

Bulletin No. 76

***Law of
the Sea***



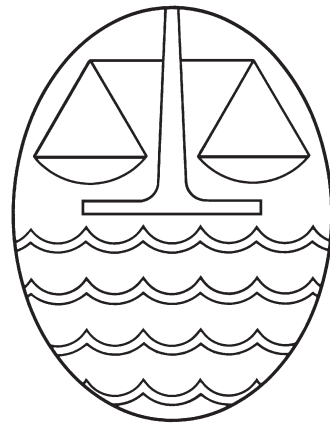
*Division for Ocean Affairs
and the Law of the Sea
Office of Legal Affairs*



United Nations

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

Law of the Sea



Bulletin No. 76



United Nations
New York, 2011

NOTE

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

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DUE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT SHOULD BE GIVEN.

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I. UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

Status of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, of the Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the Convention and of the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the Convention relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks¹

1. Table recapitulating the status of the Convention and of the related Agreements, as at 31 July 2011

This consolidated table, prepared by the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of the Legal Affairs, provides unofficial, quick reference information related to the participation in UNCLOS and the two implementing Agreements. For official information on the status of these treaties, please refer to the publication entitled “*Multilateral Treaties deposited with the Secretary-General*” (<http://untreaty.un.org/>). The symbol “□” indicates that a declaration or statement was made at the time of signature; at the time of ratification/accession or anytime thereafter or declarations confirmed upon succession. A double icon (□□) indicates that two declarations were made by the State. The abbreviation (fc) indicates a formal confirmation; (a) an accession; (s) a succession; (ds) a definitive signature; (p) the consent to be bound; (sp) a simplified procedure. Names of States in *italics* indicate non-members of the United Nations; shaded rows indicate landlocked States.

State or entity	UNCLOS (Entry into force: 16/11/1994)			Agreement on Part XI (Entry into force: 28/07/1996)		UN Fish Stocks Agreement (Entry into force: 11/12/2001)		
	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration
TOTALS	157	162	72	79	141	59	78	33
Afghanistan	18/03/83							
Albania		23/06/03(a)			23/06/03(p)			
Algeria	10/12/82□	11/06/96	□	29/07/94	11/06/96(p)			
Andorra								
Angola	10/12/82□	05/12/90	□		07/09/10(a)			
Antigua and Barbuda	07/02/83	02/02/89						
Argentina	05/10/84□	01/12/95	□	29/07/94	01/12/95	04/12/95		
Armenia		09/12/02(a)			09/12/02(a)			
Australia	10/12/82	05/10/94	□	29/07/94	05/10/94	04/12/95	23/12/99	
Austria	10/12/82	14/07/95	□	29/07/94	14/07/95	27/06/96	19/12/03	□
Azerbaijan								
Bahamas	10/12/82	29/07/83		29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)		16/01/97(a)	
Bahrain	10/12/82	30/05/85						

¹ Source: Chapter XXI.6 of the publication entitled “*Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General*” at <http://treaties.un.org/>.

State or entity	UNCLOS (Entry into force: 16/11/1994)			Agreement on Part XI (Entry into force: 28/07/1996)		UN Fish Stocks Agreement (Entry into force: 11/12/2001)		Declaration
	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	
Bangladesh	10/12/82	27/07/01	☐☐		27/07/01(a)	04/12/95		
Barbados	10/12/82	12/10/93		15/11/94	28/07/95(sp)		22/09/00(a)	
Belarus	10/12/82☐	30/08/06	☐		30/08/06(a)			
Belgium	05/12/84☐	13/11/98	☐	29/07/94	13/11/98(p)	03/10/96	19/12/03	☐
Belize	10/12/82	13/08/83			21/10/94(ds)	04/12/95	14/07/05	
Benin	30/08/83	16/10/97			16/10/97(p)			
Bhutan	10/12/82							
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	27/11/84☐	28/04/95			28/04/95(p)			
Bosnia and Herzegovina		12/01/94(s)						
Botswana	05/12/84	02/05/90			31/01/05(a)			
Brazil	10/12/82☐	22/12/88	☐	29/07/94	25/10/07	04/12/95	08/03/00	
Brunei Darussalam	05/12/84	05/11/96			05/11/96(p)			
Bulgaria	10/12/82	15/05/96			15/05/96(a)		13/12/06(a)	☐
Burkina Faso	10/12/82	25/01/05		30/11/94	25/01/05(p)	15/10/96		
Burundi	10/12/82							
Cambodia	01/07/83							
Cameroon	10/12/82	19/11/85		24/05/95	28/08/02			
Canada	10/12/82	07/11/03	☐	29/07/94	07/11/03	04/12/95	03/08/99	☐
Cape Verde	10/12/82☐	10/08/87	☐	29/07/94	23/04/08			
Central African Republic	04/12/84							
Chad	10/12/82	14/08/09			14/08/09(p)			
Chile	10/12/82☐	25/08/97	☐		25/08/97(a)			
China	10/12/82	07/06/96	☐☐	29/07/94	07/06/96(p)	06/11/96☐		
Colombia	10/12/82							
Comoros	06/12/84	21/06/94						
Congo	10/12/82	09/07/08			09/07/08(p)			
Cook Islands	10/12/82	15/02/95			15/02/95(a)		01/04/99(a)	
Costa Rica	10/12/82☐	21/09/92			20/09/01(a)		18/06/01(a)	
Côte d'Ivoire	10/12/82	26/03/84		25/11/94	28/07/95(sp)	24/01/96		
Croatia		05/04/95(s)	☐☐		05/04/95(p)			
Cuba	10/12/82☐	15/08/84	☐		17/10/02(a)			
Cyprus	10/12/82	12/12/88		01/11/94	27/07/95		25/09/02(a)	

State or entity	UNCLOS (Entry into force: 16/11/1994)		Agreement on Part XI (Entry into force: 28/07/1996)		UN Fish Stocks Agreement (Entry into force: 11/12/2001)	
	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy
Czech Republic	22/02/93	21/06/96	16/11/94	21/06/96		19/03/07(a)
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	10/12/82					
Democratic Republic of the Congo	22/08/83	17/02/89				
Denmark	10/12/82	16/11/04	29/07/94	16/11/04	27/06/96	19/12/03
Djibouti	10/12/82	08/10/91				
Dominica	28/03/83	24/10/91				
Dominican Republic	10/12/82	10/07/09		10/07/09(p)		
Ecuador						
Egypt	10/12/82	26/08/83	22/03/95		05/12/95	
El Salvador	05/12/84					
Equatorial Guinea	30/01/84	21/07/97		21/07/97(p)		
Eritrea						
Estonia		26/08/05(a)		26/08/05(a)		07/08/06(a)
Ethiopia	10/12/82					
European Union	07/12/84	01/04/98(fc)	29/07/94	01/04/98(fc)	27/06/96	19/12/03
Fiji	10/12/82	10/12/82	29/07/94	28/07/95	04/12/95	12/12/96
Finland	10/12/82	21/06/96	29/07/94	21/06/96	27/06/96	19/12/03
France	10/12/82	11/04/96	29/07/94	11/04/96	04/12/96	19/12/03
Gabon	10/12/82	11/03/98	04/04/95	11/03/98(p)	07/10/96	
Gambia	10/12/82	22/05/84				
Georgia		21/03/96(a)		21/03/96(p)		
Germany		14/10/94(a)	29/07/94	14/10/94	28/08/96	19/12/03
Ghana	10/12/82	7/06/83				
Greece	10/12/82	21/07/95	29/07/94	21/07/95	27/06/96	19/12/03
Grenada	10/12/82	25/04/91	14/11/94	28/07/95(sp)		
Guatemala	08/07/83	11/02/97		11/02/97(p)		
Guinea	04/10/84	06/09/85	26/08/94	28/07/95(sp)		16/09/05(a)
Guinea-Bissau	10/12/82	25/08/86			04/12/95	
Guyana	10/12/82	16/11/93		25/09/08(a)		
Haiti	10/12/82	31/07/96		31/07/96(p)		
Holy See						

State or entity	UNCLOS (Entry into force: 16/11/1994)			Agreement on Part XI (Entry into force: 28/07/1996)		UN Fish Stocks Agreement (Entry into force: 11/12/2001)		
	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration
Honduras	10/12/82	05/10/93			28/07/03(a)			
Hungary	10/12/82	05/02/02			05/02/02(a)		16/05/08(a)	
Iceland	10/12/82	21/06/85		29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)	04/12/95	14/02/97	
India	10/12/82	29/06/95		29/07/94	29/06/95		19/08/03(a)	
Indonesia	10/12/82	03/02/86		29/07/94	02/06/00	04/12/95	28/09/09	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	10/12/82						17/04/98(a)	
Iraq	10/12/82	30/07/85						
Ireland	10/12/82	21/06/96		29/07/94	21/06/96	27/06/96	19/12/03	
Israel						04/12/95		
Italy	07/12/84	13/01/95		29/07/94	13/01/95	27/06/96	19/12/03	
Jamaica	10/12/82	21/03/83		29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)	04/12/95		
Japan	07/02/83	20/06/96		29/07/94	20/06/96	19/11/96	07/08/06	
Jordan		27/11/95(a)			27/11/95(p)			
Kazakhstan								
Kenya	10/12/82	02/03/89			29/07/94(ds)		13/07/04(a)	
Kiribati		24/02/03(a)			24/02/03(p)		15/09/05(a)	
Kuwait	10/12/82	02/05/86			02/08/02(a)			
Kyrgyzstan								
Lao People's Democratic Republic	10/12/82	05/06/98		27/10/94	05/06/98(p)			
Latvia		23/12/04(a)			23/12/04(a)		05/02/07(a)	
Lebanon	07/12/84	05/01/95			05/01/95(p)			
Lesotho	10/12/82	31/05/07			31/05/07(p)			
Liberia	10/12/82	25/09/08			25/09/08(p)		16/09/05(a)	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	03/12/84							
Liechtenstein	30/11/84							
Lithuania		12/11/03(a)			12/11/03(a)		01/03/07(a)	
Luxembourg	05/12/84	05/10/00		29/07/94	05/10/00	27/06/96	19/12/03	
Madagascar	25/02/83	22/08/01			22/08/01(p)			
Malawi	07/12/84	28/09/10			28/09/10(p)			
Malaysia	10/12/82	14/10/96		02/08/94	14/10/96(p)			
Maldives	10/12/82	07/09/00		10/10/94	07/09/00(p)	08/10/96	30/12/98	

State or entity	UNCLOS (Entry into force: 16/11/1994)		Agreement on Part XI (Entry into force: 28/07/1996)		UN Fish Stocks Agreement (Entry into force: 11/12/2001)		
	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy
Mali	19/10/83	16/07/85					
Malta	10/12/82	20/05/93		29/07/94	26/06/96		11/11/01(a)
Marshall Islands		09/08/91(a)				04/12/95	19/03/03
Mauritania	10/12/82	17/07/96		02/08/94	17/07/96(p)	21/12/95	
Mauritius	10/12/82	04/11/94			04/11/94(p)		25/03/97(a)
Mexico	10/12/82	18/03/83			10/04/03(a)		
Micronesia (Federated States of)		29/04/91(a)		10/08/94	06/09/95	04/12/95	23/05/97
Monaco	10/12/82	20/03/96		30/11/94	20/03/96(p)		09/06/99(a)
Mongolia	10/12/82	13/08/96		17/08/94	13/08/96(p)		
Montenegro		23/10/06(d)			23/10/06(d)		
Morocco	10/12/82	31/05/07		19/10/94	31/05/07	04/12/95	
Mozambique	10/12/82	13/03/97			13/03/97(a)		10/12/08(a)
Myanmar	10/12/82	21/05/96			21/05/96(a)		
Namibia	10/12/82	18/04/83		29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)	19/04/96	08/04/98
Nauru	10/12/82	23/01/96			23/01/96(p)		10/01/97(a)
Nepal	10/12/82	02/11/98			02/11/98(p)		
Netherlands	10/12/82	28/06/96		29/07/94	28/06/96	28/06/96	19/12/03
New Zealand	10/12/82	19/07/96		29/07/94	19/07/96	04/12/95	18/04/01
Nicaragua	09/12/84	03/05/00			03/05/00(p)		
Niger	10/12/82						
Nigeria	10/12/82	14/08/86		25/10/94	28/07/95(sp)		02/11/09(a)
Niue	05/12/84	11/10/06			11/10/06(p)	04/12/95	11/10/06
Norway	10/12/82	24/06/96			24/06/96(a)	04/12/95	30/12/96
Oman	01/07/83	17/08/89			26/02/97(a)		14/05/08(a)
Pakistan	10/12/82	26/02/97		10/08/94	26/02/97(p)	15/02/96	
Palau		30/09/96(a)			30/09/96(p)		26/03/08(a)
Panama	10/12/82	01/07/96			01/07/96(p)		16/12/08(a)
Papua New Guinea	10/12/82	14/01/97			14/01/97(p)	04/12/95	04/06/99
Paraguay	10/12/82	26/09/86		29/07/94	10/07/95		
Peru							
Philippines	10/12/82	08/05/84		15/11/94	23/07/97	30/08/96	
Poland	10/12/82	13/11/98		29/07/94	13/11/98(p)		14/03/06(a)

State or entity	UNCLOS (Entry into force: 16/11/1994)		Agreement on Part XI (Entry into force: 28/07/1996)		UN Fish Stocks Agreement (Entry into force: 11/12/2001)	
	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy
Portugal	10/12/82	03/11/97	29/07/94	03/11/97	27/06/96	19/12/03
Qatar	27/11/84	09/12/02		09/12/02(p)		
Republic of Korea	14/03/83	29/01/96	07/11/94	29/01/96	26/11/96	01/02/08
Republic of Moldova		06/02/07(a)		06/02/07(p)		
Romania	10/12/82	17/12/96		17/12/96(a)		16/07/07(a)
Russian Federation	10/12/82	12/03/97		12/03/97(a)	04/12/95	04/08/97
Rwanda	10/12/82					
Saint Kitts and Nevis	07/12/84	07/01/93				
Saint Lucia	10/12/82	27/03/85			12/12/95	09/08/96
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	10/12/82	01/10/93				29/10/10(a)
Samoa	28/09/84	14/08/95	07/07/95	14/08/95(p)	04/12/95	25/10/96
San Marino						
Sao Tome and Principe	13/07/83	03/11/87				
Saudi Arabia	07/12/84	24/04/96		24/04/96(p)		
Senegal	10/12/82	25/10/84	09/08/94	25/07/95	04/12/95	30/01/97
Serbia	²	12/03/01(s)	12/05/95	28/07/95(sp) ²		
Seychelles	10/12/82	16/09/91	29/07/94	15/12/94	04/12/96	20/03/98
Sierra Leone	10/12/82	12/12/94		12/12/94(p)		
Singapore	10/12/82	17/11/94		17/11/94(p)		
Slovakia	28/05/93	08/05/96	14/11/94	08/05/96		06/11/08(a)
Slovenia		16/06/95(s)	19/01/95	16/06/95		15/06/06(a)
Solomon Islands	10/12/82	23/06/97		23/06/97(p)		13/02/97(a)
Somalia	10/12/82	24/07/89				
South Africa	05/12/84	23/12/97	03/10/94	23/12/97		14/08/03(a)
Spain	04/12/84	15/01/97	29/07/94	15/01/97	03/12/96	19/12/03
Sri Lanka	10/12/82	19/07/94	29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)	09/10/96	24/10/96
Sudan	10/12/82	23/01/85	29/07/94			
South Sudan						

² For further details, see Chapter XXI.6 of the publication entitled "Multilateral Treaties deposited with the Secretary-General"

State or entity	UNCLOS (Entry into force: 16/11/1994)		Agreement on Part XI (Entry into force: 28/07/1996)		UN Fish Stocks Agreement (Entry into force: 11/12/2001)	
	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy
Suriname	10/12/82	09/07/98		09/07/98(p)		
Swaziland	18/01/84		12/10/94			
Sweden	10/12/82	25/06/96	29/07/94	25/06/96	27/06/96	19/12/03
Switzerland	17/10/84	01/05/09	26/10/94	01/05/09		
Syrian Arab Republic						
Tajikistan						
Thailand	10/12/82	15/05/11		15/05/11(a)		
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		19/08/94 (s)		19/08/94(p)		
Timor-Leste						
Togo	10/12/82	16/04/85	03/08/94	28/07/95(sp)		
Tonga		02/08/95(a)		2/08/95(p)	04/12/95	31/07/96
Trinidad and Tobago	10/12/82	25/04/86	10/10/94	28/07/95(sp)		13/09/06(a)
Tunisia	10/12/82	24/04/85	15/05/95	24/05/02		
Turkey						
Turkmenistan						
Tuvalu	10/12/82	09/12/02		09/12/02(p)		02/02/09(a)
Uganda	10/12/82	09/11/90	09/08/94	28/07/95(sp)	10/10/96	
Ukraine	10/12/82	26/07/99	28/02/95	26/07/99	04/12/95	27/02/03
United Arab Emirates	10/12/82					
United Kingdom		25/07/97(a)	29/07/94	25/07/97	04/12/95	10/12/01 19/12/03 ³
United Republic of Tanzania	10/12/82	30/09/85	07/10/94	25/06/98		
United States of America			29/07/94		04/12/95	21/08/96
Uruguay	10/12/82	10/12/92	29/07/94	07/08/07	16/01/96	10/09/99
Uzbekistan						
Vanuatu	10/12/82	10/08/99	29/07/94	10/08/99(p)	23/07/96	

³ For further details, see Chapter XXI.7 of the publication entitled "Multilateral Treaties deposited with the Secretary-General"

State or entity	UNCLOS (Entry into force: 16/11/1994)			Agreement on Part XI (Entry into force: 28/07/1996)		UN Fish Stocks Agreement (Entry into force: 11/12/2001)		
	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)								
Viet Nam	10/12/82	25/07/94			27/04/06(a)			
Yemen	10/12/82	21/07/87						
Zambia	10/12/82	07/03/83		13/10/94	28/07/95(sp)			
Zimbabwe	10/12/82	24/02/93		28/10/94	28/07/95(sp)			
TOTALS	157 (34)	162	72	79	141	59(5)	78	33

2. Chronological lists of ratifications of, accessions and successions to the Convention and the related Agreements, as at 31 July 2011

(a) The Convention

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

88. Saudi Arabia (24 April 1996)
89. Slovakia (8 May 1996)
90. Bulgaria (15 May 1996)
91. Myanmar (21 May 1996)
92. China (7 June 1996)
93. Algeria (11 June 1996)
94. Japan (20 June 1996)
95. Czech Republic (21 June 1996)
96. Finland (21 June 1996)
97. Ireland (21 June 1996)
98. Norway (24 June 1996)
99. Sweden (25 June 1996)
100. Netherlands (28 June 1996)
101. Panama (1 July 1996)
102. Mauritania (17 July 1996)
103. New Zealand (19 July 1996)
104. Haiti (31 July 1996)
105. Mongolia (13 August 1996)
106. Palau (30 September 1996)
107. Malaysia (14 October 1996)
108. Brunei Darussalam (5 November 1996)
109. Romania (17 December 1996)
110. Papua New Guinea (14 January 1997)
111. Spain (15 January 1997)
112. Guatemala (11 February 1997)
113. Pakistan (26 February 1997)
114. Russian Federation (12 March 1997)
115. Mozambique (13 March 1997)
116. Solomon Islands (23 June 1997)
117. Equatorial Guinea (21 July 1997)
118. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (25 July 1997)
119. Chile (25 August 1997)
120. Benin (16 October 1997)
121. Portugal (3 November 1997)
122. South Africa (23 December 1997)
123. Gabon (11 March 1998)
124. European Union (1 April 1998)
125. Lao People's Democratic Republic (5 June 1998)
126. Suriname (9 July 1998)
127. Nepal (2 November 1998)
128. Belgium (13 November 1998)
129. Poland (13 November 1998)
130. Ukraine (26 July 1999)
131. Vanuatu (10 August 1999)
132. Nicaragua (3 May 2000)
133. Maldives (7 September 2000)
134. Luxembourg (5 October 2000)
135. Serbia (12 March 2001)
136. Bangladesh (27 July 2001)
137. Madagascar (22 August 2001)
138. Hungary (5 February 2002)
139. Armenia (9 December 2002)
140. Qatar (9 December 2002)
141. Tuvalu (9 December 2002)
142. Kiribati (24 February 2003)
143. Albania (23 June 2003)
144. Canada (7 November 2003)
145. Lithuania (12 November 2003)
146. Denmark (16 November 2004)
147. Latvia (23 December 2004)
148. Burkina Faso (25 January 2005)
149. Estonia (26 August 2005)
150. Belarus (30 August 2006)
151. Niue (11 October 2006)
152. Montenegro (23 October 2006)
153. Republic of Moldova (6 February 2007)
154. Lesotho (31 May 2007)
155. Morocco (31 May 2007)
156. Congo (9 July 2008)
157. Liberia (25 September 2008)
158. Switzerland (1 May 2009)
159. Dominican Republic (10 July 2009)
160. Chad (14 August 2009)
161. Malawi (28 September 2010)
162. Thailand (15 May 2011)

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

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

22. Bahamas (28 July 1995)
23. Barbados (28 July 1995)
24. Côte d'Ivoire (28 July 1995)
25. Fiji (28 July 1995)
26. Grenada (28 July 1995)
27. Guinea (28 July 1995)
28. Iceland (28 July 1995)
29. Jamaica (28 July 1995)
30. Namibia (28 July 1995)
31. Nigeria (28 July 1995)
32. Sri Lanka (28 July 1995)
33. Togo (28 July 1995)
34. Trinidad and Tobago (28 July 1995)
35. Uganda (28 July 1995)
36. Serbia (28 July 1995)
37. Zambia (28 July 1995)
38. Zimbabwe (28 July 1995)
39. Tonga (2 August 1995)
40. Samoa (14 August 1995)
41. Micronesia (Federated States of)
(6 September 1995)
42. Jordan (27 November 1995)
43. Argentina (1 December 1995)
44. Nauru (23 January 1996)
45. Republic of Korea (29 January 1996)
46. Monaco (20 March 1996)
47. Georgia (21 March 1996)
48. France (11 April 1996)
49. Saudi Arabia (24 April 1996)
50. Slovakia (8 May 1996)
51. Bulgaria (15 May 1996)
52. Myanmar (21 May 1996)
53. China (7 June 1996)
54. Algeria (11 June 1996)
55. Japan (20 June 1996)
56. Czech Republic (21 June 1996)
57. Finland (21 June 1996)
58. Ireland (21 June 1996)
59. Norway (24 June 1996)
60. Sweden (25 June 1996)
61. Malta (26 June 1996)
62. Netherlands (28 June 1996)
63. Panama (1 July 1996)
64. Mauritania (17 July 1996)
65. New Zealand (19 July 1996)
66. Haiti (31 July 1996)
67. Mongolia (13 August 1996)
68. Palau (30 September 1996)
69. Malaysia (14 October 1996)
70. Brunei Darussalam (5 November 1996)
71. Romania (17 December 1996)
72. Papua New Guinea (14 January 1997)
73. Spain (15 January 1997)
74. Guatemala (11 February 1997)
75. Oman (26 February 1997)
76. Pakistan (26 February 1997)
77. Russian Federation (12 March 1997)
78. Mozambique (13 March 1997)
79. Solomon Islands (23 June 1997)
80. Equatorial Guinea (21 July 1997)
81. Philippines (23 July 1997)
82. United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland (25 July 1997)
83. Chile (25 August 1997)
84. Benin (16 October 1997)
85. Portugal (3 November 1997)
86. South Africa (23 December 1997)
87. Gabon (11 March 1998)
88. European Union (1 April 1998)
89. Lao People's Democratic Republic
(5 June 1998)
90. United Republic of Tanzania (25 June 1998)
91. Suriname (9 July 1998)
92. Nepal (2 November 1998)
93. Belgium (13 November 1998)
94. Poland (13 November 1998)
95. Ukraine (26 July 1999)
96. Vanuatu (10 August 1999)
97. Nicaragua (3 May 2000)
98. Indonesia (2 June 2000)
99. Maldives (7 September 2000)
100. Luxembourg (5 October 2000)
101. Bangladesh (27 July 2001)
102. Madagascar (22 August 2001)
103. Costa Rica (20 September 2001)
104. Hungary (5 February 2002)
105. Tunisia (24 May 2002)
106. Cameroon (28 August 2002)
107. Kuwait (2 August 2002)
108. Cuba (17 October 2002)
109. Armenia (9 December 2002)
110. Qatar (9 December 2002)
111. Tuvalu (9 December 2002)
112. Kiribati (24 February 2003)
113. Mexico (10 April 2003)
114. Albania (23 June 2003)
115. Honduras (28 July 2003)
116. Canada (7 November 2003)
117. Lithuania (12 November 2003)
118. Denmark (16 November 2004)
119. Latvia (23 December 2004)
120. Botswana (31 January 2005)
121. Burkina Faso (25 January 2005)
122. Estonia (26 August 2005)
123. Viet Nam (27 April 2006)
124. Belarus (30 August 2006)
125. Niue (11 October 2006)
126. Montenegro (23 October 2006)

- 127. Republic of Moldova (6 February 2007)
- 128. Lesotho (31 May 2007)
- 129. Morocco (31 May 2007)
- 130. Uruguay (7 August 2007)
- 131. Brazil (25 October 2007)
- 132. Cape Verde (23 April 2008)
- 133. Congo (9 July 2008)
- 134. Liberia (25 September 2008)
- 135. Guyana (25 September 2008)
- 136. Switzerland (1 May 2009)
- 137. Dominican Republic (10 July 2009)
- 138. Chad (14 August 2009)
- 139. Angola (7 September 2010)
- 140. Malawi (28 September 2010)
- 141. Thailand (15 May 2011)

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

1. Tonga (31 July 1996)
2. Saint Lucia (9 August 1996)
3. United States of America (21 August 1996)
4. Sri Lanka (24 October 1996)
5. Samoa (25 October 1996)
6. Fiji (12 December 1996)
7. Norway (30 December 1996)
8. Nauru (10 January 1997)
9. Bahamas (16 January 1997)
10. Senegal (30 January 1997)
11. Solomon Islands (13 February 1997)
12. Iceland (14 February 1997)
13. Mauritius (25 March 1997)
14. Micronesia (Federated States of) (23 May 1997)
15. Russian Federation (4 August 1997)
16. Seychelles (20 March 1998)
17. Namibia (8 April 1998)
18. Iran (Islamic Republic of) (17 April 1998)
19. Maldives (30 December 1998)
20. Cook Islands (1 April 1999)
21. Papua New Guinea (4 June 1999)
22. Monaco (9 June 1999)
23. Canada (3 August 1999)
24. Uruguay (10 September 1999)
25. Australia (23 December 1999)
26. Brazil (8 March 2000)
27. Barbados (22 September 2000)
28. New Zealand (18 April 2001)
29. Costa Rica (18 June 2001)
30. Malta (11 November 2001)
31. United Kingdom (10 December 2001),
(19 December 2003)
32. Cyprus (25 September 2002)
33. Ukraine (27 February 2003)
34. Marshall Islands (19 March 2003)
35. South Africa (14 August 2003)
36. India (19 August 2003)
37. European Union (19 December 2003)
38. Austria (19 December 2003)
39. Belgium (19 December 2003)
40. Denmark (19 December 2003)
41. Finland (19 December 2003)
42. France (19 December 2003)
43. Germany (19 December 2003)
44. Greece (19 December 2003)
45. Ireland (19 December 2003)
46. Italy (19 December 2003)
47. Luxembourg (19 December 2003)
48. Netherlands (19 December 2003)
49. Portugal (19 December 2003)
50. Spain (19 December 2003)
51. Sweden (19 December 2003)
52. Kenya (13 July 2004)
53. Belize (14 July 2005)
54. Kiribati (15 September 2005)
55. Guinea (16 September 2005)
56. Liberia (16 September 2005)
57. Poland (14 March 2006)
58. Slovenia (15 June 2006)
59. Estonia (7 August 2006)
60. Japan (7 August 2006)
61. Trinidad and Tobago (13 September 2006)
62. Niue (11 October 2006)
63. Bulgaria (13 December 2006)
64. Latvia (5 February 2007)
65. Lithuania (1 March 2007)
66. Czech Republic (19 March 2007)
67. Romania (16 July 2007)
68. Republic of Korea (1 February 2008)
69. Palau (26 March 2008)
70. Oman (14 May 2008)
71. Hungary (16 May 2008)
72. Slovakia (6 November 2008)
73. Mozambique (10 December 2008)
74. Panama (16 December 2008)
75. Tuvalu (2 February 2009)
76. Indonesia (28 September 2009)
77. Nigeria (2 November 2009)
78. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
(29 October 2010)

2. Declarations by States

Thailand

Declarations upon ratification of the Convention, 15 May 2011,
under Articles 310 and 298 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

“I. The Government of the Kingdom of Thailand declares, in relation to Article 310 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, as follows:

1. The Government of the Kingdom of Thailand intends to undertake a comprehensive review of existing domestic laws and regulations with a view to progressively harmonizing them with the provisions of the Convention.
2. The Government of the Kingdom of Thailand is not bound either by any declaration or position excluding or modifying the legal scope of the provisions of the Convention, or by any domestic legislation which is inconsistent with the relevant principles of international law and the Convention. The Government of the Kingdom of Thailand reserves the right to state its position concerning all such legislations or declarations at the appropriate time.
3. Ratification by the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand does not imply recognition or acceptance of any territorial claim made by a State party to the Convention.
4. The Government of the Kingdom of Thailand understands that, in the exclusive economic zone, enjoyment of the freedom of navigation in accordance with relevant provisions of the Convention excludes any non-peaceful use without the consent of the coastal State, in particular, military exercises or other activities which may affect the rights or interests of the coastal State; and it also excludes the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity, political independence, peace or security of the coastal State.
5. The Government of the kingdom of Thailand reserves the right to make, at an appropriate time, the declaration provided for in Article 287 relating to the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention.

II. The Government of the Kingdom of Thailand declares, in relation to Article 298 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, as follows:

With reference to Article 298, paragraph 1, the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand does not accept any of the procedures provided for in Part XV, Section 2, with respect to the following disputes:

- disputes concerning the interpretation or application of Articles 15, 74 and 83 relating to sea boundary delimitations, or those involving historic bays or titles;
- disputes concerning military activities, including military activities by government vessels and aircraft engaged in non-commercial service, and disputes concerning law enforcement activities in regard to the exercise of sovereign rights or jurisdiction excluded from the jurisdiction of a court or tribunal under Article 297, paragraph 2 or 3;
- disputes in respect of which the Security Council of the United Nations is exercising the functions assigned to it by the Charter of the United Nations, unless the Security Council decides to remove the matter from its agenda or calls upon the parties to settle it by the means provided for in the Convention.”

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

A. National Legislation

1. Latvia

Regulation No.: 779 of 17 August 2010 on the coordinates of the points of baselines¹

List of geographical coordinates of points defining the baselines
of the Republic of Latvia

Issued in accordance with the provisions of para 5 of Article 3 of the law “On the state border of the Republic of Latvia”.

1. The Regulation sets out the coordinates of the points of baselines
2. To establish that the points of coordinates of the baselines are WGS84 and LKS92 in the system of coordinates [the schema is attached]

No.	Geographical coordinates (WGS84)		Plane coordinates (LKS92)	
	B	L	N(X)	E(Y)
1.	56°04.1448'N	21°03.8061'E	217656.0	317209.9
2.	56°06.2689'N	21°02.8699'E	221635.8	316407.5
3.	56°06.9419'N	21°02.4949'E	222900.2	316072.5
4.	56°07.0749'N	21°02.4159'E	223150.3	316001.2
5.	56°08.7213'N	21°01.4412'E	226246.2	315123.4
6.	56°09.5219'N	21°00.9749'E	227751.5	314705.1
7.	56°09.7649'N	21°00.8169'E	228209.1	314561.1
8.	56°09.9519'N	21°00.6979'E	228561.1	314453.0
9.	56°10.9319'N	21°00.0859'E	230405.6	313899.0
10.	56°11.6919'N	20°59.6319'E	231835.1	313491.0
11.	56°12.1099'N	20°59.3749'E	232621.7	313259.2
12.	56°12.6499'N	20°59.1189'E	233634.4	313038.5
13.	56°12.9689'N	20°58.9799'E	234232.2	312920.8
14.	56°13.2659'N	20°58.8619'E	234788.2	312823.0
15.	56°13.5189'N	20°58.7829'E	235260.8	312762.0
16.	56°14.0689'N	20°58.6639'E	236285.9	312683.8
17.	56°14.7627'N	20°58.7031'E	237570.3	312780.7
18.	56°15.2999'N	20°58.7239'E	238565.5	312845.9
19.	56°19.6269'N	20°58.5259'E	246597.0	312994.2
20.	56°20.5149'N	20°58.2499'E	248255.9	312782.4
21.	56°20.9759'N	20°58.1309'E	249116.0	312697.5
22.	56°21.5679'N	20°58.0919'E	250215.4	312705.8
23.	56°21.8639'N	20°58.0919'E	250764.2	312730.0

¹ Entered into force on 20 August 2010. Published in the gazette “LatvijasVēstnesis” No. 131 [4323]. Transmitted through note verbale dated 13 July 2011 from the Permanent Mission of Latvia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The lists of geographical coordinates of points contained therein were deposited with the Secretary-General in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

24.	56°22.5209`N	20°58.1309`E	251980.5	312823.8
25.	56°22.6749`N	20°58.1909`E	252263.3	312898.1
26.	56°23.4519`N	20°58.5849`E	253686.1	313366.8
27.	56°24.0759`N	20°58.8819`E	254829.6	313723.1
28.	56°27.5661`N	20°59.9865`E	261251.0	315141.2
29.	56°31.5189`N	20°58.1129`E	268664.2	313541.6
30.	56°32.9591`N	20°57.7540`E	271350.7	313292.0
31.	56°35.6753`N	21°00.7971`E	276250.1	316627.8
32.	56°39.2255`N	21°02.4733`E	82758.6	318626.5
33.	56°39.5719`N	21°02.6139`E	283394.7	318797.9
34.	56°39.7239`N	21°02.6729`E	283673.9	318870.3
35.	56°41.5059`N	21°03.1269`E	286958.1	319476.0
36.	56°43.6349`N	21°03.5019`E	290889.3	320028.2
37.	56°44.7077`N	21°03.5407`E	292876.7	320153.1
38.	56°44.7739`N	21°03.5419`E	292999.5	320159.7
39.	56°45.6420`N	21°03.5123`E	294610.3	320198.7
40.	56°45.6907`N	21°03.5079`E	294700.7	320198.1
41.	56°46.4559`N	21°03.4429`E	296122.6	320192.9
42.	56°47.6039`N	21°03.3439`E	298255.5	320183.7
43.	56°48.4709`N	21°03.2059`E	299869.2	320112.5
44.	56°49.2552`N	21°03.1152`E	301327.4	320082.9
45.	56°49.4303`N	21°03.0995`E	301652.8	320081.0
46.	56°50.0153`N	21°03.3071`E	302728.4	320338.8
47.	56°50.0639`N	21°03.3365`E	302817.2	320372.5
48.	56°50.1233`N	21°03.3761`E	302925.6	320417.5
49.	56°50.2745`N	21°03.5243`E	303199.5	320580.2
50.	56°50.5127`N	21°03.7811`E	303630.0	320860.2
51.	56°50.5613`N	21°03.8597`E	303716.7	320943.9
52.	56°50.6159`N	21°03.9587`E	303813.6	321048.9
53.	56°50.6807`N	21°04.0871`E	303928.1	321184.5
54.	56°51.9461`N	21°06.7529`E	306159.3	323992.4
55.	56°52.1054`N	21°07.0566`E	306441.5	324313.3
56.	56°52.2167`N	21°07.2857`E	306638.2	324554.7
57.	56°52.4111`N	21°07.7105`E	306980.5	325001.2
58.	56°53.5175`N	21°09.9817`E	308935.7	327392.3
59.	56°53.5193`N	21°09.9866`E	308939.0	327397.4
60.	56°54.4962`N	21°13.2525`E	310614.4	330785.7
61.	56°57.2015`N	21°17.2079`E	315469.9	334997.7
62.	56°57.2717`N	21°17.2967`E	315596.5	335092.8
63.	56°57.2933`N	21°17.3363`E	315635.0	335134.5
64.	56°58.4364`N	21°19.6859`E	317660.8	337598.1
65.	57°03.6810`N	21°24.7489`E	327189.4	343094.3
66.	57°07.6265`N	21°24.7511`E	334506.4	343374.2
67.	57°07.6859`N	21°24.7409`E	334617.0	343368.1
68.	57°07.7879`N	21°24.7313`E	334806.5	343365.6
69.	57°08.4803`N	21°24.6323`E	336094.4	343314.5
70.	57°09.5855`N	21°24.3761`E	338153.8	343134.2
71.	57°09.7571`N	21°24.3563`E	338472.8	343126.4
72.	57°10.3089`N	21°24.3739`E	339495.4	343183.1
73.	57°10.6313`N	21°24.3857`E	340092.9	343217.7
74.	57°10.6907`N	21°24.3953`E	340202.7	343231.6
75.	57°11.9285`N	21°24.5039`E	342494.1	343428.3
76.	57°12.0143`N	21°24.5237`E	342652.4	343454.3
77.	57°14.4677`N	21°24.7115`E	347195.2	343816.2
78.	57°14.6279`N	21°24.7019`E	347492.6	343817.9
79.	57°15.9923`N	21°24.6425`E	350025.2	343854.4

80.	57°16.1477`N	21°24.6623`E	350312.7	343885.2
81.	57°16.7977`N	21°24.8658`E	351510.2	344135.4
82.	57°16.8878`N	21°24.8982`E	351676.1	344174.3
83.	57°17.2649`N	21°25.0277`E	352370.6	344331.0
84.	57°17.3825`N	21°25.0967`E	352586.1	344408.6
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86.	57°17.8961`N	21°25.3925`E	353527.3	344741.7
87.	57°17.9279`N	21°25.4225`E	353585.2	344774.0
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93.	57°22.2678`N	21°30.6305`E	361439.4	350297.0
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181.	57°45.5219`N	22°36.3744`E	402699.2	417066.0
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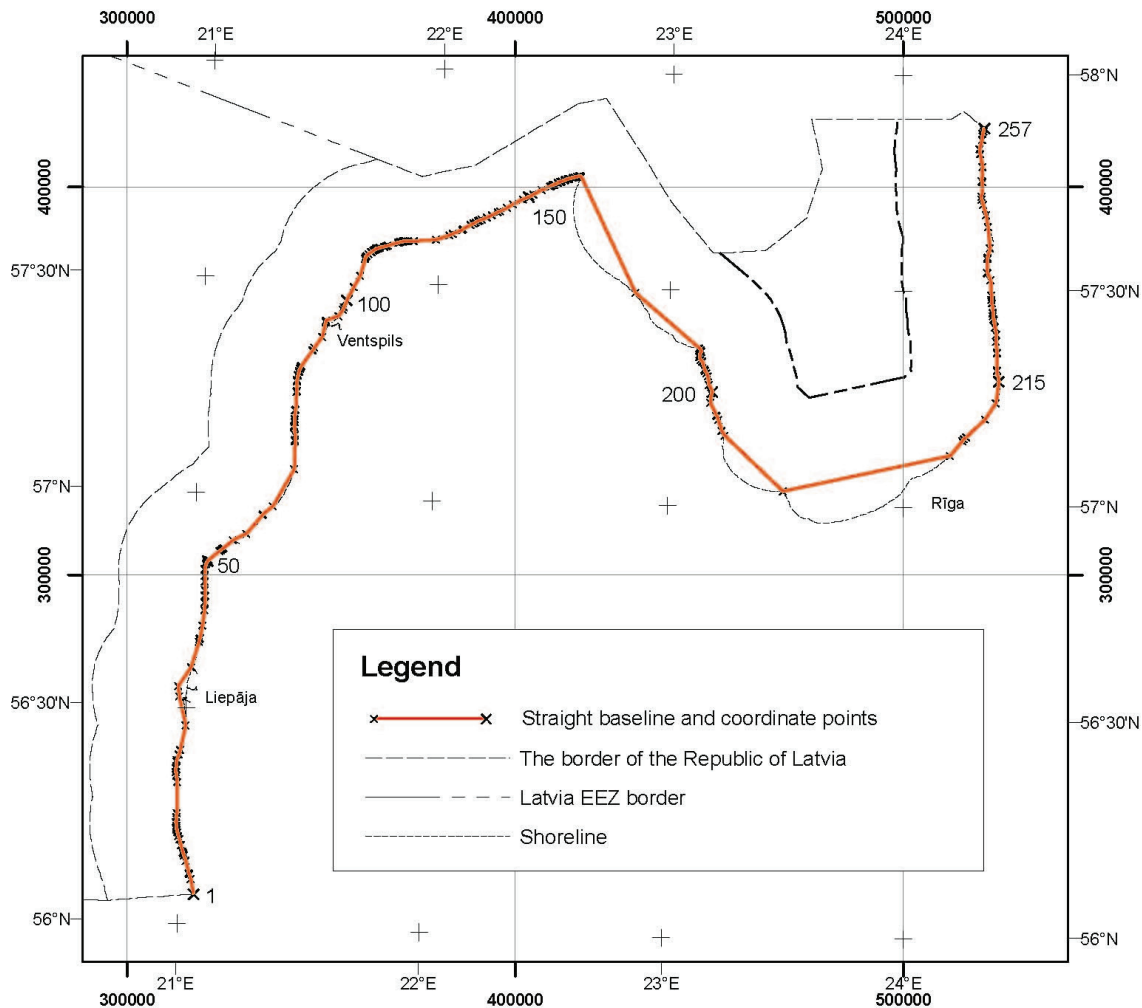
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213.	57°12.1720`N	24°20.8389`E	340021.9	520983.7
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256.	57°52.6032`N	24°20.9455`E	415038.6	520705.3
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Straight Baseline And Corner Coordinate Schema

Scale 1:1 500 000

LKS-92

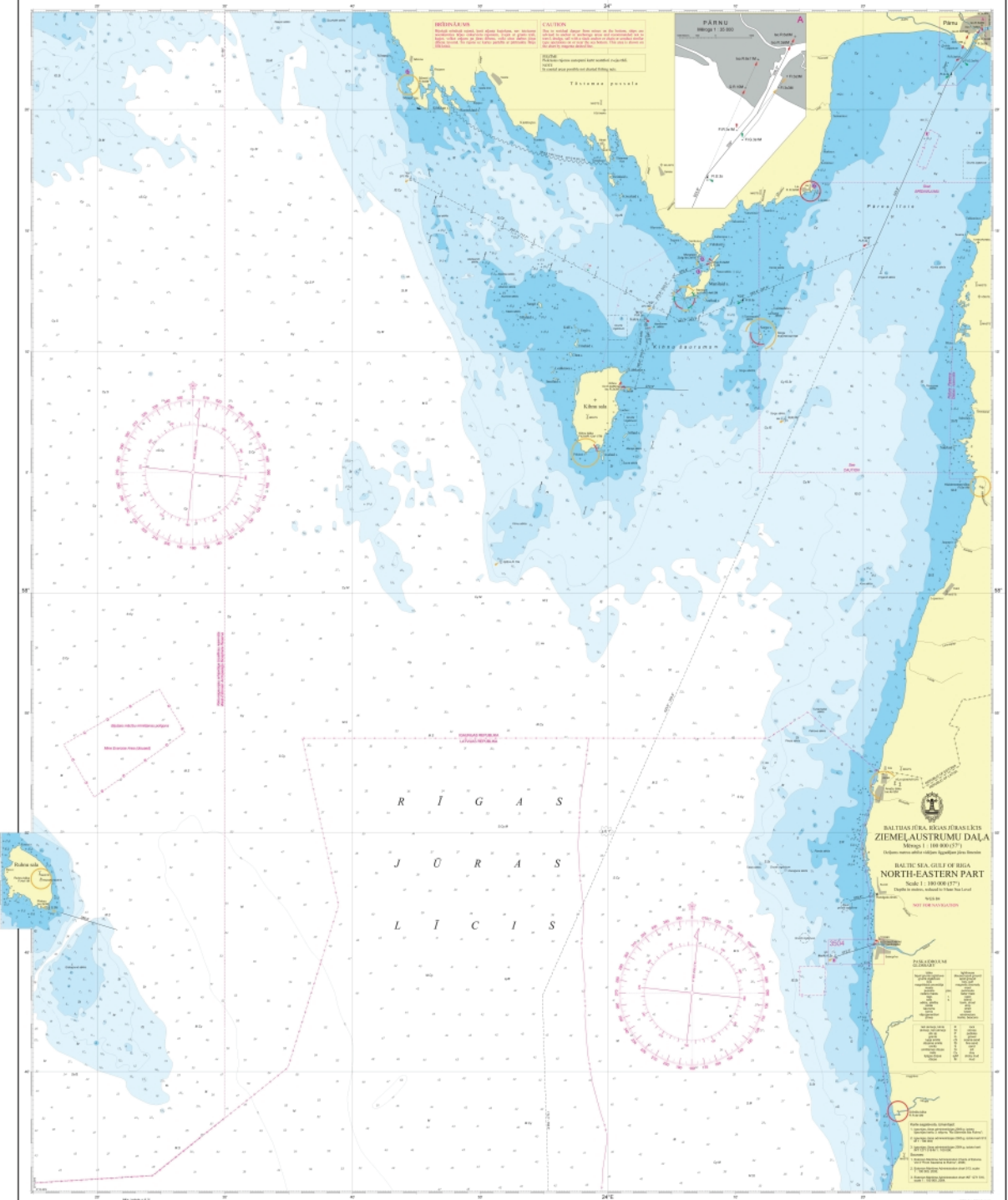


1101

RECTOR PROJEKCIJA
WGS84 / UTM
Kontroles un izmaiņu izstrādātājam
2023. gada 1. kvadrantā

RĪGAS JŪRAS LĪCIS. Ziemeļaustrumu daļa

Mapa ir daļa no kartes, kas izstrādāta
saskaņā ar 1983. gada 1. kvadranta
projektu



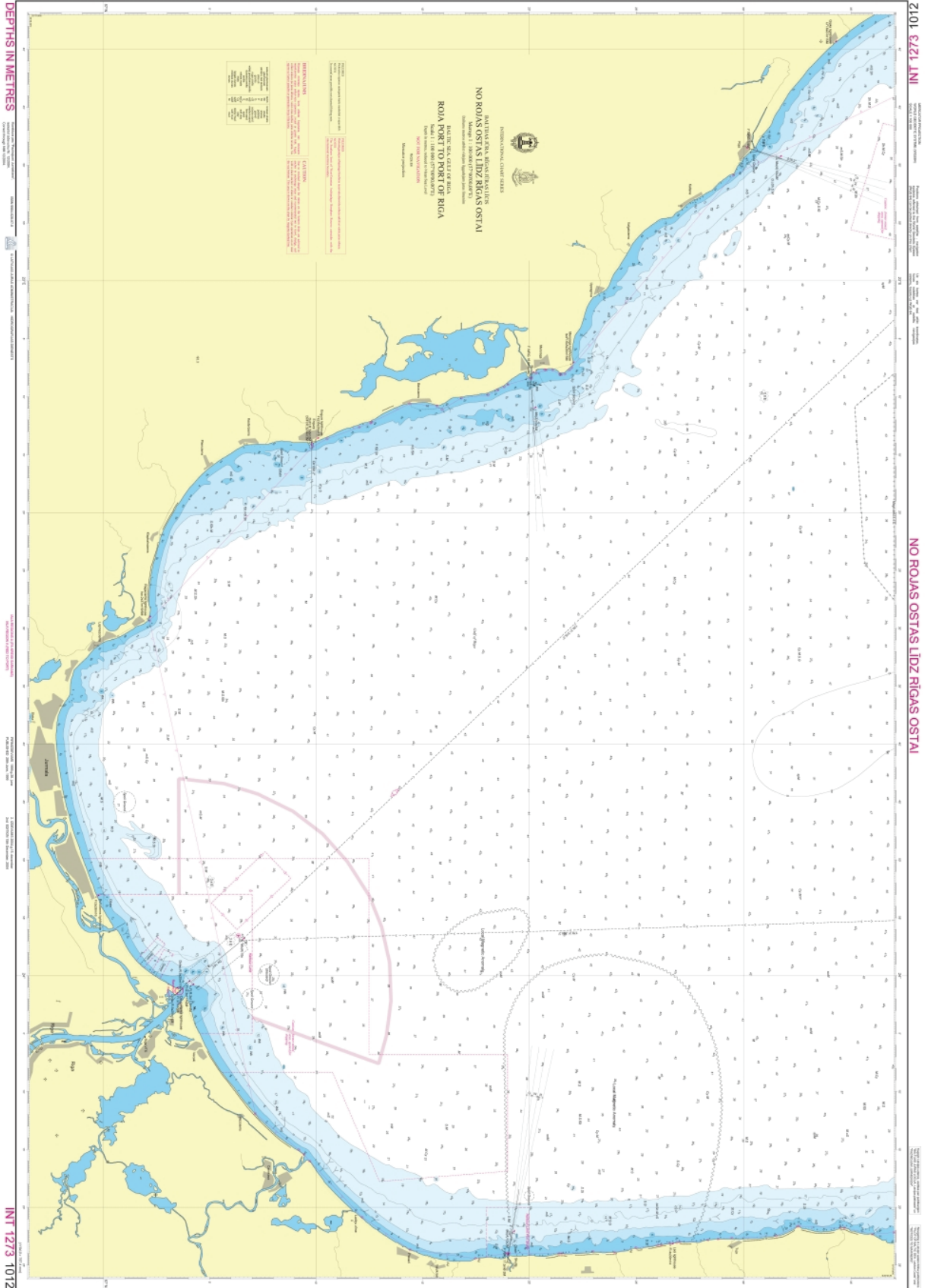
DEPTHS IN METRES

Latvian Maritime Administration
Kontroles un izmaiņu izstrādātājam
2023. gada 1. kvadrantā

Latvian Maritime Administration
Kontroles un izmaiņu izstrādātājam
2023. gada 1. kvadrantā

Latvian Maritime Administration
Kontroles un izmaiņu izstrādātājam
2023. gada 1. kvadrantā

1011



INT 1273 1012

NO ROLAS OSTAS LIDZ RIGAS OSTAI

DEPTHS IN METRES

INT 1273 1012

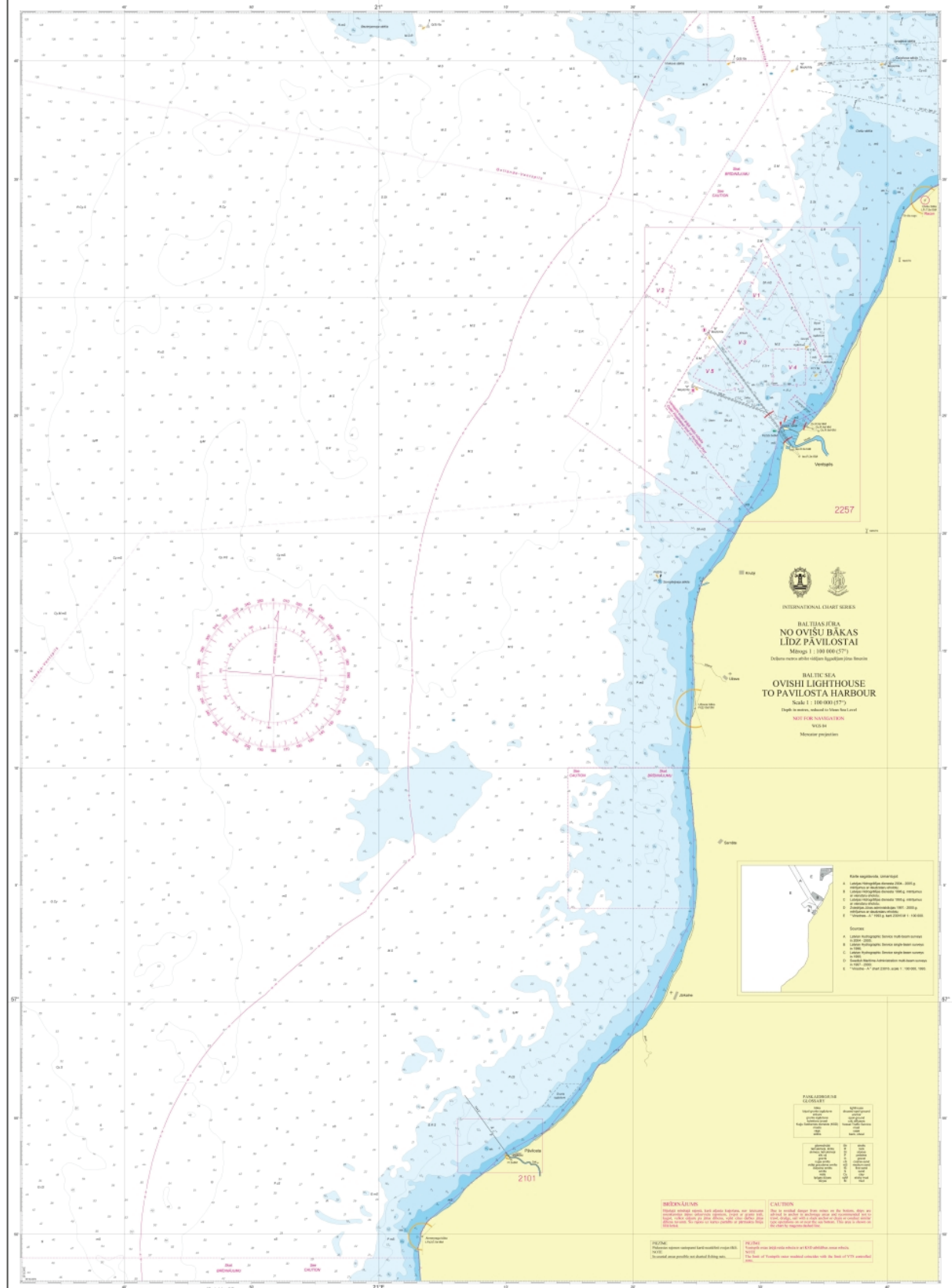
INT 1276 1015

AMERIĀNS PROJEKCIJA
WORLD GEODETIC SYSTEM 1984
SCALE 1 : 100 000
Pielikums ņemts no kartes - 1984.
1984. gada datums. 1984. gada datums.
1984. gada datums. 1984. gada datums.

NO OVIŠU BĀKAS LĪDZ PĀVILOSTAI

NO OVIŠU BĀKAS LĪDZ PĀVILOSTAI

Publiski pieejams, izņemot patērētāju
informāciju, kas ir aizsargāta ar tiesiskajiem
pasākumiem.



DEPTHS IN METRES

Publiski pieejams, izņemot patērētāju
informāciju, kas ir aizsargāta ar tiesiskajiem
pasākumiem.

Publiski pieejams, izņemot patērētāju
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pasākumiem.

Publiski pieejams, izņemot patērētāju
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pasākumiem.

Publiski pieejams, izņemot patērētāju
informāciju, kas ir aizsargāta ar tiesiskajiem
pasākumiem.

Publiski pieejams, izņemot patērētāju
informāciju, kas ir aizsargāta ar tiesiskajiem
pasākumiem.

INT 1276 1015

INT 1277 1016

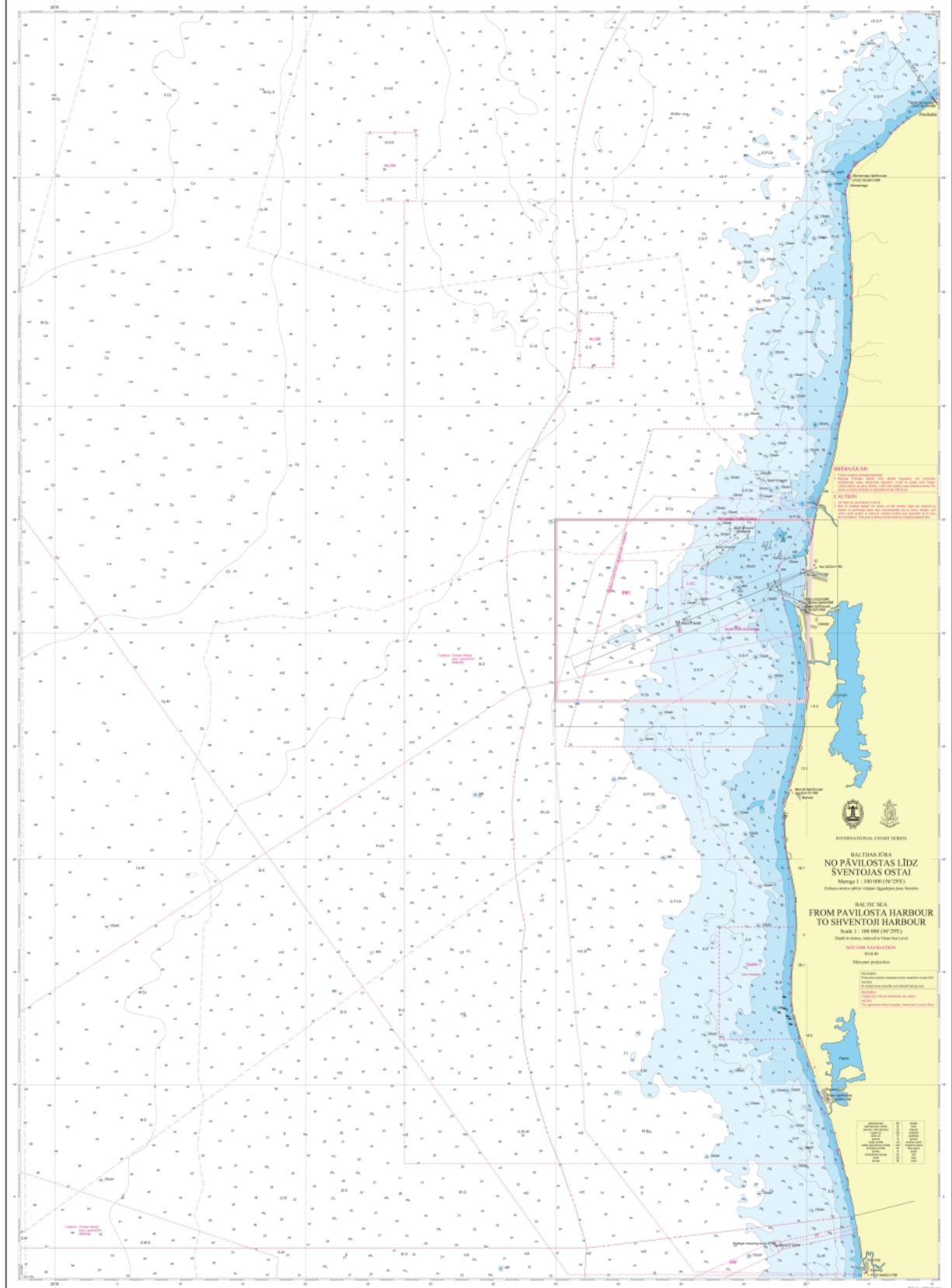
WORLDWIDE ELECTRONIC CHARTING SYSTEM (WECS) 1:100,000

Positions obtained from satellite navigation systems are indicated by a red dot.

For the purpose of this chart, the datum is the mean sea level.

NO PĀVILOSTAS LĪDZ ŠVENTOJAS OSTAI

Chart of the Baltic Sea from Pāvilosta Harbour to Šventoji Harbour. Scale 1:100,000 (10' 29").



DEPTHS IN METRES

Scale 1:100,000 (10' 29")

INT 1277 1016

LITAUJIJA KARTOTIKAI "HYDROGRAFIJA BALTICUM"

NO PĀVILOSTAS LĪDZ ŠVENTOJAS OSTAI

Scale 1:100,000 (10' 29")

INT 1277 1016

INT 1277 1016

2. Israel¹

List of Geographical Coordinates For the Delimitation of the Northern Limit of the Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone of the State of Israel in WGS84

POINTS	DEGREES	MINUTES	SECONDS		DEGREES	MINUTES	SECONDS	
31	35	6	13.0	E	33	5	39.5	N
32	35	4	10.0	E	33	6	23.0	N
33	35	3	3.0	E	33	6	39.0	N
34	34	53	11	E	33	10	33.5	N
35	34	46	38.0	E	33	13	9.0	N
1	33	53	40.0	E	33	38	40.0	N

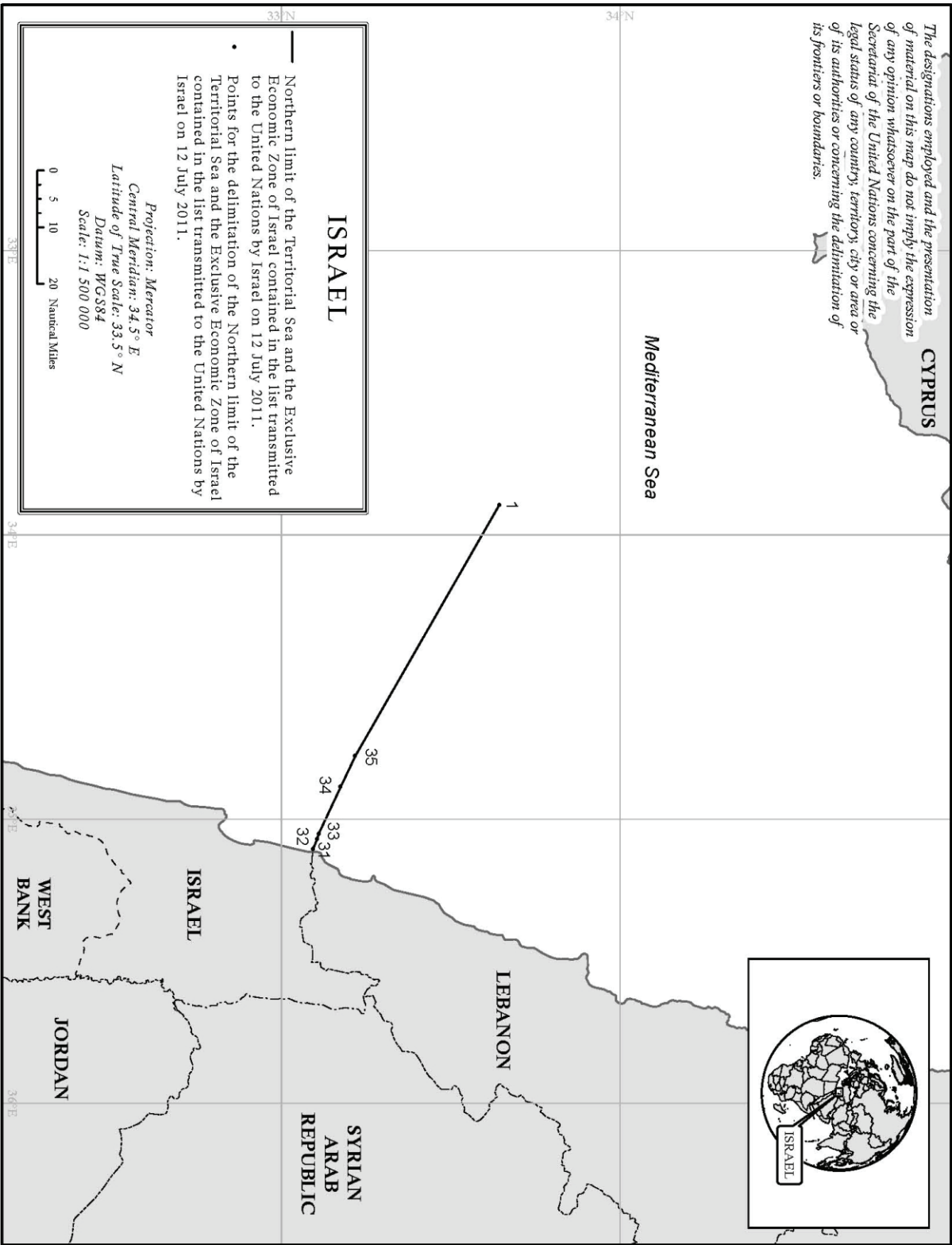
NOTE 1: Point 1 above is derived from Point 1 of the Agreement between the State of Israel and the Republic of Cyprus on the Delimitation of the Exclusive Economic Zone, dated December 17, 2010. The geographical coordinates of Point 1, as listed above could be reviewed and/or modified as necessary in light of a future agreement regarding the delimitation of the Exclusive Economic Zone to be reached by the three States concerned with respect to such point, in accordance with the relevant provisions of Article 1(e) of the Agreement between the State of Israel and the Republic of Cyprus on the Delimitation of the Exclusive Economic Zone noted above.

NOTE 2: The northern limit drawn between any two of the aforementioned successive points follows the geodesic line between these points.

NOTE 3: It is hereby clarified that Israel's Territorial Sea extends 12 nm from the baseline, in accordance with Israel's domestic laws and with customary international maritime law.

NOTE 4: The list of the geographical coordinates as above takes precedence over any map or chart that reflects the location of the Northern Limit of the Exclusive Zone and/or the Territorial Sea of the State of Israel.

¹ Transmitted through note verbale dated 12 July 2011 from the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretariat of the United Nations.



B. Bilateral Treaties

Agreement by exchange of notes of identical content
between the Republic of Peru and the Republic of Ecuador of 2 May 2011^{1, 2}

Note (GAB) No. 6-12-YY/01

Lima, 2 May 2011

Sir,

I have the honour to express the consent of the Republic of Peru to enter into an agreement with the Republic of Ecuador, as follows:

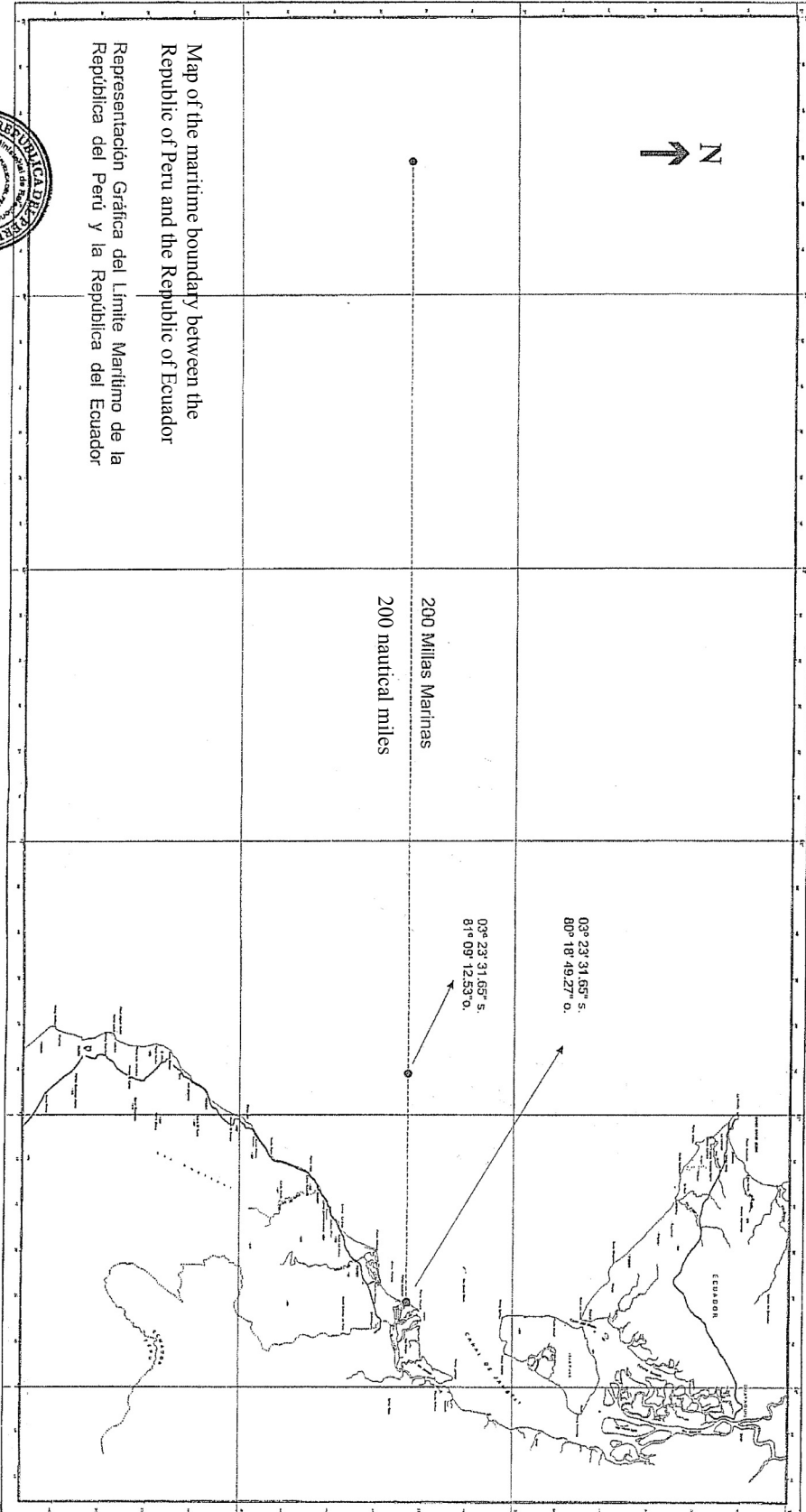
1. Peru and Ecuador hereby express their desire to carry out joint actions for the recognition of the Gulf of Guayaquil as a historic bay.
2. In view of the existence of special circumstances in the area adjacent to the land boundary between our two countries, the boundary between the maritime spaces over which Peru and Ecuador have sovereignty or sovereign rights and jurisdiction, including both the water column and the bed and subsoil thereof, shall extend along the geographical parallel 03°23'33.96" S, which, at meridian 80°19'16.31" W, corresponds to the starting point of the land boundary established by the Act of Brasilia of 26 October 1998, of which the equivalent coordinates under the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84), 03°23'31.65" S and 80°18'49.27" W, respectively, were established in the Act signed at the end of the fourth meeting of the Peru-Ecuador Joint Standing Committee on Border Demarcation, held in Lima on 23 and 24 April 2009.
3. The starting point of the maritime boundary shall be set at 03°23'31.65" S latitude, 81°09'12.53" W longitude under WGS 84, corresponding to the point of convergence between the baselines of Peru and Ecuador.
4. The line described in paragraph 2 above shall extend for a distance of 200 nautical miles from the starting point of the maritime boundary referred to in paragraph 3 above.
5. The internal waters adjacent to both States shall be demarcated by the geographical parallel 03°23'31.65" S under WGS 84, referred to in paragraph 2 above. The nature of the internal waters of the two States shall be understood to be without prejudice to the freedom of international communication under customary international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.
6. The map depicting the course of the maritime boundary between Peru and Ecuador as defined in the foregoing paragraphs shall form an integral part of the present agreement. This agreement and the annexed map shall be registered with the United Nations jointly by both countries.
7. The present note from Peru and an identical note to be transmitted by Ecuador shall constitute an agreement between the two countries, which shall enter into force on the date of the last communication whereby the parties notify each other of the completion of their respective domestic procedures for that purpose. The time limit for such notification shall be 120 days from the date of the exchange of notes between the two countries.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) José Antonio García Belaunde
Minister for Foreign Affairs

¹ Registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations by Peru on 27 June 2011. Registration No. I-48631. Entry into force: 20 May 2011.

² Original: Spanish.



[Handwritten signature]

Note No. 9428 GMRECI/CGJ/2011

Quito, 2 May 2011

Sir,

I have the pleasure to acknowledge receipt of your note No. (GAB) 6-12-YY/01 of today's date, which reads as follows:

"I have the honour to express the consent of the Republic of Peru to enter into an agreement with the Republic of Ecuador, as follows:

1. Peru and Ecuador hereby express their desire to carry out joint actions for the recognition of the Gulf of Guayaquil as a historic bay.
2. In view of the existence of special circumstances in the area adjacent to the land boundary between our two countries, the boundary between the maritime spaces over which Peru and Ecuador have sovereignty or sovereign rights and jurisdiction, including both the water column and the bed and subsoil thereof, shall extend along the geographical parallel 03°23'33.96" S, which, at meridian 80°19'16.31" W, corresponds to the starting point of the land boundary established by the Act of Brasilia of 26 October 1998, of which the equivalent coordinates under the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84), 03°23'31.65" S and 80°18'49.27" W, respectively, were established in the Act signed at the end of the fourth meeting of the Peru-Ecuador Joint Standing Committee on Border Demarcation, held in Lima on 23 and 24 April 2009.
3. The starting point of the maritime boundary shall be set at 03°23'31.65" S latitude, 81°09'12.53" W longitude under WGS 84, corresponding to the point of convergence between the baselines of Peru and Ecuador.
4. The line described in paragraph 2 above shall extend for a distance of 200 nautical miles from the starting point of the maritime boundary referred to in paragraph 3 above.
5. The internal waters adjacent to both States shall be demarcated by the geographical parallel 03°23'31.65" S under WGS 84, referred to in paragraph 2 above. The nature of the internal waters of the two States shall be understood to be without prejudice to the freedom of international communication under customary international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.
6. The map depicting the course of the maritime boundary between Peru and Ecuador as defined in the foregoing paragraphs shall form an integral part of the present agreement. This agreement and the annexed map shall be registered with the United Nations jointly by both countries.
7. The present note from Peru and an identical note to be transmitted by Ecuador shall constitute an agreement between the two countries, which shall enter into force on the date of the last communication whereby the parties notify each other of the completion of their respective domestic procedures for that purpose. The time limit for such notification shall be 120 days from the date of the exchange of notes between the two countries.

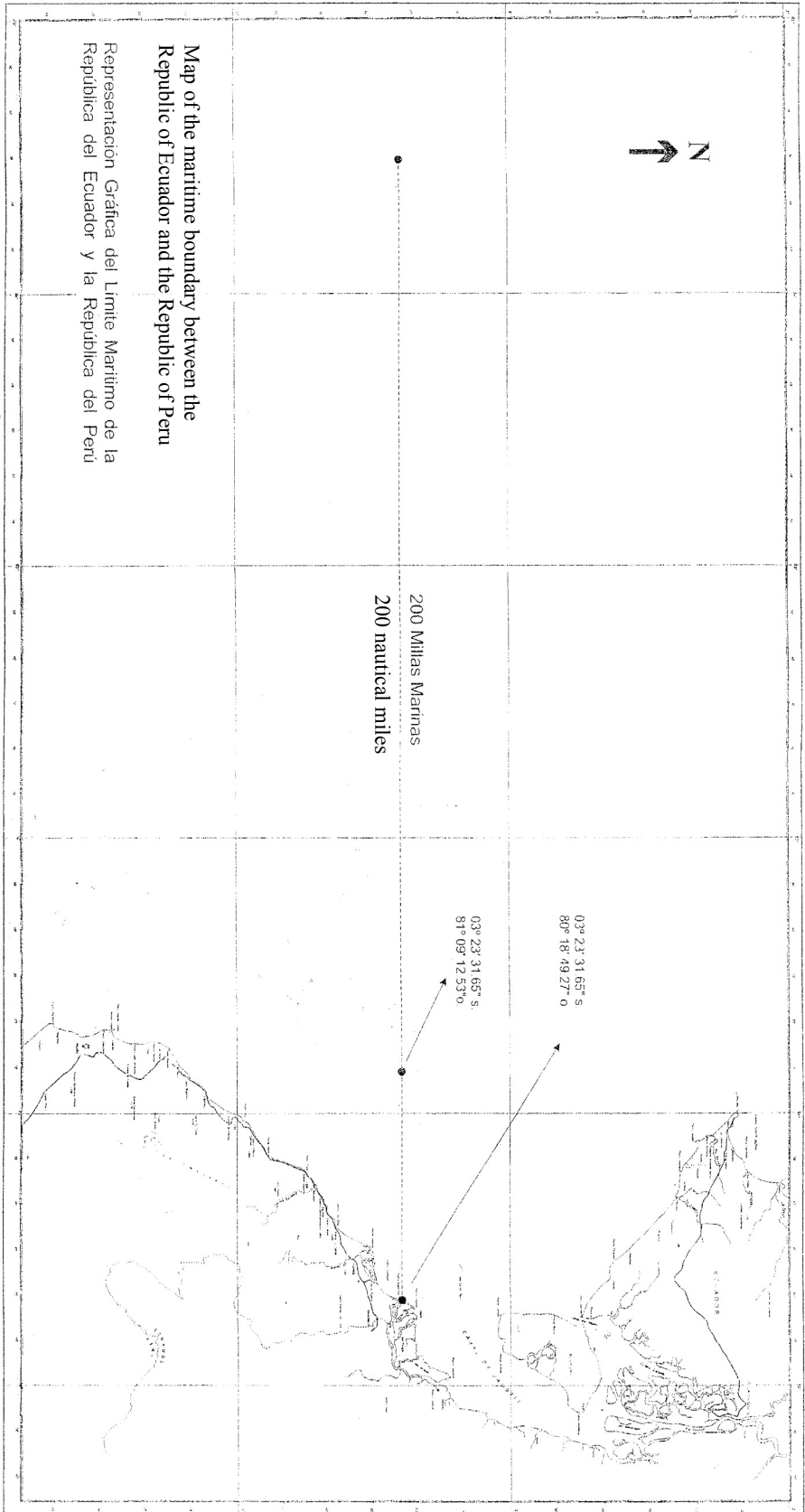
Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration."

In this connection, I am pleased to express the consent of the Republic of Ecuador to the terms of the above-mentioned agreement, thereby complying with the provisions of paragraph 7 thereof.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Ricardo Patiño Aroca
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Trade and Integration of the
Republic of Ecuador

Mr. José Antonio García Belaunde
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the
Republic of Peru
Lima



Ministero de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio e Integración
de la República del Ecuador

Ricardo Patiño Arceca

III. COMMUNICATIONS BY STATES

1. Mauritius(a) Note verbale dated 17 May 2011 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Mauritius to the United Nations

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Mauritius to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to Note No. 378 dated 30 July 2009 from the Permanent Mission of France addressed to the latter.

The Republic of Mauritius considers that the declaration made by France¹ in respect of the deposit by the Republic of Mauritius on 20 June 2008 with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of a chart entitled “Tromelin: Basepoints”, scale 1:12,500; Datum WGS 84; January 2007 has no legal basis in as much as Tromelin Island forms an integral part of the territory of the Republic of Mauritius and no other State is entitled to claim the maritime zones appurtenant to Tromelin Island.

The Republic of Mauritius reiterates that it has full and complete sovereignty over Tromelin Island, including its maritime zones. In this regard, on 1 March 1978, Mauritius has formally protested against the purported establishment by France of an exclusive economic zone off the cost of Tromelin Island.

The Republic of Mauritius has also lodged a protest against a list of geographical coordinates of points purporting to define the outer limits of the exclusive economic zone of Tromelin Island, deposited by France on 5 August 2009 with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Mauritius would appreciate if the above declaration could be duly recorded, circulated and published in the next Law of the Sea Bulletin, the Law of the Sea Information Circular and any other relevant publication issued by the United Nations.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Mauritius to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.

¹ Note by the editor. See in the *Law of the Sea Bulletin*, No. 71, page 44 (2009).

(b) Note verbale dated 17 May 2011 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Mauritius to the United Nations

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Mauritius to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to the latter's communication M.Z.N.74.2009.LOS (Maritime Zone Notification) dated 18 December 2009 relating to the deposit by France of "a list of geographical coordinates of points defining the outer limits of the exclusive economic zone of Tromelin Island and Reunion Island".

The Republic of Mauritius wishes to protest strongly against the deposit by France with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of a list of geographical coordinates of points purporting to define the outer limits of the exclusive economic zone of Tromelin Islands in as much as France is purporting to exercise rights over Tromelin Island which forms an integral part of the territory of Mauritius.

The Republic of Mauritius reiterates that it has full and complete sovereignty over Tromelin Island, including its maritime zones. In this regard, it had deposited on 20 June 2008 with the Secretary-General of the United Nations a list of geographical coordinates of points in respect of Tromelin Island and a chart entitled "Tromelin: Basepoints", Scale 1:12,500; Datum WGS 84; January 2007, as reported in the Secretary-General's communication M.Z.N.63.2008.LOS (Maritime Zone Notification) dated 27 June 2008.

The Republic of Mauritius had also formally protested on 1 March 1978 against the purported establishment by France on 3 February 1978 of an exclusive economic zone off the coast of Tromelin Island.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Mauritius would appreciate if the above declaration could be duly recorded, circulated and published in the next Law of the Sea Bulletin, the Law of the Sea Information Circular and any other relevant publication issued by the United Nations.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Mauritius to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.

2. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Note verbale dated 15 June 2011
from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia¹

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the United Nations, and would like to refer to the memorandum of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates 3/6/2 368 dated 5/5/2010, directed to the Secretariat of the United Nations (Office of the Secretary General) in New York concerning the baselines of the maritime zones of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia which was deposited with the United Nations on 5/3/2010.

The Government of Saudi Arabia affirms that the Saudi baselines in the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aqabah and the Arabian Gulf, including the baselines of schedule 3 issued by the Saudi Council of Ministers' resolution No. 15 dated 25/1/143 1 Hijria corresponding to 11/1/2010; and ratified by Royal Decree No. M/4 dated 12/1/21010, is in strict conformity with International Law and states' practices. Therefore, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia rejects the claims of the United Arab Emirates in this regard.

In addition, the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia informed the Government of the United Arab Emirates on many occasions, including-note No. 92/18/164063 dated 26/5/1432 Hijria directed to the Foreign Ministry of the United Arab Emirates, that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's maritime zone in this section of its coast extends to the middle of the Arabian Gulf in accordance with the provisions of article 5 of the Agreement on Delineation of the Land and Sea Borders between the two Countries dated 3rd of Shaaban 1394 Hijria corresponding to 21st of August 1974 AD in accordance with International Law. Consequently, the United Arab Emirates' claim that the straight baselines of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia are encroaching on any part of the United Arab Emirates' territorial sea is rejected by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Moreover, the Government of Saudi Arabia previously called upon, and still does, the Government of the United Arab Emirates to implement the above-mentioned Article 5 of the Agreement on Delineation of the Land and Sea Borders between the two Countries.

The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia considers this note an official document; and requests from the Secretariat of the United Nations to register and circulate it to all members in accordance with the United Nations' procedures.

The Saudi Ministry of Foreign Affairs avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretariat the assurances of its highest consideration.

¹ Original: Arabic. Unofficial Translation provided by the Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations.

3. Lebanon

Note verbale dated 20 June 2011 from the Permanent Mission of Lebanon
addressed to the Secretariat of the United Nations¹

Beirut, 30 June 2011

Sir,

I write to you with regard to the exclusive economic zone of Lebanon. On 9 July 2010 and 11 October 2010, Lebanon deposited with the United Nations the geographical coordinates of, respectively, the southern and south-western maritime borders of that zone. The southern maritime border extends from point B1 on the shore at Ra's Naqurah, the first point on the 1949 Israeli-Lebanese General Armistice Agreement table of coordinates, to point 23, that is equidistant between the three countries concerned, and on the coordinates of which all must agree. The geographical coordinates of point 23 are latitude 33° 31' 51.17", longitude 33° 46' 08.78". Point 1 does not therefore represent the southern end of the median between the Lebanese Republic and the Republic of Cyprus that separates the exclusive economic zones of each country, and can only be viewed as a point that is shared by Lebanon and Cyprus. It is not a terminal point and therefore may not be taken as a starting point between Cyprus and any other country, particularly given the fact that it is just one point like any of the others on this line.

On 17 December 2010, the Republic of Cyprus and Israel, the occupying Power, signed an agreement in which they delimited their respective exclusive economic zones, using point 1 as a shared dividing point between Lebanon and Israel. Those zones are thus completely incompatible with the geographical points that Lebanon had deposited with the United Nations, and absorb part of the exclusive economic zone of Lebanon, which constitutes a flagrant attack on Lebanon's sovereign rights over that zone.

That agreement, which violates the sovereign and economic rights of Lebanon, could imperil international peace and security, particularly if one of those States should decide unilaterally to exercise sovereign authority over the region that Lebanon considers an inalienable part of its exclusive economic zone.

The State of Lebanon objects to the agreement between Cyprus and Israel in which they delimited their respective exclusive economic zones because in it, the points on the northern line extend beyond the southern maritime borders of the exclusive economic zone of Lebanon, which is demarcated as being between points B1 and 23. Lebanon hopes that the Secretary-General of the United Nations will take all measures that he deems appropriate, with a view to avoiding conflict and safeguarding international peace and security.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Adnan Mansour

Minister for Foreign Affairs and Emigrants

Mr. BAN Ki-moon

Secretary-General of the United Nations

¹ Original: Arabic.

IV. OTHER INFORMATION RELEVANT TO THE LAW OF THE SEA

A. Relevant Resolutions from the Security Council of the United Nations concerning the situation in Somalia

Resolution 1976 (2011)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 6512th meeting, on 11 April 2011

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions concerning the situation in Somalia, especially resolutions 1918 (2010) and 1950 (2010),

Continuing to be gravely concerned by the growing threat that piracy and armed robbery at sea against vessels pose to the situation in Somalia and other States in the region, as well as to international navigation, the safety of commercial maritime routes and the safety of seafarers and other persons, and also gravely concerned by the increased level of violence employed by pirates and persons involved in armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia,

Strongly condemning the growing practice of hostage-taking by pirates operating off the coast of Somalia, *expressing serious concern* at the inhuman conditions hostage face in captivity, *recognizing* the adverse impact on their families, *calling for* the immediate release of all hostages, and *noting* the importance of cooperation between Member States on the issue of hostage-taking,

Emphasizing the importance of finding a comprehensive solution to the problem of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia,

Stressing the need to build Somalia's potential for sustainable economic growth as a means to tackle the underlying causes of piracy, including poverty, thus contributing to a durable eradication of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia and illegal activities connected therewith,

Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia, including Somalia's rights with respect to offshore natural resources, including fisheries, in accordance with international law, *recalling* the importance of preventing, in accordance with international law, illegal fishing and illegal dumping, including of toxic substances, and *stressing* the need to investigate allegations of such illegal fishing and dumping,

Being concerned at the same time that allegations of illegal fishing and dumping of toxic waste in Somali waters have been used by pirates in an attempt to justify their criminal activities,

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

Further reaffirming that the provisions of this resolution apply only with respect to the situation in Somalia and do not affect the rights and obligations or responsibilities of Member States under international law;

Reiterating its call upon States and regional organizations that have the capacity to do so, to take part in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, in particular, consistent with resolution 1950 (2010) and applicable international law, including human rights law, by deploying naval vessels, arms and military aircraft and through seizures and disposition of boats, vessels, arms and other related equipment used in the commission of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, or for which there are reasonable grounds for suspecting such use,

Underlining the importance of enhancing ongoing work to address the problems caused by the limited capacity of the judicial system of Somalia and other States in the region to effectively prosecute suspected pirates,

Noting with appreciation the assistance being provided by the United Nations, including its Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and other international organizations and donors, in coordination with the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS), to enhance the capacity of the judicial and the corrections systems in Somalia, Kenya, Seychelles and other States in the region to prosecute suspected, and imprison convicted, pirates consistent with applicable international human rights law,

Commending those States that have amended their domestic law in order to criminalize piracy and facilitate the prosecution of suspected pirates in their national courts, consistent with applicable international law, including human rights law, and stressing the need for States to continue their efforts in this regard,

Noting with concern at the same time that the domestic law of a number of States lacks provisions criminalizing piracy and/or procedural provisions for effective criminal prosecution of suspected pirates,

Further expressing concern over a large number of persons suspected of piracy having to be released without facing justice, *reaffirming* that the failure to prosecute persons responsible for acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia undermines anti-piracy efforts of the international community and *being determined* to create conditions to ensure that pirates are held accountable,

Recognizing the urgent need to undertake decisive further steps to boost anti-piracy efforts,

Expressing its gratitude for the work done by the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Legal Issues Related to Piracy off the Coast of Somalia Mr. Jack Lang in order to explore new solutions to counter more effectively piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, including by more effective prosecution of suspected, and imprisonment of convicted pirates, and *noting with appreciation* the conclusions and proposals set forth in his report to the Security Council contained in the annex to document S/2011/30,

Determining that the incidents of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia exacerbate the situation in Somalia, which continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Legal Issues Related to Piracy off the coast of Somalia;

2. *Recognizes* that the ongoing instability in Somalia is one of the underlying causes of the problem of piracy and contributes to the problem of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, and *stresses* the need for a comprehensive response to tackle piracy and its underlying causes by the international community;

3. *Calls upon* States to cooperate, as appropriate, on the issue of hostage-taking;

4. *Requests* States, UNODC, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS) and regional organizations to assist the TFG and regional authorities in Somalia in establishing a system of governance, rule of law and police control in lawless areas where land-based activities related to piracy are taking place and also requests the TFG and regional authorities in Somalia to increase their own efforts in this regard;

5. *Requests* States and regional organizations to support sustainable economic growth in Somalia thus contributing to a durable eradication of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, as well as other illegal activities connected therewith, in particular in priority areas recommended by the Istanbul conference on piracy in Somalia;

6. *Invites* States and regional organizations to continue their support and assistance to Somalia in its efforts to develop national fisheries and port activities in line with the Regional Plan of Action, and in this regard *emphasizes* the importance of the earliest possible delimitation of Somalia's maritime spaces in accordance with the Convention;

7. *Recalls* preambular paragraphs 6 and 7 above and operative paragraph 2 of resolution 1950 (2010), and *requests* the Secretary-General to report within six months on the protection of Somali natural resources and waters, and on alleged illegal fishing and illegal dumping, including of toxic substances, off the coast of Somalia, taking into account the studies on this matter previously conducted by the United Nations Environmental Programme and other competent agencies and organizations, and expresses its readiness to keep the matter under review;

8. *Urges* States individually or within the framework of competent international organizations to positively consider investigating allegations of illegal fishing and illegal dumping, including of toxic substances, with a view to prosecuting such offences when committed by persons under their jurisdiction;

9. *Calls upon* States and regional organizations cooperating with the TFG in the fight against piracy off the coast of Somalia to further increase their coordination to effectively deter, prevent and respond to pirate attacks, including through the CGPCS;

10. *Encourages* States and regional organisations cooperating with the TFG to assist Somalia in strengthening its coastguard capacity, in particular by supporting the development of land-based coastal monitoring and increasing their cooperation with the Somali regional authorities in this regard, as appropriate, after having any necessary approval from the Council's Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009);

11. *Calls on* States, regional organizations, the United Nations, IMO and other appropriate partners to provide all necessary technical and financial support to the implementation of the Djibouti Code of Conduct, the Regional Plan of Action for Maritime Security in Eastern and Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean agreed by Ministers in Mauritius in October 2010, and the CGPCS regional needs assessment report, recognizing the political will expressed by regional countries in these documents to combat piracy by all means possible, including through prosecution and imprisonment;

12. *Commends* the efforts of the shipping industry, in cooperation with the CGPCS and IMO, in developing and disseminating the updated version of the Best Management Practices to Deter Piracy off the Coast of Somalia and in the Arabian Sea Area (BMP) and *emphasizes* the critical importance for the shipping industry of applying the best practices recommended in the BMP;

13. *Urges* all States, including States in the region, to criminalize piracy under their domestic law, emphasizing the importance of criminalizing incitement, facilitation, conspiracy and attempts to commit acts of piracy;

14. *Recognizes* that piracy is a crime subject to universal jurisdiction and in that regard *reiterates its call on* States to favourably consider the prosecution of suspected, and imprisonment of convicted, pirates apprehended off the coast of Somalia, consistent with applicable international human rights law;

15. *Underlines* the need to investigate and prosecute those who illicitly finance, plan, organize, or unlawfully profit from pirate attacks off the coast of Somalia, recognizing that individuals and entities who incite or intentionally facilitate an act of piracy are themselves engaging in piracy as defined under international law and expresses its intention to keep under review the possibility of applying targeted sanctions against such individuals and entities if they meet the listing criteria set out in paragraph 8 resolution 1844 (2008);

16. *Invites* States, individually or in cooperation with regional organizations, UNODC and INTERPOL, to examine their domestic legal frameworks for detention at sea of suspected pirates to ensure that their laws provide reasonable procedures, consistent with applicable international human rights law, and *also invites* States to examine domestic procedures for the preservation of evidence that may be used in criminal proceedings to ensure the admissibility of such evidence, and encourages the CGPCS to contribute to this work;

17. *Further invites* States and regional organizations, individually or in cooperation with, among others, UNODC and INTERPOL, to assist Somalia and other States of the region in strengthening their counter-piracy law enforcement capacities, including implementation of anti-money-laundering laws, the establishment of Financial Investigation Units and strengthening forensic capacities, as tools against international criminal networks involved in piracy, and *stresses* in this context the need to support the investigation and prosecution of those who illicitly finance, plan, organize, or unlawfully profit from pirate attacks off the coast of Somalia;

18. *Underlines* the importance of continuing to enhance the collection, preservation and transmission to competent authorities of evidence of acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, and *welcomes* further work of IMO, INTERPOL and industry groups to assist in providing guidance to seafarers on preservation of crime scenes following acts of piracy, noting

the importance for the successful prosecution of acts of piracy of enabling seafarers to give evidence in criminal proceedings;

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

20. *Requests* States, UNODC and regional organizations to consider, consistent with applicable rules of international human rights law, measures aimed at facilitating the transfer of suspected pirates for trial, and convicted pirates for imprisonment, including through relevant transfer agreements or arrangements, and commends the efforts to date of the CGPCS in this regard;

21. *Welcomes* the readiness of the national and regional administrations of Somalia to cooperate with each other and with States who have prosecuted suspected pirates with a view to enabling convicted pirates to be repatriated back to Somalia under suitable prisoner transfer arrangements, consistent with applicable international law including international human rights law, *recognizes* in this regard the discussions between the Government of Seychelles and the national and regional administrations of Somalia, which resulted in an agreement in principle of a legal framework for the transfer of convicted pirates to Somalia after their prosecution and conviction in the Seychelles, and *encourages* States to continue their efforts in this regard;

22. *Urges* States, UNODC, based on support from donors, and regional organizations to consolidate international assistance to increase prison capacity in Somalia, including by constructing in the short-term additional prisons in Puntland and Somaliland, and *requests* UNODC to continue to provide training for prison staff in accordance with relevant international human rights standards and to continue to provide monitoring of compliance with such standards;

23. *Requests* the TFG, with the assistance of UNODC, to elaborate and adopt a complete set of counter-piracy laws, and in this regard, welcomes the positive steps made in Puntland, and the progress being made in Somaliland;

24. *Emphasizes* the need to ensure effective coordination of anti-piracy efforts and in that regard *requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen UNPOS as the United Nations focal point for counter-piracy, including the Kampala process;

25. *Supports* the ongoing efforts by regional States in the development of anti-piracy courts or chambers in the region, welcomes support by States and international organizations, in consultation with the CGPCS, to such efforts, and requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to assist States and international organizations in such activities;

26. *Decides* to urgently consider the establishment of specialized Somali courts to try suspected pirates both in Somalia and in the region, including an extraterritorial Somali specialized anti-piracy court, as referred to in the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Legal Issues Related to Piracy off the Coast of Somalia Mr. Jack Lang (annex to document S/2011/30), consistent with applicable human rights law, and requests the Secretary-General to report within two months on the modalities of such prosecution mechanisms, including on the participation of international personnel and on other international support and assistance, taking into account the work of the CGPCS and in consultation

with concerned regional States and *expresses* its intention to take further decisions on this matter;

27. *Urges* both State and non-State actors affected by piracy, most notably the international shipping community, to provide support for the above-mentioned judicial and detention related projects through the Trust Fund Supporting the Initiatives of States Countering Piracy off the coast of Somalia;

28. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

B. List of experts for the purposes of article 2 of Annex VIII (Special Arbitration)
to the Convention International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea

1. List of experts in the field of marine scientific research maintained
by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (as at 20 May 2011)

CHILE

Captain Patricio J. CARRASCO
Director
Hydrographic and Oceanographic Service of
the Chilean Navy
Errázuriz # 254, Playa Ancha, Valparaíso
Tel: 56-32-2266502
E-mail: director@shoa.cl

María P. SOBERADO
Hydrographic and Oceanographic Service of
the Chilean Navy
Errázuriz # 254, Playa Ancha, Valparaíso
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EGYPT

Prof. Dr. Mohamed Ahmed SAID Professor of
Physical Oceanography 8 Dr. Abdel-Hamid Abo
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mamsaid2@hotmail.com

Prof. Dr. Mohamed Aly SHATA Head of the
Laboratory of Geology and Geophysics of
Marines Egypt

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Dr Kandè BANGOURA,
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Mr. RAVICHANDRAN Scientist 'F' & Head,
Modeling and Ocean Observation Group, Indian
National Center for Ocean Information Services
(INCOIS) (An autonomous body under the
Ministry of Earth Sciences, Govt. of India) P.B.
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email: ravi@incois.gov.in Phone: 91-40-
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2. List of experts in the field of navigation, including pollution from vessels and by dumping, maintained by the International Maritime Organization (as at 7 June 2011)

In accordance with articles 2 and 3 of Annex VIII of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982 (UNCLOS) which entered into force on 16 November 1994, IMO hereby establishes a list of experts in the field of navigation, including pollution from vessels and by dumping, for the purposes specified under article 3 of Annex VIII of UNCLOS, dealing with Special Arbitration. The names of the two experts so nominated by each State Party, and submitted to the Secretary-General of IMO, as of 7 June 2011, are as follows:

ARGENTINA

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

AUSTRALIA

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

BAHRAIN

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

BELGIUM

1. Monsieur Carly Ronald
Counseiller-adjoint
Juriste spécialisé dans le droit maritime
2. Monsieur De Baere Jean-Claude
Commissaire maritime spécialisé dans
les matières relevant de la Convention MARPOL
Ministry of Communications and Infrastructure

BOLIVIA

1. T.N. Hugo Méndez Queirolo
2. Dr. Guey Andrade Morales
Asesor Jurídico de la Subsecretaría de Intereses
Marítimos del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional

CAMEROON

1. Mr. Dieudonne Ekoumoj Dimi
Administrateur des Affaires Maritimes
Expert en Sécurité Maritime
2. Mr. Roger Ntsengue
Administrateur des Affaires Maritimes
Port and Shipping Expert

CHILE

1. **CF LT Sr. Emilio León Hoffmann**
Jefe Centro Nacional de Combate a la Contaminación
Armada de Chile
2. CC LT Sr. Oscar Tapia Zuñiga
Jefe División de Navegación y Maniobras
del Servicio Inspección de Naves
Armada de Chile

CHINA

1. Mr. Zhengjiang Liu
Vice President
Dalian Maritime University
2. Mr. Fuzhi Chang
Deputy Director-General
Shanghai Maritime Safety Administration

COOK ISLANDS

1. Captain Donald W. Silk
Harbourmaster
2. Mr. Joseph Caffery
Director of Maritime Transport

CZECH REPUBLIC

1. Dr. Vladimír Kopal
Professor of Law

EGYPT

1. Captain Dr. Mohamed Mamdouh El Beltagy
Egyptian General Authority for Maritime Safety
2. Ms Soad Abdel-Moneim Abdel-Maksoud
Director of the Treaties Department of the Maritime Transport Sector

ESTONIA

1. Mr. Heiki Lindpere PhD,
Professor on the Law of the Sea and Maritime Law
Rector of the Estonian Maritime Academy

FIJI

1. Mr. Josateki Tagi
Acting Director
Fiji Islands Maritime Safety Administration
2. Captain Felix R Maharaj
Acting Chief Marine Officer
Fiji Islands Maritime Safety Administration

FINLAND

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

GREECE

1. Captain (H.C.G) I. Tzavaras
2. Captain (H.C.G) P. Havatzopoulos

GUINEA

1. Chérif Mohamed Lamine Camara
Docteur Es-Sciences Techniques des Pêches
en service à la Direction Nationale de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture

HUNGARY

1. Mr. Tamás Marton (Captain)
Ministry of National Development
Head of Maritime and Inland Navigation Department
2. Mr. Robert Kojnok (Captain)
National Transport Authority
Road, Railway and Shipping Office
Head of Navigation Division

IRELAND

No current nominees

ITALY

1. Professor Umberto Leanza
 Université de Rome
 Chef du service du contentieux
 Ministère des affaires étrangères italien
2. Professor Luigi SICO (since July 1999)

LATVIA

1. Mr. Arturs Brokovskis
 Deputy Director
 Latvian Maritime Agency
 State Stock Company
2. Mr. Stanislavs Caksa
 Senior Inspector of Casualties Investigation
 Latvian Maritime Agency
 State Stock Company

LUXEMBOURG

1. M. Marc Glodt
 Commissaire du Gouvernement aux affaires maritimes
2. M. Joël Mathieu
 Conseiller technique auprès du Commissariat aux affaires maritimes

MALDIVES

1. Mr. Hussein Shareef
 Deputy Director
 Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation
2. Mr. Mahdhy Imad
 Assistant Managing Director
 Maldives Ports Authority

MEXICO

1. Captain Manuel P. Flitsche
 Head of the Third Section of the Naval Staff
2. Captain Gabriel Rivera Miranda
 Director of Navigation
 Merchant Marine Affairs Division
 Ministry of Communications and Transport

NIGERIA

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

NORWAY

1. Mr. Jens Henning Kofoed
Adviser
Maritime Directorate of Norway
2. Mr. Atle Fretheim
Assistant Director General
Royal Ministry of Environment

PAKISTAN

1. Captain I.M. Khan Samdani
Chief Nautical Surveyor
Ports & Shipping Wing
2. Captain Hasan Khurshid
Deputy Conservator
Karachi Port Trust

PALAU

1. Mr. Donald Dengokl
Environmental Specialist
Environmental Quality Protection Board
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2. Mr. Arvin Raymond
Chief, Division of Transportation
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Ministry of Commerce and Trade

Alternate

Mr. Benito Thomas
Chief, Division of Immigration
Bureau of Legal Service
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PORTUGAL

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ROMANIA

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SAMOA

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2. Mr. Seinafolava Capt. Lotomau Tomane
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SIERRA LEONE

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2. Captain Salu Kuyateh

SINGAPORE

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2. Captain Wilson Chua
Head, Hydrographic Department
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2. Mr. Pavol Luká
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C. International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea Trust Fund

List of offers of professional assistance pursuant to General Assembly resolution 55/7

Article 287, Part XV, of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea provides that “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 specified therein.”

The Secretariat of the United Nations already operates a Trust Fund for the International Court of Justice and the Permanent Court of Arbitration has established a Financial Assistance Fund. In resolution 55/7, the General Assembly stated that the burden of costs should not be a factor for States, in making the choices under article 287, in deciding whether a dispute should be submitted to the Tribunal or in deciding upon the response to an application made to the Tribunal by others. Therefore, it was decided to create a Trust Fund for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea.

Resolution 55/7 also requested the Secretariat to keep a list of offers of professional assistance which may be made on a reduced fee basis by suitably qualified persons or bodies.

The said list is maintained by the Secretariat and is available upon request by Member States.

It should be noted that the inclusion of any firm/entity on the list of offers of professional assistance does not, in any way, presuppose a validation of the firm/entity or its services by the United Nations.

The firm/entity shall not advertise or otherwise make public for purposes of commercial advantage or goodwill or in any other manner that the name of the firm/entity has been included on the said list, nor can, the firm/entity use the name, emblem or official logo of the United Nations, or any abbreviation of the name of the United Nations in any way whatsoever in connection with its business or otherwise, without prior written authorization from the Organization.

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