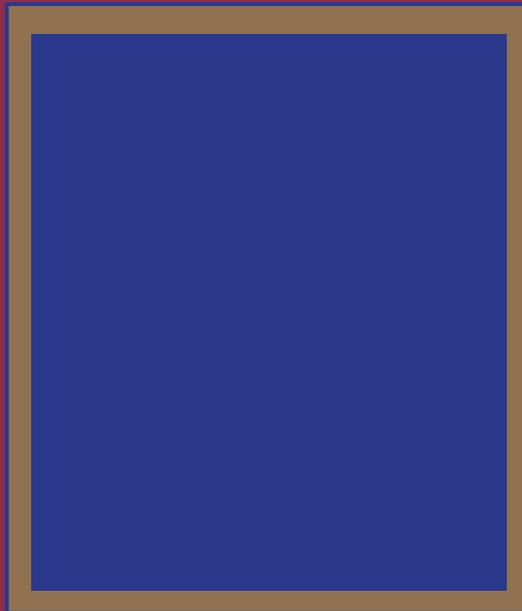


Bulletin No. 93



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B. S U N G A • S C 30

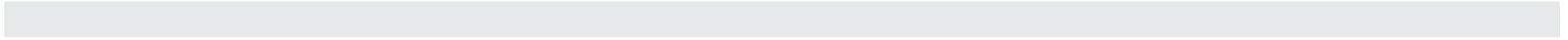
C. C L S B N. ••31

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)		11/02/16(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)		
Cook Islands	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)

Philippines	10/12/82	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	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	17/12/96		17/12/96(a)		16/07/07(a)
Russian Federation	10/12/82	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	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	²	12/03/01(s)	12/05/95	28/07/95(sp ³)		
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				

² For further details, see Chapter XXI, section 6, of the publication entitled Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General from https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetailsIII.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XXI-6&chapter=21&Temp=mtdsg3&clang=_en.

³ For further details, see Chapter XXI, section 6.a, of the publication entitled Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General from https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XXI-6-a&chapter=21&clang=_en.



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
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	168	79	150	59	85

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⁴ For further details, see Chapter XXI, section 7, of the publication *United Nations Treaty Series*, available from https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XXI-7&chapter=21&clang=_en.

2.

83. Nauru (23 January 1996)
84. Republic of Korea (29 January 1996)
- 85.

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. Botswana (31 January 2005)
121. Burkina Faso (25 January 2005)

122. Estonia (26 August 2005)

123. Viet Nam (27 April 2006)

124. Belarus (30 August 2006)

125. Niue (11 October 2006)

126.9(i)(</ActualTe)-8.6(o)8.2(t)-12.6T-(</AT55(m)4.5(b)-57.5

1

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(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.

3. Declarations by States

(a) Kenya: Declaration under article 298, 24 January² 2017

The Government of the Republic of Kenya pursuant to Article 298 (1) (a) (i) of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982, declares that it does not accept any of the procedures provided for in Part XV Section 2 of the Convention with respect to disputes concerning the interpretation or application of Articles 15, 74 and 83 relating to sea boundary delimitations, or those involving historic bays or titles.

The Republic of Kenya reserves the right at any time by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations to add to, amend, or withdraw any of the foregoing reservations. Such notification shall be effective on the date of their receipt by the Secretary-General.

(b) Egypt: Declaration under Article 298, 16 February³ 2017

The Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt declares that, pursuant to article 298 paragraph 1 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea signed on 10 December 1982, it does not accept any of the procedures provided for in section 2 of part XV of the Convention with respect to all the categories of disputes specified in article 298, paragraph 1 (a), (b) and (c) of the Convention.

This declaration shall be effective immediately.

(c) Netherlands: Declaration under Article 287, 27 February⁴ 2017

The Kingdom of the Netherlands hereby declares that, having regard to article 287 of the Convention, it accepts for the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation and application of the Convention, without specifying that one has precedence over the other, the jurisdiction of:

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

The Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that it has chosen "the same procedure" as any other State Party that has chosen the International Court of Justice or the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea or both.

In the event another State Party has chosen the International Court of Justice and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea without indicating precedence, the Kingdom of the Netherlands should be considered as having chosen the International Court of Justice only.

This declaration replaces, with effect from 1 March 2017, the declaration of the Kingdom of the Netherlands under article 287 of the Convention of 1982.

C. The geodetic lines that pass through points B-1, B-3 and B-2 shall define the maritime boundary between Ecuador and Costa Rica. The geographical coordinates corresponding to those points, in the order indicated above, shall be as follows:

Point	Latitude north	Longitude west
B-1	04° 33' 55.741"	090 °18' 24.485"
B-3	03° 26' 37.922"	089 ° 26' 11.383"
B-2	02° 09' 02.238"	087 ° 08' 42.443"

The geographical coordinates of all the points that are the subject of this Agreement are established by the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84).

The chart of the maritime boundary between Ecuador and Costa Rica is annexed to the present Agreement.

Article 2

A special zone 10 nautical miles wide shall be established on either side of the maritime boundary set out in section C of the previous article, and the accidental presence of fishing vessels from either country in that zone shall not be considered a violation of the relevant norms of the respective State. This shall not constitute recognition of any right to engage in fishing or hunting tasks in the special zone.

Article 3

On the basis of the definition of the maritime boundary in the present Agreement, the Parties shall foster the broadest cooperation in maritime matters of mutual interest, without prejudice to the rights of sovereignty and jurisdiction exercised by both States in their respective maritime areas.

Article 4

The present Agreement shall be submitted for approval in accordance with the constitutional procedures established by each Party. It shall enter into force on the date of the second diplomatic note communicating that the constitutional procedures have been completed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the two countries have signed two equally authentic copies of this Agreement, in Quito, on 21 April 2014.

For the Republic of Ecuador
[Signature]

R P A
Minister for Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility

For the Republic of Costa Rica
[Signature]

E - C B
Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship

2. Oman and Iran

Agreement on the delimitation of the maritime boundary in the Sea of Oman between the Sultanate of Oman and the Islamic Republic of Iran, 26 May 2015

Article 4

1. Either Party may carry out any type of survey activities, drilling exploration wells or assessing oil and gas or any other natural resource within a limit of two hundred and fifty meters (250 m) from either side of the maritime boundary line defined in Article (I) of this Agreement, provided that either Party notifies the other Party not less than a month in advance of the commencement date of such activities through diplomatic channels.
2. The Parties agree that the exploration wells drilled within the above limit of two hundred and fifty meters (250 m) from either side of the maritime boundary line defined in Article (I) of this Agreement

Proces-verbal on the exchange of the instruments of ratification
of the Agreement on the Delimitation of the Maritime Boundary
in the Sea of Oman between the Sultanate of Oman and the Islamic Republic of Iran

The undersigned, H.E. Al Sayyid Hamood bin Faisal Al Busaidi, the Minister of Interior of the Sultanate of Oman and H.E. Mr. Mohammad Javad Zarif, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, met at this date at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran in order to exchange the instruments of ratification of the Agreement on the Delimitation of the Maritime Boundary in the Sea of Oman between the Sultanate of Oman and the Islamic Republic of Iran signed in Muscat on the 7th day of Sha'aban 1436 of the Islamic calendar corresponding to the 5th day of Khordad 1394 of the solar Hijri calendar and the 26th day of May 2015 of the Gregorian calendar and having examined and compared the texts of the said instruments of ratification which were found in good and due form, proceeded to their exchange.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the present Proces-Verbal was signed at Tehran on the 2nd day of ul-Hijjah 1437 of the Islamic calendar corresponding to the 14th day of Shahrivar 1395 of the solar Hijri calendar

III. COMMUNICATIONS BY STATES

A. O

Note verbale dated 7 December 2016 from the Permanent Mission of the Sultanate of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of the Sultanate of Oman to the United Nations [...] has the honour to refer to the United Nations Maritime Zone Notification M.Z.N.122.2016.LOS dated 08 September 2016 regarding the deposit by Pakistan on 30 August 2016 of a chart including a list of geographical coordinates of points and relevant information “permanently describing the outer limits of its continental shelf”. Such deposit was purported to be made under Articles 76 (9) and 84 (2) of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

It is the view of the Government of Oman that the Government of Pakistan is not in a position in accordance with international law to “permanently describe” the outer limits of its continental shelf at this time, nor to deposit such information pursuant to Articles 76 (9) or 84 (2) of the Convention.

The Government of Oman wishes to recall that the outer limits of the continental shelf of Pakistan remain subject to the delimitation of a continental shelf boundary with Oman in accordance with the principles in Article 83 of the Convention. The need for such delimitation was acknowledged by the Government

B. D

Note verbale dated 31 January 2017 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Djibouti to the United Nations addressed to the Secretariat of the United Nations

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Djibouti to the United Nations [...] has the honour to refer to Circular M.Z.N.106.2014.LOS dated 3 July 2014 concerning the deposit of the list of geographical coordinates of points that define, inter alia, the limits of the exclusive economic zone of the Federal Republic of Somalia.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Djibouti to the United Nations has the honour to submit the position and comments of the Government of Djibouti concerning the above-mentioned list of coordinates.

The Government of Djibouti does not recognize the geographical coordinates used as baselines for

C. I

Note verbale dated 2 February 2017 from the Permanent Mission of the Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-Général

The Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations [...] wishes to raise our Government's serious concerns regarding recent reports that the Government of Lebanon is contemplating advancing a plan to grant offshore licenses in maritime areas that belong to the State of Israel (in Blocks 1, 2, and 3 on the Israeli Licensing map dated December 2016 (http://energy.gov.il/english/subjects/oilandgasexploration/documents/israel_map.pdf), attached hereto; referred to by Lebanon as the so-called "Blocks 8, 9, and 10").

In this context, we recall the List of Geographical Coordinates for the Delimitation of the Northern Limit of the Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone of the State of Israel dated 12 July 2011 that our Government submitted to the Office of the Secretary-General (http://www.un.org/depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/isr_eez_northernlimit2011.pdf), which sets forth in no uncertain terms the extent of Israel's maritime claims in its northern maritime areas.

The Government of Israel objects to non-consensual Lebanese economic activity in maritime areas belonging to Israel, and will not allow any unauthorized economic activity, including, inter alia, the granting of rights by another State to any third party; exploratory activities; drilling; or exploitation of natural resources in maritime areas in which Israel asserts sovereign rights or jurisdiction. The Government of Israel is committed to ensuring that its rights are protected and to preventing such unauthorized activities. In this context, the Government of Israel calls upon the Government of Lebanon to refrain from further-advancing any such non-consensual activities in maritime areas belonging to Israel, and requests that all relevant actors not lend a hand to such unauthorized and prohibited action.

The Government of Israel wishes to take this opportunity to reiterate its openness to dialogue-and cooperation with the relevant neighboring States regarding the northern limit of Israel's Territorial Sea and

D.

State Party	Nominations	Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General
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
Singapore	Professor S. Jayakumar, Professor of Law, National University of Singapore, Conciliator and Arbitrator	5 April 2016
	Professor Tommy Koh, Professor of Law, National University of Singapore, Ambassador-at-Large, Conciliator and Arbitrator	5 April 2016
	Mr. Chan Sek Keong, Retired Chief Justice, Former Attorney-General, Conciliator and Arbitrator	5 April 2016
	Mr. Lionel Yee Woon Chin S.C., Solicitor-General, Conciliator and Arbitrator	5 April 2016
Slovakia	Dr. Marek Smid, International Law Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs	

State Party	Nominations	Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General
Trinidad and Tobago	Mr. Justice Cecil Bernard, Judge of the Industrial Court of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, Arbitrator	17 November 2004
	Sir Michael Wood, Conciliator and Arbitrator	2 November 2010
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	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

C. C L S B

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