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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 nineteenth issue of the Law of the Sea Information Circular (LOSIC), a periodic publication of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (DOALOS), Office of Legal Affairs. Its objective is to communicate to all States and entities information on actions taken by States Parties in implementing the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (the Convention), in particular regarding the deposit obligation, as well as to 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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I. INFORMATION RELATING TO THE CONVENTION, THE AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PART XI OF THE CONVENTION AND THE AGREEMENT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION RELATING TO THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF STRADDLING FISH STOCKS AND HIGHLY MIGRATORY FISH STOCKS

A. Status of the Convention and of the Agreements

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

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)	
	Signature (☐ - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (☐ - declaration)	Signature	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); ¹ simplified procedure (sp); ²	Signature (☐ - declaration or statement)	Ratification; accession(a) ³ (☐ - declaration)
<i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations; Shaded row indicates landlocked States						
TOTALS	157 (☐35)	145 (☐54)	79	117	59 (☐5)	51 (☐24)
Afghanistan	✍					
Albania		23 June 2003(a)		23 June 2003(a)		
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		9 December 2002 (a)		9 December 2002 (a)		

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

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

³ 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.

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)	
	Signature (☐ - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (☐ - declaration)	Signature	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); ¹ simplified procedure (sp); ²	Signature (☐ - declaration or statement)	Ratification; accession(a) ³ (☐ - declaration)
<i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations; Shaded row indicates landlocked States						
Australia		5 October 1994		5 October 1994		23 December 1999
Austria		☐14 July 1995		14 July 1995		☐19 December 2003
Azerbaijan						
Bahamas		29 July 1983		28 July 1995		16 January 1997(a)
Bahrain		30 May 1985				
Bangladesh		☐27 July 2001		27 July 2001 (a)		
Barbados		12 October 1993		28 July 1995 (sp)		22 September 2000(a)
Belarus	☐					
Belgium	☐	☐13 November 1998		13 November 1998		☐19 December 2003
Belize		13 August 1983		21 October 1994 (ds)		
Benin		16 October 1997		16 October 1997 (p)		
Bhutan						
Bolivia	☐	28 April 1995		28 April 1995 (p)		
Bosnia and Herzegovina		12 January 1994 (s)				
Botswana		2 May 1990				
Brazil	☐	☐22 December 1988				8 March 2000
Brunei Darussalam		5 November 1996		5 November 1996 (p)		
Bulgaria		15 May 1996		15 May 1996 (a)		
Burkina Faso						
Burundi						
Cambodia						
Cameroon		19 November 1985		28 August 2002		
Canada		☐7 November 2003		7 November 2003		☐3 August 1999
Cape Verde	☐	☐10 August 1987				
Central African Republic						

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)	
	Signature (☐ - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (☐ - declaration)	Signature	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); ¹ simplified procedure (sp); ²	Signature (☐ - declaration or statement)	Ratification; accession(a) ³ (☐ - declaration)
<i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations; Shaded row indicates landlocked States						
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		20 September 2001 (a)		18 June 2001 (a)
Côte d'Ivoire		26 March 1984		28 July 1995 (sp)		
Croatia		☐5 April 1995 (s)		5 April 1995 (p)		
Cuba	☐	☐15 August 1984		17 October 2002 (a)		
Cyprus		12 December 1988		27 July 1995		25 September 2002 (a)
Czech Republic		☐21 June 1996		21 June 1996		
Democratic People's Republic of Korea						
Democratic Republic of the Congo		17 February 1989				
Denmark						☐19 December 2003
Djibouti		8 October 1991				
Dominica		24 October 1991				
Dominican Republic						
Ecuador						
Egypt		☐26 August 1983				
El Salvador						
Equatorial Guinea		21 July 1997		21 July 1997 (p)		
Eritrea						

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)	
	Signature (☐ - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (☐ - declaration)	Signature	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); ¹ simplified procedure (sp); ²	Signature (☐ - declaration or statement)	Ratification; accession(a) ³ (☐ - declaration)
<i>Estonia</i>						
<i>Ethiopia</i>	✍					
<i>European Community</i>	☐	☐1 April 1998 (fc)	✍	1 April 1998(fc)	☐	☐19 December 2003
<i>Fiji</i>	✍	10 December 1982	✍	28 July 1995	✍	12 December 1996
<i>Finland</i>	☐	☐21 June 1996	✍	21 June 1996	✍	☐19 December 2003
<i>France</i>	☐	☐11 April 1996	✍	11 April 1996	☐	☐19 December 2003
<i>Gabon</i>	✍	11 March 1998	✍	11 March 1998 (p)	✍	
<i>Gambia</i>	✍	22 May 1984				
<i>Georgia</i>		21 March 1996 (a)		21 March 1996 (p)		
<i>Germany</i>		☐14 October 1994 (a)	✍	14 October 1994	✍	☐19 December 2003
<i>Ghana</i>	✍	7 June 1983				
<i>Greece</i>	☐	☐21 July 1995	✍	21 July 1995	✍	☐19 December 2003
<i>Grenada</i>	✍	25 April 1991	✍	28 July 1995 (sp)		
<i>Guatemala</i>	✍	☐11 February 1997		11 February 1997 (p)		
<i>Guinea</i>	☐	6 September 1985	✍	28 July 1995 (sp)		
<i>Guinea-Bissau</i>	✍	☐25 August 1986			✍	
<i>Guyana</i>	✍	16 November 1993				
<i>Haiti</i>	✍	31 July 1996		31 July 1996 (p)		
<i>Holy See</i>						
<i>Honduras</i>	✍	5 October 1993		28 July 2003 (a)		
<i>Hungary</i>	✍	☐5 February 2002		5 February 2002 (a)		
<i>Iceland</i>	✍	☐21 June 1985	✍	28 July 1995 (sp)	✍	14 February 1997
<i>India</i>	✍	☐29 June 1995	✍	29 June 1995		☐19 August 2003 (a)
<i>Indonesia</i>	✍	3 February 1986	✍	2 June 2000	✍	
<i>Iran (Islamic Republic of)</i>	☐					17 April 1998(a)

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)	
	Signature (☐ - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (☐ - declaration)	Signature	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); ¹ simplified procedure (sp); ²	Signature (☐ - declaration or statement)	Ratification; accession(a) ³ (☐ - declaration)
<i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations; Shaded row indicates landlocked States						
Iraq	☐	30 July 1985				
Ireland	✍	☐21 June 1996	✍	21 June 1996	✍	☐19 December 2003
Israel					✍	
Italy	☐	☐13 January 1995	✍	13 January 1995	✍	☐19 December 2003
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		24 February 2003 (a)		24 February 2003 (a)		
Kuwait	✍	☐2 May 1986		2 August 2002 (a)		
Kyrgyzstan						
Lao People's Democratic Republic	✍	5 June 1998	✍	5 June 1998 (p)		
Latvia						
Lebanon	✍	5 January 1995		5 January 1995 (p)		
Lesotho	✍					
Liberia	✍					
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	✍					
Liechtenstein	✍					
Lithuania		☐12 November 2003 (a)		12 November 2003 (a)		
Luxembourg	☐	5 October 2000	✍	5 October 2000	✍	☐19 December 2003
Madagascar	✍	22 August 2001		22 August 2001 (p)		
Malawi	✍					
Malaysia	✍	☐14 October 1996	✍	14 October 1996 (p)		

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<i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations; Shaded row indicates landlocked States						
Maldives		7 September 2000		7 September 2000		30 December 1998
Mali	☐	16 July 1985				
Malta		☐20 May 1993		26 June 1996		☐11 November 2001(a)
Marshall Islands		9 August 1991 (a)				19 March 2003
Mauritania		17 July 1996		17 July 1996 (p)		
Mauritius		4 November 1994		4 November 1994 (p)		☐25 March 1997(a)
Mexico		18 March 1983		10 April 2003 (a)		
Micronesia (Federated States of)		29 April 1991 (a)		6 September 1995		23 May 1997
Monaco		20 March 1996		20 March 1996 (p)		9 June 1999(a)
Mongolia		13 August 1996		13 August 1996 (p)		
Morocco						
Mozambique		13 March 1997		13 March 1997 (a)		
Myanmar		21 May 1996		21 May 1996 (a)		
Namibia		18 April 1983		28 July 1995 (sp)		8 April 1998
Nauru		23 January 1996		23 January 1996 (p)		10 January 1997(a)
Nepal		2 November 1998		2 November 1998 (p)		
Netherlands		☐28 June 1996		28 June 1996	☐	☐19 December 2003
New Zealand		19 July 1996		19 July 1996		18 April 2001
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)		

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	Signature (☐ - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (☐ - declaration)	Signature	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); ¹ simplified procedure (sp); ²	Signature (☐ - declaration or statement)	Ratification; accession(a) ³ (☐ - declaration)
<i>Palau</i>		30 September 1996 (a)		30 September 1996 (p)		
<i>Panama</i>	✍	☐1 July 1996		1 July 1996 (p)		
<i>Papua New Guinea</i>	✍	14 January 1997		14 January 1997 (p)	✍	4 June 1999
<i>Paraguay</i>	✍	26 September 1986	✍	10 July 1995		
<i>Peru</i>						
<i>Philippines</i>	☐	☐8 May 1984	✍	23 July 1997	✍	
<i>Poland</i>	✍	13 November 1998	✍	13 November 1998		
<i>Portugal</i>	✍	☐3 November 1997	✍	3 November 1997	✍	☐19 December 2003
<i>Qatar</i>	☐	9 December 2002		9 December 2002 (p)		
<i>Republic of Korea</i>	✍	29 January 1996	✍	29 January 1996	✍	
<i>Republic of Moldova</i>						
<i>Romania</i>	☐	☐17 December 1996		17 December 1996 (a)		
<i>Russian Federation</i>	☐	☐12 March 1997		12 March 1997 (a)	✍	☐4 August 1997
<i>Rwanda</i>	✍					
<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>São Tomé and Príncipe</i>	☐	3 November 1987				
<i>Saudi Arabia</i>	✍	☐24 April 1996		24 April 1996 (p)		

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)	
	Signature (☐ - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (☐ - declaration)	Signature	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); ¹ simplified procedure (sp); ²	Signature (☐ - declaration or statement)	Ratification; accession(a) ³ (☐ - declaration)
<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>Serbia and Montenegro</i> ⁴		☐12 March 2001 (s)		28 July 1995 (sp) ⁶		
<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		14 August 2003 (a)
<i>Spain</i>	☐	☐15 January 1997		15 January 1997		☐19 December 2003
<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		☐19 December 2003
<i>Switzerland</i>						

⁴ As of 4 February 2003, the country name of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has changed to Serbia and Montenegro.

⁵ The former Yugoslavia had signed and ratified the Convention on 10 December 1982 and 5 May 1986, respectively.

⁶ The former Yugoslavia had signed the Agreement and notified the Secretary-General that it had selected the application of the simplified procedure set out in articles 4 (3) (c) and 5 of the Agreement, on 12 May and 28 July 1995, respectively. On 12 March 2001, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Yugoslavia a notification confirming the signature and the notification of application of the simplified procedure under article 5.

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	Signature (☐ - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (☐ - declaration)	Signature	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); ¹ simplified procedure (sp); ²	Signature (☐ - declaration or statement)	Ratification; accession(a) ³ (☐ - declaration)
<i>Syrian Arab Republic</i>						
<i>Tajikistan</i>						
<i>Thailand</i>						
<i>The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</i>		19 August 1994 (s)		19 August 1994 (p)		
<i>Timor-Leste</i>						
<i>Togo</i>		16 April 1985		28 July 1995 (sp)		
<i>Tonga</i>		2 August 1995 (a)		2 August 1995 (p)		31 July 1996
<i>Trinidad and Tobago</i>		25 April 1986		28 July 1995 (sp)		
<i>Tunisia</i>		☐24 April 1985		24 May 2002		
<i>Turkey</i>						
<i>Turkmenistan</i>						
<i>Tuvalu</i>		9 December 2002		9 December 2002 (p)		
<i>Uganda</i>		9 November 1990		28 July 1995 (sp)		
<i>Ukraine</i>	☐	☐26 July 1999		26 July 1999		27 February 2003
<i>United Arab Emirates</i>						
<i>United Kingdom</i>		☐25 July 1997 (a)		25 July 1997		☐10 December 2001 ⁴

¹ On 19 December 2003, an instrument of ratification was lodged by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (on behalf of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

It will be recalled that on 4 December 1995, the Agreement was signed by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on behalf of Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Falkland Islands, Pitcairn Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, St. Helena including Ascension Island, and Turks and Caicos Islands.

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)	
	Signature (☐ - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (☐ - declaration)	Signature	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); ¹ simplified procedure (sp); ²	Signature (☐ - declaration or statement)	Ratification; accession(a) ³ (☐ - declaration)
<i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations; Shaded row indicates landlocked States						
United Republic of Tanzania		☐30 September 1985		25 June 1998		
United States of America						☐21 August 1996
Uruguay		☐10 December 1992				☐10 September 1999

Subsequently, on 27 June 1996, the Agreement was signed by the United Kingdom for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

On 3 December 1999, an instrument of ratification was lodged by the United Kingdom on behalf of Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands, Falkland Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, Bermuda, Turks and Caicos Islands, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands and Anguilla.

Upon a request for clarification as to why the above ratification excluded the metropolitan territory of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and subsequent consultations, the following additional declaration was provided by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 10 December 2001:

"1. The United Kingdom is a keen supporter of the Straddling Fish Stocks Agreement. Legislation of the European Communities (Council decision 10176/97 of 8 June 1998) binds the United Kingdom as a matter of EC law to deposit its instrument of ratification in relation to the metropolitan territory simultaneously with the European Community and the other member States.

"It is hoped that this event will take place later this year. The constraints imposed by that Council decision only apply in respect of the United Kingdom metropolitan territory and those overseas territories to which the EC treaties apply.

"2. In the light of its temporary inability to ratify the Agreement in relation to the metropolitan territory and the strong desire of the United Kingdom to implement the Agreement in respect of those overseas territories to which the EC treaty does not apply, because of the advantages it will bring to them, the United Kingdom lodged its instrument of ratification to the Agreement, with declarations, in respect of those overseas territories on 3 December 1999.

"3. The United Kingdom is concerned that upon entry into force of the Agreement, the overseas territories covered by this ratification should enjoy the rights and obligations accruing under the Agreement. I would therefore be grateful if you would arrange for the above formal declaration to be circulated in order to make it clear to all concerned the nature of the United Kingdom's approach to ratification of this convention. ..."

Accordingly, the above action was accepted in deposit on 10 December 2001, the date on which the second declaration was lodged with the Secretary-General.

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)	
	Signature (☐ - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (☐ - declaration)	Signature	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); ¹ simplified procedure (sp); ²	Signature (☐ - declaration or statement)	Ratification; accession(a) ³ (☐ - declaration)
<i>Uzbekistan</i>						
Vanuatu	✍	10 August 1999	✍	10 August 1999(p)	✍	
Venezuela						
Viet Nam	✍	☐25 July 1994				
Yemen	☐	☐21 July 1987				
Zambia	✍	7 March 1983	✍	28 July 1995 (sp)		
Zimbabwe	✍	24 February 1993	✍	28 July 1995 (sp)		
TOTALS	157 (☐35)	145 (☐54)	79	117	59 (☐5)	51 (☐24)

2. Settlement of disputes mechanism

a) Settlement of disputes mechanism under the Convention:

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

Articles 287 and 298 of the Convention read as follows:

Article 287
Choice of procedure

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

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.

State	Choice of procedure Declarations under article 287 (numbers indicate the order of preference) ¹				Optional exceptions to applicability of Part XV, Section 2, of the Convention (Declarations under article 298)
	International Tribunal for the Law or the Sea	International Court of Justice (ICJ)	An arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with Annex VII	A special arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with Annex VIII	Declarations indicating that the State does not accept any one or more of the procedures provided for Part XV, Section 2 (compulsory procedures entailing binding decisions) with respect to one or more of the following categories of disputes:
Algeria (upon ratification)	NOTE: The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 287, paragraph 1 (b), of the [said Convention] dealing with the submission of disputes to the International Court of Justice. The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria declares that, in order to submit a dispute to the International Court of Justice, prior agreement between all the Parties concerned is necessary in each case.				---
Argentina (upon ratification)	1	-	-	2	Disputes specified in article 298, paragraph 1 (a), (b) and (c), of the Convention;
Australia (22 March 2002)	1	1	-	-	Disputes referred to in article 298, paragraph 1 (a), of the Convention;
Austria (upon ratification)	1	3	-	2	---
Belarus (upon signature)	In respect of the prompt release of detained vessels or their crews	-	1	1 For disputes relating to fisheries, the protection and preservation of the marine environment, marine scientific research and navigation, including pollution from vessels and by dumping	Disputes referred to in article 298, paragraph 1 (a), (b) and (c) of the Convention;
Belgium (upon ratification)	1	1	-	-	---

¹ This quick-reference table has been revised as at October 2002. For the full texts of declarations, please visit:

<http://untreaty.un.org/ENGLISH/bible/englishinternetbible/partI/chapterXXI/chapterXXI.asp>. The texts of the declarations can also be consulted on the United Nations web site at www.un.org/Depts/los/.

If number 1 appears for more than one procedure, no order of preference has been specified.

State	Choice of procedure Declarations under article 287 (numbers indicate the order of preference) ¹				Optional exceptions to applicability of Part XV, Section 2, of the Convention (Declarations under article 298)
	International Tribunal for the Law or the Sea	International Court of Justice (ICJ)	An arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with Annex VII	A special arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with Annex VIII	Declarations indicating that the State does not accept any one or more of the procedures provided for Part XV, Section 2 (compulsory procedures entailing binding decisions) with respect to one or more of the following categories of disputes:
Canada (upon ratification)	1	-	1	-	Disputes referred to in article 298, paragraph 1 (a), (b) and (c) of the Convention;
Cape Verde (upon ratification)	1	2	-	-	Disputes referred to in article 298, paragraph 1 (b), of the Convention;
Chile (upon ratification)	1	-	-	2	Disputes referred to in article 298, paragraph 1 (a), (b) and (c) of the Convention;
Croatia (on 4 November 1999)	1	2	-	-	---
Cuba (upon ratification)	-	Cuba rejects the ICJ jurisdiction for any types of disputes	-	-	Consequently, Cuba does not accept the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice with respect to the provisions of articles 297 and 298;
Egypt (upon ratification)	-	-	1	-	---
Equatorial Guinea (on 20 February 2002)	No declaration under article 287 made				Disputes referred to in article 298, paragraph 1 (a), of the Convention;
Finland (upon ratification)	1	1	-	-	---
France (upon ratification)	No declaration under article 287 made				Disputes referred to in article 298, paragraph 1 (a), (b) and (c) of the Convention;
Germany (upon accession)	1	3	2	-	---
Greece (upon ratification)	1	-	-	-	---
Guinea-Bissau (upon ratification)	-	Guinea-Bissau rejects the ICJ jurisdiction for any types of disputes;	-	-	Consequently, Guinea-Bissau does not accept the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice with respect to articles 297 and 298;

State	Choice of procedure Declarations under article 287 (numbers indicate the order of preference) ¹				Optional exceptions to applicability of Part XV, Section 2, of the Convention (Declarations under article 298)
	International Tribunal for the Law or the Sea	International Court of Justice (ICJ)	An arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with Annex VII	A special arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with Annex VIII	Declarations indicating that the State does not accept any one or more of the procedures provided for Part XV, Section 2 (compulsory procedures entailing binding decisions) with respect to one or more of the following categories of disputes:
Honduras (on 18 June 2002))	-	1	-	-	---
Hungary (upon ratification)	1	2	-	3 for all the categories of disputes specified therein	---
Iceland (upon ratification)	No declaration under article 287 made				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;
Italy (upon ratification and on 26 February 1997)	1	1	-	-	Disputes referred to in article 298, paragraph 1 (a), of the Convention;
Lithuania (upon accession)	1	1	-	-	---
Mexico (on 6 January 2003)	1	1	-	1	Disputes referred to in article 298, paragraph 1 (a), and (b) of the Convention;
Netherlands (upon ratification)	-	1	-	-	---
Nicaragua (upon ratification)	-	1	-	-	With respect to the categories of disputes referred to in article 298, paragraph 1 (a), (b) and (c) of the Convention, Nicaragua accepts only the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice;
Norway (upon ratification)	-	1	-	-	Norway does not accept an arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with Annex VII for any of the categories of disputes referred to in article 298;

State	Choice of procedure Declarations under article 287 (numbers indicate the order of preference) ¹				Optional exceptions to applicability of Part XV, Section 2, of the Convention (Declarations under article 298)
	International Tribunal for the Law or the Sea	International Court of Justice (ICJ)	An arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with Annex VII	A special arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with Annex VIII	Declarations indicating that the State does not accept any one or more of the procedures provided for Part XV, Section 2 (compulsory procedures entailing binding decisions) with respect to one or more of the following categories of disputes:
Oman (upon ratification)	1	1	-	-	---
Portugal (upon ratification)	1	1	1	1	Disputes referred to in article 298, paragraph 1 (a), (b) and (c), of the Convention;
Russian Federation (upon signature and ratification)	In matters relating to the prompt release of detained vessels and crews	-	1	1 For disputes relating to fisheries, the protection and preservation of the marine environment, marine scientific research and navigation, including pollution from vessels and dumping	Disputes referred to in article 298, paragraph 1 (a), (b) and (c) of the Convention;
Slovenia (on 11 October 2001)	-	-	1	-	Slovenia does not accept an arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with Annex VII for any of the categories of disputes referred to in article 298.
Spain (on 19 July 2002)	1	1	-	-	Disputes referred to in article 298, paragraph 1 (a), of the Convention;
Sweden (upon ratification)	-	1	-	-	---
Tunisia (upon ratification and on 22 May 2001)	1	-	2	-	Disputes referred to in article 298, paragraph 1 (a), (b) and (c) of the Convention;
Ukraine (upon ratification)	In respect of the prompt release of detained vessels or their crews	-	1	1 For disputes relating to fisheries, protection and preservation of the marine environment, marine scientific research and navigation, including pollution from vessels and by dumping	Disputes referred to in article 298, paragraph 1 (a) and (b), of the Convention, unless otherwise provided by specific international treaties of Ukraine with relevant States;

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

- b) Settlement of disputes mechanism under the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the Convention relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks:
Choice of procedure and optional exceptions to applicability of Part XV of the Convention under article 30 of the Agreement

Article 30 of the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the Convention relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks reads as follows:

Article 30
Procedures for the settlement of disputes

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

State	Choice of procedure under article 30 of the Agreement (numbers indicate the order of preference) ²				Optional exceptions to applicability of Part XV of the Convention invoked under article 30 of the Agreement
	International Tribunal for the Law or the Sea	International Court of Justice (ICJ)	An arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with Annex VII	A special arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with Annex VIII	Declarations indicating that the State does not accept any one or more of the procedures provided for Part XV, Section 2 (compulsory procedures entailing binding decisions) with respect to one or more of the following categories of disputes:
Canada (upon ratification)	-	-	1	-	Disputes referred to in article 298, paragraph 1, of the Convention
Norway (upon ratification)	No declaration regarding the choice of procedure was made				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
United States of America (upon ratification)	-	-	-	1	---

² If number 1 appears for more than one procedure, no order of preference has been specified. The full texts of the declarations can be consulted on the United Nations web site at www.un.org/Depts/los/.

B. Resolutions adopted by
the General Assembly

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

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 49/28 of 6 December 1994, 52/26 of 26 November 1997, 54/33 of 24 November 1999, 57/141 of 12 December 2002 and other relevant resolutions adopted subsequent to the entry into force of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (“the Convention”)¹ on 16 November 1994,

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 development of the oceans and seas,

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 and cooperation in the marine sector, and that its integrity needs to be maintained, as recognized also by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in chapter 17 of Agenda 21,²

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

¹ See *The Law of the Sea: Official Texts of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 and of the Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 with Index and Excerpts from the Final Act of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.V.10).

² *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.

whole through an integrated, interdisciplinary and intersectoral approach,

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, in implementing the Convention and in promoting the sustainable development of the oceans and seas,

Recalling the essential role of international cooperation and coordination in promoting the integrated management and sustainable development of the oceans and seas, and recalling also that the role of international cooperation and coordination on a bilateral basis and, where applicable, within a subregional, regional, interregional or global framework is to support and supplement the national efforts of all States, including coastal States, in promoting the implementation and observance of the Convention and the integrated management and sustainable development of coastal and marine areas,

Underlining once again the essential need for capacity-building to ensure that all States, especially developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as coastal African States, are able both to implement the Convention and to benefit from the sustainable development of the oceans and seas,

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, are able to participate fully in global and regional forums and processes dealing with oceans and law of the sea issues,

Emphasizing the need to strengthen the ability of competent international organizations to contribute, at the global, regional, subregional and bilateral

levels, including through cooperation programmes with Governments, to the development of national and local capacity in marine science and the sustainable management of oceans and their resources,

Recalling the recommendations of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, including to establish by 2004 a regular process under the United Nations for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects, both current and foreseeable, building on existing regional assessments,³ and the decision of the General Assembly in its resolution 57/141 to establish such a process by 2004,

Reiterating its deep concern at the situation of many of the world's fisheries, caused principally by overcapacity, overfishing and illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing, as well as, in many areas, pollution,

Reiterating its concern at the adverse impacts on the marine environment, in particular on vulnerable marine ecosystems, including coral, of human activities, such as overutilization of living marine resources, the use of destructive fishing practices, physical impacts by ships, the introduction of alien invasive species and marine pollution from all sources, including from land-based sources and vessels, in particular through the illegal release of oil and other harmful substances and from dumping, including the dumping of hazardous waste such as radioactive materials, nuclear waste and dangerous chemicals,

Recognizing that hydrographic surveys and nautical charting are critical to the safety of navigation and life at sea, environmental protection, including vulnerable marine ecosystems and the

³ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap.I, resolution 2, annex, para. 36 (b).

economics of the global shipping industry, and recognizing in this regard that the move towards electronic charting not only provides significantly increased benefits for safe navigation and management of ship movement, but also provides data and information that can be used for sustainable fisheries activities and other sectoral uses of the marine environment, the delimitation of maritime boundaries and environmental protection,

Welcoming the convening by the International Atomic Energy Agency of the International Conference on the Safety of Transport of Radioactive Material, as well as the outcomes of the Conference, which provided an opportunity for States to address issues relating to the transport of radioactive materials, including by sea,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,⁴ and emphasizing in this regard the critical role of the annual comprehensive report of the Secretary-General, which integrates information on developments relating to the implementation of the Convention and the work of the Organization, its specialized agencies and other institutions in the field of ocean affairs and the law of the sea at the global and regional levels, and as a result constitutes the basis for 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 report on the work of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea ("the Consultative Process"), established by the General Assembly in its resolution 54/33 in order to facilitate the annual review by the Assembly of developments in ocean affairs, at its fourth meeting,⁵

Noting the responsibilities of the Secretary-General under the Convention and related resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular resolutions

⁴ A/58/65 and Add.1.

⁵ See A/58/95.

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

I

Implementation of the Convention and related agreements and instruments

1. *Calls upon* all States that have not done so, in order to achieve the goal of universal participation, to become parties to the Convention¹ and the Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 (“the Agreement”),¹

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

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

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

⁶ *International Fisheries Instruments with Index* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.V.11), sect. I; see also A/CONF.164/37.

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;

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

6. *Emphasizes* the essential need to improve the implementation of international agreements referred to in article 311 of the Convention and, where appropriate, to foster the conditions for the application of instruments of a voluntary nature, and recalls the important role of international organizations in achieving these goals;

II

Meeting of States Parties

7. *Takes note* of the report of the thirteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention;⁷

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene the fourteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention in New York from 14 to 18 June 2004 and to provide the services required;

III

Settlement of disputes

9. *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 the important role and authority of the Tribunal concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention and the Agreement, once again encourages States parties

⁷ SPLOS/103 and Corr.1.

to the Convention that have not yet done so to consider making a written declaration choosing from the means set out in article 287 for the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention and the Agreement, and invites States parties to note the provisions of annexes V, VI, VII and VIII to the Convention concerning, respectively, conciliation, the Tribunal, arbitration and special arbitration;

10. *Equally pays tribute* to the important and long-standing role of the International Court of Justice with regard to the peaceful settlement of disputes concerning the law of the sea;

11. *Recalls* the obligation under article 296 of the Convention requiring all parties to a dispute before a court or a tribunal referred to in article 287 of the Convention to comply promptly with any decisions rendered by such court or tribunal;

12. *Encourages* States parties to the Convention 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;

IV

The Area

13. *Notes* the progress of the discussion of issues relating to the regulations for prospecting and exploration for polymetallic sulphides and cobalt-rich crusts in the Area;

14. *Reiterates* the importance of the ongoing elaboration by the International Seabed Authority (“the Authority”), pursuant to article 145 of the Convention, of rules, regulations and procedures to ensure the effective protection of the marine environment, the protection and conservation of the natural resources of the Area and the prevention of damage to its flora and fauna from harmful effects that may arise from activities in the Area;

V

Effective functioning of the Authority and the Tribunal

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

16. *Calls upon* States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the Tribunal⁸ and to the Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the Authority;²

VI

The continental shelf and the work of the Commission

17. *Encourages* States parties that are in a position to do so to make every effort to make submissions regarding the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles to the Commission within the time period established by the Convention, taking into account the decision of the eleventh Meeting of States Parties to the Convention;¹⁰

18. *Approves* the convening by the Secretary-General of the thirteenth session of the Commission in New York from 26 to 30 April 2004, followed by two weeks of meetings of a subcommission in the event that a submission is made to the Commission, and of the fourteenth session of the Commission from 30 August to 3 September 2004, also followed by two weeks of meetings of a subcommission in the event that a submission is made;

⁸ SPLOS/25.

⁹ ISBA/4/A/8, annex.

¹⁰ SPLOS/72.

19. *Encourages* States and relevant international organizations and institutions to consider developing and making available training courses to assist developing States in the preparation of such submissions, based on the outline for a five-day training course¹¹ prepared by the Commission in order to facilitate the preparation of submissions in accordance with its Scientific and Technical Guidelines;¹²

VII

Capacity-building

20. *Calls upon* bilateral and multilateral donor agencies and international financial institutions to keep their programmes systematically under review to ensure the availability in all States, particularly in developing States, of the economic, legal, navigational, scientific and technical skills necessary for the full implementation of the Convention and the objectives of the present resolution as well as the sustainable development of the oceans and seas nationally, regionally and globally, and in so doing to bear in mind the rights of landlocked developing States;

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

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

¹¹ CLCS/24 and Corr.1.

¹² CLCS/11 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Corr.1.

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

VIII

Safety of navigation and flag State implementation

23. *Encourages* States to ratify or accede to international agreements addressing the safety of navigation and to adopt the necessary measures consistent with the Convention, aimed at implementing and enforcing the rules contained in those agreements;

24. *Urges* States and regional economic integration organizations to work within the framework of the International Maritime Organization and in accordance with the Convention and international rules and regulations regarding measures related to the phase-out of single-hull tankers, and welcomes the organization's giving priority to the consideration of any proposals related thereto;

25. *Welcomes* the work of the International Maritime Organization in developing guidelines on places of refuge for ships in need of assistance, and encourages States to draw up plans and to establish procedures to implement those guidelines for ships in waters under their jurisdiction;

26. *Also welcomes* the adoption by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its forty-seventh session of resolution GC(47)/RES/7, concerning measures to strengthen international cooperation in nuclear, radiation and transport safety and waste management, including those aspects relating to maritime transport safety,¹³

¹³ See International Atomic Energy Agency, *Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference, Forty-seventh Regular Session, 15–19 September 2003* (GC(47)/RES/DEC(2003)).

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

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

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

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

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

31. *Welcomes* the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in promoting compliance by States and their fishing vessels with conservation and management measures, and requests the International Maritime Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization to enhance their cooperation and coordination in their efforts with regard to flag State duties relating thereto, including through the Inter-Agency

Consultative Group on Flag State Implementation during the period of the Group’s existence;

32. *Also welcomes* the work of the International Labour Organization to consolidate and modernize international maritime labour standards, and calls upon Member States to take an active interest in the development of these new standards for seafarers and fishers;

33. *Recognizes* the important role of port State controls in promoting the effective enforcement by flag States of, and compliance by shipowners and charterers with, flag States’ and internationally agreed safety, labour and pollution standards, as well as maritime security regulations and conservation and management measures, and further encourages Member States to improve the exchange of appropriate information between port States control authorities;

34. *Invites* the International Maritime Organization to strengthen its functions with regard to port State control in relation to safety and pollution standards as well as maritime security regulations and, in collaboration with the International Labour Organization, labour standards so as to promote the implementation of globally agreed minimum standards by all States, and invites the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to continue its work in promoting port State measures in relation to fishing vessels in order to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing;

35. *Calls upon* flag and port States to take all measures consistent with international law necessary to prevent the operation of sub-standard vessels and illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities;

36. *Urges* all States, in cooperation with the International Maritime Organization, to combat piracy and armed robbery at sea by adopting measures, including those relating to assistance with capacity-building through training of seafarers, port staff and enforcement personnel in the prevention, reporting and investigation of incidents, bringing the alleged perpetrators to justice, in accordance with international law, and by adopting national legislation, as well as providing enforcement vessels

and equipment and guarding against fraudulent ship registration;

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

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

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

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

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

¹⁴ International Maritime Organization publication, Sales No. 462.88.12E.

¹⁵ Resolution 55/25, annex III.

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

IX

Capacity-building for the production of nautical charts

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

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

44. *Encourages* intensified efforts to build capacity for developing countries, in particular for the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as coastal African States, to improve hydrographic services and the production of nautical charts, including the mobilization of resources and building of capacity with support from international financial institutions and the donor community, recognizing that economies of scale can apply in some instances at the regional level through shared facilities, technical capabilities and information for the provision of hydrographic services and the preparation of and access to nautical charts;

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

X

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

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

47. *Calls upon* States to continue to prioritize action on marine pollution from land-based sources as part of their national sustainable development strategies and programmes, in an integrated and inclusive manner, as a means of implementing the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities;¹⁷

48. *Welcomes* the continued work of States, the United Nations Environment Programme and regional organizations in the implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, and encourages increased emphasis on the link between freshwater, the coastal zone and marine resources in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, taking into account the time-bound targets in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of

Implementation"),¹⁸ in particular the target on sanitation, and the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development;¹⁹

49. *Calls upon* States to advance the implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities and the Montreal Declaration on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities,²⁰ to enhance maritime safety and the protection of the marine environment from pollution and other physical impacts, and to improve the scientific understanding and assessment of marine and coastal ecosystems as a fundamental basis for sound decision-making through the actions identified in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

50. *Welcomes* the work of the Convention on Biological Diversity,²¹ the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other relevant global and regional organizations in the development of strategies and programmes for the implementation of an integrated ecosystem-based approach to management, and urges those organizations to cooperate in the development of practical guidance in this regard;

51. *Reiterates its call* for urgent consideration of ways to integrate and improve, on a scientific basis, the management of risks to the marine biodiversity of seamounts, cold water coral reefs and certain other underwater features;

¹⁶ See IOC-XXII/2 Annex 12 rev.

¹⁷ A/51/116, annex II.

¹⁸ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

¹⁹ *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

²⁰ E/CN.17/2002/PC.2/15, annex, sect. 1.

²¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

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

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

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

55. *Encourages* States, in accordance with the Convention and other relevant instruments, either bilaterally or regionally, to jointly develop and promote contingency plans for responding to pollution incidents, as well as other incidents that are likely to have significant adverse effects on marine biodiversity;

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

and seagrass beds, including through the exchange of information;

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

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

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

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

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

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

XI

Regional cooperation

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

63. *Notes* that there have been a number of initiatives at the regional level, in various regions, to further the implementation of the Convention, and in this context notes the results of the Second Plenary Meeting of the Conference on Maritime Delimitation in the Caribbean, held in Mexico City on 13 and 14 October 2003, as well as of the functioning of its Caribbean-focused Assistance Fund, which is intended to facilitate, mainly through technical assistance, the voluntary undertaking of maritime delimitation negotiations between Caribbean States, takes note once again of the Fund for Peace: Peaceful Settlement of Territorial Disputes established by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States in 2000 as a primary mechanism, given its broader regional scope, for the prevention and resolution of pending territorial, land border and maritime boundary disputes, and calls upon States and others in a position to do so to contribute to these Funds;

XII

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

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

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

(a) Convene a group of experts of no more than twenty-four participants, comprising representatives of States, including all regional groups, and representatives from intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, including scientists and policy makers, to produce, including by possibly hiring a consultant, a draft document with details on the scope, general framework and outline of the regular process, peer review, secretariat, capacity-building and funding, and to consider, review and refine the draft document;

(b) Transmit the draft document to States and relevant intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, scientific associations, funding mechanisms and other parties for written comments and for indication of specific issues to be addressed in the first assessment;

(c) Request the group of experts to revise the draft document in the light of comments made;

(d) Convene an international workshop with representatives from all interested parties, in conjunction with the fifth meeting of the Consultative Process, to further consider and review the draft document;

(e) Convene an intergovernmental meeting to finalize and adopt the document and to formally establish the regular process;

²³ A/58/423.

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

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

XIII

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

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

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

New sustainable uses of the oceans, including the conservation and management of the biological diversity of the seabed in areas beyond national jurisdiction;

as well as issues discussed at previous meetings;

XIV

Inter-agency coordination and cooperation

69. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to establish an effective, transparent and regular inter-agency coordinating mechanism for issues relating to oceans and seas within the United Nations system, taking into account paragraph 49 of

Part A of the report of the Consultative Process at its third meeting;²⁴

70. *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, drawing their attention to paragraphs of particular relevance to them, and underlines the importance of their constructive and timely 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;

71. *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;

XV

Activities of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea

72. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the annual comprehensive report on oceans and the law of the sea,⁴ prepared by the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, 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, 54/33, and 56/12 of 28 November 2001;

73. *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

²⁴ See A/57/80.

responsibilities under the approved budget for the Organization;

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

XVI

Trust funds and fellowships

75. *Recognizes* the importance of assisting developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, in implementing the Convention, and urges States, intergovernmental organizations and agencies, national institutions, non-governmental organizations and international financial institutions, as well as natural and juridical persons, to make voluntary financial or other contributions to the trust funds, as referred to in resolution 57/141, established for this purpose;

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

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

XVII

Fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly

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

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

*79th plenary meeting
23 December 2003*

Annex

Amendments to the terms of reference, guidelines and rules of the 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

1. Reasons for establishing the Trust Fund

In paragraph 2, amend the last sentence to read:

"The earliest deadline for submission for States is 13 May 2009."

4. Application for financial assistance

In paragraph 17, amend sub-item (a) (iv) to read:

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

6. Granting of assistance

Amend paragraph 23 to read:

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

2. Resolution 58/14: Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 46/215 of 20 December 1991, 49/116 and 49/118 of 19 December 1994, 50/25 of 5 December 1995 and 57/142 of 12 December 2002, as well as other resolutions on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing, unauthorized fishing in zones of national jurisdiction and on the high seas, fisheries by-catch and discards, and other developments, and its resolutions 56/13 of 28 November 2001 and 57/143 of 12 December 2002 on 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 (“the Agreement”),¹

Recalling the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (“the Convention”),² and bearing in mind the relationship between the Convention and the Agreement,

Recognizing that, in accordance with the Convention, the Agreement sets forth provisions concerning the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, including provisions on subregional and regional cooperation in enforcement, binding dispute settlement and the rights and obligations of States in authorizing the use of vessels flying their flags for fishing on the high seas,

Noting that the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (“the Code”)³ and its associated international plans of action set out principles and global standards of behaviour for responsible practices to conserve, manage and develop fisheries, including guidelines for fishing on the 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,

Noting with satisfaction the Strategy for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Capture Fisheries recently adopted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,⁴ and recognizing that the long-term improvement of the knowledge and understanding of fishery status and trends is a fundamental basis for fisheries policy and management for implementing the Code,

Recognizing the need to implement, as a matter of priority, the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (“Johannesburg

¹ *International Fisheries Instruments with Index* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.V.11), sect. I; see also A/CONF.164/37.

² See *The Law of the Sea: Official Texts of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 and of the Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 with Index and Excerpts from the Final Act of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.V.10).

³ *International Fisheries Instruments with Index* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.V.11), sect. III.

⁴ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the twenty-fifth session of the Committee on Fisheries, Rome, 24–28 February 2003*, appendix H.

Plan of Implementation”⁵), in relation to achieving sustainable fisheries,

Deploring the fact that fish stocks, including straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, in many parts of the world are overfished or subject to sparsely regulated and heavy fishing efforts, mainly as a result of, inter alia, unauthorized fishing, inadequate regulatory measures and excess fishing capacity,

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

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

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

Calling attention to the circumstances affecting fisheries in many developing States, in particular African States and small island developing States, and recognizing the urgent need for capacity-building to assist such States in meeting their obligations under international instruments and realizing the benefits from fisheries resources,

⁵ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August– 4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

Noting the obligation of all States, pursuant to the provisions of the Convention, to cooperate in the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, and recognizing the importance of 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 for the conservation, management and sustainable development of marine living resources,

Recognizing the duty provided in the Convention, the Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas (“the Compliance Agreement”),⁶ the Agreement and the Code for flag States to exercise effective control over fishing vessels flying their flag and vessels flying their flag which provide support to such vessels, and to ensure that the activities of such vessels do not undermine the effectiveness of conservation and management measures taken in accordance with international law and adopted at the national, subregional, regional or global levels,

Recognizing also the urgent need for action at all levels to ensure the long-term sustainable use and management of fisheries resources,

Recognizing further the economic and cultural importance of sharks in many countries, the biological importance of sharks in the marine ecosystem, the vulnerability of some shark species to over-exploitation and the need for measures to promote the long-term sustainability of shark populations and fisheries,

Reaffirming its support for the initiative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and relevant regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and arrangements on the conservation and management of sharks, while noting with concern that only a small

⁶ *International Fisheries Instruments with Index* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.V.11), sect. II.

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

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

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

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

Expressing concern that the practice of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing remains a threat to marine living resources,

Emphasizing 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,

Expressing concern at the reports of continued loss of seabirds, particularly albatrosses, 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 with satisfaction the imminent entry into force of the Agreement for the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels under the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals,

² A/58/215.

Welcoming the fact that a growing number of States, and entities referred to in the Convention and in article 1, paragraph 2 (b), of the Agreement, as well as regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, have enacted legislation, established regulations, adopted conventions or taken other measures as steps towards implementation of the provisions of the Agreement,

Recognizing the significant contribution of sustainable fisheries to food security, income and wealth for present and future generations,

I

Achieving sustainable fisheries

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 Convention,² 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, and where applicable, the Agreement;¹

2. *Calls upon* all States that have not done so, in order to achieve the goal of universal participation, to become parties to the Convention, which sets out the legal framework within which all activities in the oceans and seas must be carried out, taking into account the relationship between the Convention and the Agreement;

3. *Reaffirms* the importance of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation in relation to fisheries, in particular the commitment made therein

to restore depleted fish stocks on an urgent basis and, where possible, not later than 2015;⁸

4. *Urges* all States to apply the precautionary approach widely to the conservation, management and exploitation of fish stocks, including straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, and calls upon States parties to the Agreement to implement fully the provisions of article 6 of the Agreement as a matter of priority;

II

Implementation of the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks

5. *Calls upon* all States, and entities referred to in the Convention and in article 1, paragraph 2 (b), of the Agreement, that have not done so to ratify or accede to the Agreement and to consider applying it provisionally;

6. *Emphasizes* the importance of the effective implementation of the provisions of the Agreement, including those provisions relating to bilateral, regional and subregional cooperation in enforcement, and urges continued efforts in this regard;

7. *Welcomes* the entry into force of the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Fishery Resources in the South-East Atlantic Ocean on 13 April 2003, and invites signatory States and other States with real interest whose vessels fish in the Convention area for fishery resources covered by that Convention to ratify or to accede to the Convention;

⁸ See *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex, para. 31 (a).

8. *Calls upon* all States to ensure that their vessels comply with the conservation and management measures that have been adopted by subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in accordance with relevant provisions of the Convention and of the Agreement;

9. *Invites* States and international financial institutions and organizations of the United Nations system to provide assistance according to Part VII of the Agreement, including, if appropriate, the development of special financial mechanisms or instruments to assist developing States, in particular the least developed among them and small island developing States, to enable them to develop their national capacity to exploit fishery resources, including developing their domestically flagged fishing fleet, value-added processing and the expansion of their economic base in the fishing industry, consistent with the duty to ensure the proper conservation and management of those fisheries resources;

10. *Decides* to establish an Assistance Fund under Part VII of the Agreement to assist developing States parties in the implementation of the Agreement, to be administered by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, which should act as the implementing office for the Fund, in collaboration with the United Nations, in accordance with the terms of reference as agreed at the second round of informal consultations of the States parties to the Agreement and appropriate arrangements made between them;

11. *Emphasizes* the importance of outreach to potential donor organizations to contribute to the programme of assistance, including the Assistance Fund newly established under Part VII of the Agreement;

12. *Recalls* paragraph 6 of its resolution 56/13, and requests the Secretary-General to convene a third round of informal consultations of States parties to the Agreement, for the purposes and objectives of considering the national, regional, subregional and global implementation of the Agreement, in particular by conducting an evaluation of the implementation of the Agreement by regional

fisheries management organizations as well as considering initial preparatory steps for the review conference to be convened by the Secretary-General pursuant to article 36 of the Agreement, and making any appropriate recommendation to the General Assembly;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite States, and entities referred to in the Convention and in article 1, paragraph 2 (b), of the Agreement, not party to the Agreement, as well as the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other specialized agencies, the Commission on Sustainable Development, the World Bank, the Global Environment Facility and other relevant international financial institutions, regional fishery bodies and arrangements and relevant non-governmental organizations to attend the third round of informal consultations of States parties to the Agreement as observers;

III

Related fisheries instruments

14. *Welcomes* the entry into force of the Compliance Agreement,⁶ and calls upon all States and other entities referred to in article 10, paragraph 1, of the Compliance Agreement that have not yet deposited instruments of acceptance to do so as a matter of priority;

15. *Urges* parties to the Compliance Agreement to exchange information in the implementation of that Agreement;

16. *Urges* States and subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to promote the application of the Code within their areas of competence;

17. *Invites* States to support implementation of the Strategy for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Capture Fisheries⁴ at the national and regional levels, giving particular emphasis to capacity-building in developing countries;

18. *Urges* States to develop and implement national and, as appropriate, regional plans of action to put into effect the international plans of action of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, namely the International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity, the International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries, the International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks and the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing;

IV

Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing

19. *Calls upon* States not to permit vessels flying their flag to engage in fishing on the high seas or 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, without having effective control over their activities, and to take specific measures, including deterring the reflagging of vessels by their nationals, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention, the Agreement and the Compliance Agreement, to control fishing operations by vessels flying their flag;

20. *Affirms* the need to strengthen, where necessary, the international legal framework for intergovernmental cooperation, in particular at the regional and subregional levels, in the management of fish stocks and in combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, in a manner consistent with international law, and for States and entities referred to in the Convention and in article 1, paragraph 2 (b), of the Agreement to collaborate in efforts to address these types of fishing activities;

21. *Encourages* States to consider becoming members of the International Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance Network for Fisheries-Related Activities, a voluntary network of monitoring, control and surveillance professionals designed to facilitate exchange of information and to support countries in discharging their obligations pursuant to international agreements, in particular the Compliance Agreement;

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

23. *Calls upon* flag and port States to take all measures consistent with international law necessary to prevent the operation of sub-standard vessels and illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities;

24. *Encourages* States in their work with regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to develop and implement vessel monitoring systems and, where appropriate and consistent with international law, trade monitoring schemes;

25. *Urges* States to develop and implement national and, where appropriate, regional plans of action, to put into effect by 2004 the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing and to establish effective monitoring, reporting and enforcement and control of fishing vessels, including by flag States, to further the International Plan of Action;

26. *Urges* relevant regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to implement effective measures against illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, inter alia, by compiling a record of vessels authorized to fish in their area of competence, in accordance with the Code;

27. *Urges* States to eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and to overcapacity, while completing the efforts undertaken at the World Trade Organization to clarify and improve its disciplines on fisheries subsidies, taking into account the importance of this sector to developing countries;

28. *Commends* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for its activities in combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, including its initiative to organize the

intergovernmental technical consultation on illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and fleet overcapacity, to be held in June 2004, and the intergovernmental technical consultation on the role of the port State in combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, to be held in September 2004;

29. *Recognizes* the need for enhanced port State controls to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, urges States to cooperate, in particular at the regional level, and through regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, as well as through participation, where appropriate, in the efforts of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in cooperation with the International Maritime Organization to address substantive issues relating to the role of the port State, noting that such efforts include the elaboration of principles and guidelines for the establishment of regional memorandums of understanding on port State measures to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing;

V

Fishing overcapacity

30. *Calls upon* States and relevant regional fisheries management organizations, as a matter of priority, to take effective measures to improve the management of fishing capacity and to put into effect by 2005 the International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity, taking into account the need, through these actions, to avoid the transfer of fishing capacity to other fisheries or areas including, but not limited to, those areas where fisheries are overexploited or in a depleted condition;

31. *Urges* those States and other entities referred to in article X, paragraph 1, of the Compliance Agreement that have become parties to it to establish a record of fishing vessels authorized to fish on the high seas and, pursuant to articles IV and VI thereof, to make such a record available to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations as a matter of priority, and urges the Food and Agriculture Organization to quickly establish the record of

fishing vessels as called for in the Compliance Agreement;

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

VI

Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing

33. *Reaffirms* the importance it attaches to continued compliance with its resolution 46/215 and other subsequent resolutions on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing, and urges States and entities referred to in the Convention and in article 1, paragraph 2 (b), of the Agreement to enforce fully the measures recommended in those resolutions;

VII

Fisheries by-catch and discards

34. *Urges* States, relevant international organizations and regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and arrangements that have not done so to take action to reduce or eliminate by-catch, catch by lost or abandoned gear, fish discards and post-harvest losses, including juvenile fish, consistent with international law and relevant international instruments, including the Code, and in particular to consider measures including, as appropriate, technical measures related to fish size, mesh size or gear, discards, closed seasons and areas and zones reserved for selected fisheries, particularly artisanal fisheries, the establishment of mechanisms for communicating information on areas of high concentration of juvenile fish, taking into account the importance of ensuring confidentiality of such information, and support for studies and research that will reduce or eliminate by-catch of juvenile fish;

35. *Encourages* States and entities referred to in the Convention and in article 1, paragraph 2 (b), of the Agreement to give due consideration to participation, as appropriate, in regional and subregional organizations with mandates to conserve non-target species taken incidentally in fishing operations, and notes in particular the Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles and Their Habitats, regional sea turtle conservation instruments in the West African, the wider Caribbean, and the Indian Ocean/South-East Asia regions, the work of the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Centre on turtle conservation and management, the Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas⁹ and the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels under the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals in this regard;

36. *Notes with satisfaction* 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;

VIII

Subregional and regional cooperation

37. *Urges* coastal States and States fishing on the high seas, in accordance with the Convention and the Agreement, to pursue cooperation in relation to straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, either directly or through appropriate subregional or regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, to ensure the effective conservation and management of such stocks;

⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1772, No. 30865.

38. *Encourages* States fishing for straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks on the high seas, and relevant coastal States, where a subregional or regional fisheries management organization or arrangement has the competence to establish conservation and management measures for such stocks, to give effect to their duty to cooperate by becoming members of such an organization or participants in such an arrangement, or by agreeing to apply the conservation and management measures established by such an organization or arrangement;

39. *Invites*, in this regard, subregional and regional 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 participants in such arrangements, in accordance with the Convention and the Agreement;

40. *Encourages* relevant coastal States and States fishing on the high seas for a straddling fish stock or a highly migratory fish stock, where there is no subregional or regional fisheries management organization or arrangement to establish conservation and management measures for such stock, to cooperate to establish such an organization or enter into another appropriate arrangement to ensure the conservation and management of such stocks, and to participate in the work of the organization or arrangement;

41. *Welcomes* the initiation of negotiations and ongoing preparatory work to establish regional and subregional fisheries management organizations or arrangements in several fisheries, and urges participants in those negotiations to apply provisions of the Convention and the Agreement to their work;

42. *Encourages* States to develop ocean policies and mechanisms on integrated management, including at the subregional and regional levels, and also including assistance to developing States in accomplishing these objectives, as well as by promoting improved cooperation between regional fisheries management organizations and other regional entities, such as the United Nations Environment Programme regional seas programmes and conventions;

IX

Responsible fisheries in the marine ecosystem

43. *Encourages* States to apply by 2010 the ecosystem approach, notes the Reykjavik Declaration on Responsible Fisheries in the Marine Ecosystem¹⁰ and decisions V/6¹¹ and VI/12¹² of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, encourages States to consider the guidelines of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for the implementation of ecosystem considerations in fisheries management, and notes the importance to this approach of relevant provisions of the Agreement and the Code;

44. *Calls upon* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Environment Programme, in particular its Regional Seas programme, 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 implement fully relevant international agreements, including annex V to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto;

45. *Urges* all States to implement the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities¹³ and to accelerate activity to safeguard the marine environment against pollution and physical degradation;

46. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and in

¹⁰ E/CN.17/2002/PC.2/3, annex.

¹¹ See UNEP/CBD/COP/5/23, annex III.

¹² See UNEP/CBD/COP/6/20, annex I.

¹³ A/51/116, annex II.

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

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

48. *Urges* States, including those working through subregional or regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in implementing the International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks, to collect scientific data regarding shark catches and to consider adopting conservation and management measures, particularly where shark catches from directed and non-directed fisheries have a significant impact on vulnerable or threatened shark stocks, in order to ensure the conservation and management of sharks and their long-term sustainable use, including by banning directed shark fisheries conducted solely for the purpose of harvesting shark fins and by taking measures for other fisheries to minimize waste and discards from shark catches, and to encourage the full use of dead sharks;

49. *Urges* all States to cooperate with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in order to assist developing States in implementing the International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks, including through voluntary contributions to work of the organization, such as its FishCODE programme;

50. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in consultation with relevant subregional or regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, to prepare a study relating to the impact on shark populations of shark catches from directed and non-directed fisheries and their impact on ecologically related species, taking into account the nutritional and socio-economic considerations as reflected in the International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks, particularly as they relate to small-scale, subsistence and artisanal fisheries and communities, as well as updating Technical Paper 389 of the Food and Agriculture Organization, entitled "Shark utilization, marketing and trade", in order to facilitate improved shark conservation, management and utilization, and to report to the Secretary-General for inclusion in a fisheries-related report as soon as practicable;

X

Capacity-building

51. *Reiterates* the crucial importance of cooperation by States directly or, as appropriate, the relevant regional and subregional organizations, and by other international organizations, including through financial and/or technical assistance, in accordance with the Agreement, the Compliance Agreement, the Code and the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, to increase the capacity of developing States to achieve the goals and implement the actions called for in the present resolution;

52. *Invites* States and relevant intergovernmental organizations to develop projects, programmes and partnerships with relevant stakeholders and mobilize resources for the effective implementation of the outcome of the African Process for the Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment, and to consider the inclusion of fisheries components in this work;

53. *Also invites* States and relevant intergovernmental organizations to further implement sustainable fisheries management and improve

financial returns from fisheries by supporting and strengthening relevant regional fisheries management organizations, as appropriate, such as the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism and such agreements as the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific;

XI

Cooperation within the United Nations system

54. *Requests* the relevant parts of the United Nations system, international financial institutions and donor agencies to support increased enforcement and compliance capabilities for regional fisheries management organizations and their member States;

55. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to continue its cooperative arrangements with United Nations agencies on the implementation of the international plans of action 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;

XII

Fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly

56. *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;

57. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on “Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating

to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments”, taking into account 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 for the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, as well as other relevant intergovernmental bodies and non-governmental organizations, and consisting, inter alia, of elements provided in relevant paragraphs in the present resolution;

58. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session, under the item entitled “Oceans and the law of the sea”, a sub-item entitled “Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments”.

*64th plenary meeting
24 November 2003*

II. OBLIGATIONS OF DEPOSIT AND DUE PUBLICITY

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

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

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

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

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

The Division has also established a Geographic Information System (GIS). GIS enables the Division to store and process geographic information and produce custom-tailored cartographic outputs through the conversion of conventional maps, charts and lists of geographical coordinates in digital format. GIS also helps the Division to identify any inconsistencies in the information submitted. The GIS database is connected with the National Legislation/Delimitation Treaties database, which facilitates retrieval of relevant information on certain geographic features.

The Division has also sought to assist States in fulfilling their other obligations of due publicity established by UNCLOS. These obligations relate to all laws and regulations adopted by the coastal State relating to innocent passage through the territorial sea (article 21 (3)) and all laws and regulations adopted by States bordering straits relating to transit passage through straits used for international navigation (article 42 (3)).

The Division informs States parties to UNCLOS of the deposit of charts and geographical coordinates through a "maritime zone notification". The notifications are subsequently circulated to all States by means of the *Law of the Sea Information Circular*, together with other relevant information concerning the discharge by States of the due publicity obligation. The past issues of the *Law of the Sea*

Information Circular that have already been issued give ample evidence of the practice of States in this respect. The texts of the relevant legislation together with illustrative maps are then published in the *Law of the Sea Bulletin*.

In addition, States continue to discharge their obligations of due publicity regarding sea lanes and traffic separation schemes under articles 22, 41 and 53 of UNCLOS, inter alia, through IMO, which provides for the adoption of ships' routeing systems under SOLAS regulation V/8 and the adoption or amendment of traffic separation schemes (TSS) in rules 1 (d) and 10 of Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972 (COLREG). Guidelines and criteria developed by IMO for the adoption of routeing measures are contained in the IMO General Provisions on Ship's Routeing (IMO Assembly resolution A.572 (14), as amended). These measures include traffic separation schemes (TSS), two-way routes, recommended tracks, areas to be avoided, inshore traffic zones, roundabouts, precautionary areas and deep-water routes. Information on recent new and amended traffic separation schemes and associated routeing measures is contained in annexes to the reports of the Maritime Safety Committee on its 75th and 76th sessions (documents MSC 75/24, Annex 6; MSC 76/23, Annex 10; and A/23/Res.957).

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 November 2003 to March 2004, the following States Parties have deposited with the Secretary-General charts or lists of geographical coordinates relating to baselines or maritime zones: **Norway and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**. In order to give due publicity to deposited charts and lists of geographical

coordinates, "Maritime Zone Notifications" Nos. 45 and 46 were circulated to States Parties.

The Law of the Sea Information Circulars provide the texts of Maritime Zone Notifications. In addition, they also provide illustrative maps in a standardized format,¹ 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 previous Maritime Zone Notifications and corresponding illustrative maps, please refer to Law of the Sea Information Circulars Nos. 9 - 18.

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

From November 2003 to March 2004, no State Party submitted charts or copies of laws and regulations to which States Parties should give due publicity, as required by articles 21, 22, 41, 42 and 53, of the Convention. Information regarding previous submissions is contained in Annex II to the present Circular (Recapitulative information on submissions by States Parties in compliance with their due publicity obligations).

3. Information relating to a temporary suspension of the innocent passage by Mexico

By letters dated 14 November 2003 and 11 March 2004, the Permanent Representative of **Mexico** to the United Nations has requested the Secretary-General to publish the information relating to a temporary suspension of the innocent passage in specified areas of the territorial sea of Mexico, in accordance with article 25, paragraph 3 of the Convention. This article stipulates that a coastal State may, without discrimination in form or in fact among foreign ships, suspend temporarily, in specified areas of its territorial sea the innocent passage of foreign ships if such suspension is essential for the protection of its security, including weapons exercises. Such

¹ For technical reasons, the present Circular contains illustrative maps as submitted by the coastal States concerned.

suspension takes effect, according to the same article, only after having been duly published. (See also subsection II.B.3 of this Circular.)

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

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

During the period between November 2003 and March 2004, 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/54 and MZ/SP/55, addressed to **Canada and Lithuania**, 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/54 and TS/IP/SP/55, addressed to **Canada and Lithuania**, respectively, requesting the submission of laws and regulations relating to innocent passage through the territorial sea pursuant to article 21(3).

2. Maritime Zone Notifications

"Maritime Zone Notifications" are circulated to States Parties in order to give due publicity to charts or lists of geographical coordinates deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. From November 2003 to March 2004, the Division has circulated two maritime zone notification.

The maritime zone notification circulated is as follows:

- ◆ Maritime Zone Notification (M.Z.N. 45. 2003. LOS of 3 December 2003) regarding the deposit by Norway of the list of geographical coordinates of points pursuant to article 16, paragraph 2, of the Convention.
- ◆ Maritime Zone Notification (M.Z.N. 46. 2004. LOS of 12 March 2004) regarding the deposit by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of the list of geographical coordinates of points pursuant to article 75, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

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

In this connection, it should be noted that lists of deposited geographical coordinates as well as deposited charts 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.)

3. Notification regarding temporary suspension of the innocent passage by Mexico

Information on the temporary suspension of the innocent passage in specified areas of the territorial sea of Mexico in **2003** and **2004**, which has been provided in letters dated 14 November 2003 and 11 March 2004 from the Permanent Representative of **Mexico** to the United Nations, in accordance with article 25, paragraph 3 of the Convention, is published in Annex IV.

ANNEX I

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

State Party	Deposit and due publicity	Relevant article(s) of the Convention	Maritime Zone Notification		Charts Coordinates
			No.	See LOSIC No.	Or relevant Acts Treaties published in / available at
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	Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 13 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 and due publicity	Relevant article(s) of the Convention	Maritime Zone Notification		Charts Coordinates
			No.	See LOSIC No.	Or relevant Acts Treaties published in / available at
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 Law of the Sea Bulletin 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	Law of the Sea Bulletin 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 Law of the Sea Bulletin 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	Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 27; Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 9 Charts at DOALOS/OLA

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

State Party	Deposit and due publicity		Relevant article(s) of the Convention	Maritime Zone Notification		Charts Coordinates
				No.	See LOSIC No.	Or relevant Acts Treaties published in / available at
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 No. 830 of 22 May 1969; - Decree of the President of the Republic No. 816 of 26 April 1977; - Law No. 347 of 3 June 1978; - Law No. 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 No. 59 of 11 February 1989; - Law No. 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

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

State Party	Deposit and due publicity		Relevant article(s) of the Convention	Maritime Zone Notification		Charts Coordinates
				No.	See LOSIC No.	Or relevant Acts Treaties published in / available at
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 Law of the Sea Bulletin 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 Law of the Sea Bulletin 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 Law of the Sea Bulletin 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 Law of the Sea Bulletin 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 Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 35

State Party	Deposit and due publicity	Relevant article(s) of the Convention	Maritime Zone Notification		Charts Coordinates
			No.	See LOSIC No.	Or relevant Acts Treaties published in / available at
Madagascar	Deposit of the list of geographical coordinates of points for the drawing of baselines from which the territorial sea of Madagascar is measured, with an illustrative map, as established by Decree No. 63-131 of 27 February 1963 establishing the limits of the territorial sea of the Malgasy Republic.	16(2)	M.Z.N. 43. 2002. LOS of 13 December 2002	17	Illustrative maps at DOALOS/OLA and in LOSIC No. 17 Decree No. 63-131 of 27 February 1963 in BL ² , p. 213
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 No. 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 <u>Law of the Sea Bulletin</u> No. 41
Netherlands	Deposit of charts showing the outer limits of the territorial sea	16(2)	M.Z.N. 42. 2002. LOS of 4 December 2002	17	Charts at DOALOS/OLA
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

³/ 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 and due publicity	Relevant article(s) of the Convention	Maritime Zone Notification		Charts Coordinates
			No.	See LOSIC No.	Or relevant Acts Treaties published in / available at
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 Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 39
	Deposit of the list of geographical coordinates of points for drawing the baselines for measuring the width of the territorial sea around Svalbard, as contained in: Regulations of 1 June 2001 relating to the limit of the Norwegian territorial sea around Svalbard	16(2)	M.Z.N. 38. 2001. LOS of 8 June 2001	14	Regulation of 1 June 2001 in Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 46
	Deposit of the list of geographical coordinates of points as specified in the Regulations relating to the baselines for determining the extent of the territorial sea around mainland Norway, as laid down by Royal Decree of 1 June 2002.	16(2)	M.Z.N. 39. 2002. LOS of 20 June 2002	16	Royal Decree of 14 June 2002 in Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 49
	Deposit of the list of geographical coordinates of points as specified in the Regulations relating to the limit of the Norwegian territorial sea around Jan Mayen, as laid down by Royal Decree of 30 August 2002.	16(2)	M.Z.N. 40. 2002. LOS of 20 September 2002	16	Royal Decree of 30 August 2002 in Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 50
	Deposit of the list of geographical coordinates of points defining the outer limits of the territorial sea around mainland Norway, Svalbard and Jan Mayen; and deposit of the list of geographical coordinates of points as specified in the Regulations relating to the baselines for determining the extent of the territorial sea around mainland Norway, as laid down by Royal Decree of 14 June 2002, as amended by Crown Prince Regent's Decree of 10 October 2003.	16(2)	M.Z.N. 45. 2003. LOS of 3 December 2003	19	Lists of coordinates and the Royal Decree of 14 June 2002, as amended by Crown Prince Regent's Decree of 10 October 2003 in Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 54
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 Law of the Sea Bulletin No.34. Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 10
Papua New Guinea	Deposit of the list of geographical coordinates of points of Principal Archipelago as specified in the Declaration of the baselines by methods of coordinates of base points for purposes of the location of the archipelagic waters of 25 July 2002, made pursuant to Section 8(1) of the National Seas Act 1977 and published in National Gazette No. G-124 of 1 August 2002.	47(9)	M.Z.N. 41. 2002. LOS of 8 October 2002	16	Declaration of 25 July 2002 in Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 50
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	Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 19 Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 9 Chart at DOALOS/OLA

State Party	Deposit and due publicity	Relevant article(s) of the Convention	Maritime Zone Notification		Charts Coordinates
			No.	See LOSIC No.	Or relevant Acts Treaties published in / available at
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	Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 37 Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 9 Chart at DOALOS/OLA
Seychelles	Deposit of the list of geographical coordinates of points defining the outer limits of the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf of the Republic of Seychelles as specified in the Maritime Zones (Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf) Order, 2002 (S.I. 27 of 2002).	75(2); 84(2)	M.Z.N. 44. 2003. LOS of 7 May 2003	18	Order published in Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 52 Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 18
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	Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 37 (list of coordinates) Illustrative map in LOSIC No. 9 Law of the Sea Bulletin 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. 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)	75(2)	M.Z.N. 34. 2000. LOS of 14 April 2000	12	Law of the Sea Bulletin 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
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Deposit of the list of geographical coordinates of points defining the outer limits of a zone adjacent to the territorial sea of the British Indian Ocean Territory, known as the Environment (Protection and Preservation) Zone, established for that Territory by Proclamation No. 1 of 17 September 2003	75(2)	M.Z.N. 46. 2004. LOS of 12 March 2004	19	List of geographical coordinates and Proclamation No. 1 of 17 September 2003 in Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 54
Uruguay	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. 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	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 Law of the Sea Bulletin no. 40

ANNEX II

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

State Party	Due publicity	Relevant article(s) of the Convention	Reference provided in LOSIC No.	See also Maritime Zone Notification No.	Acts Charts Coordinates Treaties published in / available at
Argentina	1881 Boundary Treaty (Argentina and Chile) 1984 Treaty of Peace and Friendship (Argentina and Chile)	42(3)	4, 5	---	SP 1/ p. 169
Australia	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
Finland	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 (Åhvenanrauma) 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	
Germany	Sea lanes and traffic separation schemes in the south-western part of the Baltic Sea- Straits ("Belte") 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

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

State Party	Due publicity	Relevant article(s) of the Convention	Reference provided in LOSIC No.	See also Maritime Zone Notification No.	Acts Charts Coordinates Treaties published in / available at
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, No. 151); - Royal Decree 24 August 1933, No. 2423 (in Official Gazette of the Italian Republic of 22 May 1934, No. 130); - Decree of the Minister of Merchant Marine of 8 May 1985 relating to the Strait of Messina (in Official Gazette of the Italian Republic of 11 May 1985, No. 110); - Decree of the Minister of Merchant Marine of 26 February 1993 relating to the Straits of Boniface (in Official Gazette of the Italian Republic of 2 March 1993, No. 50);	21(3); 42(3);	2; 5	---	Laws and Decrees at DOALOS/OLA; Decree of 26 February 1993 in SP IV 2/, p. 69
Myanmar	Law applicable to innocent passage through the territorial sea (Territorial Sea and Maritime Zones Law (Pyithu Hluttaw Law No. 3 of 1977))	21(3)	5	---	BL 3/, p.64 TS 4/, p. 230
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

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

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

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

State Party	Due publicity	Relevant article(s) of the Convention	Reference provided in LOSIC No.	See also Maritime Zone Notification No.	Acts Charts Coordinates Treaties published in / available at
Pakistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exclusive Fishery Zone (Regulation of Fishery) Act 1975; - Territorial waters and Maritime Zone Act 1976; - Exclusive Fishery Zone (Regulation of Fishery) Rules 1978 as amended in 1990; - Territorial waters and Maritime Zone (Amendment) Act 1997 which amends the Territorial Waters and Maritime Zones Act 1976; 	21(3)	7	---	TS 4/, p.256; EEZ5/, p.263
Saint Lucia	<p>Laws (excerpts) applicable to innocent passage through the territorial sea:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Shipping Act No. 10 of 1994 (Section 237 - Foreign ships in Saint Lucian waters); - The Maritime Areas Act No. 6 of 1984 (Section 16 - Innocent passage); - The Saint Lucia Air and Sea Ports Authority Act No. 10 of 1987, 1983: Section 76 - Damage property likely to endanger life; - The Saint Lucia Air and Sea Ports Authority (Seaports) Regulation No. 92 of 1985; - Regulation 77 - Submarine cables. 	21(3)	5	---	The Maritime Areas Act No. 6 of 1984 in TS 4/, p.318; other acts and regulation at DOALOS/OLA
Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 Unkraine and registred under No. 217/783 of 12 July 1995 by the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine 	21(3)	12	---	<u>Law of the Sea Bulletin</u> No. 44

^{5/} 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

NORWAY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NORVÈGE

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

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

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

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

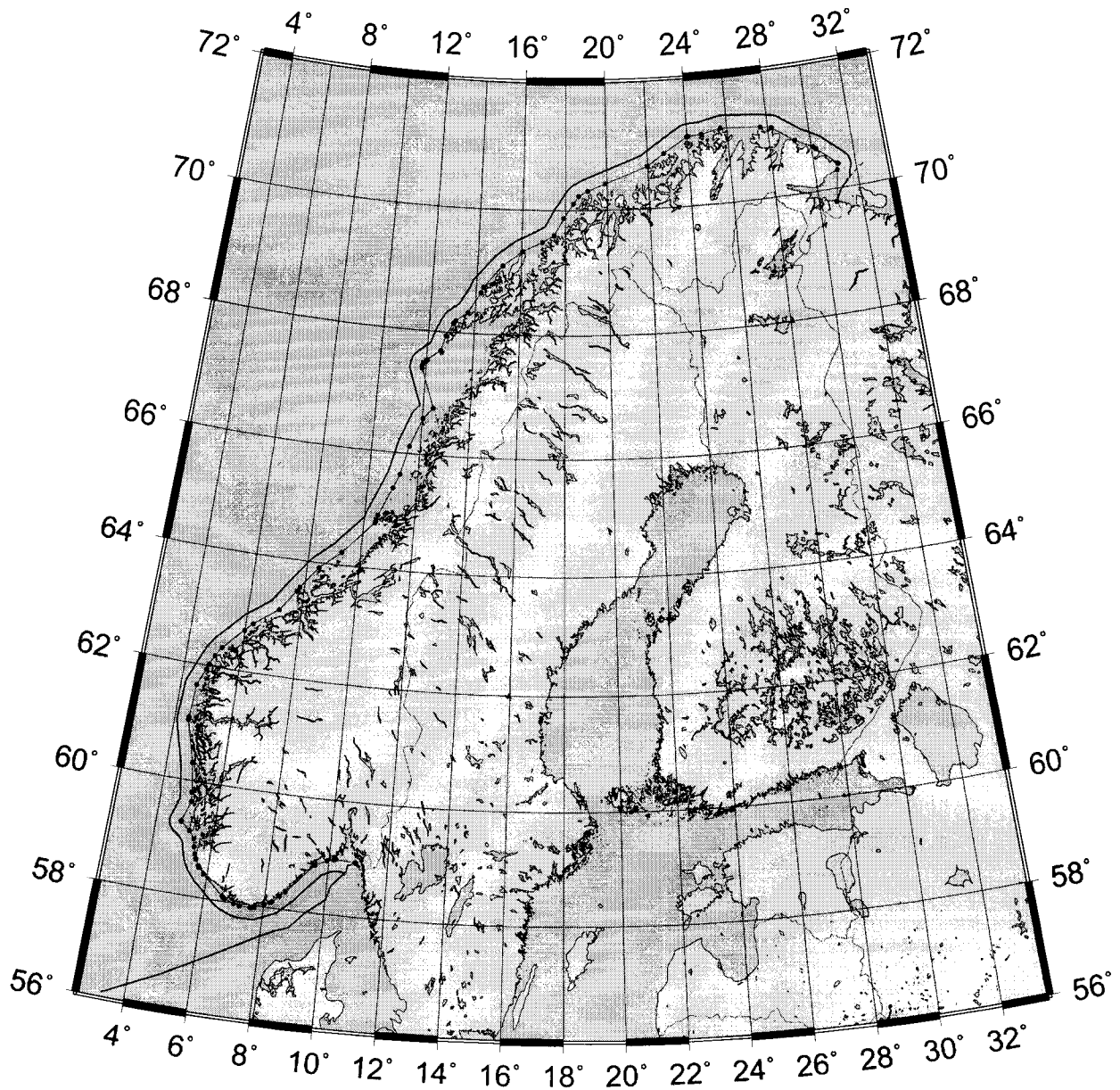
Liste de coordonnées géographiques des points, établie par le Règlement concernant les lignes de base à partir desquelles est mesurée la largeur de la mer territoriale autour de la Norvège continentale, tel qu'énoncé dans le Décret royal du 14 juin 2002 et amendé par l'Ordre du Prince Régent du 10 octobre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

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

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

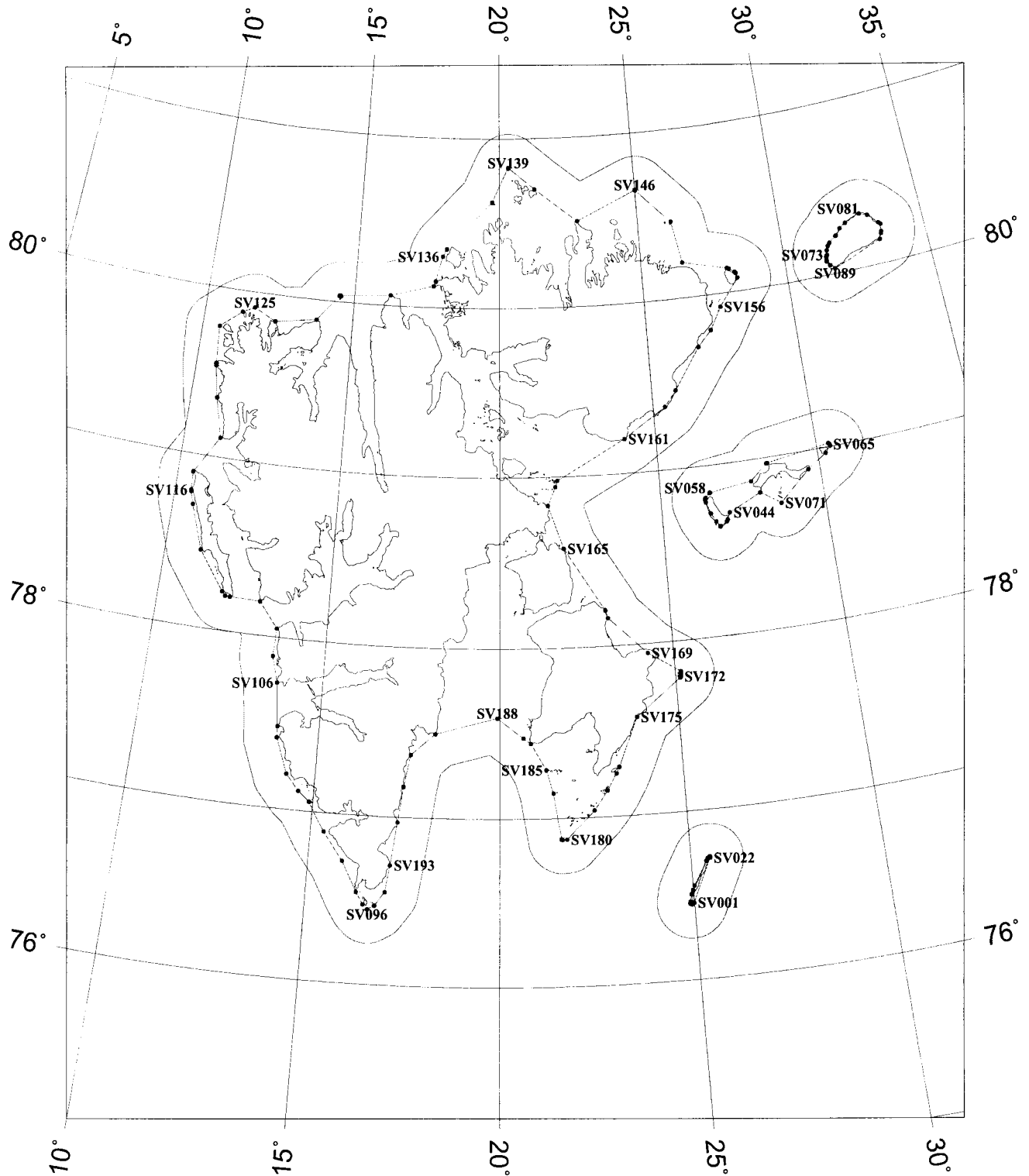
Norway Mainland

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



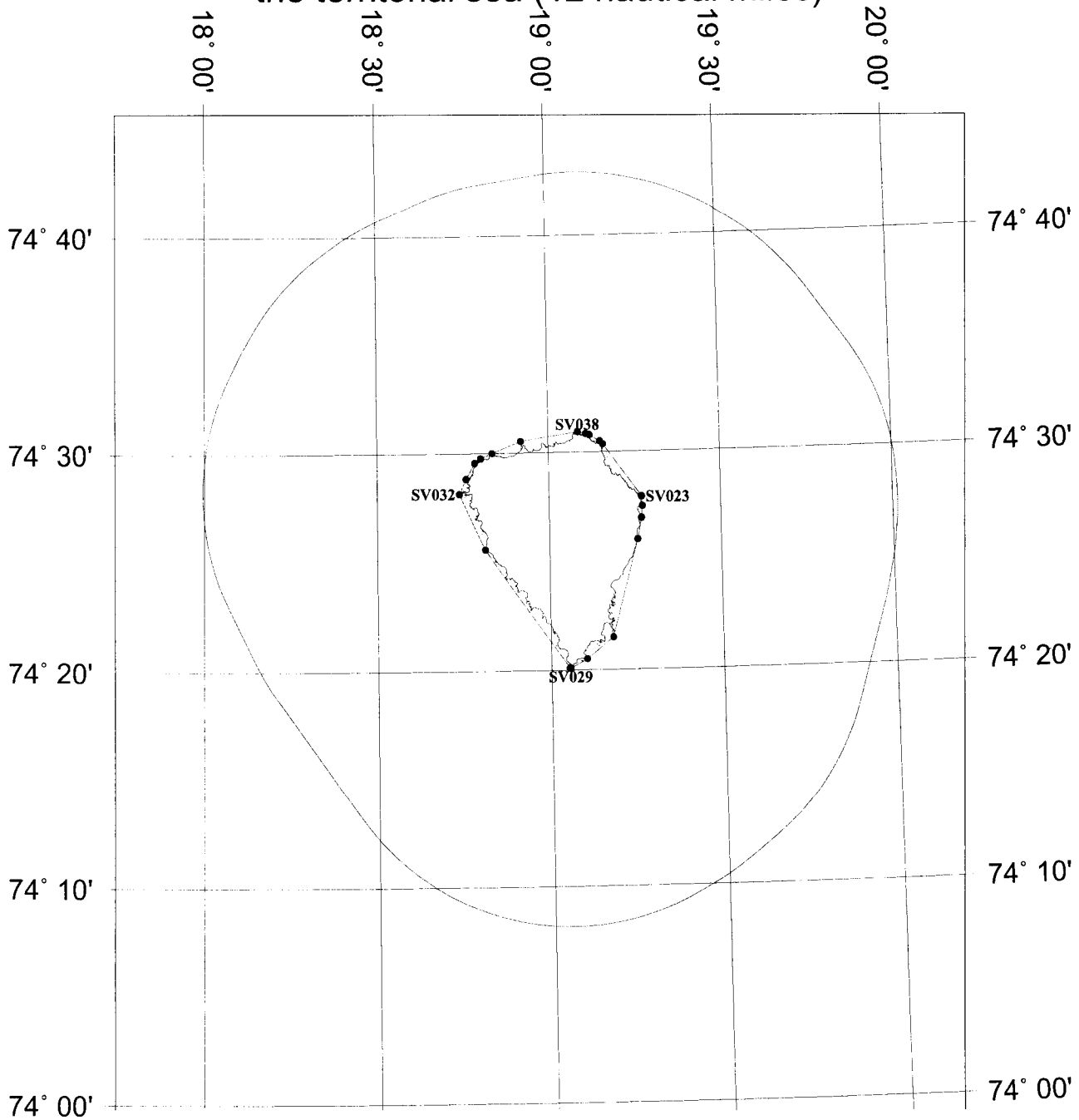
Norway - Svalbard (except Bjørnøya)

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



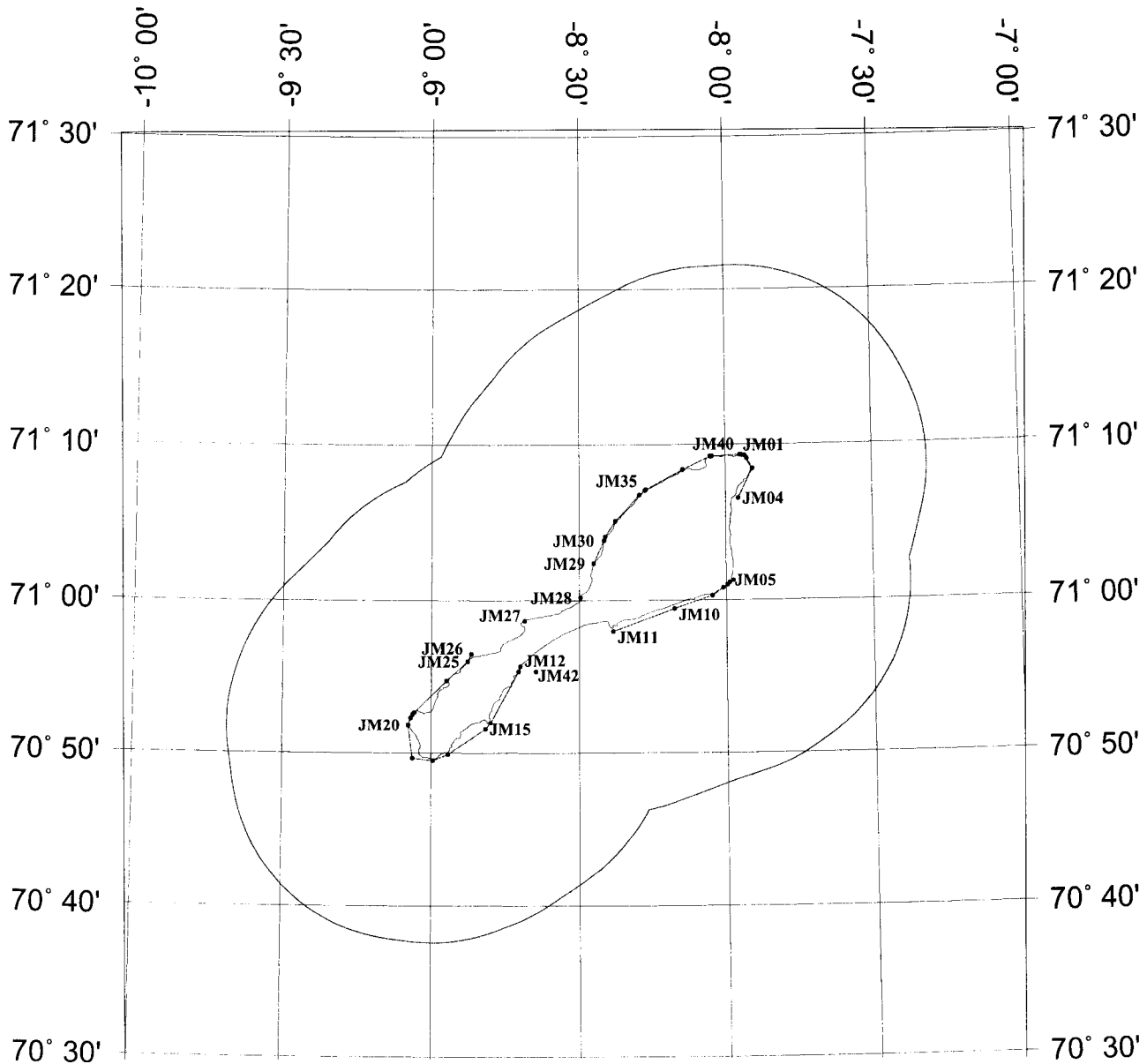
Norway - Bjørnøya (part of Svalbard)

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



Norway - Jan Mayen

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



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

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

Deposit by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland of the list of geographical
coordinates of points pursuant to article 75,
paragraph 2, of the Convention

On 12 March 2004, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland deposited with the Secretary-General, in accordance with article 75, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the following list of geographical coordinates:

**List of geographical coordinates of points
defining the outer limits of a zone adjacent to
the territorial sea of the British Indian Ocean
Territory, known as the Environment
(Protection and Preservation) Zone,
established for that Territory by
Proclamation No. 1 of 17 September 2003**

Proclamation No. 1 of 17 September 2003 establishing the Environment (Protection and Preservation) Zone for the British Indian Ocean Territory will be reproduced, together with the list of geographical coordinates of points, including an illustrative map, in Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 54. The illustrative map will also be reproduced in the next issue of the Law of the Sea Information Circular.

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

**ROYAUME-UNI DE GRANDE-BRETAGNE
ET D'IRLANDE DU NORD**

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

Dépôt par le Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et
d'Irlande du Nord d'une liste de coordonnées
géographiques des points en vertu du paragraphe 2 de
l'article 75 de la Convention

Le 12 mars 2004, le Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord a déposé auprès du Secrétaire général, en conformité avec le paragraphe 2 de l'article 75 de la Convention, la liste de coordonnées géographiques des points décrite ci-après:

**Liste de coordonnées géographiques des
points concernant la limite extérieure d'une
zone adjacente à la mer territoriale du
Territoire britannique de l'océan Indien
(British Indian Ocean Territory), connue
comme « Zone de protection et préservation
de l'environnement » (« Environment
(Protection and Preservation) Zone »), telle
qu'établie pour ce territoire par la
Proclamation no. 1 du 17 septembre 2003.**

La Proclamation no. 1 du 17 septembre 2003 établissant la Zone de protection et préservation de l'environnement pour le Territoire britannique de l'océan Indien sera publiée dans le Bulletin du droit de la mer no. 54, y compris la liste de coordonnées géographiques des points qui sera accompagnée d'une carte illustrative. Cette carte sera aussi reproduite dans le prochain numéro de la Circulaire d'information sur le droit de la mer.

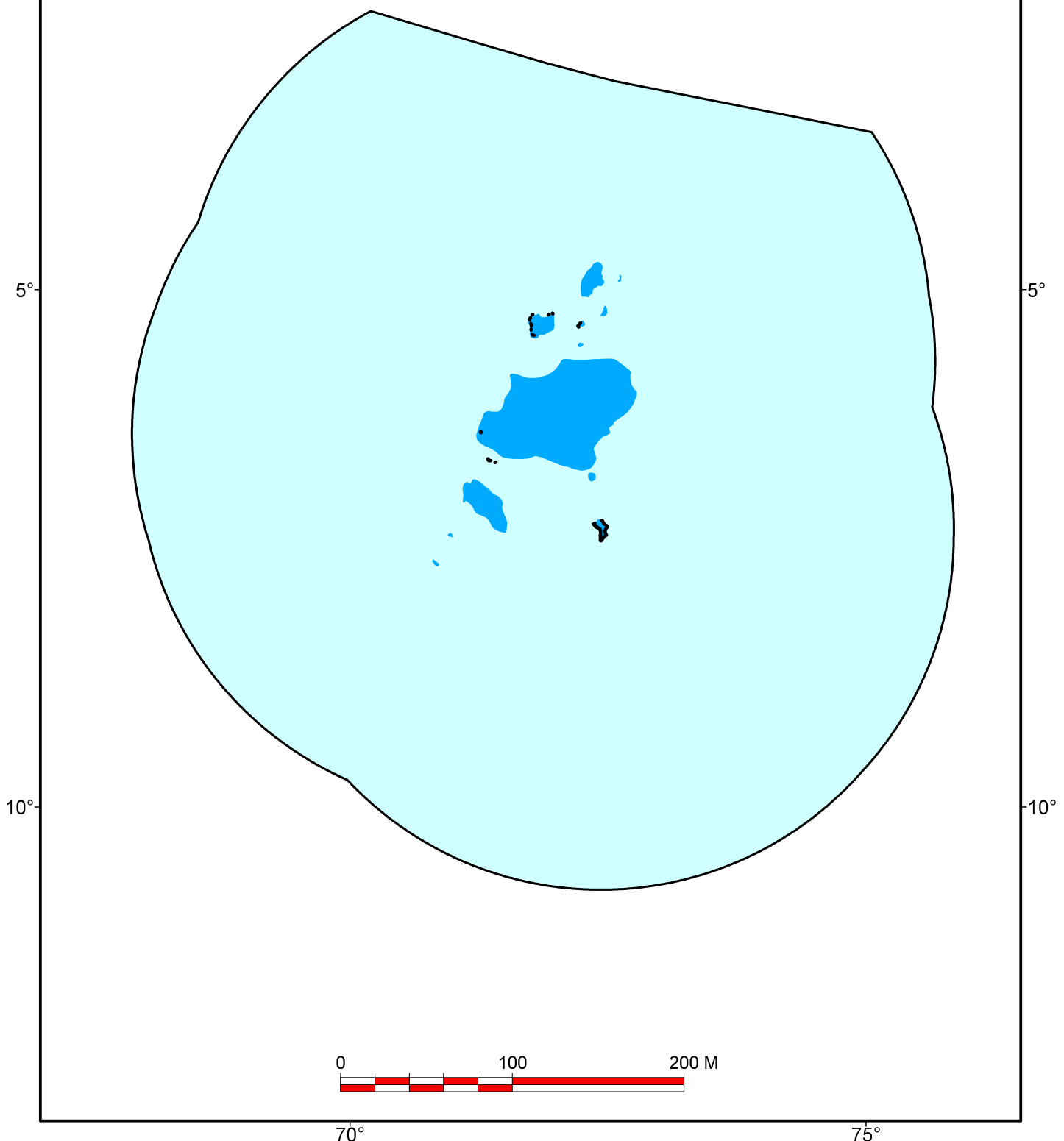
La liste authentique des coordonnées géographiques déposée par le Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord peut être consultée au Secrétariat des Nations Unies (Division des affaires maritimes et du droit de la mer, Bureau des affaires juridiques, DC2-0450, téléphone: 963-3962 ou télécopie: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

70°

75°

British Indian Ocean Territory

Environment (Protection and Preservation) Zone



ANNEX IV
TEXTS OF NOTIFICATIONS RELATING TO
A TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF THE INNOCENT PASSAGE BY MEXICO

LETTER DATED 14 NOVEMBER 2003

[Unofficial translation]

“Permanent Mission of Mexico

“ONU7605

New York, 14 November 2003

Mr. Secretary-General,

“I have the honour to refer to article 25, paragraph 3, of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, signed in Montego Bay on 10 December 1982 and, following our ONU1292 of 4 March 2003, I inform you that the Government of Mexico will suspend the innocent passage of foreign ships in the territorial sea during the following periods of time:

(a) In front of “Roca Partida” and “Punta Zapotitlán”, Veracruz

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

Periods: From 15 to 30 November 2003

“I would be grateful if this note could be duly published.

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

Signed

Luis Alfonso De Alba
Deputy Permanent Representative of Mexico
to the United Nations”



MISIÓN PERMANENTE DE MÉXICO

ONU7605

Nueva York, 14 de noviembre de 2003.

Señor Secretario General,

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

a) Frente a Roca Partida y Punta Zapotitlán, Veracruz

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

Períodos: Del 15 al 30 de noviembre de 2003.

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

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

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

Al Excelentísimo
Señor Kofi Annan
Secretario General de la
Organización de las Naciones Unidas
Nueva York

LETTER DATED 11 MARCH 2004

[Unofficial translation]

“Permanent Mission of Mexico

“ONU1366

New York, 11 March 2004

“Mr. Secretary-General,

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

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

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

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

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

MISIÓN PERMANENTE DE MÉXICO

ONU1366

Nueva York, 11 de marzo de 2004.

Señor Secretario General:

Tengo el honor de hacer referencia al Artículo 25(3) de la Convención de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Derecho del Mar, firmada en Montego Bay el 10 de diciembre de 1982.

Al respecto, informo a usted que el Gobierno de México suspenderá temporalmente el paso inocente de buques extranjeros en el mar territorial durante los períodos y en las áreas que se identifican en el documento anexo. La suspensión temporal es indispensable para la protección de la seguridad de la navegación con motivo de ejercicios navales.

De conformidad con el Artículo 25(3) de la Convención de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Derecho del Mar, mucho agradeceré que esta nota y su anexo sean publicados en debida forma.

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



Enrique Berruga Filloy
Representante Permanente de México
ante las Naciones Unidas

Al
Excelentísimo Señor
Kofi Annan
Secretario General de la
Organización de las Naciones Unidas
Nueva York

**AREAS Y PERIODOS EN LOS QUE EL GOBIERNO DE MEXICO
SUSPENDERA TEMPORALMENTE EL PASO INOCENTE DE BUQUES EN EL
MAR TERRITORIAL DURANTE 2004**

I. Golfo de México

1) AI Norte de Punta Jerez:

- a).- Lat. 23° 30'.0 N. Long. 097° 42'.5 W.
- b).- Lat. 23° 30'.0 N. Long. 097° 32'.5 W.
- c).- Lat. 23° 00'.0 N. Long. 097° 42'.5 W.
- d).- Lat. 23° 00'.0 N. Long. 097° 32'.5 W.

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

2) Frente a Roca Partida y Punta Zapotitlan:

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

Períodos: Del 21 al 29 de febrero de 2004.
Del 20 al 30 de abril de 2004.
Del 11 al 21 de junio de 2004.
Del 1 al 10 de agosto de 2004.
Del 11 al 21 de octubre de 2004.

3) AI Norte de Cayo Arenas:

- a).- Lat. 22° 20'.0 N. Long. 091° 34'.0 W.
- b).- Lat. 22° 20'.2 N. Long. 091° 16'.0 W.
- c).- Lat. 22° 10'.0 N. Long. 091° 34'.0 W.
- d).- Lat. 22° 10'.0 N. Long. 091° 16'.0 W.

Períodos: Del 11 al 21 de marzo de 2004.
Del 21 al 31 de mayo de 2004.
Del 11 al 21 de julio de 2004.
Del 5 al 15 de septiembre de 2004.
Del 20 al 30 de noviembre de 2004.

4) Al Sur de Punta Herrero:

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

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

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

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

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

6) 10MN al Sur-Sureste de Punta Lobos, Son.

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

Períodos: Del 1 al 10 de febrero de 2004.
 Del 11 al 21 de abril de 2004.
 Del 21 al 30 de junio de 2004.
 Del 10 al 20 de agosto de 2004.
 Del 5 al 15 de octubre de 2004.

7) Al Sur de la Isla María de Cleofas:

- a).- Lat. 21° 04'.0 N. Long. 106° 09'.0 W.
- b).- Lat. 21° 14'.0 N. Long. 106° 09'.0 W.
- c).- Lat. 21° 14'.0 N. Long. 106° 23'.0 W.
- d).- Lat. 21° 04'.0 N. Long. 106° 23'.0 W.

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

8) Al Suroeste de Puerto Arista:

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

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

9) Al Sur de Puerto Peñasco:

a).- Lat. 30° 50'.0 N. Long. 113° 42'.0 W.
 b).- Lat. 31° 00'.0 N. Long. 113° 42'.0 W.
 c).- Lat. 31° 00'.0 N. Long. 113° 31'.0 W.
 d).- Lat. 30° 50'.0 N. Long. 113° 31'.0 W.

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

10) Al Sureste de Lázaro Cárdenas:

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

Períodos: Del 11 al 21 de febrero de 2004.
 Del 11 al 21 de abril de 2004.
 Del 5 al 15 de junio de 2004.
 Del 11 al 21 de agosto de 2004.
 Del 1 al 10 de octubre de 2004.

ANNEX V**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
Brazil	Walter de Sá Leitão	10 September 2001
Chile	Helmut Brunner Nöer Rodrigo Díaz Albónico Carlos Martínez Sotomayor Eduardo Vío Grossi	18 November 1998
Costa Rica	Lic. Carlos Fernando Alvarado Valverde	15 March 2000
Czech Republic	Dr. Vladimír Kopal	18 December 1996
Finland	Professor Kari Hakapää Professor Martti Koskenniemi Justice Gustav Möller Justice Pekka Vihervuori	25 May 2001
Indonesia	Prof. Dr. Hasjim Djalal, M.A Dr. Etty Roesmaryati Agoes, SH, LL.M. Dr. Sudirman Saad, D.H., M.Hum Lieutenant Commander Kresno Bruntoro, SH, LL.M	3 August 2001
Italy	Professor Umberto Leanza Ambassador Luigi Vittorio Ferraris Ambassador Giuseppe Jacoangeli	23 September 1999
Mexico	Ambassador José Luis Vallarta Marrón, Former Permanent Representative of Mexico to the International Seabed Authority Dr. Alejandro Sobarzo, Member of the national delegation to the Permanent Court of Arbitration Joel Hernández García, Deputy Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Dr. Erasmo Lara Cabrera, Director of International Law III, Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	9 December 2002
Norway	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

State Party	Conciliators - Nominations	Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General
Spain	José Manuel Lacleta Muños, Ambassador of Spain José Antonio de Yturriaga Barberán, Ambassador at large Juan Antonio Yáñez-Barnuevo García, Ambassador at large Aurelio Pérez Giralda, Chief, International Legal Advisory Assistance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	7 February 2002
Sri Lanka	Hon. M. S. Aziz, P.C.	17 January 1996
	C. W. Pinto, Secretary-General of the Iran-US Tribunal in the Hague	2 August 2002
	(Prof.) Dr. C. F. Amerasinghe A. R. Perera	17 January 1996
Sudan	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
Australia	Sir Gerard Brennan AC KBE Mr. Henry Burmester QC Professor Ivan Shearer AM	19 August 1999
Brazil	Walter de Sá Leitão	10 September 2001
Chile	José Miguel Barros Franco María Teresa Infante Caffi Edmundo Vargas Carreño Fernando Zegers Santa Cruz	18 November 1998
Costa Rica	Lic. Carlos Fernando Alvarado Valverde	15 March 2000
Czech Republic	Dr. Vladimír Kopal	18 December 1996
Finland	Professor Kari Hakapää Professor Martti Koskenniemi Justice Gustav Möller Justice Pekka Vihervuori	25 May 2001
France	Daniel Bardonnat Pierre-Marie Dupuy Jean-Pierre Queneudec Laurent Lucchini	4 February 1998
Germany	Dr. (Ms.) Renate Platzoeder	25 March 1996

State Party	Arbitrators - Nominations	Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General
Indonesia	Prof. Dr. Hasjim Djalal, M.A Dr. Etty Roesmaryati Agoes, SH, LL.M. Dr. Sudirman Saad, D.H., M.Hum Lieutenant Commander Kresno Bruntoro, SH, LL.M	3 August 2001
Italy	Professor Umberto Leanza Professor Tullio Scovazzi	23 September 1999
Japan	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
Mexico	Ambassador Alberto Székely Sánchez, Special Adviser to the Secretary for International Waters Affairs Dr. Alonso Gómez Robledo Verduzco, Researcher, Institute of Legal Research, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Member of the Inter-American Legal Committee of the Organization of American States Frigate Captain JN. LD.DEM. Agustín Rodríguez Malpica Esquivel, Chief, Legal Unit, Secretariat of the Navy Frigate Lieutenant SJN.LD. Juan Jorge Quiroz Richards, Secretariat of the Navy	9 December 2002
Netherlands	Ellen Hey Professor Alfred H.A. Soons Adriaan Bos	6 February 1998
	Professor Barbara Kwiatkowska	30 May 2002
Norway	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
Russian Federation	Vladimir S. Kotliar	27 May 1997
	Professor Kamil A. Bekyashev	4 March 1998
	Mr. Pavel G. Dzubenko: Deputy Director of the Legal Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
	Mr. Alexander N. Vylegianin, Director of the Legal Department of the Council for the Study of Productive Forces of the Russian Academy of Science	17 January 2003

State Party	Arbitrators - Nominations	Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General
Spain	D. José Antonio de Yturriaga Barberan	23 June 1999
	José Manuel Lacleta Muños, Ambassador of Spain José Antonio Pastor Ridruejo, Judge, European Court of Human Rights Julio D. González Campos, Professor of Private International Law, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, former Constitutional Court Judge	7 February 2002
Sri Lanka	Hon. M. S. Aziz, P.C.	17 January 1996
	C. W. Pinto, Secretary-General of the Iran-US Tribunal in the Hague	2 August 2002
	(Prof.) Dr. C. F. Amerasinghe A. R. Perera	17 January 1996
Sudan	Sayed/Shawgi Hussain Dr. Ahmed Elmufti	8 September 1995
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	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 27 September 2001)

State Party	Nominations
Australia	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
Bahrain	Mr. Jasem Ahmed Al-Kasir, Director, Fish Resources Department Mr. Ibrahim A. Abdel Kader, Fisheries Expert Mr. A. Habib Ridha, Expert in Census
Chile	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
Cyprus	Andreas Demetropoulos, Director of Fisheries Department Emillos Economou, Senior Officer, Department of Fisheries
Czech Republic	Prof. Vladimír Kopal, Professor of Law, Charles University, Prague

State Party	Nominations
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Mr. Sayeman Bula-Bula, Professeur de droit de la mer, Université de Kinshasa
Egypt	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 Alwayses, Head, Nets and Fishing Methods Lab.
Indonesia	Prof. Dr. Aprilani Soegiarto, M.Sc Ir.Johanes Widodo, M.S. Ph.D
Iraq	Mohamed Mahmud Halwas, Engineer, Director, Development Fish Resources Division Daud Salman Daud, University Degree (Marine), Development Fish Resources Division
Italy	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
Japan	Kunio Yonezawa, former Deputy Director General, Fisheries Agency Moritaka Hayashi, Professor, Waseda University School of Law
Mexico	Jerónimo Ramos Saenz Pardo Antonio J. Díaz de León Corral
Uganda	Dr. Faustino L. Orach-Meza, Commissioner for Fisheries, Fisheries Department, Entebbe Prof. John Okedi, Makerere University, Department of Zoology & Fisheries, Kampala
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Dr. Robin Cook, Fisheries Research Services, Scottish Office, Agriculture, Environment and Fisheries Department
Uruguay	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 8 November 2002)

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
Angola	Eng. Natalino Mateus	Engineer, Ministry of Environment

State Party	Experts Nominated	Designation
Australia	Prof. Graeme Kelleher AO	Chair, Marine Sector Advisory Committee of Australia's Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority
	Associate Prof. Samuel Bateman AM RAN (Rtd)	Principal Research Fellow and Associate Professor, Centre for Marine Policy at the University of Wollongong
Austria ^{1/}	Dr. Michael Stachowitsch	University of Vienna
	Dr. Bernhard Riegl	University of Vienna
Barbados ^{2/}	Mr. Leo Brewster	Deputy-Director, Coastal Zone Management Unit
	Prof. Ralph Carnegie	Director, Caribbean Law Institute
Brazil ^{3/}	Dr. Geraldo J. Eysink	Ministry of Environment
	Dr. Luiz R. Tommasi	Ministry of Environment
Cape Verde	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
China	Mr. Yan Hongbang	Director, Marine Environment Division, National Environmental Protection Agency

^{1/} Marine scientific research experts:

Prof. Dr. Joerg Ott, University of Vienna.

^{2/} 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.

^{3/} 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
Costa Rica	Sr. Geovanny Basse	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 ^{4/}	Mr. Jean-Claude Chauvin	National Museum of Natural History
	Mr. Michel Girin	Director of CEDRE
Gambia ^{5/}	Ms. Ndey Isatou Njie	Executive Director, National Environment Agency
	Ms. Isatou Sissoho	Principal Scientific Officer, Department of Water Resources

^{4/} 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.

^{5/} 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
Georgia ^{6/}	Mr. Grigori Abramia	Manager, Black Sea Protection Conventional Service
	Mr. Tengiz Gogotishvili	Head, Batumi Marine Inspection, Long Voyage Navigator
Greece	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
Guinea	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
India ^{7/}	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

^{6/} 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.

^{7/} 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.

State Party	Experts Nominated	Designation
Italy	Prof. Roberto Adam	Professor at the University of Macerata, Italy
	Dr. Aldo Manos	Senior Consultant on international environmental matters, Venice, Italy
Kuwait	Capt. Ali Abas Haider	Director, Marine Pollution Monitoring Department
Lebanon	Mr. Hiratish Kumijian	Yet to receive details
	Ms. Marie Abboud Saab	Yet to receive details
Mauritius	Mr. Etienne Sinatambou	Senior State Counsel, Attorney General's Office
Mexico	Dr. Guillermo Compean Jimenez	Biologist
	Dr. Gerardo Gold Bouchot	Marine Scientist
Mongolia	Ms. G. Dagvadorj	Senior Officer, Ministry for Nature and Environment
	Ms. Saran Baymba	State Senior Inspector, Ministry for Nature and Environment
Nigeria	Dr. Obafemi Aina	Federal Environmental Protection Agency
	Prof. A.O. Ofolabi	Federal Environment Protection Agency
Oman	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
Pakistan ^{8/}	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
Philippines	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
Republic of Korea	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
Russian Federation	Yurdi Yuditsev	Deputy Minister, Ministry of Protection of the Environment and Natural Resources
Saint-Lucia	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 ^{9/}	Mrs. F. Tuimalealiifano	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

^{9/} 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. Atonio 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 5 November 2002)

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

BANGLADESH	
<p>Rear Admiral M.H. KHAN National Oceanographic and Maritime Institute (NOAMI) Founder Chairman & Chief Adviser, 10/8, 9th Floor, Eastern Plaza, Sonargaon Road, Hatirpool, DHAKA – 1205 Tel: 880 2 862 2696 Fax: 880 2 861 6934 e-mail: noami@bdcom.com BANGLADESH</p>	<p>Dr. Dipak KANTI DAS Prof. of Mechanical Engg, BUET & Member, Board of Governors of NOAMI National Oceanographic and Maritime Institute (NOAMI) 10/8, 9th Floor, Eastern Plaza, Sonargaon Road, Hatirpool, DHAKA – 1205 Tel: 880 2 862 2696 Fax: 880 2 861 6934 e-mail: noami@bdcom.com BANGLADESH</p>
BRAZIL	
<p>Luiz Phillipe DA COSTA FERNANDES Vice-Admiral ® BRAZIL</p>	<p>Mr. Luiz Roberto SILVA MARTINS 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 BRAZIL</p>
BULGARIA	
<p>Dr. George JIEGAUM Institute of Ecology, 1113 Sofia Gagarin Str.2 Tel: 3592-241793 Fax: 3592-705498 BULGARIA</p>	<p>Mr. Emanuil D. KOSUHAROV Geological Institute Bulgarian Academy of Sciences "Akad.G.Bontchev" str. Bl.24 1113 Sofia Tel: 359-2-728010/7132246 Fax: 359-2-730268 BULGARIA</p>

CAMEROON	
<p>Dr. Jean FOLACK 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 CAMEROON</p>	<p>Dr. Theodore DJAMA Chargé de Recherche Station de Recherches Halieutiques et Oceanographiques (SRHO) P.M.B. 77, Limbe South West Province Fax: (237) 33 26 94 CAMEROON</p>
CHILE	
<p>Sr. Félix GARCÍA VARGAS 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: rmunez@shoa.cl http://www.shoa.cl CHILE</p>	<p>Dr. Rodrigo NUÑEZ GUNDLACH 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: rnunez@shoa.cl http://www.shoa.cl CHILE</p>
CHINA	
<p>Prof. Su JILAN 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: sujil@2gb.com.cn CHINA</p>	<p>Dr. Xu XUN Department of Marine Biology Third Institute of Oceanography State Oceanic Administration Xiamen 361005, Fujian Tel: 0592-2085880 ext. 276 Fax: 0592-2086646 CHINA</p>

COLOMBIA	
<p>Mr. Jaime SANCHEZ CORTEZ Asesor Comisión Colombiana del Océano Calle 41 No.46-20 Santafé de Bogotá Tel: 57 1 222 0436 Fax: 57 1 222 0416 e-mail: jsanchez@andinet.com COLOMBIA</p>	<p>Capitán de Navío Carlos Alberto ANDRADE AMAYA 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: dcioh@cioh.org.co COLOMBIA</p>
COTE D'IVOIRE	
<p>Dr. Ya Nestor N'GORAN 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: n'goran@cro-ird-ci COTE D'IVOIRE</p>	<p>Dr. Jaques ABÉ Au CRO 29, rue des Pêcheurs B.P. V 18 Abidjan Tel: 225 07 08 58 00 e-mail: abe@cro-ird-ci COTE D'IVOIRE</p>
CUBA	
<p>Dr. Julio BAISRE Ministerio de la Industria Pesquera Barlovento, Santa Fé 19 100, Playa Ciudad de la Habana e-mail: baisre@fishnavy.inf.cu CUBA</p>	<p>Dr. Rodolfo CLARO Instituto de Oceanología Calle 1ra No. 18406, e/184 y 186 Rpto. Flores, Playa Ciudad de la Habana e-mail: rclaro@oceano.inf.cu CUBA</p>
CZECH REPUBLIC	
<p>Prof. Vladimír KOPAL Charles University Prague CZECH REPUBLIC</p>	

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

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

JORDAN	
Dr. Ahmad H. ABU-HILAL Dept. of Earth Environmental Sciences Yarmouk University - Irbid Tel: 271 100 JORDAN	
KENYA	
Mr. Charles ODUOL Assistant Director Fisheries Department P.O. Box 90423 Mombasa Tel: 254 11 315 904 Fax: 254 02 743 699 KENYA	Mr. Johnson W. KARIUKI Ag. Assistant Director P.O. Box 58187 Nairobi Tel: 254 02 742 320 and 742 349 Fax: 254 02 743 699 KENYA
KUWAIT	
Prof. Dr. Abdulah ZAMEL-AL-ZAMEL 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: abzamil@kuc01.kuniv.edu.kw KUWAIT 13060	Dr. Faiza Y. AL-YAMANI 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 KUWAIT
LEBANON	
Dr. Mary ABBOU ABI SAAB Marine Research Centre c/o Prof. Dr. Hafez Kobeissi Secretary General CNRS Tel: 961 1 822 670 Fax: 961 1 822 639 LEBANON	

MALAYSIA	
<p>Miss Choo POH SZE Senior Fisheries Officer Fisheries Research Institute 11960 Batu Maung Penang Tel: 04 626 3925 Fax: 04 626 2210 MALAYSIA</p>	<p>Dr. Phang SIEW MOI Associate Professor Universiti Malaya 50603 Kuala Lumpur Tel: 03 759 4610 Fax: 03 756 8940 MALAYSIA</p>
MAURITIUS	
<p>Mr. Munesh MUNBODH 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 MAURITIUS</p>	<p>Mr. Mohammad Ismet JEHANGEER 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 MAURITIUS</p>
MOZAMBIQUE	
<p>Mr. Adriano MACIA 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 MOZAMBIQUE</p>	<p>Mr. Domingos GOVE c/o Dr. Januario Mutaquiha Mr. John HATTON Resource Management and Dynamics of MANGAIS (Coastal Plants) c/o Dr. Januario Mutaquiha Mr. Salomao BANDEIRA c/o Dr. Januario Mutaquiha MOZAMBIQUE</p>
NETHERLANDS	
<p>Professor A.H.A. SOONS 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.soons@law.uu.nl NETHERLANDS</p>	

NIGERIA	
<p>Mr. L.F. AWOSIKA Nigerian Institute for Oceanography and Marine Research (NIOMR) P.M.B. 12729 Victoria Island Lagos Fax: 234 126 195 17 e-mail: niomr@linkserve.com.ng NIGERIA</p>	<p>Dr. T.O. AJAYI 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: niomr@hyperia.com NIGERIA</p>
PAKISTAN	
<p>Dr. Shahid AMJAD 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: niopk@cubexs.net.pk PAKISTAN</p>	
ROMANIA	
<p>Dr. Alesandru S. BOLOGA 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 ROMANIA</p>	

RUSSIAN FEDERATION	
<p>Dr. Vassili N. ZHIVAGO 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 RUSSIAN FEDERATION</p>	<p>Dr. Anatoly L. KOLODKIN President, Association of Maritime Law 3B. Koptersky pr. Moscow 125319 Tel: 7 095 151 7588 Fax: 7 095 152 0916 RUSSIAN FEDERATION</p>
SENEGAL	
<p>Mr. Yérím THIOUB Président du Comité Technique National pour l'Océan Ministère de la Pêche et des Transports Maritimes, Building Administrative 4ème étage – BP 4050 Tel: 221 822 6245 Fax: 221 823 8720 e-mail: oepts@syfed.refer.sn SENEGAL</p>	<p>Mr. Mamadou DIALLO 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: oepts@syfed.refer.sn SENEGAL</p>
SAINT LUCIA	
<p>Mr. Horace Denis WALTERS Chief, Fisheries Officer Fisheries Management Unit Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Fisheries & Cooperatives 5th Floor NIS Building, Castries Tel: 809 452 6172 Fax: 809 453 6314 SAINT LUCIA, W.I.</p>	<p>Mr. Kieth E. NICHOLS Fisheries Department Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Fisheries and Cooperatives 5th Floor NIS Building, Castries Tel: 809 452 3504/2526 SAINT LUCIA, W.I.</p>

SPAIN	
<p>D. Carlos PALOMO Instituto Español de Oceanografía Avenida del Brasil, 31 Madrid, 28020 Tel: 91 555 19 54 Fax: 91 555 1954 SPAIN</p>	
SUDAN	
<p>Dr. Abdel Gadir D. EL HAG 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 SUDAN</p>	<p>Dr. Dinar H. NASR Faculty of Marine Science and Fisheries P.O. Box 24 Port Sudan Tel: 249 11 - 2509 c/o 70025 STOLP SD-22342 ILMI SD SUDAN</p>
TOGO	
<p>Adoté Blim BLIVI Docteur en Géomorphologie et Gestion du Littoral Maître de Conférences Université de Lomé Centre de Gestion Intégrée du Littoral et de l'Environnement Faculté des Lettres et Sciences Humaines Département de Géographie B.P. 1515 / 60047 Bè Lomé Togo Tél (D/H) : (00228)227 08 50 / 222 52 86 Cel : (00228)905 39 14 Tél (B/O): (00228)221 68 17 / 222 48 65 Fax : (00228)221 85 95 / 225 87 84 / 221 68 17 Email : adoblivi@hotmail.com ; cgile@desticknet.com ; a.blivi@odinafrica.net</p>	

TUNISIA	
<p>Prof. Ktari Mohamed HEDI 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 UNESCO HOUSE</p>	<p>Prof. El Abed AMOR Directeur Général Institut National Scientifique et Technique d'Océanographie et de Pêche 2025, Slamambo 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 UNESCO HOUSE</p>
UKRAINE	
<p>Prof. Valeri EREMEEV 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: eremeev@mhi2.sebastopol.ua eremeev@alpha.mhi.iuf.net UKRAINE</p>	<p>Prof. Yuri SHEMSHUCHENKO Director, Institute of State and Law National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine 4, Tryokhsvyatytelska Str. Kyiv Tel: 380 44 228 51 55 Fax: 380 44 228 54 74 e-mail: jus@ukrpack.net UKRAINE</p>
UNITED KINGDOM	
<p>Dr. Mike HEATH 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: d.pugh@soc.soton.ac.uk UNITED KINGDOM</p>	
URUGUAY	
<p>Capitán de Navío Ricardo DUPONT RODRIGUEZ c/o Permanent Delegation of Uruguay UNESCO HOUSE</p>	

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

State Party	Nominations
Argentina	Capitan de Corbeta Auditor Guillermo Bartoletti
Australia	Mr. Bill Hirst , Manager, Australian Survey and Land Information, Group's Boundaries Programme Mr. Patrick Quirk , General Manager of Maritime Safety and Environment Strategy, Australian Maritime Safety Authority
Bahrain	Mr. Abdulmonem Mohamed Janahi Mr. Sanad Rashid Sanad
Belgium	M. CARLY Ronald , Conseiller-adjoint, Juriste spécialisé dans le droit maritime M. DE BAERE Jean-Claude , Commissaire maritime spécialisé dans les matières relevant de la Convention MARPOL, Ministère des Communications et de l'Infrastructure
Bolivia	T.N. Hugo Méndez Queirolo Dr. Guey Andrade Morales , Asesor Jurídico de la Subsecretaría de Intereses Marítimos del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional
Cameroon	Mr. Ekoumoj Dimi Dieudonne Mr. Nsaikai Athanasius Responsables de la sécurité maritime à la direction de la marine marchande
Chile	CF LT Sr. Emilio León Hoffman , Jefe Centro Nacional de Combate a la Contaminación, Armada de Chile CC LT Sr. Oscar Tapia Zuñiga , Jefe División de Navegación y Maniobras del Servicio Inspección de Naves, Armada de Chile
China	Mr. Zhong Boyuan , Former Director-General of Tianjin Harbour Superintendency, Senior engineer and leading captain Mr. Shi Zhuanghuai , Former Captain of Shanghai Marine Transport (Group) Company
Cook Islands	Captain Donald W. Silk , Harbourmaster Mr. Joseph Caffery , Director of Maritime Transport
Czech Republic	Dr. Vladimír Kopal , Professor of Law
Egypt	Mr. Mehnad Mahmoud Kamel , Counsellor, Ministry of Maritime Transportation Mr. Mahmoud Imam Abd-Rabou , Counsellor for Treaties Affairs, Ministry of Maritime Transportation
Fiji	Captain Felix Ranchor Maharaj , Chief Hydrographer Mr. Ponipate Bukarau , Acting Principal Marine Officer, Regulatory Section, Senior Surveyor and Engineer Examiner
Finland	Professor Kari Hakapää , University of Lapland Professor Peter Wetterstein , Abo Akademi University
Greece	Captain (H.C.G) I. Tzavaras Captain (H.G.G) P. Havatzopoulos
Guinea	Chérif Mohamed Lamine Camara , Docteur Es-Sciences Techniques des Pêches en service à la Direction Nationale de la pêche et de l'Alquaculture
Hungary	Captain Tamás Marton , Ministry of Economy and Transport, Deputy Head, Shipping Department Captain Dr. János Schláth , Senior Chief Counsellor, Central Inspectorate of Transport, Section for Inland Navigation, Maritime Affairs and Ports
Ireland	Captain James Kelly , Chief Marine Surveyor Captain Chris Davies , Marine Surveyor
Italy	Professor Umberto Leanza , l'Università de Rome, Chef du service du contentieux du Ministère des affaires étrangères italien Professor Luigi Sico (since July 1999)

State Party	Nominations
Luxembourg	M. Marc Glodt , Commissaire du Gouvernement aux affaires maritimes M. Joël Mathieu , Conseiller technique auprès du Commissariat aux affaires maritimes
Maldives	Mr. Hussein Shareef , Deputy Director, Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation Mr. Mahdhy Imad , Assistant Managing Director, Maldives Ports Authority
Mexico	Captain Manuel P. Flitsche , Head of the Third Section of the Naval Staff Captain Gabriel Rivera Miranda , Director of Navigation, Merchant Marine Affairs Division, Ministry of Communications and Transport
Nigeria	Mr. Green Ekeledo , Chief Nautical Officer Captain I.N. Ntiaidem , Deputy Government Inspector of Shipping
Norway	Mr. Jens Henning Kofoed , Adviser, The Maritime Directorate of Norway Mr. Atle Fretheim , Assistant Director General, The Royal Ministry of Environment
Pakistan	Captain I.M. Khan Samdani , Chief Nautical Surveyor, Ports & Shipping Wing Captain Hasan Khurshid , Deputy Conservator, Karachi Port Trust
Palau	Mr. Donal Dengokl , Environmental Specialist, Environmental Quality Protection Board (under the Ministry of Resources and Development) Mr. Arvin Raymond , Chief, Division of Transportation, Bureau of Commercial Development Ministry of Commerce and Trade Alternate: Mr. Benito Thomas , Chief, Division of Immigration, Bureau of Legal Service, Ministry of Justice
Panama	Capitán A.E. Fiore , Jefe de Seguridad Maritima, SEGUMAR, Nueva York Ing. Ivan Ibérico , Inspector del Departamento Técnico de la Dirección General, Consular y de Naves
Romania	Eng. Constantin Sava , Directorate for Control, Ministry of Transport Eng. Constantin Buzatu , Inspector, Romanian Registry of Shipping
Samoa	Mr. Vaclua Nofo Vaclua , Secretary for Transport, Ministry of Transport Mr. Pule Sammy Stewart , Assistant Secretary, Marine and Shipping Division, Ministry of Transport
Sierra Leone	Captain Patrick E.M. Kemokai Captain Salu Kuyateh
Singapore	Captain Francis Wee , Assistant Director (Nautical), Marine Department Captain Wilson Chua , Head, Hydrographic Department, Port of Singapore Authority
Slovakia	Mr. Emil Mitka , Chief Director of the Water Transport Section, Ministry of Transport Mr. Pavol Lukáš , Director of the Maritime Transport Department, Ministry of Transport
Slovenia	Captain Valter Kobeja , Director, The Slovenian Maritime Directorate, Ministry of Transport and Communications Mrs. Selj Mohorič Peršolja , Counsellor to the Government, The Slovenian Maritime Directorate Ministry of Transport and Communications
Spain	Capitán D. Manuel Nogueira Romero , Subdirector General de Trafico, Seguridad y Contaminación de la Dirección General de la Marina Mercante Capitán D. Francisco Suarez-Llanos Gomez , Jefe de Area de Trafico y Seguridad de la Navegacion de la Direccion General de la Marina Mercante
Suriname	Mr. E. Fitz-Jim , Navigation Expert Mr. W. Palman , Navigation Expert
Togo	Mme Souleymane Sikao , Docteur en Droit de la Mer, Chef de Division à la Direction des Affaires Maritimes au Ministère du Commerce, des Prix et des Transports M. Kotè Djahlin , 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

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