

REFERENCE: CLCS.01.2001.LOS/JPN

14 March 2002

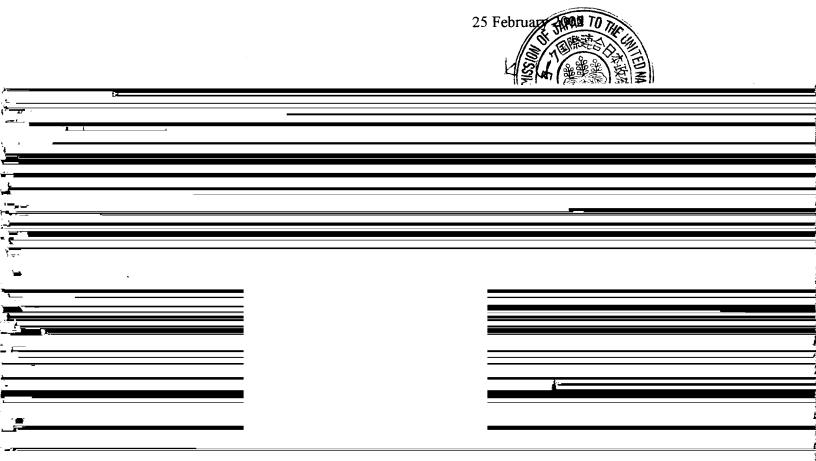
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea concluded at Montego Bay, Jamaica

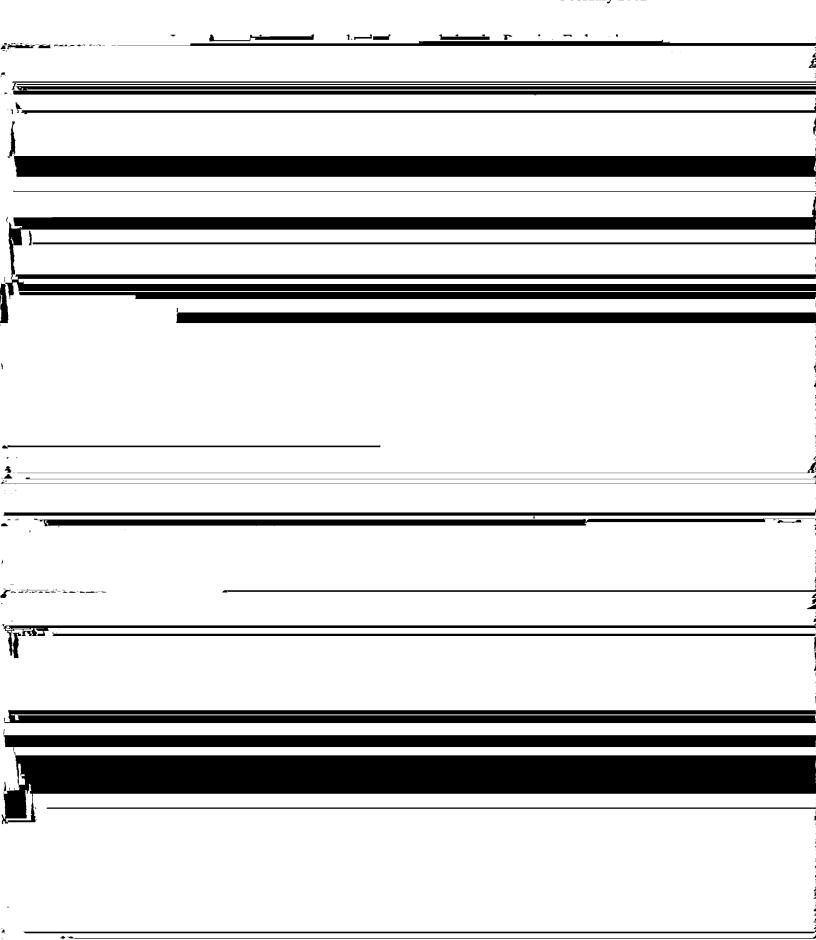
<u>Japan: Notification regarding the submission made by the Russian Federation to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf</u>

The Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the latter's communication no. CLCS.01.2001.LOS (Continental Shelf Notification) dated 20 December 2001, concerning the receipt of the submission made by the Russian Federation to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS), has the honor to submit a position paper of the Government of Japan with relation to the Russian Federation's submission as attached.

The Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations has further the honor to request that the Secretary-General of the United Nations circulate the present note verbale and its attachment as documents of the General Assembly under agenda item 30 (a), of the 12<sup>th</sup> Meeting of States Parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and of the CLCS.

The Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of his highest consideration.





has not yet been delimited. Japan and the Russian Federation have continued vigorous negotiations, in a friendly atmosphere, based on the common understanding that both countries will conclude a peace treaty after the resolution of the issue of the attribution of the Four Islands (also attached is a conv of the "Irkutsk Statement by the Prime Minister of Japan and the President of the Russian Federation on the Continuation of Future Negotiations on the issue of a Peace Treaty" signed on 25 March 2001). Under these circumstances, it is extremely regrettable that the Russian Federation submitted to the Commission for circulation the maps which ignore the negotiations between the two countries.



## NOTES

- 1. The straight baselines and the limits of the territorial sea shown on this chart are based on the provisions of the Law No. 30 of 1977 on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone and the Enforcement Order No.206 of 1996 of the Law No. 30 of 1977 on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone. The provisions pertaining to the straight baselines of the Enforcement Order will enter into force on 1 January 1977.
- 2. Of all the base points of the straight baselines given in Attached Table 1 of the Enforcement Order No.206 of 1996 of the Law No. 30 of 1977 on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, only major points are shown on this chart due to its small scale.

The line joining points sequently from (a) to (f) described below: The point at 44° 37' 47" North Latitude and 146° 57' The point at 45° 6' 25" North Latitude and 147° 30' 2" (c) East Longitude (the westernmost point of Notoro Sima) The point at 45° 25' 46" North Latitude and 147° 54' (d)

The point at 45° 26' 12" North Latitude and 147° 55'

so" Fact Longitude (the northernmost point of

26" East Longitude

(e)

Saki)

- (k) The point at 43° 48' 20" North Latitude and 146° 35' 30" East Longitude (the northernmost point of O Saki)
- (1) The point at 43° 48' 55" North Latitude and 146° 36' 38" East Longitude
- (m) The point at 43° 49' 6" North Latitude and 146° 37' 2" East Longitude
- (n) The point at 43° 52' 25" North Latitude and 146° 46' 46' 46" Fast Longitude (the northwesternmost point of

(o) The point at 43° 53' 16" North Latitude and 146° 49'

## The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

Irkutsk Statement by the Prime Minister of Japan and the President of the Russian Federation on the Continuation of Future Negotiations on the Issue of a Peace Treaty

