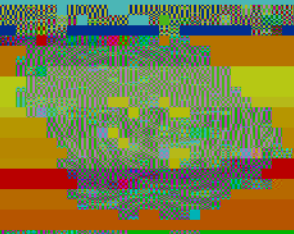
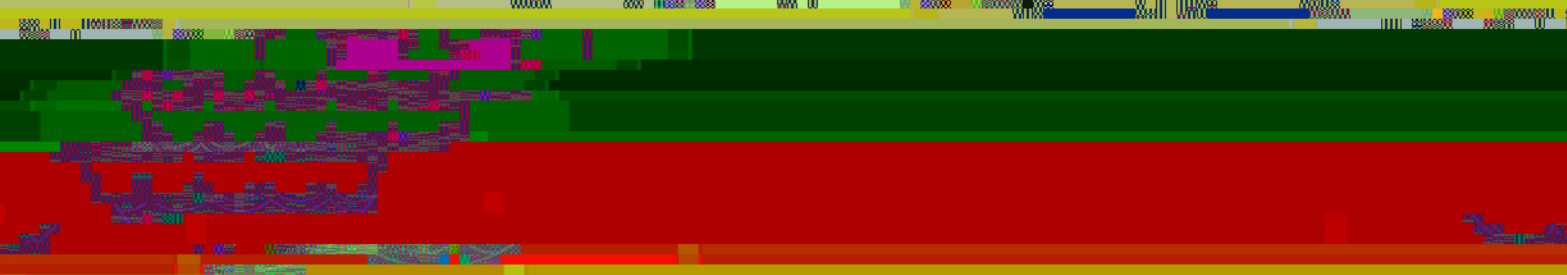
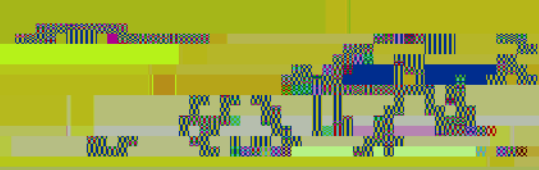
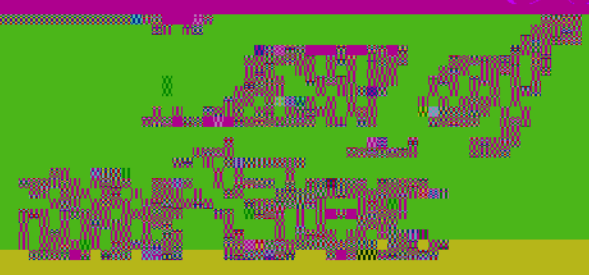
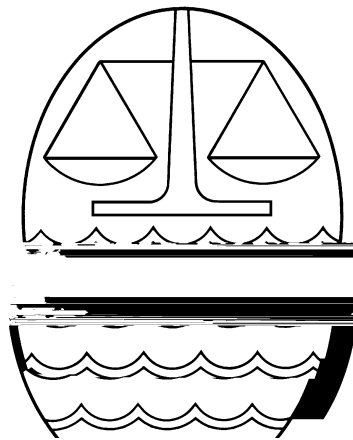


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Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea
Office of Legal Affairs

Law of the Sea



Bulletin No. 78

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United Nations
New York, 2012

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I. UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

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

1. Table recapitulating the status of the Convention and of the related Agreements, as at 31 March 2012



2. Chronological lists of ratifications of, accessions and successions to the Convention and the related Agreements, as at 31 March 2012

(a) The Convention

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Fiji (10 December 1982) | 46. Micronesia (Federated States of) (29 April 1991) |
| 2. Zambia (7 March 1983) | 47. Marshall Islands (9 August 1991) |
| 3. Mexico (18 March 1983) | 48. Seychelles (16 September 1991) |
| 4. Jamaica (21 March 1983) | 49. Djibouti (8 October 1991) |
| 5. Namibia (18 April 1983) | 50. Dominica (24 October 1991) |
| 6. Ghana (7 June 1983) | 51. Costa Rica (21 September 1992) |
| 7. Bahamas (29 July 1983) | 52. Uruguay (10 December 1992) |
| 8. Belize (13 August 1983) | 53. Saint Kitts and Nevis (7 January 1993) |
| 9. Egypt (26 August 1983) | 54. Zimbabwe (24 February 1993) |
| 10. Côte d'Ivoire (26 March 1984) | 55. Malta (20 May 1993) |
| 11. Philippines (8 May 1984) | 56. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1 October 1993) |
| 12. Gambia (22 May 1984) | 57. Honduras (5 October 1993) |
| 13. Cuba (15 August 1984) | 58. Barbados (12 October 1993) |
| 14. Senegal (25 October 1984) | 59. Guyana (16 November 1993) |
| 15. Sudan (23 January 1985) | 60. Bosnia and Herzegovina (12 January 1994) |
| 16. Saint Lucia (27 March 1985) | 61. Comoros (21 June 1994) |
| 17. Togo (16 April 1985) | 62. Sri Lanka (19 July 1994) |
| 18. Tunisia (24 April 1985) | 63. Viet Nam (25 July 1994) |
| 19. Bahrain (30 May 1985) | 64. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (19 August 1994) |
| 20. Iceland (21 June 1985) | 65. Australia (5 October 1994) |
| 21. Mali (16 July 1985) | 66. Germany (14 October 1994) |
| 22. Iraq (30 July 1985) | 67. Mauritius (4 November 1994) |
| 23. Guinea (6 September 1985) | 68. Singapore (17 November 1994) |
| 24. United Republic of Tanzania (30 September 1985) | 69. Sierra Leone (12 December 1994) |
| 25. Cameroon (19 November 1985) | 70. Lebanon (5 January 1995) |
| 26. Indonesia (3 February 1986) | 71. Italy (13 January 1995) |
| 27. Trinidad and Tobago (25 April 1986) | 72. Cook Islands (15 February 1995) |
| 28. Kuwait (2 May 1986) | 73. Croatia (5 April 1995) |
| 29. Nigeria (14 August 1986) | 74. Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (28 April 1995) |
| 30. Guinea-Bissau (25 August 1986) | 75. Slovenia (16 June 1995) |
| 31. Paraguay (26 September 1986) | 76. India (29 June 1995) |
| 32. Yemen (21 July 1987) | 77. Austria (14 July 1995) |
| 33. Cape Verde (10 August 1987) | 78. Greece (21 July 1995) |
| 34. São Tomé and Príncipe (3 November 1987) | 79. Tonga (2 August 1995) |
| 35. Cyprus (12 December 1988) | 80. Samoa (14 August 1995) |
| 36. Brazil (22 December 1988) | 81. Jordan (27 November 1995) |
| 37. Antigua and Barbuda (2 February 1989) | 82. Argentina (1 December 1995) |
| 38. Democratic Republic of the Congo (17 February 1989) | 83. Nauru (23 January 1996) |
| 39. Kenya (2 March 1989) | 84. Republic of Korea (29 January 1996) |
| 40. Somalia (24 July 1989) | 85. Monaco (20 March 1996) |
| 41. Oman (17 August 1989) | 86. Georgia (21 March 1996) |
| 42. Botswana (2 May 1990) | 87. France (11 April 1996) |
| 43. Uganda (9 November 1990) | 88. Saudi Arabia (24 April 1996) |
| 44. Angola (5 December 1990) | 89. Slovakia (8 May 1996) |
| 45. Grenada (25 April 1991) | |

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

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

1. Tonga (31 July 1996)
2. Saint Lucia (9 August 1996)

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 66/231 of 24 December 2011
Oceans and the Law of the Sea

[...]

Note: The text of this resolution is available through the Official Document System of the United Nations (<http://documnets.un.org>) as well as on the web site entitled "Oceans and Law of the Sea" prepared and maintained by the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of Legal Affairs, United Nations (www.un.org/Depts/los)

2. General Assembly resolution 66/68 of 6 December 2011
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

[...]

Note: The text of this resolution is available through the Official Document System of the United Nations (<http://documnets.un.org>) as well as on the web site entitled "Oceans and Law of the Sea" prepared and maintained by the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of Legal Affairs, United Nations (www.un.org/Depts/los)

PART I
RULES APPLICABLE TO ALL SHIPS

Meaning of
passage.

3. (1) Passage means navigation through the territorial waters for the purpose of:

Submarines and other underwater vehicles. 5.

131(l) of 2004

PART II

RULES APPLICABLE TO MERCHANT SHIPS AND GOVERNMENT
SHIPS OPERATED FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES

Criminal
jurisdiction
on board a
Foreign
ship.

12.

PART III

RULES APPLICABLE TO WARSHIPS AND OTHER GOVERNMENT SHIPS OPERATED FOR NON - COMMERCIAL PURPOSES

Warships.

14. For the purposes of this Law:

"warship" means a ship belonging to the armed forces of a State bearing the external marks distinguishing such ships of its nationality, under the command of an officer duly commissioned by the government of the State and whose name appears in the appropriate service list or its equivalent, and manned by a crew which is under regular armed forces discipline.

Non-compliance by warships with the laws and regulations of the Republic.

15. If any warship does not comply with the laws and regulations of the Republic concerning passage through the territorial waters and disregards any request for compliance therewith which is made to it, the Republic may require it to leave the territorial waters immediately.

Responsibility of the flag State for damage caused by a warship or other government ship operated for non-commercial purposes.

16. The flag State shall bear international responsibility for any loss or damage to the Republic resulting from the non-compliance by a warship or other government ship operated for non-commercial purposes with the laws and regulations of the Republic concerning passage through the territorial waters or with the provisions of the Convention.

Immunities of warships and other government ships operated for non-commercial purposes.

17. With such exceptions as are contained in PART I and in sections 15 and 16, nothing in the Convention affects the immunities of warships and other government ships operated for non-commercial purposes.

C. Multilateral Treaties

International Convention on Arrest of Ships: Final Act of the
United Nations International Maritime Organization Diplomatic
Conference on Arrest of Ships, 1 December 2011

Rapporteur-General:

Mr. Walter de Sa'Leitao (Brazil)

Done in Geneva, on this twelfth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine, in one original in the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish languages, all texts being equally authentic. The original of the Final Act shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations Secretariat.

Zhu Zengjie
President of the Conference

R. Ricupero
Secretary-General of UNCTAD

J. Gurunlian
Executive Secretary of the Conference

R. Balkin
Deputy Executive Secretary of the Conference

M. Faghfour
Head, Legal Unit, SITE

E. Chrispeels
Senior Legal Officer

A. Behnam
Secretary of the Conference

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned representatives have signed this Final Act.

The States whose representatives signed the Final Act are: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Benin,

- (m) construction, reconstruction, repair, converting or equipping of the ship;
- (n) port, canal, dock, harbour and other waterway dues and charges;
- (o) wages and other sums due to the master, officers and other members of the ship's complement in respect of their employment on the ship, including costs of repatriation and social insurance contributions payable on their behalf;
- (p) disbursements incurred on behalf of the ship or its owners;
- (q) insurance premiums (including mutual insurance calls) in respect of the ship, payable by or on behalf of the shipowner or demise charterer;
- (r) any commissions, brokerages or agency fees payable in respect of the ship by or on behalf of the shipowner or demise charterer;
- (s) any dispute as to ownership or possession of the ship;
- (t) any dispute between co-owners of the ship as to the employment or earnings of the ship;
- (u) a mortgage or a

Article 3
Exercise of right of arrest

- (a) the claim for which the ship has been arrested, or
- (b) the value of the ship,

Article 8
Application

1. This Convention shall apply to any ship within the jurisdiction of any State Party, whether or not that ship is flying the flag of a State Party.
2. This Convention shall not apply to any warship, naval auxiliary or other ships owned or operated by a State and used, for the time being, only on government non-commercial service.
3. This Convention does not affect any rights or powers vested in any Government or its departments, or in any public authority, or in any dock or harbour authority, under any international convention or under any domestic law or regulation, to detain or otherwise prevent from sailing any ship within their jurisdiction.

Article 12

Article 16
Denunciation

1. This Convention may be denounced by any State Party at any time after the date on which this Convention enters into force for that State.
2. Denunciation shall be effected by deposit of an instrument of denunciation with the depositary.

III. COMMUNICATIONS BY STATES

1. United Arab Emirates

Note verbale dated 17 November 2011 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs addressed to the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning Article 5 of the Delimitation Agreement of Land and Maritime Boundaries between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates

[...]

With reference to the Note of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia No.92/18/217782 dated 15/6/2011, the Government of the United Arab Emirates confirms the reservations mentioned in its Note No 3/6/2-368 dated 5/5/2010 to the UN Secretariat regarding the baselines the geographical

2. Pakistan

Note verbale dated 6 December 2011 addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in respect of India's Notifications specifying list of geographical coordinates of base points defining Baseline System of India to measure its maritime boundaries

No. SixtWLS/7/20 1

6 December 2011

The Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the United Nations [...] with reference to Government of India's Notifications No. S.O.1197(E) dated 11 May 2009 and S.O.2962(E) dated 20 November 2009, specifying list of geographical coordinates of base points defining Baseline System of India to measure its maritime boundaries, posted on the website of Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (UN circular No. M.Z.N.76.2010.LOS of 17 February 2010) and published in Law of the Sea Bulletins No. 71 & 72 has the honour to state the following:-

3. Saudi Arabia and Kuwait

Joint note verbale dated 15 December 2011 addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in respect of the Islamic Republic of Iran

The Permanent Missions of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Kuwait to the United Nations [...] have the honor to inform the latter that there were repeated attacks and encroachments by Iranian military boats on the waters of the submerged zone adjacent to the area divided between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Kuwait (submerged divided area) whichtra wettuwghtrentait

4. France

6. Belize

Letter addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations from the
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade dated 26 January 2012

7. Timor-Leste

Note verbale of 6 February 2012 addressed to Secretary-General of the United Nations concerning the deposit of the list of geological coordinates of points of the Indonesian Archipelagic Baselines

NV/MIS/85/2012

New York, 6 February 2012

The Permanent Mission of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste to the United Nations [...] has the honour to refer to its communicationth 25 March 2009 regarding the document M.Z.N 67.2009 (Maritime Zone Notification) concerning the deposit of the list of geographical coordinates of points of the Indonesian Archipelagic Baselines based on the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 38 of 2002 as amended by the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 37 of 2008.

The Permanent Mission of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste to the United Nations has further the honour to submit the position and the observation of the Government of Timor-Leste with respect to the aforementioned list of coordinates.

Although not being party to the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (hereinafter referred to as the "Convention"), the Government of Timor-Leste considers that the provisions of the Convention, namely those regarding its Part IV, are already part of the international customary law, being mandatory for both Timor-Leste and Indonesia, which is a State party to the Convention.

IV. OTHER INFORMATION RELEVANT TO THE LAW OF THE SEA

A. Relevant Resolutions of the Security Council of the United Nations

1. Resolution 2020 (2011)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 6600th meeting, on 22 November 2011

The Security Council

Recalling its previous resolutions concerning the situation in Somalia, especially resolutions 1814 (2008), 1816 (2008), 1838 (2008), 1844 (2008), 1846 (2008), 1851 (2008), 1897 (2009), 1918 (2010), 1950 (2010), 1976 (2011), and 2015 (2011), as well as the Statement of its President (S/PRST/2010/16) of 25 August 2010,

Continuing to be gravely concerned by the ongoing threat that piracy and armed robbery at sea against vessels pose to the prompt, safe, and effective delivery of humanitarian aid to Somalia and the region, to the safety of seafarers and other persons, to international navigation and the safety of commercial maritime routes, and to other vulnerable ships, including fishing activities in conformity with international law, and also gravely concerned by the extended range of the piracy threat into the western Indian Ocean and adjacent sea areas, and the increase in pirate capacities,

Expressing concern about the reported involvement of children in piracy off the coast of Somalia,

Recognizing that the ongoing instability in Somalia contributes to the problem of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, and stressing the need for a comprehensive response by the international community to repress piracy and armed robbery at sea and tackle its underlying causes,

Recognizing the need to investigate and prosecute not only suspects captured at sea, but also anyone who incites or intentionally facilitates piracy operations, including key figures of criminal networks involved in piracy who illicitly plan, organize, facilitate, or finance and profit from such attacks and reiterating its concern over a large number of persons suspected of piracy having to be released without facing justice, reaffirming that the failure to prosecute persons responsible for acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia undermine anti-piracy efforts of the international community and being determined to create conditions to ensure that pirates are held accountable,

Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia, including Somalia's rights with respect to offshore natural resources, including fisheries, in accordance with international law, recalling the importance of preventing, in accordance with international law, illegal fishing and illegal dumping, including of toxic substances, and stressing the need to investigate allegations of such illegal fishing and dumping, and noting with appreciation in this respect the report of the Secretary-General on the protection of Somali natural resources and water (S/2011/661) prepared pursuant to paragraph 7 of Security Council Resolution 1976 (2011),

Further reaffirming that international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 ("The Convention"), sets out the legal framework applicable to combating piracy and armed robbery at sea, as well as other ocean activities,

Again taking into account the crisis situation in Somalia, and the limited capacity of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) to interdict, or upon interdiction to prosecute pirates or to patrol or secure the w Tm [-7(e)4()[-7(e p4 1)4(tio)-1942 n7(s)

seizing or exercising control over a ship by force or threat thereof or any other form of intimidation,

Underlining the importance of continuing to enhance the collection, preservation and transmission to competent authorities of evidence of acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, welcoming the ongoing work of IMO, INTERPOL and industry groups to develop guidance to seafarers on preservation of crime scenes following acts of piracy, and noting the importance for the successful prosecution of acts of piracy of enabling seafarers to give evidence in criminal proceedings,

(S/2011/360) prepared pursuant to paragraph 26 of resolution 1976 (2011), and the ongoing efforts within the CGPCS and the United Nations Secretariat to explore possible additional mechanisms to effectively prosecute persons suspected of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, including those ashore who incite or intentionally facilitate acts of piracy,

Stressing the need for States to consider possible methods to assist the seafarers who are victims of pirates, and welcoming in this regard the ongoing work within the CGPCS and the International Maritime Organization on developing guidelines for the care of seafarers and other persons who have been subjected to acts of piracy,

Further noting with appreciation the ongoing efforts by UNODC and UNDP to support efforts to enhance the capacity of the corrections system in Somalia, including regional authorities notably with the support of the Trust Fund Supporting Initiatives of States Countering Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, to incarcerate convicted pirates consistent with applicable international human rights law,

Bearing in mind the Djibouti Code of Conduct concerning the Repression of Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in the Western Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden, and recognizing the efforts of signatory States to develop the appropriate regulatory and legislative frameworks to combat piracy, enhance their capacity to patrol the waters of the region, interdict suspect vessels, and prosecute suspected pirates,

Emphasizing that peace and stability within Somalia, the strengthening of State institutions, economic and social development and respect for human rights and the rule of law are necessary to create the conditions for a durable eradication of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, and further emphasizing that Somalia's long-term security rests with the effective development by the TFG of the National Security Force, including the Somali Police Force, in the framework of the Djibouti Agreement and in line with a national security strategy,

Welcoming in this regard that the 6 September 2011 Roadmap to end the transition in Somalia calls for the TFG to develop counter-piracy policy and legislation in conjunction with regional entities, and the declaration of an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as key tasks of the Transitional Federal Institutions (TFIs), and notes that the Security Council has made its future support to the TFIs contingent upon the completion of the tasks contained in the Roadmap,

Determining that the incidents of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia exacerbate the situation in Somalia, which continues to with n9.5911 01 Soias

of resolution 1950 (2010) which have been exempted from those measures in accordance with the procedure set out in paragraphs 11 (b) and 12 of resolution 1772 (2007);

12. Requests that cooperating States take appropriate steps to ensure that the activities they undertake pursuant to the authorizations in paragraph 9 do not have the practical effect of denying or impairing the right of innocent passage to the ships of any third State;

13. Calls on Member States to assist Somalia, at the request of the TFG

19. Commends INTERPOL for the creation of a global piracy database designed to consolidate information about piracy off the coast of Somalia and facilitate the development of actionable analysis for law enforcement, and urges all States to share such information with INTERPOL for use in the database, through appropriate channels;

20. Stresses in this context the need to support the investigation and prosecution of those who illicitly finance, plan, organize, or unlawfully profit from pirate attacks off the coast of Somalia;

21. Urges States and international organizations to share evidence and information for anti-piracy law enforcement purposes with a view to ensuring effective prosecution of suspected, and imprisonment of convicted, pirates;

22. Commends the establishment of the Trust Fund Supporting the Initiatives of States Countering Piracy off the Coast of Somalia and the International Maritime Organization (IMO) Djibouti Code Trust Fund and urges both state and non-state actors affected by piracy, most notably the international shipping community, to contribute to them;

23. Urges States parties to the Convention and the SUA Convention to implement fully their relevant obligations under these Conventions and customary international law and cooperate with the UNODC, IMO, and other States and other international organizations to build judicial capacity for the successful prosecution of persons suspected of piracy and armed robbery at
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28. Requests States and regional organizations cooperating with the TFG to inform the Security Council and the Secretary-General in 9 months of the progress of actions undertaken in the exercise of the authorizations provided in paragraph 9 above and further requests all States contributing through the CGPCS to the fight against piracy off the coast of Somalia, including Somalia and other States in the region, to report by the same deadline on their efforts to establish jurisdiction and cooperation in the investigation and prosecution of piracy;

29. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council within 11 months of the adoption of this resolution on the impleg 1(d)-11(i)2(o)-10()6(n12(0.0363 Tc

2. Resolution 2039 (2012)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 6727th meeting,
on 29 February 2012

The Security Council

Recalling its statement of 30 August 2011 and its resolution 2018 (2011) of 31 October 2011, on piracy and armed robbery at sea in the Gulf of Guinea,

Expressing its deep concern about the threat that piracy and armed robbery at sea in the Gulf of Guinea pose to international navigation, security and the economic development of states in the region,

Recognizing that piracy and armed robbery at sea in the Gulf of Guinea affect littoral countries, including their hinterland areas and landlocked countries in the region,

Expressing its concern over the threat that piracy and armed robbery at sea pose to the safety of seafarers and other persons, including through their being taken as hostages, and deeply concerned by the violence employed by pirates and persons involved in piracy and armed robbery at sea in the Gulf of Guinea,

Affirming that international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, in particular its articles 100, 101 and 105, sets out the legal framework applicable to countering piracy and armed robbery at sea, as well as other ocean activities,

Affirming its respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the States of the Gulf of Guinea and their neighbours,

Further affirming that the provisions of this resolution apply only with respect to the situation in the Gulf of Guinea,

Recognizing the urgent need to devise and adopt effective and practical

measures to counter piracy and armed robbery at sea (w)-15)3(f)5(b913 th)(6(r))name Tc 0.inte(h)-5(ro)-18euntfeuoledT1_1 1 Tf 0.0369

national maritime security strategies, including for the establishment of a legal framework for the prevention, and repression of piracy and armed robbery at sea and as well as prosecution of persons engaging in those crimes, and punishment of those convicted of those crimes and encourages regional cooperation in this regard;

6. Encourages Benin and Nigeria to extend their joint patrols beyond March 2012, while the countries of the Gulf of Guinea continue to work towards building their capacities to independently secure their coastlines and also encourages international partners to consider providing support, as needed, in that regard and to the extent feasible;

7. Encourages the States of the Gulf of Guinea, ECOWAS, ECCAS and GGC, to develop and implement transnational and transregional maritime security coordination centres covering the whole region of the Gulf of Guinea, building on existing initiatives, such as those under the auspices of the International Maritime Organization (IMO);

8. Encourages international partners to provide support to regional States and organizations for the enhancement of their capabilities to counter piracy and armed robbery at sea in the Gulf of Guinea, including their capacity to conduct regional patrols, to establish and maintain joint coordination centres and joint information-sharing centres, and for the effective implementation of the regional strategy, once adopted;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to support efforts towards mobilizing resources following the creation of the regional strategy to assist in building national and regional capacities in close consultation with States and regional and extraregional organizations;

10. Further requests the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council regularly informed through UNOWA and UNOCA, on the situation of piracy and armed robbery at sea in the Gulf of Guinea, including on progress made regarding the joint Summit as well as by ECOWAS, ECCAS and the GGC to develop a comprehensive strategy to counter piracy and armed robbery at sea;

11. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

B. List of experts for the purposes of article 2 of Annexes V, VII and VIII to the Convention (as of 31 March 2012)

State Party	Nominations:	Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General:
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2. List of experts for the purposes of article 2 of Annex VIII (Special Arbitration) to the Convention

- (a) List of experts in the field of navigation, including pollution from vessels and by dumping, maintained by the International Maritime Organization (as of 16 February 2012)

In accordance with articles 2 and 3 of Annex VIII of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982 (UNCLOS) which entered into force on 16 November 1994, IMO hereby establishes a list of experts in the field of navigation, including pollution from vessels and by dumping, for the purposes specified under article 3 of Annex VIII of UNCLOS, dealing with Special Arbitration. The names of the two experts so nominated by each State Party, and submitted to the Secretary-General of IMO, as of 16 February 2012, are as follows:

ALGERIA

1. Colonel Abdallah Hafsi
2. Lieutenant-Colonel Youcef Zerizer

ARGENTINA

1. Capitán de Navío Juan Carlos Frias
Jefe de la División de Asuntos Marítimos Internacionales de la Dirección de Intereses Marítimos de la Armada Argentina
2. Prefecto General Andrés Manuel Monzón
Director de la Policía de Seguridad de la Navegación y ex Director de Protección Ambiental

AUSTRALIA

3. Mr. Michael Kinley
Deputy CEO
Australian Maritime Safety Authority
4. Mr. Bradley Groves
General Manager
Maritime Standards Division
Australian Maritime Safety Authority

AUSTRIA

1. Dr. Viktor Siegl
Austrian Supreme Shipping Authority
Austrian Federal Ministry for Transport, Innovation and Technology,
Department IV/W1, Vienna
2. Dr. Andreas Linhart
Austrian Supreme Shipping Authority
Austrian Federal Ministry for Transport, Innovation and Technology,
Department IV/W1, Vienna

BAHRAIN

1. Mr. Abdulmonem Mohamed Janahi
2. Mr. Sanad Rashid Sanad

BELARUS

1. Mr. Bronislav I. Govorovsky
Head
Department of Maritime and River Transport
Ministry of Transport and Communications
Republic of Belarus
2. Mr. Alexander Y. Sokolov

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CAMEROON

1. M. Dieudonné Ekoumou Dimi
Administrateur des Affaires Maritimes
Expert en Sécurité Maritime
2. M. Roger Ntsengue
Administrateur des Affaires Maritimes
Port and Shipping Expert

CHILE

1. CF LT Sr. Emilio León Hoffmann

CZECH REPUBLIC

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DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

1. M. Guy Richard Mazola Mabenga Ndongo
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2. M. Richard Lubuma A'well Emfum
Expert chargé d'Etudes au Groupe des Transports (GET)

DENMARK

1. Ms. Birgit Sølling Oslén
Deputy Director
Danish Maritime Authority
2. Ms. Anne Skov Strüver
Head of Division
Danish Maritime Authority

DJIBOUTI

1. M. Houssein Sougoueh Miguil
(dans le domaine de la navigation)
2. M. Abdoukader Abdallah Hassan

FINLAND

1. Professor Kari Hakapää
University of Lapland
2. Professor Peter Wetterstein
Åbo Akademi University

GERMANY

1. Professor Dr. Dr. h.c. Peter Ehlers
President of the Federal Maritime and Hydrographic Agency (retired)

GREECE

1. Commander (HCG) Alexandros Lagouros
Director of Marine Environment Protection Directorate of the Ministry of Citizen Protection
2. Commander (HCG) Ioannis Kourouniotis
Director of European Union and International Organizations Affairs Directorate of the

2. Mr. Aigars Krastins
Marine Accident Investigator
Transport Accident and Incident Investigation Bureau

2. Capitán de Corbeta
José Vicente Laguna Medina

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1. Mrs. Juliana Gunwa
Director
Marine Environment Management
2. Captain Jerome Angyunwe
Chief Nautical Surveyor

NORWAY

1. Mr. Jens Henning Kofoed
Adviser
Maritime Directorate of Norway
2. Mr. Atle Fretheim

PANAMA

1. Capitán A.E. Fiore
Jefe de Seguridad Marítima
Segumar, Nueva York
2. Ing. Ivan Ibérico
Inspector del Departamento
Técnico de la Dirección General
Consular y de Naves

POLAND

1. Ms. Dorota Py (PhD)
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2. Mr. Wojciech I czka (PhD)
Master Mariner
Maritime University of Szczecin

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1. Professor Maria João Bebianno
University of Algarve

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

1. Mr. Dong-Sup Lee
Korea Institute of Maritime and Fisheries Technology (KIMFT)
Republic of Korea
2. Mr. In-Su Lee
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Republic of Korea

ROMANIA

1. Mr. erban Berescu
Deputy General Director
Romanian Shipping Authority
2. Mr. Adrian Alexe
Director
Coordination Maritime Centre
Romanian Shipping Authority

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

1. Mr. Konstantin G. Palnikov
Director
Department of State Policy for Maritime and River Transport
of the Ministry of Transport of the Russian Federation

2. Mr. Vitaliy V. Klyuev
Deputy Director
Department of State Policy for Maritime and River Transport

2. Mr. Fedor Holcik
State Counsellor of the Maritime Office
Ministry of Transport, Construction and Regional Development
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SLOVENIA

1. Mr. Tomo Borovnicar, MA
Head of the Port State Control
Slovenian Maritime Administration
Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Slovenia
2. Captain Primož Bajec
Head of Vessel Traffic Service and Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre
Slovenian Maritime Administration
Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Slovenia

SPAIN

1. Capitán D. Francisco Ramos Corona
Subdirector General de Seguridad,
Contaminación e Inspección Marítima
de la Dirección General de la Marina Mercante
2. Capitán D. Jose Manuel Piñero Fernandez
Jefe de Área de Tráfico y Seguridad en la Navegación
de la Dirección General de la Marina Mercante

SURINAME

1. Mr. E. Fitz-Jim
Navigation Expert
2. Mr. W. Palman
Navigation Expert

SWEDEN

1. Mr. Johan Schelin
Associate Professor in Private Law

TOGO

1. M. Alfa Lebgaza
Administrateur des Affaires Maritimes
Directeur des Affaires Maritimes
au Ministère Togolais des Transports
2. M. Koté Djahlin
Inspecteur de la Sécurité et de la Navigation Maritime
Officier Chargé du Contrôle des Navires par l'Etat du Port

UGANDA

1. Mr. S.A.K. Magezi
Meteorology Department
Ministry of Natural Resources
Kampala
2. Mr. J.T. Wambede
Meteorology Department
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Kampala

UNITED KINGDOM

1. Mr. David Goldstone QC
Quadrant Chambers
2. Mr. John Reeder QC
Stone Chambers

URUGUAY

1. Capitán de Navío (CP) Miguel A. Fleitas
2. Capitán de Navío (CP) Javier Bermúdez

ZAMBIA

1. Mr. John Chibale Mwape
2. Mr. Gerald Siliya

(b) List of experts in the field of fisheries, maintained by the
Food and Agriculture Organization (as of 12 March 2012)

ALBANIA

1. Mr. Roland Kristo
Director, Fisheries Policies Directory
Ministry of Environment, Forests and Water Management
2. Mrs. Mimoza Çobani
Expert, Fisheries Policies Directory
Ministry of Environment, Forests and Water Management

ARGENTINA

1. Mr. Orlando Rubén Rebagliati
Ambassador
2. Dr. Ramiro Pedro Sánchez
Chef de Cabinet Undersecretariat of Fisheries and Aquaculture
Director of Fishery Planning

AUSTRALIA

1. Dr. Russell Reichelt
Director of the Australian Institute of Marine Science
Townsville
2. Dr. Peter Young
Currently holder of a CSIRO Special Research Fellowship &
Honorary Research Consultant to the University of Queensland's
Dept. of Zoology

BAHRAIN

1. Professor Dr. Ismael Mohamed El Medany
Vice-President of the Public Commission
for the Protection of Marine Resources, Environment and Wildlife and
Director-General of the General Directorate
of Environment and Wildlife Protection

BENIN

BRAZIL

1. Mr. José Dias Neto
Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable
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2. Mr. José Heriberto Menezes de Lima
Northeast Coastland Center for Research and Management of
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CHINA

1. Shuolin Huang
Professor
Vice-President, Shanghai Fisheries University
2. Hanling Wang
The National Institute of Law
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

CYPRUS

1. Andreas DemJ /T1C9F4t(e)6(a(ut)-111(r))-12ep01(r)ab(i)-1o1v1F4ishing En TD t9SSe-12(gD)11j31 4911j ,C 7t

EGYPT

1. Dr. Ahmed Abdel Moneim AIMizayen
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2. Dr. Kamil A. Bekyashev
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SAUDI ARABIA

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SURINAME

1. Mr. R. J. Debipersad, M. Sc.
Acting Director of Fisheries
2. Mrs. M. P. Jagesar-Wirjodirjo
Staff member Legislation Office Fisheries Department

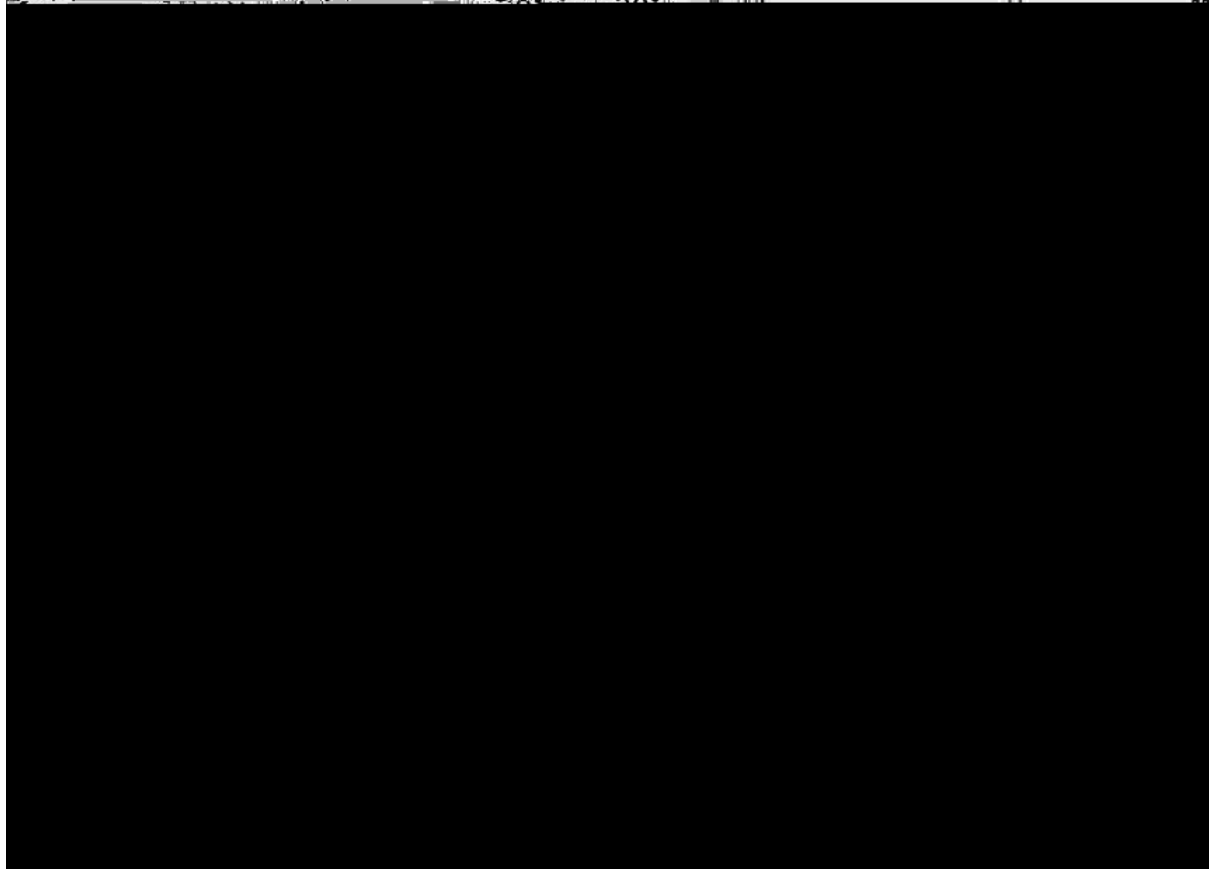
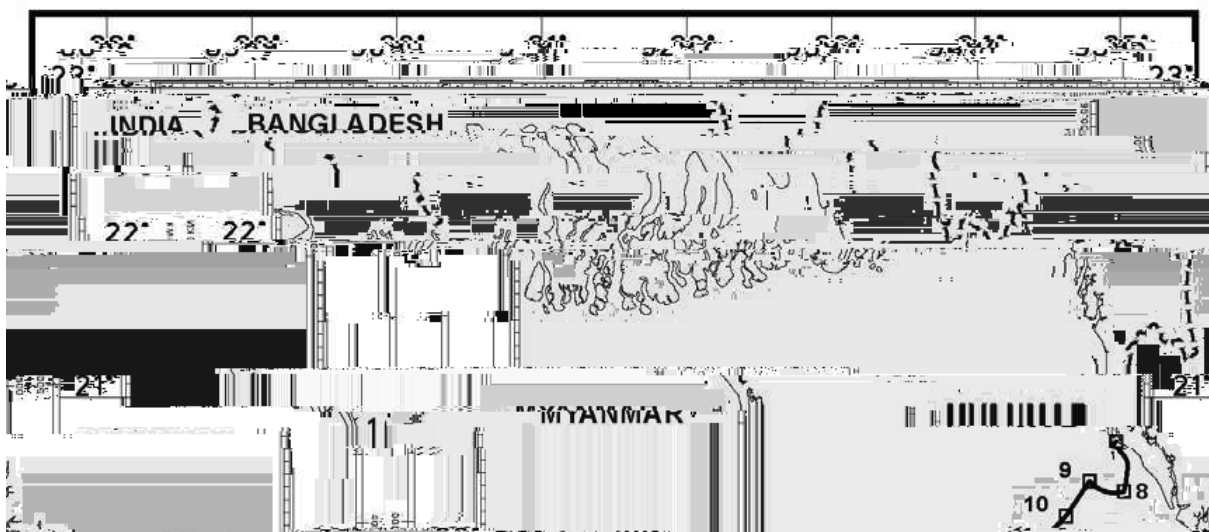
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1. Ms. Ann Marie Jobity
Director of Fisheries
2. Ms. Christine Chan-A-Shing
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UGANDA

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