

*Bulletin No. 86*

# *Law of the Sea*



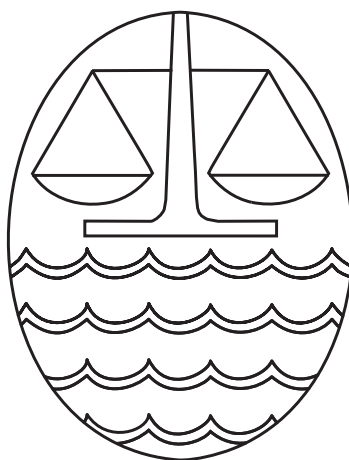
*Division for Ocean Affairs  
and the Law of the Sea  
Office of Legal Affairs*



United Nations

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

# **Law** *of the Sea*



*Bulletin No. 86*



United Nations  
New York, 2017

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# I. UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

## STATUS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA, OF THE AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PART XI OF THE CONVENTION AND OF THE AGREEMENT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION RELATING TO THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF STRADDLING FISH STOCKS AND HIGHLY MIGRATORY FISH STOCKS<sup>1</sup>

### 1. Table recapitulating the status of the Convention and of the related Agreements, as at 30 November 2014

This consolidated table, prepared by the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of the Legal Affairs, provides unofficial, quick reference information related to the participation in UNCLOS and the two implementing Agreements. For official information on the status of these treaties, please refer to the publication entitled *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General* (<https://treaties.un.org>).

The symbol □ indicates (i) that a declaration or statement was made at the time of signature; at the time of ratification/accession or anytime thereafter, or (ii) declarations confirmed upon succession.

A double icon □□ indicates that two declarations were made by the State. The abbreviation (fc) indicates a formal confirmation; (a) an accession; (s) a succession; (ds) a definitive signature; (p) the consent to be bound; (sp) a simplified procedure. Names of States in italics indicate non-members of the United Nations; shaded rows indicate landlocked States.

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16/11/1994)			Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28/07/1996)		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 11/12/2001)		
	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration
TOTALS	157	166		79	146	59	82	
Afghanistan	18/03/83							
Albania		23/06/03(a)			23/06/03(p)			
Algeria	10/12/82□	11/06/96	□	29/07/94	11/06/96(p)			
Andorra								
Angola	10/12/82□	05/12/90	□		07/09/10(a)			

<sup>1</sup> Source: Chapter XXI of the publication entitled *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General*, available at <https://treaties.un.org>, under “Status of Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General”.

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16/11/1994)			Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28/07/1996)		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 11/12/2001)		
	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration
Antigua and Barbuda	07/02/83	02/02/89						
Argentina	05/10/84	01/12/95		29/07/94	01/12/95	04/12/95		
Armenia		09/12/02(a)			09/12/02(a)			
Australia	10/12/82	05/10/94		29/07/94	05/10/94	04/12/95	23/12/99	
Austria	10/12/82	14/07/95		29/07/94	14/07/95	27/06/96	19/12/03	
Azerbaijan								
Bahamas	10/12/82	29/07/83		29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)		16/01/97(a)	
Bahrain	10/12/82	30/05/85						
Bangladesh	10/12/82	27/07/01			27/07/01(a)	04/12/95	05/11/12	
Barbados	10/12/82	12/10/93		15/11/94	28/07/95(sp)		22/09/00(a)	
Belarus	10/12/82	30/08/06			30/08/06(a)			
Belgium	05/12/84	13/11/98		29/07/94	13/11/98(p)	03/10/96	19/12/03	
Belize	10/12/82	13/08/83			21/10/94(ds)	04/12/95	14/07/05	
Benin	30/08/83	16/10/97			16/10/97(p)			
Bhutan	10/12/82							
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	27/11/84	28/04/95			28/04/95(p)			
Bosnia and Herzegovina		12/01/94(s)						
Botswana	05/12/84	02/05/90			31/01/05(a)			
Brazil	10/12/82	22/12/88		29/07/94	25/10/07	04/12/95	08/03/00	
Brunei Darussalam	05/12/84	05/11/96			05/11/96(p)			
Bulgaria	10/12/82	15/05/96			15/05/96(a)		13/12/06(a)	
Burkina Faso	10/12/82	25/01/05		30/11/94	25/01/05(p)	15/10/96		
Burundi	10/12/82							
Cabo Verde	10/12/82	10/08/87		29/07/94	23/04/08			

Cambodia	01/07/83							
Cameroon	10/12/82	19/11/85		24/05/95	28/08/02			
Canada	10/12/82	07/11/03	📄	29/07/94	07/11/03	04/12/95	03/08/99	📄
Central African Republic	04/12/84							
Chad	10/12/82	14/08/09			14/08/09(p)			
Chile	10/12/82📄	25/08/97	📄		25/08/97(a)			
China	10/12/82	07/06/96	📄📄	29/07/94	07/06/96(p)	06/11/96📄		
Colombia	10/12/82							
Comoros	06/12/84	21/06/94						
Congo	10/12/82	09/07/08			09/07/08(p)			
<i>Cook Islands</i>	10/12/82	15/02/95			15/02/95(a)		01/04/99(a)	
Costa Rica	10/12/82📄	21/09/92			20/09/01(a)		18/06/01(a)	
Côte d'Ivoire	10/12/82	26/03/84		25/11/94	28/07/95(sp)	24/01/96		
Croatia		05/04/95(s)	📄📄		05/04/95(p)		10/09/13(a)	
Cuba	10/12/82📄	15/08/84	📄		17/10/02(a)			
Cyprus	10/12/82	12/12/88		01/11/94	27/07/95		25/09/02(a)	
Czech Republic	22/02/93	21/06/96	📄	16/11/94	21/06/96		19/03/07(a)	📄
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	10/12/82							
Democratic Republic of the Congo	22/08/83	17/02/89						
Denmark	10/12/82	16/11/04	📄	29/07/94	16/11/04	27/06/96	19/12/03	📄
Djibouti	10/12/82	08/10/91						
Dominica	28/03/83	24/10/91						
Dominican Republic	10/12/82	10/07/09			10/07/09(p)			
Ecuador		24/09/12(a)	📄		24/09/12(p)			
Egypt	10/12/82	26/08/83	📄	22/03/95		05/12/95		
El Salvador	05/12/84							
Equatorial Guinea	30/01/84	21/07/97	📄		21/07/97(p)			
Eritrea								
Estonia		26/08/05(a)	📄		26/08/05(a)		07/08/06(a)	📄



State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16/11/1994)			Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28/07/1996)		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 11/12/2001)		
	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration
Ethiopia	10/12/82							
European Union	07/12/84	01/04/98(fc)		29/07/94	01/04/98(fc)	27/06/96	19/12/03	
Fiji	10/12/82	10/12/82		29/07/94	28/07/95	04/12/95	12/12/96	
Finland	10/12/82	21/06/96		29/07/94	21/06/96	27/06/96	19/12/03	
France	10/12/82	11/04/96		29/07/94	11/04/96	04/12/96	19/12/03	
Gabon	10/12/82	11/03/98		04/04/95	11/03/98(p)	07/10/96		
Gambia	10/12/82	22/05/84						
Georgia		21/03/96(a)			21/03/96(p)			
Germany		14/10/94(a)		29/07/94	14/10/94	28/08/96	19/12/03	
Ghana	10/12/82	7/06/83						
Greece	10/12/82	21/07/95		29/07/94	21/07/95	27/06/96	19/12/03	
Grenada	10/12/82	25/04/91		14/11/94	28/07/95(sp)			
Guatemala	08/07/83	11/02/97			11/02/97(p)			
Guinea	04/10/84	06/09/85		26/08/94	28/07/95(sp)		16/09/05(a)	
Guinea Bissau	10/12/82	25/08/86				04/12/95		
Guyana	10/12/82	16/11/93			25/09/08(a)			
Haiti	10/12/82	31/07/96			31/07/96(p)			
Holy See								
Honduras	10/12/82	05/10/93			28/07/03(a)			
Hungary	10/12/82	05/02/02			05/02/02(a)		16/05/08(a)	
Iceland	10/12/82	21/06/85		29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)	04/12/95	14/02/97	
India	10/12/82	29/06/95		29/07/94	29/06/95		19/08/03(a)	
Indonesia	10/12/82	03/02/86		29/07/94	02/06/00	04/12/95	28/09/09	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	10/12/82						17/04/98(a)	

Iraq	10/12/82	30/07/85						
Ireland	10/12/82	21/06/96		29/07/94	21/06/96	27/06/96	19/12/03	
Israel						04/12/95		
Italy	07/12/84	13/01/95		29/07/94	13/01/95	27/06/96	19/12/03	
Jamaica	10/12/82	21/03/83		29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)	04/12/95		
Japan	07/02/83	20/06/96		29/07/94	20/06/96	19/11/96	07/08/06	
Jordan		27/11/95(a)			27/11/95(p)			
Kazakhstan								
Kenya	10/12/82	02/03/89			29/07/94(ds)		13/07/04(a)	
Kiribati		24/02/03(a)			24/02/03(p)		15/09/05(a)	
Kuwait	10/12/82	02/05/86			02/08/02(a)			
Kyrgyzstan								
Lao People's Democratic Republic	10/12/82	05/06/98		27/10/94	05/06/98(p)			
Latvia		23/12/04(a)			23/12/04(a)		05/02/07(a)	
Lebanon	07/12/84	05/01/95			05/01/95(p)			
Lesotho	10/12/82	31/05/07			31/05/07(p)			
Liberia	10/12/82	25/09/08			25/09/08(p)		16/09/05(a)	
Libya	03/12/84							
Liechtenstein	30/11/84							
Lithuania		12/11/03(a)			12/11/03(a)		01/03/07(a)	
Luxembourg	05/12/84	05/10/00		29/07/94	05/10/00	27/06/96	19/12/03	
Madagascar	25/02/83	22/08/01			22/08/01(p)			
Malawi	07/12/84	28/09/10			28/09/10(p)			
Malaysia	10/12/82	14/10/96		02/08/94	14/10/96(p)			
Maldives	10/12/82	07/09/00		10/10/94	07/09/00(p)	08/10/96	30/12/98	
Mali	19/10/83	16/07/85						
Malta	10/12/82	20/05/93		29/07/94	26/06/96		11/11/01(a)	
Marshall Islands		09/08/91(a)				04/12/95	19/03/03	
Mauritania	10/12/82	17/07/96		02/08/94	17/07/96(p)	21/12/95		
Mauritius	10/12/82	04/11/94			04/11/94(p)		25/03/97(a)	
Mexico	10/12/82	18/03/83			10/04/03(a)			

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	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration
Micronesia (Federated States of)		29/04/91(a)		10/08/94	06/09/95	04/12/95	23/05/97	
Monaco	10/12/82	20/03/96		30/11/94	20/03/96(p)		09/06/99(a)	
Mongolia	10/12/82	13/08/96		17/08/94	13/08/96(p)			
Montenegro		23/10/06(d)	☐		23/10/06(d)			
Morocco	10/12/82	31/05/07	☐	19/10/94	31/05/07	04/12/95	19/09/2012	
Mozambique	10/12/82	13/03/97			13/03/97(a)		10/12/08(a)	
Myanmar	10/12/82	21/05/96			21/05/96(a)			
Namibia	10/12/82	18/04/83		29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)	19/04/96	08/04/98	
Nauru	10/12/82	23/01/96			23/01/96(p)		10/01/97(a)	
Nepal	10/12/82	02/11/98			02/11/98(p)			
Netherlands	10/12/82	28/06/96	☐	29/07/94	28/06/96	28/06/96☐	19/12/03	☐
New Zealand	10/12/82	19/07/96		29/07/94	19/07/96	04/12/95	18/04/01	
Nicaragua	09/12/84☐	03/05/00	☐		03/05/00(p)			
Niger	10/12/82	07/08/13			07/08/13(p)			
Nigeria	10/12/82	14/08/86		25/10/94	28/07/95(sp)		02/11/09(a)	
Niue	05/12/84	11/10/06			11/10/06(p)	04/12/95	11/10/06	
Norway	10/12/82	24/06/96	☐		24/06/96(a)	04/12/95	30/12/96	☐
Oman	01/07/83☐	17/08/89	☐		26/02/97(a)		14/05/08(a)	
Pakistan	10/12/82	26/02/97	☐	10/08/94	26/02/97(p)	15/02/96		
Palau		30/09/96(a)	☐		30/09/96(p)		26/03/08(a)	
Panama	10/12/82	01/07/96	☐		01/07/96(p)		16/12/08(a)	
Papua New Guinea	10/12/82	14/01/97			14/01/97(p)	04/12/95	04/06/99	
Paraguay	10/12/82	26/09/86		29/07/94	10/07/95			

Peru								
Philippines	10/12/82 <sup>1</sup>	08/05/84	📄	15/11/94	23/07/97	30/08/96	24/09/14	
Poland	10/12/82	13/11/98		29/07/94	13/11/98(p)		14/03/06(a)	📄
Portugal	10/12/82	03/11/97	📄	29/07/94	03/11/97	27/06/96	19/12/03	📄
Qatar	27/11/84 <sup>1</sup>	09/12/02			09/12/02(p)			
Republic of Korea	14/03/83	29/01/96	📄	07/11/94	29/01/96	26/11/96	01/02/08	
Republic of Moldova		06/02/07(a)	📄		06/02/07(p)			
Romania	10/12/82 <sup>1</sup>	17/12/96	📄		17/12/96(a)		16/07/07(a)	
Russian Federation	10/12/82 <sup>1</sup>	12/03/97	📄		12/03/97(a)	04/12/95	04/08/97	📄
Rwanda	10/12/82							
Saint Kitts and Nevis	07/12/84	07/01/93						
Saint Lucia	10/12/82	27/03/85				12/12/95	09/08/96	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	10/12/82	01/10/93	📄				29/10/10(a)	
Samoa	28/09/84	14/08/95		07/07/95	14/08/95(p)	04/12/95	25/10/96	
San Marino								
Sao Tome and Principe	13/07/83 <sup>1</sup>	03/11/87						
Saudi Arabia	07/12/84	24/04/96	📄		24/04/96(p)			
Senegal	10/12/82	25/10/84		09/08/94	25/07/95	04/12/95	30/01/97	
Serbia	<sup>2</sup>	12/03/01(s)	📄	12/05/95	28/07/95(sp) <sup>2</sup>			
Seychelles	10/12/82	16/09/91		29/07/94	15/12/94	04/12/96	20/03/98	
Sierra Leone	10/12/82	12/12/94			12/12/94(p)			
Singapore	10/12/82	17/11/94			17/11/94(p)			
Slovakia	28/05/93	08/05/96		14/11/94	08/05/96		06/11/08(a)	📄
Slovenia		16/06/95(s)	📄📄	19/01/95	16/06/95		15/06/06(a)	📄
Solomon Islands	10/12/82	23/06/97			23/06/97(p)		13/02/97(a)	
Somalia	10/12/82	24/07/89						
South Africa	05/12/84	23/12/97	📄	03/10/94	23/12/97		14/08/03(a)	

<sup>2</sup> For further details, see Chapter XXI, sections 6 and 6.a, of the publication entitled *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General*, available at [https://treaties.un.org/Pages/Treaties.aspx?id=21&subid=A&clang=\\_en](https://treaties.un.org/Pages/Treaties.aspx?id=21&subid=A&clang=_en).

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16/11/1994)			Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28/07/1996)		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 11/12/2001)		
	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Signature dd/mm/yy	Ratification/ accession; dd/mm/yy	Declaration
South Sudan								
Spain	04/12/84	15/01/97		29/07/94	15/01/97	03/12/96	19/12/03	
Sri Lanka	10/12/82	19/07/94		29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)	09/10/96	24/10/96	
Sudan	10/12/82	23/01/85		29/07/94				
Suriname	10/12/82	09/07/98			09/07/98(p)			
Swaziland	18/01/84	24/09/12		12/10/94	24/09/12(p)			
Sweden	10/12/82	25/06/96		29/07/94	25/06/96	27/06/96	19/12/03	
Switzerland	17/10/84	01/05/09		26/10/94	01/05/09			
Syrian Arab Republic								
Tajikistan								
Thailand	10/12/82	15/05/11			15/05/11(a)			
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		19/08/94 (s)			19/08/94(p)			
Timor-Leste		08/01/13(a)			08/01/13(p)			
Togo	10/12/82	16/04/85		03/08/94	28/07/95(sp)			
Tonga		02/08/95(a)			2/08/95(p)	04/12/95	31/07/96	
Trinidad and Tobago	10/12/82	25/04/86		10/10/94	28/07/95(sp)		13/09/06(a)	
Tunisia	10/12/82	24/04/85		15/05/95	24/05/02			
Turkey								
Turkmenistan								
Tuvalu	10/12/82	09/12/02			09/12/02(p)		02/02/09(a)	
Uganda	10/12/82	09/11/90		09/08/94	28/07/95(sp)	10/10/96		
Ukraine	10/12/82	26/07/99		28/02/95	26/07/99	04/12/95	27/02/03	
United Arab Emirates	10/12/82							

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		25/07/97(a)	☐☐	29/07/94	25/07/97	04/12/95	10/12/01 19/12/03 <sup>3</sup>	☐☐
United Republic of Tanzania	10/12/82	30/09/85	☐	07/10/94	25/06/98			
United States of America				29/07/94		04/12/95	21/08/96	☐
Uruguay	10/12/82☐	10/12/92	☐	29/07/94	07/08/07	16/01/96☐	10/09/99	☐
Uzbekistan								
Vanuatu	10/12/82	10/08/99		29/07/94	10/08/99(p)	23/07/96		
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)								
Viet Nam	10/12/82	25/07/94	☐		27/04/06(a)			
Yemen	10/12/82☐	21/07/87	☐		13/10/14(a)			
Zambia	10/12/82	07/03/83		13/10/94	28/07/95(sp)			
Zimbabwe	10/12/82	24/02/93		28/10/94	28/07/95(sp)			
TOTALS	157	166		79	146	59	82	

<sup>3</sup> For further details, see Chapter XXI, section 7, of the publication entitled *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General*, available at [https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg\\_no=XXI-7&chapter=21&clang=\\_en](https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XXI-7&chapter=21&clang=_en).

**2. Chronological lists of ratifications of, accessions and successions to the Convention and the related Agreements, as at 30 November 2014**

**(a) The Convention**

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

81. Jordan (27 November 1995)
82. Argentina (1 December 1995)
83. Nauru (23 January 1996)
84. Republic of Korea (29 January 1996)
85. Monaco (20 March 1996)
86. Georgia (21 March 1996)
87. France (11 April 1996)
88. Saudi Arabia (24 April 1996)
89. Slovakia (8 May 1996)
90. Bulgaria (15 May 1996)
91. Myanmar (21 May 1996)
92. China (7 June 1996)
93. Algeria (11 June 1996)
94. Japan (20 June 1996)
95. Czech Republic (21 June 1996)
96. Finland (21 June 1996)
97. Ireland (21 June 1996)
98. Norway (24 June 1996)
99. Sweden (25 June 1996)
100. Netherlands (28 June 1996)
101. Panama (1 July 1996)
102. Mauritania (17 July 1996)
103. New Zealand (19 July 1996)
104. Haiti (31 July 1996)
105. Mongolia (13 August 1996)
106. Palau (30 September 1996)
107. Malaysia (14 October 1996)
108. Brunei Darussalam (5 November 1996)
109. Romania (17 December 1996)
110. Papua New Guinea (14 January 1997)
111. Spain (15 January 1997)
112. Guatemala (11 February 1997)
113. Pakistan (26 February 1997)
114. Russian Federation (12 March 1997)
115. Mozambique (13 March 1997)
116. Solomon Islands (23 June 1997)
117. Equatorial Guinea (21 July 1997)
118. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (25 July 1997)
119. Chile (25 August 1997)
120. Benin (16 October 1997)
121. Portugal (3 November 1997)
122. South Africa (23 December 1997)
123. Gabon (11 March 1998)
124. European Union (1 April 1998)
125. Lao People's Democratic Republic (5 June 1998)
126. Suriname (9 July 1998)
127. Nepal (2 November 1998)
128. Belgium (13 November 1998)
129. Poland (13 November 1998)
130. Ukraine (26 July 1999)
131. Vanuatu (10 August 1999)
132. Nicaragua (3 May 2000)
133. Maldives (7 September 2000)
134. Luxembourg (5 October 2000)
135. Serbia (12 March 2001)
136. Bangladesh (27 July 2001)
137. Madagascar (22 August 2001)
138. Hungary (5 February 2002)
139. Armenia (9 December 2002)
140. Qatar (9 December 2002)
141. Tuvalu (9 December 2002)
142. Kiribati (24 February 2003)
143. Albania (23 June 2003)
144. Canada (7 November 2003)
145. Lithuania (12 November 2003)
146. Denmark (16 November 2004)
147. Latvia (23 December 2004)
148. Burkina Faso (25 January 2005)
149. Estonia (26 August 2005)
150. Belarus (30 August 2006)
151. Niue (11 October 2006)
152. Montenegro (23 October 2006)
153. Republic of Moldova (6 February 2007)
154. Lesotho (31 May 2007)
155. Morocco (31 May 2007)
156. Congo (9 July 2008)
157. Liberia (25 September 2008)
158. Switzerland (1 May 2009)
159. Dominican Republic (10 July 2009)
160. Chad (14 August 2009)
161. Malawi (28 September 2010)
162. Thailand (15 May 2011)
163. Ecuador (24 September 2012)
164. Swaziland (24 September 2012)
165. Timor-Leste (8 January 2013)
166. Niger (7 August 2013)



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

1. Kenya (29 July 1994)
2. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (19 August 1994)
3. Australia (5 October 1994)
4. Germany (14 October 1994)
5. Belize (21 October 1994)
6. Mauritius (4 November 1994)
7. Singapore (17 November 1994)
8. Sierra Leone (12 December 1994)
9. Seychelles (15 December 1994)
10. Lebanon (5 January 1995)
11. Italy (13 January 1995)
12. Cook Islands (15 February 1995)
13. Croatia (5 April 1995)
14. Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (28 April 1995)
15. Slovenia (16 June 1995)
16. India (29 June 1995)
17. Paraguay (10 July 1995)
18. Austria (14 July 1995)
19. Greece (21 July 1995)
20. Senegal (25 July 1995)
21. Cyprus (27 July 1995)
22. Bahamas (28 July 1995)
23. Barbados (28 July 1995)
24. Côte d'Ivoire (28 July 1995)
25. Fiji (28 July 1995)
26. Grenada (28 July 1995)
27. Guinea (28 July 1995)
28. Iceland (28 July 1995)
29. Jamaica (28 July 1995)
30. Namibia (28 July 1995)
31. Nigeria (28 July 1995)
32. Sri Lanka (28 July 1995)
33. Togo (28 July 1995)
34. Trinidad and Tobago (28 July 1995)
35. Uganda (28 July 1995)
36. Serbia (28 July 1995)
37. Zambia (28 July 1995)
38. Zimbabwe (28 July 1995)
39. Tonga (2 August 1995)
40. Samoa (14 August 1995)
41. Micronesia (Federated States of) (6 September 1995)
42. Jordan (27 November 1995)
43. Argentina (1 December 1995)
44. Nauru (23 January 1996)
45. Republic of Korea (29 January 1996)
46. Monaco (20 March 1996)
47. Georgia (21 March 1996)
48. France (11 April 1996)
49. Saudi Arabia (24 April 1996)
50. Slovakia (8 May 1996)
51. Bulgaria (15 May 1996)
52. Myanmar (21 May 1996)
53. China (7 June 1996)
54. Algeria (11 June 1996)
55. Japan (20 June 1996)
56. Czech Republic (21 June 1996)
57. Finland (21 June 1996)
58. Ireland (21 June 1996)
59. Norway (24 June 1996)
60. Sweden (25 June 1996)
61. Malta (26 June 1996)
62. Netherlands (28 June 1996)
63. Panama (1 July 1996)
64. Mauritania (17 July 1996)
65. New Zealand (19 July 1996)
66. Haiti (31 July 1996)
67. Mongolia (13 August 1996)
68. Palau (30 September 1996)
69. Malaysia (14 October 1996)
70. Brunei Darussalam (5 November 1996)
71. Romania (17 December 1996)
72. Papua New Guinea (14 January 1997)
73. Spain (15 January 1997)
74. Guatemala (11 February 1997)
75. Oman (26 February 1997)
76. Pakistan (26 February 1997)
77. Russian Federation (12 March 1997)
78. Mozambique (13 March 1997)
79. Solomon Islands (23 June 1997)
80. Equatorial Guinea (21 July 1997)
81. Philippines (23 July 1997)
82. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (25 July 1997)
83. Chile (25 August 1997)
84. Benin (16 October 1997)
85. Portugal (3 November 1997)
86. South Africa (23 December 1997)
87. Gabon (11 March 1998)
88. European Union (1 April 1998)

89. Lao People's Democratic Republic (5 June 1998)
90. United Republic of Tanzania (25 June 1998)
91. Suriname (9 July 1998)
92. Nepal (2 November 1998)
93. Belgium (13 November 1998)
94. Poland (13 November 1998)
95. Ukraine (26 July 1999)
96. Vanuatu (10 August 1999)
97. Nicaragua (3 May 2000)
98. Indonesia (2 June 2000)
99. Maldives (7 September 2000)
100. Luxembourg (5 October 2000)
101. Bangladesh (27 July 2001)
102. Madagascar (22 August 2001)
103. Costa Rica (20 September 2001)
104. Hungary (5 February 2002)
105. Tunisia (24 May 2002)
106. Cameroon (28 August 2002)
107. Kuwait (2 August 2002)
108. Cuba (17 October 2002)
109. Armenia (9 December 2002)
110. Qatar (9 December 2002)
111. Tuvalu (9 December 2002)
112. Kiribati (24 February 2003)
113. Mexico (10 April 2003)
114. Albania (23 June 2003)
115. Honduras (28 July 2003)
116. Canada (7 November 2003)
117. Lithuania (12 November 2003)
118. Denmark (16 November 2004)
119. Latvia (23 December 2004)
120. Burkina Faso (25 January 2005)
121. Botswana (31 January 2005)
122. Estonia (26 August 2005)
123. Viet Nam (27 April 2006)
124. Belarus (30 August 2006)
125. Niue (11 October 2006)
126. Montenegro (23 October 2006)
127. Republic of Moldova (6 February 2007)
128. Lesotho (31 May 2007)
129. Morocco (31 May 2007)
130. Uruguay (7 August 2007)
131. Brazil (25 October 2007)
132. Cabo Verde (23 April 2008)
133. Congo (9 July 2008)
134. Guyana (25 September 2008)
135. Liberia (25 September 2008)
136. Switzerland (1 May 2009)
137. Dominican Republic (10 July 2009)
138. Chad (14 August 2009)
139. Angola (7 September 2010)
140. Malawi (28 September 2010)
141. Thailand (15 May 2011)
142. Ecuador (24 September 2012)
143. Swaziland (24 September 2012)
144. Timor-Leste (8 January 2013)
145. Niger (7 August 2013)
146. Yemen (13 October 2014)

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

1. Tonga (31 July 1996)
2. Saint Lucia (9 August 1996)
3. United States of America (21 August 1996)
4. Sri Lanka (24 October 1996)
5. Samoa (25 October 1996)
6. Fiji (12 December 1996)
7. Norway (30 December 1996)
8. Nauru (10 January 1997)
9. Bahamas (16 January 1997)
10. Senegal (30 January 1997)
11. Solomon Islands (13 February 1997)
12. Iceland (14 February 1997)
13. Mauritius (25 March 1997)
14. Micronesia (Federated States of) (23 May 1997)
15. Russian Federation (4 August 1997)
16. Seychelles (20 March 1998)
17. Namibia (8 April 1998)
18. Iran (Islamic Republic of) (17 April 1998)
19. Maldives (30 December 1998)
20. Cook Islands (1 April 1999)
21. Papua New Guinea (4 June 1999)
22. Monaco (9 June 1999)
23. Canada (3 August 1999)
24. Uruguay (10 September 1999)
25. Australia (23 December 1999)
26. Brazil (8 March 2000)
27. Barbados (22 September 2000)
28. New Zealand (18 April 2001)
29. Costa Rica (18 June 2001)
30. Malta (11 November 2001)
31. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (10 December 2001), (19 December 2003)
32. Cyprus (25 September 2002)
33. Ukraine (27 February 2003)
34. Marshall Islands (19 March 2003)
35. South Africa (14 August 2003)
36. India (19 August 2003)
37. European Union (19 December 2003)
38. Austria (19 December 2003)
39. Belgium (19 December 2003)
40. Denmark (19 December 2003)
41. Finland (19 December 2003)
42. France (19 December 2003)
43. Germany (19 December 2003)
44. Greece (19 December 2003)
45. Ireland (19 December 2003)
46. Italy (19 December 2003)
47. Luxembourg (19 December 2003)
48. Netherlands (19 December 2003)
49. Portugal (19 December 2003)
50. Spain (19 December 2003)
51. Sweden (19 December 2003)
52. Kenya (13 July 2004)
53. Belize (14 July 2005)
54. Kiribati (15 September 2005)
55. Guinea (16 September 2005)
56. Liberia (16 September 2005)
57. Poland (14 March 2006)
58. Slovenia (15 June 2006)
59. Estonia (7 August 2006)
60. Japan (7 August 2006)
61. Trinidad and Tobago (13 September 2006)
62. Niue (11 October 2006)
63. Bulgaria (13 December 2006)
64. Latvia (5 February 2007)
65. Lithuania (1 March 2007)
66. Czech Republic (19 March 2007)
67. Romania (16 July 2007)
68. Republic of Korea (1 February 2008)
69. Palau (26 March 2008)
70. Oman (14 May 2008)
71. Hungary (16 May 2008)
72. Slovakia (6 November 2008)
73. Mozambique (10 December 2008)
74. Panama (16 December 2008)
75. Tuvalu (2 February 2009)
76. Indonesia (28 September 2009)
77. Nigeria (2 November 2009)
78. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (29 October 2010)
79. Morocco (19 September 2012)
80. Bangladesh (5 November 2012)
81. Croatia (10 September 2013)
82. Philippines (24 September 2014)

### 3. *Declarations by States*<sup>4</sup>

#### *Ghana: Withdrawal of Declaration Relating to Article 298 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 22 September 2014*<sup>5</sup>

In accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 298 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December, 1982 (the “Convention”), the Republic of Ghana hereby withdraws with immediate effect its Declaration dated 15 December, 2009 declaring that it did not accept any of the procedures provided for in section 2 of Part XV of the Convention with respect to the categories of disputes referred to in paragraph 1 (a) of article 298 of the Convention.

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<sup>4</sup> Depositary notifications are issued in electronic format only. Depositary notifications are made available to the Permanent Missions to the United Nations in the United Nations Treaty Collection on the Internet at <https://treaties.un.org>, under “Depositary Notifications (CNs)”. In addition, the Permanent Missions, as well as other interested individuals, can subscribe to receive depositary notifications by e-mail through the Treaty Section’s “Automated Subscription Services”, which is also available at <https://treaties.un.org>.

<sup>5</sup> Refer to depositary notifications C.N.568.2014.TREATIES-XXI.6 of 22 September 2014 and C.N.890.2009.TREATIES-XXI of 16 December 2009 (Declaration relating to article 298: Ghana).

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

### A. NATIONAL LEGISLATION

#### 1. *Portugal*

*Bases of Spatial Planning and Management of the National Maritime Space*  
*Law No. 17/2014, 14 February 2014*<sup>1</sup>

#### MOTIVATION

The exploration of the maritime space is a challenge for Portugal, taking into account the fact that this is a country with one of the largest exclusive economic zones in Europe, with a sea area of over 1,700,000 km<sup>2</sup>, corresponding to about 18 times its land area. Additionally, in accordance with the proposal submitted to the United Nations, the continental shelf will significantly increase the maritime area under its sovereignty or national jurisdiction.

With this renewed maritime dimension, Portugal undertakes great responsibilities in the management of the North Atlantic Ocean, especially from the point of view of the conservation and preservation of natural resources, but also gains rights of sovereignty regarding these spaces that will grant the possibility to explore and use the resources existing there, which will be key to the future of the country.

Portugal's extensive maritime space is a unique heritage, which has not been fully taken advantage of, and that must be valued, preserved and well-ordered, revitalizing it in a sustainable manner. This fact has already been recognized in the National Ocean Strategy, approved by the Council of Ministers Resolution No. 163/2006 of 12 December, which identifies the spatial planning of activities in the national maritime space as a strategic action capable of contributing towards the creation of the conditions conducive to a sustainable use of the sea and the construction of a thriving maritime economy.

The growth of economic activities in the national maritime space, many of them competing activities, increases the chances of conflicts between different sectors of activity, such as navigation and maritime transportation, energy production, exploration, research and exploitation of geological resources, fisheries or aquaculture. The intensification of the use of the maritime space and of the exploitation of marine resources also leads to the increase of pressure over the ecosystems.

In this context, the spatial planning of the national maritime space is critical for the creation of an effective framework of compatibility between competing uses or activities, contributing to a better and bigger economic use of the marine environment, allowing the coordination of the actions of public authorities and private initiative, and leading to the minimization of the impacts of human activities in the marine environment towards sustainability. On the other hand, predictability and transparency are essential for legal security, while also promoting economic growth, safeguarding investment and reducing the costs borne by operators and investors in maritime industries.

Consequently, the present law defines the framework of the spatial planning policy of the national maritime space, as well as the spatial planning system that is composed of situation plans and allocation plans of areas or volumes of the maritime space. The option for the autonomous regulation of the spatial planning of the national maritime space is justified by its specificity in relation to terrestrial space, especially with regard to the three-dimensional nature of the sea and the fact that a maritime area may accommodate various uses and activities, provided that they are compatible with each other. The preparation of situation plans will be made using the elements developed by the multidisciplinary team formed for the preparation of the proposal of the Plan on Maritime Spatial Planning, which prove to be relevant and appropriate for a swift and rigorous survey of the uses and current activities of the entire national maritime space, since the application of this law depends on it.

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<sup>1</sup> *Original: Portuguese. Published in Diário da Republica on 10 April 2014.*

The effectiveness of the spatial planning of the national maritime space also depends on the creation of a legal regime applicable to the use of the maritime space that regulates the concession, licensing and authorization of uses in maritime areas under sovereignty or national jurisdiction. This legal regime aims to ensure the protection of the marine environment, as well as the establishment of clear, swift and simplified procedures for activities in the national maritime space.

The spatial planning and management hereby established materialize a new vision and a new practice, intended to be simplified, for the use of all national maritime space and for the adaptation of the existing legal models. The full appreciation of the maritime space, within a framework of sustainability, requires appropriate treatment of three action vectors: use, preservation and exercise of economic activities. In the context of this law a new and extended framework applicable to the use-vector is now established by laying the base for the spatial planning and management without prejudice to the necessary coordination with the remaining vectors and respective controls, regulated in specific legislation.

Simplification will be achieved with the dematerialization of the access to licensing of the use of the sea through electronic platform, but especially by the articulation of the controls carried out in the various vectors.

Thus, this law shall be without prejudice to the legal regime applicable to environmental management and water quality management governed by Directive No. 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 23 October 2000, known as the Water Framework Directive, transposed by the Law of the Water, approved by Law No. 58/2005, of 29 December, amended and republished by Decree-Law No. 130/2012, 22 June, as well as the Directive No. 2008/56/EC, of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 17 June 2008, designated Marine Strategy Framework Directive, transposed by Decree-Law No. 108/2010, of 13 October, as amended by Decree-Law No. 201/2012, of 27 August.

The entry into force of the present law also safeguards and ensures the compatibility with other already regulated vectors, such as the exercise of several economic activities that make private use of the national maritime space. On the other hand, the titles for resource utilization in the national maritime space issued under previous legislation are safeguarded, in particular those concerning the use of the maritime public domain in pilot areas.

This law also ensures the coordination and compatibility of the instruments of spatial planning of the national maritime space with other instruments of spatial planning that may have an impact on the maritime space.

The organisms of the government of the autonomous regions and the National Association of Portuguese Municipalities were heard.

Therefore:

In accordance with paragraph 1 (d) of article 197 of the Constitution, the Government presents to the Parliament the following law:

## CHAPTER I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

### *Article 1. Object and scope*

1. This law establishes the bases of spatial planning and management of the national maritime space identified in the following article.

2. The spatial planning and management of the national maritime space policy defines and integrates the actions promoted by the Portuguese State, in order to ensure proper organization and use of national maritime space, in the perspective of its valorisation and safeguard, and aims to contribute to the sustainable development of the country.

3. Without prejudice to the following paragraph, this law does not apply to activities which, by their nature and given their object, exclusively envisage the national defence or internal security of the Portuguese State.

4. In the course of the activities referred in the preceding paragraph, whenever possible and in view of the national interest, the Government acts in accordance with the principles and objectives of the planning and management of the national maritime space pursuant to this law and its complementary legislation.



## *Article 2. National maritime space*

1. National maritime space extends from the baselines to the outer edge of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles, and is organized geographically in the following maritime areas:

- (a) Between the baseline and the outer limit of the territorial sea;
- (b) The exclusive economic zone;
- (c) The Continental shelf, including beyond 200 nautical miles.

2. For the purposes of this law, and in accordance with the United Nations Convention for the Law of the Sea, the term baselines refers to:

- (a) The low-water line along the coast, as represented in officially recognized large scale charts;
- (b) In the mouths of rivers that flow directly into the sea, and in the lagoons open to the sea, the straight line drawn between the points that the limit of the low-water lines.

3. In ports and port facilities, the contour line formed by the low-water line along the outer protective piers and the closing line at the port entry or port facility.

## *Article 3. Principles*

In addition to the principles established in the Base-Law of the Environment, the spatial planning and spatial management of the national maritime space must comply with the following principles:

- (a) The ecosystem approach, which takes into account the complex nature and dynamics of the systems, as well as envisaging the good status of marine environment and coastal areas;
- (b) Adaptive management, which takes into account the dynamics of the ecosystems and the evolution of knowledge and of the activities;
- (c) Integrated, multidisciplinary and cross-sector management, ensuring:
  - (i) The coordination and compatibility of the spatial planning and management of the national maritime space with the economic, social, environmental and planning policies;
  - (ii) The coordination and compatibility of spatial planning and management of the national maritime space with sectorial policies that have an impact on the national maritime space, ensuring the proper balance between the public and private interests concerned;
  - (iii) Consistency between the spatial planning of the national maritime space and the spatial planning of the land territory, in particular of coastal zone;
- (d) Improvement and promotion of economic activities in a long-term perspective, ensuring effective use under the conditions assigned by the titles of private use, under the stipulated conditions;
- (e) Regional and cross-border cooperation and coordination, ensuring cooperation and coordination of various uses and of on-going activities or of activities to be developed in the national maritime space, taking into consideration the potential effects arising from the use of the national maritime space for neighbouring or international maritime spaces.

## *Article 4. Objectives of spatial planning and management of the national maritime space*

1. The spatial planning and management of the national maritime space seek the promotion of the economic, rational and efficient exploitation of marine resources and ecosystem services, ensuring the compatibility and sustainability of its various uses and activities, taking into account the intra- and inter-generational responsibility in the use of the national maritime space and towards job creation.

2. Actions within the spatial planning of the national maritime space shall take into account the preservation, protection and restoration of natural values and of marine and coastal ecosystems and the maintenance of good environmental status of the marine environment, as well as the prevention of risk and the minimization of the effects of natural disasters, climate change or human activities.

3. Actions undertaken within the spatial planning and management of the national maritime space shall ensure the legal security and the transparency of procedures for granting the titles of private spatial use and enable the exercise of the right to information and participation referred in this law.

4. The spatial planning and management of the national maritime space will also seek to use the available information on the national maritime space.

5. Without foregoing article 11, the spatial planning and management of the national maritime space shall prevent or minimize possible conflicts between uses and activities carried out in the national maritime space.

#### *Article 5. Jurisdiction*

1. The Government is competent for actively promoting policies on spatial planning and management of the national maritime space and to continue the necessary activities for the implementation of the present law and its complementary legislation.

2. The member of the Government responsible for the sea is competent to develop and coordinate the necessary actions for the spatial planning and management of the national maritime space without prejudice to the powers exercised within the framework of shared management with the autonomous regions, and, where necessary, to ensure the adequate coordination and compatibility with the spatial planning and management of the land territory.

#### *Article 6. Planning and management system of the national maritime space*

The system of planning and management of the national maritime space comprises:

(a) Strategic instruments of policy planning and management of the national maritime space, namely the National Ocean Strategy;

(b) National maritime space planning instruments referred to in Article 7.

## CHAPTER II. NATIONAL MARITIME SPACE SPATIAL PLANNING

#### *Article 7. Spatial planning instruments*

1. The spatial planning of the national maritime space is achieved through the following instruments:

(a) Situation plans for one or more areas and or volumes of the zones of the national maritime space referred to in paragraph 1 of article 2, with the identification of the maritime areas for environmental protection and preservation and the distribution in time and space of current and potential uses and activities;

(b) Allocation plans for areas and or volumes of the zones of the national maritime space referred to in paragraph 1 of article 2 for different uses and activities.

2. The approval of allocation plans is preceded by the evaluation of the effect of the plans on the environment, in accordance with the applicable legal regime.

3. Allocation plans must be compatible or made compatible with the situation plans, and, once approved, will be automatically included into the situation plans.

#### *Article 8. Drafting and approval of spatial planning instruments*

1. The spatial planning instruments of the national maritime space applicable to the area between the baseline and the outer limit of the territorial sea, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf up to 200 nautical miles shall be prepared by the Government, with prior consultation of the governments of the autonomous regions.

2. The spatial planning instruments of the national maritime space applicable to the areas identified in the preceding paragraph that are adjacent to the archipelago of the Azores or the archipelago of Madeira, can also be prepared by the governments of the autonomous regions, with prior consultation of the Government.

3. The spatial planning instruments of the national maritime space applicable to the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles shall be prepared by the Government, after hearing the governments of the autonomous regions.

4. The spatial planning instruments of the national maritime space referred in the preceding paragraphs are approved by the Government.

5. All those concerned may submit to the entity referred in paragraph 2 of article 5, proposals for the elaboration of allocation plans referred to in paragraph 1 (b) of article 7.



#### *Article 9. Amendment and review of spatial planning instruments*

1. The situation plans of the national maritime space referred to in paragraph 1 (a) of article 7 shall be amended in the following situations:
  - (a) Whenever the evolution of the environmental conditions or of the economic and social development so determine;
  - (b) Following the approval of the allocation plans referred to in paragraph 1 (b) of article 7.
2. The situation plans of the national maritime space are reviewed from time to time and according to the conditions as established in specific legislation.

#### *Article 10. Suspension of spatial planning instruments*

The spatial planning instruments of the national maritime space can be totally or partially suspended under the conditions to be defined in specific legislation and only in the cases involving the fulfilment of the national interest.

#### *Article 11. Conflict of uses or activities*

1. Within the framework of preparing the allocation plans and when there is a case of conflict between on-going or developing uses or activities in the national maritime space and to ensure the good environmental status of the marine environment and the good condition of the coastal waters, the following preference criteria are followed for the determination of the prevailing use or activity:
  - (a) Greater social and economic benefit to the country, in particular by creating employment and qualification of human resources, by value creation and by the contribution to sustainable development;
  - (b) Maximum coexistence of uses or activities.
2. The preference criteria indicated in the preceding paragraph apply by descending order and shall be excluding, being sequentially applicable when equal, pursuant to the higher criterion in the outcome of the assessment and valuation of the conflicting uses and activities, or when the previous criterion does not apply.
3. The entities referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 8 shall, in each case, assess and value the preference criteria referred in paragraph 1.
4. The preference for a use or activity may involve the relocation of on-going uses or activities, under the conditions to be defined in specific legislation.

#### *Article 12. Information and participation rights*

1. All those concerned have a right to be informed and to participate in the procedures for the preparation, amendment, revision and suspension of the spatial planning instruments of the national maritime space, namely through the use of electronic means.
2. The preparation, amendment, revision and suspension of the spatial planning instruments guarantees:
  - (a) The involvement of the various ministries that oversee the sectors of activities carried out in the national maritime space and the public entities responsible for the administration of the spaces or volumes that are the object of the situation plan or the allocation plan;
  - (b) The participation of the authorities of the Autonomous Regions of the Azores and Madeira, in the area of their competence;
  - (c) The participation of the municipalities directly concerned;
  - (d) The involvement of scientific, professional, union and business associations, directly or indirectly related to maritime activities;
  - (e) The participation of all those concerned through the process of public discussion;
  - (f) The prior publication of the proposals of spatial planning instruments of the national maritime space and of all proposals and opinions received during the process of public discussion.
3. The spatial planning instruments of the national maritime space are published in the Official Gazette.

*Article 13. Monitoring of spatial planning*

Instruments on permanent monitoring and technical assessment of the spatial planning of the national maritime space must be created, under the conditions to be defined in specific legislation.

*Article 14. Legal regime*

The legal regime applicable to the preparation, approval, amendment, revision and suspension of the instruments of spatial planning of the national maritime space is defined in specific legislation.

CHAPTER III. SPATIAL USE OF THE NATIONAL MARITIME SPACE

*Article 15. Common spatial use*

1. The national maritime space is for public use and benefit, particularly regarding their leisure functions.
2. The common spatial use of the national maritime space is not subject to a title of spatial use, as long as it complies with the law and constraints defined in the applicable plans and does not harm the good environmental status of the marine environment and the good condition of coastal waters.

*Article 16. Private spatial use*

The private spatial use of the national maritime space is permissible, subject to the reservation of an area or volume, for the development of marine resources, means or ecosystems services usage, resulting in greater public benefits than that obtained by the common spatial use.

*Article 17. Titles for the private spatial use*

1. The private spatial use of the national maritime space is carried out under a title of spatial use, issued in accordance with the terms and conditions provided for in this law and other applicable legislation.
2. The right to private spatial use of the national maritime space can only be granted by concession, license or authorization, whatever the nature and legal status of its holder.
3. The title of private spatial use is terminated with the end of its term and in accordance with the conditions defined in specific legislation.
4. The granting of a title of private spatial use determines its effective use and the holder must ensure, at all times, the adoption of the necessary measures for the maintenance of the good environmental status of the marine environment and of coastal areas, and is bound, after the termination of the respective title, to perform the necessary steps for the reconstitution of the altered physical conditions that do not result in a benefit, under the conditions to be defined in specific legislation.

*Article 18. Issuance of other concessions, licences or authorizations*

1. The granting of a title of private spatial use does not give its holder the right to use or exploit the resources of the national maritime space.
2. Where the exercise of a use or activity depends on the issuance of other concessions, licences or authorization in addition to the title of private spatial use, the various procedures are coordinated in accordance with the conditions to be defined in specific legislation.

*Article 19. Use subject to concession*

1. Without prejudice to article 21, the prolonged private spatial use of an area or volume of the national maritime space is subject to prior concession.
2. Prolonged use is defined as uninterrupted use, lasting more than 12 months.
3. A concession has a maximum duration of 50 years, granted in accordance with the terms and conditions defined in specific legislation.

*Article 20. Use subject to license*

1. Without foregoing the following article, the temporary, intermittent or seasonal private spatial use of an area or volume of the national maritime space is subject to a prior license.

2. A license has a maximum duration of 25 years, granted in accordance with the terms and conditions defined in specific legislation.

*Article 21. Use subject to authorization*

Private spatial use of the national maritime space, in the framework of pilot projects for new uses or technologies, or activities that are not of a commercial nature, is subject to authorization.

*Article 22. Requirements and conditions for granting titles for private spatial use*

The granting of titles for private spatial use must ensure:

- (a) The compliance with the rules and principles of the present law and other applicable legislation;
- (b) The compliance with the spatial planning instruments of the national maritime space.

*Article 23. Prior information request*

1. All those concerned may forward to the competent entity referred in paragraph 2 of article 5 a request for prior information on the possibility of spatial uses or activities of the national maritime space not foreseen in the instruments of spatial planning of the national maritime space.

2. The prior information issued shall be binding only as to the possibility of using the national maritime space for the intended use or activity, in accordance with the conditions defined in specific legislation.

*Article 24. Economic and financial regime*

The economic and financial regime concerning the private spatial use of the national maritime space is defined in specific legislation, which shall promote:

- (a) The economic, social and environmental sustainability of the use of the national maritime space;
- (b) The development of activities of marine scientific research deemed of public interest or conducted within the framework of research programmes promoted by the Portuguese State.

*Article 25. Other uses*

The spatial use of the national maritime space not included within the scope of the present law, and which is subject to the rules and principles of international law and international conventions applicable in the national legal order and to which the Portuguese State is bound to, shall be regulated by the Government towards the respective integration in the spatial planning of the national maritime space pursuant to the present law.

#### CHAPTER IV. SUPPLEMENTARY, TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

*Article 26. Financing of public policies for the spatial planning and management of the national maritime space*

The financing of public policies for the spatial planning and management of maritime space is provided by allocation from the State budget, by funds of the European Union and by revenues from licensing, concession and authorization of private use of the national maritime space, in accordance with the terms defined in specific legislation.

*Article 27. Articulation and compatibility with spatial planning instruments*

1. The articulation and the compatibility of the instruments of spatial planning of the national maritime space with other instruments of spatial planning with legal or regulatory nature also applicable to the national maritime space, shall be made in accordance with the conditions to be defined in specific legislation.

2. The instruments of spatial planning of the national maritime space ensure the respective articulation and compatibility with land programs and spatial plans, whenever they focus on the same area, or areas, over which the structural or functional interdependence of its elements require an integrated coordination.

*Article 28. Use of brackish and coastal waters for aquaculture purposes*

The use of brackish and coastal waters for aquaculture purposes, including fish and shellfish waters, as well as production areas for bivalve molluscs shall be subject, *mutatis mutandis*, to the arrangements provided for in this law and respective complementary legislation.

*Article 29. Information availability*

1. The basic data relating to the spatial planning and management of the national maritime space, produced by public entities or made available in compliance with legal obligations, should be accessible to the public free of charge and with easy access, namely through the use of information and communication applications that allow search, display and availability services.

2. The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall not prejudice the possibility of charging fees, when there is the need to significantly process the data, which may be subject to exemptions in specific situations, which must be duly justified.

3. The provisions of the preceding paragraphs shall not prejudice the safeguarding of data confidentiality or the protection due to other existing rights, including commercial and industrial, or intellectual property rights, when properly justified.

*Article 30. Complementary legislation*

Within six months from the date of publication of the present law, the complementary legal diplomas shall be approved and shall define:

- (a) The instrument for permanent monitoring and technical assessment of the national maritime space;
- (b) The legal regime applicable to the preparation, amendment, revision and suspension of the instruments of spatial planning of the national maritime space;
- (c) The legal regime applicable to the titles of private spatial use of the national maritime space;
- (d) The legislation for spatial planning and management of the national maritime space financing policies.

*Article 31. Reports on the state of planning and use of national maritime space*

1. Every three years, the Government shall present to the Assembly of the Republic a report on the state of planning and management of the national maritime space, including monitoring and evaluation of the environmental status of the marine environment and coastal areas, to ensure sustainable development.

2. The Government gives knowledge of the above-mentioned report to the government of the autonomous regions.

*Article 32. Transitional provision*

1. Until the entry into force of the complementary legislation referred in the previous article, the spatial use of the national maritime space continues to be governed by the legal provisions previously in force.

2. The titles for the use of the resources of the national maritime space issued under previous legislation shall remain in force in accordance with the applicable terms, particularly in what concerns the inherent rights of spatial use.

*Article 33. Repealing clause*

The rules established by Law No. 58/2005, of 29 December, republished by Decree-Law No. 130/2012, of 22 June, of Decree-Law No. 226-A/2007, of 31 May, and its complementary legislation, which are contrary to the provisions of the present law, shall be deemed to be revoked with the entry into force of the complementary legislation referred in article 30.

*Article 34. Entry into force*

This law shall enter into force on the following day of its publication. Viewed and approved by the Council of Ministers of 13 March of 2013

Approved in the Parliament on 14 February 2014

## 2. *Saint Vincent and the Grenadines*<sup>2</sup>

### *Notice No. 60/2014 concerning the Archipelagic Closing Lines and baselines of St. Vincent and the Grenadines, 1 April 2014*

No. 60

In accordance with the powers conferred by section 16 (b) and (c) of the Maritime Areas Act, Chapter 464, the Minister responsible for security publishes the list of co-ordinates of the archipelagic closing lines and baselines of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

The archipelagic closing lines for the delimitation of the internal waters of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines are lines joining in succession the geographical co-ordinates of the terminal points on the WGS84 geodetic datum set out in Table I.

The archipelagic baselines of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines are comprised of lines joining in succession the geographical co-ordinates of points on the WGS84 geodetic datum set out in Table II.

[Signed]  
Minister

TABLE I<sup>3</sup>. ARCHIPELAGIC CLOSING LINES OF SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

TABLE II<sup>4</sup>. ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINES OF SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

26<sup>th</sup> March 2014

DR. THE HON. RALPH GONSALVES  
Prime Minister, Minister of Finance,  
Economic Planning, National Security,  
Legal Affairs and Grenadines Affairs  
1<sup>st</sup> April, 2014

By Command  
KATTIAN BARNWELL  
Secretary to Cabinet  
Prime Minister's Office

Prime Minister's Office  
St. Vincent and the Grenadines.  
1<sup>st</sup> April, 2014.

<sup>2</sup> Transmitted by note verbale dated 22 August 2014 from the Permanent Mission of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Annexed lists of geographical coordinates of points were deposited with the Secretary-General under articles 16(2) and 47(9) of the Convention (see Maritime Zone Notification M.Z.N.108.2014. LOS of 22 September 2014). *The Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Government Gazette*, vol. 147, 1 April 2014, No. 18.

<sup>3</sup> *Note by the editor*: For a complete list of geographic coordinates, see [www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/DEPOSIT/VCT\\_2014\\_147\\_Gazette.pdf](http://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/DEPOSIT/VCT_2014_147_Gazette.pdf).

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*

### 3. Cyprus<sup>5</sup>

#### (a) *Territorial Sea Laws 1964 and 2014*<sup>6</sup>

45 of 1964  
95(I) of 2014

A LAW TO PROVIDE FOR THE BREADTH OF THE TERRITORIAL SEA

The House of Representatives enacts as follows:

Short title.  
2(a) of 95(I)/2014  
2(b) of 95(I)/2014.

1. This Law may be cited as the Territorial Sea Laws, 1964 and 2014.

Interpretation.  
3 of 95(I)/2014.

2. (1) In this Law unless the context otherwise requires –

“baselines” means the lines along the coast of the Republic, the geographical co-ordinates of which, as well as the relevant chart, wherein such lines are shown, were deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, on 3 May 1993, or as from time to time amended;

203 of 1988

“Convention” means the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982, which was ratified by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (Ratification) Law, 1988;

“nautical mile” means the distance of one thousand eight hundred and fifty two (1,852) metres;

“Republic” means the Republic of Cyprus;

“territorial sea” means the maritime zone the breadth of which is defined in section 3 and over which the sovereignty of the Republic extends.

(2) References in other laws or regulations of the Republic to the term “territorial waters” have the same meaning as the term “territorial sea”.

(3) Terms not otherwise defined in this section shall have the meaning assigned to them by the Convention and in case of conflict between this Law and the Convention, the interpretation of the Convention shall prevail.

Breadth of the territorial sea.  
3 of 95(I)/2014.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the territorial sea of the Republic extends up to a breadth of twelve nautical miles from the baselines.

Waters on the landward side of the baselines. 4 of 95(I)/2014.

4. The waters on the landward side of the baselines form part of the internal waters of the Republic.

Power to the Council of Ministers to amend the baselines.  
4 of 95(I)/2014.

5. (1) The Council of Ministers may, by a decision thereof, amend the baselines and deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the amended geographical co-ordinates as well as a relevant chart on which they will be shown.

(2) The amended geographical co-ordinates of the baselines shall be made public by a notification of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to be published in the *Official Gazette of the Republic*.

<sup>5</sup> Transmitted by note verbale dated 10 November 2014 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Cyprus to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

<sup>6</sup> The Office of the Law Commissioner: 24 October 2014, pp. 1-14.



(b) *Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf Laws 2004 and 2014*<sup>7</sup>

64(I) of 2004  
97(I) of 2014.\*

A LAW TO PROVIDE FOR THE PROCLAMATION OF THE  
EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE AND THE CONTINENTAL  
SHELF BY THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS

The House of Representatives enacts as follows:

Short title.  
2 of 97(I)/2014.\*

Interpretation.  
3(g) of 97(I)/2014.\*

3(e) of 97(I)/2014.\*  
203 of 1988.

3(b) of 97(I)/2014.\*  
3(a) of 97(I)/2014.\*

3(c) of 97(I)/2014.\*  
3(f) of 97(I)/2014.\*  
3(g) of 97(I)/2014.\*

3(d) of 97(I)/2014.\*

3(g) of 97(I)/2014.\*

3(g) of 97(I)/2014.\*

3(g) of 97(I)/2014.\*  
45 of 1964  
95(I) of 2014.

1. This Law may be cited as the Exclusive Economic Zone and the Continental Shelf Laws, 2004 and 2014.

2. (1) In this Law, unless the context otherwise requires  
“Continental Shelf” means the sea-bed and the subsoil of the submarine areas that extend beyond the territorial sea of the Republic, the outer limit of which is defined in section 5A;

“Convention” means the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982, which was ratified by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (Ratification) Law, 1988;

“Court” means the Court as defined in section 10;

“Director” *Deleted*;

“Exclusive Economic Zone” means the zone adjacent to the territorial sea of the Republic, the limits of which are defined in section 3;

“living resources” include fish and any other living organisms;

“Minister” *Deleted*;

“natural resources” means the living and non-living resources;

“nautical mile” means the distance of one thousand eight hundred and fifty two meters;

“non-living resources” means the various mineral and other non-living resources which generally lie on the sea-bed or its subsoil;

“Republic” means the Republic of Cyprus;

“safety zone” means the area around installations, structures, or artificial islands which are intended to be placed in or already existing in and/or above the Exclusive Economic Zone and/or the Continental Shelf, the breadth and status of which shall be designated by Order of the Minister of Communications and Works;

“ship” means a vessel of any type not permanently attached to the sea-bed, including dynamically supported craft, submersibles or any other floating craft;

“territorial Sea” means the maritime zone as defined in section 2 of the Territorial Sea Laws, 1964 and 2014.

(2) Terms not otherwise defined in this section, shall have the meaning assigned to them by the Convention and in case of conflict between this Law and the Convention, the interpretation of the Convention shall prevail.

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<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

4 of 97(I)/2014.\*

Proclamation and delimitation of the Exclusive Economic Zone.  
5(a)(i) of 97(I)/2014.\*  
5(a)(ii) of 97(I)/2014.\*

5(b) of 97(I)/2014. \*

5(b) of 97(I)/2014. \*

Rights and jurisdiction in the Exclusive Economic Zone.

Rights and duties of States in the Exclusive Economic Zone.

6 of 97(I)/2014.\*

## PART I: EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE

3. (1) By this Law, there shall be proclaimed an Exclusive Economic Zone, the outer limit of which is defined to a distance of 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured in accordance with the Territorial Sea Laws, 1964 and 2014.
  - (2) In case where any part of the Exclusive Economic Zone overlaps with part of the Exclusive Economic Zone of any other State with opposite coasts to those of the Republic, the delimitation of the Exclusive Economic Zone of the Republic and the Exclusive Economic Zone of the other State shall be effected by agreement between them; in the absence of an agreement between them, the limit of the zone is the median line or the equidistance line from the respective baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.
  - (3) The limits of the Exclusive Economic Zone as defined by agreement or in the absence of an agreement according to the method of the median line or the equidistance line in accordance with the provisions of subsections (1) and (2), shall be made public, by a notification of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to be published in the *Official Gazette of the Republic*.
4. (1) In the Exclusive Economic Zone the Republic exercises:
    - (a) Sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring, exploiting, conserving and managing the natural resources, whether living or non-living, of the waters superjacent to the seabed and of the seabed and its subsoil and with regard to other activities for the economic exploitation and exploration of the zone, such as the production of energy from the water, currents and winds;
    - (b) jurisdiction with regard to –
      - (i) the establishment and use of artificial islands, installations and structures;
      - (ii) marine scientific research;
      - (iii) the protection and preservation of the marine environment;
    - (c) other rights and duties provided for in the Convention.
  - (2) The rights set out in this section with respect to the sea-bed and subsoil shall be exercised in accordance with Part VI of the Convention Provisions as to the Continental Shelf.
5. (1) In exercising its rights and performing its duties under this Law and the provisions of the Convention in the Exclusive Economic Zone, the Republic shall have due regard to the rights and duties of other States and shall act in a manner compatible with the provisions of the Convention.



- (2) In the Exclusive Economic Zone of the Republic, all States enjoy the freedoms of navigation and overflight and of the laying of submarine cables and pipelines and other lawful uses of the sea related to these freedoms, such as those associated with the operation of ships, aircrafts and submarine cables and pipelines, and compatible with the other provisions of the Convention. In exercising their rights and performing their duties they shall have due regard to the rights and duties of the Republic and shall comply with the laws and Regulations adopted by the Republic in accordance with the provisions of this Law, the Convention and rules of international law, including customary international law.

7(a) of 97(I)/2014.\*

Limits of the Continental Shelf.  
7(b) of 97(I)/2014.\*

Rights over the Continental Shelf.  
7(b) of 97(I)/2014.\*

8 of 97(I)/2014.\*

Conservation  
of the living resources.  
9 of 97(I)/2014.\*

Exploration and exploitation  
of the living resources.  
10(a) of 97(I)/2014.\*  
Cap. 135.  
44 of 1961  
109 of 1968  
2 of 1970  
9 of 1972  
19 of 1981  
210 of 1987  
170 of 1990  
22(I) of 1994  
102(I) of 2000  
61(I) of 2001  
106(I) of 2004  
63(I) of 2005  
132(I) of 2007.

## PART II: CONTINENTAL SHELF

- 5A. (1) The outer limit of the Continental Shelf of the Republic is defined to a distance of two hundred (200) nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured in accordance with the Territorial Sea Laws, 1964 and 2014.
- (2) In relation to any state whose coasts lie opposite to those of the Republic, the outer limits of the Continental Shelf shall, unless otherwise agreed between the Republic and the said state, be the same as the limits of the Exclusive Economic Zone of the Republic.
- 5B. (1) Subject to the provisions of article 78 of the Convention, the Republic exercises over the Continental Shelf sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring and exploiting its natural resources, whether living or non-living.
- (2) All rights and obligations of the Republic in relation to the Continental Shelf shall be deemed to be, and always to have been, vested upon the Republic.

## PART III: EXPLORATION AND EXPLOITATION OF THE EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE AND OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF

6. The Minister of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment, by Order published in the *Official Gazette of the Republic*, determines the allowable catch and species of living resources in the Exclusive Economic Zone.
7. (1) No person shall have the right to explore and/or exploit the living resources in the Exclusive Economic Zone and/or the Continental Shelf, except in cases where a licence is granted by the Minister of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment under this or any other Law or Regulation or by the Director of the Department of Fisheries and Marine Research, under the Fisheries Law.

- 10(b)(i) of 97(I)/2014.\*  
10(b)(ii) of 97(I)/2014.\*
- 10(c) of 97(I)/2014.\*
- Exploration and exploitation of the non-living resources.  
11(a) of 97(I)/2014.\*
- 11 (b)(i) of 97(I)/2014.\*  
11 (b)(ii) of 97(I)/2014.\*
- 11 (c) of 97(I)/2014.\*
- Laying and maintenance of submarine cables or pipelines.  
12 of 97(I)2014\*
- (2)(a) Any person contravening the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, shall commit an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred thousand euros (€200,000) or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding three years or to both such penalties. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction, the said person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred thousand euros (€500,000) or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding five years or to both such penalties.
- (b) The Court may, in addition to any penalty it may impose pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection, order the confiscation of any ship, object, equipment or material, including any catch, used or caught during the commission of such an offence.
8. (1) No person shall have the right to explore and/or exploit the non-living resources in the Exclusive Economic Zone and/or the Continental Shelf, except in cases where a licence is granted by the Minister of Energy, Commerce, Industry and Tourism with the concurrent opinion of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Defence, Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment and Communications and Works under this Law, and any other licence provided for under another law or regulation.
- (2)(a) Any person contravening the provisions of subsection (1), shall commit an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one million euros (€1,000,000) or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding five years or to both such penalties. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction, the said person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two million euros (€2,000,000) or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding ten years or to both such penalties.
- (b) The Court may, in addition to any penalty it may impose pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection, order the confiscation of any ship, object, equipment or material, including the actual nonliving resources, used or caught during the commission of such an offence.
- 8A. (1) No person shall have the right to lay and/or maintain any submarine cables or pipelines and/or construct and/or maintain other related installations in the Exclusive Economic Zone and/or the Continental Shelf, except in cases where a licence is granted by the Minister of Communications and Works with the concurrent opinion of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Defence, Energy, Commerce, Industry and Tourism and Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment, under this Law and any other licence provided for under another law or regulation.
- (2)(a) Any person contravening the provisions of subsection (1) shall commit an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one million euros (€1,000,000) or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding two years or to both such penalties.
- (b) In the case of a second or subsequent conviction the said person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two million euros (€2,000,000) or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding four years or to both such penalties.
- (c) The Court may, in addition to any penalty it may impose, by virtue of paragraphs (a) and (b), order that the submarine cables and/or the pipelines and/or other related installations in relation to which the offence has been committed, shall be removed within such time as may be fixed in the Order.

13(a) of 97(I)/2014.\*

PART IV: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Application of Laws of the Republic to Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf.  
13(b) of 97(I)/2014.\*

8B. (1) Without prejudice to the provisions of this Law:

- (a) any installation, structure or artificial island, in the Exclusive Economic Zone and/or the Continental Shelf of the Republic, shall, for purposes of civil or criminal jurisdiction, be deemed to be situated in the district of Nicosia,
  - (b) any installation, structure, or artificial island and any materials used in the construction thereof, which are brought into the Exclusive Economic Zone and/or the Continental Shelf of the Republic, from the high seas, and placed in the Exclusive Economic Zone and/or the Continental Shelf shall be deemed to have been imported in the Republic, and, likewise, the removal of the installation, structure, artificial island or materials from the Exclusive Economic Zone and/or the Continental Shelf and not brought into the Republic shall be deemed to have been exported from the Republic.
- (2) In the exercise of the sovereign rights and jurisdiction of the Republic in the Exclusive Economic Zone and the Continental Shelf, in accordance with this Law and international law, the provisions of any law in force in the Republic shall apply, unless the application thereof shall be exempt, in whole or in part, under the relevant Law.
- (3) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2), within the safety zones established in the Exclusive Economic Zone and/or the Continental Shelf, only the laws of the Republic, concerning the protection of navigation, the safety of installations, structures and artificial islands, whether permanent or temporary, constructed and/or placed in and/or existing in the Exclusive Economic Zone and/or the Continental Shelf, shall apply.
- (4) In this section, the term “structure” includes every machinery, ship, platform, or aircraft used in connection with any installation and/or artificial island.

Criminal liability of officers of the body corporate.

9. When an offence is committed by a body corporate in contravention of the provisions of this Law and it is proved that this offence has been committed with the consent or tolerance or due to the negligence of any managing director, director, secretary or any other officer of the body corporate, the said person as well as the body corporate shall be guilty of such an offence.

Exclusive jurisdiction of the Court.  
14 of 97(I)/2014.\*

10. The District Court of Nicosia or the Assize Court, according to the seriousness of the offence, sitting in Nicosia, shall have exclusive jurisdiction to try:

- (a) all offences committed in contravention of the provisions of this Law and to impose any penalty provided for by this Law or any Regulations made thereunder, and
- (b) all offences provided for by other Laws or Regulations of the Republic and committed on installations, structures or artificial islands or within the safety zones.

Regulations.	11. (1) The Council of Ministers may make Regulations for the better carrying into effect of the provisions of this Law.
15(a)(i) of 97(I)/2014. *	(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), the said Regulations may relate to any or all of the following purposes, that is-
15(a)(ii) of 97(I)/2014.*	(a) the conservation of the living resources in the Exclusive Economic Zone and/or the Continental Shelf;
15(a)(iii) of 97(I)/2014. *	(b) the protection of the environment in the Exclusive Economic Zone and/or the Continental Shelf;
15(a)(iv) of 97(I)/2014.*	(c) concerning foreign vessels, the regulation of fishing areas, the types, size and amount of gear, and the types, size and amount of fishing vessels that may be used;
15(a)(v) of 97(I)/2014.*	(d) the regulation of matters pertaining to marine scientific research;
15(a)(v) of 97(I)/2014.*	(e) the authority of boarding on foreign vessels, inspecting, arrest and confiscation for securing compliance with the laws relating to the exercise of the sovereign rights of the Republic;
15(a)(v) of 97(I)/2014.*	(f) the licensing procedure applicable to the Exclusive Economic Zone and/or the Continental Shelf, including the establishment of special committees constituted by Ministers and/or their representatives;
15(a)(v) of 97(I)/2014.*	(g) the establishment and regulation of the operation of safety zones around the installations, structures and artificial islands, permanently or temporarily, which are constructed and/or placed in and/or exist within the Exclusive Economic Zone and/or the Continental Shelf;
15(a)(v) of 97(I)/2014.*	(h) the laying and/or maintenance of submarine cables and/or pipelines and/or the construction and/or maintenance of other related installations in the Exclusive Economic Zone and/or the Continental Shelf;
15(a)(v) of 97(I)/2014.*	(i) the regulation of construction, assemblage, or use of any installation, structure, artificial island or machinery in the Exclusive Economic Zone and/or the Continental Shelf and/or the removal thereof from the Exclusive Economic Zone and/or the Continental Shelf;
15(a)(v) of 97(I)/2014. *	(j) the prohibition or the restriction of exploration and exploitation of the Exclusive Economic Zone and/or the Continental Shelf or any part thereof, which may cause unjustifiable interference with navigation, fishing or the conservation of the living resources or which may intervene with national defence or security or with oceanographic or other scientific research;
15(a)(v) of 97(I)/2014.*	(k) the assignment of powers and duties for the application of Regulations made in accordance with this Law, to any Minister and/or Ministers; and
15(a)(v) of 97(I)/2014.*	(l) the creation and/or regulation of operation of a body and/or service for control, co-ordination and/or safety of the maritime activities within the Exclusive Economic Zone and/or the Continental Shelf.
15(b) of 97(I)/2014. *	(3) Any Regulations made under this section may make offences and provide for pecuniary penalties not exceeding the amount of one hundred thousand euros (€100.000) for each day on which any offence occurs or continues, as well as sentences of imprisonment not exceeding five years or both such penalties.
Entry into force of this Law.**	12. This Law shall come into force on 21.3.2003.

\*Note

The following law contains provisions which do not form part of the principal Law and cannot be included in the consolidated text of the Law, as a part thereof. However, in view of the fact that they affect the application of this Law, it was considered expedient to include them in this Note:

1. Section 16 of the Exclusive Economic Zone and the Continental Shelf (Amendment) Law, 2014 (L.97(1)/2014), published in the *Official Gazette of the Republic*, Supplement 1(1), dated 11.7.2014, contains the following provision:
16. (1) Upon the date of the coming into force of this Law, the Continental Shelf Law shall be repealed.
- (2) Notwithstanding the above repeal, any Regulations and Orders made under the repealed Law shall, in so far as they are not in conflict with the provisions of this Law, continue in force and be deemed to have been made under this Law.

\*\*

The principal Law, 64(1)/2004, was published in the *Official Gazette of the Republic*, in 5.4.2004 and entered into force as from 21.3.2003 [*Official Gazette*, Suppl.(I)(I), No. 3831, dated 5.4.2004].

“Repeal and saving.  
8 of 1974 69(I) of 2013.

#### 4. *France*<sup>8</sup>

*Decree No. 2014-1309 defining the baselines from which the breadth of the French territorial sea adjacent to the Department of Réunion is measured, 30 October 2014*

*Relevant parties:* Foreign States whose vessels operate in the French territorial sea of Réunion Island.

*Purpose:* Definition of the baselines from which the breadth of the French territorial sea around Réunion Island is measured.

*Entry into force:* The text shall enter into force on the day following its publication.

*Note:* In order to be enforceable against third States, the maritime areas defined in the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (the territorial sea, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf) must be delimited and the relevant information must then be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. In order for the Navy Hydrographic and Oceanographic Service to delimit those maritime areas, the point of origin constituted by the baseline must first be defined. The present decree does so with regard to the French territorial sea adjacent to the Department of Réunion.

*References:* The present decree can be accessed on the Légifrance website ([www.legifrance.gouv.fr](http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr)).

The Prime Minister,

On the report of the Minister of Overseas Territories,

Having regard to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, signed in Montego Bay on 10 December 1982;

Having regard to Act No. 71-1060 of 24 December 1971 regarding the delimitation of French territorial waters,

Hereby decrees:

##### *Article 1.*

The baselines from which the breadth of the French territorial sea adjacent to the Department of Réunion is measured shall be defined by the base points and lines indicated in the table in article 2.

In the table, all coordinates are expressed in the national geodetic system, which is compatible with the World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS 84).

The table contains the following information:

- First column: island;
- Second column: point;
- Third column: name of point, where applicable;
- Fourth column: south latitude;
- Fifth column: east longitude;
- Sixth column: type of line connecting the base point to the next base point. This line may be a rhumb line (a straight baseline) or the low-water line as shown in the applicable large-scale nautical charts published by the Navy Hydrographic and Oceanographic Service.

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<sup>8</sup> *Original:* French. Transmitted by note verbale dated 24 November 2014 from the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretariat of the United Nations. Annexed lists of geographical coordinates of points were deposited with the Secretary-General under article 16(2) of the Convention (see Maritime Zone Notification M.Z.N.109.2014.LOS of 3 December 2014). Published in the *Official Gazette of the French Republic*, 1 November 2014, text 91 of 161. Ministry of Overseas Territories. NOR: OME01423744D.

*Article 2.*

The baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea adjacent to the Department of Réunion is measured shall be defined by the following base points and lines:

<i>Island</i>	<i>Point</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Latitude</i>	<i>Longitude</i>	<i>Type Of Line</i>
Réunion	LR01	Cap la Houssaye	21° 01' 04" S	55° 14' 07" E	Rhumb line
Réunion	LR02	Pointe des Galets	20° 55' 36" S	55° 17' 01" E	Low-water line
Réunion	LR01	Cap la Houssaye	21° 01' 04" S	55° 14' 07" E	-

*Article 3.*

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy, the Minister of Defence, the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Overseas Territories and the Deputy Minister of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy with responsibility for Transport, the Sea and Fisheries, shall be responsible, within their respective mandates, for the implementation of the present decree, which shall be published in the Official Gazette of the French Republic.

Done on 30 October 2014.

By the Prime Minister  
MANUEL VALLS

Minister of Overseas Territories  
GEORGE PAU-LANGEVIN

Minister for Foreign Affairs  
LAURENT FABIUS

Minister of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy  
SÉGOLÈNE ROYAL

Minister of Defence  
JEAN-YVES LE DRIAN

Minister of the Interior  
BERNARD CAZENEUVE

Deputy Minister of Ecology, Sustainable Development  
and Energy with responsibility for Transport, the Sea and Fisheries  
ALAIN VIDALIES



## B. BILATERAL TREATIES

### 1. *Honduras*<sup>9</sup>

#### *Maritime delimitation treaty between the Republic of Honduras and the Republic of Cuba, 21 August 2012*

The Republic of Honduras and the Republic of Cuba, hereinafter referred to as “the Parties”;

*Recalling* the Memorandum of Understanding signed by the Parties, in the city of Havana, Cuba, on 16 November 1999, on the bilateral discussion and negotiation of their respective exclusive economic zones in the Caribbean Sea;

*Desiring* to delimit the exclusive economic zones and continental shelves of the two States, in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982;

*Conscious* of the duty to safeguard for their peoples the renewable and non-renewable natural resources located in the marine and submarine areas subject to their respective sovereignty, rights and jurisdiction;

*Recognizing* the traditional relations of friendship between the peoples of the two States;

Have agreed as follows:

#### *Article I*

1. To establish, based on the principle of equity, the delimitation line of the exclusive economic zone of the Republic of Honduras and the Republic of Cuba.

2. The delimitation line referred to in the preceding paragraph shall also serve as the boundary of the continental shelf between the Republic of Honduras and the Republic of Cuba.

#### *Article II*

1. The delimitation line referred to in the preceding article, which is the maritime boundary between the two States, is defined by the points with the following geodetic coordinates:

<i>Point</i>	<i>Latitude (North)</i>	<i>Longitude (West)</i>
CH-1	19° 32' 25". 80	84° 38' 30". 66
CH-2	19° 00' 00". 00	84° 29' 00". 00
CH-3	19° 00' 00". 00	84° 00' 00". 00
CH-4	19° 27' 57". 00	83° 35' 50". 00

2. The geodetic data are based on the 1866 Clarke ellipsoid and the North American Datum of 1927; the cartographic basis is Cuban Nautical Chart No. 3001, “Western Caribbean”, printed in 1999, and United Kingdom Chart No. 4401, “Gulf of Mexico”, printed in 1984.

#### *Article III*

The baseline vertices established and internationally decreed by the Parties were used as the reference for the course of the delimitation line.

<sup>9</sup> Registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations by Honduras on 13 March 2014, registration No. I-51725. Entry into force: 11 December 2013 by the exchange of instruments of ratification, in accordance with article IX.



*Article IV*

The agreed delimitation line is indicated, for purposes of illustration only, on the chart annexed to the present Treaty; the chart is an integral and indivisible part of the Treaty. Where there are differences between the chart and the coordinates, the latter shall prevail.

*Article V*

1. The Parties agree to cooperate mutually on the development and implementation of programmes in the following areas:

- (a) Navigation safety;
- (b) Maritime search and rescue;
- (c) Hydrographic surveys;
- (d) Marine scientific research;
- (e) Preservation and protection of the marine environment;
- (f) Responses to illicit acts against the safety of maritime navigation and the illegal trafficking of drugs and migrants by sea; and
- (g) Other areas of common interest.

2. The programmes referred to in the preceding paragraph may be discussed and agreed in subsequent agreements.

*Article VI*

The present Treaty shall bind the Parties on a bilateral basis, without prejudice to any future position that they may freely adopt in any conference on the law of the sea or any other forum or international conference on the issue.

*Article VII*

The parties agree that neither shall claim or exercise, for any purpose, sovereignty, sovereign rights or jurisdiction over the waters, seabed, subsoil or resources located in the exclusive economic zone or the continental shelf of the other Party as delimited in the present Treaty.

*Article VIII*

The parties agree that any disputes that may arise from the implementation or interpretation of the present Treaty shall be settled through the means of peaceful settlement of disputes provided for in Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations.

*Article IX*

The present Treaty shall be signed and ratified by the Parties in accordance with their respective constitutional processes and shall come into force immediately upon the exchange of ratification documents.

Signed in the city of Comayagua, Honduras, on 21 August 2012, in duplicate originals in the Spanish language, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Republic of Honduras

[Signed]

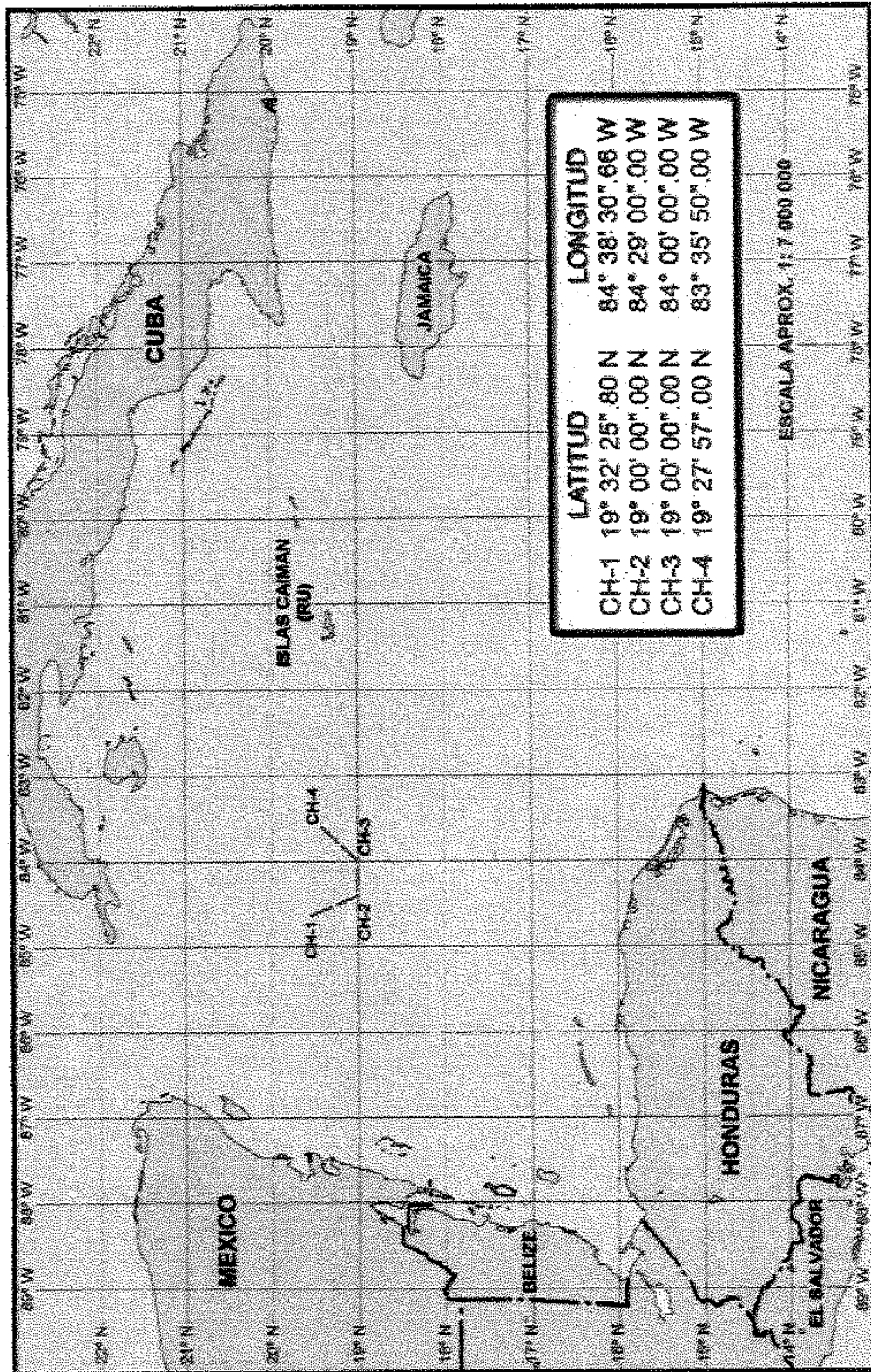
ROBERTO ARITA QUIÑONEZ  
Coordinator of the Commission  
on Sovereignty and Borders  
Secretary of Foreign Affairs

For the Republic of Cuba

[Signed]

RAFAEL DAUSA CÉSPEDES  
Director of Consular Affairs  
and Cubans Living Abroad

Maritime delimitation agreement between the Republic of Honduras and the Republic of Cuba



## 2. Ireland

*Agreement between the Government of Ireland and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland establishing a Single Maritime Boundary between the Exclusive Economic Zones of the two countries and parts of their Continental Shelves, 28 March 2013*<sup>10</sup>

The Government of Ireland and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,

*Having regard* to the Agreement of 7 November 1988 concerning the delimitation of areas of the continental shelf between the two countries, the Protocol supplementary thereto of 8 December 1992 and the Exchange of Notes dated 18 October 2001 and 31 October 2001 constituting an agreement on the provisional delimitation of an area of the continental shelf pursuant to Article 83, paragraph 3 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982,

*Wishing* to establish a single maritime boundary between their exclusive economic zones and those parts of their continental shelves lying within 200 nautical miles of their respective baselines.

*Have agreed* as follows:

### *Article 1. Continental Shelf Boundary in the Irish Sea and the South West Area*

1. Schedule A to the Agreement of 7 November 1988 is amended by substituting the following points on the WGS 84 Datum for those points set out at Positions 55 to 76 of the said Schedule:

<i>Position</i>	<i>Latitude</i>	<i>Longitude</i>
55	50°00'.00000 N	8°32'.02264 W
56	49°50'.00000 N	8°32'.02264 W
57	49°50'.00000 N	8°36'.00000 W
58	49°40'.00000 N	8°36'.00000 W
59	49°40'.00000 N	8°45'.00000 W
60	49°30'.00000 N	8°45'.00000 W
61	49°30'.00000 N	9°03'.00000 W
62	49°20'.00000 N	9°03'.00000 W
63	49°20'.00000 N	9°12'.00000 W
64	49°10'.00000 N	9°12'.00000 W
65	49°10'.00000 N	9°17'.00000 W
66	49°00'.00000 N	9°17'.00000 W
67	49°00'.00000 N	9°24'.00000 W
68	48°50'.00000 N	9°24'.00000 W
69	48°50'.00000 N	9°24'.53688 W
70	48°30'.00000 N	9°24'.53688 W
71	48°30'.00000 N	9°48'.00000 W
72	48°20'.00000 N	9°48'.00000 W
73	48°20'.00000 N	9°55'.00241 W
74	48°10'.81127 N	9°55'.00241 W
75	48°10'.81127 N	10°48'.56229 W
76	48°00'.00000 N	10°37'.72709 W

<sup>10</sup> Registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations by Ireland on 9 May 2014, registration No. I-51870. Entry into force: 31 March 2014 by notification, in accordance with article 4.



2. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 2, paragraph 1 of the Agreement of 7 November 1988, the points at Positions 75 and 76 are joined by a line every point of which is 200 nautical miles from the nearest point on the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is measured.

3. That part of the continental shelf boundary established by Article 1, paragraph 1 of the Protocol of 8 December 1992 is extended by a straight line connecting Point H referred to therein to a new Point I at the following location on the WGS 84 Datum:

Point I                      53°52'.22106 N                      5°49.53816 W

4. The agreement pursuant to Article 83, paragraph 3 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982 on the provisional delimitation of an area of the continental shelf constituted by the Exchange of Notes dated 18 October 2001 is hereby terminated.

*Article 2. Continental Shelf Boundary in the North West Area*

5. Schedule B to the Agreement of 7 November 1988 is amended by substituting the following points on the WGS 84 Datum for the point set out at Position 121 of the said Schedule;

<i>Position</i>	<i>Latitude</i>	<i>Longitude</i>
121a	56°40'.00000 N	14°00'.00000 W
121b	56°40'.00000 N	14°10'.00000 W
121c	56°34'.63126 N	14°10'.00000 W
121d	56°34'.63126 N	14°19'.86168 W
121e	56°49'.00000 N	14°30'.57261 W

6. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 2, paragraph 1 of the Agreement of 7 November 1988, points 121d and 121e referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article are joined by a line every point of which is 200 nautical miles from the nearest point on the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is measured.

7. The boundary established by Schedule B to the Agreement of 7 November 1988 is extended by a straight line connecting the point at Position 95 to a new point at Position 95a at the following location on the WGS 84 Datum:

Position 95a                      55°21'.89173 N                      6°44.64809 W

*Article 3. Exclusive Economic Zone Boundaries*

8. The continental shelf boundary in the Irish Sea and the South West Area established by paragraph 3 of Article 1 of the present Agreement, Article 1 of the Protocol of 8 December 1992 and paragraph 1 of Article 1 of the Agreement of 7 November 1988 between Positions 1 and 75 set out in Schedule A to that Agreement, as amended by Article 1 of the present Agreement, shall also be the boundary between the Exclusive Economic Zones of the two countries in these areas.

9. The continental shelf boundary in the North West Area established by paragraph 3 of Article 2 of the present Agreement and paragraph 1 of Article 2 of the Agreement of 7 November 1988 between Positions 95 and 121d set out in Schedule B to that Agreement, as amended by Article 2 of the present Agreement, shall also be the boundary between the Exclusive Economic Zones of the two countries in the area.

10. The boundaries defined by paragraphs (1) and (2) above have been drawn by way of illustration on the map annexed to the present Agreement.

*Article 4. Entry into Force*

The present Agreement shall enter into force on the date on which the two Governments exchange notifications of their acceptance thereof

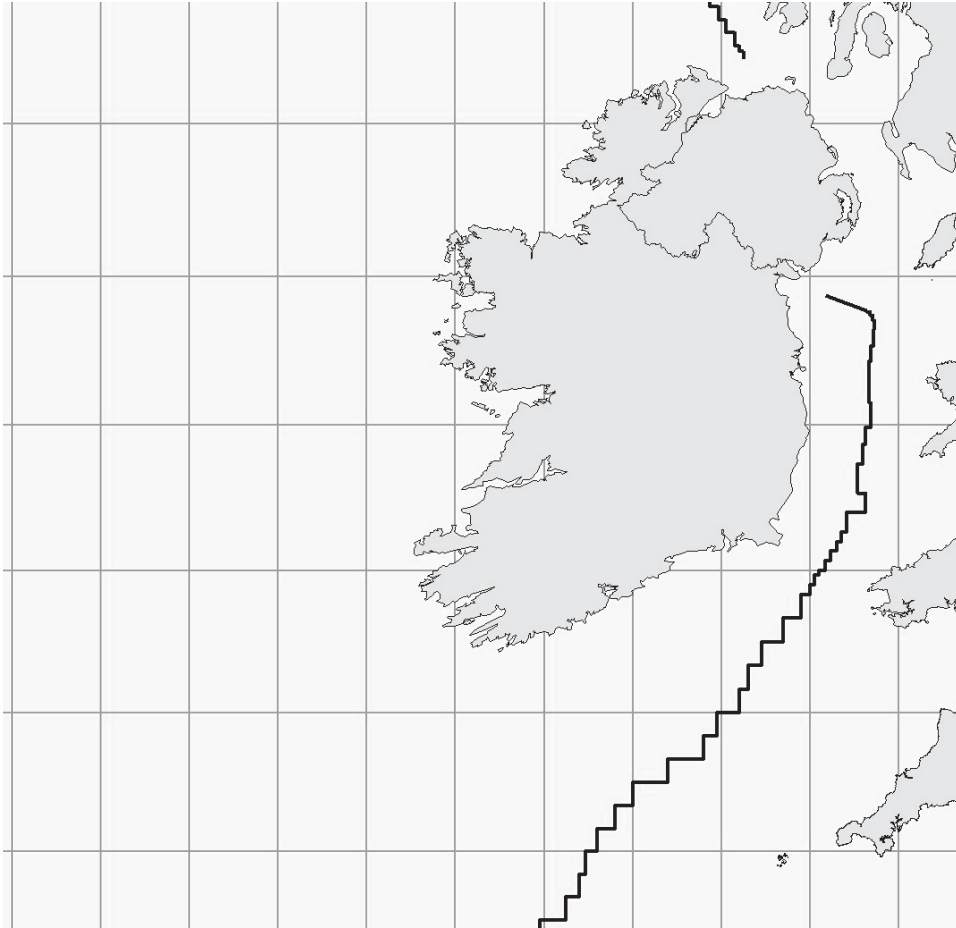
*In witness whereof* the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement.

*Done* in two originals at Dublin this ... day of March, 2013

For the Government of Ireland  
[Signed]

For the Government of  
the United Kingdom of Great Britain  
and Northern Ireland  
[Signed]

**Annex**



### III. OTHER INFORMATION RELEVANT TO THE LAW OF THE SEA

#### A. LIST OF CONCILIATORS, ARBITRATORS AND EXPERTS NOMINATED UNDER ARTICLE 2 OF ANNEXES V, VII AND VIII TO THE CONVENTION

*List of conciliators and arbitrators nominated under article 2 of annexes V and VII to the Convention<sup>1</sup> (as at 30 November 2014)*

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>	<i>Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General</i>
Argentina	Dr. Frida María Armas Pfrter, Conciliator and Arbitrator	28 September 2009
	Ambassador Horacio Adolfo Basabe, Conciliator and Arbitrator	4 September 2013
	Professor Marcelo Gustavo Kohen, Conciliator and Arbitrator	4 September 2013
	Minister Holger Federico Martinsen, Conciliator and Arbitrator	4 September 2013
Australia	Sir Gerard Brennan AC KBE, Arbitrator	19 August 1999
	Mr. Henry Burmester QC, Arbitrator	19 August 1999
	Professor Ivan Shearer AM, Arbitrator	19 August 1999
Austria	Professor Dr. Gerhard Hafner, Department of International Law and International Relations, University of Vienna, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, The Hague, Conciliator at the OSCE Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, Former Member of the International Law Commission, Conciliator and Arbitrator	9 January 2008
	Professor Dr. Gerhard Loibl, Professor at the Diplomatic Academy of Vienna, Conciliator and Arbitrator	9 January 2008
	Ambassador Dr. Helmut Tichy, Deputy Head of the Office of the Legal Adviser, Austrian Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs, Conciliator and Arbitrator	9 January 2008
	Ambassador Dr. Helmut Türk, Judge at the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, The Hague, Conciliator and Arbitrator	9 January 2008
Belgium	Professor Erik Franckx, President of the Department of International and European Law at the Vrije University Brussels	7 May 2014
	Mr. Philippe Gautier, Registrar of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea	7 May 2014
Brazil	Walter de Sá Leitão, Conciliator and Arbitrator	10 September 2001
Chile	Helmut Brunner Nöer, Conciliator	18 November 1998
	Rodrigo Díaz Albónico, Conciliator	18 November 1998
	Carlos Martínez Sotomayor, Conciliator	18 November 1998
	Eduardo Vío Grossi, Conciliator	18 November 1998
	José Miguel Barros Franco, Arbitrator	18 November 1998
	María Teresa Infante Caffi, Arbitrator	18 November 1998
	Edmundo Vargas Carreño, Arbitrator	18 November 1998
Fernando Zegers Santa Cruz, Arbitrator	18 November 1998	

<sup>1</sup> Source: Chapter XXI.6 of the publication entitled *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General*, available at [https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetailsIII.aspx?src=TREATY&mtmsg\\_no=XXI-6&chapter=21&Temp=mtmsg3&clang=\\_en](https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetailsIII.aspx?src=TREATY&mtmsg_no=XXI-6&chapter=21&Temp=mtmsg3&clang=_en).

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>	<i>Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General</i>
Costa Rica	Carlos Fernando Alvarado Valverde, Conciliator and Arbitrator	15 March 2000
Cyprus	Ambassador Andrew Jacovides, Conciliator and Arbitrator	23 February 2007
Czech Republic	Dr. Václav Mikulka, Conciliator and Arbitrator	27 March 2014
Estonia	Mrs. Ene Lillipuu, Head of the Legal Department of the Estonian Maritime Administration, and Mr. Heiki Lindpere, the Director of the Institute of Law of the University of Tartu, as the Conciliators of the United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea	18 December 2006
	Mrs. Ene Lillipuu, Head of the Legal Department of the Estonian Maritime Administration, and Mr. Heiki Lindpere, the Director of the Institute of Law of the University of Tartu, as the Arbitrators	18 December 2006
Finland	Professor Kari Hakapää, Conciliator and Arbitrator	25 May 2001
	Professor Martti Koskenniemi, Conciliator and Arbitrator	25 May 2001
	Justice Gutav Möller, Conciliator and Arbitrator	25 May 2001
	Justice Pekka Vihervuori, Conciliator and Arbitrator	25 May 2001
France	Daniel Bardonnnet, Arbitrator	4 February 1998
	Pierre-Marie Dupuy, Arbitrator	4 February 1998
	Jean-Pierre Queneudec, Arbitrator	4 February 1998
	Laurent Lucchini, Arbitrator	4 February 1998
Germany	Dr. (Ms.) Renate Platzoeder, Arbitrator	25 March 1996
Ghana	H.E. Judge Dr. Thomas A. Mensah, Conciliator and Arbitrator (Former Judge and First President of the UN Tribunal of the Law of the Sea (ITLOS))	30 May 2013
	Professor Martin Tsamenyi, Professor of Law, Conciliator and Arbitrator University of Wollongong, Australia and Director, Australian National Centre for Ocean Resources and Security (ANCORS)	30 May 2013
Guatemala	Minister Counsellor Lesther Antonio Ortega Lemus, Conciliator and Arbitrator	26 March 2014
Iceland	Ambassador Gudmundur Eiriksson, Conciliator and Arbitrator	13 September 2013
	Tomas H. Heidar, Legal Adviser, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Conciliator and Arbitrator	13 September 2013
Indonesia	Prof. Dr. Hasjim Djalal, M.A., Conciliator and Arbitrator	3 August 2001
	Dr. Etty Roesmaryati Agoes, SH, LL.M., Conciliator and Arbitrator	3 August 2001
	Dr. Sudirman Saad, D.H., M.Hum, Conciliator and Arbitrator	3 August 2001
	Lieutenant Commander Kresno Bruntoro, SH, LL.M., Conciliator and Arbitrator	3 August 2001

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>	<i>Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General</i>
Italy	Professor Umberto Leanza, Conciliator and Arbitrator	21 September 1999
	Ambassdor Luigi Vittorio Ferraris, Conciliator	21 September 1999
	Ambassador Giuseppe Jacoangeli, Conciliator	21 September 1999
	Professor Tullio Scovazzi, Arbitrator	21 September 1999
	Paolo Guido Spinelli, Former Chief of the Service for Legal Affairs, Diplomatic Disputes and international Agreements of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Conciliator	28 June 2011
	Maurizio Maresca, Arbitrator	28 June 2011
	Tullio Treves, Arbitrator	28 June 2011
Japan	Judge Hisashi Owada, Judge, International Court of Justice, Arbitrator	28 September 2000
	Dr. Nisuke Ando, Professor Emeritus, Kyoto University, Japan, Arbitrator	28 September 2000
	Judge Shunji Yanai, President of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, Conciliator and Arbitrator	4 October 2013
Lebanon	H.E. Dr. Joseph Akl, Judge in the International Tribunal of the Law of the Sea, Arbitrator	31 January 2014
Mauritius	Mr. Dheerendra Kumar Dabee, G.O.S.K., SC, Solicitor-General, Arbitrator	5 November 2014
	Ambassador Milan J.N. Meetarbhan, G.O.S.K. Permanent Representative of Mauritius, Arbitrator	5 November 2014
	Ms. Aruna Devi Narain, Parliamentary Counsel, Arbitrator	5 November 2014
	Mr. Philippe Sands, QC, Professor, Arbitrator	5 November 2014
Mexico	Ambassador Alberto Székely Sánchez, Special Adviser to the Secretary for International Waters Affairs, Arbitrator	9 December 2002
	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, Arbitrator	9 December 2002
	Frigate Captain JN. LD. DEM. Agustín Rodríguez Malpica Esquivel, Chief, Legal Unit, Secretariat of the Navy, Arbitrator	9 December 2002
	Frigate Lieutenant SJN.LD. Juan Jorge Quiroz Richards, Secretariat of the Navy, Arbitrator	9 December 2002
	Ambassador José Luis Vallarta Marrón, Former Permanent Representative of Mexico to the International Seabed Authority, Conciliator	9 December 2002
	Dr. Alejandro Sobarzo, Member of the national delegation to the Permanent Court of Arbitration, Conciliator	9 December 2002
	Joel Hernández García, Deputy Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Conciliator	9 December 2002
	Dr. Erasmo Lara Cabrera, Director of International Law III, Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Conciliator	9 December 2002



<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>	<i>Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General</i>
Mongolia	Professor Rüdiger Wolfrum, Arbitrator	22 February 2005
	Professor Jean-Pierre Cot, Arbitrator	22 February 2005
Netherlands	E. Hey, Arbitrator	9 February 1998
	Professor A. Soons, Arbitrator	9 February 1998
	A. Bos, Arbitrator	9 February 1998
	Professor Dr. Barbara Kwiatkowska, Arbitrator	29 May 2002
Norway	Carsten Smith, President of the Supreme Court, Conciliator and Arbitrator	22 November 1999
	Karin Bruzelius, Supreme Court Judge, Conciliator and Arbitrator	22 November 1999
	Hans Wilhelm Longva, Director General, Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Conciliator and Arbitrator	22 November 1999
	Ambassador Per Tresselt, Conciliator and Arbitrator	22 November 1999
Poland	Mr. Janusz Symonides, Conciliator and Arbitrator	14 May 2004
	Mr. Stanislaw Pawlak, Conciliator and Arbitrator	14 May 2004
	Mrs. Maria Dragun-Gertner, Conciliator and Arbitrator	14 May 2004
Portugal	Professor José Manuela Pureza, Conciliator	5 October 2011
	Dr. João Madureira, Conciliator	5 October 2011
	Dr. Mateus Kowalski, Conciliator	5 October 2011
	Dr. Tiago Pitta e Cunha, Conciliator	5 October 2011
	Professor Nuno Sérgio Marques Antunes, Arbitrator	5 October 2011
Republic of Korea	Professor Jin-Hyun Paik, Conciliator and Arbitrator	14 February 2013
Romania	Mr. Bogdan Aurescu, Secretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, Arbitrator	2 October 2009
	Mr. Cosmin Dinescu, Director General for Legal Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Arbitrator	2 October 2009
Russian Federation	Vladimir S. Kotliar, Arbitrator	26 May 1997
	Professor Kamil A. Bekyashev, Arbitrator	4 March 1998
	Mr. Alexander N. Vylegjanin, Director of the Legal Department of the Council for the Study of Productive Forces of the Russian Academy of Science, Arbitrator	17 January 2003
Slovakia	Dr. Marek Smid, International Law Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Slovakia, Conciliator	9 July 2004
	Dr. Peter Tomka, Judge of the International Court of Justice, Arbitrator	9 July 2004
South Africa	Judge Albertus Jacobus Hoffmann, Vice-President, International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, Arbitrator	25 April 2014

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>	<i>Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General</i>
Spain	José Antonio de Yturriaga Barberán, Arbitrator	23 June 1999
	José Antonio de Yturriaga Barberán, Ambassador at large, Conciliator	7 February 2002
	Juan Antonio Yáñez-Barnuevo García, Ambassador at large, Conciliator	7 February 2002
	Aurelio Pérez Giralda, Chief, International Legal Advisory Assistance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Conciliator	7 February 2002
	José Antonio Pastor Ridruejo, Judge, European Court of Human Rights, Arbitrator	7 February 2002
	D. Juan Antonio Yáñez-Barnuevo García, Arbitrator	26 March 2012
	Da Concepción Escobar Hernández, Conciliator and Arbitrator	26 March 2012
Sri Lanka	Hon. M.S. Aziz, P.C., Conciliator and Arbitrator	17 January 1996
	C. W. Pinto, Secretary-General of the Iran-US Tribunal in the Hague, Conciliator and Arbitrator	17 September 2002
Sudan	Sayed/Shawgi Hussain, Arbitrator	8 September 1995
	Dr. Ahmed Elmufti, Arbitrator	8 September 1995
	Dr. Abd Elrahman Elkhalfifa, Conciliator	8 September 1995
	Sayed/Eltahir Hamadalla, Conciliator	8 September 1995
	Prof. Elihu Lauterpacht CBE QC, Arbitrator	8 September 1995
	Sir Arthur Watts KCMG QC, Arbitrator	8 September 1995
Sweden	Dr. Marie Jacobsson, Principal Legal Advisor on International Law, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Arbitrator	2 June 2006
	Dr. Said Mahmoudi, Professor of International Law, University of Stockholm, Arbitrator	2 June 2006
Switzerland	Ms. Laurence Boisson de Chazournes, Professor, Arbitrator	14 October 2014
	Mr. Andrew Clapham, Professor, Arbitrator	14 October 2014
	Mr. Lucius Caflisch, Professor, Arbitrator	14 October 2014
	Mr. Robert Kolb, Professor, Arbitrator	14 October 2014
Trinidad and Tobago	Mr. Justice Cecil Bernard, Judge of the Industrial Court of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, Arbitrator	17 November 2004
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir Michael Wood, Conciliator and Arbitrator	2 November 2010
	Sir Elihu Lauterpacht QC, Conciliator and Arbitrator	2 November 2010
	Professor Vaughan Lowe QC, Conciliator and Arbitrator	2 November 2010
	Mr. David Anderson, Conciliator and Arbitrator	2 November 2010
United Republic of Tanzania	Ambassador James Kateka, Judge of ITLOS, Conciliator and Arbitrator	18 September 2013

**B. SELECTED DOCUMENTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY<sup>2</sup> AND THE SECURITY COUNCIL  
OF THE UNITED NATIONS<sup>3</sup>**

1. A/68/980: Letter dated 22 August 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
2. A/68/981: Letter dated 22 August 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
3. A/69/401: Letter dated 19 September 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Philippines to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
4. A/69/425–S/2014/723: Letter dated 6 October 2014 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
5. A/69/429: Letter dated 7 October 2014 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
6. S/RES/2184 (2014): Adopted by the Security Council at its 7309th meeting, on 12 November 2014
7. A/69/582: Note verbale dated 13 November 2014 from the Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
8. A/69/600: Letter dated 19 November 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

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<sup>2</sup> Issued under item 74 (a) of the agenda of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly.

<sup>3</sup> All United Nations documents are available online at [www.undocs.org/\[symbol of the document\]](http://www.undocs.org/[symbol of the document]).

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