into a Marine Casualty or Marine Incident, which will take effect on 1 January 2010;

96. Calls upon 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, in ports and where there are vulnerable or protected marine areas;

97. Encourages States to continue their efforts in the implementation of all areas 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;

98. Notes 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 auspices 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 competition in relation to such transport;

99. Acknowledges, in the context of paragraph 98 above, the potential environmental and economic impacts of maritime incidents and accidents on coastal States, in particular those related to the transport of radioactive materials, and emphasizes the importance of effective liability regimes in that regard;

100. Encourages States to draw up plans and to establish procedures to implement the Guidelines on Places of Refuge for Ships in Need of Assistance;

101. Invites States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the Nairobi International Convention on the Removal of Wrecks, 2007;

⁴¹ International Maritime Organization, document MSC 84/24/Add.1, annex 3, resolution MSC.257(84).

⁴² See International Maritime Organization, document MSC 84/24/Add.1, annex 1, resolution MSC.255(84).

⁴³ Available from www-ns.iaea.org/downloads/action-plans/transport-action-plan.pdf.

⁴⁴ International Maritime Organization, Assembly resolution A.949(23).

⁴⁵ International Maritime Organization, document LEG/CONF.16/19.

102. Requests 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;

103. Calls upon

109. Recognizes that international shipping rules and standards adopted by the International Maritime Organization in respect of maritime safety, efficiency of navigation and the prevention and control of marine pollution, complemented by best practices of the shipping industry, have led to a significant reduction in maritime accidents, including incidents, and

sources, including the dumping of wastes and other matter, and other forms of physical degradation, as well as agreements that provide for preparedness for, response to and cooperation on pollution incidents and that include provisions on liability and compensation for damages resulting from marine pollution, and to adopt the necessary measures consistent with international law, including the Convention, aimed at implementing and enforcing the rules contained in those agreements;

116. Encourages States, directly or through competent international organizations, to consider the further development, as appropriate and consistent with international law, including the Convention, of environmental impact assessment processes covering planned activities under their jurisdiction or control that may cause substantial pollution of, or significant and harmful changes to, the marine environment;

117. Encourages States to become parties to regional seas conventions addressing the protection and preservation of the marine environment;

118. Also encourages States, in accordance with international law, including the Convention and other relevant instruments, either bilaterally or regionally, to jointly develop and promote contingency plans for responding to pollution incidents, as well as other incidents that are likely to have significant adverse effects on the marine environment and biodiversity;

119. Recognizes the importance of improving understanding of the impact of climate change on the ocean and expresses appreciation to the Government of Indonesia for holding the World Ocean Conference in Manado, Indonesia, from 11 to 15 May 2009, at which the Manado Ocean Declaration was adopted;

120.

marine protected areas consistent with international law, as reflected in the Convention, and based on scientific information, including representative networks, by 2012²; and notes with satisfaction that the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its ninth meeting adopted scientific criteria for identifying ecologically or biologically significant marine areas in need of protection in open-ocean waters and deep-sea habitats and the scientific guidance for selecting areas to establish representative networks of marine protected areas, including in open-ocean waters and deep-sea habitats, and took note of the four initial steps to be considered in the development of representative networks of marine protected areas;⁶⁶

155. Also notes

strategies, as well as into the activities of relevant United Nations agencies and programmes, international financial institutions and the donor community;

162. Encourages further research, studies and consideration of the impacts of ocean noise on marine living resources, and requests the Division to continue to compile the peer-reviewed scientific studies it receives from Member States and intergovernmental organizations pursuant to paragraph 107 of resolution 61/222 and, as appropriate, to make them, or references and links to them, available on its website;

170. Takes note with appreciation of the progress made by the

progress to be made on the modalities for the implementation of the Regular Process prior to the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly;

178. Requests the Secretary-General to convene an informal meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole from 30 August to 3 September 2010 to further consider and make recommendations to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the modalities for the implementation of the Regular Process, including the key features, institutional arrangements and financing, and to specify the objective and scope of its first cycle, key questions to be answered and primary target audiences, in order to ensure that assessments are relevant for decision-makers, as well as on the terms of reference for the voluntary trust fund and the scholarship fund referred to in paragraph 183 below;

179. Invites States, as a means to facilitate decisions on the first cycle of the Regular Process, to submit their views to the Secretary-General on the fundamental building blocks of the Regular Process, and requests the Secretary-General to present these views to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session in the context of his annual report on oceans and the law of the sea;

180. Requests the Secretary-General to invite the Chairs of the regional groups to constitute a group of experts, ensuring adequate expertise and geographical distribution, comprised of a maximum of 25 experts and no more than 5 experts per regional group, for a period up to and including the informal meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole referred to in paragraph 178 above;

181. Requests the group of experts to respond and make suggestions on the issues listed in paragraph 60 of the report on the results of the "assessment of assessments"⁷¹ at the next meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole, including the possibility of conducting preparatory work, as appropriate, and subject to the availability of funds, taking into account the views and observations submitted by States;

182. Requests the Division to provide support for the Regular Process as noted in paragraphs 178 to 181 and 183 of the present resolution using existing resources or resources from the voluntary trust fund, in cooperation, as appropriate, with relevant United Nations specialized agencies and programmes;

183. Requests the Secretary-General to establish a voluntary trust fund for the purpose of supporting the operations of the first five-year cycle of the Regular Process, including for the provision of assistance to the experts referred to in paragraph 180 above for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing States, attending the meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole in 2010, as well as a special scholarship fund to support training programmes for developing countries and encourages Member States, international financial institutions, donor agencies, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and natural and juridical persons to contribute to the funds;

⁷¹ See A/64/347, annex.

⁷² See A/64/88, annex.

XIII
Regional cooperation

184. Notes that there have been a number of initiatives at the regional level, in various regions, to further the implementation of the Convention, takes note in that context of the Caribbean-focused Assistance Fund, which is intended to facilitate, mainly through technical assistance, the voluntary undertaking of maritime delimitation negotiations between Caribbean States, takes note once again of the Fund for Peace: Peaceful Settlement of Territorial Disputes, established by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States in 2000 as a primary mechanism, given its broader regional scope, for the prevention and resolution of pending territorial, land border and maritime boundary disputes, and calls upon States and others in a position to do so to contribute to these funds;

XIV

Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea

185. Welcomes the report on the work of the Consultative Process at its tenth meeting, which focused on the implementation of the outcomes of the Consultative Process, including a review of its achievements and shortcomings in its first nine meetings³;

186. Recognizes the role of the Consultative Process as a unique forum for comprehensive discussions on issues related to oceans and the law of the sea, consistent with the framework provided by the Convention and chapter 17 of Agenda 21⁶, and that the perspective of the three pillars of sustainable development should be further enhanced in the examination of the selected topics;

187. Welcomes the work of the Consultative Process and its contribution to improving coordination and cooperation between States and strengthening the annual debate of the General Assembly on oceans and the law of the sea by effectively drawing attention to key issues and current trends;

188. Also welcomes efforts to improve and focus the work of the Consultative Process, and in that respect recognizes the pr((Consultative)-6(Proce607 Tspe

the necessary facilities for the performance of its work and to arrange for

XVI

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

199. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the annual comprehensive report on oceans and the law of the sea, prepared by the

above, and invites States to submit text proposals for inclusion in the resolutions to the coordinators of the formal consultations at the earliest possible date;

206. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled "Oceans and the law of the sea".

58th plenary meeting
4 December 2009

2. General Assembly resolution 64/72 of 4 December 2009

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

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

Expressing concern over the current and projected adverse effects of climate change on food security and the sustainability of fisheries, and noting in that regard the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Environment Programme,

Deploring the fact that fish stocks, including straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, in many parts of the world are overfished or subject to sparsely regulated and heavy fishing efforts, as a result of, inter alia, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, inadequate flag State control and enforcement, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures, inadequate regulatory measures, harmful fisheries subsidies and overcapacity, as well as inadequate port State control, as highlighted in the report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2008*

Concerned that a limited number of States have taken measures 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,

Recalling the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, adopted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

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

Concerned that some operators increasingly take advantage of the globalization of fishery markets to trade fishery products stemming from illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and make economic profits from those operations, which constitutes an incentive for them to pursue their activities,

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

Recognizing also the duty provided in the Convention, the Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas ("the Compliance Agreement")⁶; the Agreement and the Code for flag States to exercise effective

⁶ Available from www.fao.org/corp/publications/en.

⁷ Available from www.fao.org/fishery/publications/en.

⁸ United Nations Treaty Series, vol. 2221, No. 39486.

enhance local food security and poverty alleviation and, together with the efforts of other aquaculture producing countries, will make a significant contribution to meeting future demands in fish consumption, bearing in mind article 9 of the Code,

Calling attention to the circumstances affecting fisheries in many developing States, in particular African States and small island developing States, and recognizing the urgent need for capacity-building, including the transfer of marine technology and in particular fisheries-related technology, to enhance the ability of such States to meet their obligations and exercise their rights under international instruments, in order to realize the benefits from fisheries resources,

Recognizing the need for appropriate measures to minimize by-catch, waste, discards, including high-grading, of fishing gear and other factors which adversely affect fish stocks and may also have undesirable effects on the economies and food security of small island developing States, other developing coastal States, and subsistence fishing communities,

Recognizing also the need to further integrate ecosystem approaches into fisheries conservation and management and, more generally, the importance of applying ecosystem approaches to the management of human activities in the ocean, and noting in this regard the Reykjavik Declaration on Responsible Fisheries in the Marine Ecosystem, the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations related to guidelines for the implementation of the ecosystem approach to fisheries management and the importance of this approach to relevant provisions of the Agreement and the Code, as well as decision VII/41 and other relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity,

Recognizing further the economic and cultural importance of sharks in many countries, the biological importance of sharks in the marine ecosystem as key predatory species, the vulnera

7. Encourages States to increase their reliance on scientific advice in developing, adopting and implementing conservation and management measures, and to increase their efforts to promote science for conservation and management measures, including through international cooperation, that apply, in accordance with international law, the precautionary approach and ecosystem approaches to fisheries management, enhancing understanding of ecosystem approaches, in order to ensure the long-term conservation and sustainable use of marine living resources, and in this regard encourages the implementation of the Strategy for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Capture Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations⁴³ as a framework for the improvement and understanding of fishery status and trends;

8. Calls upon all States, directly or through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to apply stock-specific precautionary reference points, as described in Annex II to the Agreement and in the Code, to ensure that populations of harvested stocks, and, where necessary, associated or dependent species are maintained at, or restored to, sustainable levels, and to use these reference points for triggering conservation and management action;

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

10. Also encourages States to enhance or develop observer programmes individually or through regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements in order to improve data collection on, inter alia, target and by-catch species, which could also assist monitoring, control and surveillance tools, and to take into account standards, forms of cooperation and other existing structures for such programmes as described in article 25 of the Agreement and article 5 of the Code;

11. Calls upon States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to collect and, where appropriate, report to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations required catch and effort data, and fishery-related information, in a complete, accurate and timely way, including for straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks within and beyond areas under national jurisdiction, discrete high seas fish stocks, and by-catch and discards; and, where they do not exist, to establish processes to strengthen data collection and reporting by members of regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, including through regular reviews of member compliance with such obligations, and, when such obligations are not met, require the member concerned to rectify the problem, including through the preparation of plans of action with timelines;

12.

United Nations in the implementation and further development of the Fisheries Resources Monitoring System initiative;

13. Reaffirms paragraph 10 of resolution 61/105 of 8 December 2006,

II

Implementation of the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks

19. Calls upon all States, and entities referred to in the Convention and in article 1, paragraph 2), of the Agreement, that have not done so to ratify or accede to the Agreement and in the interim to consider applying it provisionally;

20. Calls upon States parties to the Agreement to effectively implement, as a matter of priority, the provisions of the Agreement through their domestic legislation and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in which they participate;

21. Emphasizes the importance of those provisions of the Agreement

of informal consultations of States parties to the Agreement, sixty days in advance of these consultations;

36. Also request the Secretary-General to invite States, and entities referred to in the Convention and in article 1, paragraph 2 (

and urgently to take all necessary steps to implement the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

45. Urges States to exercise effective control over their nationals, including beneficial owners, and vessels flying their flag, in order to prevent and deter them from engaging in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities or supporting vessels engaging in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities, including those ve

flag State concerned, when there is clear evidence that they are or have been engaged in or have supported illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, or when they refuse to give information either on the origin of the catch or on the authorization under which the catch has been made;

53. Urges enhanced action consistent with international law, including cooperation and coordination, to eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated

taking into account the Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fish Trade of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations¹⁶;

61. Notes the concerns about possible connections between international organized crime and illegal fishing in certain regions of the world, and encourages States, including through the appropriate international forums and organizations, to study the causes and methods of and contributing factors to illegal fishing to increase knowledge and understanding of those possible connections, and to make the findings publicly available, bearing in mind the distinct legal regimes and remedies under international law applicable to illegal fishing and international organized crime;

V

Monitoring, control and surveillance and compliance and enforcement

62. Calls upon States, in accordance with international law, to strengthen implementation of or, where they do not exist, adopt comprehensive monitoring, control and surveillance measures and compliance and enforcement schemes individually and within those regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements in which they participate, in order to provide an appropriate framework for promoting compliance with agreed conservation and management measures and further urges enhanced coordination among all relevant States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in these efforts;

63. Encourages further work by competent international organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to develop guidelines on flag State control of fishing vessels;

64. Urges States, individually and through relevant regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to establish mandatory vessel monitoring, control and surveillance systems, in particular to require that vessel monitoring systems be carried by all vessels fishing on the high seas as soon as practicable, recalling that paragraph 62 of resolution 63/112 urged that large-scale fishing vessels be required to carry vessel monitoring systems no later than December 2008, and to share information on fisheries enforcement matters;

65. Calls upon States, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, to strengthen or establish, consistent with national and international law, positive or negative lists of vessels fishing within the areas covered by relevant regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in order to promote compliance with conservation and management measures and to identify products from illegal, unreported and unregulated catches, and encourages improved coordination among all States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in this regard and using this information, taking into account the forms of cooperation with developing States as set out in article 25 of the Agreement;

66. Welcomes the decision of the Committee on Fisheries at its twenty-eighth session that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United

¹⁶ Available from www.fao.org/fishery/publications/technical-guidelines/en.

Nations should develop a comprehensive global record of fishing vessels, refrigerated transport vessels, and supply vessels;

67. Requests States and relevant international bodies to develop, in accordance with international law, more effective measures to trace fish and fishery products to enable importing States to identify fish or fishery products caught in a manner that undermines international conservation and management measures agreed in accordance with international law, taking into account the special requirements of developing States and the forms of cooperation with developing States as set out in article 25 of the Agreement, and at the same time to recognize the importance of market access, in accordance with provisions 11.2.4, 11.2.5 and 11.2.6 of the Code, for fish and fishery products caught in a manner that is in conformity with such international measures;

68. Requests States to take the necessary measures, consistent with international law, to help to prevent fish and fishery products caught in a manner that undermines applicable conservation and management measures adopted in accordance with international law from entering international trade;

69. Welcomes the decision of the Committee on Fisheries at its twenty-eighth session that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations should develop best practice guidelines for catch documentation schemes and for traceability for consideration by the Sub-Committee on Fish Trade at its next session;

70. Encourages States to establish and undertake cooperative surveillance and enforcement activities in accordance with international law to strengthen and enhance efforts to ensure compliance with conservation and management measures, and prevent and deter illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing;

71. Urges States, directly and through regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, to develop and adopt effective monitoring, control and surveillance measures for trans-shipment, as appropriate, in particular at-sea trans-shipment, in order to, inter alia, monitor compliance, collect and verify fisheries data, and to prevent and suppress illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities in accordance with international law; and, in parallel, to encourage and support the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in studying the current practices of trans-shipment and produce a set of guidelines for this purpose;

72. Expresses its appreciation for financial contributions from States to improve the capacity of the existing Involuntary International Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Network for Fisheries-Related Activities, and encourages States to join and actively participate in the Network and to consider supporting, when appropriate, its transformation in accordance with international law into an international unit with dedicated resources to further assist Network members, taking into account the forms of cooperation with developing States as set out in article 25 of the Agreement;

VI

Fishing overcapacity

73. Calls upon States to commit themselves to urgently reducing the capacity of the world's fishing fleets to levels commensurate with the sustainability of fish stocks, through the establishment of target levels and

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

74. Reiterates its call upon States, individually and through regional

VII

Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing

79. Reaffirms the importance it attaches to continued compliance with its resolution 46/215 and other subsequent resolutions on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing, and urges States and entities referred to in the Convention and in article 1, paragraph 2) (of the Agreement to enforce fully the measures recommended in those resolutions in order to eliminate the use of large-scale pelagic drift nets in all seas and oceans, which means that efforts to implement resolution 46/215 should not result in the transfer to other parts of the world of drift nets that contravene the resolution;

VIII

Fisheries by-catch and discards

80. Urges States, subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and other relevant international organizations that have not done so to take action, including with consideration of the interests of developing coastal States and, as appropriate, subsistence fishing communities, to reduce or eliminate by-catch, catch by lost or abandoned gear, fish discards and post-harvest losses, including juvenile fish, consistent with international law and relevant international instruments, including the Code, and in particular to consider measures including, as appropriate, technical measures related to fish size, mesh size or gear, discards, closed seasons and areas and zones reserved for selected fisheries, particularly artisanal fisheries,

Fishing Operations¹⁸ and the International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations¹⁷ in order to prevent the decline of sea turtles and seabird populations by minimizing by-catch and increasing post-

to establish conservation and management measures for such stocks, to cooperate to establish such an organization or enter into another appropriate arrangement to ensure the conservation and management of such stocks, and to participate in the work of the organization or arrangement;

91. Urges all signatory States and other States whose vessels fish within the area of the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Fishery Resources in the South-East Atlantic Ocean for fishery resources covered by that Convention to become parties to that Convention as a matter of priority and, in the interim, to ensure that vessels flying their flags fully comply with the measures adopted;

92. Encourages signatory States and States having a real interest to become parties to the South Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement, and urges those States to agree on and implement interim measures, including measures in accordance with paragraphs 80 and 83 to 87 of resolution 61/105 and paragraphs 117, 119, 120, 122 and 123 of the present resolution, to ensure the conservation and management of the fisheries resources and their marine ecosystems and habitats in the area to which that Agreement applies until such time as that Agreement enters into force;

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

94. Welcomes with satisfaction the adoption of the Convention on the Conservation and Management of High Seas Fishery Resources in the South Pacific Ocean in Auckland, New Zealand, on 14 November 2009, encourages the States and the regional economic integration organization and the entities referred to in article 1, paragraph 2, of that Convention that participated in its negotiation, to sign it when it is opened for signature on 1 February 2010, and to implement fully the voluntary interim measures that have been adopted to give effect to paragraphs 80 and 83 to 87 of resolution 61/105 and to voluntarily restrain fishing effort and catches to avoid overexploitation of certain pelagic fisheries resources in the area to which that Convention will apply until it has entered into force and conservation and management measures have been adopted;

95.

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

98. Calls upon regional fisheries management organizations with the competence to conserve and manage highly migratory fish stocks that have not yet adopted effective conservation and management measures in line with the best scientific information available to conserve and manage stocks falling under their mandate to do so urgently;

99. Urges States to strengthen and enhance cooperation among existing and developing regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in which they participate, including increased communication and further coordination of measures, such as through the holding of joint consultations, and to strengthen integration, coordination and cooperation by such regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements with other relevant fisheries organizations, regional seas arrangements and other relevant international organizations;

100. Welcomes the second joint meeting of the five regional fisheries management organizations with competence to manage highly migratory species, and urges those regional fisheries management organizations to take immediate measures towards implementing the Course of Actions adopted at that meeting;

101. Urges regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to improve transparency and to ensure that their decision-making processes are fair and transparent.

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include some element of independent evaluation and propose means for improving the functioning of the regional fisheries management organization or arrangement, as appropriate;

104. Encourages regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to make the results of those performance reviews publicly available and to discuss the results jointly;

Agriculture Organization of the United Nations²¹ as a framework for the improvement and understanding of aquaculture status and trends;

112. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the report on the actions taken by States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to give effect to paragraphs 83 to 90 of resolution 61/105²²;

113. Calls upon States to take action immediately, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, and consistent with the precautionary approach and ecosystem approaches, to implement the 2008 International Guidelines for the Management of Deep-sea Fisheries in the High Seas of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations ("the Guidelines"²³) in order 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;

114. Reaffirms the importance of paragraphs 80 to 91 of resolution 61/105 addressing the impacts of bottom fishing on vulnerable marine ecosystems and the long-term sustainability of deep sea fish stocks and the actions called for in that resolution, and emphasizes the need for full implementation by all States and relevant regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements of their commitments under those paragraphs on an urgent basis;

115. Recalls that nothing in the paragraphs of resolution 61/105 and the present resolution addressing the impacts of bottom fishing on vulnerable marine ecosystems prejudices the sovereign rights of coastal States over their continental shelf or the exercise of the jurisdiction of coastal States with respect to their continental shelf under international law as reflected in the Convention, in particular article 77;

116. Welcomes the important progress made by States, regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements and those States participating in negotiations to establish a regional fisheries management organization or arrangement competent to regulate bottom fisheries to implement paragraphs 80 and 83 to 87 of resolution 61/105 and address the impacts of bottom fishing on vulnerable marine ecosystems;

117. Also welcomes the substantial work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations related to the management of deep sea fisheries in the high seas and the protection of vulnerable marine ecosystems, in particular the development and adoption of the Guidelines, and urges States and regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements to ensure that their actions in sustainably managing deep sea fisheries and implementing

²¹ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Decisions and Recommendations of the Third Session of the Sub-Committee on Aquaculture. Twenty-seventh Session of the Committee on Fisheries, Rome, 5–9 March 2007 (COP/2007/5), appendix.

²² A/64/305.

²³ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Report of the Technical Consultation on International Guidelines for the Management of Deep-sea Fisheries in the High Seas, Rome, 4–8 February and 25–29 August 2008 (FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Report No. 881 (FIEP/R881 (Tri)), appendix F.

paragraphs 80 and 83 to 87 of resolution 61/105 and paragraphs 119, 120 and 122 to 124 of the present resolution are consistent with the Guidelines;

118. Notes with concern that, despite the progress made, the urgent actions called for in paragraphs 80 and 83 to 87 of resolution 61/105 have not been sufficiently implemented in all cases;

119. Considers that, on the basis of the review carried out in accordance with paragraph 91 of resolution 61/105, further actions in accordance with the precautionary approach, ecosystem approaches and international law are needed to strengthen the implementation of paragraphs 80 and 83 to 87 of resolution 61/105, and in this regard calls upon regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements with the competence to regulate bottom fisheries, States participating in negotiations to establish such organizations or arrangements, and flag States to take the following urgent actions in areas beyond national jurisdiction:

(a) Conduct the assessments called for in paragraph 83 of resolution 61/105, consistent with the Guidelines, and ensure that vessels do not engage in bottom fishing until such assessments have been carried out;

(b) Conduct further marine scientific research and use the best scientific and technical information available to identify where vulnerable marine ecosystems are known to occur or are likely to occur and adopt conservation and management measures to prevent significant adverse impacts on such ecosystems consistent with the Guidelines, or close such areas to bottom fishing until conservation and management measures have been established, as called for in paragraph 83 of resolution 61/105;

(c) Establish and implement appropriate protocols for the implementation of paragraph 83 of resolution 61/105, including definitions of what constitutes evidence of an encounter with a vulnerable marine ecosystem, in particular threshold levels and indicator species, based on the best available scientific information and consistent with the Guidelines, and taking into account any other conservation and management measures to prevent significant adverse impacts on vulnerable marine ecosystems, including those based on the results of assessments carried out pursuant to paragraph 83 of resolution 61/105 and paragraph 119 of the present resolution;

(d) Adopt conservation and management measures, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures, on the basis of stock assessments and the best available scientific information, to ensure the long-term sustainability of deep sea fish stocks and non-target species, and the rebuilding of depleted stocks, consistent with the Guidelines; and, where scientific information is uncertain, unreliable, or inadequate, ensure that conservation and management measures are established consistent with the precautionary approach, including measures to ensure that fishing effort, fishing capacity and catch limits, as appropriate, are at levels commensurate with the long-term sustainability of such stocks;

120. Calls upon flag States, members of regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements with the competence to regulate bottom fisheries and States participating in negotiations to establish such organizations or arrangements to adopt and implement measures in accordance with paragraphs 83, 85 and 86 of resolution 61/105, paragraph 119 of the present resolution, and international law and consistent with the Guidelines,

125. Expresses its appreciation to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for its important work to provide expert technical advice on the management of deep sea fisheries in areas beyond national jurisdiction and the protection of vulnerable marine ecosystems from the impacts of fishing, and encourages the Organization in its further work related to the implementation of the Guidelines;

126. Welcomes the programme proposal for deep sea fisheries in the high seas on ensuring sustainable use of marine resources and protection of vulnerable marine ecosystems of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, including the development of support tools and a database on vulnerable marine ecosystems, and invites States to support the programme so that its elements may be finalized as a matter of priority;

127. Invites the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, working with other relevant international governmental organizations, to consider means to support flag States and regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements in their implementation of paragraphs 83 to 87 of resolution 61/105, paragraphs 119 to 122 of the present resolution and the Guidelines;

128. Requests the Secretary-General to convene, within existing resources, within the time made available for the informal consultations on the sustainable fisheries resolution and without prejudice to future arrangements, a two-day workshop in 2011 in order to discuss implementation of paragraphs 80 and 83 to 87 of resolution 61/105 and paragraphs 117 and 119 to 127 of the present resolution, and invite States, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other relevant specialized agencies, funds and programmes, subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, other fisheries bodies, other relevant intergovernmental bodies, and relevant non-governmental organizations and stakeholders, in accordance with United Nations practice, to attend the workshop;

129. Decides to conduct a further review in 2011 of the actions taken by States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in response to paragraphs 80 and 83 to 87 of resolution 61/105 and paragraphs 117 and 119 to 127 of the present resolution, with a view to ensuring effective implementation of the measures and to make further recommendations, where necessary, and taking into account the discussions during the workshop referred to in paragraph 128 above;

130. Requests the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to include in his report on fisheries to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a section on the actions taken by States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in response to paragraphs 80 and 83 to 87 of resolution 61/105 and paragraphs 117 and 119 to 127 of the present resolution, and invites States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to consider making such information publicly available;

131. Encourages 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

coordination and cooperation among all relevant international organizations and bodies;

132.

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;

138. Requests 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 and 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 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 forms of cooperation set out in article 25 of the Agreement and article 5 of the Code;

139. Encourages States, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to provide greater assistance and to promote coherence in such assistance for developing States in designing, establishing and implementing relevant agreements, instruments and tools for the conservation and sustainable management of fish stocks, including in designing and strengthening their domestic regulatory fisheries policies and those of regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements in their regions, and the enhancement of research and scientific capabilities through existing funds, such as the Assistance Fund under Part VII of the Agreement, bilateral assistance, regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements assistance funds, the FishCode programme, the World Bank's global programme on fisheries and the Global Environment Facility for de 2.cati,22

XII

Cooperation within the United Nations system

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

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

XIII

Sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly

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

147. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on "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", taking into account information provided by States, relevant specialized agencies, in particular the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and other appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, subregional and regional organizations and arrangements for the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, as well as other relevant intergovernmental arrangements.

B. National Legislation

General People's Committee Decision No. 37 of A.J. 1373 concerning the declaration of a Libyan fisheries protection zone in the Mediterranean Sea;

General People's Committee Decision No. 104 of A.J. 1373 concerning straight baselines for measuring the territorial waters and maritime zones of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya;

General People's Committee Decision No. 105 of A.J. 1373 concerning the delineation of a Libyan fisheries protection zone in the Mediterranean Sea;

The decisions adopted by the General People's Committee at its tenth and thirteenth regular meetings of A.J. 1377;

Decides as follows:

Article 1

An exclusive economic zone of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, adjacent to and extending as far beyond its territorial waters as permitted under international law, is hereby declared. If necessary, the outer limits of this zone shall be established together with neighbouring States in accordance with instruments concluded on the basis of international law.

2. India

Notification of the Ministry of External Affairs of 11 May 2009 concerning the baseline system
Corrigendum²

New Delhi, the 20th November, 2009

S.O. 2962(E).--In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 10, read with sub-section (2) of Section 3, of the Territorial waters, Continental shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone and other Maritime Zones Act, 1976 (80 of 1976) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government on being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby makes the following amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of External Affairs, No. [F. No. UI/251.1/04/2009] dated theth 11 May, 2009 which was published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (iv) vide number S.O.1197(E) dated theth 11 May, 2009, namely:--

In the said notification,

(i) in the first line of sub-paragraph (a), the phrase "(in Everest Spheroid)" shall be replaced by "[Indian Geoid Datum (Everest Ellipsoid 1956)];

(ii) the word "Approx." shall be deleted in the table heading "Geographic Coordinates" in Schedule I; and

(iii) in Schedule III, a new row shall be inserted after serial number 107, as follows:--

108-120	To be notified se separately
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Except the amendments as detailed above, the contents of the aforesaid Gazette Notification of May 11, 2009 shall remain unchanged.

[F. No. UI/251.1/04/2009]
RAJIVA MISRA, Jt. Secy.

² The Notification of 11 May 2009, as published in the Gazette of India No. 736, was transmitted through a note verbale no. NY/PM/443/1/2009 dated 13 August 2009, from the Permanent Mission of India to United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. It was published in the Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 71, page 26. The Corrigendum of 20 November 2009 was transmitted through a note verbale dated 27 January 2010, from the Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. Saudi Arabia

(a) Council of Ministers Resolution No. (15) 25 January, 2010

The Council of Ministers,

Following perusal of the file received from the Office of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers No. (50829/B) dated 19/12/1430H which includes a reference to His Royal Highness the Crown Prince, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defense and Aviation and Inspector General's Cable No. (316) dated 4/5/1430H, attached therewith the Minutes of the Technical Team which prepared the baselines for the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aqaba and the Arabian Gulf, and the Minutes of the Subcommittee of the Ministerial Committee of Border Affairs No. (377) dated 19/11/1430H regarding the matter,

And following perusal of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea approved pursuant to Royal Decree No. (M/17) dated 11/9/1416H,

And following perusal of Royal Decree No. (33) dated 27/7 /1377H,

And following perusal of Minutes No. (503) dated 23/10/1430H, and Minutes No. (588) dated 29/12/1430H, drafted by the Bureau of Experts at the Council of Ministers,

And following review of Shura Council Resolution No. (84/56) dated 28/11/1430H,

And following perusal of the Council of Ministers General Committee's Recommendation No. (19) dated 4/1/1431H,

Decides as follows:

The baselines for the Kingdom's maritime zones in the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aqaba and the Arabian Gulf shall be in accordance with the lists of geographical coordinates specified in Tables (1, 2, 3) attached, where geodetic datum for such coordinates is illustrated.

A draft Royal Decree to this effect has been prepared, its wording is attached herein.

Prime Minister

(b) Royal Decree No. (M/4) dated 26 January 2010

With the help of God

We, Abdullah ibn Abdulaziz Al Saud, King of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia,

Pursuant to Article (Seventy) of the Basic Law of Governance, issued under Royal Order No. (A/90) dated 27/8/1412H,

And pursuant to Article (Twenty) of the Law of the Council of Ministers, issued under Royal Order No. (A/13) dated 3/3/1414H,

And pursuant to Article (Eighteen) of the Shura Council Law, issued under Royal Order No. (A/91) dated 27/8/1412H,

And following perusal of Shura Council Resolution No. (84/56) dated 28/11/1430H,

And following perusal of Council of Ministers Resolution No. (15) dated 25/1/1431H,

Have decreed as follows:

First: The baselines for the Kingdom's maritime zones in the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aqaba and the Arabian Gulf shall be in accordance with the lists of geographical coordinates specified in Tables (1, 2, 3) attached, where geodetic datum for such coordinates is illustrated.

Second: His Highness the Deputy Prime Minister and the ministers - each within their jurisdiction- shall implement this Decree of ours.

Abdullah ibn Abdulaziz

Baseline in the Gulf of Aqaba and the Red Sea

Table No. (1)

Baseline from basepoint No. (1) on the maritime boundary line in the Gulf of Aqaba between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to basepoint No. (103) on the maritime boundary line in the Red Sea between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Republic of Yemen

(World Geodetic System - 84)

Baseline Point No.	Geographical Coordinates of Baseline Points					
	Latitude - North			Longitude - East		
	Degree	Minute	Second	Degree	Minute	Second
1	Situated on the maritime boundary line between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.					
	29	21	29.39	34	57	21.46
2	29	21	19.69	34	57	18
3	29	20	24	34	56	52
4	29	19	23	34	56	39
5	29	18	02	34	55	58
6	29	17	26	34	55	42
7	29	13	32	34	54	39
8	29	11	02	34	53	43
9	29	08	39	34	52	45

63	25	13	56	36	50	45
64	24	59	10	36	56	41
65	24	51	25	36	59	34
66	24	29	33	37	07	02
67	24	23	38	37	09	27

Baseline in the Arabian Gulf.

Table No. (2)

Baseline from point No. (1) on the dividing line of the divided submerged area between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Kuwait to base point No. (11) on the Island of Lubainah Al Kabirah

(World Geodetic System -84)

Baseline Point No.	Geographical Coordinates of Baseline Points					
	Latitude - North			Longitude - East		
	Degree	Minute	Second	Degree	Minute	Second
1	Situating on the maritime boundary line between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Kuwait.					
	28	33	56.31	48	28	41.64
2	28	29	49	48	30	20
3	28	11	55	48	57	57
4	28	00	46	49	05	41
5	27	42	48	49	21	12
6	27	32	14	49	33	28
7	27	22	01	49	54	00
8	26	59	24	50	12	54
9	26	33	24	50	16	00
10	26	24	30	50	18	18
11 (9)*	26	15	14.695	50	19	07.79

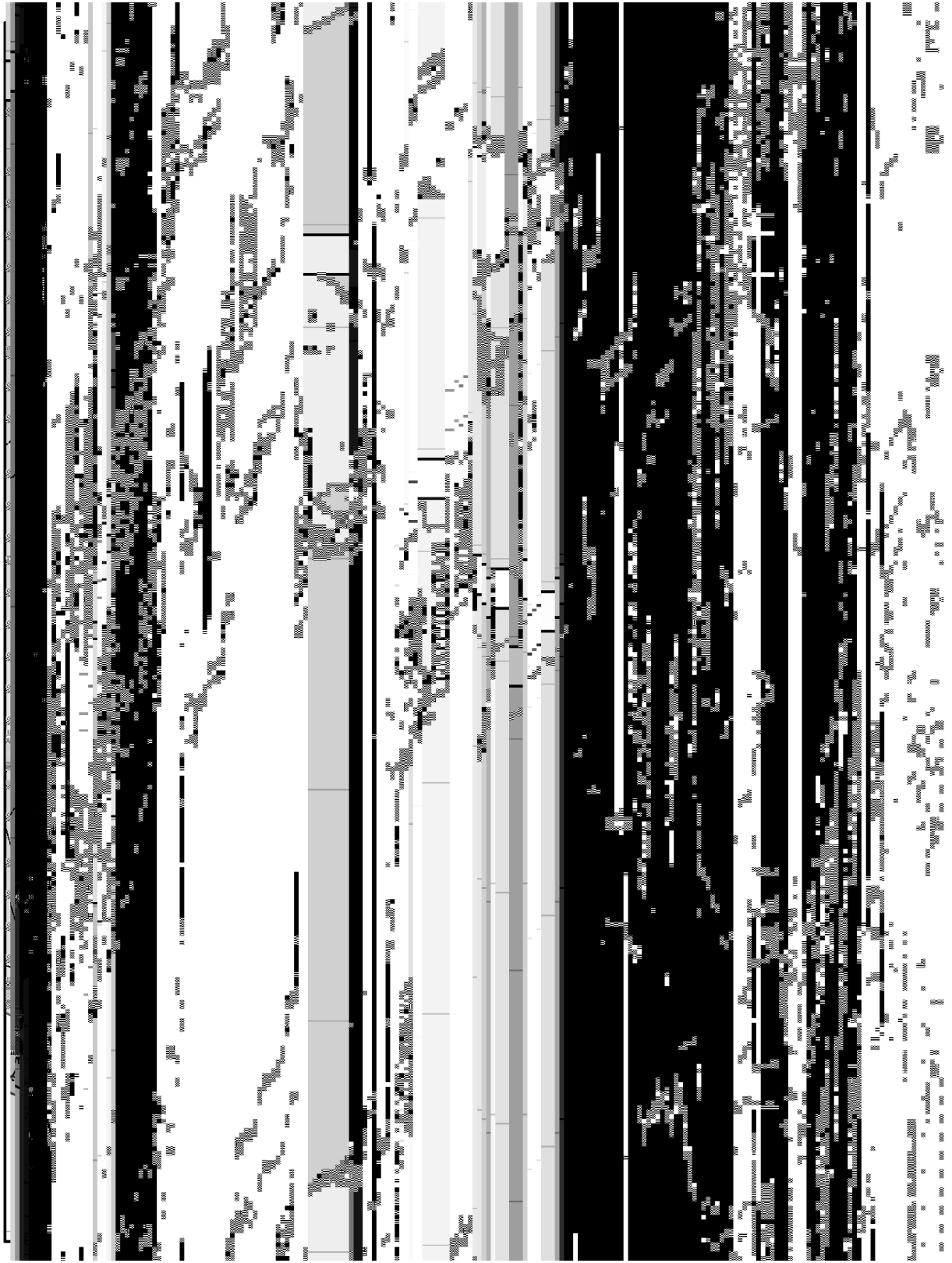
Baseline in the Arabian Gulf

Table No. (3)

Baseline from maritime boundary point No. (1) on the maritime boundary line between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Qatar to base point No. (4) on the maritime boundary line between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

(World Geodetic System -84)

Baseline Point No.	Geographical Coordinates of Baseline Points					
	Latitude - North			Longitude - East		
	Degree	Minute	Second	Degree	Minute	Second
1	Situating on the maritime boundary line between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Qatar.					
	24	43	11.76	51	36	16.06
2	24	34	02	51	33	55
3	24	24	06	51	30	24
4 (â)*	24	15	39.8	51	35	26



III.

The Government of the United Arab Emirates takes this opportunity to repeat its proposal that the technicians from the United Arab Emirates, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Sultanate of Oman, should resume their meeting which commenced in Riyadh in 31/7/1993 to determine the tripoint at Urn Al Zamul.

As for what had been mentioned in the Note of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia under reference that the Government of the United Arab Emirates should abide by all articles of the 1974 Agreement, this Ministry expresses its surprise for that because the Government of the United Arab Emirates had confirmed in its previous correspondence that parts of the boundary agreement of 1974 cannot be implemented in their present text. Moreover, the Government of the United Arab Emirates had in more than one occasion expressed its desire for the amendment of some parts of the agreement to make them consistent with changes which took place in fact and law.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the UAE avails itself of opportunity to express to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the KSA its highest consideration.

B. Recent Judgments, Awards, and Orders

International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea: Order of the President of the Special Chamber removing the Case concerning the conservation and sustainable exploitation of Swordfish stocks in the South-Eastern Pacific Ocean, 17 December 2009²

At a public sitting held on 17 December 2009 at the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, the President of the Special Chamber constituted to deal with the Case concerning the Conservation and Sustainable Exploitation of Swordfish Stocks in the South-Eastern Pacific Ocean (Chile/Peru) (ITLOS/2000/12) removed the Case from the list of cases pending before the Tribunal. The President's Order is available at www.itlos.org.

(6) Agreement that EU vessels fishing for swordfish in the high seas in accordance with the objectives contained in the new Understanding shall be granted access to designated Chilean ports for landings, transshipments, replenishing or repairs.

As a consequence, in accordance with the provisions of the Understanding, Parties request that the Special Chamber issue an Order of discontinuance of the Case No 7 (Case concerning the Conservation and Sustainable Exploitation of Swordfish Stocks in the South-Eastern Pacific Ocean (Chile/European Union)).”

At the public sitting, the Agent of Chile expressed his deep gratitude and appreciation to the Tribunal and the Special Chamber for the assistance provided to the Parties in reaching a friendly settlement of the dispute. The Agent of the European Union paid tribute to the Tribunal and the Special Chamber for their invaluable assistance in bringing a dispute that has divided the Parties for about 20 years to a very satisfactory conclusion.

Before reading the Order, Judge Chandrasekhara Ramesh stated that while the adjudication of disputes is the main function of the Tribunal, it may also assist parties, where appropriate, in reaching direct settlement of the dispute between them. He stated that “The outcome of the present case is a classic example of what the Tribunal may do to bring about settlement of disputes by peaceful means chosen by the parties”.

The Order of the Special Chamber places on record the discontinuance, by agreement of the Parties, of the proceedings initiated on 20 December 2000 by Chile and the European Union and orders that the case be removed from the List of cases.



USD 30.00

