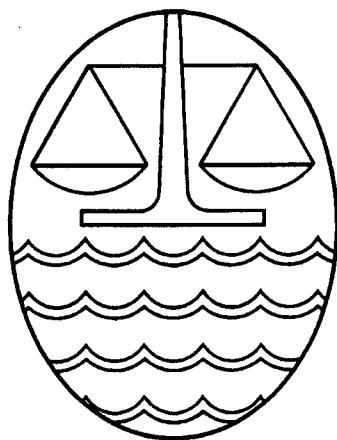


Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea
Office of Legal Affairs

Law of the Sea



Bulletin No. 29



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.

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

CONTENTS

Page

I UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

1

1.	Chronological list of ratifications, accessions and successions to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and their regional groups	1
2.	Alphabetical list of States parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea	5
3.	Austria: Declaration made upon ratification	6
4.	Greece: Declaration made upon ratification	6
5.	India: Declaration made upon ratification	8
B.	Status of the Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention, adopted by the General Assembly on 28 July 1994	9
1.	Alphabetical list of States parties to the Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention	9
2.	Notifications in accordance with article 5 of the Agreement	10
(a)	Notification consenting to the simplified procedure	10

CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Page</u>
II. LEGAL INFORMATION RELEVANT TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA	56
A. Recent national legislation received from Governments	56
Finland: Act amending the Act on the Limits of the Territorial Waters of Finland (981/95)	56
B. Treaties and statements	62
1. Agreement on illicit traffic by sea, implementing article 17 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances	62
2. Statement of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific	76
3. Treaty between the Kingdom of Spain and the Italian Republic to combat illicit drug trafficking at sea	77
III. INFORMATION ABOUT THE INTERNATIONAL SEABED AUTHORITY	81
A. List of members of the International Seabed Authority as of 7 August 1995	81
B. The International Seabed Authority concludes first session, Kingston, 7-17 August 1995	83

A. Status of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

1. Chronological list of ratifications, accessions and successions to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and their regional groups ^{1/}

Number	Date of ratification/ accession/succession	State/Entity	Regional group
1	10 December 1982	Philippines	Asian

Number	Date of ratification/ accession/succession	State/Entity	Regional group
77	29 June 1995	India	Asian
78	14 July 1995	Austria	Western European and Other
79	21 July 1995	Greece	Western European and Other
80	2 August 1995	Tonga ^{2/}	Asian
81	14 August 1995	Samoa	Asian

81 ratifications/accessions/successions deposited with the Secretary-General.

2. Alphabetical list of States parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

Angola	Greece	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
--------	--------	----------------------------------

3. Austria

Declaration made upon ratification^{4/}

The Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in his capacity as depositary of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and has the honour to transmit herewith the Austrian instrument of ratification to the said Convention and Agreement to be deposited with the Secretary-General.

the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Convention and the Agreement have been approved in Greece by Act No. 2321/1995 published in the Official Gazette No. 136 of 23 June 1995 (vol. A).

formulates the following declarations:

1. In ratifying the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, Greece secures all rights and assumes

5. India

Declaration made upon ratification 6/

WHEREAS the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982 was signed at Montego Bay, Jamaica on the tenth day of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and eighty-two by the representative of the Government of the Republic of India duly authorized for that purpose, which Convention is reproduced word for word in the annexure to this document;

AND WHEREAS it is fit and expedient to confirm and ratify the aforesaid Convention;

~~NOW THEREFORE BE IT KNOWN~~ that the Government of the Republic of India, having seen and

considered the said Convention, do hereby confirm and ratify the same subject to the following declarations:

- (a) The Government of the Republic of India reserves the right to make at the appropriate time the declarations provided for in articles 287 and 298, concerning the settlement of disputes;
- (b) The Government of the Republic of India understands that the provisions of the Convention do not authorize other States to carry out in the exclusive economic zone and on the continental shelf military

B. Status of the Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention,
adopted by the General Assembly on 28 July 1994

1. Alphabetical list of States parties to the Agreement relating to the implementation of

Australia	Nigeria
Austria	Paraguay
Bahamas	Samoa
Barbados	Senegal
Belize	Seychelles

2. Notifications in accordance with article 5 of the Agreement

(a) Notification consenting to the simplified procedure

Zimbabwe

Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to article 5 of the Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, adopted on 28 July 1994.

The Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe has by its instrument of ratification consented to be bound by the Agreement 12 months after the date of adoption, i.e., July 1995.

(b) Notifications not consenting to the simplified procedure

(i) Indonesia

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

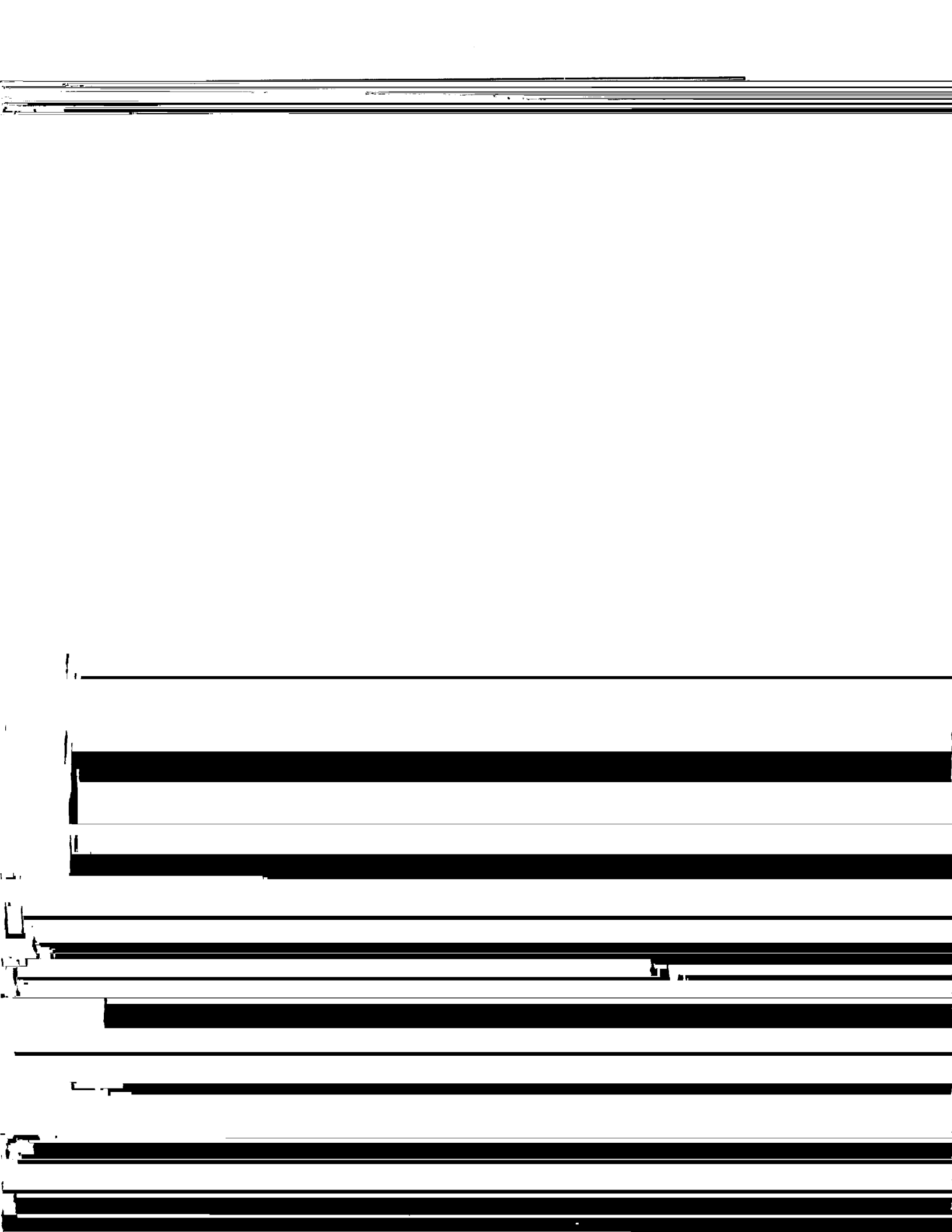
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Annex of Part XI	
1/2/	Ratification; accession; (a) definitive signature; (s) participation (p)
1994	28 July 1995 ^{3/}
1994	
1994	
1994	21 October 1994 (s)
1994	
1994	
1994	28 April 1995 (p) 4/
1994	
1994	
1994	
1994	
1994	
1995	

Part XI	Ratification; accession; ^(a) definitive signature; ^(s) participation ^(p)									28 July 1995	
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--------------	--



Annexation of Part XI

Final signature ^(c)	Ratification; accession; ^(a) definitive signature; ^(c) participation ^(e)
1994	29 June 1995
1994	
1994	
1994	13 January 1995
1994	28 July 1995 ^(f)
1994	
1994	
1994	29 July 1994 ^(g)
1994	
1994	
1994	

**Implementation of Part XI
Convention**

Provisional application ^{2/} as of	Ratification; accession; ^(a) definitive signature; ^(s) participation ^(p)
5 January 1995	5 January 1995 ^{(p) 4/}
November 1994	
November 1994	
November 1994	
November 1994	
November 1994	
November 1994	
November 1994	
November 1994	

of Part XI

Ratification;
accession; (a)
definitive signature; (s)
participation (p)

94 4 November 1994 (p) 4/

94 8 September 1995

94

94

94

94

94 28 July 1995^{3/}

94

94

94

94 28 July 1995^{3/}

of Part XI	Ratification; accession, ^(a) definitive signature, ^(b) participation ^(c)
994	
994	
994	
994	
994	10 July 1995
994	
995	
994	
994	
994	

Part XI

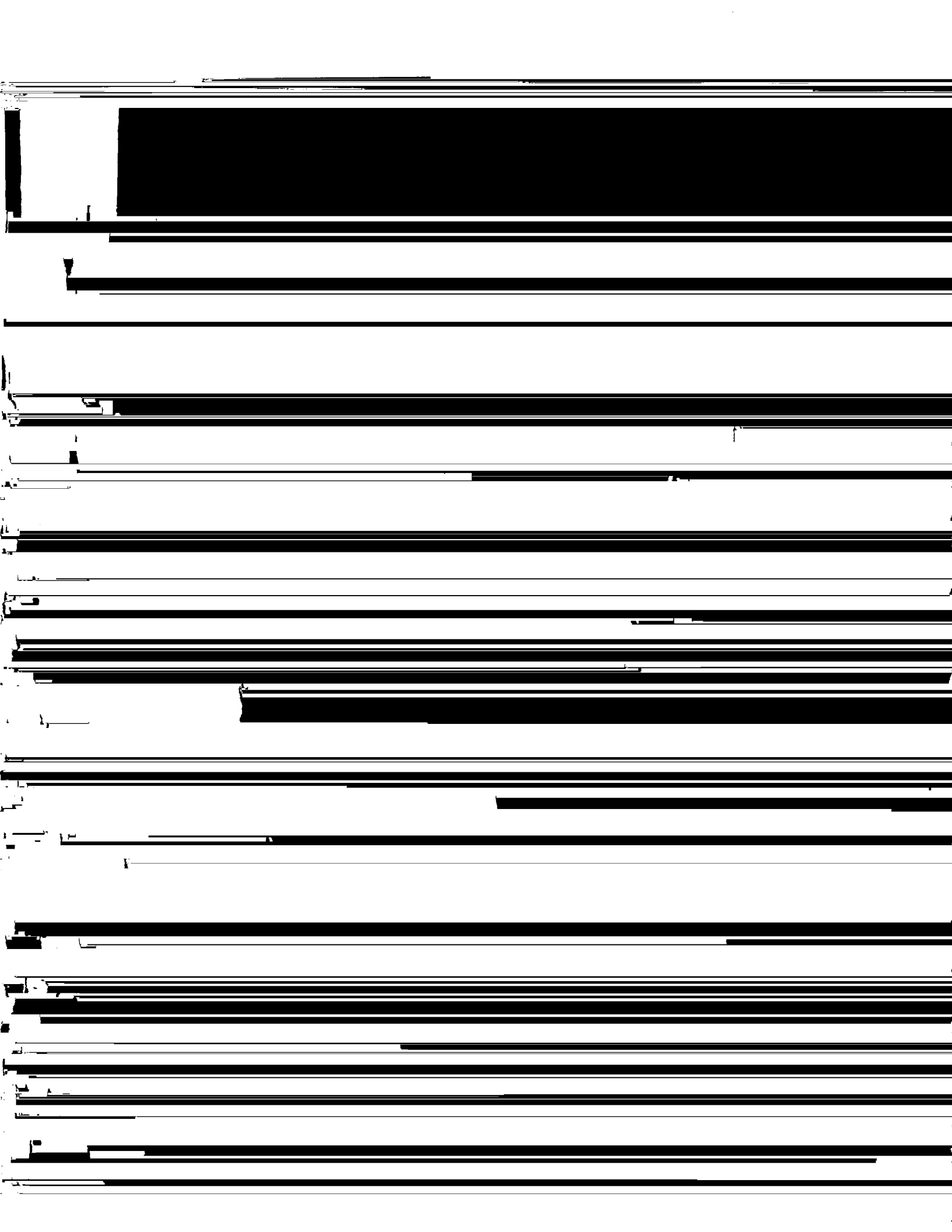
Ratification; accession; ^(a) definitive signature; ^(b) participation ^(c)	Date of ratification, accession, signature, or participation
	July 1995
	14 August 1995 ^(b) 4/
	25 July 1995
	15 December 1994
	12 December 1994 ^(b) 4/
	17 November 1994 ^(b) 4/
	16 June 1995

Part XI

Ratification;
accession;^(a)
definitive signature;^(s)
participation^(p)

28 July 1995^{2/}

28 July 1995^{2/}



on the Law of the Sea.

ad signed it, but notified
cle 7, paragraph 1(a) or (b).

reement.

nder article 4, paragraph 1,

PART I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

Use of terms and scope

1. For the purposes of this Agreement:

(a) "Convention" means the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982;

(b) "conservation and management measures"

the different legal regimes that apply within areas under national jurisdiction and in areas beyond national jurisdiction as provided for in the Convention.

2. In the exercise of its sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring and exploiting, conserving and managing

~~straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks within areas under national jurisdiction, the coastal State~~

shall apply mutatis mutandis the general principles enumerated in article 5.

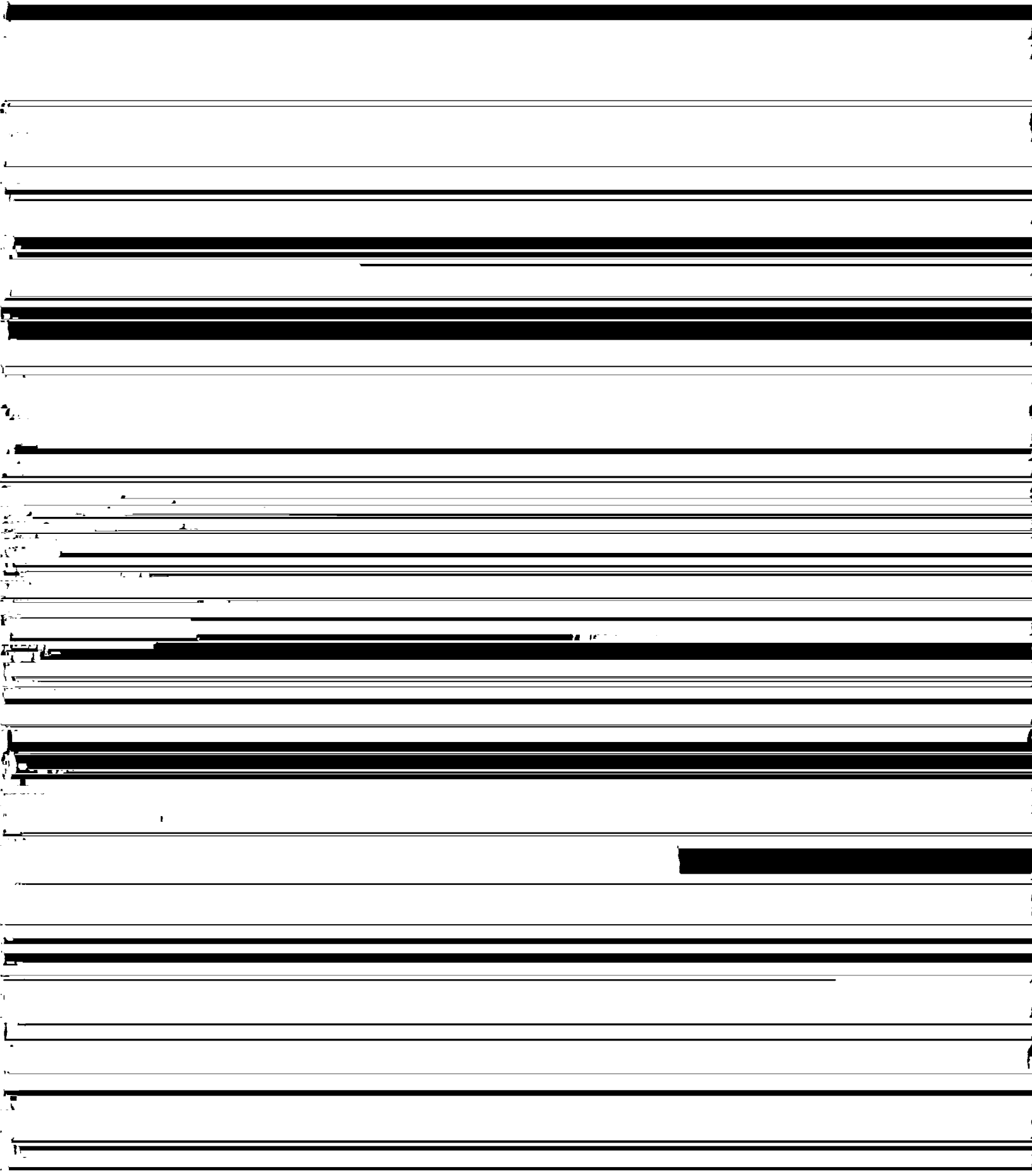
3. States shall give due consideration to the respective capacities of developing States to apply articles 5, 6 and 7 within areas under national jurisdiction and their need for assistance as provided for in this Agreement. To this end, Part VII applies mutatis mutandis in respect of areas under national jurisdiction.

Article 4

Relationship between this Agreement and the Convention

Nothing in this Agreement shall prejudice the rights, jurisdiction and duties of States under the Convention. This Agreement shall be interpreted and applied in the context of and in a manner consistent with the Convention.

(f) minimize pollution, waste, discards, catch by lost or abandoned gear, catch of non-target species, both fish and non-fish species, (hereinafter referred to as non-target species) and impacts associated with such activities.



4. States shall take measures to ensure that, when reference points are approached, they will not be exceeded.

to restore the stocks.

5. Where the status of target stocks or non-target or associated or dependent species is of concern, States shall subject such stocks and species to enhanced monitoring in order to review their status and the efficacy of

(b) take into account previously agreed measures established and applied for the list...

PART III

MECHANISMS FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION CONCERNING STRADDLING
FISH STOCKS AND HIGHLY MIGRATORY FISH STOCKS

Article 8

Cooperation for conservation and management

1. Coastal States and States fishing on the high seas shall, in accordance with the Convention, pursue cooperation in relation to straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks either directly or through appropriate subregional or regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, taking into account the specific characteristics of the subregion or region, to ensure effective conservation and management of such stocks.

2. States shall enter into consultations in good faith and without delay, particularly where there is evidence that the straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks concerned may be under threat of over-exploitation or where a new fishery is being developed for such stocks. To this end, consultations may be

Article 9

1. In establishing subregional or regional fisheries management organizations or in entering into agreements

(g) promote and conduct scientific assessments of the stocks and relevant research and disseminate the results thereof;

(h) establish appropriate cooperative mechanisms for effective monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement;

(i) ~~protect the fishing interests of new members of the organization or new participants~~

in the arrangement will be accommodated;

(j) agree on decision-making procedures which facilitate the adoption of conservation and management measures in a timely and effective manner;

Transparency in activities of subregional and regional fisheries
management organizations and arrangements

1. States shall provide for transparency in the decision-making process and other activities of subregional and

2. Representatives from other intergovernmental organizations and representatives from non-governmental organizations concerned with straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks shall be afforded the opportunity to take part in meetings of subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements as observers or otherwise, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedures of the organization

3. Consistent with Part XIII of the Convention, States shall cooperate, either directly or through competent international organizations, to strengthen scientific research capacity in the field of fisheries and promote scientific research related to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks for the benefit of all. To this end, a State or the competent international organization conducting such research beyond areas under national jurisdiction shall actively promote the publication and dissemination to ~~any interested States of the results of that research and information relating to its objectives and methods and.~~

PART IV

NON-MEMBERS AND NON-PARTICIPANTS

Article 17

Non-members of organizations and non-participants

in arrangements

1. A State which is not a member of a subregional or regional fisheries management organization or is not a participant in a subregional or regional fisheries management arrangement, and which does not otherwise agree to apply the conservation and management measures established by such organization or arrangement,

3. Measures to be taken by a State in respect of vessels flying its flag shall include:

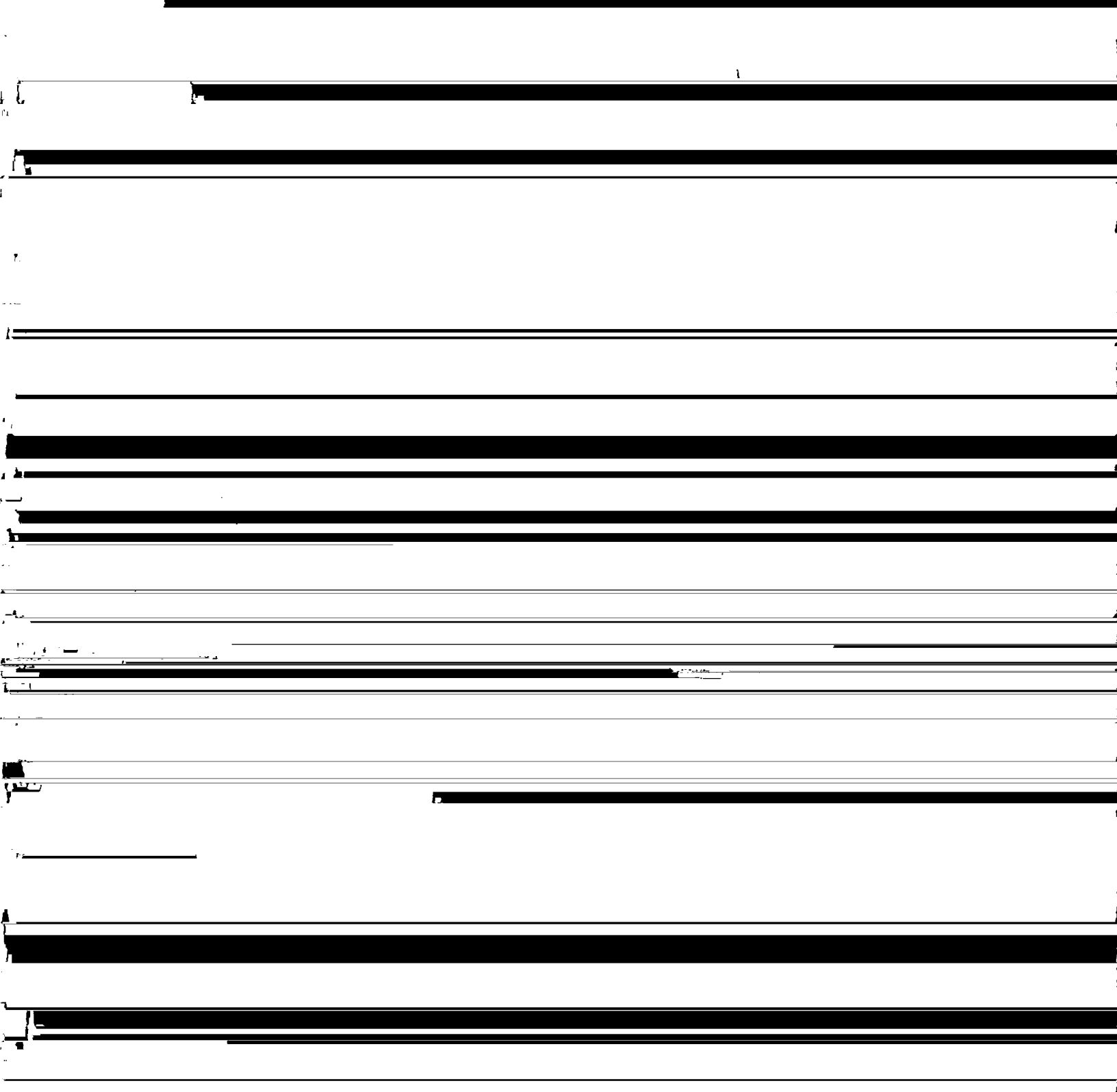
(a) control of such vessels on the high seas by means of fishing licences, authorizations or permits, in accordance with any applicable procedures agreed at the subregional, regional or global level;

(b) establishment of regulations:

subregional, regional or global obligations of the flag State

(h) regulation of transshipment on the high seas to ensure that the effectiveness of conservation and management measures is not undermined; and

(j) regulation of fishing activities to ensure compliance with subregional, regional or global measures



Article 20

International cooperation in enforcement

1. States shall cooperate, either directly or through subregional or regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, to ensure compliance with and enforcement of subregional and regional conservation and management measures for straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks.

2. A flag State conducting an investigation of an alleged violation of conservation and management measures for straddling fish stocks or highly migratory fish stocks may request the assistance of any other State whose cooperation may be useful in the conduct of that investigation. All States shall endeavour to meet reasonable requests made by a flag State in connection with such investigations.

~~3. A flag State may undertake such investigations directly in cooperation with other interested States or~~

through the relevant subregional or regional fisheries management organization or arrangement. Information on the progress and outcome of the investigations shall be provided to all States having an interest in or affected

provisions of this article. Such procedures shall be consistent with this article and the basic procedures set out in article 22 and shall not discriminate against any member of the organization or any vessel of a Party.

arrangement. Boarding and inspection as well as any subsequent enforcement action shall be conducted in accordance with such procedures. States shall give due publicity to procedures established pursuant to this paragraph.

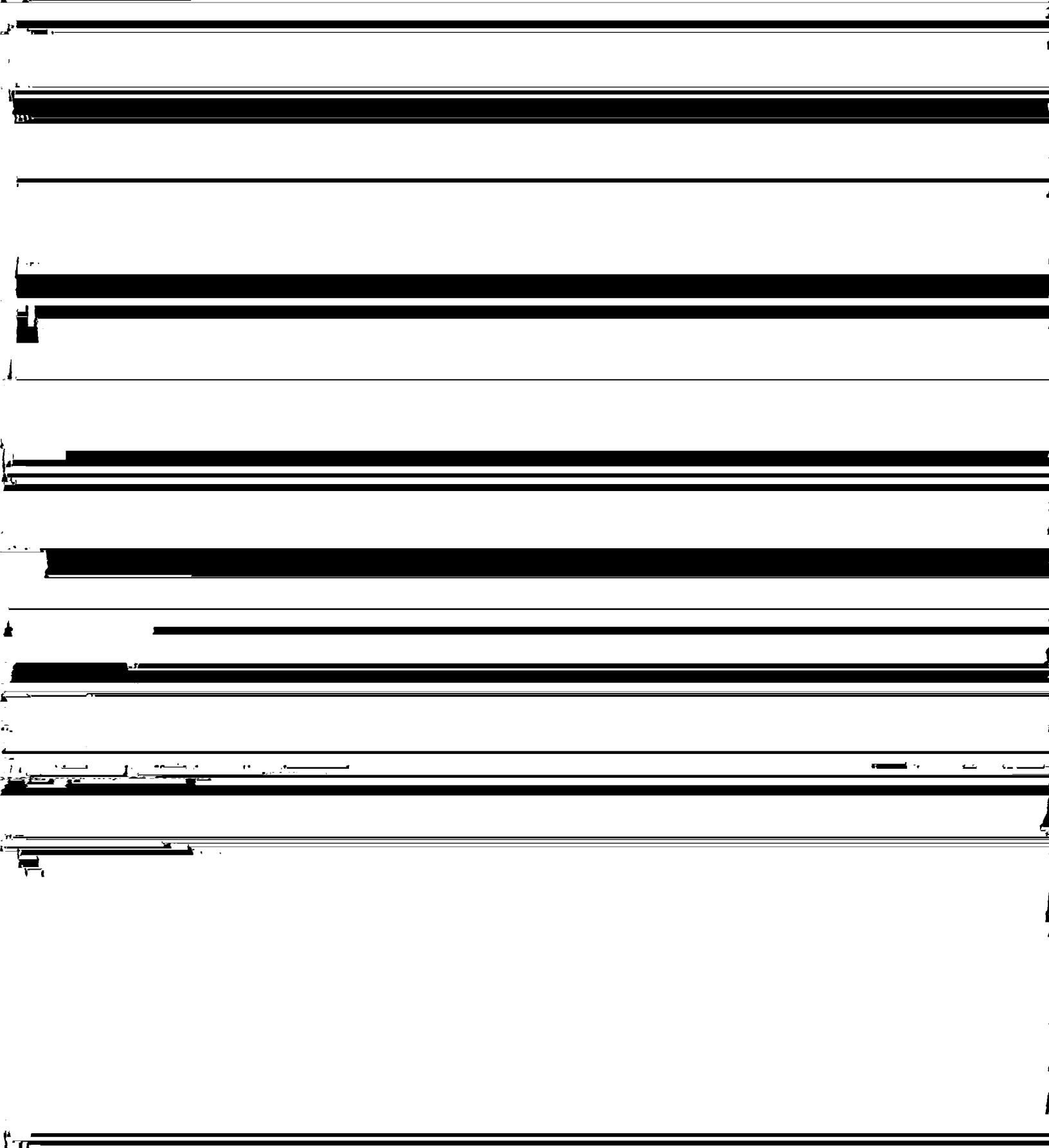
3. If, within two years of the adoption of this Agreement, any organization or arrangement has not established

such procedures, boarding and inspection pursuant to paragraph 1, as well as any subsequent enforcement action, shall, pending the establishment of such procedures, be conducted in accordance with this article and the basic procedures set out in article 22.

4. Prior to taking action under this article, inspecting States shall, either directly or through the relevant subregional or regional fisheries management organization or arrangement, inform all States whose vessels fish on the high seas in the subregion or region of the form of identification issued to their duly authorized inspectors. The vessels used for boarding and inspection shall be clearly marked and identifiable as being on government service. At the time of becoming a Party to this Agreement, a State shall designate an appropriate authority to receive notifications pursuant to this article and shall give due publicity of such designation through the relevant subregional or regional fisheries management organization or arrangement.

10. The inspecting State shall require its inspectors to observe generally accepted international regulations,

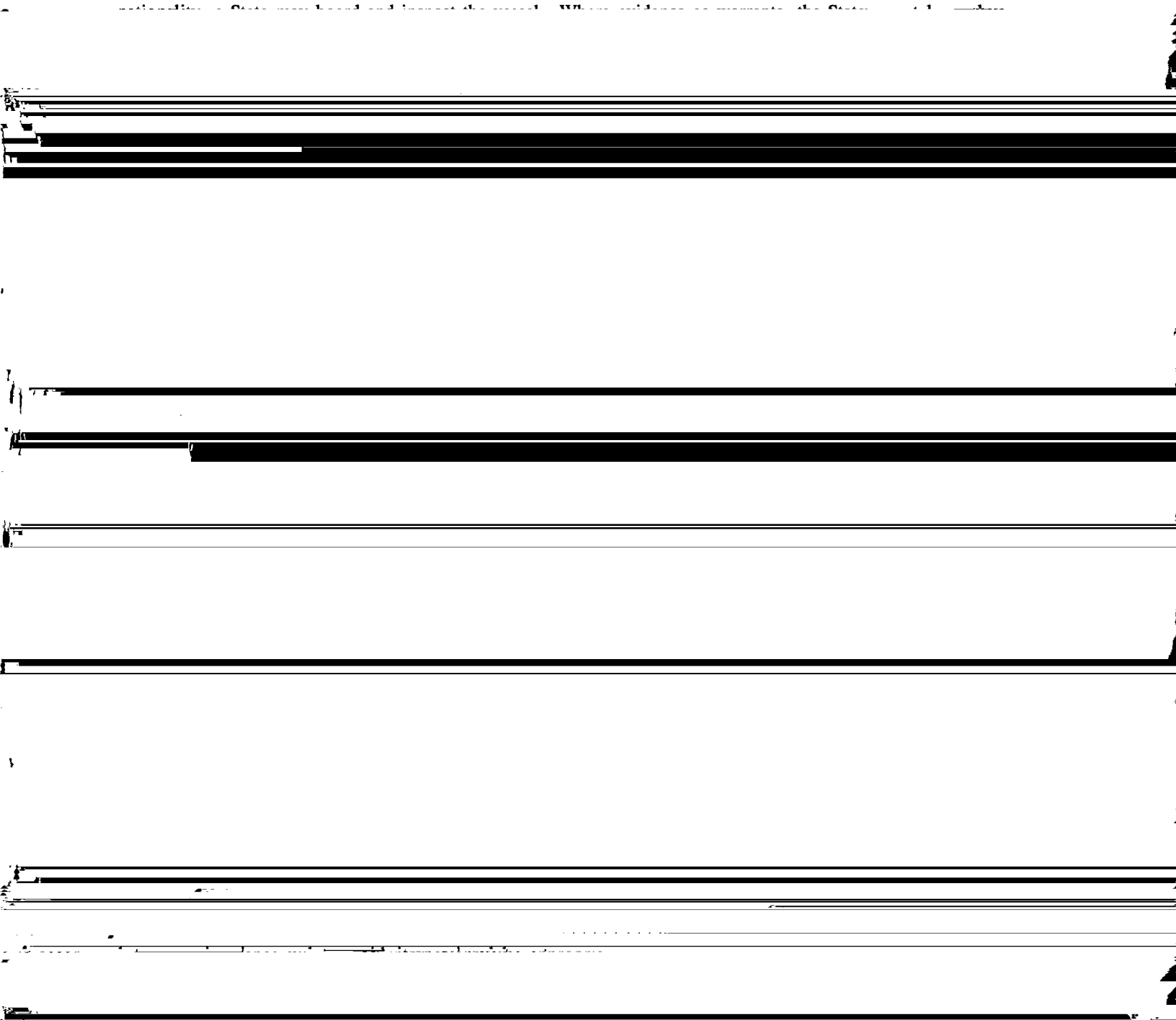
~~and recommend practices relating to the safety of the vessel and the~~



limit the application of paragraph 1 as between themselves in respect of the conservation and management measures which have been established in the relevant high seas area.

16. Action taken by States other than the flag State in respect of vessels having engaged in activities contrary to subregional or regional conservation and management measures shall be proportionate to the seriousness of the violation.

17. Where there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that a fishing vessel on the high seas is without



(d) allow the inspectors to communicate with the authorities of the flag State and the inspecting State during the boarding and inspection;

(e) provide reasonable facilities, including, where appropriate, food and accommodation, to the inspectors; and

(f) facilitate safe disembarkation by the inspectors.

4. In the event that the master of a vessel refuses to accept boarding and inspection in accordance with this article and article 21, the flag State shall, except in circumstances where, in accordance with generally accepted

international regulations, procedures and practices relating to safety at sea, it is necessary to delay the boarding and inspection, direct the master of the vessel to submit immediately to boarding and inspection and, if the master does not comply with such direction, shall suspend the vessel's authorization to fish and order the vessel to return immediately to port. The flag State shall advise the inspecting State of the action it has taken when the circumstances referred to in this paragraph arise.

Article 23

Measures taken by a port State

1. A port State has the right and the duty to take measures, in accordance with international law, to promote

(a) the vulnerability of developing States which are dependent on the exploitation of living marine

resources, including for meeting the nutritional requirements of their populations or parts thereof;

(b) the need to avoid adverse impacts on, and ensure access to fisheries by, subsistence, small-scale and artisanal fishers and women fishworkers, as well as indigenous people in developing States, particularly small island developing States; and

(c) the need to ensure that such measures do not result in transferring, directly or indirectly, a disproportionate burden of conservation action onto developing States.

Article 25

Forms of cooperation with developing States

1. States shall cooperate, either directly or through subregional, regional or global organizations:

(a) to enhance the ability of developing States, in particular the least-developed among them and small island developing States to conserve and manage straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks and to

2. States and international organizations should assist developing States in establishing new subregional or regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, or in strengthening existing organizations or arrangements, for the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks.

PART VIII

PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Article 27

Obligation to settle disputes by peaceful means

States have the obligation to settle their disputes by negotiation, mediation, conciliation,

arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

Article 28

Prevention of disputes

States shall cooperate in order to prevent disputes. To this end, States shall agree on efficient and expeditious decision-making procedures within subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and shall strengthen existing decision-making procedures as necessary.

Article 29

Disputes of a technical nature

4. A State Party to this Agreement which is not a Party to the Convention, when signing, ratifying or
proceeding to this Agreement or at any time thereafter, shall be free to choose, by means of a written

declaration, one or more of the means set out in article 287, paragraph 1, of the Convention for the settlement
of disputes under this Part. Article 287 shall apply to such a declaration, as well as to any dispute to which
such State is a party which is not covered by a declaration in force. For the purposes of conciliation and
arbitration in accordance with Annexes V, VII and VIII to the Convention, such State shall be entitled to
nominate conciliators, arbitrators and experts to be included in the lists referred to in Annex V, article 2,

Annex VII, article 2, and Annex VIII, article 2, for the settlement of disputes under this Part.

PART X

GOOD FAITH AND ABUSE OF RIGHTS

Article 34

Good faith and abuse of rights

rights recognized in this Agreement in a manner which would not constitute an abuse of right.

PART XI

RESPONSIBILITY AND LIABILITY

Article 35

Responsibility and liability

PART XIII

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 37

Signature

This Agreement shall be open for signature by all States and the other entities referred to in article 1, paragraph 2(h) and shall remain open for signature at United Nations Headquarters for a period of _____

Article 42

Reservations and exceptions

No reservations or exceptions may be made to this Agreement.

Article 43

Declarations and statements

Article 42 does not preclude a State or entity, when signing, ratifying or acceding to this Agreement, from making declarations or statements, however phrased or named, with a view, inter alia, to the harmonization of its laws and regulations with the provisions of this Agreement, provided that such declarations or statements do not purport to exclude or to modify the legal effect of the provisions of this Agreement in their application to that State or entity.

Article 44

Relation to other agreements

1. This Agreement shall not alter the rights and obligations of States Parties which arise from other agreements compatible with this Agreement and which do not affect the enjoyment by other States Parties of

their rights or the performance of their obligations.

3. Once adopted, amendments to this Agreement shall be open for signature at United Nations Headquarters by States Parties for twelve months from the date of adoption, unless otherwise provided in _____

4. Articles 38, 39, 47 and 50 apply to all amendments to this Agreement.

~~(1) At the time of signature or accession, such international organization shall make a declaration stating:~~

- (i) that it has competence over all the matters governed by this Agreement;
- (ii) that, for this reason, its member States shall not become States Parties, except in respect of their territories for which the international organization has no responsibility; and
- (iii) that it accepts the rights and obligations of States under this Agreement:

ANNEX I

STANDARD REQUIREMENTS FOR THE COLLECTION AND SHARING OF DATA

Article 1

General principles

1. The timely collection, compilation and analysis of data are fundamental to the effective assessment of...

(e) such organizations or arrangements shall compile data and make them available in a timely manner and

arrangement; and

(d) fishing gear description (e.g., types, gear specifications and quantity).

- (a) navigation and position fixing aids;
- (b) communication equipment and international radio call sign; and
- (c) crew size.

Article 5

A State shall ensure that vessels of its flag...

ANNEX II

GUIDELINES FOR THE APPLICATION OF PRECAUTIONARY REFERENCE
POINTS IN CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF STRADDLING FISH
STOCKS AND HIGHLY MIGRATORY FISH STOCKS

1. A precautionary reference point is an estimated value derived through an agreed scientific procedure, which corresponds to the state of the resource and of the fishery, and which can be used as a guide for fisheries management.

2. Two types of precautionary reference points should be used: conservation, or limit, reference points and management or target reference points. Limit reference points set boundaries which are intended to constrain

harvesting within safe biological limits within which the stocks can produce maximum sustainable yield. Target reference points are intended to meet management objectives.

3. Precautionary reference points should be stock-specific to account, inter alia, for the reproductive capacity, the resilience of each stock and the characteristics of fisheries exploiting the stock, as well as other sources of mortality and major sources of uncertainty.

4. Management strategies shall seek to maintain or restore populations of harvested stocks, and where necessary associated or dependent species, at levels consistent with previously agreed precautionary reference

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

A. Recent national legislation received from Governments

Finland

Act ^{1/} amending the Act ^{2/} on the Limits of the Territorial Waters

According to the Act the outer limit of the territorial sea of Finland shall, with certain exceptions, extend
to 12 nautical miles from the baselines. In the Gulf of Finland, the outer limit of the territorial sea shall

place be closer to the midline than 3 nautical miles.

ANNEX

The base points of the outer limits of the inner territorial sea are as follows:

<u>No.</u>	<u>Latitude north</u>	<u>Longitude east</u>
18	60° 18, 019'	19° 8, 124'
19	60° 18, 081'	19° 8, 148'
20	60° 25, 902'	19° 23, 935'
21	60° 29, 875'	19° 42, 563'
22	60° 32, 411'	20° 12, 524'
23	60° 45, 947'	20° 44, 638'
24	61° 3, 050'	21° 10, 211'
25	61° 25, 339'	21° 16, 255'
26	61° 55, 1001'	21° 20, 215'
27	62° 0, 992'	21° 14, 072'
28	62° 24, 801'	21° 5, 203'
29	62° 47, 068'	20° 50, 217'
30	62° 57, 655'	20° 44, 296'
31	63° 14, 228'	20° 35, 058'
32	63° 25, 460'	20° 47, 346'
33	63° 27, 198'	21° 8, 482'
34	63° 28, 491'	21° 44, 639'
35	63° 31, 707'	22° 9, 732'
36	63° 45, 089'	22° 31, 404'
37	63° 51, 837'	22° 37, 409'
38	63° 53, 196'	22° 39, 136'
39	63° 53, 726'	22° 39, 847'
40	63° 55, 701'	22° 42, 981'
41	63° 56, 237'	22° 44, 467'
42	63° 57, 627'	22° 48, 639'
43	64° 5, 572'	23° 23, 951'
44	64° 19, 981'	23° 26, 818'
45	64° 32, 274'	24° 15, 150'
46	64° 40, 893'	24° 19, 362'
47	65° 2, 379'	24° 33, 062'
48	65° 20, 151'	24° 39, 306'
49	65° 33, 835'	24° 18, 807'
50	65° 35, 962'	24° 1, 847'
51	59° 31, 158'	20° 24, 700'
52	59° 31, 090'	20° 25, 328'
53	59° 30, 240'	20° 21, 077'
54	59° 30, 291'	20° 21, 011'

Points 18 and 19 and points 50 and 51, respectively, are not connected by a baseline. Points 51 and 54 are connected by a baseline.

Section 2

The location of the outer limit of Finland's territorial sea is indicated by points that are connected either by the line of the shortest distance or by the circular arc defined by a given centre and radius.

As determined by the Peace Treaty signed in Paris on 10 February 1947 (690-691/47), starting from the western terminal point of the border limiting the territorial sea of Finland, the course of the border is through the following points, given in the Finnish National Coordinate System as degrees of latitude and longitude, to the south side of the islet of Market as far as the southern terminal point of the national frontier between Finland and Sweden (point No. 132 on the list):

<u>No.</u>	<u>Latitude north</u>	<u>Longitude east</u>
103	60° 11. 341'	26° 44. 675'
104	60° 9. 692'	26° 36. 845'
105	60° 9. 198'	26° 29. 702'
106	60° 2. 779'	26° 17. 867'
107	60° 2. 281'	26° 11. 498'
108	60° 0. 832'	26° 4. 689'
109	59° 58. 596'	26° 1. 223'
110	59° 55. 909'	25° 37. 404'
111	59° 55. 681'	25° 35. 147'
112	59° 55. 868'	25° 28. 462'
113	59° 56. 596'	25° 10. 348'
114	59° 55. 221'	24° 55. 882'

115	59° 53. 514'	24° 47. 310'
116	59° 49. 015'	24° 29. 487'
117	59° 47. 800'	24° 20. 116'
118	59° 47. 014'	24° 12. 554'
119	59° 39. 406'	23° 21. 313'
120	59° 38. 131'	22° 51. 638'
121	59° 36. 472'	22° 38. 266'
122	59° 30. 781'	22° 23. 985'
123	59° 28. 584'	21° 32. 209'

Points 122 and 124 are connected by a straight line.

miles and the centre of which in accordance with section 1 is here point No. 14

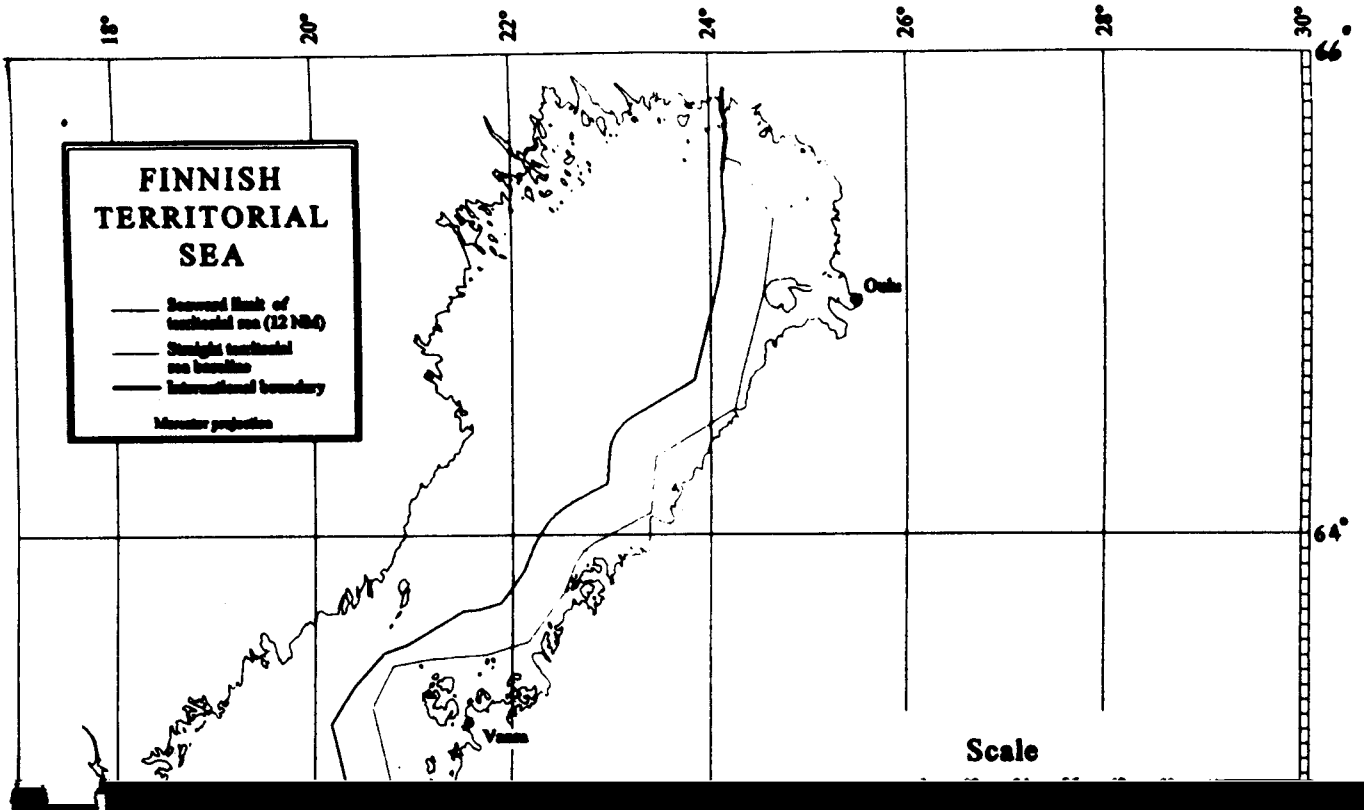
<u>No.</u>	<u>Latitude north</u>	<u>Longitude east</u>
138	60° 41. 660'	19° 38. 341'
139	60° 43. 650'	20° 1. 717'
140	60° 54. 104'	20° 26. 461'
141	61° 7. 609'	20° 46. 495'
142	61° 26. 815'	20° 51. 460'
143	61° 38. 768'	20° 54. 404'
144	61° 59. 212'	20° 48. 898'
145	62° 21. 960'	20° 40. 112'
146	62° 43. 465'	20° 25. 334'

Points 146 and 147 are connected by a circular arc the radius of which is 12 nautical

147	62° 44. 079'	20° 24. 946'
148	62° 54. 675'	20° 18. 868'
149	63° 9. 882'	20° 10. 176'
150	63° 19. 903'	20° 24. 288'
151	63° 28. 961'	20° 42. 007'
152	63° 31. 152'	20° 56. 551'
153	63° 40. 013'	21° 30. 778'
154	63° 40. 325'	21° 39. 821'
155	63° 42. 050'	21° 52. 201'

<u>No.</u>	<u>Latitude north</u>	<u>Longitude east</u>
172	64° 43. 962'	23° 52. 340'
173	65° 4. 789'	24° 5. 263'
174	65° 17. 527'	24° 9. 503'
175	65° 30. 739'	24° 8. 216'

From the last-mentioned point, the course of the border is further in the direction of north-northwest towards the point referred to in section 7(3) of the Act on the Border of the Territorial Waters of Finland.



B. Treaties and statements

1. Agreement on the... of...

The States members of the Council of Europe...

CHAPTER II

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Section 1
General provisions

Article 2
General principles

1. The Parties shall cooperate to the fullest extent possible to suppress illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by sea, in conformity with the international law of the sea.

the effectiveness of law enforcement measures against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by sea.

6. Any State which does not have warships or military aircraft or other government ships or aircraft operated for non-commercial purposes in service which would enable it to become an intervening State under this Agreement may, at the time of signature or when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval

Article 7

Decision on the request for authorization

The flag State shall immediately acknowledge receipt of a request for authorization under article 6 and shall communicate a decision thereon as soon as possible and, wherever practicable, within four hours of receipt of the request.

Article 8

Conditions

1. If the flag State grants the request, such authorization may be made subject to conditions or limitations. Such conditions or limitations may, in particular, provide that the flag State's express authorization be given

2. Each State may, at the time of signature or when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, by declaration addressed to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe declare that

when acting as an intervening State it may subject its intervention to the condition that persons having its

(e) Seize, secure and protect any evidence or material discovered on the vessel.

[REDACTED]

Article 12
Operational safeguards

1. In the application of this Agreement, the Parties concerned shall take due account of the need not to endanger the safety of life at sea, the security of the vessel and cargo and not to prejudice any commercial or legal interest. In particular, they shall take into account:

- (a) The dangers involved in boarding a vessel at sea, and give consideration to whether this could be more safely done at the vessel's next port of call;
- (b) The need to minimize any interference with the legitimate commercial activities of a vessel;
- (c) The need to avoid unduly detaining or delaying a vessel;
- (d) The need to restrict the use of force to the minimum necessary to ensure compliance with the instructions of the intervening State.

2. The death, or injury, of any person aboard the vessel shall be reported as soon as possible to the flag State.

3. The death, or injury, of any person aboard the vessel shall be reported as soon as possible to the flag State. The authorities of the intervening State shall fully cooperate with the authorities of the flag State in any investigation the flag State may hold into any such death or injury.

Section 4

Rules governing the exercise of jurisdiction

2. It shall notify the intervening State to this effect as soon as possible and at the latest within fourteen days from the receipt of the summary of evidence pursuant to article 18 of the Agreement.

3. Where the flag State has notified the intervening State that it exercises its preferential jurisdiction, the exercise of the jurisdiction of the intervening State shall be suspended, save for the purpose of surrendering persons, vessels, cargoes and evidence in accordance with this Agreement.

2. The Parties shall furthermore designate a central authority which shall be responsible for the notification of the exercise of preferential jurisdiction under article 14 and for all other communications or notifications under this Agreement.

3. Each Party shall, at the time of signature or when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, communicate to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe the names and addresses of the authorities designated in pursuance of this article, together with any other information facilitating

relevant information concerning such authorities shall likewise be communicated to the Secretary General.

Article 18
Communication between designated authorities

1. The authorities designated under article 17 shall communicate directly with one another.

(d) The action it is proposed to take and an assurance that such action would be taken if the vessel concerned had been flying the flag of the intervening State.

Article 22
Information for owners and masters

Each Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to inform the owners and masters of vessels flying their flag that States Parties to this Agreement may be granted the authority to board vessels beyond the territorial sea of any Party for the purposes specified in this Agreement and to inform them in particular of the obligation to comply with instructions given by a boarding party from an intervening State exercising that authority.

Article 23

Restriction of use

The flag State may make the authorization referred to in article 6 subject to the condition that the information or evidence obtained will not, without its prior consent, be used or transmitted to any other State.

3. Liability for any damage resulting from action under article 4 shall rest with the requesting State, which

fault attributable to that State.

CHAPTER III
FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 27
Signature and entry into force

declaration. In respect of such territory the Agreement shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiry of a period of three months after the date of receipt of such declaration by the Secretary General.

3. In respect of any territory subject to a declaration under paragraphs 1 and 2 above, authorities may be designated under article 17, paragraphs 1 and 2.

4. Any declaration made under the preceding paragraphs may, in respect of any territory specified in such declaration, be withdrawn by a notification addressed to the Secretary General. The withdrawal shall become effective on the first day of the month following the expiry of a period of three months after the date of receipt of such notification by the Secretary General.

Article 30

Relationship to other conventions and agreements

1. This Agreement shall not affect rights and undertakings deriving from the Vienna Convention or from any international multilateral conventions concerning special matters.

2. The Parties to the Agreement may conclude bilateral or multilateral agreements with one another on the matters dealt with in this Agreement, for the purpose of supplementing or strengthening its provisions or facilitating the application of the principles embodied in it and in article 17 of the Vienna Convention.

3. If two or more Parties have already concluded an agreement or treaty in respect of a subject dealt with in this Agreement or have otherwise established their relations in respect of that subject, they may agree to apply that agreement or treaty or to regulate those relations accordingly in the future.

3. The monitoring committee may decide its own procedural rules.
4. The monitoring committee may decide to invite States not parties to the Agreement as well as international organizations or bodies, as appropriate, to its meetings.
5. Each Party shall send every second year a report on the operation of the Agreement to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe in such form and manner as may be decided by the monitoring committee or the European Committee on Crime Problems. The monitoring committee may decide to circulate the information supplied or a report thereon to the Parties and to such international organizations or bodies as it deems appropriate.

Article 33
Amendments

1. Amendments to this Agreement may be proposed by any Party, and shall be communicated by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe to the States members of the Council of Europe and to every non-

5. Any State may, at the time of signature or when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, by a declaration, state that it will apply the provisions of the Convention only in respect of the territory or territories specified in the declaration.

ANNEX

1. The Party to the dispute requesting arbitration pursuant to article 34, paragraph 3, shall inform the other Party in writing of the claim and of the grounds on which its claim is based.
2. The Parties concerned shall establish an arbitral tribunal.
3. The arbitral tribunal shall consist of three members. Each Party shall nominate an arbitrator. Both Parties shall, by common accord, appoint the presiding arbitrator.
4. Failing such nomination or such appointment by common accord within four months from the date on which the arbitration was requested, the necessary nomination or appointment shall be entrusted to the Secretary General of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.
5. Unless the Parties agree otherwise, the tribunal shall determine its own procedure.

The Tribunal shall determine its own procedure on the basis of the applicable rules

2. Statement of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members
of the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific ^{4/}

In view of the announcement made by the President of the French Republic regarding the resumption of nuclear tests at Mururoa Atoll in September 1995 and their continuation until May 1996, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific

1. That they strongly deplore this decision which represents a

3. Treaty between the Kingdom of Spain and the Italian Republic to combat illicit drug trafficking at sea ^{5/}

[Original: Spanish]

The Kingdom of Spain and the Italian Republic,

Concerned by the growing illicit international traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and its impact on rising crime rates in their countries,

Aware that the sea is one of the channels of distribution of these substances,

Desiring to cooperate by means of a bilateral treaty with the worldwide objective of eradicating this type of traffic, thus complementing the Vienna Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic

Substances and the Geneva Convention on the High Seas of 29 April 1958,

Have decided to conclude a treaty to combat illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and to this end have agreed as follows:

Article 1
Definitions

Solely for the purposes of this Treaty:

- (a) "Ship" means any seagoing craft or surface vessel that contains or transports goods and/or persons;
- (b) "Warship" means any duly authorized ship conforming to the definition in article 8, paragraph 2, of the Geneva Convention on the High Seas of 29 April 1958, the actions of which must be coordinated by the competent national authorities;
- (c) Solely for the purposes covered by articles 4, 5 and 6, the expressions "flag displayed by the ship" and "under whose flag the ship was sailing" signify not only a ship sailing under the flag of its own State, but

also a ship flying no flag but belonging to a natural person or legal entity in one of the Parties.

Offences

1. Each Party shall punish as offences and punish accordingly all acts committed on board ships

Article 3
Ships excluded from the scope of the Treaty

[REDACTED]

Article 4

[REDACTED]

Article 6
Renunciation of jurisdiction

If a party has exhausted the resources provided for in article 5, it may request the State under

Article 9
Final provisions

2. This Treaty shall come into force on the thirtieth day following the exchange of instruments of ratification and shall remain in force for an unlimited period, unless one of the Parties notifies the other Party through the diplomatic channels that it wishes to terminate the Treaty, in which case termination shall take effect six months after the date of receipt of notification.

3. When exchanging instruments of ratification, the Parties shall specify their central authorities as provided for in article 6, paragraph 4.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, duly authorized by their Governments, have signed this Treaty.

Done at Madrid on 23 March 1990, in duplicate, in Spanish and Italian, both texts being equally authentic.

This Treaty shall enter into force on 7 May 1994, thirty days following the exchange of instruments of ratification, pursuant to article 9, paragraph 2.

III. INFORMATION ABOUT THE INTERNATIONAL SEABED AUTHORITY

A. List of members of the International Seabed Authority as of 7 August 1995

44. Egypt

86. Micronesia (Federated States of)
87. Monaco
88. Mongolia

116. Slovakia
117. Slovenia

B. The International Seabed Authority concludes first session,
Kingston, 7-17 August 1995 ^{1/}

The Agreement and the Convention provide that the Council shall consist of 36 members...

Group A, consisting of four members from among those States parties that, during the last five years for which statistics are available, have either consumed more than 2 per cent of the total world consumption or have imported more than 2 per cent of the total world imports of the commodities produced from the categories of minerals to be derived from the Area;

Group B, consisting of four members from among the eight parties that have made the least...

The President went on to note that it was unlikely that a Secretary-General of the Authority, one of whose tasks would be to prepare the draft budget for review by the Finance Committee, would be elected before March 1996. That would be too late for the General Assembly to consider it at its fiftieth session. Therefore, he suggested that the Secretary-General of the United Nations be entrusted with the task of preparing the budget of the Authority for 1996.

Linked to the budgetary measures, the President suggested that the Assembly use the facilities and staff of

