

LAW OF THE SEA BULLETIN

No. 59

2005

**DIVISION FOR OCEAN AFFAIRS AND THE LAW OF THE SEA
OFFICE OF LEGAL AFFAIRS**

NOTE

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

IF ANY MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THE BULLETIN IS REPRODUCED
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Case concerning Land Reclamation by Singapore: 9(y)1-0.001Tc0. 0 74.9(5.3(2smHanr4e 9 T1 mHanr)6(Anguilla -2.0

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

1. Table recapitulating the status of the Convention and of the related Agreements, as at 30 November 2005

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

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)	Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)	Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)
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Italicized text indicates non-members of the United Nations;
Shaded row indicates landlocked States

Signature "
(/ -
declaration)

Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a);

State or entity

Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of

Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention
(in force as from 28 July 1996)

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
(in force as from 16 November 1994)

State or entity

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)	
	Signature " (/ - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (/ - declaration)	Signature "	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); ¹ simplified procedure (sp); ²	Signature " (/ - declaration or statement)	Ratification; accession(a) ³ (/ - declaration)
<i>Italicized text indicates non-members of the United Nations;</i>						
<i>Shaded row indicates landlocked States</i>						
Lebanon	"	5 January 1995		5 January 1995 (p)		
Lesotho	"					
Liberia	"					16 September 2005 (a)
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	"					
Liechtenstein	"					

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)	Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)	Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of
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State or entity <i>Italicized text indicates non-members of the United Nations;</i> <i>Shaded row indicates landlocked States</i>	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)	
	Signature " (/ - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (/ - declaration)	Signature "	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); ⁴ simplified procedure (sp); ²	Signature " (/ - declaration or statement)	Ratification; accession(a) ³ (/ - declaration)
Serbia and Montenegro	⁴	/ 12 March 2001 (s)	"	28 July 1995 (sp) ²		
Seychelles	"	16 September 1991	"	15 December 1994	"	20 March 1998
Sierra Leone	"	12 December 1994		12 December 1994 (p)		
Singapore	"	17 November 1994		17 November 1994 (p)		
Slovakia	"	8 May 1996	"	8 May 1996		
Slovenia		/ 16 June 1995 (s)	"	16 June 1995		
Solomon Islands	"	23 June 1997		23 June 1997 (p)		13 February 1997(a)
Somalia	"	24 July 1989				
South Africa	/	/ 23 December 1997	"	23 December 1997		14 August 2003 (a)
Spain	/	/ 15 January 1997	"	15 January 1997	"	/ 19 December 2003
Sri Lanka	"	19 July 1994	"	28 July 1995 (sp)	"	24 October 1996

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)	Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)	Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory
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State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)	Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)	Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)
<i>Italicized text indicates non-members of the United Nations;</i> <i>Shaded row indicates landlocked States</i>	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994) Signature " (/ - declaration)	Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996) Signature " Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); ⁴ simplified procedure (sp); mentiondeclaratduree (sp);	Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)

2. Chronological lists of ratifications of, accessions and successions to the Convention and the related Agreements, as at 30 November 2005

(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. Cape Verde (10 August 1987)
34. São Tomé and Príncipe (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 (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)

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 Community (1 April 1998)

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 on behalf of Pitcairn,
Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands, Falkland
Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich

3. Declarations by States

(a) Estonia

Declaration, made upon accession, pursuant to article 287 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

As a member state of the European Community, the Republic of Estonia has transferred competence in certain matters governed by the Convention to the European Community according to the declaration made by the European Community on April 1, 1998 while acceding to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

Pursuant to Article 287, paragraph 1 of the Convention the Republic of Estonia chooses the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea established in accordance with Annex VI and the International Court of Justice as means for the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention.

(b) Latvia

*Declaration pursuant to article 287 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
made on 31 August 2005*

In accordance with paragraph 1 of the Article 287 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea the Republic of Latvia declares that it chooses the following means for the settlement of dispute concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention:

- 1) The International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea established in accordance with Annex VI of the Convention,
- 2) The International Court of Justice.

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

A. National Legislation

1. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

(a) General People's Committee Decision No. 104 of the year 1373 from the death of the Prophet (AD 2005)
concerning straight baselines for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea
and maritime zones of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya¹

The General People's Committee,

Having examined:

- Law No. 1 of the year 1369 from the death of the Prophet concerning the People's Conferences and the People's Committees and its implementing regulations;
- Law No. 2 of AD 1959 concerning the delimitation of Libyan territorial waters, passed on 14 February AD 1959;
- The Revolution Command Council decision of 9 October AD 1973 concerning the limits of Libyan territorial waters in the Gulf of Sidra;
- Libyan maritime law;
- Law No. 14 of AD 1989 concerning the regulation of the exploitation of living resources;
- General People's Committee Decision No. 37 of 1373 from the death of the Prophet concerning the declaration of a Libyan fisheries protection zone in the Mediterranean Sea;
- General People's Committee Decision No. 88 of 1373 from the death of the Prophet concerning the vesting of certain powers in the National Marine Investment Authority;
- The bilateral treaties concluded by the Great Jamahiriya with Tunisia and Malta concerning the continental shelf and the related rulings of the International Court of Justice;
- Memorandum No. 356 of 2 December AD 2000 of the former Secretary of the General People's Committee for African Unity concerning the straight baselines from which the breadth of the territorial waters of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is measured;
- The statements made by the Secretary of the Management Committee of the National Marine Investment Authority in his letters No. 1191 of 11 Jumada I 1373 from the death of the Prophet and No. 1286 of 22 Jumada I 1373 from the death of the Prophet;

¹ Original: Arabic. Transmitted through note verbale dated 18 August 2005 from the Permanent Mission of the

- Letter No. 1-807 of the Chairman of the Committee on Land and Sea Borders (of the Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation division), dated 9 Jumada I 1373 from the death of the Prophet;
- The minutes of the meeting, held on 19 Safar 1373 from the death of the Prophet under the chairmanship of the Inspector-General of the agriculture and animal and marine resources sector, on the review of the text of the declaration of a Libyan fisheries protection zone in the Mediterranean Sea;
- The minutes of the meeting, held on 8 Jumada I 1373 from the death of

13	13°56'44.02" E	32°46'20.05" N
14	14°14'59.05" E	32°41'27.08" N
15	14°20'15.04" E	32°38'21.04" N
16	14°25'59.01" E	32°33'13.05" N
17	14°34'58.06" E	32°30'00.00" N
18	20°30'03.02" E	32°30'00.00" N
19	20°34'26.04" E	32°32'42.02" N
20	20°40'24.00" E	32°35'37.09" N
21	20°56'52.05" E	32°43'04.09" N
22	21°03'39.07" E	32°45'40.08" N
23	21°06'06.08" E	32°46'14.01" N
24	21°25'24.02" E	32°47'42.09" N
25	21°37'40.09" E	32°55'32.00" N
26	21°42'56.00" E	32°56'27.05" N
27	21°56'23.08" E	32°54'10.01" N
28	22°08'42.01" E	32°56'19.00" N
29	22°10'31.04" E	32°55'34.14" N
30	22°16'03.06" E	32°52'27.01" N
31	22°19'02.04" E	32°52'38.03" N
32	22°22'38.08" E	32°52'20.03" N
33	22°29'27.05" E	32°50'33.01" N
34	22°57'33.04" E	32°39'46.03" N
35	23°01'40.05" E	32°39'18.04" N
36	23°06'26.04" E	32°38'03.08" N
37	23°06'55.04" E	32°37'43.05" N
38	23°07'36.06" E	32°36'48.03" N
39	23°07'37.00" E	32°36'24.00" N
40	23°06'27.05" E	32°31'59.03" N
41	23°10'24.06" E	32°27'47.07" N
42	23°14'13.07" E	32°22'31.01" N
43	23°17'04.04" E	32°14'07.07" N
44	23°27'31.06" E	32°10'41.04" N
45	23°40'00.01" E	32°10'54.01" N
46	23°43'02.01" E	32°10'41.00" N
47	23°46'30.08" E	32°09'50.01" N

48	23°58'24.05" E	32°06'20.01" N
49	24°00'22.06" E	32°05'16.08" N
50	24°06'16.01" E	32°00'42.04" N
51	24°14'35.04" E	32°00'22.00" N
52	24°20'47.04" E	32°00'07.04" N
53	24°40'58.07" E	32°01'20.06" N
54	24°42'33.04" E	32°01'18.04" N
55	24°44'16.08" E	32°01'14.03" N
56	24°45'49.01" E	32°01'06.02" N
57	24°52'22.04" E	31°59'12.04" N
58	24°58'44.01" E	31°58'18.01" N
59	24°59'42.08" E	31°57'51.01" N
60	25°02'06.09" E	31°56'07.09" N
61	25°02'23.07" E	31°55'28.06" N
62	25°07'50.06" E	31°43'06.08" N
63	25°08'44.06" E	31°40'35.09" N
64	Libyan-Egyptian land border point	

(b) General People's Committee Decision No. 105 of the year 1373 from the death of the Prophet (AD 2005) concerning the delimitation of the Libyan fisheries protection zone in the Mediterranean Sea²

The General People's Committee,

Having examined:

- Law No. 1 of the year 1369 from the death of the Prophet concerning the People's Conferences and the People's Committees and its implementing regulations;
- Law No. 2 of D 1959 concerning the delimitation of Libyan territorial waters, passed on 14 February AD 1959;
- The Revolution Command Council decision of 9 October AD 1973 concerning the limits of Libyan territorial waters in the Gulf of Sidra;
- Libyan maritime law;
- Law No. 14 of AD 1989 concerning the regulation of the exploration of marine resources;
- General People's Committee Decision No. 37 of 1373 from the death of the Prophet concerning the declaration of a Libyan fisheries protection zone in the Mediterranean Sea;
- General People's Committee Decision No. 88 of 1373 from the death of the Prophet concerning the vesting of certain powers in the National Marine Investment Authority;
- General People's Committee Decision No. 104 of the year 1373 from the death of the Prophet concerning straight baselines for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea and maritime zones of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya;
- The bilateral treaties concluded by the Great Jamahiriya with Tunisia and Malta concerning the continental shelf and the related rulings of the International Court of Justice;
- Memorandum No. 356 of 2 December AD 2000 of the former Secretary of the General People's Committee for African Unity concerning the straight baselines from which the breadth of the territorial waters of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is measured;
- The statements made by the Secretary of the Management Committee of the National Marine Investment Authority in his letters No. 1191 of 11 Jumada I 1373 from the death of the Prophet and No. 1286 of 22 Jumada I 1373 from the death of the Prophet;
- Letter No. 1-8-7 of the Chairman of the Committee on Land and Sea Borders (of the Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation Division), dated 9 Jumada I 1373 from the death of the Prophet;
- The minutes of the meeting, held on 19 Safar 1373 from the death of the Prophet under the chairmanship of the Inspector-General of the agriculture and animal and marine resources sector, on the review of the

² Original: Arabic. Transmitted through note verbale dated 18 August 2005 from the Permanent Mission of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

text of the declaration of a Libyan fisheries protection zone in the Mediterranean Sea;

- The minutes of the meeting, held on 8 Jumada I 1373 from the death of the Prophet between the Secretariat of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation and the National Marine Investment Authority, concerning the Libyan fisheries protection zone in the Mediterranean Sea;
- The minutes of the meeting, held on 25 Jumada I 1373 from the death of the Prophet under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General of the General People's Committee, concerning the Libyan fisheries Protection zone and baselines for measuring Libyan maritime zones;
-

Point	Longitude (east)	Latitude (north)
14	20°16'14.24" E	33°47'43.27" N
15	20°20'31.36" E	33°49'29.15" N
16	20°28'44.82" E	33°52'35.76" N
17	20°39'35.41" E	33°55'51.57" N
18	20°44'19.83" E	33°56'56.48" N
19	20°53'11.55" E	33°58'28.67" N
20	21°16'56.41" E	34°06'22.51" N
21	21°28'08.54" E	34°08'18.02" N
22	21°56'07.31" E	34°08.32.94" N
23	22°42'31.68" E	34°03'36.47" N
24	22°43'37.09" E	34°03'09.91" N
25	22°47'02.23" E	34°02'21.50" N
26	22°56'04.12" E	34°00'01.60" N
27	23°04'37.44" E	33°57'18.94" N
28	23°23'50.74" E	33°50'02.19" N
29	23°26'17.34" E	33°49'26.62" N
30	23°34'48.40" E	33°47'14.45" N
31	23°59'20.08" E	33°36'14.36" N
32	24°03'43.63" E	33°33'14.30" N
33	24°19'17.13" E	33°18'30.03" N
34	24°19'41.67" E	33°17'57.36" N
35	24°28'23.89" E	33°15'25.73" N
36	24°31'11.24" E	33°14'33.90" N
37	24°35'29.92" E	33°14'49.28" N
38	24°42'27.89" E	33°14'57.30" N
39	24°44'52.11" E	33°14'54.28" N
40	24°46'22.55" E	33°14'51.59" N
41	24°48'37.68" E	33°14'46.41" N
42	24°52'38.38" E	33°14'31.57" N
43	24°56'10.67" E	33°14'13.52" N
44	25°12'19.74" E	33°11'16.12" N
45	25°13'39.05" E	33°10'53.42" N

Point

Longitude (east)

Latitude (north)

Point	Longitude east	Latitude north
61	25°18'34.39" E	31°52'56.92" N

- On the west: the line connecting the points identified by the following coordinates:

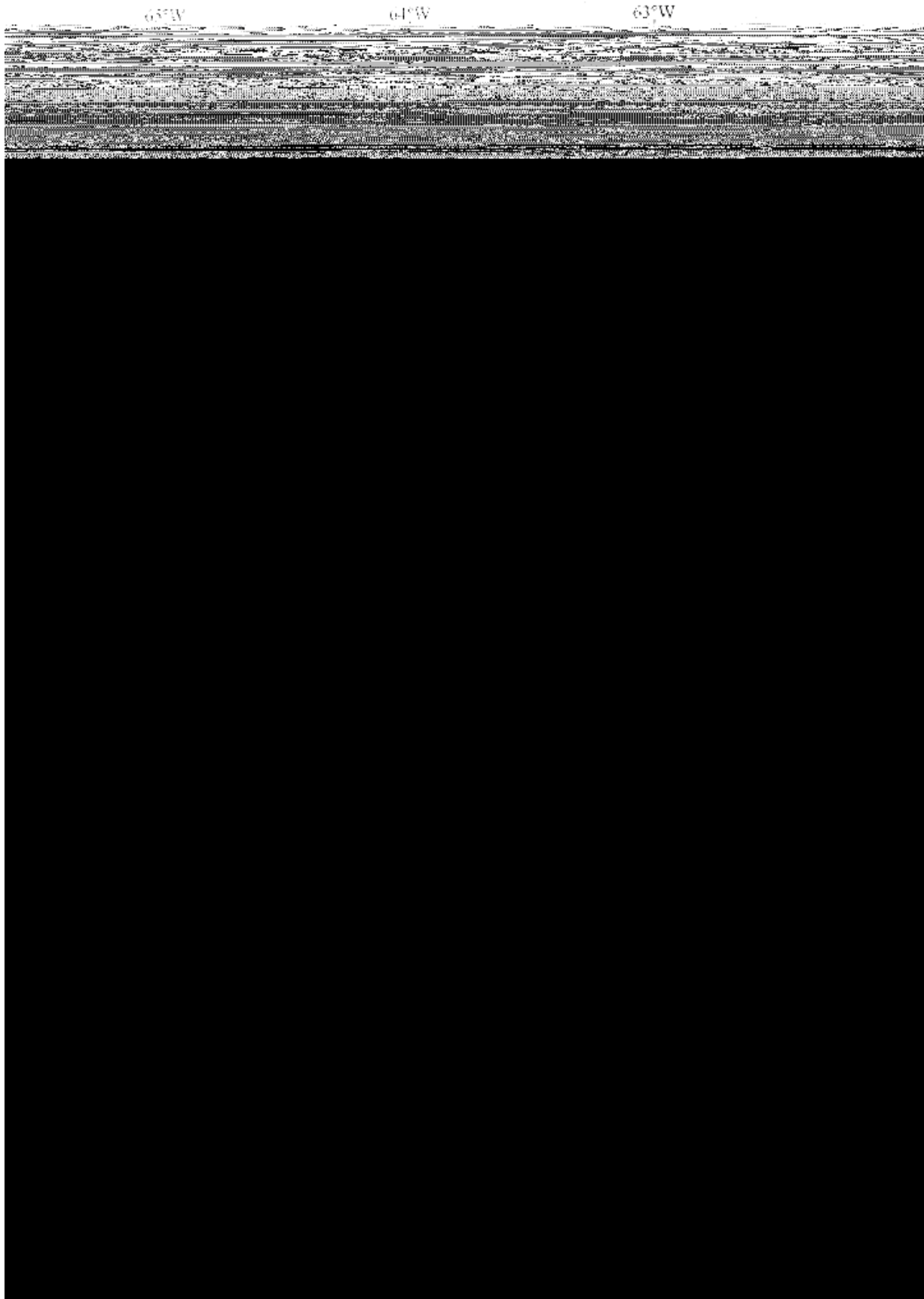
Point	Longitude east	Latitude north
1	11°39'59.24" E	33°19'46.97" N
2	12°08'48.16" E	34°10'30.09" N
3	12°15'17.29" E	34°14'40.01" N

Article 2

17°57'51"N	63°53'53"W
18°08'31"N	63°51'29"W
18°12'21"N	63°50'36"W
18°17'34"N	63°51'09"W
18°29'52"N	63°52'18"W
18°38'56"N	63°50'59"W
18°41'00"N	63°50'41"W
18°41'45"N	63°50'34"W
18°49'36"N	63°49'25"W
19°03'58"N	63°47'13"W
19°42'40"N	63°33'16"W
21°54'19"N	62°54'22"W

2. The geographical coordinates given above are expressed in the geodetic reference system WGS 84 (World Geodetic System 1984). This line has been drawn by way of illustration on the map in the Annex to this Proclamation.

3.



3. Croatia

List of geographical coordinates defining the outer limit of the Ecological and Fisheries Protection Zone¹

No. 840/05

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Croatia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in his capacity as the depositary of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982 (the Convention), and referring to its note No. 331/2003 of 29 October 2003 by which it notified the extension of jurisdiction of the Republic of Croatia in the Adriatic Sea, has the honour to deposit, in accordance with article 75, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the list of geographical coordinates defining the outer limit of the Ecological and Fisheries Protection Zone of the Republic of Croatia, as follows:

COORDINATES OF OUTER BORDERS OF THE ECOLOGICAL
AND FISHERIES PROTECTION ZONE OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
(Coordinates of WGS-84 ellipsoid)

POINT	φ	λ	h
1	45°27'11"	13°12'38"	69.1m
2	45°25'29"	13°10'50"	69.3m
3	45°20'05"	13°05'44"	69.7m
4	45°16'47T816	476.881(ER)979.2836	476.8800.02

23	43°32'12"	14°29'50"	64.1m
24	43°30'06"	14°31'38"	63.9m
25	43°25'24"	14°35'20"	63.7m
26	43°12'42"	14°46'02"	62.8m
27	43°10'18"	14°47'50"	62.7m
28	43°03'42"	14°54'50"	62.1m
29	43°00'54"	14°57'44"	61.9m
30	42°59'18"	15°00'32"	61.7m
31	42°47'42"	15°09'26"	61.0m
32	42°36'42"	15°21'43"	59.9m
33	42°29'36"	15°44'43"	58.0m
34	It is located 12 miles from the lighthouse on the Island Palagruza on a 103° bearing of said lighthouse (true bearing taken at sea).		
36	It is located 12 miles from the Island Galijula on a straight line running from the lighthouse on the Island Palagruza to point 37.		
37	42°15'55"	16°37'01"	53.7m
38	42°07'01"	16°56'25"	52.0m
39	41°59'25"	17°12'49"	50.5m
40	41°54'37"	17°18'43"	50.0m
41	41°49'55"	17°37'07"	48.3m
42	41°38'07"	17°59'43"	46.2m
42a	41°36'52"	18°01'42"	46.1m
42b	42°12'39"	18°25'13"	44.3m

Points 1 to 42 correspond with the points of delimitation of the continental shelf determined in the 1968 Agreement between the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Government of the Italian Republic on Delimitation of the Continental Shelf. Point 35 is not mentioned because it is located on the outer limit of the territorial sea of the Republic of Croatia and, as such, it does not represent one of the points that determine the outer limit of the Ecological and Fisheries Protection Zone of the Republic of Croatia.

In accordance with paragraph 6 of the Decision on the Extension of the Jurisdiction of the Republic of Croatia in the Adriatic Sea, adopted on 3 October 2003 by the Croatian Parliament, the coordinates of the outer limit of the Ecological and Fisheries Protection Zone of the Republic of Croatia are provisional, pending the conclusion

B. Bilateral Treaties

Case concerning Land Reclamation by Singapore in and around the Straits of Johor (Malaysia v Singapore):

through amicable negotiations, without prejudice to the existing rights of the Parties under international law to resort to other pacific means of settlement.

14. This Agreement accordingly terminates the Case Concerning Land Reclamation by Singapore In and Around the Straits of Johor (Malaysia v Singapore) upon the agreed terms.

15. The Parties shall forthwith jointly request that the Arbitral Tribunal in the Case Concerning Land Reclamation by Singapore In and Around the Straits of Johor (Malaysia v Singapore) adopt the terms of this Agreement in the form of an agreed Award which is final and binding upon the Parties.

E. ENTRY INTO FORCE

16. This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of its signature.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorised by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement.

Done in duplicate at Singapore, this 26th day of April, two thousand and five, both texts being equally authentic.

Tan Sri Ahmad Fuzi HJ Abdul Razak
Secretary General
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Agent for the Government of Malaysia

Professor Tommy Koh
Ambassador-at-Large
Agent for the Government of Singapore

2. Note verbale dated 4 October 2005 from the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations

2005/Turkuno DT/16390

The Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to communicate the following:

Statement of Position by the Greek Cypriot Authorities with respect to the Information Note by Turkey, concerning Turkey's objection to the Agreement between the Greek Cypriot Authorities and the Arab Republic of Egypt on the "Delimitation of the Exclusive Economic Zone" of 17 February 2003, has recently been published in the Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 57, pages 124-125.¹

Following a thorough examination of the Greek Cypriot statement of position, the Republic of Turkey has reached the conclusion that the Greek Cypriot arguments on Turkey's objection to the above-mentioned agreement are legally misleading and controversial.

Therefore, the Republic of Turkey reaffirms her previously stated position on the subject matter and refutes the Greek Cypriot arguments while reserving all her legal rights related to the delimitation of the maritime areas including the

III. OTHER INFORMATION

1. Conference on the Governance of High Seas Fisheries
and the UN Fish Agreement – Moving from Words to Action¹
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada
May 1-5, 2005

We, the Ministers at the St. John's Conference on the Governance of High Seas Fisheries and the UN Fish Agreement (UNFA):

Recognizing the need to ensure the long-term conservation and sustainable use of fish stocks through the effective implementation of the obligations of States in this respect;

Acknowledging that the sustainable use of fish stocks is a significant and replenishable source of healthy food for large parts of the world's population, and that continued sustainable use provides for increased food security on a global basis;

Expressing concern that in many parts of the world certain fish stocks are overfished;

Expressing concern with the significant adverse impacts that such overfishing has had on the state of fisheries resources and their ecosystems, and on the economies of States and coastal communities around the world that depend on these resources for their livelihood;

Reiterating our commitment to responsible fisheries;

Recognizing that all States have the right for their nationals to engage in fishing on the high seas subject to their treaty obligations, to the rights, duties and interests of coastal States, inter alia in the conservation and management of straddling

Acknowledging the need to ensure that there is a genuine link between flag States and their vessels and that the responsibilities deriving therefrom are fulfilled;

Reaffirming our commitment to the implementation of the relevant parts of Agenda 21 and to the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation agreed at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002 in relation to achieving sustainable fisheries;

Commending the results of the March 2005 COFI Meeting, as well as the 2005 Rome Ministerial Declaration on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing where the desire was expressed "to move from words to action through full implementation of various international instruments for sustainable fisheries adopted or enacted in the past decades";

Acknowledging the ongoing work of the High Seas Task Force in the area of IUU Fishing,

We declare that we will move from words to the following actions:

1. We urge all States that have not already done so, to become parties to UNCLOS, UNFA and the FAO Compliance Agreement⁴, and call on States and entities to effectively implement all provisions of these international agreements directly and within each RFMO/A of which they are a member.
2. Ministers representing States or Regional Economic Integration Organizations (REIOs) that are parties to UNFA commit to writing to Non-parties urging them to become party to UNFA at the earliest opportunity.
3. We will implement in a timely fashion the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation agreed at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002 in relation to achieving sustainable fisheries
4. We will work within RFMO/As of which the State or REIO we respectively represent is a member, to review and strengthen them, where necessary, in a manner that does not overlap or duplicate the mandate of other existing RFMO/As, to:

A. Implement a decision-making process which:

- i) relies on the best scientific

D. Establish regional guidelines for States to use in establishing sanctions for non-compliance by their flag vessels and nationals that are adequate in severity to effectively secure compliance, deter further violations and deprive offenders of the benefits accruing from their illegal activities.

5. We agree that in order to prevent or eliminate overfishing and excess fishing capacity and to ensure that levels of fishing effort do not exceed those commensurate with the sustainable use of fishery resources:

A. Where a RFMO/A has established a total allowable catch (TAC) and allocations, members should ensure that their fishing effort does not result in catches that exceed their fishing possibilities;

B. Where a RFMO/A has established an overall TAC, but has not yet set allocations, members and the RFMO/A should monitor catches and fishing effort to ensure that the TAC is not exceeded;

C. Where the scientific advice regarding an unregulated stock indicates that conservation and management measures are necessary, RFMO/A members should, as a matter of priority, agree on appropriate measures and, in the interim, exercise restraint with regard to their fishing effort for that stock in accordance with the precautionary approach;

D. States, REIOs and entities, individually and through RFMO/As of which they are a member, should cap and then reduce excess fishing capacity to be commensurate with the status of fish stocks;

E. States, REIOs and entities should avoid the transfer of fishing capacity to other fisheries or areas including, but not limited to those areas where fish stocks are overexploited or in a depleted condition.

6. We will work together, including within RFMO/As of which the State or REIO we respectively represent is a member, to implement measures to further mitigate by-catch, particularly of vulnerable non-target marine species such as seabirds as well as sea turtles and to adopt measures to conserve and manage shark stocks in directed and non-directed fisheries and to minimize waste and discards, in accordance with the FAO Guidelines and International Plans of Action for these species.

7. We will work together, including within RFMO/As of which the State or REIO we respectively represent is a member, to ensure that States that fish on the high seas do not engage in unsustainable fishing practices, including those that adversely affect coastal developing States.

8. We call upon States to cooperate in establishing new RFMO/As or arrangements, where necessary, with sufficiently comprehensive mandates, to facilitate cooperation in respect of fish stocks or areas of the high seas not currently managed by any RFMO/As taking due account of the commitments made in this Declaration.

9. We call upon all States and entities fishing in areas of competence of RFMO/As but that are not a member of those RFMO/As to immediately join or agree to apply the conservation and management measures established by such RFMO/As in accordance with UNCLOS and UNFA. Efforts need also be made to allow developing States to achieve legitimate development goals pertaining to poverty alleviation and improvement of the lives of fishermen.

10. We recognize that States, REIOs or entities that are neither members of RFMO/As nor have agreed to apply their conservation and management measures shall not have access to the fisheries resources to which those measures apply and any catches of such fishery resources should be denied market access in accordance with international law.

11. We urge all States Parties and other States to work together to prepare for the UNFA Review Conference to be held in May 2006 in accordance with Article 36 of the Agreement, which will inter alia assess the effectiveness of the Agreement in securing the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, including but not limited to the functions of RFMO/As as defined in Article 10 of UNFA.

12. We will follow up on commitments made at the FAO 2005 Rome Ministerial Declaration on IUU Fishing and will work within RFMO/As to establish or strengthen measures to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing and other fishing activities by States, REIOs or entities that undermine the effectiveness of the conservation and management measures of the RFMO/As.

13. We will work to address possible gaps which may include those related to:

A. the sustainable management of discrete high seas fisheries (including deep sea fisheries),

7. The Ministers supported the convening of the Meeting in Kuala Lumpur on 1-2 August 2005 of the Service Chiefs of Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand and encouraged them to further strengthen their cooperation.
8. The Ministers agreed to establish a TTEG on Maritime Security to complement the works of the existing TTEG on Safety of Navigation and the Revolving Fund Committee.
9. The Ministers called upon user States, relevant international agencies, and the shipping community to assist the littoral States in the areas of capacity building, training and technology

EGYPT	MALAYSIA
FRANCE	NETHERLANDS
GERMANY	NEW ZEALAND
GREECE	NORWAY
INDIA	PAKISTAN
INDONESIA	PHILIPPINES
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	UNITED KINGDOM
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	UNITED REPUBLIC OF
SINGAPORE	TANZANIA
SPAIN	UNITED STATES
THAILAND	VIET NAM
TURKEY	YEMEN

by observers from the following intergovernmental organizations:

INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC ORGANIZATION (IHO)

5. acknowledges that the littoral States should address the issues of maritime security comprehensively which includes transboundary crimes such as piracy, armed robbery and terrorism;
6. acknowledges also the work of the TTEG on Safety of Navigation and the Revolving Fund Committee which manages a fund for enabling the prompt response to oil spills from ships;
7. provides for the establishment of a Tripartite Technical Expert Group on Maritime Security to complement the work of the TTEG on Safety of Navigation and the Revolving Fund Committee; and
8. recognizes the importance of and welcomes the closer collaboration betweenity idktw

DESIRING that the Straits remain safe and open to international shipping at all times, as provided for under international law, in particular UNCLOS, and where applicable, domestic law, and to build upon and enhance existing cooperative arrangements and measures towards this end;

DESIRING FURTHER to enhance the safety, security and environmental protection of the Straits;

HAS AGREED:

- (a) that the work of the TTEG on Safety of Navigation in enhancing the safety of navigation and in protecting the marine environment in the Straits, including the efforts of the TTEG in relation to the implementation of article 43 of UNCLOS in the Straits should continue to be supported and encouraged;
- (b) that a mechanism be established by the three littoral States to meet on a regular basis with user States, the shipping industry and others with an interest in the safe navigation through the Straits, to discuss issues relating to the safety, security and environmental protection of the Straits, as well as to facilitate co-operation in keeping the Straits safe and open to navigation, including exploring the possible options for burden sharing, and to keep the IMO informed, as appropriate, of the outcome of such meetings;
- (c) that efforts should be made through the three littoral States to establish and enhance mechanisms for information exchange within and between States, building, where possible, on existing arrangements such as Tripartite Technical Expert Group mechanisms, so as to enhance maritime domain awareness in the Straits and thus contribute to the enhancement of co-operative measures in the areas of safety, security and environmental protection;
- (d) to promote, build upon and expand co-operative and operational arrangements of the three littoral States, including the Tripartite Technical Expert Group on Maritime Security, co-ordinated maritime patrols in the Straits through, *inter alia*, maritime security training programmes and other forms of co-operation, such as maritime exercises, with a view to further strengthening capacity building in the littoral States to address security threats to shipping;

HAS INVITED the IMO to consider, in consultation with the littoral States, convening a series of follow-on meetings for the littoral States to identify and prioritize their ne0 Twe-4.2(en-3())709 0 TD-0.001 T2(en-2(g)-4a se)-4