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**Law of the Sea  
Information Circular**



**LOSIC No. 12**

**October 2000**

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

**United Nations • New York**

**IF ANY INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS LAW OF THE SEA INFORMATION CIRCULAR  
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DUE ACKNOWLEDGMENT SHOULD BE GIVEN TO:**

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

## FOREWORD

This is the twelfth 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 implementing the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (the Convention), in particular regarding the deposit obligation, as well as report on activities undertaken by DOALOS in this respect.

The purpose of LOSIC is also to assist States Parties to the Convention to discharge their obligations by giving due publicity to information in accordance with the Convention. This is of particular importance to coastal States, which are obliged under the Convention, inter alia, to give due publicity with regard to (i) charts and lists of geographical coordinates (articles 16(2), 47(9), 75(2), 76(9) and 84(2)); (ii) laws and regulations relating to innocent passage (article 21(3)); and (iii) laws and regulations relating to transit passage through straits used for international navigation adopted by States bordering straits (article 42(3)).

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
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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 October 2000







































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 (not yet in force)	
	Signature  (☐ - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (☐ - declaration)	Signature 	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); <sup>1/</sup> simplified procedure (sp); <sup>2/</sup>	Signature  (☐ - declaration or statement)	Ratification; accession(a) <sup>3/</sup> (☐ - declaration)
<i>Italized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations; <i>Shaded row</i> indicates land-locked States						
TOTALS	158 (☐35)	135 (☐49)	79	100	59 (☐5)	28 (☐6)
Afghanistan						
Albania						
Algeria	☐	☐11 June 1996		11 June 1996 (p)		
Andorra						
Angola	☐	5 December 1990				
Antigua and Barbuda		2 February 1989				
Argentina	☐	☐1 December 1995		1 December 1995		
Armenia						

<sup>1/</sup> States bound by the Agreement by having ratified, acceded or succeeded to the Convention under article 4, paragraph 1, of the Agreement.


































<sup>2/</sup> States bound by the Agreement under the simplified procedure set out in article 5 of the Agreement.


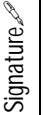





























<sup>3/</sup> In accordance with its article 40, the Agreement shall enter into force 30 days after the date of deposit of the thirtieth instrument of ratification or accession.









































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<i>Australia</i>		5 October 1994		5 October 1994		23 December 1999
<i>Austria</i>		☐14 July 1995		14 July 1995		
<i>Azerbaijan</i>						
<i>Bahamas</i>		29 July 1983		28 July 1995		16 January 1997(a)
<i>Bahrain</i>		30 May 1985				
<i>Bangladesh</i>						
<i>Barbados</i>		12 October 1993		28 July 1995 (sp)		22 September 2000(a)
<i>Belarus</i>	☐					
<i>Belgium</i>	☐	☐13 November 1998		13 November 1998		
<i>Belize</i>		13 August 1983		21 October 1994 (ds)		
<i>Benin</i>		16 October 1997		16 October 1997 (p)		
<i>Bhutan</i>						
<i>Bolivia</i>	☐	28 April 1995		28 April 1995 (p)		
<i>Bosnia and Herzegovina</i>		12 January 1994 (s)				
<i>Botswana</i>		2 May 1990				
<i>Brazil</i>	☐	☐22 December 1988				8 March 2000
<i>Brunei Darussalam</i>		5 November 1996		5 November 1996 (p)		
<i>Bulgaria</i>		15 May 1996		15 May 1996 (a)		
<i>Burkina Faso</i>						
<i>Burundi</i>						
<i>Cambodia</i>						
<i>Cameroon</i>		19 November 1985				
<i>Canada</i>						☐3 August 1999





































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<i>Cape Verde</i>		 10 August 1987				
Central African Republic						
Chad						
Chile		 25 August 1997		25 August 1997 (a)		
China		 7 June 1996		7 June 1996 (p)		
Colombia						
Comoros		21 June 1994				
Congo						
<i>Cook Islands</i>		15 February 1995		15 February 1995 (a)		1 April 1999 (a)
Costa Rica		21 September 1992				
Côte d'Ivoire		26 March 1984		28 July 1995 (sp)		
Croatia		 5 April 1995 (s)		5 April 1995 (p)		
Cuba		 15 August 1984				
Cyprus		12 December 1988		27 July 1995		
Czech Republic		 21 June 1996		21 June 1996		
Democratic People's Republic of Korea						
Democratic Republic of the Congo		17 February 1989				
Denmark						
Djibouti		8 October 1991				
Dominica		24 October 1991				
Dominican Republic						
Ecuador						






































































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Egypt		☐26 August 1983				
El Salvador						
Equatorial Guinea		21 July 1997		21 July 1997 (p)		
Eritrea						
Estonia						
Ethiopia						
<i>European Community</i>	☐	☐1 April 1998 (fc)		1 April 1998(fc)	☐	
Fiji		10 December 1982		28 July 1995		12 December 1996
Finland	☐	☐21 June 1996		21 June 1996		
France	☐	☐11 April 1996		11 April 1996	☐	
Gabon		11 March 1998		11 March 1998 (p)		
Gambia		22 May 1984				
Georgia		21 March 1996 (a)		21 March 1996 (p)		
Germany		☐14 October 1994 (a)		14 October 1994		
Ghana		7 June 1983				
Greece	☐	☐21 July 1995		21 July 1995		
Grenada		25 April 1991		28 July 1995 (sp)		
Guatemala		☐11 February 1997		11 February 1997 (p)		
Guinea	☐	6 September 1985		28 July 1995 (sp)		
Guinea-Bissau		☐25 August 1986				
Guyana		16 November 1993				
Haiti		31 July 1996		31 July 1996 (p)		
<i>Holy See</i>						










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Honduras		5 October 1993				
Hungary						
Iceland		☐21 June 1985		28 July 1995 (sp)		14 February 1997
India		☐29 June 1995		29 June 1995		
Indonesia		3 February 1986		2 June 2000		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	☐					17 April 1998(a)
Iraq	☐	30 July 1985				
Ireland		☐21 June 1996		21 June 1996		
Israel						
Italy	☐	☐13 January 1995		13 January 1995		
Jamaica		21 March 1983		28 July 1995 (sp)		
Japan		20 June 1996		20 June 1996		
Jordan		27 November 1995 (a)		27 November 1995 (p)		
Kazakhstan						
Kenya		2 March 1989		29 July 1994 (ds)		
Kiribati						
Kuwait		☐2 May 1986				
Kyrgyzstan						
Lao People's Democratic Republic		5 June 1998		5 June 1998 (p)		
Latvia						
Lebanon		5 January 1995		5 January 1995 (p)		
Lesotho						

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<i>Liberia</i>						
<i>Libyan Arab Jamahiriya</i>						
<i>Liechtenstein</i>						
<i>Lithuania</i>						
<b>Luxembourg</b>		5 October 2000		5 October 2000		5 October 2000
<i>Madagascar</i>						
<i>Malawi</i>						
<i>Malaysia</i>		☐14 October 1996		14 October 1996 (p)		
<i>Maldives</i>		7 September 2000		7 September 2000 (p)		30 December 1998
<b>Mali</b>		16 July 1985				
<i>Malta</i>		☐20 May 1993		26 June 1996		
<i>Marshall Islands</i>		9 August 1991 (a)				
<i>Mauritania</i>		17 July 1996		17 July 1996 (p)		
<i>Mauritius</i>		4 November 1994		4 November 1994 (p)		☐25 March 1997(a)
<i>Mexico</i>		18 March 1983				
<i>Micronesia (Federated States of)</i>		29 April 1991 (a)		6 September 1995		23 May 1997
<i>Monaco</i>		20 March 1996		20 March 1996 (p)		9 June 1999(a)
<i>Mongolia</i>		13 August 1996		13 August 1996 (p)		
<i>Morocco</i>						
<i>Mozambique</i>		13 March 1997		13 March 1997 (a)		
<i>Myanmar</i>		21 May 1996		21 May 1996 (a)		
<i>Namibia</i>		18 April 1983		28 July 1995 (sp)		8 April 1998
<i>Nauru</i>		23 January 1996		23 January 1996 (p)		10 January 1997(a)

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Nepal		2 November 1998		2 November 1998 (p)		
Netherlands		☐28 June 1996		28 June 1996	☐	
New Zealand		19 July 1996		19 July 1996		
Nicaragua	☐	☐3 May 2000		3 May 2000 (p)		
Niger						
Nigeria		14 August 1986		28 July 1995 (sp)		
Niue						
Norway		☐24 June 1996		24 June 1996 (a)		☐30 December 1996
Oman	☐	☐17 August 1989		26 February 1997 (a)		
Pakistan		☐26 February 1997		26 February 1997 (p)		
Palau		30 September 1996 (a)		30 September 1996 (p)		
Panama		☐1 July 1996		1 July 1996 (p)		
Papua New Guinea		14 January 1997		14 January 1997 (p)		4 June 1999
Paraguay		26 September 1986		10 July 1995		
Peru						
Philippines	☐	☐8 May 1984		23 July 1997		
Poland		13 November 1998		13 November 1998		
Portugal		☐3 November 1997		3 November 1997		
Qatar	☐					
Republic of Korea		29 January 1996		29 January 1996		
Republic of Moldova						
Romania	☐	☐17 December 1996		17 December 1996 (a)		
Russian Federation	☐	☐12 March 1997		12 March 1997 (a)		☐4 August 1997
Rwanda						

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<i>Saint Kitts and Nevis</i>		7 January 1993				
<i>Saint Lucia</i>		27 March 1985				9 August 1996
<i>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</i>		1 October 1993				
<i>Samoa</i>		14 August 1995		14 August 1995 (p)		25 October 1996
<i>San Marino</i>						
<i>Sao Tome and Principe</i>	☐	3 November 1987				
<i>Saudi Arabia</i>		☐24 April 1996		24 April 1996 (p)		
<i>Senegal</i>		25 October 1984		25 July 1995		30 January 1997
<i>Seychelles</i>		16 September 1991		15 December 1994		20 March 1998
<i>Sierra Leone</i>		12 December 1994		12 December 1994 (p)		
<i>Singapore</i>		17 November 1994		17 November 1994 (p)		
<i>Slovakia</i>		8 May 1996		8 May 1996		
<i>Slovenia</i>		☐16 June 1995 (s)		16 June 1995		
<i>Solomon Islands</i>		23 June 1997		23 June 1997 (p)		13 February 1997(a)
<i>Somalia</i>		24 July 1989				
<i>South Africa</i>	☐	☐23 December 1997		23 December 1997		
<i>Spain</i>	☐	☐15 January 1997		15 January 1997		
<i>Sri Lanka</i>		19 July 1994		28 July 1995 (sp)		24 October 1996
<i>Sudan</i>	☐	23 January 1985				
<i>Suriname</i>		9 July 1998		9 July 1998 (p)		
<i>Swaziland</i>						
<i>Sweden</i>	☐	☐25 June 1996		25 June 1996		
<i>Switzerland</i>						

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Syrian Arab Republic						
Tajikistan						
Thailand						
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		19 August 1994 (s)		19 August 1994 (p)		
Togo		16 April 1985		28 July 1995 (sp)		
Tonga		2 August 1995 (a)		2 August 1995 (p)		31 July 1996
Trinidad and Tobago		25 April 1986		28 July 1995 (sp)		
Tunisia		☐24 April 1985				
Turkey						
Turkmenistan						
Tuvalu						
Uganda		9 November 1990		28 July 1995 (sp)		
Ukraine	☐	☐26 July 1999		26 July 1999		
United Arab Emirates						
United Kingdom		☐25 July 1997 (a)		25 July 1997		
United Republic of Tanzania		☐30 September 1985		25 June 1998		
United States of America						☐21 August 1996
Uruguay	☐	☐10 December 1992			☐	☐10 September 1999
Uzbekistan						
Vanuatu		10 August 1999		10 August 1999(p)		
Venezuela						
Viet Nam		☐25 July 1994				

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 (not yet in force)	
	Signature  (☐ - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (☐ - declaration)	Signature 	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); <sup>1/</sup> simplified procedure (sp); <sup>2/</sup>	Signature  (☐ - declaration or statement)	Ratification; accession(a) <sup>3/</sup> (☐ - declaration)
Yemen	☐	☐21 July 1987				
Yugoslavia <sup>4/</sup>		☐5 May 1986		28 July 1995 (sp)		
Zambia		7 March 1983		28 July 1995 (sp)		
Zimbabwe		24 February 1993		28 July 1995 (sp)		
TOTALS	158 (☐35)	135 (☐49)	79	100	59 (☐5)	28 (☐6)

<sup>4/</sup> Reflects the status as at 31 October 2000. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was admitted to the United Nations membership on 1 November 2000.

2. Settlement of disputes mechanism under the Convention

a) Choice of procedure by States Parties under article 287 of the Convention

Article 287 of the Convention reads as follows:

<i>Article 287</i> <i>Choice of procedure</i>	
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 specified therein.
2.	A declaration made under paragraph 1 shall not affect or be affected by the obligation of a State Party to accept the jurisdiction of the Seabed Disputes Chamber of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea to the extent and in the manner provided for in Part XI, section 5.
3.	A State Party, which is a party to a dispute not covered by a declaration in force, shall be deemed to have accepted arbitration in accordance with Annex VII.
4.	If the parties to a dispute have accepted the same procedure for the settlement of the dispute, it may be submitted only to that procedure, unless the parties otherwise agree.
5.	If the parties to a dispute have not accepted the same procedure for the settlement of the dispute, it may be submitted only to arbitration in accordance with Annex VII, unless the parties otherwise agree.
6.	A declaration made under paragraph 1 shall remain in force until three months after notice of revocation has been deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
7.	A new declaration, a notice of revocation or the expiry of a declaration does not in any way affect proceedings pending before a court or tribunal having jurisdiction under this article, unless the parties otherwise agree.
8.	Declarations and notices referred to in this article shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit copies thereof to the States Parties.

The following choices were expressed in declarations made upon ratification of or accession to the Convention, in the order presented by each State mentioned:

1. **Algeria**  
accepts the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice only with a prior agreement between the parties concerned in each case;
2. **Argentina**  
(a) International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea;  
(b) Special arbitral tribunal under Annex VIII;
3. **Austria**  
(a) International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea;  
(b) Special arbitral tribunal under Annex VIII;  
(c) International Court of Justice;



4. **Belgium**  
International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea or the International Court of Justice;
5. **Cape Verde**
  - (a) International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea;
  - (b) International Court of Justice;
6. **Chile**
  - (a) International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea;
  - (b) Special arbitral tribunal under Annex VIII;
7. **Croatia**
  - (a) International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea;
  - (b) International Court of Justice;
8. **Cuba**  
rejects the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice for any types of disputes;
9. **Egypt**  
Arbitral tribunal under Annex VII;
10. **Finland**  
International Court of Justice and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea;
11. **Germany**
  - (a) International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea;
  - (b) Arbitral tribunal under Annex VII;
  - (c) International Court of Justice;
12. **Greece**  
International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea;
13. **Guinea-Bissau**  
rejects the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice for any types of disputes;
14. **Italy**  
International Court of Justice and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea;
15. **Netherlands**  
International Court of Justice;
16. **Nicaragua**  
International Court of Justice;
17. **Norway**  
International Court of Justice;
18. **Oman**
  - (a) International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea;
  - (b) International Court of Justice;

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19. **Portugal**  
 (a) International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea;  
 (b) International Court of Justice;  
 (c) Arbitral tribunal under Annex VII;  
 (d) Special arbitral tribunal under Annex VIII;
20. **Spain**  
 International Court of Justice;
21. **Sweden**  
 International Court of Justice;
22. **Ukraine**  
 (a) Arbitral tribunal under Annex VII;  
 (b) Special arbitral tribunal under Annex VIII;  
 (c) International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea in respect of questions relating to the prompt release of detained vessels or their crews;
23. **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**  
 International Court of Justice;
24. **United Republic of Tanzania**  
 International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea;
25. **Uruguay**  
 International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea.

b) Optional exceptions to applicability of Part XV, Section 2, of the Convention

Article 298, paragraph 1, allows States and entities to declare that they exclude the application of the compulsory binding procedures for the settlement of disputes under the Convention in respect of certain specified categories of disputes.

Article 298, paragraph 1, reads as follows:

*Article 298*  
*Optional exceptions to applicability of section 2*

1. When signing, ratifying or acceding to this Convention or at any time thereafter, a State may, without prejudice to the obligations arising under section 1, declare in writing that it does not accept any one or more of the procedures provided for in section 2 with respect to one or more of the following categories of disputes:

(a) (i) disputes concerning the interpretation or application of articles 15, 74 and 83 relating to sea boundary delimitations, or those involving historic bays or titles, provided that a State having made such a declaration shall, when such a dispute arises subsequent to the entry into force of this Convention and where no agreement within a reasonable period of time is reached in negotiations between the parties, at the request of any party to the dispute, accept submission of the matter to conciliation under Annex V, section 2; and provided further that any dispute that necessarily involves the concurrent consideration of any unsettled dispute concerning sovereignty or other rights over continental or insular land territory shall be excluded from such submission;

(ii) after the conciliation commission has presented its report, which shall state the

reasons on which it is based, the parties shall negotiate an agreement on the basis of that report; if these negotiations do not result in an agreement, the parties shall, by mutual consent, submit the question to one of the procedures provided for in section 2, unless the parties otherwise agree;

(iii) this subparagraph does not apply to any sea boundary dispute finally settled by an arrangement between the parties, or to any such dispute which is to be settled in accordance with a bilateral or multilateral agreement binding upon those parties;

(b) 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;

(c) 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 this Convention.

A number of States made declarations in order to exclude the applicability of Part XV, Section 2, of the Convention with respect to one or more categories of disputes:

- Argentina** - with respect to the disputes specified in article 298, paragraph 1 (a), (b) and (c), of the Convention;
- Cape Verde** - with respect to disputes concerning military activities, including military activities by Government-operated vessels and aircraft engaged in non-commercial service, as well as 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, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Convention;
- Chile** - with respect to the disputes referred to in article 298, paragraph 1 (a), (b) and (c) of the Convention;
- France** - with respect to 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; and 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;
- Italy** - with respect to disputes concerning the interpretation of articles 15, 74 and 83 relating to sea boundary delimitations as well as those involving historic bays or titles;
- Portugal** - with respect to one or more of the categories specified in article 298 (a) (b) (c) of this Convention;
- Russian Federation** - with respect to disputes concerning the interpretation or application of articles 15, 74 and 83 of the Convention, relating to sea boundary delimitations, or those involving historic bays or titles; disputes concerning military activities, including military activities by government

vessels and aircraft, and disputes concerning law enforcement activities in regard to the exercise of sovereign rights or jurisdiction; and 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;

- Tunisia** - with respect to the categories of disputes referred to in article 298, paragraph 1 (a), (b) and (c) of the Convention;
- Ukraine** - for the consideration of disputes relating to sea boundary delimitations, disputes involving historic bays or titles, and disputes concerning military activities; unless otherwise provided by specific international treaties of Ukraine with relevant States;
- Uruguay** - in respect of 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, paragraphs 2 and 3.

In addition, the following States, while not excluding the applicability of Part XV, Section 2, of the Convention with respect to the categories of disputes referred to in article 298, paragraph 1, made declarations regarding their preferences for one or more of the procedures, or non-acceptance thereof, as indicated:

- Cuba** Does not accept the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice with respect to the provisions of articles 297 and 298;
- Guinea-Bissau** Does not accept the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice with respect to articles 297 and 298;
- Iceland** Declared that under article 298 of the Convention the right is reserved that any interpretation of article 83 shall be submitted to conciliation under Annex V, section 2, of the Convention;
- Nicaragua** Declared that, with respect to the categories of disputes referred to in article 298, paragraph 1 (a), (b) and (c) of the Convention, it accepts only the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice;
- Norway** Does not accept an arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with Annex VII for any of the categories of disputes mentioned in article 298.

3. 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

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

5. Any court or tribunal to which a dispute has been submitted under this Part shall apply the relevant provisions of the Convention, of this Agreement and of any relevant subregional, regional or global fisheries agreement, as well as generally accepted standards for the conservation and management of living marine resources and other rules of international law not incompatible with the Convention, with a view to ensuring the conservation of the straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks concerned.

The following choices were communicated in the declarations made upon ratification of the Agreement:

1. **Canada**

Arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with Annex VII;

2. **United States of America**

Special arbitral tribunal under Annex VIII.

b) Optional exceptions to applicability of Part XV of the Convention invoked under article 30 of the Agreement

In the declarations made by States upon ratification 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, the following optional exceptions to the applicability of certain provisions of Part XV of the Convention were invoked:

<b>Canada</b>	Does not accept any of the procedures provided for in section 2 of Part XV of the Convention with respect to disputes referred to in article 298, paragraph 1, of the Convention;
<b>Norway</b>	Does not accept an arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with Annex VII of the Convention for 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 3, of the Convention, in the event that such disputes might be considered to be covered by the Agreement.

B. Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly

1. General Assembly resolution 55/7 of 30 October 2000: Oceans and the law of the sea  
(see document A/RES/55/7, to be issued)

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 49/28 of 6 December 1994, 52/26 of 26 November 1997, 54/31 and 54/33 of 24 November 1999 and other relevant resolutions adopted subsequent to the entry into force of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea<sup>1</sup> (“the Convention”) on 16 November 1994,

*Recalling also* its resolution 2749 (XXV) of 17 December 1970, and considering that the Convention, together with the Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982<sup>2</sup> (“the Agreement”), provides the regime to be applied to the Area and its resources, as defined in the Convention,

*Emphasizing* the universal and unified character of the Convention and its fundamental importance for the maintenance and strengthening of international peace and security, as well as for the sustainable use and development of the seas and oceans and their resources,

*Reaffirming* that the Convention sets out the legal framework within which all activities in the oceans and seas must be carried out and is of strategic importance as the basis for national, regional and global action in the marine sector, and that its integrity needs to be maintained, as recognized also by the United Nations

<sup>1</sup> *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

<sup>2</sup> Resolution 48/263, annex.

Conference on Environment and Development in chapter 17 of Agenda 21,<sup>3</sup>

*Conscious* of the importance of increasing the number of States parties to the Convention and the Agreement in order to achieve the goal of universal participation,

*Conscious also* that the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole,

*Convinced* of the need, building on arrangements established in accordance with the Convention, to improve coordination at the national level and cooperation and coordination at both intergovernmental and inter-agency levels, in order to address all aspects of oceans and seas in an integrated manner,

*Recognizing* the important role that the competent international organizations have in relation to ocean affairs and in implementing the Convention and in promoting sustainable development of the oceans and seas and their resources,

*Taking note* of the report<sup>4</sup> of the Secretary-General; and reaffirming the importance of the annual consideration and review of developments relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea by the General Assembly as the global institution having the competence to undertake such a review,

*Taking note also* of the outcome<sup>5</sup> of the first meeting of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process (“the Consultative Process”), established by the General Assembly in its resolution 54/33 in order to facilitate the

<sup>3</sup> *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

<sup>4</sup> A/55/61.

<sup>5</sup> A/55/274.

annual review by the Assembly of developments in ocean affairs,

*Mindful* of the importance of the oceans and seas for the earth's ecosystem and for providing the vital resources for food security and for sustaining economic prosperity and the well-being of present and future generations,

*Bearing in mind* the contribution that major groups, as identified in Agenda 21, can make to raising awareness of the goal of the sustainable development of the oceans and seas and their resources,

*Underlining* the essential need for capacity-building to ensure that all States, especially developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, have the ability both to implement the Convention and to benefit from the sustainable development of their marine resources, as well as to participate fully in global and regional forums and processes dealing with oceans and law of the sea issues,

*Expressing serious concern* at the increase in illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing, and recognizing the importance of strengthening cooperation to combat such activities, particularly through the relevant regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements,

*Recalling* that the role of international cooperation and coordination on a bilateral basis and, where applicable, within a subregional, interregional, regional or global framework is to support and supplement national efforts of coastal States to promote the integrated management and sustainable development of coastal and marine areas,

*Expressing its deep concern* at the degradation of the marine environment, particularly from land-based activities, and emphasizing the need for international cooperation and for a coordinated approach at the national level to this problem, bringing together the many different economic sectors involved and protecting the ecosystems, and, in this context, reaffirming the importance of ensuring full

implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities,

*Reiterating its concern* at the degradation of the marine environment as a result of pollution from ships, in particular through the illegal release of oil and other harmful substances, and as a result of pollution by dumping of hazardous waste, including radioactive materials, nuclear waste and dangerous chemicals,

*Recalling* the importance of marine science in promoting the sustainable management of the oceans and seas, including in the assessment, conservation, management and sustainable use of fish stocks,

*Emphasizing* the need to ensure access of decision makers to advice and information on marine science and technology, as well as to the transfer of technology and support for the production and diffusion of factual information and knowledge for end-users, as appropriate,

*Expressing concern once again* at the continuing threat from piracy and armed robbery at sea, and, in this context, noting the letter from the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization to the Secretary-General of the United Nations<sup>6</sup> drawing attention to the increasing number and seriousness of incidents of piracy and armed robbery at sea,

*Reaffirming* the importance of enhancing the safety of navigation as well as the necessity for cooperation in this regard,

*Emphasizing* the importance of the protection of the underwater cultural heritage, and recalling in this context the provisions of article 303 of the Convention,<sup>1</sup>

*Noting* the responsibilities of the Secretary-General under the Convention and related resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular resolutions 49/28 and 52/26, and in this context

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<sup>6</sup> A/55/311, annex.

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 progress in the work of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (“the Commission”) and the anticipated receipt of submissions from States,

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 and the Agreement;

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

3. *Calls upon* States to harmonize as a matter of priority their national legislation with the provisions of the Convention, to ensure the consistent application of those provisions and to ensure also that any declarations or statements that they have made or make when signing, ratifying or acceding to the Convention are in conformity therewith and otherwise to withdraw any of their declarations or statements that are not in conformity;

4. *Encourages* States parties to the Convention to deposit with the Secretary-General charts and lists of geographical coordinates, as provided for in the Convention;

5. *Urges* the international community to assist, as appropriate, developing countries, in particular, least developed countries and small island developing States, in the acquisition of data and the preparation of charts or lists of geographical coordinates for publication under articles 16, 22, 47, 75 and 84 of the Convention and in the preparation of information under article 76 of the Convention and its annex II;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene the eleventh Meeting of States Parties to the Convention in New York from 14 to 18 May 2001 and to provide the services required;

7. *Notes with satisfaction* the continued contribution of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (“the Tribunal”) to the peaceful settlement of disputes in accordance with Part XV of the Convention, underlines its important

role and authority concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention and the Agreement, encourages States parties to the Convention 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 States to note the provisions of annexes V, VI, VII and VIII to the Convention concerning, respectively, conciliation, the Tribunal, arbitration and special arbitration;

8. *Recalls* the obligations of parties to cases before a court or a tribunal referred to in article 287 of the Convention to ensure prompt compliance with the decisions rendered by such court or tribunal;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish a voluntary trust fund to assist States in the settlement of disputes through the Tribunal, and to report annually to the Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on the status of the fund;<sup>7</sup>

10. *Invites* States, intergovernmental organizations, national institutions, non-governmental organizations, as well as natural and juridical persons, to make voluntary financial contributions to the fund;

11. *Encourages* States that have not yet done so to nominate conciliators and arbitrators in accordance with annexes V and VII to the Convention, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to update and circulate lists of these conciliators and arbitrators on a regular basis;

12. *Welcomes* the adoption of the Regulations on Prospecting and Exploration for Polymetallic Nodules in the Area<sup>8</sup> by the Assembly of the International Seabed Authority (“the Authority”) on 13 July 2000, and notes with

<sup>7</sup> Terms of reference are annexed to the present resolution in annex I.

<sup>8</sup> ISBA/6/A/18.



satisfaction that the Authority is now in a position to proceed to issue contracts to the registered pioneer investors in accordance with the Convention, the Agreement and those Regulations;

13. *Appeals* to all States parties to the Convention to pay their assessed contributions to the Authority and the Tribunal in full and on time, and appeals also to all former provisional members of the Authority to pay any outstanding contributions;

14. *Calls upon* States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the Tribunal<sup>9</sup> and to the Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the Authority;<sup>10</sup>

15. *Notes* the continuing progress in the work of the Commission, including the successful open meeting on 1 May 2000<sup>11</sup> aimed at assisting States in implementing the provisions of the Convention related to the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles and facilitating the preparation of submissions to the Commission by coastal States regarding the outer limits of their continental shelf;

16. *Notes also* that the Commission has issued a basic flowchart on the preparation of submissions<sup>12</sup> and has adopted, in outline, a five-day training course on the delineation of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles and for the preparation of submissions,<sup>13</sup> and encourages concerned States and relevant international organizations and institutions to consider further developing and making available such training courses;

17. *Recalls* that under article 4 of annex II to the Convention, a State intending to establish the outer limits of its continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles is to submit particulars of such limits to the Commission within ten years of the entry into force of the Convention for that State;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish a voluntary trust fund to provide training for technical and administrative staff, and technical and scientific advice, as well as personnel, to assist developing States, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, for the purpose of desktop studies and project planning, and preparing and submitting information under article 76 and annex II to the Convention in accordance with the procedures of the Scientific and Technical Guidelines of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf, and to report annually to the General Assembly on the status of the fund;<sup>14</sup>

19. *Invites* 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 fund;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish a voluntary trust fund for the purpose of defraying the cost of participation<sup>15</sup> of the members of the Commission from developing States in the meetings of the Commission, and invites States to contribute to the fund;

21. *Approves* the convening by the Secretary-General of the ninth session of the Commission in New York from 21 to 25 May 2001 and a tenth session starting on 27 August 2001 of a duration of three weeks in the event of a submission

<sup>9</sup> SPLOS/25.

<sup>10</sup> ISBA/4/A/8, annex.

<sup>11</sup> CLCS/26 (to be issued).

<sup>12</sup> CLCS/22.

<sup>13</sup> CLCS/24.

<sup>14</sup> Terms of reference are annexed to the present resolution in annex II.

<sup>15</sup> Covering both travel expenses and daily subsistence allowance.

having been filed, or of one week, if necessary, depending on the workload of the Commission;

22. *Calls upon* bilateral and multilateral donor agencies to keep their programmes under review to ensure the availability in all States, particularly in developing States, of the economic, legal, navigational, scientific and technical capacities and skills necessary for the full implementation of the Convention and the sustainable development of the oceans and seas and their resources, nationally, regionally and globally, and in doing so to bear in mind the rights of landlocked developing States;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the competent international organizations and programmes including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organization, the International Hydrographic Organization, the International Maritime Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the World Meteorological Organization and the World Bank as well as representatives of regional development banks and the donor community, to review the efforts taking place to build capacity as well as to identify the duplications that need to be avoided and the gaps that may need to be filled for ensuring consistent approaches, both nationally and regionally, with a view to implementing the Convention, and to include a section on this subject in his annual report on oceans and the law of the sea;

24. *Urges* States to continue the development of an international plan of action on illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing for the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, as a matter of priority, and, in this

context, recognizes the central role that regional and subregional fisheries organizations and arrangements will have in addressing this issue;<sup>16</sup>

25. *Emphasizes* the importance of the implementation of Part XII of the Convention in order to protect and preserve the marine environment, including coastal areas, and its living marine resources against pollution and physical degradation;

26. *Acknowledges* the need to build national capacity for the integrated management of the coastal zone and for the protection of its ecosystem, and invites relevant parts of the United Nations system to promote these aims, including through the provision of the training and institutional support needed to achieve them;

27. *Calls upon* States to prioritize action on marine pollution from land-based sources as part of their national sustainable development strategies and local Agenda 21 programmes, in an integrated and inclusive manner, as a means of enhancing their support for the Global Programme of Action, and calls for their active collaboration to ensure that the 2001 intergovernmental review will enhance the implementation of the Global Programme of Action;

28. *Calls upon* United Nations agencies and programmes identified in General Assembly resolution 51/189 of 16 December 1996 to fulfil their roles in support of the Global Programme of Action and to provide information to Governments for their consideration at the 2001 intergovernmental review of the Global Programme of Action and to the Secretary-General for his annual report on oceans and the law of the sea on their action in this regard and

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<sup>16</sup> See resolution 55/8 on Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing, unauthorized fishing in zones of national jurisdiction and on the high seas, fisheries by-catch and discards, and other developments.

on other steps which could be taken to protect the marine environment;

29. *Invites* the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Bank, as part of the preparations for 2001 review of the Global Programme of Action, to consult with Governments, representatives of the private sector, financial institutions and bilateral and multilateral donor agencies to review their involvement in the implementation of the Global Programme of Action and to consider, inter alia, what international support is needed to help overcome the obstacles to the preparation and implementation of national and local action programmes and how they can participate actively in partnership-building with developing countries for the transfer of the requisite technology in accordance with the Convention and taking into account the relevant parts of Agenda 21, capacity-building and funding for the implementation of the Global Programme of Action;

30. *Emphasizes* the importance of ensuring that adverse impacts on the marine environment are taken into account when assessing and evaluating development programmes and projects;

31. *Urges* States to take all practicable steps, in accordance with the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto, to prevent pollution of the marine environment from ships and, in accordance with the 1972 Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter,<sup>17</sup> to prevent pollution of the marine environment by dumping, and further calls upon States to become parties to and to implement the 1996 Protocol to the 1972 Convention;<sup>18</sup>

<sup>17</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1046, No. 15749.

<sup>18</sup> IMO/LC.2/Circ.380.

32. *Stresses* the need to consider as a matter of priority the issues of marine science and technology and to focus on how best to implement the many obligations of States and competent international organizations under Parts XIII and XIV of the Convention, and calls upon States to adopt, as appropriate and in accordance with international law, the necessary national laws, regulations, policies and procedures to promote and facilitate marine scientific research and cooperation;

33. *Urges* all States, in particular coastal States, in affected regions to take all necessary and appropriate measures to prevent and combat incidents of piracy and armed robbery at sea, including through regional cooperation, and to investigate or cooperate in the investigation of such incidents wherever they occur and bring the alleged perpetrators to justice in accordance with international law;

34. *Calls upon* States, in this context, to cooperate fully with the International Maritime Organization, including by submitting reports on incidents to the organization and by implementing the International Maritime Organization guidelines on preventing attacks of piracy and armed robbery;

35. *Urges* States to become parties to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and its Protocol,<sup>19</sup> and to ensure its effective implementation;

36. *Notes* the continued work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization towards a convention for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention, relating to the protection of the underwater cultural heritage, and re-emphasizes the importance of ensuring that the instrument to be elaborated is in full conformity with the relevant provisions of the Convention;

<sup>19</sup> International Maritime Organization publication, Sales No. 462.88.12E.

37. *Invites* 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 resolution 35/116 of 10 December 1980 and to support the training activities under the TRAIN-SEA-COAST Programme of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea;

38. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the annual comprehensive report on oceans and the law of the sea,<sup>4</sup> prepared by the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat, as well as for the other activities of the Division, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention and the mandate set forth in resolutions 49/28, 52/26 and 54/33;

39. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to carry out the responsibilities entrusted to him in the Convention and related resolutions of the General Assembly, including resolutions 49/28 and 52/26, and to ensure that appropriate resources are made available to the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea for the performance of such responsibilities under the approved budget for the Organization;

40. *Reaffirms* its decision to undertake an annual review and evaluation of the implementation of the Convention and other developments relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, taking into account resolution 54/33 establishing the Consultative Process to facilitate the review of developments in ocean affairs, and requests the Secretary-General to convene the second meeting of the Consultative Process, to be held in New York from 7 to 11 May 2001;

41. *Recommends* that, in its deliberations on the report of the Secretary-General on oceans and the law of the sea at its second meeting, the Consultative Process should organize its discussions around the following areas of focus:

(a) Marine science and the development and transfer of marine technology as mutually agreed, including capacity-building in this regard;

(b) Coordination and cooperation in combating piracy and armed robbery at sea.

42. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure more effective collaboration and coordination between the relevant parts of the United Nations Secretariat and the United Nations as a whole, in particular in ensuring the effectiveness, transparency and responsiveness of the Subcommittee on Oceans and Coastal Areas of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, and also requests the Secretary-General to include in his report suggestions on initiatives to improve coordination, in accordance with resolution 54/33, and encourages all United Nations bodies to help this process by drawing to the attention of the Secretariat and the Subcommittee those areas of their work which may, directly or indirectly, affect the work of other United Nations bodies;

43. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of heads of intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies and funds and programmes of the United Nations engaged in activities relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, and the Subcommittee on Oceans and Coastal Areas of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, drawing their attention to paragraphs of particular relevance to them, and underlines the importance of their input for the report of the Secretary-General on oceans and the law of the sea and of their participation in relevant meetings and processes;

44. *Invites* the competent international organizations, as well as funding institutions, to take specific account of the present resolution in their programmes and activities, and to contribute to the preparation of the comprehensive report of the Secretary-General on oceans and the law of the sea;

45. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish a voluntary trust fund for the purpose of assisting developing countries, in particular least

developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing States, in attending the meetings of the Consultative Process, and invites States to contribute to this fund;

46. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth 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 resolution 54/33;

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

## **Annex I**

### **International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea**

#### **Trust Fund**

##### **Terms of reference**

##### **Reasons for establishing the Trust Fund**

1. Part XV of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea ("the Convention") provides for the settlement of disputes. In particular, article 287 specifies that States are free to choose one or more of the following means:

- (a) The International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea;
- (b) The International Court of Justice;
- (c) An arbitral tribunal;
- (d) A special arbitral tribunal.

2. The Secretary-General already operates a Trust Fund for the International Court of Justice (see A/47/444). The Permanent Court of Arbitration has established a Financial Assistance Fund. 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. For these reasons, it was decided to

create a Trust Fund for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea ("the Tribunal").

##### **Object and purpose of the Trust Fund**

3. This Trust Fund ("the Fund") is established by the Secretary-General in accordance with General Assembly resolution XXX and pursuant to the Agreement on Cooperation and Relationship between the United Nations and the Tribunal of 18 December 1997 (General Assembly resolution 52/251, annex).

4. The purpose of the Fund is to provide financial assistance to States parties to the Convention for expenses incurred in connection with cases submitted, or to be submitted, to the Tribunal, including its Seabed Disputes Chamber and any other Chamber.

5. Assistance, which will be provided in accordance with the following terms and conditions, should only be provided in appropriate cases, principally those proceeding to the merits where jurisdiction is not an issue, but in exceptional circumstances may be provided for any phase of the proceedings.

##### **Contributions to the Fund**

6. The Secretary-General invites States, intergovernmental organizations, national institutions, non-governmental organizations, as well as natural and juridical persons, to make voluntary financial contributions to the Fund.

##### **Application for assistance**

7. An application for assistance from the Fund may be submitted by any State party to the Convention. The application should describe the nature of the case which is to be, or has been, brought by or against the State concerned and should provide an estimate of the costs for which financial assistance is requested. The application should contain a commitment to supply a final statement of account of the expenditures made from approved amounts, to be certified by an auditor acceptable to the United Nations.

##### **Panel of experts**

8. The Secretary-General will establish a panel of experts, normally three persons of the highest professional standing, to make recommendations on each request. The task of each panel is to

examine the application and to recommend to the Secretary-General the amount of the financial assistance to be given, the phase or phases of the proceedings in respect of which assistance is to be given and the types of expenses for which the assistance may be used.

#### **Granting of assistance**

9. The Secretary-General will provide financial assistance from the Fund on the basis of the recommendations of the panel of experts. Payments will be made against receipts showing expenditures made in respect of approved costs. The latter may include:

(a) Preparing the application and the written pleadings;

(b) Professional fees of counsel and advocates for written and oral pleadings;

(c) Travel and expenses of legal representation in Hamburg during the various phases of a case;

(d) Execution of an Order of Judgment of the Tribunal, such as marking a boundary in the territorial sea.

#### **Application of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations**

10. The Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations will apply to the administration of the Fund, including the procedures for audit.

#### **Reporting**

11. An annual report on the activities of the Fund, including details of the contributions to and disbursements from the Fund, will be made to the Meeting of States Parties to the Convention.

#### **Implementing office**

12. The Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs is the implementing office for this Fund and provides the services for the operation of the Fund.

#### **Offers of professional assistance**

13. The implementing office also maintains a list of offers of professional assistance which may be made on a reduced fee basis by suitably qualified persons or bodies. If an applicant for assistance

so requests, the implementing office will make the list of offers available to it for its consideration and decision; both financial and other assistance may be extended in respect of the same case or phase thereof.

#### **Revision**

14. The General Assembly may revise the above if circumstances so require.

## **Annex II**

### **Trust fund for the purpose of facilitating the preparation of submissions to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf for developing States, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and compliance with article 76 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea**

#### **Terms of reference, guidelines and rules**

##### **1. Reasons for establishing the Trust Fund**

1. Promoting and developing the marine scientific and technological capacity of developing States, in particular the least developed countries and small island States, with a view to accelerating their social and economic development, is essential for the effective implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 ("the Convention").

2. Coastal States intending to establish the outer limits of their continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles from the baseline from which the breadth of their territorial sea is measured are required by article 76 of the Convention to submit the relevant data and information to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf ("the Commission"). In accordance with article 4 of annex II to the Convention, the particulars of such limits should be submitted to the Commission within ten years of the entry into force of the Convention for that State. For some States a submission should be made by 16 November 2004.

3. Developing States, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, may face difficulties in complying with the time limit for submissions to the Commission. The Trust Fund is intended to assist these States in complying with the requirements relating to a submission to the Commission.

4. Under article 3, paragraph 1 (b), of annex II to the Convention, the Commission may provide scientific and technical advice, if requested by the coastal States concerned, during the preparation of the data to be submitted in accordance with article 76.

5. The Commission has adopted an outline for a five-day training course in order to facilitate the preparation of submissions in accordance with its Scientific and Technical Guidelines. The course is to be developed and delivered by interested Governments, international organizations and institutions which possess the necessary expertise and facilities. The Commission has likewise prepared a basic flow chart illustrating the preparation of submissions by coastal States.

6. The delineation of the continental shelf of a coastal State in accordance with article 76 and annex II to the Convention and annex II of the Final Act of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea ("the Final Act") requires a programme for hydrographic and geoscientific surveying and mapping of the continental margin. The complexity and scale, and hence the costs involved, of such a programme will vary greatly from State to State according to the different geographical and geophysical circumstances. A first approach will always involve an assessment of the particular case at hand, followed by planning of appropriate projects for further data acquisition. Such projects require the contracting of high-level scientific/technical expertise and modern technology. By nature, the costs involved in such data acquisition projects are substantial. In addition to contributing to the Voluntary Fund herein established, the international community should make every effort to facilitate the full implementation of article 76 both financially and in any other possible way or capacity.

7. The initial assessment and the project planning itself will require qualifications in hydrography and geosciences in addition to a full understanding of the relevant provisions of the Convention. The final preparation of a submission to the Commission also requires high-level expertise in geosciences and hydrography.

8. The United Nations has extensive experience in providing assistance to countries for their industrial and economic development. This experience could be extended and utilized to assist States in implementing their rights and obligations under article 76 of the Convention.

## **2. Objects and purpose of the Trust Fund**

9. The Secretary-General, under the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, establishes the present Trust Fund ("the Fund"). The object of the Fund is to enable developing States, in particular the least developed coastal countries and small island developing States, to make an initial assessment of their particular case, make appropriate plans for further investigations and data acquisition, and to prepare the final submission documents when the necessary data have been acquired.

10. The data acquisition campaigns themselves are not the object of the Fund.

11. An initial assessment of the nature of the continental shelf of a coastal State is often made in the form of a desktop study, which is a review and compilation of all existing data and information. Decisions for further action and/or planning for further data acquisition and mapping projects will be based on such a study.

12. The purpose of the Fund is to provide, in accordance with the terms and conditions specified in the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations:

(a) Training to the appropriate technical and administrative staff of the coastal State in question, in order to enable them to perform initial desktop studies and project planning, or at least to take full part in these activities;

(b) Funds for such studies and planning activities, including funds for advisory/consultancy assistance if needed.

13. The preparation of the final submission documents will have to meet the requirements of article 76 and annex II to the Convention (and for some States, annex II of the Final Act) and the Scientific and Technical Guidelines of the Commission. The training should take this into account and aim at enabling the State's personnel also to prepare most of these documents themselves. The preparation of the submission may induce costs that may be met by funds from the Fund (e.g. software and hardware equipment, technical assistance, etc.).

### 3. Contributions to the Fund

14. The Secretary-General invites 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 Fund.

### 4. Application for financial assistance

15. An application for financial assistance from the Fund may be submitted by any developing State, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, who are Members of the United Nations and party to the Convention.

16. The purpose of the financial assistance applied for should be specified. Financial assistance may be sought for the following purposes:

(a) Training of technical and administrative staff;

(b) Desktop study or other means to make an initial assessment of the nature of the continental shelf and its limits;

(c) Working out plans for the acquisition of necessary additional data and mapping projects;

(d) Preparation of final submission documents;

(e) Advisory/consultancy assistance related to the above points.

17. Detailed information under each of these purposes should be provided as follows:

(a) *Training of technical and administrative staff*

The application shall be accompanied by:

(i) A specification of the goal of the training and which positions the trainees are intended to fill afterwards;

(ii) Information on the training institute(s) in question;

(iii) A copy of the training course(s);

(iv) The curriculum vitae of the trainees;

(v) An itemized statement of the estimated costs for which assistance is requested.

(b) *Desktop study or other means to make an assessment of the nature of the continental shelf and its limits*

The application shall be accompanied by:

(i) A short description of the aim of the study;

(ii) An overview map of the area in question;

(iii) An overview, as complete as possible, of the database already available to the State;

(iv) An outline of how the work will be done and what tools are available (software and hardware);

(v) A specification of what will be done by the State's own staff, and what will be contracted for;

(vi) An itemized statement of the estimated costs for which assistance is requested.

(c) *Working out plans for the acquisition of necessary additional data and mapping projects*

The application shall be accompanied by:



(i) A summary of the status of knowledge of the continental margin, preferably based on a previous desktop study;

(ii) A preliminary assessment of the needs for specific additional data and/or information in accordance with the requirements of article 76 and annex II to the Convention, and annex II of the Final Act;

(iii) An itemized statement of the estimated costs for which assistance is requested.

(d) *Preparation of final submission documents*

The application shall be accompanied by:

(i) A specification of what kind of assistance is needed;

(ii) An itemized statement of the estimated costs for which assistance is requested.

(e) *Advisory/consultancy assistance related to the above points*

The application shall be accompanied by:

(i) A copy of the contract between the Government and the technical or scientific expert in question;

(ii) An itemized statement of the costs for which assistance is requested.

18. In all these cases the application shall be accompanied by an undertaking that the requesting State shall supply a final statement of account providing details of the expenditures made from the approved amounts, to be certified by an auditor acceptable to the United Nations.

##### **5. Consideration of applications**

19. Each request for financial assistance shall be considered by the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs ("the Division"), which acts as the secretariat of the Commission.

20. The Division may engage an independent panel of experts of the highest moral standing to assist in the examination of applications on the basis of section 4 above and to recommend the amount of financial assistance to be given.

However, no sitting Commission member should serve on this panel of experts. The Division shall prepare and circulate to member States a list of prospective members of the panel of experts. Any member of the expert panel opposed by a member State should not be included in the panel. The Division shall on an annual basis provide a list of the panel of experts as an annex to the Secretary-General's annual report.

21. In considering the application, the Division shall be guided solely by the financial needs of the requesting developing State and availability of funds with priority given to least developed countries and small island developing States taking into account the imminence of pending deadlines.

22. Travel expenses and subsistence allowance are payable to independent experts engaged by the Division to consider applications.

##### **6. Granting of assistance**

23. The Secretary-General will provide financial assistance from the Fund on the basis of the evaluation and recommendations of the Division. Payments will be made against receipts evidencing actual expenditures for approved costs.

##### **7. Application of article 5 of annex II to the Convention**

24. Nationals of the coastal State making the submission who are members of the Commission and any Commission member who has assisted a coastal State by providing scientific and technical advice with respect to the delineation shall not be a member of the subcommission dealing with that submission but has the right to participate as a member in the proceedings of the Commission concerning the said submission. In an effort to promote transparency and to give full effect to article 5 of annex II to the Convention there should be full disclosure by Commission members, trust fund recipients and training sponsors to the Division of any pre-submission contacts.

##### **8. Reporting requirements for full disclosure**

25. Interested Governments, international organizations and institutions who provide any

training for which any costs are reimbursed by this Fund are strongly encouraged to provide the complete list of participants to the Division.

26. Commission members who participate in any activities pursuant to this Fund shall disclose this information to the Division.

27. Upon submission to the Commission of its information on the limits of its continental shelf pursuant to article 76 of the Convention, a coastal State that has received assistance from this Fund shall disclose this information, including the involvement of any Commission members.

### **9. Application of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations**

28. The Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations shall apply to the administration

2. General Assembly resolution 55/8 of 30 October 2000: Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing, unauthorized fishing in zones of national jurisdiction and on the high seas, fisheries by-catch and discards, and other developments  
(see document A/RES/55/8, to be issued)

*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, 51/36 of 9 December 1996, 52/29 of 26 November 1997 and 53/33 of 24 November 1998, as well as other resolutions on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing, unauthorized fishing in zones of national jurisdiction and on the high seas, fisheries by-catch and discards, and other developments,

*Welcoming* the Rome Declaration on the Implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries adopted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Ministerial Meeting on Fisheries in March 1999,

*Noting* that the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries sets out principles and global standards of behaviour for responsible practices to conserve, manage and develop fisheries, including guidelines for fishing on the

of the Fund. The Fund shall be subject to the auditing procedures provided therein.

### **10. Reporting to the General Assembly**

29. An annual report on the activities of the Fund, including details of the contributions to and disbursements from the Fund, will be made to the General Assembly.

### **11. Implementing office**

30. The Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs is the implementing office for the Fund and will provide the services required for the operation of the Fund.

### **12. Revision**

31. The General Assembly may revise the above if circumstances so require.

high seas and in areas under the national jurisdiction of other States, and on fishing gear selectivity and practices, with the aim of reducing by-catch and discards,

*Recognizing* that coordination and cooperation at the global, regional, subregional as well as national levels in the areas, inter alia, of data collection, information-sharing, capacity-building and training are crucial for the conservation, management and sustainable development of marine living resources,

*Noting* the conclusion of negotiations to establish new regional organizations and arrangements in several heretofore unmanaged fisheries, in particular the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean and the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Fishery Resources in the South-east Atlantic Ocean, and highlighting that these agreements were concluded pursuant 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>1</sup>

*Noting also* the adoption by the States members of the Permanent Commission for the South-east Pacific of the Framework Agreement for the Conservation of Living Marine Resources in High Seas of the South-east Pacific,

*Recognizing* the importance of 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 and the Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas, and noting with concern that neither of these agreements has yet entered into force,

*Noting with satisfaction* that the Committee on Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in February 1999 adopted international plans of action for the management of fishing capacity, for reducing the incidental catch of seabirds in longline fisheries and for the conservation and management of sharks,

*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, while significant work remains to be done, interested parties have made real progress towards sustainable fisheries management,

<sup>1</sup> A/CONF.164/37; see also A/50/550, annex I.

<sup>2</sup> A/55/386.

*Noting* that while there has been generally a marked decrease in the reporting of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing activities in most regions of the world's oceans and seas, large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing remains a threat to marine living resources in some areas,<sup>3</sup>

*Expressing its continuing concern* that efforts should be made to ensure that the implementation of resolution 46/215 in some parts of the world does not result in the transfer to other parts of the world of drift-nets that contravene the resolution,

*Noting with concern* that unauthorized fishing in zones of national jurisdiction and on the high seas/illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing remains as one of the most severe problems currently affecting world fisheries and the sustainability of living marine resources, and noting also that unauthorized fishing in zones of national jurisdiction and on the high seas/illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing has a detrimental impact on the food security and the economies of many States, particularly developing States,

*Noting* the significance of the work being undertaken under the aegis of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to develop a comprehensive international plan of action to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, involving consideration of the range of possibilities for action in accordance with international law, and acknowledging the work done by certain regional fisheries organizations,

*Welcoming* the efforts in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to address the causes of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, through a comprehensive and integrated approach, involving all relevant States and regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to the deterrence of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing which encourages all States

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., paras. 12-64.

to take, to the greatest extent possible, measures or to cooperate to ensure that their nationals, in accordance with article 117 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,<sup>4</sup> and vessels flying their flag do not support or engage in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing,

*Welcoming also* the cooperation being undertaken with the International Labour Organization and other relevant international organizations in the joint Ad Hoc Working Group on combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Maritime Organization,

*Recognizing* the need for the International Maritime Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to address the issue of marine debris derived from land-based and ship-generated sources of pollution, including derelict fishing gear, which can cause mortality and habitat destruction of living marine resources,

*Expressing concern* at the significant level of by-catch and discards in several of the world's commercial fisheries, and recognizing that the development and use of selective, environmentally safe and cost-effective fishing gear and techniques will be important for reducing by-catch and discards,

*Expressing concern also* at the reports of continued loss of seabirds, particularly albatross, as a result of incidental mortality from longline fishing operations, and the loss of other marine species, including sharks and fin-fish species, as a result of incidental mortality, and noting the recent initiative to develop a convention for the

protection of southern hemisphere albatrosses and petrels,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance it attaches to the long-term conservation, management and sustainable use of the marine living resources of the world's oceans and seas and the obligations of States to cooperate to this end, in accordance with international law, as reflected in the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,<sup>4</sup> in particular the provisions on cooperation set out in part V and part VII, section 2, of the Convention regarding straddling stocks, highly migratory species, marine mammals, anadromous stocks and marine living resources of the high seas;

2. *Also reaffirms* the importance it attaches to compliance with its resolutions 46/215, 49/116, 49/118, 50/25, 52/29 and 53/33, and urges States and other entities to enforce fully the measures recommended in those resolutions;

3. *Encourages* all States to implement directly or, as appropriate, through the relevant international, regional and subregional organizations and regional and subregional fisheries organizations and arrangements, the international plans of action of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for reducing the incidental take of seabirds in longline fisheries, for the conservation and management of sharks and for the management of fishing capacity, since the state of progress in the implementation of all three plans will be reported to the Committee on Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at the twenty-fourth session of the Committee, to be held from 26 February to 2 March 2001;

4. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the activities of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations aimed at providing assistance to developing countries in upgrading their capabilities in monitoring, control and surveillance, through its Inter-regional Programme of Assistance to Developing Countries for the Implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries;

<sup>4</sup> *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

5. *Also takes note with satisfaction* of the activities of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in cooperation with relevant United Nations agencies, in particular the United Nations Environment Programme and the Global Environment Facility, aimed at promoting the reduction of by-catch and discards in fisheries activities;

6. *Reiterates* the importance of continued or strengthened efforts by States, directly or, as appropriate, through the relevant regional and subregional organizations, and by other international organizations, to make it a high priority to support, including through financial and/or technical assistance, with a particular emphasis on capacity-building, the efforts of developing States, in particular the least developed countries and the small island developing States, to achieve the goals and implement the actions called for in the present resolution, including to improve the monitoring and control of fishing activities and the enforcement of fishing regulations;

7. *Urges* States, relevant international organizations and regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and arrangements that have not done so to take action to reduce by-catch, fish discards and post-harvest losses consistent with international law and relevant international instruments, including the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries;

8. *Calls upon* States and other entities referred to in article 1, paragraph 2 (b), of 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>1</sup> that have not done so to ratify or accede to it and to consider applying it provisionally;

9. *Calls upon* States and other entities referred to in article 10, paragraph 1, of the Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas

that have not deposited instruments of acceptance of the Agreement to do so;

10. *Recalls* that Agenda 21, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, calls upon States to take effective action, consistent with international law, to deter reflagging of vessels by their nationals as a means of avoiding compliance with applicable conservation and management measures for fishing vessels on the high seas,

11. *Calls upon* States that have not done so to take measures to deter reflagging of fishing vessels flying their flag to avoid compliance with applicable obligations and to ensure that fishing vessels entitled to fly their flag do not fish in areas under the national jurisdiction of other States unless duly authorized by the authorities of the States concerned and in accordance with the conditions set out in the authorization, and that they do not fish on the high seas in contravention of the applicable conservation and management measures;

12. *Urges* States to continue the development of an international plan of action on illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing for the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, as a matter of priority, so that its Committee on Fisheries can be in a position to adopt elements for inclusion in a comprehensive and effective plan of action at its twenty-fourth session, to be held from 26 February to 2 March 2001;

13. *Appeals* to States and regional fisheries organizations, including regional fisheries management bodies and regional fisheries arrangements, to promote the application of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries within their areas of competence;

14. *Reaffirms* the rights and duties of coastal States to ensure proper conservation and management measures with respect to the living resources in zones under their national jurisdiction, in accordance with international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;

15. *Invites* regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to ensure that all States having a real interest in the fisheries concerned may become members of such organizations or participate in such arrangements;

16. *Encourages* the International Maritime Organization and other relevant agencies, organizations and States to continue working constructively with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to combat unauthorized fishing in zones of national jurisdiction and on the high seas/illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing;

17. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to continue its cooperative arrangements with United Nations agencies on illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and to report to the Secretary-General, for inclusion in his annual report on oceans and the law of the sea, on priorities for cooperation and coordination in this work;

18. *Affirms* the need to strengthen, where necessary, the international legal framework for intergovernmental cooperation in the management of fish stocks and in combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, in a manner consistent with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and taking into account 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, and other relevant principles of international law;

19. *Affirms also* the central role that regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and arrangements have in intergovernmental cooperation to assess living marine resources within their competence, to manage their conservation and sustainable use and thus to promote food security and sustain the economic base of many States and communities, and further affirms that they also will play a key role in implementing applicable international law, including, as appropriate, the United Nations

Convention on the Law of the Sea, the Fish Stocks Agreement and the Compliance Agreement, and in promoting the application of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries;

20. *Calls upon* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Maritime Organization, regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and other appropriate intergovernmental organizations to take up, as a matter of priority, the issue of marine debris as it relates to fisheries and, where appropriate to promote better coordination and help States to fully implement relevant international agreements, including annex 5 and the Guidelines of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto;

21. *Invites* all relevant parts of the United Nations system, international financial institutions and multilateral and bilateral donor agencies to take into account the importance of marine science, including the importance of protecting the ecosystem, and the precautionary approach, with the aim of providing support to subregional and regional organizations and arrangements and their member States, for sustainable fisheries management and conservation, and notes that, for developing countries, capacity-building is essential for the sustainable development of living marine resources;

22. *Recommends* that the biennial conference of regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and arrangements with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations should consider measures to strengthen further the role of these organizations in all aspects of fisheries conservation and management;

23. *Recommends also* that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations should consider inviting the intergovernmental organizations relevant to its work to join the biennial conference of regional fisheries organizations;

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

25. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including the status and implementation of the Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas, the implementation of the international plans of action for the management of fishing capacity, for reducing the incidental catch of seabirds in longline fisheries, and for the conservation and management of sharks, and efforts undertaken by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, taking into account the information provided by States, relevant specialized agencies, in particular the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and other appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, regional and subregional organizations and arrangements and other relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

26. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session, under the item entitled “Oceans and law of the sea”, the sub-item entitled “Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing, unauthorized fishing in zones of national jurisdiction and on the high seas/illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, fisheries by-catch and discards, and other developments”.

## II. OBLIGATIONS OF DEPOSIT AND DUE PUBLICITY

Under articles 16, paragraph 2; 47, paragraph 9; 75, paragraph 2; and 84, paragraph 2, of the Convention, coastal States are required to deposit with the Secretary-General charts or lists of geographical coordinates for the drawing of straight baselines and archipelagic baselines and those showing the outer limits of the territorial sea, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf. Coastal States are also required to give due publicity to all these charts and lists of geographical coordinates. Similarly, under article 76, paragraph 9, coastal States are further 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.

The Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs, as the responsible unit of the Secretariat, has established facilities for the custody of charts and lists of geographical coordinates deposited in accordance with the Convention. The Division has also adopted a system for their dissemination in order to assist States in fulfilling their obligations of giving due publicity to such charts and lists of coordinates. In this respect, the Division informs States Parties to the Convention of the deposit of charts and geographical coordinates through a "Maritime Zone Notification". Such information is compiled in the Law of the Sea Information Circular (LOSIC) for distribution to all States.

The Division has further established a Geographic Information System (GIS). The 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 coordinates in a digital format. It also helps the Division to identify any inconsistencies in the information submitted. The GIS database is connected with the National Legislation / Delimitation Treaties database which enables the Division to access other relevant information linked to certain geographic features.

In order to comply with the relevant provisions of UNCLOS, States Parties are required to provide appropriate information regarding original geodetic datum together with the submission of their charts and/or lists of geographical coordinates. It is desirable that States Parties 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 a norm and is used to produce DOALOS illustrative maps.

The Division also seeks to assist States in the fulfillment of their other obligations of due publicity established by the Convention. These obligations relate to all laws and regulations adopted by coastal States relating to innocent passage through the territorial sea (art. 21, para. 3); all laws and regulations relating to transit passage through straits used for international navigation, adopted by States bordering those straits (art. 42, para. 3); the designation of sea lanes and prescription of traffic separation schemes, and their substitution, in the territorial sea and straits used for international navigation (articles 22, para. 4; and 41, para. 6), as well as the designation of sea lanes through archipelagic waters and the prescription of traffic separation schemes, and their substitution (art. 53, paras. 7 and 10). In addition, assistance to States concerning their obligations of due publicity regarding sea lanes and traffic separation schemes is conducted in cooperation with the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

Accordingly, upon a State becoming a State Party to the Convention, the Division informs the State concerned of the deposit and due publicity obligations pursuant to the Convention with which that State must comply.

### A. Information on actions taken by States Parties to implement the Convention

#### 1. Submissions by States Parties in compliance with their deposit obligations

From April to October 2000, the following State Parties have deposited with the Secretary-General charts or lists of geographical coordinates relating to



baselines or maritime zones: **Spain, Honduras, Australia** and **Chile**. In order to give due publicity to those charts and lists of geographical coordinates, "Maritime Zone Notifications" Nos. 34, 35, 36 and 37 were circulated to States Parties.

This Circular provides, in addition to the texts of Maritime Zone Notifications, illustrative maps in a standardized format, showing the baselines and the limits of maritime zones as deposited by the States Parties (see also section II.B.2. and Annex I: Recapitulative information on submissions by States Parties in compliance with their deposit obligations). For prior Maritime Zone Notifications with corresponding illustrative maps, please refer to Law of the Sea Information Circulars Nos. 9, 10 and 11.

## 2. Submissions by States Parties in compliance with their due publicity obligations

In compliance with its due publicity obligations, **Ukraine** submitted a copy of the Regulations on the Customs Control over the Transit of Foreign-going Vessels through the Customs Border of Ukraine, adopted by Resolution No. 283 of 29 June 1995 of the State Customs Committee of Ukraine and registered under No. 217/783 of 12 July 1995 by the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine. The Regulations will be published in the Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 44.

Information regarding prior submissions is contained in Annex II to this LOSIC: Recapitulative information on submissions by States Parties in compliance with their due publicity obligations.

## B. Information on activities undertaken by the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea

### 1. Communications addressed to the States Parties for the purpose of assisting them to comply with their deposit and due publicity obligations under the Convention

During the period between April and October 2000, the Division transmitted the following notes verbales to the States Parties indicated, recalling their deposit and due publicity obligations and offering its assistance with a view to ensuring compliance:

(a) Notes verbales MZ/SP/46 to MZ/SP/47,

addressed to **Nicaragua** and **Maldives**, respectively, requesting the submission of charts or lists of geographical coordinates of baselines and various maritime limits pursuant to articles 16(2), 47(9), 75(2), 84(2) and 76(9);

(b) Notes verbales TS/IP/SP/46 to TS/IP/SP/47, addressed to **Nicaragua** and **Maldives**, respectively, requesting the submission of laws and regulations relating to innocent passage through the territorial sea pursuant to article 21(3).

Samples of the above-mentioned notes verbales may be found, mutatis mutandis, in LOSIC 7, Annex II.

## 2. Maritime Zone Notifications

"Maritime Zone Notifications" are circulated to States Parties in order to give due publicity to deposited charts and lists of geographical coordinates. From April to September 2000, the Division has circulated three maritime zone notifications.

The maritime zone notifications circulated are as follows:

- ◆ Maritime Zone Notification (M.Z.N. 34. 2000. LOS of 14 April 2000) regarding the deposit by **Spain** of the list of geographical coordinates of points for the drawing of the limits of the Fisheries Protection Zone in the Mediterranean Sea;
- ◆ Maritime Zone Notification (M.Z.N. 35. 2000. LOS of 14 March 2000) regarding the deposit by **Honduras** of the list of geographical coordinates of points for the drawing of straight baselines, with an illustrative map;
- ◆ Maritime Zone Notification (M.Z.N. 36. 2000. LOS of 18 September 2000) regarding the deposit by **Australia** of the list of geographical coordinates of points pursuant to article 12 (Roadsteads) of the Convention;
- ◆ Maritime Zone Notification (M.Z.N. 37. 2000. LOS of 29 September 2000) regarding the deposit by **Chile** of charts showing normal and straight baselines, the territorial sea, the

contiguous zone, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf.

(The text of the above-mentioned maritime zone notifications is reproduced in Annex III to this publication.)

In this connection, it should also be noted that lists of deposited geographical coordinates as well as any chart may be consulted at the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of Legal Affairs, United Nations Secretariat. (See also Annexes I and II.)

### III. INFORMATION ON OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN BY STATES

#### A. Communications received by the Secretary-General

In connection with the adoption by Honduras of the Decree No. 172-99 of 30 October 1999 and the issuance of the Executive Decree No. PCM 007-2000 of 21 March 2000, as well as the deposit by Honduras of the list of geographical coordinates of points for the drawing of straight baselines, established by that Executive Decree, the Secretary-General received the following communications:

- Letters from the Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations No. NU 13/546 and NU/13/773 dated 15 June and 23 August 2000, respectively, transmitting a copy of a letter dated 2 June 2000, from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Guatemala to

the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras. The letter expresses, *inter alia*, a reservation with respect to the establishment by Honduras of the straight baselines as contained in the Executive Decree PCM 007-2000, since "they are prejudicial to sovereign interests of Guatemala in the Caribbean Sea";

- Note verbale MN-NU-051-00 from the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua dated 20 June 2000, transmitting a copy of a letter dated 12 May 2000, from the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras. The letter, *inter alia*, protests against article 3, paragraph 2, of the Decree 172-99 which establishes the straight baselines "in the territorial sea of Nicaragua";
- Letter from the Permanent Representative of El Salvador to the United Nations No. SNU-0029, A.550.MAR dated 21 June 2000, transmitting a copy of note No. DM/No. E-05 dated 27 April 2000, from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of El Salvador to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras. The note rejects the content of the Executive Decree PCM 007-2000 with respect to the straight baseline in the Pacific Ocean since "it affects the sovereign territorial rights of El Salvador".

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## ANNEX I

## RECAPITULATIVE INFORMATION ON SUBMISSIONS BY STATES PARTIES IN COMPLIANCE WITH THEIR DEPOSIT OBLIGATIONS

State Party	Deposit of and due publicity to	Relevant article(s) of the Convention	Maritime Zone Notification		Charts   Coordinates
			No.	See LOSIC No.	Or relevant Acts   Treaties published in / available at
Argentina	Deposit of charts (straight baselines and outer limits of the EEZ) and lists of geographical coordinates (straight baselines) as contained in Act 23,968 on the Maritime Spaces of 10 September 1991	16(2); 75(2)	M.Z.N. 10. 1996. LOS of 16 September 1996	4 and 9	Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 9 Charts at DOALOS/OLA
Australia	Deposit of List of geographical coordinates of points for drawing the extended outer limits of the territorial sea in the southern area of the Gulf of Carpentaria to include the part of the roadstead near the Port of Karumba in Queensland, and for drawing the limits of that roadstead, as established by the Proclamation of 29 August 2000 under the Seas and Submerged Lands Act 1973	16(2)	M.Z.N. 36. 2000. LOS of 18 September 2000	12	<u>Law of the Sea Bulletin</u> No. 44 Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 12
Belgium	Deposit of a nautical chart showing the outer limit lines of the continental shelf including the geographical coordinates of points, and the outer limit lines of the territorial sea	16(2); 84(2)	M.Z.N. 24. 1999. LOS of 1 June 1999	10	Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 10 Chart at DOALOS/OLA
Chile	Deposit of a chart showing the maritime boundary between Argentina and Chile, with the list of geographical coordinates of points	16(2); 75(2); 84(2)	M.Z.N. 29. 1999. LOS of 29 July 1999	10	Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 10 Chart at DOALOS/OLA
	Deposit of charts showing normal and straight baselines, the territorial sea, the contiguous zone, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf	16(2); 75(2); 84(2)	M.Z.N. 37. 2000. LOS of 29 September 2000	12, 13 (to be issued)	Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 13 (to be issued) Charts at DOALOS/OLA
China	Deposit of lists of geographical coordinates as contained in the Declaration on the Baselines of the Territorial Sea of the People's Republic of China of 15 May 1996	16(2)	M.Z.N. 7. 1996. LOS of 5 July 1996	4 and 9	Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 9 <u>Law of the Sea Bulletin</u> No. 32

State Party	Deposit of and due publicity to	Relevant article(s) of the Convention	Maritime Zone Notification		Charts   Coordinates
			No.	See LOSIC No.	Or relevant Acts   Treaties published in / available at
Costa Rica	Deposit of a chart showing the limits of the exclusive economic zone in the Pacific Ocean	75(2)	M.Z.N. 13. 1996. LOS of 27 January 1997	5 and 9	Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 9 DOALOS/OLA
Cyprus	Confirmation that the list of geographical coordinates and chart (straight baselines) previously submitted were still valid and deposit thereof	16(2)	M.Z.N. 6. 1996. LOS of 30 June 1996	4 and 9	SP IV 1/, p. 41 Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 9
Equatorial Guinea	Deposit of the lists of geographical coordinates of points for the drawing of the limits of the exclusive economic zone and the lateral limits of the territorial sea, with an illustrative map	16(2); 75(2)	M.Z.N. 25. 1999. LOS of 2 June 1999	10	Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 10 Map at DOALOS/OLA Act in <a href="#">Law of the Sea Bulletin</a> No. 40
Finland	Deposit of a map (provisional) and of a list of geographical coordinates (straight baselines; outer limits of the territorial sea)	16(2)	M.Z.N. 8. 1996. LOS of 21 July 1996	4 and 9	<a href="#">Law of the Sea Bulletin</a> No. 29; Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 9 Map at DOALOS/OLA
	Deposit of charts showing the straight baselines and the outer limits of the territorial sea of Finland, and the median line separating the continental shelf and fishery zones of Finland from the continental shelves and exclusive economic zones of Estonia and Sweden	16(2); 75(2); 84(2)	M.Z.N. 16. 1996. LOS of 30 September 1996	6 and 9	Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 9 DOALOS/OLA
Gabon	Deposit of the list of geographical coordinates of points for the drawing of straight baselines, as contained in the Decree No. 2066/PR/MHCUCDM of 4 December 1992.	16(2)	M.Z.N. 31. 1999. LOS of 11 October 1999	11	Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 11 and at DOALOS/OLA Decree in the <a href="#">Law of the Sea Bulletin</a> No. 42
Germany	Deposit of charts and geographical coordinates on the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone in the Baltic Sea and in the North Sea as contained in:  - Announcement of the Proclamation by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the extension of the breadth of the German territorial sea of 11 November 1994; and - Proclamation by the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the establishment of an exclusive economic zone of the Federal Republic of Germany in the North Sea and in the Baltic Sea of 25 November 1994	16(2); 75(2)	M.Z.N. 1. 1995. LOS of 8 March 1995	1 and 9	<a href="#">Law of the Sea Bulletin</a> No. 27; Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 9 Charts at DOALOS/OLA

<sup>1/</sup> [The Law of the Sea: Current Developments in State Practice IV](#) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.V.10).

State Party	Deposit of and due publicity to		Relevant article(s) of the Convention	Maritime Zone Notification		Charts   Coordinates
				No.	See LOSIC No.	Or relevant Acts   Treaties published in / available at
Honduras	Deposit of the list of geographical coordinates of points for the drawing of straight baselines, with an illustrative map, as established by Executive Decree No. PCM 007-2000 of 21 March 2000		16(2)	M.Z.N. 35. 2000. LOS of 17 April 2000	12	<u>Law of the Sea Bulletin</u> No. 43 Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 12
Italy	Deposit of various charts and geographical coordinates, as contained in:  - Presidential Decree № 830 of 22 May 1969; - Decree of the President of the Republic № 816 of 26 April 1977; - Law № 347 of 3 June 1978; - Law № 348 of 3 June 1978; - Law 107 of 2 March 1987 (published in Regular Supplement to the G.U. 70 of 25 March 1987); - Law № 59 of 11 February 1989; - Law № 147 of 12 April 1995 (published in Regular Supplement to the G.U. 99 of 29 April 1995); - Law 290 of 23 May 1980 (published in Regular Supplement to the G.U. 181 of 3 July 1980);		16(2); 84(2)	M.Z.N. 5. 1996. LOS of 19 April 1996	3 and 9	Charts at DOALOS/OLA Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 9 Decree No. 816 of 1977 in BL 2/, p. 201
Jamaica	Deposit of lists of geographical coordinates (archipelagic basepoints)		47(9)	M.Z.N. 11. 1996. LOS of 16 October 1996	5 and 9	<u>Law of the Sea Bulletin</u> No. 32 Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 9
Japan	Deposit of charts showing the straight baselines for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea, and the outer limits of the territorial sea	The straight baselines and the limits of the territorial sea shown on [these charts] are based on the provisions of the Law No. 30 of 1977 on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone and the Enforcement Order No. 206 of 1996 of the Law No. 30 of 1977 on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.	16(2)	M.Z.N. 14. 1997. LOS of 6 June 1997	6 and 9	Charts at DOALOS/OLA; Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 9 Law in <u>Law of the Sea Bulletin</u> No. 35
	Deposit of charts showing the straight baselines and the limits of some parts of the territorial sea		16(2)	M.Z.N. 18. 1997. LOS of 23 June 1998	8 and 9	Charts at DOALOS/OLA; Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 9 Law in <u>Law of the Sea Bulletin</u> No. 35

<sup>2/</sup> The Law of the Sea: Baselines - National Legislation with Illustrative Maps (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.V.10).

State Party	Deposit of and due publicity to		Relevant article(s) of the Convention	Maritime Zone Notification		Charts   Coordinates
				No.	See LOSIC No.	Or relevant Acts   Treaties published in / available at
Japan (cont.)	Deposit of charts showing the straight baselines and the limits of some parts of the territorial sea	Note: The straight baselines and the limits of the territorial sea shown [on these charts] are based on the provisions of the Law No. 30 of 1977 on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone and the Enforcement Order No. 210 of 1977 of the Law No. 30 of 1977 on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone	16(2)	M.Z.N. 20. 1998. LOS of 19 August 1998	8 and 9	Charts at DOALOS/OLA; Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 9 Law in <a href="#">Law of the Sea Bulletin</a> No. 35
	Deposit of charts showing the straight baselines and the limits of some parts of the territorial sea		16(2)	M.Z.N. 21. 1998. LOS of 30 November 1998	8 and 9	Charts at DOALOS/OLA; Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 9 Law in <a href="#">Law of the Sea Bulletin</a> No. 35
	Deposit of charts showing the straight baselines and the limits of some parts of the territorial sea	Note: The straight baselines and the limits of the territorial sea shown [on these charts] are based on the provisions of the Law No. 30 of 1977 on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone and the Enforcement Order No. 210 of 1977 of the Law No. 30 of 1977 on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone	16(2)	M.Z.N. 26. 1999. LOS of 3 June 1999	10	Charts at DOALOS/OLA Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 9 and 10 Law in <a href="#">Law of the Sea Bulletin</a> No. 35
	Deposit of charts showing the straight baselines and the limits of some parts of the territorial sea		16(2)	M.Z.N. 28. 1999. LOS of 28 June 1999	10	Charts at DOALOS/OLA Illustrative map in LOSIC Nos. 9 and 10 Law in <a href="#">Law of the Sea Bulletin</a> No. 35
	Deposit by Japan of charts showing the straight baselines and the limits of some parts of the territorial sea	Notes: The straight baselines and the limits of the territorial sea shown on this chart are based on the provisions of the Law No. 30 of 1977 on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone and the Enforcement Order No. 210 of 1977 of the Law No. 30 of 1977 on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone Japan has thus completed the deposit of charts in accordance with article 16(2) of the Convention.	16(2)	M.Z.N. 33. 2000. LOS of 28 March 2000	11	Charts at DOALOS/OLA Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 11 Law in <a href="#">Law of the Sea Bulletin</a> No. 35

State Party	Deposit of and due publicity to	Relevant article(s) of the Convention	Maritime Zone Notification		Charts   Coordinates
			No.	See LOSIC No.	Or relevant Acts   Treaties published in / available at
Myanmar	Deposit of a chart showing its straight baselines and the list of geographical coordinates of points, as contained in the Territorial Sea and Maritime Zones Law (Pyithu Hluttaw Law № 3 of 1977)	16(2)	M.Z.N. 12. 1996. LOS of 27 January 1997	5 and 9	Chart at DOALOS/OLA Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 9 Law No. 3 of 1977 in BL 2/, p.64 and TS 3/, p. 230
Nauru	Deposit of lists of geographical coordinates of points for the drawing of straight baselines, outer limits of the territorial sea, and outer limits of the exclusive economic zone	16(2); 75(2)	M.Z.N. 23. 1999. LOS of 19 February 1999	10	Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 10 Lists of geographical coordinates at DOALOS/OLA <a href="#">Law of the Sea Bulletin</a> No. 41
Norway	Deposit of charts (outer limits of the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone) and confirmation (deposit) of lists of geographical coordinates (straight baselines), as contained in:  - Royal Decree of 12 July 1935, relating to the Baselines for the Norwegian Fishery Zone as regards that part of Norway which is situated to the north of 66°28'8" N Latitude;  - Royal Decree of 18 July 1952 relating to the Baseline for the Norwegian Fishery Zone as regards that part of Norway which is situated to the south of 66°28'8" N Latitude;  - Crown Prince Regent's Decree of 30 June 1955; and  - Royal Decree of 25 September 1970 concerning the Delimitation of the Territorial Waters of Parts of Svalbard.	16(2); 75(2); 84(2)	M.Z.N. 9. 1996. LOS of 25 August 1996	4 and 9	Charts at DOALOS/OLA Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 11 Decrees in BL 2/, p. 235; p. 237; p. 242; and p. 244, respectively

<sup>3/</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	Deposit of and due publicity to	Relevant article(s) of the Convention	Maritime Zone Notification		Charts   Coordinates
			No.	See LOSIC No.	Or relevant Acts   Treaties published in / available at
Norway (cont.)	Deposit of lists of geographical coordinates, as contained in:  - Additional Protocol to the Agreement of 18 December 1995 between the Kingdom of Norway and the Kingdom of Denmark concerning the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf in the Area between Jan Mayen and Greenland and the Boundary between the Fishery Zones in the Area, 11 November 1997; and  - Additional Protocol to the Agreement of 8 May 1980 between Norway and Iceland concerning Fishery and Continental Shelf Questions and the Agreement derived therefrom of 22 October 1981 on the Continental Shelf between Jan Mayen and Iceland, 11 November 1997	75(2); 84(2)	M.Z.N. 32. 2000. LOS of 14 March 2000	11	Charts at DOALOS/OLA Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 11 Additional Protocols in the <a href="#">Law of the Sea Bulletin</a> No. 39
Pakistan	Deposit of the list of geographical coordinates of points for the drawing of the straight baselines, established by Notification of 29 August 1996, with an illustrative map	16(2); 75(2)	M.Z.N. 27. 1999. LOS of 4 June 1999	10	Notification in <a href="#">Law of the Sea Bulletin</a> No.34. Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 10
Romania	Deposit of the list of geographical coordinates of points for the drawing of straight baselines and a chart showing its straight baselines and the outer limit of its territorial sea	16(2)	M.Z.N. 15. 1997. LOS of 7 August 1997	6 and 9	<a href="#">Law of the Sea Bulletin</a> No. 19 Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 9 Chart at DOALOS/OLA
São Tomé and Príncipe	Deposit of lists of geographical coordinates of points for the drawing of archipelagic baselines and the outer limit lines of the exclusive economic zone and of chart showing the archipelagic baseline and the outer limits of the territorial sea, contiguous zone and exclusive economic zone of São Tomé and Príncipe  - Act No. 1/98 of 23 March 1998	47(9); 75(2)	M.Z.N. 17. 1998. LOS of 7 May 1998	8 and 9	<a href="#">Law of the Sea Bulletin</a> No. 37 Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 9 Chart at DOALOS/OLA
Spain	Deposit of the list of geographical coordinates of points for the drawing of the limits of the Fisheries Protection Zone in the Mediterranean Sea established by:  - Royal Decree 1315/1997 of 1 August	75(2)	M.Z.N. 19. 1998. LOS of 23 June 1998	8 and 9	<a href="#">Law of the Sea Bulletin</a> No. 37 (list of coordinates) Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 9 <a href="#">Law of the Sea Bulletin</a> No. 36 (decree)
	Deposit of the list of geographical coordinates of points for the drawing of the limits of the Fisheries Protection Zone in the Mediterranean Sea. <b>This list of geographical coordinates of points replaces the list previously submitted by Spain on 23 June 1998 (MZN. 19. 1998. LOS dated 23 June 1998)</b>	75(2)	M.Z.N. 34. 2000. LOS (Maritime Zone Notification) 14 April 2000	12	<a href="#">Law of the Sea Bulletin</a> No. 43 Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 12
Tunisia	Deposit of the list of geographical coordinates of points for the drawing of straight baselines, contained in Decree No. 73-527 of 3 November 1973 concerning baselines	16(2)	M.Z.N. 22. 1998. LOS of 16 December 1998	9 and 10	Decree in BL 2/, p. 310 Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 9



State Party	Deposit of and due publicity to	Relevant article(s) of the Convention	Maritime Zone Notification		Charts   Coordinates
			No.	See LOSIC No.	Or relevant Acts   Treaties published in / available at
Uruguay	<p>Deposit of the list of geographical coordinates of points for the drawing of straight baselines, and charts showing the straight baselines and the outer limit lines of the territorial sea, the contiguous zone and the exclusive economic zone.</p> <p>The list of geographical coordinates and charts are annexed as Annex I and II, respectively, to the Law No. 17.033 of 20 November 1998 on the Maritime Spaces of the Republic of Uruguay</p>	16(2); 75(2)	M.Z.N. 30. 1999. LOS of 30 July 1999	10	Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 10 Chart at DOALOS/OLA Law in <u>Law of the Sea Bulletin</u> no. 40

## ANNEX II

## RECAPITULATIVE INFORMATION ON SUBMISSIONS BY STATES PARTIES IN COMPLIANCE WITH THEIR DUE PUBLICITY OBLIGATIONS

State Party	Due publicity to	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>Argentina</b>	1881 Boundary Treaty (Argentina and Chile)  1984 Treaty of Peace and Friendship ( Argentina and Chile)	42(3)	4, 5	---	SP 1/ p. 169
<b>Australia</b>	Chart: Sea lanes and traffic separation schemes in the Bass Strait Oil Fields on the south coast (Victoria)	22(4); 41(6)	3	M.Z.N. 3. 1996. LOS of 5 March 1996	Chart at DOALOS/OLA
<b>Finland</b>	There are no traffic separation schemes in the territorial sea.  The provisions of the Convention concerning innocent passage through the territorial sea have been incorporated in the internal legislation of Finland. There are no other laws or decrees concerning innocent passage.  The passage in the strait between the Åland Islands and Sweden (Ahvenanrauma) is regulated in part by a long-standing international convention in force, the regime of innocent passage in the strait has remained unchanged after the entry into force of the Convention.	21(3); 22(4)	6	M.Z.N. 16. 1997. LOS of 30 September 1997	
<b>Germany</b>	Sea lanes and traffic separation schemes in the south-western part of the Baltic Sea- Straits ("Belle") and the Sound ("Sund") - and in the North Sea - German Bay	22(4); 41(6)	3	M.Z.N. 4. 1996. LOS of 25 March 1996	Charts at DOALOS/OLA

<sup>1/</sup> The Law of the Sea: Current Developments in State Practice (United Nations publication, Sales. No. E.87.V.3).

State Party	Due publicity to	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
Italy	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, № 151);  - Royal Decree 24 August 1933, № 2423 (in Official Gazette of the Italian Republic of 22 May 1934, № 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, № 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, № 50);	21(3); 42(3);	2; 5	---	Laws and Decrees at DOALOS/OLA;  Decree of 26 February 1993 in SP IV 2/, p. 69
Myanmar	Law applicable to innocent passage through the territorial sea (Territorial Sea and Maritime Zones Law (Pyithu Hluttaw Law № 3 of 1977))	21(3)	5	---	BL 3/, p.64  TS 4/, p. 230
Namibia	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	---	
Oman	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 to	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>Pakistan</b>	<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> <li>- Territorial waters and Maritime Zone (Amendment) Act 1997 which amends the Territorial Waters and Maritime Zones Act 1976;</li> </ul>	21(3)	7	---	TS 4/, p.256; EEZ5/, p.263
<b>Saint Lucia</b>	<p>Laws (excerpts) applicable to innocent passage through the territorial sea:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Shipping Act № 10 of 1994 (Section 237 - Foreign ships in Saint Lucian waters);</li> <li>- The Maritime Areas Act № 6 of 1984 (Section 16 - Innocent passage);</li> <li>- The Saint Lucia Air and Sea Ports Authority Act № 10 of 1987, 1983: Section 76 - Damage property likely to endanger life;</li> <li>- The Saint Lucia Air and Sea Ports Authority (Seaports) Regulation № 92 of 1985;</li> <li>- Regulation 77 - Submarine cables.</li> </ul>	21(3)	5	---	The Maritime Areas Act № 6 of 1984 in TS 4/, p.318; other acts and regulation at DOALOS/OLA
<b>Ukraine</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the Regulations on the Customs Control over the Transit of Foreign-going Vessels through the Customs Border of Ukraine, adopted by Resolution No. 283 of 29 June 1995 of the State Customs Committee of Ukraine and registred under No. 217/783 of 12 July 1995 by the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine</li> </ul>	21(3)	12		<a href="#">Law of the Sea Bulletin</a> No. 44

<sup>5/</sup> [The Law of the Sea: National Legislation on the Exclusive Economic Zone](#) (United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.93.V.10).

**ANNEX III**  
MARITIME ZONE NOTIFICATIONS

**SPAIN****M.Z.N. 34. 2000. LOS (Maritime Zone Notification) 14 April 2000**

Deposit by Spain of the list of geographical coordinates of points for the drawing of the limits of the Fisheries Protection Zone in the Mediterranean Sea

On 13 April 2000, Spain transmitted for deposit with the Secretary-General, in accordance with article 75(2) of the Convention, the following list of geographical coordinates:

**List of geographical coordinates of points for the drawing of the limits of the Fisheries Protection Zone in the Mediterranean Sea.**

This list of geographical coordinates of points replaces the list previously submitted by Spain on 23 June 1998 (MZN. 19. 1998. LOS dated 23 June 1998). The list will be published in the Law of the Sea Bulletin.

**ESPAGNE****M.Z.N. 34. 2000. LOS (Notification Zone Maritime) 14 avril 2000**

Dépôt par l'Espagne de la liste de coordonnées géographiques des points pour tracer les limites extérieures de la zone de protection de la pêche en Méditerranée

Le 13 avril 2000, l'Espagne a transmis pour dépôt au Secrétaire général, en conformité avec l'article 75(2) de la Convention, la liste de coordonnées géographiques des points décrite ci-après :

**Liste de coordonnées géographiques des points pour tracer les limites extérieures de la zone de protection de la pêche en Méditerranée.**

Cette liste de coordonnées géographiques remplace la liste soumise antérieurement par l'Espagne le 23 juin 1998 (MZN. 19. 1998. LOS dated 23 June 1998). La liste sera publiée dans le Bulletin du droit de la mer.



**HONDURAS****M.Z.N. 35. 2000. LOS (Maritime Zone Notification) 17 April 2000**

Deposit by Honduras of the list of geographical coordinates of points for the drawing of straight baselines, with an illustrative map

On 12 April 2000, Honduras deposited with the Secretary-General, in accordance with article 16, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the following list of geographical coordinates:

**List of geographical coordinates of points for the drawing of straight baselines, established by Executive Decree No. PCM 007-2000 of 21 March 2000, containing an illustrative map.**

The Executive Decree No. PCM 007-2000 of 21 March 2000 will be reproduced in the Law of the Sea Bulletin.

**HONDURAS****M.Z.N. 35. 2000. LOS (Notification Zone Maritime) 17 avril 2000**

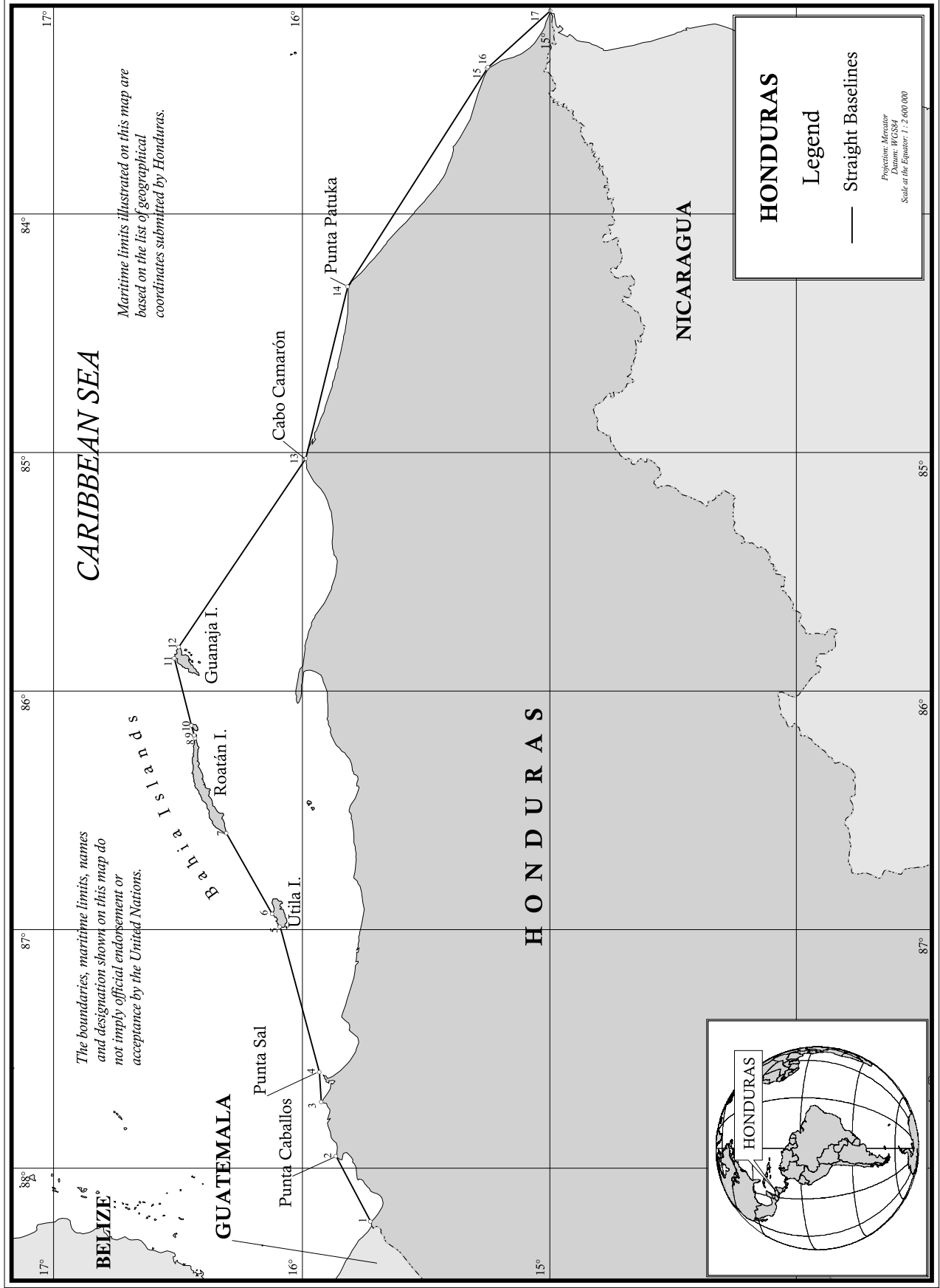
Dépôt par le Honduras d'une liste de coordonnées géographiques des points pour tracer les lignes de base droites, avec carte illustrative

Le 12 avril 2000, le Honduras a déposé auprès du Secrétaire général, en conformité avec le paragraphe 2 de l'article 16 de la Convention la liste de coordonnées géographiques des points décrite ci-après:

**Liste de coordonnées géographiques des points pour tracer les lignes de base droites établie par le Décret exécutif N<sup>o</sup> PCM 007-2000 du 21 mars 2000, contenant une carte illustrative.**

Le Décret exécutif N<sup>o</sup> PCM 007-2000 du 21 mars 2000 sera reproduit dans le Bulletin du droit de la mer.





**AUSTRALIA****M.Z.N. 36. 2000. LOS (Maritime Zone Notification) 18 September 2000**

Deposit by Australia of the list of geographical coordinates of points pursuant to article 12 (Roadsteads) of the Convention

On 18 September 2000, Australia deposited with the Secretary-General, in accordance with article 16, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the following list of geographical coordinates:

**List of geographical coordinates of points for drawing the extended outer limits of the territorial sea in the southern area of the Gulf of Carpentaria to include the part of the roadstead near the Port of Karumba in Queensland, and for drawing the limits of that roadstead, as established by the Proclamation of 29 August 2000 under the Seas and Submerged Lands Act 1973.**

The Proclamation of 29 August 2000 will be reproduced in the Law of the Sea Bulletin together with an illustrative map.

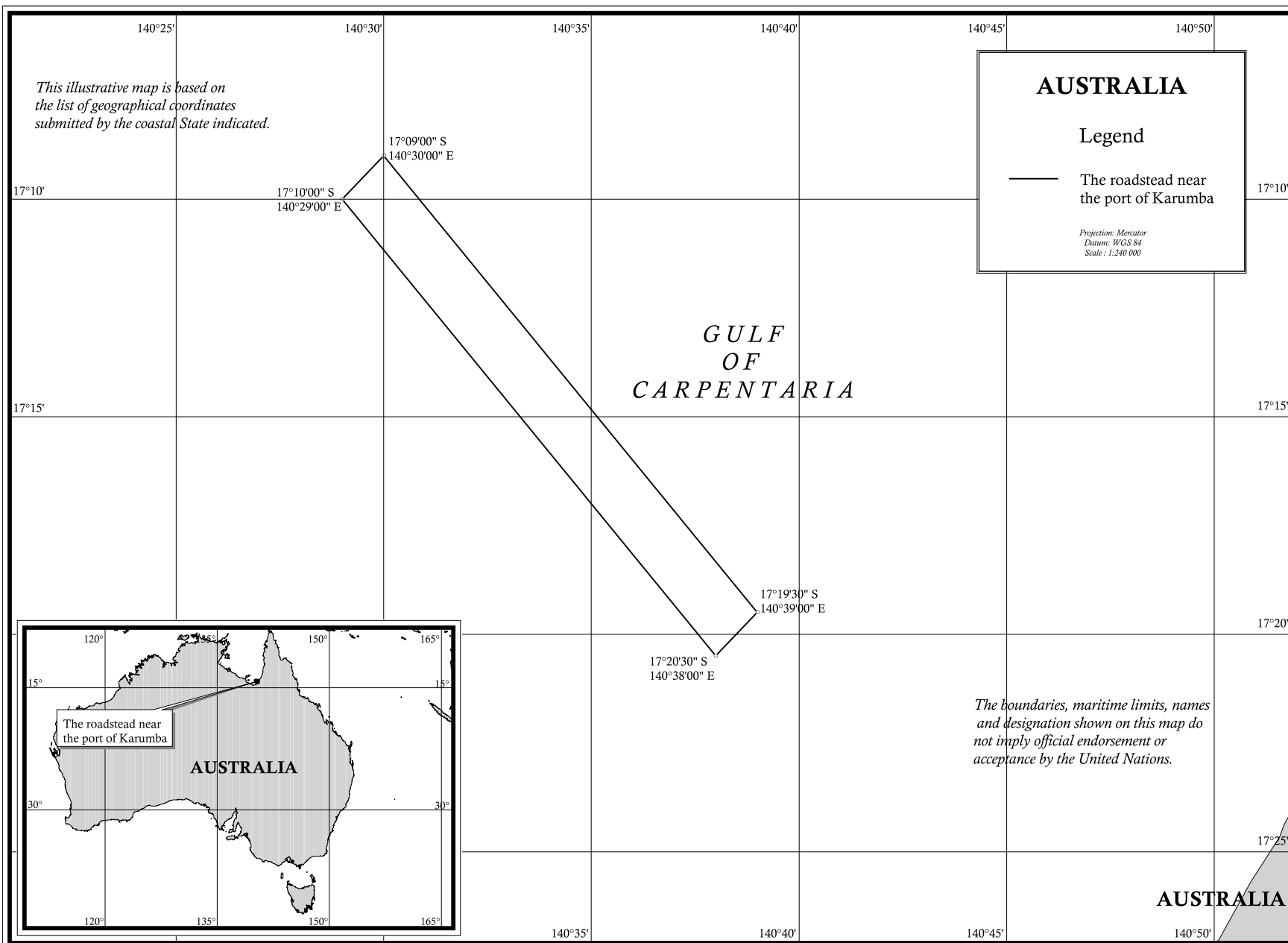
**AUSTRALIE****M.Z.N. 36. 2000. LOS (Notification Zone Maritime) 18 septembre 2000**

Dépôt par l'Australie d'une liste de coordonnées géographiques des points en vertu de l'article 12 (Rades) de la Convention

Le 18 septembre 2000, l'Australie a déposé auprès du Secrétaire général, en conformité avec le paragraphe 2 de l'article 16 de la Convention la liste de coordonnées géographiques des points décrite ci-après:

**Liste de coordonnées géographiques des points pour tracer la limite extérieure prolongée de la mer territoriale dans la zone sud du Golfe de Carpentaria afin d'inclure la partie de la rade à proximité du Port de Karumba en Queensland et pour tracer la limite de ladite rade, établie par la Proclamation du 29 août 2000 en vertu de la Loi de 1973 relative aux mers et aux terres submergées (Seas and Submerged Lands Act 1973).**

La Proclamation du 29 août 2000 sera reproduite dans le Bulletin du droit de la mer accompagnée d'une carte illustrative.



## CHILE

**M.Z.N. 37. 2000. LOS (Maritime Zone Notification) 29 September 2000**

Deposit by Chile of charts showing normal and straight baselines, the territorial sea, the contiguous zone, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf

On 21 September 2000, Chile deposited with the Secretary-General, in accordance with article 16, paragraph 2, article 75, paragraph 2, and article 84, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the following charts:

**Chart No. 6 by the Hydrographic and Oceanographic Service of the Chilean Navy entitled "Rada de Arica a Caleta Matanza", showing normal baselines, the territorial sea of 12 nautical miles and outer limits of the contiguous zone of 24 nautical miles, the exclusive economic zone of 200 nautical miles and the continental shelf. Scale: 1:2,000,000; Mercator projection; latitude of true scale: 26°00'00" S; South American Datum 1969 (SAD-69); 1st ed. August 2000;**

**Chart No. 7 by the Hydrographic and Oceanographic Service of the Chilean Navy entitled "Punta Lengua de Vaca a Isla Guafo", showing normal and straight baselines, the territorial sea of 12 nautical miles and outer limits of the contiguous zone of 24 nautical miles, the exclusive economic zone of 200 nautical miles and the continental shelf. Scale: 1:2,000,000; Mercator projection; latitude of true scale: 37°00'00" S; South American Datum 1969 (SAD-69); 1st ed. August 2000;**

**Chart No. 8 by the Hydrographic and Oceanographic Service of the Chilean Navy entitled "Punta Puga a Islas Diego Ramirez", showing straight baselines, the territorial sea of 12 nautical miles, the contiguous zone of 24 nautical miles and the exclusive economic zone. Scale: 1:2,000,000; Mercator projection; latitude of true scale: 49°00'00" S; 1st ed. 1993.**

## CHILI

**M.Z.N. 37. 2000. LOS (Notification Zone Maritime) 29 septembre 2000**

Dépôt par le Chili des cartes marines indiquant les lignes de base normales et droites, la mer territoriale, la zone contiguë, la zone économique exclusive et le plateau continental

Le 21 septembre 2000, le Chili a déposé auprès du Secrétaire général, en conformité avec le paragraphe 2 de l'article 16, le paragraphe 2 de l'article 75 et le paragraphe 2 de l'article 84 de la Convention, les cartes marines décrites ci-après:

**Carte marine N° 6 du Service Hydrographique et Océanographique de la Marine chilienne, intitulée "Rada de Arica a Caleta Matanza", indiquant les lignes de base normales, la mer territoriale de 12 milles marins et les limites extérieures de la zone contiguë de 24 milles marins; de la zone économique exclusive de 200 milles marins; et du plateau continental. Échelle au 1/2 000 000; projection de Mercator; latitude médiane : 26°00'00" S; système géodésique sud-américain 1969 (SAD-69); 1ère édition, août 2000;**

**Carte marine N° 7 du Service Hydrographique et Océanographique de la Marine chilienne, intitulée "Punta Lengua de Vaca a Isla Guafo", indiquant les lignes de base normales et droites, la mer territoriale de 12 milles marins et les limites extérieures de la zone contiguë de 24 milles marins; de la zone économique exclusive de 200 milles marins; et du plateau continental. Échelle au 1/2 000 000; projection de Mercator; latitude médiane: 37°00'00" S; système géodésique sud-américain 1969 (SAD-69); 1ère édition, août 2000;**

**Carte marine N° 8 du Service Hydrographique et Océanographique de la Marine chilienne, intitulée "Punta Puga a Islas Diego Ramirez", indiquant les lignes de base droites, la mer territoriale de 12 milles marins, la zone contiguë de 24 milles marins, et la zone économique exclusive. Échelle au 1/2 000 000; projection de Mercator; latitude médiane : 49°00'00" S; 1ère édition, 1993.**

**ANNEX IV**  
LISTS OF CONCILIATORS, ARBITRATORS AND EXPERTS

**I. Lists of conciliators and arbitrators nominated under article 2 of annexes V and VII to the Convention**

1. List of conciliators nominated under article 2 of annex V to the Convention

State Party	Conciliators - Nominations	Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General
<b>Chile</b>	Helmut Brunner Nöer Rodrigo Díaz Albónico Carlos Martínez Sotomayor Eduardo Vío Grossi	18 November 1998
<b>Costa Rica</b>	Lic. Carlos Fernando Alvarado Valverde	15 March 2000
<b>Czech Republic</b>	Dr. Vladimír Kopal	18 December 1996
<b>Italy</b>	Professor Umberto Leanza Ambassador Luigi Vittorio Ferraris Ambassador Giuseppe Jacoangeli	23 September 1999
<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
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	Hon. M. S. Aziz, P.C. S. Sivarasan, P.C. (Prof.) Dr. C. F. Amerasinghe A. R. Perera	17 January 1996
<b>Sudan</b>	Dr. Abd Elrahman Elkhalifa Sayed/Eltahir Hamadalla	8 September 1995

2. List of arbitrators nominated under article 2 of annex VII to the Convention

State Party	Arbitrators - Nominations	Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General
<b>Australia</b>	Sir Gerard Brennan AC KBE Mr. Henry Burmester QC Professor Ivan Shearer AM	19 August 1999
<b>Chile</b>	José Miguel Barros Franco María Teresa Infante Caffi Edmundo Vargas Carreño Fernando Zegers Santa Cruz	18 November 1998

<b>State Party</b>	<b>Arbitrators - Nominations</b>	<b>Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General</b>
<b>Costa Rica</b>	Lic. Carlos Fernando Alvarado Valverde	15 March 2000
<b>Czech Republic</b>	Dr. Vladimír Kopal	18 December 1996
<b>France</b>	Daniel Bardonnet Pierre-Marie Dupuy Jean-Pierre Queneudec Laurent Lucchini	4 February 1998
<b>Germany</b>	Dr. (Ms.) Renate Platzoeder	25 March 1996
<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 Ambassador Chusei Yamada, Professor Waseda University Dr. Soji Yamamoto, Professor Emeritus Tohoku University Dr. Nisuke Ando, Professor, Doshisha University	28 September 2000
<b>Netherlands</b>	Ellen Hey Professor Alfred H.A. Soons Adriaan Bos	6 February 1998
<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
<b>Russian Federation</b>	Vladimir S. Kotliar Vladimir N. Trofimov	27 May 1997
	Professor Kamil A. Bekyashev	4 March 1998
<b>Spain</b>	D. José Antonio de Yturriaga Barberan	23 June 1999
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	Hon. M. S. Aziz, P.C. S. Sivarasan, P.C. (Prof.) Dr. C. F. Amerasinghe A. R. Perera	17 January 1996
<b>Sudan</b>	Sayed/Shawgi Hussain Dr. Ahmed Elmufiti	8 September 1995
<b>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</b>	Professor Christopher Greenwood Professor Elihu Lauterpacht CBE QC Sir Arthur Watts KCMG QC	19 February 1998

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

Article 2 of Annex VIII reads as follows:

<i>Article 2 Lists of experts</i>	
1.	A list of experts shall be established and maintained in respect of each of the fields of (1) fisheries, (2) protection and preservation of the marine environment, (3) marine scientific research, and (4) navigation, including pollution from vessels and by dumping.
2.	The lists of experts shall be drawn up and maintained, in the field of fisheries by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in the field of protection and preservation of the marine environment by the United Nations Environment Programme, in the field of marine scientific research by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, in the field of navigation, including pollution from vessels and by dumping, by the International Maritime Organization, or in each case by the appropriate subsidiary body concerned to which such organization, programme or commission has delegated this function.
3.	Every State Party shall be entitled to nominate two experts in each field whose competence in the legal, scientific or technical aspects of such field is established and generally recognized and who enjoy the highest reputation for fairness and integrity. The names of the persons so nominated in each field shall constitute the appropriate list.
4.	If at any time the experts nominated by a State Party in the list so constituted shall be fewer than two, that State Party shall be entitled to make further nominations as necessary.
5.	The name of an expert shall remain on the list until withdrawn by the State Party which made the nomination, provided that such expert shall continue to serve on any special arbitral tribunal to which that expert has been appointed until the completion of the proceedings before that special arbitral tribunal.

1. List of experts in the field of fisheries maintained by  
the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  
(communicated on 10 November 1999)

State Party	Nominations
<b>Australia</b>	Dr. Russell Reichelt, Director of the Australian Institute of Marine Science, Townsville Dr. Peter Young, currently holder of a CSIRO Special Research Fellowship & Honorary Research Consultant to the University of Queensland's Department of Zoology
<b>Bahrain</b>	Mr. Jasem Ahmed Al-Kasir, Director, Fish Resources Department Mr. Ibrahim A. Abdel Kader, Fisheries Expert Mr. A. Habib Ridha, Expert in Census
<b>Chile</b>	Sra. Edith Saa Collantes, Ingeniero Pesquero, Jefe División Desarrollo Pesquero, Subsecretaría de Pesca Sra. Vilma Correa Rojas, Ingeniero Pesquero, Jefe División Administración Pesquera, Subsecretaría de Pesca
<b>Cyprus</b>	Andreas Demetropoulos, Director of Fisheries Department Emillos Economou, Senior Officer, Department of Fisheries
<b>Czech Republic</b>	Prof. Vladimír Kopal, Professor of Law, Charles University, Prague

State Party	Nominations
<b>Democratic Republic of the Congo</b>	Mr. Sayeman Bula-Bula, Professeur de droit de la mer, Université de Kinshasa
<b>Egypt</b>	Dr. Hussein Kamal Badawi, Head, Marine and Fisheries Institute Dr. M. Amin Ibrahim, Head, Fisheries Department Dr. Khamis Abdel Hamid Hussein, Head, Fish Seeds Lab. Dr. Ahmed Fawzi Alquarashili, Head, Fisheries Economy Lab. Dr. Abdou Abdallah Alwayes, Head, Nets and Fishing Methods Lab.
<b>Iraq</b>	Mohamed Mahmud Halwas, Engineer, Director, Development Fish Resources Division Daud Salman Daud, University Degree (Marine), Development Fish Resources Division
<b>Italy</b>	Prof. Tullio Scovazzi, Professor of International Law, Second Faculty of Law, University of Milan Dr. Gian Piero Francalanci, Geologist for AGIP, Italian National Oil Company
<b>Mexico</b>	Jerónimo Ramos Saenz Pardo Antonio J. Díaz de León Corral
<b>Uganda</b>	Dr. Faustino L. Orach-Meza, Commissioner for Fisheries, Fisheries Department, Entebbe Prof. John Okedi, Makerere University, Department of Zoology & Fisheries, Kampala
<b>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</b>	Dr. Robin Cook, Fisheries Research Services, Scottish Office, Agriculture, Environment and Fisheries Department
<b>Uruguay</b>	Prof. Guillermo Arena Dr. Hebert Nion Girado

2. List of experts in the field of protection and preservation of the marine environment maintained by the United Nations Environment Programme (communicated on 5 October 2000)

**NOTE:** Several States Parties have included in their communications to UNEP also experts in the fields of fisheries, marine scientific research and navigation. Their names are included in the footnotes.

State Party	Experts Nominated	Designation
<b>Angola</b>	Eng. Natalino Mateus	Engineer, Ministry of Environment



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
	Associate Prof. Samuel Bateman AM RAN (Rtd)	Principal Research Fellow and Associate Professor, Centre for Marine Policy at the University of Wollongong
<b>Austria <sup>1/</sup></b>	Dr. Michael Stachowitsch	University of Vienna
	Dr. Bernhard Riegl	Research Adjunct/Research Associate, University of Miami / Karl-Franzens University, Graz
<b>Barbados <sup>2/</sup></b>	Mr. Leo Brewster	Deputy-Director, Coastal Zone Management Unit
	Prof. Ralph Carnegie	Director, Caribbean Law Institute
<b>Brazil <sup>3/</sup></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, Technicienne Supérieure de l'Institut National de Développement des Pêches

<sup>1/</sup> Marine scientific research experts:

Prof. Dr. Joerg Ott, University of Vienna.

<sup>2/</sup> Fisheries experts:

Dr. Patrick McConney, Chief Fisheries Officer;

Dr. Robin Mahon, Fisheries and Environment Consultant.

Marine Scientific Research experts:

Dr. Leonard Nurse, Director, Coastal Zone Management Unit;

Professor Wayne Hunte, Executive Director, Bellairs Research Institute.

Navigation, including Pollution from vessels and by Dumping:

Ms. Valerie Browne, Director, Maritime Affairs;

Mr. Richard Alleyne, Harbour Master.

<sup>3/</sup> Fisheries experts:

Engineer Philip Charles Conolly, Ministry of Environment;

Dr. Fabio Hissa Vieira Hazin, Ministry of Science and Technology.

Maritime Scientific Research experts:

Vice-Admiral Luiz Phillipe da Costa Fernande, Ministry of the Navy;

Dr. Luiz Roberto Silva Martins, Ministry of Science and Technology.

Navigation experts:

Commander Luiz Augusto de Mello, Ministry of the Environment;

Dr. Luiz Augusto de Mello Awazu, Ministry of the Environment.

State Party	Experts Nominated	Designation
China	Mr. Yan Hongbang	Director, Marine Environment Division, National Environmental Protection Agency
Costa Rica	Sr. Geovanny Bassey	Area de Conservación Guanacaste
	Sr. Gerardo Barboza	Area de Conservación Tempisque
Czech Republic	Dr. Vladimír Kopal	Professor of Law, Charles University, Prague
Democratic Republic of the Congo	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
Egypt	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
France <sup>4/</sup>	Mr. Jean-Claude Chauvin	National Museum of Natural History
	Mr. Michel Girin	Director of CEDRE
Gambia <sup>5/</sup>	Ms. Ndey Isatou Njie	Executive Director, National Environment Agency
	Ms. Isatou Sissoho	Principal Scientific Officer, Department of Water Resources

<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</b> <sup>6/</sup>	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</b> <sup>7/</sup>	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, Environment, Punjab State Council for Science and Technology, Chandigarh

<sup>6/</sup> Fisheries experts:

Mr. Giorgi Bitadze, Biologist (Ichthologist) and Agronomist;  
Mr. Akaki Komakhidze, Biologist.

Marine scientific research experts:

Mr. Nikoloz Mazmanidi, Ph.D in Biology;  
Mr. Irakli Khomeriki, Local Head of the World Oceanographical Society, Ph.D.

Navigation experts:

Ilia Stepanishvilli, Head of the Black Sea Protection Conventional Service,  
Captain of Long Voyage;  
Regenald Dekanozov, Marine Lawyer.

<sup>7/</sup> Fisheries Experts:

Dr. Y.S. Yadava, Fisheries Development Commissioner, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture;  
Dr. P.K. Surendran, Principal Scientist and Head, Microbiology Fermentation and Biotechnology Section;  
Dr. V.K. Pillai, Senior Scientist, Cochin, Central marine Fisheries Research Institute;  
Dr. P.G. Viswanathan Nair, Principal Scientist, D.I.F.T., Cochin.

<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. Obufemi Aina	Federal Environmental Protection Agency
	Prof. A.O. Ofolabi	Federal Environment Protection Agency
<b>Oman</b>	Mr. Suleiman Al -Busaidi	Supt. Gen. of Pollution Control, Ministry of Regional Municipalities and Environment
	Dr. Sadiq Al-Muscati	Director General, Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Regional Municipalities and Environment
	Dr. Mohd. Al-Oraimi	Director, Inspection and Monitoring, Ministry of Regional Municipalities and Environment
	Mr. Saeed Ali Al-Zidjali	Head, Marine Pollution Section, Ministry of Regional Municipalities and Environment

State Party	Experts Nominated	Designation
<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 Yudinsev	Deputy Minister, Ministry of Protection of the Environment and Natural Resources
<b>Saint-Lucia</b>	Mr. Cletus Springer	Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Planning, Development and Environment
	Mr. Horace Walter	Chief Fisheries Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Fisheries and Forestry

8/ Navigation including Pollution from Vessels and by Dumping:

Capt. Momood Ali Yusuf - Pakistan Marine Academy

Capt. Nasim Tariq - Pakistan National Shipping Corp.

Fisheries:

Mr. Mohammed Moazzam Khan - Marine Fisheries Department

Mr. Jameel Ahmed - Ministry of Food and Agriculture

Marine Scientific Research:

Dr. Rukksana Anjum - Ministry of Food and Agriculture

Dr. Naurren Aziz Qureshi - Centre of Marine Biology

State Party	Experts Nominated	Designation
Samoa <sup>9/</sup>	Mrs. F. Tuimalealifano	Director, Dept. of Lands, Surveys and Environment
	Mr. Sailimalo P. Liu	Assistant-Director, Dept. of Lands, Surveys and Environment
	Mr. Lui Bell	Principal Fisheries Officer, Dept. of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Meteorology
Senegal	Mr. Hadji Salif Diop	Spécialiste sur les questions marines et côtières, Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Protection de la Nature
Seychelles	Mr. John Collie	Ag. Director, Division of Environment, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Planning and Environment
	Ms. Suzanne Marshall	Senior Research Officer, Division of Environment, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Planning and Environment
Sri Lanka	Prof. H.H. Costa	Zoologist, Vice-Chancellor, University of Kelaniya
	Prof. M.S. Wijeratne	Professor of Zoology and Dean of the Faculty of Science University of Kelaniya
	Dr. Upali Amarasinghe	Senior Lecturer in Zoology, University of Kelaniya
Sudan	Prof. Asim I. Elmagrabi	Yet to receive details
	Dr. Eisa M. Elatif	Yet to receive details
Tunisia	Mr. Béchir Talbi	Sous-Directeur de la flotte pour le domaine de la navigation y compris la pollution par les navires ou par immersion
	Mr. Fayçal Lassoued	Sous-Directeur de la navigation maritime pour le domaine de la protection et de la préservation du milieu marin

<sup>9/</sup> Fisheries experts:

Mr. Ueta Faasili, Assistant Director (Fisheries), Department of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Meteorology;

Mr. Savali Time, Senior Fisheries Officer, Department of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Meteorology.

Marine Scientific Research experts:

Mr. Antonio Mulipola, Senior Research Officer, Department of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Meteorology.

Navigation experts:

Mr. Vaaelua Nofo Vaaelua, Secretary for Transport, Ministry of Transport.

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 26 July 2000)

State Party	
Expert nominated	Expert 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>	
<b>Dr. Exon 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>

<b>State Party</b>	
<b>Expert nominated</b>	<b>Expert Nominated</b>
<b>BANGLADESH</b>	
Rear Admiral M.H. <b>KHAN</b> National Oceanographic and Maritime Institute (NOAMI) Founder Chairman & Chief Adviser, 10/8, 9 <sup>th</sup> Floor, Eastern Plaza, Sonargaon Road, Hatirpool, DHAKA – 1205 Tel: 880 2 862 2696 Fax: 880 2 861 6934 e-mail: noami@bdcom.com <b>BANGLADESH</b>	Dr. Dipak <b>KANTI DAS</b> Prof. of Mechanical Engg, BUET & Member, Board of Governors of NOAMI National Oceanographic and Maritime Institute (NOAMI) 10/8, 9 <sup>th</sup> Floor, Eastern Plaza, Sonargaon Road, Hatirpool, DHAKA – 1205 Tel: 880 2 862 2696 Fax: 880 2 861 6934 e-mail: noami@bdcom.com <b>BANGLADESH</b>
<b>BRAZIL</b>	
Luiz Phillipe <b>DA COSTA FERNANDES</b> Vice-Admiral ® <b>BRAZIL</b>	Mr. Luiz Roberto <b>SILVA MARTINS</b> UFRGS - Universidade Federal do Rio grande do Sul - CECO- Centro de Estudos de Geologia Costeira e Oceanica Campus do Vale - Predio 43/125 Av. Bento Goncalves 9500 91.541-970 Porto Alegre. KS Tel: 55-51-3166396 Fax: 55-51-3365011 <b>BRAZIL</b>
<b>BULGARIA</b>	
Dr. George <b>JIEGAUM</b> Institute of Ecology, 1113 Sofia Gagarin Str.2 Tel: 3592-241793 Fax: 3592-705498 <b>BULGARIA</b>	Mr. Emanuil D. <b>KOSUHAROV</b> Geological Institute Bulgarian Academy of Sciences "Akad.G.Bontchev" str. Bl.24 1113 Sofia Tel: 359-2-728010/7132246 Fax: 359-2-730268 <b>BULGARIA</b>



<b>State Party</b>	
<b>Expert nominated</b>	<b>Expert Nominated</b>
<b>CAMEROON</b>	
<p>Dr. Jean <b>FOLACK</b>            Maître de Recherche            Station de Recherches Halieutiques et            Oceanographiques (SRHO)            P.M.B. 77, Limbe            South West Province            Fax: (237) 39 15 16/42 03 12/35 13 57  <b>CAMEROON</b></p>	<p>Dr. Theodore <b>DJAMA</b>            Chargé de Recherche            Station de Recherches Halieutiques et            Oceanographiques (SRHO)            P.M.B. 77, Limbe            South West Province            Fax: (237) 33 26 94  <b>CAMEROON</b></p>
<b>CHILE</b>	
<p>Sr. Félix <b>GARCÍA VARGAS</b>            Capitán de Corbeta            Servicio Hidrográfico y Oceanográfico            de la Armada de Chile            Errázuri 232, Playa Ancha            Casilla 324, Valparaíso            Tel: 56 32 28 26 97            Fax: 56 32 28 35 37            E-mail: <a href="mailto:rnunez@shoa.cl">rnunez@shoa.cl</a>  <a href="http://www.shoa.cl">http://www.shoa.cl</a>  <b>CHILE</b></p>	<p>Dr. Rodrigo <b>NUÑEZ GUNDLACH</b>            Capitán de Corbeta            Servicio Hidrográfico y Oceanográfico            de la Armada de Chile            Errázuri 232, Playa Ancha            Casilla 324, Valparaíso            Tel: 56 32 28 26 97            Fax: 56 32 28 35 37            E-mail: <a href="mailto:rnunez@shoa.cl">rnunez@shoa.cl</a>  <a href="http://www.shoa.cl">http://www.shoa.cl</a>  <b>CHILE</b></p>
<b>CHINA</b>	
<p>Prof. Su <b>JILAN</b>            Advisor to the Administrator            Second Institute of Oceanography            State Oceanic Administration            P.O.Box 1207 - Hangzhou, Zhejiang 310012            Tel: (8610) 88 403 32            Fax: (8610) 8071539            E-mail: <a href="mailto:sujil@2gb.com.cn">sujil@2gb.com.cn</a>  <b>CHINA</b></p>	<p>Dr. Xu <b>XUN</b>            Department of Marine Biology            Third Institute of Oceanography            State Oceanic Administration  <i>Xiamen 361005, Fujian</i>            Tel: 0592-2085880 ext. 276            Fax: 0592-2086646  <b>CHINA</b></p>

State Party	
Expert nominated	Expert Nominated
<b>COLOMBIA</b>	
<p>Mr. Jaime <b>SANCHEZ CORTEZ</b>  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: <a href="mailto:jsanchez@andinet.com">jsanchez@andinet.com</a>  <b>COLOMBIA</b></p>	<p>Capitán de Navío Carlos Alberto <b>ANDRADE AMAYA</b>  Director Centro de Investigaciones Oceanográficas e Hidrográficas (CIOH)  Centro de Investigaciones Oceanográficas e Hidrográficas, Escuela Naval  Avenida el Bosque  Cartagena  Tele/fax: 57 56 694 286  e-mail: <a href="mailto:dcioh@cioh.org.co">dcioh@cioh.org.co</a>  <b>COLOMBIA</b></p>
<b>COTE D'IVOIRE</b>	
<p>Dr. Ya Nestor <b>N'GORAN</b>  Au CRO  29, rue des Pêcheurs  B.P. V 18 Abidjan  Tel: 225 21 35 50 14  Fax: 225 21 35 11 55  e-mail: <a href="mailto:n'goran@cro-ird-ci">n'goran@cro-ird-ci</a>  <b>COTE D'IVOIRE</b></p>	<p>Dr. Jaques <b>ABÉ</b>  Au CRO  29, rue des Pêcheurs  B.P. V 18 Abidjan  Tel: 225 07 08 58 00  e-mail: <a href="mailto:abe@cro-ird-ci">abe@cro-ird-ci</a>  <b>COTE D'IVOIRE</b></p>
<b>CUBA</b>	
<p>Dr. Julio <b>BAISRE</b>  Ministerio de la Industria Pesquera  Barlovento, Santa Fé 19 100, Playa  Ciudad de la Habana  e-mail: <a href="mailto:baisre@fishnavy.inf.cu">baisre@fishnavy.inf.cu</a>  <b>CUBA</b></p>	<p>Dr. Rodolfo <b>CLARO</b>  Instituto de Oceanología  Calle Ira No. 18406,  e/184 y 186 Rpto. Flores, Playa  Ciudad de la Habana  e-mail: <a href="mailto:rclaro@oceano.inf.cu">rclaro@oceano.inf.cu</a>  <b>CUBA</b></p>
<b>CZECH REPUBLIC</b>	
<p>Prof. Vladimír <b>KOPAL</b>  <i>Charles University</i>  Prague  <b>CZECH REPUBLIC</b></p>	

<b>State Party</b>	
<b>Expert nominated</b>	<b>Expert Nominated</b>
<b>ECUADOR</b>	
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 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:cdmbac@inocar.mil.ec">cdmbac@inocar.mil.ec</a> <b>ECUADOR</b>	
<b>FINLAND</b>	
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>	
<b>GABON</b>	
Monsieur Louis-Gabriel <b>PAMBO</b> Océanologue Géologiste, Directeur des Pêches Direction des Pêches Maritimes et des Cultures Marines Ministère de la Marine Marchande et de la Pêche Libreville, <b>GABON</b>	
<b>GEORGIA</b>	
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>	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>

<b>State Party</b>	
<b>Expert nominated</b>	<b>Expert Nominated</b>
<b>GERMANY</b>	
<p>Prof. Dr. Jens <b>MEINCKE</b>  Zentrum für Meeres-und Klimaforschung  Institut für Meeresforschung  Troplowitzstr 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 Incharge  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>Dr. B.R. <b>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>State Party</b>	
<b>Expert nominated</b>	<b>Expert Nominated</b>
<b>JORDAN</b>	
Dr. Ahmad H. <b>ABU-HILAL</b> Dept. of Earth Environmental Sciences Yarmouk University - Irbid Tel: 271 100 <b>JORDAN</b>	
<b>KENYA</b>	
Mr. Charles <b>ODUOL</b> Assistant Director Fisheries Department P.O. Box 90423 Mombasa <b>KENYA</b> Tel: 254 11 315 904 Fax: 254 02 743 699	Mr. Johnson W. <b>KARIUKI</b> Ag. Assistant Director P.O. Box 58187 Nairobi Tel: 254 02 742 320 and 742 349 Fax: 254 02 743 699 <b>KENYA</b>
<b>KUWAIT</b>	
Prof. Dr. Abdulah <b>ZAMEL-AL-ZAMEL</b> Associate Professor/Marine Sedimentology Coastal Oceanography Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences Faculty of Sciences Kuwait University P.O. Box 5969, Safat Tel: 965 481 0481 Fax: 965 481 6487 e-mail: <a href="mailto:abzamil@kuc01.kuniv.edu.kw">abzamil@kuc01.kuniv.edu.kw</a> <b>KUWAIT</b> 13060	Dr. Faiza Y. <b>AL-YAMANI</b> Associate Research Scientist/Oceanographic Task Leader, Mariculture and Fisheries Dept. Food Resources Division Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research Tel: 965 575 1984 Fax: 965 571 1293 <b>KUWAIT</b>
<b>LEBANON</b>	
Dr. Mary <b>ABBOU ABI SAAB</b> Marine Research Centre c/o Prof. Dr. Hafez Kobeissi Secretary General CNRS Tel: 961 1 822 670 Fax: 961 1 822 639 <b>LEBANON</b>	

<b>State Party</b>	
<b>Expert nominated</b>	<b>Expert Nominated</b>
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	
<p>Miss Choo <b>POH SZE</b> Senior Fisheries Officer Fisheries Research Institute 11960 Batu Maung Penang Tel: 04 626 3925 Fax: 04 626 2210 <b>MALAYSIA</b></p>	<p>Dr. Phang <b>SIEW MOI</b> Associate Professor Universiti Malaya 50603 Kuala Lumpur Tel: 03 759 4610 Fax: 03 756 8940 <b>MALAYSIA</b></p>
<b>MAURITIUS*</b>	
<p>Mr. Munesh <b>MUNBODH</b> Principal Fisheries Officer Fisheries Division Ministry of Fisheries and Cooperatives Albion Fisheries Research Centre Albion, Petite Rivière Tel: 230 238 4925 Fax: 230 238 4184 e-mail: fish@intnet.mu <b>MAURITIUS</b></p>	<p>Mr. Mohammad Ismet <b>JEHANGEER</b> Divisional Scientific Officer Fisheries Division Ministry of Fisheries and Cooperatives Albion Fisheries Research Centre Albion, Petite Rivière Tel: 230 238 4925 Fax: 230 238 4184 e-mail: fish@intnet.mu <b>MAURITIUS</b></p>
<b>MOZAMBIQUE</b>	
<p>Mr. Adriano <b>MACIA</b> Marine Ecology c/o Dr. Januario MUTAQUIHA Secretary General a.i. Comissao Nacional para a UNESCO 45 Dr. Egas Moniz C.P. 3674 Tel: 258 490261 – 491766 Fax: 258 491 766 Tlx: 491766 <b>MOZAMBIQUE</b></p>	<p>Mr. Domingos <b>GOVE</b> c/o Dr. Januario Mutaquiha Mr. John <b>HATTON</b> Resource Management and Dynamics of MANGAIS (Coastal Plants) c/o Dr. Januario Mutaquiha Mr. Salomao <b>BANDEIRA</b> c/o Dr. Januario Mutaquiha <b>MOZAMBIQUE</b></p>

<b>State Party</b>	
<b>Expert nominated</b>	<b>Expert Nominated</b>
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>	
<p>Professor A.H.A. <b>SOONS</b>            Institute of Public International Law,            Utrecht University            Achter Sint Pieter 200            3512 HT Utrecht            Tel: 31 30 253 7056            Fax: 31 30 253 7073            e-mail: <a href="mailto:a.soons@law.uu.nl">a.soons@law.uu.nl</a>  <b>NETHERLANDS</b></p>	
<b>NIGERIA</b>	
<p>Mr. L.F. <b>AWOSIKA</b>            Nigerian Institute for Oceanography and Marine            Research (NIOMR)            P.M.B. 12729            Victoria Island            Lagos            Fax: 234 126 195 17            e-mail: <a href="mailto:niomr@linkserve.com.ng">niomr@linkserve.com.ng</a>  <b>NIGERIA</b></p>	<p>Dr. T.O. <b>AJAYI</b>            Director            Nigerian Institute for Oceanography and Marine            Research (NIOMR)            P.M.B. 12729            Victoria Island            Lagos            Fax: 234 1 261 7530/234 1 261 9517            e-mail: <a href="mailto:niomr@hyperia.com">niomr@hyperia.com</a>  <b>NIGERIA</b></p>
<b>PAKISTAN</b>	
<p>Dr. Shahid <b>AMJAD</b>            Director General            National Institute of Oceanography            St. 47, Block-1            Clifton, Karachi            Tel: 92 21 5860128, 5860028-9,            574857, 574878            Fax: 92 21 5860129            e-mail: <a href="mailto:niopk@cubexs.net.pk">niopk@cubexs.net.pk</a>  <b>PAKISTAN</b></p>	

<b>State Party</b>	
<b>Expert nominated</b>	<b>Expert Nominated</b>
<b>ROMANIA</b>	
<p>Dr. Alesandru S. <b>BOLOGA</b>  Scientific Deputy Director  Romainian Marine Research Institute  Manaia 300, RO-8700 Constantza 3  B-Dul Mamaia NR.300  Ro-8700 Constantza 3  Tel: 40 41 643 288/650 870  Fax: 40 41 831 274  Tlx: 14418  <b>ROMANIA</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  <b>Fax: 221 823 8720</b>  e-mail: <a href="mailto:oeops@svfed.refer.sn">oeops@svfed.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:oeops@svfed.refer.sn">oeops@svfed.refer.sn</a>  <b>SENEGAL</b></p>



<b>State Party</b>	
<b>Expert nominated</b>	<b>Expert Nominated</b>
<b>SAINT LUCIA</b>	
<p>Mr. Horace Denis <b>WALTERS</b>            Chief, Fisheries Officer            Fisheries Management Unit            Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Fisheries &amp;            Cooperatives            5<sup>th</sup> Floor NIS Building, Castries            Tel: 809 452 6172            Fax: 809 453 6314  <b>SAINT LUCIA, W.I.</b></p>	<p>Mr. Kieth E. <b>NICHOLS</b>            Fisheries Department            Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Fisheries            and Cooperatives            5<sup>th</sup> Floor NIS Building, Castries            Tel: 809 452 3504/2526  <b>SAINT LUCIA, W.I.</b></p>
<b>SPAIN</b>	
<p>D. Carlos <b>PALOMO</b>            Instituto Español de            Oceanografía            Avenida del Brasil, 31            Madrid, 28020            Tel: 91 555 19 54            Fax: 91 555 1954  <b>SPAIN</b></p>	
<b>SUDAN</b>	
<p>Dr. Abdel Gadir D. <b>EL HAG</b>            Director, Red Sea University            c/o Mr. Mubarak Yahia Abbas            Secretary-General            National Commission for Education            Science and Culture, P.O. Box 2324 KH            Tel: 249 11 79888            Fax: 249-11-76030            Tlx: 21055  <b>SUDAN</b></p>	<p>Dr. Dinar H. <b>NASR</b>            Faculty of Marine Science and Fisheries            P.O. Box 24            Port Sudan            Tel: 249 11 - 2509            c/o 70025 STOLP SD-22342 ILMI SD  <b>SUDAN</b></p>

<b>State Party</b>	
<b>Expert nominated</b>	<b>Expert Nominated</b>
<b>TUNISIA</b>	
<p>Prof. Ktari Mohamed <b>HEDI</b>  President, Université de Sfax  c/o Mr. Abdelbaki Hermassi  L'Ambassadeur, Délégué Permanent  Délégation Permanente de la Tunisie  Auprès de l'UNESCO  1, rue Miollis  75732 Paris, Cedex 15  Tel: 33 1 45 68 2991  Fax: 33 1 40 56 0422  <b>UNESCO HOUSE</b></p>	<p>Prof. El Abed <b>AMOR</b>  Directeur Général  Institut National Scientifique et Technique  d'Océanographie et de Pêche  2025, Slammbo  c/o Mr. Abdelbaki Hermassi  L'Ambassadeur, Délégué Permanent  Délégation Permanente de la Tunisie  Auprès de l'UNESCO  1, rue Miollis  75732 Paris, Cedex 15  Tel: 33 1 45 68 2991  Fax: 33 1 40 56 0422  <b>UNESCO HOUSE</b></p>
<b>UKRAINE</b>	
<p>Prof. Valeri <b>EREMEEV</b>  Marine Hydrophysical Institute  National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine  2, Kapitanska Str.  Sebastopol 99 000  Crimea  Tel: 380 692 54 04 52  Fax: 380 692 55 42 53  E-mail: <a href="mailto:eremeev@mhi2.sebastopol.ua">eremeev@mhi2.sebastopol.ua</a>  eremeev@alpha.mhi.iuf.net  <b>UKRAINE</b></p>	<p>Prof. Yuri <b>SHEMSHUCHENKO</b>  Director, Institute of State and Law  National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine  4, Tryokhsvyatytska Str.  Kyiv  Tel: 380 44 228 51 55  Fax: 380 44 228 54 74  e-mail: <a href="mailto:jus@ukrpack.net">jus@ukrpack.net</a>  <b>UKRAINE</b></p>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>	
<p>Dr. Mike <b>HEATH</b>  C/o Dr. David PUGH  Southampton Oceanography Centre  Empress Dock  Southampton S014 32H  Tel: 44 23 80 59 66 12  Fax: 44 23 80 59 63 95  e-mail: <a href="mailto:d.pugh@soc.soton.ac.uk">d.pugh@soc.soton.ac.uk</a>  <b>UNITED KINGDOM</b></p>	

<b>State Party</b>	
<b>Expert nominated</b>	<b>Expert Nominated</b>
<b>URUGUAY</b>	
Capitán de Navío Ricardo <b>DUPONT RODRIGUEZ</b> c/o Permanent Delegation of Uruguay <b>UNESCO HOUSE</b>	

4. List of experts in the field of navigation, including pollution from vessels and by dumping, maintained by the International Maritime Organization (communicated on 2 July 1999)

<b>State Party</b>	<b>Nominations</b>
<b>Argentina</b>	<b>Capitan de Corbeta Auditor Guillermo Bartoletti</b>
<b>Bahrain</b>	<b>Mr. Abdulmonem Mohamed Janahi</b> <b>Mr. Sanad Rashid Sanad</b>
<b>Belgium</b>	<b>M. CARLY Ronald</b> , Conseiller-adjoint, Juriste spécialisé dans le droit maritime <b>M. DE BAERE Jean-Claude</b> , Commissaire maritime spécialisé dans les matières relevant de la Convention MARPOL, Ministry of Communications and Infrastructure
<b>Bolivia</b>	<b>T.N. Hugo Méndez Queirolo</b> <b>Dr. Guey Andrade Morales</b> , Asesor Jurídico de la Subsecretaría de Intereses Marítimos del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional
<b>Cameroon</b>	<b>Mr. Ekoumoj Dimi Dieudonne</b> <b>Mr. Nsaikai Athanasius</b> Responsables de la sécurité maritime à la direction de la marine marchande
<b>Chile</b>	<b>CF LT Sr. Emilio León Hoffman</b> , Jefe Centro Nacional de Combate a la Contaminación, Armada de Chile <b>CC LT Sr. Oscar Tapia Zuñiga</b> , Jefe División de Navegación y Maniobras del Servicio Inspección de Naves, Armada de Chile
<b>China</b>	<b>Mr. Zhong Boyuan</b> , Former Director-General of Tianjin Harbour Superintendency, Senior engineer and leading captain <b>Mr. Shi Zhuanghuai</b> , Former Captain of Shanghai Marine Transport (Group) Company
<b>Cook Islands</b>	<b>Captain Donald W. Silk</b> , Harbourmaster <b>Mr. Joseph Caffery</b> , Director of Maritime Transport
<b>Czech Republic</b>	<b>Dr. Vladimír Kopal</b> , Professor of Law
<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Mr. Mehnad Mahmoud Kamel</b> , Counsellor, Ministry of Maritime Transportation <b>Mr. Mahmoud Imam Abd-Rabou</b> , Counsellor for Treaties Affairs, Ministry of Maritime Transportation
<b>Fiji</b>	<b>Captain Felix Ranchor Maharaj</b> , Chief Hydrographer <b>Mr. Ponipate Bukarau</b> , Acting Principal Marine Officer, Regulatory Section, Senior Surveyor and Engineer Examiner
<b>Finland</b>	<b>Professor Kari Hakapää</b> , University of Lapland <b>Professor Peter Wetterstein</b> , Abo Akademi University
<b>Greece</b>	<b>Captain (H.C.G) I. Tzavaras</b> <b>Captain (H.G.G) P. Havatzopoulos</b>
<b>Guinea</b>	<b>Chérif Mohamed Lamine Camara</b> , Docteur Es-Sciences Techniques des Pêches en service à la Direction Nationale de la pêche et de l'Alquaculture

<b>State Party</b>	<b>Nominations</b>
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>Captain James Kelly</b> , Chief Marine Surveyor <b>Captain Chris Davies</b> , Marine Surveyor
<b>Italy</b>	<b>Professor Umberto Leanza</b> , l'Université de Rome, Chef du service du contentieux du Ministère des affaires étrangères italien <b>Professor Tullio Treves</b> , l'Université de Milan
<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>Pakistan</b>	<b>Captain I.M. Khan Samdani</b> , Chief Nautical Surveyor, Ports & Shipping Wing <b>Captain Hasan Khurshid</b> , Deputy Conservator, Karachi Port Trust
<b>Palau</b>	<b>Mr. Donal Dengoki</b> , Environmental Specialist, Environmental Quality Protection Board (under the Ministry of Resources and Development) <b>Mr. Arvin Raymond</b> , Chief, Division of Transportation, Bureau of Commercial Development Ministry of Commerce and Trade <b>Alternate:</b> <b>Mr. Benito Thomas</b> , Chief, Division of Immigration, Bureau of Legal Service, Ministry of Justice
<b>Panama</b>	<b>Capitán A.E. Fiore</b> , Jefe de Seguridad Maritima, SEGUMAR, Nueva York <b>Ing. Ivan Ibérico</b> , Inspector del Departamento Técnico de la Dirección General, Consular y de Naves
<b>Romania</b>	<b>Eng. Constantin Sava</b> , Directorate for Control, Ministry of Transport <b>Eng. Constantin Buzatu</b> , Inspector, Romanian Registry of Shipping
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>Mr. Vaclua Nofo Vaclua</b> , Secretary for Transport, Ministry of Transport <b>Mr. Pule Sammy Stewart</b> , Assistant Secretary, Marine and Shipping Division, Ministry of Transport
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	<b>Captain Patrick E.M. Kemokai</b> <b>Captain Salu Kuyateh</b>
<b>Singapore</b>	<b>Captain Francis Wee</b> , Assistant Director (Nautical), Marine Department <b>Captain Wilson Chua</b> , Head, Hydrographic Department, Port of Singapore Authority
<b>Slovakia</b>	<b>Mr. Emil Mitka</b> , Chief Director of the Water Transport Section, Ministry of Transport <b>Mr. Pavol Lukáš</b> , Director of the Maritime Transport Department, Ministry of Transport
<b>Slovenia</b>	<b>Captain Valter Kobeja</b> , Director, The Slovenian Maritime Directorate, Ministry of Transport and Communications <b>Mrs. Seli Mohorič Peršolja</b> , Counsellor to the Government, The Slovenian Maritime Directorate Ministry of Transport and Communications
<b>Spain</b>	<b>Capitan D. Manuel Nogueira Romero</b> , Subdirector General de Trafico, Seguridad y Contaminación de la Dirección General de la Marina Mercante <b>Capitan D. Francisco Suarez-Llanos Gomez</b> , Jefe de Area de Trafico y Seguridad de la Navegacion de la Direccion General de la Marina Mercante
<b>Suriname</b>	<b>Mr. E. Fitz-Jim</b> , Navigation Expert <b>Mr. W. Palman</b> , Navigation Expert
<b>Togo</b>	<b>Mme Souleymane Sikao</b> , Docteur en Droit de la Mer, Chef de Division à la Direction des Affaires Maritimes au Ministère du Commerce, des Prix et des Transports <b>M. Kotè Djahlin</b> , Officier de la Marine Marchande, Chargé de la Division Technique et Opérationnelle à la Direction des Affaires Maritimes au Ministère du Commerce, des Prix et des Transports

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

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