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**THE DIVISION FOR OCEAN AFFAIRS AND THE LAW OF THE SEA, OFFICE OF LEGAL  
AFFAIRS, UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT**

## **FOREWORD**

This is the nineteenth issue of the Law of the Sea Information Circular (LOSIC), a periodic publication of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (DOALOS), Office of Legal Affairs. Its objective is to communicate to all States and entities information on actions taken by States Parties in



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**I. INFORMATION RELATING TO THE CONVENTION, THE AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PART XI OF THE CONVENTION AND 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**

**A. Status of the Convention and of the Agreements**

1. Table recapitulating the status of the Convention and of the related Agreements, as at 31 March 2004

<b>State or entity</b>	<b>United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea</b> (in force as from 16 November 1994)	<b>Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention</b> (in force as from 28 July 1996)	<b>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</b> (in force as from 11 December 2001)
<p><i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations;            Shaded row indicates landlocked States</p>	<p>Signature            (# - declaration)</p>	<p>Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (# - declaration)</p>	

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)	
	Signature <sup>1</sup> (# - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (# - declaration)	Signature <sup>1</sup>	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); <sup>1</sup> simplified procedure (sp); <sup>2</sup>	Signature <sup>1</sup> (# - declaration or statement)	Ratification; accession(a) <sup>3</sup> (# - declaration)
<i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations; Shaded row indicates landlocked States						
Australia	"	5 October 1994	"	5 October 1994	"	23 December 1999
Austria	"	# 14 July 1995	"	14 July 1995	"	# 19 December 2003

**United Nations Convention on**

**State or entity**

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)	
	Signature <sup>1</sup> (# - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (# - declaration)	Signature <sup>1</sup>	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); <sup>1</sup> simplified procedure (sp); <sup>2</sup>	Signature <sup>1</sup> (# - declaration or statement)	Ratification; accession(a) <sup>3</sup> (# - declaration)
<i>Estonia</i>						
<i>Ethiopia</i>	~					
<i>European Community</i>	#	# 1 April 1998 (fc)	~	1 April 1998(fc)	#	# 19 December 2003
<i>Fiji</i>	~	10 December 1982	~	28 July 1995	~	12 December 1996
<i>Finland</i>	#	# 21 June 1996	~	21 June 1996	~	# 19 December 2003
<i>France</i>	#	# 11 April 1996	~	11 April 1996	#	# 19 December 2003
<i>Gabon</i>	~	11 March 1998	~			

**United Nations Convention on**

**State or entity**

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<b>State or entity</b>	<b>United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea</b> (in force as from 16 November 1994)	<b>Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention</b> (in force as from 28 July 1996)	<b>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</b> (in force as from 11 December 2001)
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*Italicized text* indicates non-members of the United Nations;

Shaded row indicates landlocked States





State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)	
	Signature <sup>1</sup> (# - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (# - declaration)	Signature <sup>1</sup>	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); <sup>1</sup> simplified procedure (sp); <sup>2</sup>	Signature <sup>1</sup> (# - declaration or statement)	Ratification; accession(a) <sup>3</sup> (# - declaration)
<i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations; Shaded row indicates landlocked States						
Syrian Arab Republic						
Tajikistan						

<b>State or entity</b>	<b>United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea</b> (in force as from 16 November 1994)	<b>Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention</b> (in force as from 28 July 1996)	<b>Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the</b>
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2. Settlement of disputes mechanism

a) Settlement of disputes mechanism under the Convention:

Choice of procedure under article 287 and optional exceptions to applicability of Part XV, Section 2, of the Convention under article 298 of the Convention

Articles 287 and 298 of the Convention read as follows:

*Article 287*  
*Choice of procedure*

1. When signing, ratifying or acceding to this Convention or at any time thereafter, a State shall be free to choose, by means of a written declaration, one or more of the following means for the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention:
  - (a) the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea established in accordance with Annex VI;
  - (b) the International Court of Justice;
  - (c) an arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with Annex VII;
  - (d) a special arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with Annex VIII for one or more of the categories of disputes specif





State	Choice of procedure Declarations under article 287 (numbers indicate the order of preference) <sup>1</sup>				Optional exceptions to applicability of Part XV, Section 2, of the Convention (Declarations under article 298)
	International Tribunal for the Law or the Sea	International Court of Justice (ICJ)	An arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with Annex VII	A special arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with Annex VIII	Declarations indicating that the State does not accept any one or more of the procedures provided for Part XV, Section 2 (compulsory procedures entailing binding decisions) with respect to one or more of the following categories of disputes:
<b>Canada</b> (upon ratification)	1	-	1	-	Disputes referred to in article 298, paragraph 1 (a), (b) and (c) of the Convention;
<b>Cape Verde</b> (upon ratification)	1	2	-	-	Disputes referred to in article 298, paragraph 1 (b), of the Convention;
<b>Chile</b> (upon ratification)	1	-	-	2	Disputes referred to in article 298, paragraph 1 (a), (b) and (c) of the Convention;
<b>Croatia</b> (on 4 November 1999)	1	2	-	-	---
<b>Cuba</b> (upon ratification)	-	Cuba rejects the ICJ jurisdiction for any types of disputes	-	-	Consequently, Cuba does not accept the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice with respect to the provisions of articles 297 and 298;
<b>Egypt</b> (upon ratification)	-	-	1	-	---

	Choice of procedure Declarations under article 287 (numbers indicate the order of preference) <sup>1</sup>	Optional exceptions to applicability of Part XV, Section 2, of the Convention (Declarations under article 298)
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State	International Tribunal for the Law or the Sea
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State	Choice of procedure Declarations under article 287 (numbers indicate the order of preference) <sup>1</sup>				Optional exceptions to applicability of Part XV, Section 2, of the Convention (Declarations under article 298)
	International Tribunal for the Law or the Sea	International Court of Justice (ICJ)	An arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with Annex VII	A special arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with Annex VIII	Declarations indicating that the State does not accept any one or more of the procedures provided for Part XV, Section 2 (compulsory procedures entailing binding decisions) with respect to one or more of the following categories of disputes:
<b>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</b> (on 12 January 1998 and 7 April 2003)	-	1	-	-	Disputes referred to in article 298, paragraph 1 (b) and (c), of the Convention;
<b>United Republic of Tanzania</b> (upon ratification)	1	-	-	-	---
<b>Uruguay</b> (upon signature and confirmed upon ratification)	1	-	-	-	Disputes referred to in article 298, paragraph 1 (b), of the Convention.

- b) Settlement of disputes mechanism under 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:  
Choice of procedure and optional exceptions to applicability of Part XV of the Convention under article 30 of the Agreement

Article 30 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 reads as follows:

*Article 30*  
*Procedures for the settlement of disputes*

1. The provisions relating to the settlement of disputes set out in Part XV of the Convention apply *mutatis mutandis* to any dispute between States Parties to this Agreement concerning the interpretation or application of this Agreement, whether or not they are also Parties to the Convention.
2. The provisions relating to the settlement of disputes set out in Part XV of the Convention apply *mutatis mutandis* to any dispute between States Parties to this Agreement concerning the interpretation or application of a subregional, regional or global fisheries agreement relating to straddling fish stocks or highly migratory fish stocks to which they are parties, including any dispute concerning the conservation and management of such stocks, whether or not they are also Parties to the Convention.
3. Any procedure accepted by a State Party to this Agreement and the Convention pursuant to article 287 of the Convention shall apply to the settlement of disputes under this Part, unless that State Party, when signing, ratifying or acceding to this Agreement, or at any time thereafter, has accepted another procedure pursuant to article 287 for the settlement of disputes under this Part.
4. A State Party to this Agreement which is not a Party to the Convention, when signing, ratifying or acceding to this

State	Choice of procedure under article 30 of the Agreement (numbers indicate the order of preference) <sup>2</sup>				Optional exceptions to applicability of Part XV of the Convention invoked under article 30 of the Agreement
	International Tribunal for the Law or the Sea	International Court of Justice (ICJ)	An arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with Annex VII	A special arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with Annex VIII	Declarations indicating that the State does not accept any one or more of the procedures provided for Part XV, Section 2 (compulsory procedures

B. Resolutions adopted by  
the General Assembly

1. Resolution 58/240: Oceans and the law of the sea

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 49/28 of 6 December



49/28, 52/26 and 54/33, and in this context the expected increase in responsibilities of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat in view of the anticipated receipt of submissions from States to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf ("the Commission"), in addition to the expected growing involvement of the Division with new developments such as the regular process for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects, and with requests for technical assistance from States, and the role of the Division in inter-agency coordination and cooperation,

## I

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

1. *Calls upon* all States that have not done so, in order to achieve the goal of universal participation, to become parties to the Convention<sup>1</sup> and the Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 ("the Agreement");<sup>1</sup>

2. *Reaffirms* the unified character of the Convention;

3. *Calls upon* States that have not done so to become parties to the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks;<sup>6</sup>

4. *Once again calls upon* States to harmonize, as a matter of priority, their national legislation with the provisions of the Convention, to ensure the

to the Convention that have not yet done so to consider making a written declaration choosing from the means set out in article 287 for the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention and the Agreement, and invites

19. *Encourages* States and relevant international organizations and institutions to consider developing and making available training courses to assist developing States in the preparation of such submissions, based on the outline for a five-day training course<sup>11</sup> prepared by the Commission in order to facilitate the preparation of submissions in accordance with its Scientific and Technical Guidelines;<sup>12</sup>

the Commission, including the assessment of the nature of the continental shelf of a coastal State made in the form of a desktop study, and the mapping of the continental shelf, including the assessment of the nature of the continental shelf of a coastal State made in the form of a desktop study, and the mapping of

## VII

### Capacity-building

20. *Calls upon* bilateral and multilateral 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 rights of landlocked developing States;

21. *Calls upon* States and international financial institutions, including through bilateral, regional and global cooperation programmes and technical partnerships, to continue to strengthen capacity-building activities, in particular in developing countries, in the field of marine scientific research by, inter alia, training the necessary skilled personnel, providing the necessary equipment, facilities and vessels, and transferring environmentally sound technologies;

22. *Encourages* States to assist developing States, and especially least developed States and small island developing States, as well as coastal African States, on a bilateral and, where appropriate, regional level, in the preparation of submissions to

<sup>11</sup> CLCS/24 and Corr.1.

<sup>12</sup> CLCS/11 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Corr.1.

in which it requested the Agency to develop an action plan, in consultation with its member States and for approval by the Board of the Agency, if possible in March 2004, based on the results of the International Conference on the Safety of Transport of Radioactive Material and within the competence of the Agency;

27. *Urges* flag States without an effective maritime administration and appropriate legal frameworks to establish or enhance the necessary infrastructure, legislative and enforcement capabilities to ensure effective compliance with, and implementation and enforcement of, their responsibilities under international law and, until such action is undertaken, to consider declining the granting of the right to fly their flag to new vessels, suspending their registry or not opening a registry;

28. *Invites* the International Maritime Organization and other relevant competent international organizations to study, examine and clarify the role of the “genuine link” in relation to the duty of flag States to exercise effective control over ships flying their flag, including fishing vessels;

29. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation and consultation with relevant agencies, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, to prepare and disseminate to States a comprehensive elaboration of the duties and obligations of flag States, including the potential consequences for non-compliance prescribed in the relevant international instruments;

30. *Encourages* the acceleration of the work of the International Maritime Organization in developing a voluntary model audit scheme, and urges the organization to strengthen its draft implementation code;

31. *Welcomes* the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in

and equipment and guarding against fraudulent ship registration;

37. *Calls upon* all States and relevant international bodies to cooperate in the prevention and combating of piracy and armed robbery at sea, and urges States to give urgent attention to promoting, concluding and implementing cooperation agreements, in particular at the regional level and in high-risk areas;

38. *Urges* States to become parties to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and its Protocol,<sup>14</sup> invites States to participate in the review of those instruments by the Legal Committee of the International Maritime Organization to strengthen the means of combating such unlawful acts, including terrorist acts, and further urges States to take appropriate measures to ensure the effective implementation of those instruments, in particular through the adoption of legislation, where appropriate, aimed at ensuring that there is a proper framework for responses to incidents of armed robbery and terrorist acts at sea;

39. *Calls upon* States to work together cooperatively and with the International Maritime Organization to strengthen measures to prevent the embarkation of ships involved in the smuggling of migrants;

40. *Once again urges* States that have not yet done so to become parties to the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,<sup>15</sup> and to take appropriate measures to ensure its effective implementation;

41. *Welcomes* the work of the International Maritime Organization in developing amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at

<sup>14</sup> International Maritime Organization publication, Sales No. 462.88.12E.

<sup>15</sup> Resolution 55/25, annex III.

Sea and to the International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue on the delivery of persons rescued at sea to a place of safety;

## IX

### Capacity-building for the production of nautical charts

42. *Welcomes* the work of the International Hydrographic Organization and its fourteen regional hydrographic commissions and encourages increased membership of the organization, noting the capacity of the organization to provide technical assistance, facilitate training and identify potential funding sources for the development or improvement of hydrographic services, and calls upon States and agencies to support the trust fund of the organization and examine the possibility of partnerships with the private sector;

43. *Invites* the International Hydrographic Organization and the International Maritime Organization to continue their coordinated efforts, to jointly adopt measures with a view to encouraging greater international cooperation and coordination for the transition to electronic nautical charts and to increase the coverage of hydrographic information on a global basis, especially in the areas of international navigation and ports and where there are vulnerable or protected marine areas;

44. *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 the mobilization of resources and building of capacity with support from international financial institutions and the donor community, recognizing that economies of scale can apply in some instances at the regional level through shared facilities, technical capabilities and information for the provision of hydrographic services and the preparation of and access to nautical charts;

45. *Welcomes* the adoption of criteria and guidelines on the transfer of marine technology by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission;<sup>16</sup>

**X**

**Marine environment, marine resources and the protection of vulnerable marine ecosystems**

46. *Emphasizes once again* the importance of the implementation of Part XII of the Convention in order to protect and preserve the marine environment and its living marine resources against pollution and physical degradation, and calls upon all States to cooperate and take measures, directly or through

52. *Invites* the relevant global and regional bodies, in accordance with their mandates, to investigate urgently how to better address, on a scientific basis, including the application of precaution, the threats and risks to vulnerable and threatened marine ecosystems and biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction; how existing treaties and other relevant instruments can be used in this process consistent with international law, in particular with the Convention, and with the principles of an integrated ecosystem-based approach to management, including the identification of those marine ecosystem types that warrant priority attention; and to explore a range of potential approaches and tools for their protection and management; and requests the Secretary-General to cooperate and liaise with those bodies and to submit an addendum to his annual report to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session, describing the threats and risks to such marine ecosystems and biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction as well as details on any conservation and management measures in place at the global, regional, subregional or national levels addressing these issues;

53. *Notes* the scientific and technical work under the Convention on Biological Diversity relating to marine and coastal biodiversity;

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

55. *Encourages* States, in accordance with 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 marine biodiversity;

56. *Urges* States and relevant global and regional bodies to enhance their cooperation in the protection and preservation of coral reefs, mangroves

and seagrass beds, including through the exchange of information;

57. *Reiterates its support* for the International Coral Reef Initiative and welcomes the outcomes of the Second International Tropical Marine Ecosystems Management Symposium, held in Manila in 2003, supports the work under the Jakarta Mandate on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity,<sup>22</sup> and notes that the International Coral Reef Initiative and other relevant bodies are considering incorporating cold water coral ecosystems into their programmes of activities;

58. *Encourages* States to cooperate, directly or through competent international bodies, in exchanging information in the event of accidents involving foreign vessels on coral reefs, and in promoting the development of economic assessment techniques for both restoration and non-use values of coral reef systems;

59. *Emphasizes* the need to mainstream coral reef management approaches into national development strategies, as well as into the activities of relevant United Nations agencies and programmes, international financial institutions and the donor community;

60. *Welcomes* the convening by the International Maritime Organization of a diplomatic conference to adopt an international convention for the control and management of ships' ballast waters and sediments;

61. *Notes with interest* the ongoing discussions in the Marine Environment Protection Committee of the International Maritime Organization on the designation of the Western European Atlantic coast and the English Channel as a particularly sensitive sea area, and encourages the organization to consider the eventual adoption of the proposed associated protective measure as long as it is consistent with the Convention;

<sup>22</sup> See A/51/312, annex II, decision II/10.

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**XI**
**Regional cooperation**

62. *Emphasizes once again* the importance of regional organizations and arrangements for cooperation and coordination in integrated oceans management, and, where there are separate regional structures for different aspects of oceans management, such as environmental protection, fisheries management, navigation, scientific research and maritime delimitation, calls for those different structures, where appropriate, to work together for optimal cooperation and coordination;

63. *Notes* that there have been a number of initiatives at the regional level, in various regions, to further the implementation of the Convention, and in this context notes the results of the Second Plenary Meeting of the Conference on Maritime Delimitation in the Caribbean, held in Mexico City on 13 and 14 October 2003, as well as of the functioning of its 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;

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

64. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General containing proposals on modalities for the

establishment of a regular process under the United Nations for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects,<sup>23</sup> and requests the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with Member States, relevant organizations and agencies and programmes of the United Nations system, other competent intergovernmental organizations and relevant non-governmental organizations, to take the following steps to establish the regular process by 2004:

(a) Convene a group of experts of no more than twenty-four participants, comprising representatives of States, including all regional groups, and

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65. *Accepts* the offer of the Government of Iceland to host this intergovernmental meeting in Reykjavik in 2004, in accordance with paragraph 17 of resolution 47/202 A of 22 December 1992;

66. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the development of the regular process;

### XIII

#### **Open-ended informal consultative process on oceans and the law of the sea**

67. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene the fifth meeting of the Consultative Process in New York from 7 to 11 June 2004, and to provide it with the necessary facilities for the performance of its work and to arrange for support to be provided by the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, in cooperation with other relevant

responsibilities under the approved budget for the Organization;

74. *Invites* Member States and others in a position to do so to support the training activities under the TRAIN-SEA-COAST Programme of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea;

## XVI

### Trust funds and fellowships

75. *Recognizes* the importance of assisting developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing 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;

76. *Also recognizes* the importance of the Trust Fund for preparation of submissions to the Commission in assisting developing States, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, in preparing their submissions where their continental shelves extend beyond 200 nautical miles and, in order to facilitate the management of the Trust Fund, amends, as set out in the annex to the present resolution, sections 1, 4 and 6 of the terms of reference, guidelines and rules of the Trust Fund, as contained in annex II to resolution 55/7 of 30 October 2000, in accordance with paragraph 31 of the annex;

77. *Urges* Member States and others in a position to do so to contribute to the further development of the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship Programme on the Law of the Sea established by the General Assembly in its resolution 35/116 of 10 December 1980;

## XVII

### Fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly

78. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution, including other developments and issues relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, in connection with his annual comprehensive report on oceans and the law of the sea, and to provide the report in accordance with the modalities set out in resolutions 49/28, 52/26 and 54/33, and also requests the Secretary-General to make the report available, in its current comprehensive format, at least six weeks in advance of the meeting of the Consultative Process;

79. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session the item entitled "Oceans and the law of the sea".

*79th plenary meeting  
23 December 2003*

## Annex

“(iv) The curriculum vitae of the trainees, including their date of birth;”

**6. Granting of assistance**

Amend paragraph 23 to read:

“23. The Secretary-General will provide financial assistance from the Fund for requests approved on the basis of the evaluation and recommendation of the Division on the advice of the Panel of Experts. Payments will be processed by the Organization in accordance with standard practices.”

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2. Resolution 58/14: 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

*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* its resolutions 46/215 of 20 December 1991, 49/116 and 49/118 of 19 December 1994, 50/25 of 5 December 1995 and 57/142 of 12 December 2002, as well as other resolutions on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing, unauthorized fishing in zones of national jurisdiction and on the high seas, fisher

Plan of Implementation”<sup>5</sup>),<sup>5</sup> in relation to achieving sustainable fisheries,

*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, mainly as a result of, inter alia, unauthorized fishing, inadequate regulatory measures and excess fishing capacity,

*Concerned* that illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing threatens seriously to deplete populations of certain fish species and to significantly damage marine ecosystems, to the detriment of sustainable fisheries as well as the food security and the economies of many States, particularly developing States,

*Recognizing* that inadequate flag State control over fishing vessels, including those fishing for straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, and insufficient monitoring, control and surveillance measures exacerbate the problem of overfishing,

*Recognizing also* that the interrelationship between ocean activities, such as shipping and fishing, and environmental issues needs further consideration,

*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 to assist such States in meeting their obligations under international instruments and realizing the benefits from fisheries resources,

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<sup>5</sup> *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August– 4 September 2002* (United Nations/J/TTCI0401 Ticvu/TTCled NatiD0.002 Tw[(263ilc0cled Na.001 9(tTw[(2)3.9(o)4.5(2)3.9(o.3772. 1.

number of countries have implemented the International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks, adopted by the Food and Agriculture Organization in 1999,

*Noting with satisfaction* the outcomes of the second round of informal consultations of States parties to the Agreement, held in New York from 23 to 25 July 2003,

*Taking note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>2</sup> and emphasizing the useful role that the report plays in bringing together information relating to the sustainable development of the world's marine living resources provided by States, relevant international organizations, regional and subregional fisheries organizations and non-governmental organizations,

*Noting with satisfaction* that the incidence of reported large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing activities in most regions of the world's oceans and seas has continued to be low,



fisheries management organizations as well as considering initial preparatory steps for the review conference to be convened by the Secretary-General

22. *Invites* the International Maritime Organization and other relevant competent

fishing vessels as called for in the Compliance Agreement;

32. *Calls upon* all States to assist this work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to take measures to halt the increase of large-scale fishing vessels in accordance with the International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity and to participate in the intergovernmental technical consultation on illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and fleet overcapacity to be organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization in 2004;

## VI

### **Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing**

33. *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 (b), of the Agreement to enforce fully the measures recommended in those resolutions;

## VII

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

34. *Urges* States, relevant international organizations and regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and arrangements that have not done so to take action to reduce or eliminate by-catch, catch by lost or abandoned gear, fish discards and post-harvest losses, including juvenile fish, consistent with international law and relevant international 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



consultation with States, regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and other relevant organizations, in his next report concerning fisheries to include a section outlining current risks to the marine biodiversity of vulnerable marine ecosystems including, but not limited to, seamounts, coral reefs, including cold water reefs and certain other sensitive underwater features, related to fishing activities, as well as detailing any conservation and management measures in place at the global, regional, subregional or national levels addressing these issues;

47. *Calls upon* States, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and subregional or regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to implement fully the International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks as a matter of priority, inter alia, by conducting assessments of shark stocks and developing and implementing national plans of action, recognizing the need of some States, in particular developing States, for assistance in this regard;

48. *Urges* States, including those working through subregion.1(B-6.1(b)13 .1((9 -1.14A w).aoo)4.6o(o)-6.1(l f 3)u37 TD-0.0031wa(Urge)8.8v)-ures)7.8(



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## II. OBLIGATIONS OF DEPOSIT AND DUE PUBLICITY

Coastal States, under article 16, paragraph 2, article 47, paragraph 9, article 75, paragraph 2, and article 84, paragraph 2, of UNCLOS, are required to deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations charts showing straight baselines and archipelagic baselines as well as the outer limits of the territorial sea, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf; alternatively, the lists of geographical coordinates of points, specifying the geodetic datum, may be substituted. Coastal States are also required to give due publicity to all these charts and lists of geographical coordinates. Furthermore, under article 76, paragraph 9, coastal States are required to deposit with the Secretary-General charts and relevant information permanently describing the outer limits of the continental shelf extending beyond 200 nautical miles. In this case, due publicity is to be given by the Secretary-General. Together with the submission of their charts and/or lists of geographical coordinates, States parties are required to provide appropriate information regarding original geodetic datum.

In this connection, it should be noted that the deposit of charts or of lists of geographical coordinates of points with the Secretary-General of the United Nations is an international act by a State party to UNCLOS in order to conform with the deposit obligations referred to above, after the entry into force of UNCLOS. This act is addressed to the Secretary-General in the form of a note verbale or a letter by the Permanent Representative to the United Nations or other person considered as representing the State party. The mere existence or adoption of legislation or the conclusion of a maritime boundary delimitation treaty registered with the Secretariat, even if they contain charts or lists of coordinates, cannot be interpreted as an act of deposit with the Secretary-General under the Convention.

In resolution 58/240 of 23 December 2003, the General Assembly once again encouraged States parties to the Convention to deposit with the Secretary-General such charts and lists of geographical coordinates. So far, only 29 States have

fully or partially complied with their deposit obligations (see annex 1).

Acting upon the request contained in General Assembly resolution 49/28 of 6 December 1994, the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, as the responsible substantive unit of the United Nations Secretariat, has established facilities for the custody of charts and lists of geographical coordinates deposited and for the dissemination of such information in order to assist States in complying with their due publicity obligations. In this connection, States parties are encouraged to provide all the necessary information for conversion of the submitted geographic coordinates from the original datum into the World Geodetic System 84 (WGS 84), a geodetic datum system that is increasingly being accepted as the standard and is used by the Division to produce its illustrative maps.

The Division has also established a Geographic Information System (GIS). GIS enables the Division to store and process geographic information and produce custom-tailored cartographic outputs through the conversion of conventional maps, charts and lists of geographical coordinates in digital format. GIS also helps the Division to identify any inconsistencies in the information submitted. The GIS database is



suspension takes effect, according to the same article, only after having been duly published. (See also





State Party	Deposit and due publicity	Relevant article(s) of the Convention	Maritime Zone Notification		Charts   Coordinates Or relevant Acts   Treaties published in / available at
			No.	See LOSIC No.	
Honduras	Deposit of the list of geographical coordinates of points for the drawing of straight baselines,				



State Party	Deposit and due publicity	Relevant article(s) of the Convention	Maritime Zone Notification		Charts   Coordinates
			No.	See LOSIC No.	Or relevant Acts   Treaties published in / available at
Madagascar	Deposit of the list of geographical coordinates of points for the drawing of baselines from				



State Party	Deposit and due publicity	Relevant article(s) of the Convention	Maritime Zone Notification	

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Loxic No. 19 (2004) *DOALOS/OLA - United Nations*



State Party	Due publicity	Relevant article(s) of the Convention	Reference provided in LOSIC No.	See also Maritime Zone Notification No.	Acts   Charts   Coordinates   Treaties published in / available at
<b>Italy</b>	Laws and regulations applicable to innocent passage through the territorial sea and to transit passage through straits used for international navigation; namely:  - Art. 83 of the Navigation Code;  - Law 16 June 1912 (in Official Gazette of the Italian Republic of 27 June 1912, No. 151);  - Royal Decree 24 August 1933, No. 2423 (in Official Gazette of the Italian Republic of 22 May 1934, No. 130);  - Decree of the Minister of Merchant Marine of 8 May 1985 relating to the Strait of Messina (in Official Gazette of the Italian Republic of 11 May 1985, No. 110);  - Decree of the Minister of Merchant Marine of 26 February 1993 relating to the Straits of Boniface (in Official Gazette of the Italian Republic of 2 March 1993, No. 50);	21(3); 42(3);	2; 5	---	Laws and Decrees at DOALOS/OLA;  Decree of 26 February 1993 in SP IV 2/, p. 69
<b>Myanmar</b>	Law applicable to innocent passage through the territorial sea (Territorial Sea and Maritime Zones Law (Pyithu Hluttaw Law No. 3 of 1977))	21(3)	5	---	BL 3/, p.64  TS 4/, p. 230
<b>Namibia</b>	Namibia has not adopted or enacted legislation relating to the innocent passage through the territorial sea, neither sea lanes or traffic separation schemes have been established	21(3); 22(4)	5	---	
<b>Oman</b>	Charts (sea lanes and traffic separation schemes in the Strait of Hormuz, from Masirah to the Strait of Hormuz and in the Sultanate of Oman)	22(4); 41(6)	2	M.Z.N. 2. 1996. LOS of 20 February 1996	Charts at DOALOS/OLA

<sup>2/</sup> The Law of the Sea: Current Developments in State Practice IV (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.V.10).

<sup>3/</sup> The Law of the Sea: Baselines - National Legislation with Illustrative Maps (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.V.10).

<sup>4/</sup> The Law of the Sea: National Legislation on Territorial Sea, the Right of Innocent Passage and the Contiguous Zone (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.V.7).

State Party	Due publicity	Relevant article(s) of the Convention	Reference provided in LOSIC No.	See also Maritime Zone Notification No.	Acts   Charts   Coordinates   Treaties published in / available at
Pakistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Exclusive Fishery Zone (Regulation of Fishery) Act 1975;</li> <li>- Territorial waters and Maritime Zone Act 1976;</li> <li>- Exclusive Fishery Zone (Regulation of Fishery) Rules 1978 as amended in 1990;</li> </ul>				

## ANNEX III

## MARITIME ZONE NOTIFICATIONS

## NORWAY

**M.Z.N. 45. 2003. LOS (Maritime Zone Notification) 3 December 2003**

Deposit by Norway of the list of geographical coordinates of points pursuant to article 16, paragraph 2, of the Convention

On 1 December 2003, Norway deposited with the Secretary-General, in accordance with article 16, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the following lists of geographical coordinates:

**List of geographical coordinates of points defining the outer limits of the territorial sea around mainland Norway, Svalbard and Jan Mayen; and**

**List of geographical coordinates of points as specified in the Regulations relating to the baselines for determining the extent of the territorial sea around mainland Norway, as laid down by Royal Decree of 14 June 2002, as amended by Crown Prince Regent's Decree of 10 October 2003.**

Regarding the entry into force, Norway informed the Secretary-General that the Act of 27 June 2003 No. 57 relating to Norway's territorial waters and contiguous zone, which stipulates, inter alia, that the breadth of Norway's territorial sea will be 12 nautical miles measured from the baselines, would enter into force on 1 January 2004 for mainland Norway, Svalbard and Jan Mayen. The Regulations relating to the baselines for determining the extent of the territorial sea around mainland Norway, as laid down by the Royal Decree of 14 June 2002, and as amended by Crown Prince Regent's Decree of 10 October 2003, entered into force on 1 December 2003. All texts and lists will be reproduced in Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 54 together with illustrative maps. The maps will also be reproduced in the next issue of the Law of the Sea Information Circular.

The original list of geographical coordinates deposited by Norway may be consulted at the Secretariat of the United Nations (Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of Legal Affairs, DC2-0450, telephone: 963-3962 or fax: 963-5847).

## NORVÈGE

**M.Z.N. 45. 2003. LOS (Notification Zone Maritime) 3 décembre 2003**

Dépôt par la Norvège d'une liste de coordonnées géographiques des points en vertu du paragraphe 2 de l'article 16 de la Convention

Le 1er décembre 2003, la Norvège a déposé auprès du Secrétaire général, en conformité avec le paragraphe 2 de l'article 16 de la Convention, les listes de coordonnées géographiques des points décrites ci-après:

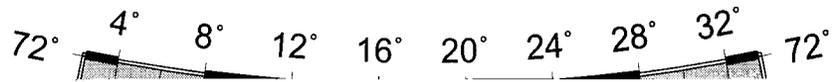
**Liste de coordonnées géographiques des points concernant la limite extérieure de la mer territoriale de la Norvège autour de la Norvège continentale; du Spitzberg (Svalbard) ainsi que de Jan Mayen; et**

**Liste de coordonnées géographiques des points, établie par le Règlement concernant les lignes de base à partir desquelles est mesurée la largeur de la mer territoriale autour de la Norvège continentale, tel qu'énoncé dans le Décret royal du 14 juin 2002 et amendé par l'Ordre du Prince Régent du 10 octobre 2003.**

En ce qui concerne l'entrée en vigueur, la Norvège a informé le Secrétaire général que la Loi du 27 juin 2003 no. 57 concernant la mer territoriale et la zone contiguë de la Norvège, établissant inter alia la largeur de la mer territoriale norvégienne à 12 milles marins à partir des lignes de base, entrerait en vigueur le 1er janvier 2004 pour la Norvège continentale, le Spitzberg (Svalbard) ainsi que Jan Mayen. Le Règlement concernant les lignes de base à partir desquelles est mesurée la largeur de la mer territoriale autour de la Norvège continentale, tel qu'énoncé dans le Décret royal du 14 juin 2002 et amendé par l'Ordre du Prince Régent du 10 octobre 2003, est entré en vigueur le 1er décembre 2003. Tous les textes et listes seront publiés dans le Bulletin du droit de la mer no. 54, accompagnés des cartes illustratives. Ces cartes seront aussi reproduites dans le prochain numéro de la Circulaire d'information sur le droit de la mer.

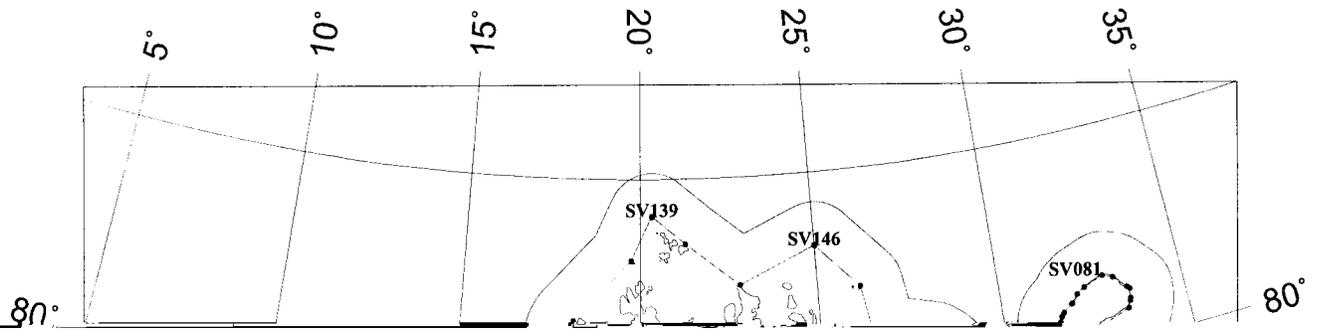
La liste authentique des coordonnées géographiques déposée par la Norvège peut être consultée au Secrétariat des Nations Unies (Division des affaires maritimes et du droit de la mer, Bureau des affaires juridiques, DC2-0450, téléphone: 963-3962 ou télécopie: 963-5847).

Norway Mainland  
baseline and outer limit of  
the territorial sea (12 nautical miles)



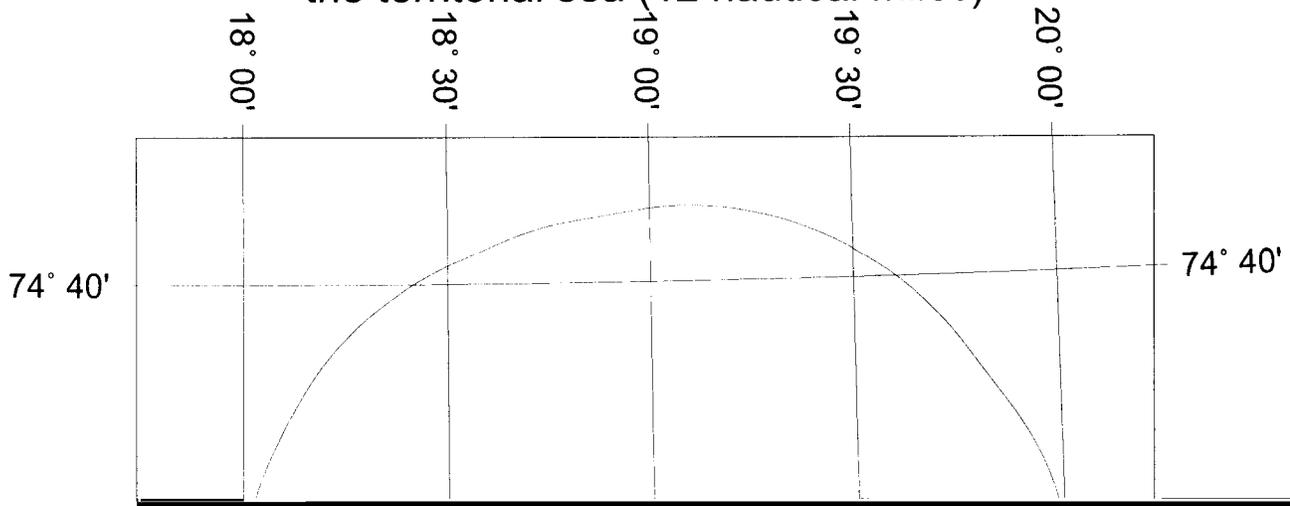
# Norway - Svalbard (except Bjørnøya)

baseline and outer limit of  
the territorial sea (12 nautical miles)



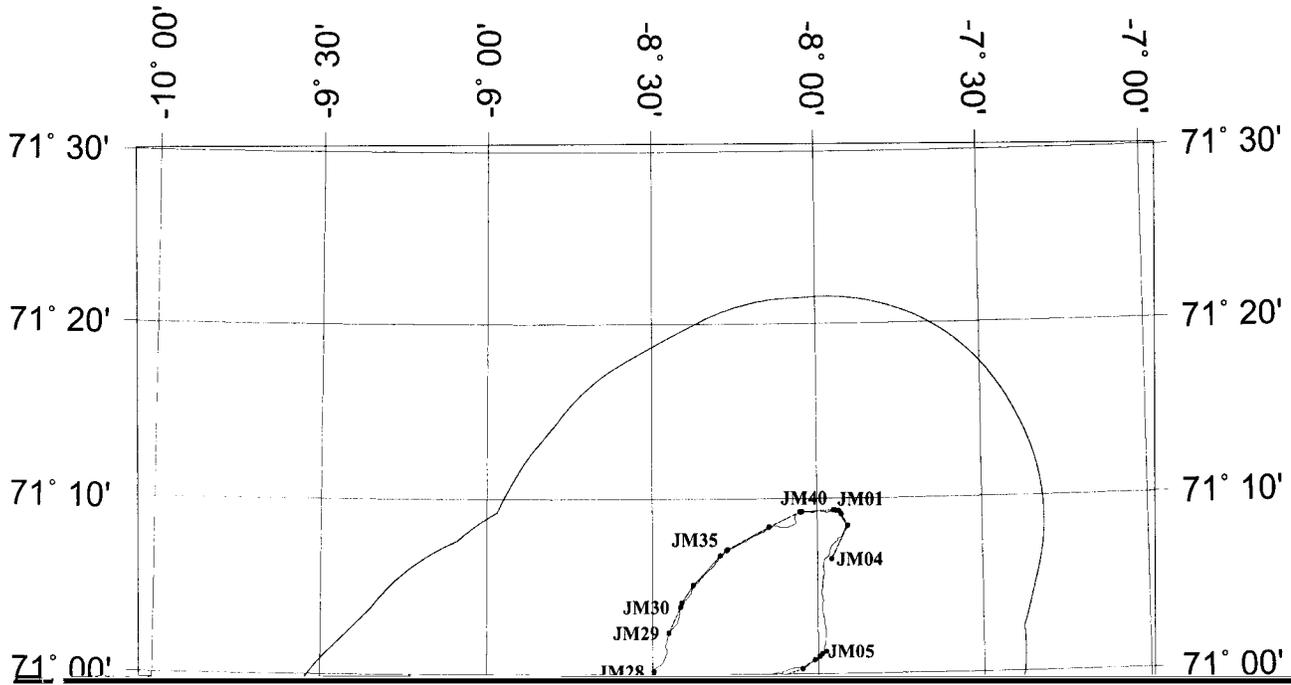
# Norway - Bjørnøya (part of Svalbard)

baseline and outer limit of  
the territorial sea (12 nautical miles)



# Norway - Jan Mayen

baseline and outer limit of  
the territorial sea (12 nautical miles)



**UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN  
AND NORTHERN IRELAND**

**M.Z.N. 46. 2004. LOS (Maritime Zone  
Notification) 12 March 2004**

Deposit by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and  
Northern Ireland of the list of geographical



**ANNEX IV**  
TEXTS OF NOTIFICATIONS RELATING TO





MISIÓN PERMANENTE DE MÉXICO

ONU7605

Nueva York, 14 de noviembre de 2003.

Señor Secretario General,

Tengo el honor de hacer referencia al Artículo 25(3) de la Convención de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Derecho del Mar, firmada en Montego Bay el 10 de diciembre de 1982 y como alcance nuestro ONU1292 del 4 de marzo de 2003, informo a usted que el Gobierno de México suspenderá temporalmente el paso inocente de buques extranjeros en el mar territorial en el siguiente período:

**a) Frente a Roca Partida y Punta Zapotitlán, Veracruz**

- |                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| a).- Lat. 18° 52' .3 N. | Long. 095° 05' .8 W. |
| b).- Lat. 18° 40' .2 N. | Long. 094° 42' .5 W. |
| c).- Lat. 18° 43' .8 N. | Long. 095° 10' .2 W. |
| d).- Lat. 18° 32' .2 N. | Long. 094° 47' .0 W. |

Períodos: Del 15 al 30 de noviembre de 2003.

Mucho agradeceré a usted que esta nota sea publicada en debida forma.

Aprovecho la oportunidad para reiterar a usted las seguridades de mi más alta y distinguida consideración.

Luis Alfonso de Alba  
Representante Permanente Alterno de México  
ante las Naciones Unidas

Al Excelentísimo

LETTER DATED 11 MARCH 2004

[Unofficial translation]

“Permanent Mission of Mexico

“ONU1366

New York, 11 March 2004

“Mr. Secretary-General,

“I have the honour to refer to article 25, paragraph 3, of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, signed in Montego Bay on 10 December 1982.

“In this regard, I inform you that the Government of Mexico will suspend the innocent passage of foreign ships in the areas of its territorial sea and during the periods of time indicated in the annexed document. The suspension, which will be of a temporary nature, is required to protect the safety of navigation in view of the naval exercises.

“In accordance with article 25, paragraph 3, of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, I would be grateful if this note and the annex to it could be duly published.

“I would like to take this opportunity to reiterate the assurances of my highest and distinguished consideration.

“Signed  
Enrique Berruga Filloy  
Permanent Representative of Mexico  
to the United Nations”





**4) Al Sur de Punta Herrero:**

- a).- Lat. 18° 50'.0 N. Long. 087° 33'.0 W.
- b).- Lat. 19° 01'.0 N. Long. 087° 30'.0 W.
- c).- Lat. 19° 01'.0 N. Long. 087° 25'.0 W.
- d).- Lat. 18° 43'.0 N. Long. 087° 29'.0 W.

Períodos: Del 11 al 21 de febrero de 2004.  
 Del 11 al 21 de abril de 2004.  
 Del 11 al 21 de junio de 2004.  
 Del 11 al 21 de agosto de 2004.  
 Del 11 al 21 de octubre de 2004.

**II. Océano Pacífico****5) Al Sur de Isla Guadalupe:**

- a).- Lat. 28° 46'.0 N. Long. 118° 22'.0 W.
- b).- Lat. 28° 46'.0 N. Long. 118° 12'.0 W.
- c).- Lat. 28° 40'.0 N. Long. 118° 22'.0 W.
- d).- Lat. 28° 40'.0 N. Long. 118° 12'.0 W.

Períodos: Del 11 al 21 de marzo de 2004.  
 Del 1 al 10 de mayo de 2004.  
 Del 20 al 30 de julio de 2004.  
 Del 11 al 21 de septiembre de 2004.  
 Del 10 al 20 de noviembre de 2004.

Capítulo 10. El Sistema de Información Geográfica

- a).- Lat. 27° 05'.0 N. Long. 110° 28'.0 W.
- b).- Lat. 27° 11'.0 N. Long. 110° 28'.0 W.
- c).- Lat. 27° 06'.0 N. Long. 110° 17'.0 W.
- d).- Lat. 27° 00'.0 N. Long. 110° 17'.0 W.

Períodos: Del 1 al 10 de febrero de 2004.

Períodos: Del 1° al 10 de marzo de 2004.  
 Del 11 al 21 de mayo de 2004.  
 Del 10 al 20 de julio de 2004.  
 Del 11 al 21 de septiembre de 2004.

Del 5 al 15 de noviembre de 2004.

**8) Al Suroeste de Puerto Arista:**

- a).- Lat. 15° 46'.2 N. Long. 093° 40'.0 W.
- b).- Lat. 15° 40'.2 N. Long. 093° 32'.0 W.
- c).- Lat. 15° 41'.5 N. Long. 093° 43'.5 W.
- d).- Lat. 15° 35'.5 N. Long. 093° 35'.7 W.

Períodos: Del 11 al 21 de febrero de 2004.  
 Del 1° al 10 de abril de 2004.  
 Del 11 al 21 de junio de 2004.  
 Del 20 al 30 de agosto de 2004.  
 Del 11 al 21 de octubre de 2004.

**9) Al Sur de Puerto Peñasco:**

J - 202 50' 02" E - 113° 40' 0" W

- c).- Lat. 31° 00'.0 N. Long. 113° 31'.0 W.
- d).- Lat. 30° 50'.0 N. Long. 113° 31'.0 W.

Períodos: Del 1° al 10 de marzo de 2004.  
 Del 5 al 15 de mayo de 2004.  
 Del 11 al 21 de julio de 2004.  
 Del 20 al 30 de septiembre de 2004.  
 Del 11 al 21 de noviembre de 2004.

**10) Al Sureste de Lázaro Cárdenas:**

- a).- Lat. 17° 47'.0 N. Long. 102° 00'.0 W.
- b).- Lat. 17° 53'.0 N. Long. 102° 00'.0 W.
- c).- Lat. 17° 46'.0 N. Long. 101° 49'.0 W.
- d).- Lat. 17° 42'.0 N. Long. 101° 53'.0 W.

Períodos: Del 11 al 21 de febrero de 2004.



State Party	Conciliators - Nominations	Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General
Spain	José Manuel Lacleta Muños, Ambassador of Spain José Antonio de Yturriaga Barberán,	

State Party	Arbitrators - Nominations	Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General
<b>Indonesia</b>	Prof. Dr. Hasjim Djalal, M.A Dr. Etty Roesmaryati Agoes, SH, LLM. Dr. Sudirman Saad, D.H., M.Hum Lieutenant Commander Kresno Bruntoro, SH, LLM	3 August 2001
<b>Italy</b>	Professor Umberto Leanza Professor Tullio Scovazzi	23 September 1999
<b>Japan</b>	Ambassador Hisashi Owada, President of the Japan Institute of International Affairs Professor Chusei Yamada, Professor Waseda University Dr. Soji Yamamoto, Professor Emeritus Tohoku University Dr. Nisuke Ando, Professor, Doshisha University	28 September 2000
<b>Mexico</b>	Ambassador Alberto Székely Sánchez, Special Adviser to the Secretary for International Waters Affairs Dr. Alonso Gómez Robledo Verduzco, Researcher, Institute of Legal Research, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Member of the Inter-American Legal Committee of the Organization of American States Frigate Captain JN. LD.DEM. Agustín Rodríguez Malpica Esquivel, Chief, Legal Unit, Secretariat of the Navy Frigate Lieutenant SJN.LD. Juan Jorge Quiroz Richards, Secretariat of the Navy	9 December 2002
<b>Netherlands</b>	Ellen Hey Professor Alfred H.A. Soons Adriaan Bos	6 February 1998
	Professor Barbara Kwiatkowska	30 May 2002
<b>Norway</b>	Mr. Carsten Smith, President of the Supreme Court Ms. Karin Bruzelius, Supreme Court Judge Mr. Hans Wilhelm Longva, Director General, Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ambassador Per Tresselt	22 November 1999
	Vladimir S. Kotliar	27 May 1997
	Professor Kamil A. Bekyashev	4 March 1998

Mr. Pavel G. DzubenkoJ0.08 -0.72 ref382.92 232.92 232le545.28 21546.24910.71 216.2a 306 0.48 -0.78 ref72.7



**II. List of experts for the purposes of article 2 of Annex VIII (Special Arbitration) to the Convention**

State Party	Nominations
Democratic Republic of the Congo	

State Party	Experts Nominated	Designation
<b>Australia</b>	Prof. Graeme Kelleher AO	Chair, Marine Sector Advisory Committee of Australia's Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority
	Associate Prof. Samuel Bateman AM RAN (Rtd)	Principal Research Fellow and Associate Professor, Centre for Marine Policy at the University of Wollongong
<b>Austria <u>1/</u></b>	Dr. Michael Stachowitsch	University of Vienna
	Dr. Bernhard Riegl	University of Vienna
<b>Barbados <u>2/</u></b>	Mr. Leo Brewster	Deputy-Director, Coastal Zone Management Unit
	Prof. Ralph Carnegie	Director, Caribbean Law Institute
<b>Brazil <u>3/</u></b>	Dr. Geraldo J. Eysink	Ministry of Environment
	Dr. Luiz R. Tommasi	Ministry of Environment
<b>Cape Verde</b>	Dr. Silvestre Evora	Juriste, Technicien de la Direction Générale de Marine et Ports
	Dr. Maria M. Carvalho	Biologiste, Tec

State Party	Experts Nominated	Designation
<b>Costa Rica</b>	Sr. Geovanny Bassey	Area de Conservación Guanacaste
	Sr. Gerardo Barboza	Area de Conservación Tempisque
<b>Czech Republic</b>	Dr. Vladimír Kopal	Professor of Law, Charles University, Prague
<b>Democratic Republic of the Congo</b>	Mr. Mpiana Kalala	Directeur de Cabinet et Conseiller Juridique du Ministère de l'Environnement, Conservation de la Nature et Tourisme
	Mr. Kalibu Kahozi	Directeur Chef de Service National du Développement de la Pêche, Ministère de l'Environnement, Conservation de la Nature et Tourisme
<b>Egypt</b>	Dr. Abdelrahman Salama	Specialist in the field of protection of the marine environment
	Prof. Mahmoud El Said	University of Alexandria and Director, Development of Red Sea Resources
	Prof. Mohamed A. Fawzy	Egyptian Agency for Environment Affairs
<b>France <sup>4/</sup></b>	Mr. Jean-Claude Chauvin	National Museum of Natural History
	Mr. Michel Girin	Director of CEDRE
<b>Gambia <sup>5/</sup></b>	Ms. Ndey Isatou Njie	Executive Director, National Environment Agency
	Ms. Isatou Sissoho	Principal Scientific Officer, Department of Water Resources

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<sup>4/</sup> Fisheries experts:

Mr. André Forest, IFREMER;  
Mr. Jean-Luc Prat, Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences, Brest.

Marine scientific research experts:

Mr. Jean Mascle, Oceanographical Observatory, CRNS University;  
Mr. Elie Jarmache, IFREMER.

Navigation experts:

Mr. Loic Courcoux, Chief teacher of first class marine teaching;  
Mr. Michel Meynet, Assistant Director of sea transport of harbors and coast.

<sup>5/</sup> Fisheries Experts:

Mr. Ousman Drammeh, Director, Department of Fisheries;  
Mr. Amadou Saine, Fisheries Officer, Department of Fisheries.

Navigation including Pollution from Vessels:

Mr. Nicolas Blell, Director, Technical Services, Gambia Ports Authority.

State Party	Experts Nominated	Designation
<b>Georgia 6/</b>	Mr. Grigori Abramia	Manager, Black Sea Protection Conventional Service
	Mr. Tengiz Gogotishvili	Head, Batumi Marine Inspection, Long Voyage Navigator
<b>Greece</b>	Capt. Andreas Suriggos	Director, Dept. of Protection of the Marine Environment, Ministry of Mercantile Marine
	Lieut. Ilias Sampatakis	Deputy-Director, Dept. of Protection of the Marine Environment, Ministry of Mercantile Marine
<b>Guinea</b>	Mr. Mamadou S. Diallo	Conseiller chargé de l'Environnement, Ministère de l'Équipement
	Mr. Richard Théophile	Chef de la Section Milieu Marin et Côtier à la Direction Nationale de l'Environnement
<b>India 7/</b>	Dr. P.P. Ouseph	Scientist, CESS, Trivandrum, Kerala
	Shri T. Venugopal	Punjab State Council for Science and Technology, Chandigarh
	Dr. Erinjery Joseph James	Executive Director, Kozhikode, Kerala
	Dr. M. Baba	CESS, Trivandrum, Kerala
	Narinder Singhu Tiwana	Administrator, PPCB and Executive Director, Punjab State Council for Science and Technology, Chandigarh
	Dr. (Mrs). K. N. Remani	Director, En

<b>State Party</b>	<b>Experts Nominated</b>	<b>Designation</b>
<b>Italy</b>	Prof. Roberto Adam	Professor at the University of Macerata, Italy
	Dr. Aldo Manos	Senior Consultant on international environmental matters, Venice, Italy
<b>Kuwait</b>	Capt. Ali Abas Haider	Director, Marine Pollution Monitoring Department
<b>Lebanon</b>	Mr. Hiratish Kumijian	Yet to receive details
	Ms. Marie Abboud Saab	Yet to receive details
<b>Mauritius</b>	Mr. Etienne Sinatambou	Senior State Counsel, Attorney General's Office
<b>Mexico</b>	Dr. Guillermo Compean Jimenez	Biologist
	Dr. Gerardo Gold Bouchot	Marine Scientist
<b>Mongolia</b>	Ms. G. Dagvadorj	Senior Officer, Ministry for Nature and Environment
	Ms. Saran Baymba	State Senior Inspector, Ministry for Nature and Environment
<b>Nigeria</b>	Dr. Obafemi Aina	Federal Environmental Protection Agency
	Prof. A.O. Ofolabi	Federal Environment Protection Agency

<b>State Party</b>	<b>Experts Nominated</b>	<b>Designation</b>
<b>Pakistan 8/</b>	Dr. Syed M. Hussain	Professor, Centre of Excellence in Marine Biology, Karachi
	Dr. Pirzada U. Siddiqui	Assistant Professor, Centre of Excellence in Marine Biology, Karachi
<b>Philippines</b>	Mr. Antonio La Vina	Under-Secretary for Legal and Legislative Affairs, Dept. of Environment and Natural Resources
	Dr. Marie A. Meñez	Assistant Professor in Marine Science, University of Rhode Island
	Dr. Gil Jacinto	Associate Professor in Marine Science, University of Liverpool
<b>Republic of Korea</b>	Prof. Chu-Hwan Koh	Professor of Marine Biology, Department of Oceanography, Seoul National University
	Prof. Kwang-Woo Lee	Professor of Chemical Oceanography, College of Natural Sciences, Hanyang University
<b>Russian Federation</b>	Yurdi Yuditsev	Deputy Minister, Ministry of Protection of the Environment and Natural Resources

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State Party

Experts Nominated

Designation

State Party	Experts Nominated	Designation
United Kingdom	Prof. Richard Macrory	Yet to receive details
	Prof. Alan Boyle	Yet to receive details
Uruguay	Mr. Carlos Ormaechea	Capitan de Fragata, Integrante del <i>Nautical Institute</i>
Zimbabwe	Mr. J.T. Mukundu	Acting Under-Secretary, Traffic and Legislation, Ministry of Transport and Energy

3. List of experts in the field of marine scientific research maintained by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (communicated on 5 November 2002)

State Party	
Experts nominated	
<b>ARGENTINA</b>	
Vicealmirante ® Alfredo A. <b>YUNG</b> Derqui 1957 (1828) Banfield Provincia de Buenos Aires e-mail: <a href="mailto:dayung@sinectis.com.ar">dayung@sinectis.com.ar</a> <b>ARGENTINA</b>	Capitán de Navío ® Osvaldo P. <b>ASTIZ</b> Dirección de Límites Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto Esmeralda 1212 – Piso 11 (1007) Buenos Aires e-mail: <a href="mailto:stz@mrecic.gov.ar">stz@mrecic.gov.ar</a> <b>ARGENTINA</b>
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	
Dr. Exon <b>NEVILLE</b> Senior Principal Research Scientist in the Petroleum and Marine Division of the Australian Geological Survey Organisation (AGSO) c/o Australian Permanent Delegation to <b>UNESCO</b>	Mr Barry <b>WILLCOX</b> Principal Research Scientist Petroleum and Marine Division of the Australian Geological Survey Organisation (AGSO) c/o Australian Permanent Delegation to <b>UNESCO</b>

**BANGLADESH**

Rear Admiral M.H. **KHAN**  
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Founder Chairman & Chief Adviser,  
10/8, 9<sup>th</sup> Floor, Eastern Plaza,  
Sonargaon Road, Hatirpool,  
DHAKA – 1205

**CAMEROON**

Dr. Jean **FOLACK**

**COLOMBIA**

Mr. Jaime **SANCHEZ CORTEZ**  
Asesor Comisión Colombiana del Océano  
Calle 41 No.46-20  
Santafé de Bogotá  
Tel: 57 1 222 0436  
Fax: 57 1 222 0416  
e-mail: [jsanchez@andinet.com](mailto:jsanchez@andinet.com)  
**COLOMBIA**

Capitán de Navío Carlos Alberto **ANDRADE**  
**AMAYA**  
Director Centro de Investigaciones Oceanográficas e  
Hidrográficas (CIOH)

<b>ECUADOR</b>	
<p>Capitán de Navío-EM  Fausto <b>LOPEZ VILLEGAS</b>  Director del Instituto Oceanográfico de la Armada  (INOCAR)  Av. 25 de Julio, Vía Puerto Marítimo  Guayaquil, P.O.Box 5940  Tel: 593 4 4811 05  Fax: 593 4 485 166  E-mail: <a href="mailto:inocar@inocar.mil.ec">inocar@inocar.mil.ec</a> or  <a href="mailto:cdbac@inocar.mil.ec">cdbac@inocar.mil.ec</a>  <b>ECUADOR</b></p>	
<b>FINLAND</b>	
<p>Prof. Matti <b>PERTTILÄ</b>  Head, Chemical Oceanography  Finnish Institute of Marine Research  P.O. Box 33  FIN-00931  Helsinki  Tel: 358 9 613 94 510  Fax: 358 9 613 94 494  E: mail: <a href="mailto:matti.perttila@fimr.fi">matti.perttila@fimr.fi</a>  <b>FINLAND</b></p>	
<b>GABON</b>	
<p>Monsieur Louis-Gabriel <b>PAMBO</b>  Océanologue Géologue, Directeur des Pêches  Direction des Pêches Maritimes et des Cultures  Marines  Ministère de la Marine Marchande et de la Pêche  Libreville, <b>GABON</b></p>	
<b>GEORGIA</b>	
<p>Prof. A. <b>KIKNADZE</b>  Department of Geography  Tbilisi State University  Georgia, 380028, Tbilisi  Av. J. Chauchauadze 1  Fax: (995-32) 22-11-03  <b>GEORGIA</b></p>	<p>Prof. G. <b>METREVELI</b>  Department of Geography  Tbilisi State University  Georgia, 380028, Tbilisi  Av. J. Chauchauadze 1  Tel: (995-32) 64-85-17  Fax: (995-32) 22-11-03  <b>GEORGIA</b></p>

<b>GERMANY</b>	
<p>Prof. Dr. Jens <b>MEINCKE</b> Zentrum für Meeres- und Klimaforschung Institut für Meeresforschung Tropowitzstr. 7 22529 Hamburg Tel: 49 40 42838 5985 Fax: 49 40 42838 4644 e-mail: <a href="mailto:meincke@ifm.uni-hamburg.de">meincke@ifm.uni-hamburg.de</a> <b>GERMANY</b></p>	<p>Mr. Dieter <b>ROTH</b> Bundesamt für Seeschifffahrt und Hydrographie Postfach 30 12 20 20305 Hamburg Tel: 4940 3190 2000 Fax: 4940 3190 5000 e-mail: <a href="mailto:roth@bsh.d400.de">roth@bsh.d400.de</a> <b>GERMANY</b></p>
<b>INDIA</b>	
<p><b>Dr. M. D. ZINGDE</b> Scientist-In-Charge Regional Centre of National Institute of Oceanography Sea Shell Bungalows Versova, Mumbai – 400 061 Tel: 022 633 5549 Fax: 022 632 6426 e-mail: <a href="mailto:maheshz@eudoramail.com">maheshz@eudoramail.com</a> <b>INDIA</b></p>	<p><b>Dr. B.R. SUBRAMANIAN</b> Project Director ICMAM, Directorate of ICMAM NIOT Campus, Velacherry – Tambaram Main Road, Narayanapuram Pallikaranai – Village Chennai 601 302 Tel: 044 246 0274 Fax: 044 246 0657 e-mail: <a href="mailto:brs@icmam.tn.nic.in">brs@icmam.tn.nic.in</a> <b>INDIA</b></p>
<b>ITALY</b>	
<p>Prof. Umberto <b>LEANZA</b> Department of Public Law University of Rome ‘Tor Vergata’ Via Lucullo, 11, 00187, Roma Tel/Fax: 39-6-488 5720 <b>ITALY</b></p>	<p>Prof. Tullio <b>TREVES</b> Faculty of Law University of Milano Via Lusardi 2, Milano 20122 Tel: 392-583 023 59 Fax: 392-583 068 26 <b>ITALY</b></p>
<b>IRAQ</b>	
<p>Dr. M. Mohamed <b>ABDUL-RAZAK</b> Director-General Marine Science Centre University of Basrah Basrah Tel: 417 730/410 958 Tlx: 207052 <b>IRAQ</b></p>	<p>Dr. Najah <b>ABOOD HUSSAIN</b> Marine Science Centre University of Basrah Basrah Tel: 417 730/410 958 Tlx: 20752 <b>IRAQ</b></p>







<b>RUSSIAN FEDERATION</b>	
<p>Dr. Vassili N. <b>ZHIVAGO</b>            Head. Division of the World Ocean,            Climate and Earth Sciences            Ministry of Science and Technologies            Executive Secretary, National Oceanographic            Committee of the Russian Federation            11, Tverskaya Street            Moscow 123 242            Tel: 7095 229 03 64            Fax: 7095 925 96 09            e-mail: zhivago@minstp.ru  <b>RUSSIAN FEDERATION</b></p>	<p>Dr. Anatoly L. <b>KOLODKIN</b>            President, Association of Maritime Law            3B. Koptersky pr.            Moscow 125319            Tel: 7 095 151 7588            Fax: 7 095 152 0916  <b>RUSSIAN FEDERATION</b></p>
<b>SENEGAL</b>	
<p>Mr. Yérim <b>THIOUB</b>            Président du Comité Technique National pour l'Océan            Ministère de la Pêche et des Transports            Maritimes, Building Administrative            4ème étage – BP 4050            Tel: 221 822 6245            Fax: 221 823 8720            e-mail: <a href="mailto:oepts@syfed.refer.sn">oepts@syfed.refer.sn</a>  <b>SENEGAL</b></p>	<p>Mr. Mamadou <b>DIALLO</b>            Océanologue Biologiste,            Chercheur au Centre de Recherches Océanographiques            Comité Technique National pour l'Océan            Ministère de la Pêche et des Transports            Maritimes, Building Administrative            4ème étage – BP 4050            Tel: 221 822 6245            Fax: 221 823 8720            e-mail: <a href="mailto:oepts@syfed.refer.sn">oepts@syfed.refer.sn</a>  <b>SENEGAL</b></p>
<b>SAINT LUCIA</b>	

Mr. Horace Denis **WALTERS**  
 Chief, Fisheries Officer  
 Fisheries Management Unit  
 Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Fisheries &

**SPAIN**

D. Carlos

**TUNISIA**

Prof. Ktari Mohamed **HEDI**

President, Université de Sfax

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4. List of experts in the field of navigation, including pollution from vessels and by dumping, maintained by the International Maritime Organization (communicated on 11 June 2003)

State Party	Nominations
<b>Luxembourg</b>	<b>M. Marc Glodt</b> , Commissaire du Gouvernement aux affaires maritimes <b>M. Joël Mathieu</b> , Conseiller technique auprès du Commissariat aux affaires maritimes
<b>Maldives</b>	<b>Mr. Hussein Shareef</b> , Deputy Director, Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation <b>Mr. Mahdhy Imad</b> , Assistant Managing Director, Maldives Ports Authority
<b>Mexico</b>	<b>Captain Manuel P. Flitsche</b> , Head of the Third Section of the Naval Staff <b>Captain Gabriel Rivera Miranda</b> , Director of Navigation, Merchant Marine Affairs Division, Ministry of Communications and Transport
<b>Nigeria</b>	<b>Mr. Green Ekeledo</b> , Chief Nautical Officer <b>Captain I.N. Ntiaidem</b> , Deputy Government Inspector of Shipping
<b>Norway</b>	<b>Mr. Jens Henning Kofoed</b> , Adviser, The Maritime Directorate of Norway <b>Mr. Atle Fretheim</b> , Assistant Director General, The Royal Ministry of Environment

<b>Uganda</b>	<b>S.A.K. Magezi</b> , Meteorology Department, Ministry of Natural Resources, Kampala <b>J.T. Wambede</b> , Meteorology Department, Ministry of Natural Resources, Kampala
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>Mr. Gordon Pollock, QC</b>
<b>Uruguay</b>	<b>Captain Ernesto Serron Pedotti</b>

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