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REVUE DE DROIT DE LA MER

No. 1

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

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

(a) Table of signatures and ratifications ..... 6

(b) Declarations made upon signature of the Convention -  
classified..... 11

INTRODUCTION

The Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the

Law of the Sea is instituting a Law of the Sea Bulletin series as a means to

This Bulletin series is intended to promote awareness of activities undertaken in connection with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and to provide a convenient compilation of information relevant to the law of the sea, including:

- information on facts relevant to the ratification process and on the progress of the future implementation of the Convention by States and entities;
- information on issues of a general nature that have arisen with respect to the Convention;

information on international organizational activities relevant to the

The Office of the Special Representative would welcome any comments or suggestions regarding the form and content of the Bulletin, so that the series can be further tailored to meet the precise needs of governments. In

addition, the attention of the Office of the Special Representative should be

drawn to any errors which may appear, so that future issues can carry the

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

(a) Table of signatories and ratifications:

purpose of the signing of the Final Act and the opening of the Convention for signature. The following table lists States and entities that signed the

TABLE OF SIGNATORIES AND RATIFICATIONS  
UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA  
AS OF 15 SEPTEMBER 1983

STATES	SIGNATURE 1/	RATIFICATION
Afghanistan	3/18/83	
Albania		
Algeria* 2/	x	
Angola	x	
Antigua and Barbuda	2/7/83	
-----		
Argentina		
Australia	x	
Austria	x	
Bahamas	x	7/29/83
Bahrain	x	
-----		
Bangladesh	x	
Barbados	x	
Belgium		
Belize	x	8/13/83
Benin	8/30/83	
-----		
Bhutan	x	
Bolivia		
Botswana		
Brazil*	x	
Bulgaria	x	
-----		
Burma	x	
Burundi	x	
Byelorussian SSR*	x	
Canada	x	
Cape Verde*	x	
-----		
Central African Republic		
Chad	x	
Chile*	x	
China	x	
Colombia	x	
-----		
Comoros		
Congo	x	
Costa Rica*	x	
Cuba*	x	
Cyprus	x	

1/ The States which signed the Convention on 10 December 1982 are indicated

STATES	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
Czechoslovakia	x	
Democratic Kampuchea	7/1/83	
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	x	
Democratic Yemen	x	
Denmark	x	
-----		
Djibouti	x	
Dominica	3/28/83	
Dominican Republic	x	
Ecuador		
Egypt	x	8/26/83
-----		
El Salvador		
Equatorial Guinea	6/20/84	
Ethiopia	x	
Fiji	x	12/10/82
Finland*	x	
-----		
France*	x	
Gabon	x	
Gambia	x	
German Dem. Republic*	x	
Germany, Federal Rep. of		
-----		
Ghana	x	6/7/83
Greece*	x	
Grenada	x	
Guatemala	7/8/83	
Guinea		
-----		
<del>Guinea-Bissau</del>	<del>x</del>	
Guyana	x	
Haiti	x	
Holy See		
Honduras	x	
-----		
Hungary	x	
Iceland	x	
India	x	
Indonesia	x	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)*	x	
-----		
Iraq*	x	
Ireland	x	
Israel		
Italy		
Ivory Coast	x	

STATES	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
Kuwait	x	
Lao People's Dem. Republic	x	
Lebanon		
Lesotho	x	
Liberia	v	

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		
Liechtenstein		
Luxembourg		
Madagascar	2/25/83	
Malawi		

Malaysia	x	
Maldives	x	
Mali	10/19/83	
Malta	x	
Mauritania	x	

Mauritius	x	
Mexico	x	3/18/83
Monaco	x	
Mongolia	x	
Morocco		

Mozambique	x	
Nauru	x	
Nepal	x	
Netherlands	x	
New Zealand	x	

Nicaragua		
Niger	v	
Nigeria		x

Norway	x	
Oman*	7/1/83	

Pakistan	x	
Panama	x	
Papua New Guinea	x	
Paraguay	x	
Peru		

Philippines*	x	
Poland	x	
Portugal	x	
Qatar		
Republic of Korea	3/14/83	



STATES

SIGNATURE

RATIFICATION

San Marino

Saudi Arabia

Senegal x

Seychelles x

-----  
Sierra Leone x

Singapore x

Solomon Islands x

Somalia x

South Africa

-----  
Spain

Sri Lanka x

Sudan x

Suriname x

Swaziland

-----  
Sweden\* x

Switzerland

-----  
Syrian Arab Republic

Thailand x

Togo x

-----  
Tonga

-----  
Tunisia x

Turkey

Tuvalu x

-----  
Uganda x

Ukrainian SSR\* x

Union of Soviet Socialist Rep.\* x

United Arab Emirates x

United Kingdom

-----  
United Republic of Cameroon x

United Republic of Tanzania x

United States of America

OTHER ENTITIES

SIGNATURE 1/ RATIFICATION

Cook Islands

x

European Economic Community  
Netherlands Antilles

Islands

-----  
West Indies Associated States  
African National Congress  
Palestine Liberation  
Organization  
Pan Africanist Congress  
South West Africa People's  
Organization

TOTAL FOR STATES AND OTHER  
ENTITIES

~~131~~  
132

9

Certain of the provisions of the Convention allow those States and  
entities entitled to participate in the Convention in accordance with articles

In addition, article 298 allows States and entities to declare that they

exclude the application of the system for settlement of disputes under the

Convention in respect of certain kinds of disputes 3/.

3/

Article 298  
Optional exceptions to applicability of section 2

thereafter, a State may, without prejudice to the obligations arising under

The full text of all such declarations made to-date appears in

DECLARATIONS MADE UPON SIGNATURE OF THE

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

I. GENERAL DECLARATIONS

A. COMPATIBILITY:

1. Of national law with the Convention:

BRAZIL

The Brazilian Government understands that the régime which is

A. COMPATIBILITY (cont):

2. Any recognition of laws and regulations incompatible with the

Convention:

FRANCE

"1. The provisions of the Convention relating to the status of the different maritime spaces and to the legal régime of the uses and protection of the marine environment confirm and consolidate the general rules of the law of the sea and thus entitle the French Republic not to recognize as enforceable against it any foreign laws or regulations that are not in conformity with those general rules."

B. NON-PREJUDICE OF POSITION:

ANGOLA

"The Government of the People's Republic of Angola reserves the right to interpret any and all articles of the Convention in the context of and with due regard to Angolan Sovereignty and territorial integrity as it applies to land, space and sea. Details of these

interpretations will be placed on record at the time of ratification of the Convention.

The present signature is without prejudice to the position taken by the Government of Angola or to be taken by it on the Convention at the time of ratification."

BRAZIL

B. NON-PREJUDICE OF POSITION (cont):

PHILIPPINES (cont):

[REDACTED]



D. RECOGNITION OF RIGHTS UNDER THE CONVENTION:

1) (only vis-à-vis States Parties:

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

"1) Notwithstanding the intended character of the Convention being one of

INNOCENT PASSAGE THROUGH THE TERRITORIAL SEA AND SECURITY INTERESTS

ROMANIA

Article 13. Romania confirms the right of coastal

States to adopt measures to safeguard their security interests,  
in accordance with international law and regulations relating to

FINLAND

"It is the understanding of the Government of Finland that the

... of the Government is applicable to the street between

B. REGIME OF STRAITS (Part III) (cont):

SWEDEN

"It is the understanding of the Government of Sweden that the

Sweden and Denmark (Oresund) as well as to the strait between Sweden  
and Finland (the Aland islands). Since in both those straits the

... international law ...

C. EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE (Part V) (cont):

2. Application only vis-à-vis other States Parties:

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

"1) Notwithstanding the intended character of the Convention being one of general application and of law making nature, certain of its provisions are merely product of quid-pro-quo which do not necessarily purport to codify the existing customs or established usage (practice) regarded as having an obligatory character. Therefore, it seems natural and in harmony with article 34 of the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, that only states parties to the Law of the Sea Convention shall be entitled to benefit from the contractual rights

...

- The notion of "Exclusive Economic Zone" (Part V)."

3. Non-military use by other States:

C. EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE (Part V) (cont):

4. Residual rights:

CAPE VERDE

"IV. The regulations of the uses or activities which are not expressly provided for in the Convention but are related to the sovereign rights and to the jurisdiction of the coastal State in its exclusive economic zone falls within the competence of that State."

provided that such regulation does not hinder the enjoyment of the freedoms of international communication which are recognized to other States."

URUGUAY

"(C) Regulation of the uses and activities not provided for expressly

in the Convention (residual rights and obligations) relating to the

rights of sovereignty and to the jurisdiction of the coastal State in its exclusive economic zone falls within the competence of that State.

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE (Part VI) (cont):

CAPE VERDE

"VII. In accordance with all the relevant provisions of the Convention, where the same stock or stocks of associated species occur

SUDAN

"[3] The Sudan also wishes to state that, according to its interpretation, the definition of the term "geographically disadvantaged States" given in article 70, paragraph 2, applies to all the parts of the Convention in which this term appears."

D. CONTINENTAL SHELF (Part VI):

1. Application of article 76:

BRAZIL

"(VI) Brazil exercises sovereignty rights over the continental shelf, beyond the distance of two hundred nautical miles from the baselines, up to the outer edge of the continental margin, as defined in article 76."

URUGUAY

"(J) Reaffirms that, as stated in article 76, the continental shelf

is the natural prolongation of the territory of the coastal State to

2. Application of article 80:



F. REGIME OF ISLANDS (Part VIII) (cont):

ROMANIA

\_\_\_\_\_ of Romania states that according to the



I. THE AREA (Part XI) (cont):

2. Application only vis-à-vis other States Parties:

"1) Notwithstanding the intended character of the Convention being one of general application and of law making nature, certain of its provisions are merely product of guidance which do not necessarily

K. GENERAL PROVISIONS (Part XVI):  
Application of article 301:

BRAZIL

... understands that the provision of

↓. International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (article 287

paragraph 1(a) :

a. With regard to the interpretation or application of the Convention:

URUGUAY

"(H) Pursuant to the provisions of article 287, Uruguay declares that it chooses the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea for the

DECLARATIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 287 (cont):

3. Arbitration in accordance with Annex VII (article 27 \_\_\_\_\_ 6,  
paragraph 1(c)):

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

"1. The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic declares that, in accordance with article 287 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, it accepts, as the basic means for the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention, an arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with Annex VII."

4. Special arbitration in accordance with Annex VIII (article 287.

paragraph 1(d)) (cont):

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

"1. ... For the consideration of questions relating to fisheries, protection and preservation of the marine environment, marine scientific research and navigation, including pollution from vessels

C. OPTIONAL EXCEPTIONS TO APPLICATION OF PART XV, SECTION 2 (cont):

2. With respect to disputes involving law enforcement activities only (article 298, paragraph 1(b)):

URUGUAY

II. LEGAL INFORMATION RELEVANT TO THE UNITED NATIONS

The following national legislation has been communicated to the United Nations Secretariat since 1982 and, therefore has not yet appeared in the



OMAN

CONCERNING THE TERRITORIAL SEA CONTINENTAL

SHELF AND EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE

We, Qaboos bin Said Sultan of Oman

In pursuance of Royal Decree number 26/75 promulgating the State Administration Organization Law and amendments thereto:

And pursuant to the Royal Decree relating to the territorial sea, continental shelf and exclusive fishing zone promulgated

on 20 July 1972 as further amended by the Royal Decree number 44/77 dated 16 June 1977:

And as required by the exigencies of public interest;

Have decreed as follows:

Article 1:                   The territorial sea

The Sultanate of Oman exercises full sovereignty over the territorial sea of the Sultanate and over the airspace, and the seabed and the subsoil beneath the territorial sea of the Sultanate, in harmony with the principle of innocent passage of ships and planes of other States through international straits, and laws and regulations of the Sultanate relating thereto.

Article 2:

The territorial sea of the Sultanate extends twelve nautical

**Article 3: Internal Waters**

The internal waters of the Sultanate of Oman shall include the

sea. The Omani laws which are applicable to national ports, roadsteads and bays shall, inso facto, be applicable to

internal waters also.

**Article 4: The exclusive Economic zone**

The Sultanate of Oman exercises sovereign rights over the exclusive economic zone for the purposes of exploring, developing

and exploiting its natural wealth, whether living or non-living.

UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION

NOTICE

I, Yousuf Al Alawi Abdullah, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs;

In pursuance of the Royal Decree Number 15/81 concerning the territorial sea and economic zone, and the Royal Decree Number 38/82 relating to the application of the straight baselines system for

the demarcation of baselines for the territorial sea, the internal waters and the enclosed waters;

Have hereby issued the following notification:

Article 1

By application of Article 2 paragraph 'c' of the Royal Decree

Number 15/81 referred to above, the fixing of the straight baselines for any part of the Sultanate of Oman and the lines for enclosed

islands and the mainland coast shall be on the following basis:

- (a) The co-ordinates of latitudes and longitudes mentioned

drawing the straight baselines for the Sultanate of  
Oman.

CO-ORDINATES OF POINTS

<u>NUMBER OF THE POINT</u>	<u>NORTH LATITUDES</u>	<u>EAST LONGITUDES</u>
----------------------------	------------------------	------------------------

GROUP "A"

12.	26° 05' 02"	56° 28' 34"
13.	25° 56' 30"	56° 28' 17"
14.	25° 48' 22"	56° 28' 02"

16.	25° 37' 32.345"	56° 16' 03.950"
-----	-----------------	-----------------

GROUP "B"

17.	23° 46' 40"	57° 41' 38"
18.	23° 47' 00"	57° 46' 00"
19.	23° 50' 28"	57° 57' 38"
20.	23° 51' 26"	58° 03' 41"
21.	23° 52' 00"	58° 06' 00"
22.	23° 52' 06"	58° 07' 09"
23.	23° 50' 28"	58° 10' 33"
24.	23° 40' 55"	57° 29' 50"
25.	23° 37' 38"	57° 35' 29"
26.	23° 31' 18"	58° 45' 09"

GROUP "C"

27.	20° 57' 20"	58° 48' 22"
-----	-------------	-------------

28.	20° 41' 29"	58° 54' 39"
29.	20° 41' 08"	58° 54' 47"
30.	20° 30' 12"	58° 58' 39"
31.	20° 30' 00"	58° 57' 18"
32.	20° 16' 29"	58° 46' 41"
33.	20° 12' 44"	58° 43' 20"
34.	20° 10' 36"	58° 39' 22"

CO-ORDINATES OF POINTS

GROUP "D"

38.                    17° 55' 02"                    56° 20' 29"

39.                    17° 30' 17"                    56° 24' 02"

40.                    17° 30' 17"                    56° 24' 02"

41.                    17° 29' 12"                    55° 51' 48"

42.                    17° 29' 12"                    55° 51' 48"

**NOTE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN**

**The Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations sent to the Secretary-General of the United Nations a Note dated**

SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE

Decree-Law No. 48/82

Considering the necessity of correcting the geographic

June 16, determine the straight base lines joining the most salient points of the islands of São Tomé and Príncipe;

Plate and names of reefs surrounding the area is determined

Points	Coordinates				
	Latitude	Longitude			
1 -Ilhéu das Rolas(SE)	0 00 45" S	6 31 44" E			
2 -Ilhéu das Rolas(S)	0 00 47	S 6 31 21	E		
3 -Ilhéu das Rolas(SW)	0 00 28	S 6 31 00	E		
4 -Ilhéu Gabado (SW)	0 07 52	N 6 29 05	E		
5 -Ilhéu Coco (W)	0 12 02	N 6 27 58	E		
6 -Ponta Furada	0 14 39	N 6 27 56	E		
7 -Ponta Alema (W)	0 15 48	N 6 28 20	E		
8 -Ponta Diogo Vaz(W)	0 19 06	N 6 29 51	E		
9 -Pedra da Galé(NW)	1 43 40	N 7 22 55	E		
10 -Ilhéus Monteiro(NE)	1 41 14	N 7 28 20	E		
11 -Ponta Sul da Ponta					

da Carca) (E) 1 37 40 N 7 27 52 E



SURINAME

DECREE C-14

DECREE of 31 December 1980, regulating the field of sea fishery.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SURINAME,

Having considered that it is desirable to amend the law relating  
to the field of sea fishery according to the changed circumstances:

HAS DECIDED:

CHAPTER I

Definitions

Article 1

For the provisions stated in or resulting from this decree, the following terms refer to:

- a. "the law" : the law of 14 April 1978, containing the extension of the territorial sea of the Republic of Suriname and the establishment of a contiguous economic zone (S.R.S.1978 no. 26);

e. "fishing"

1. the placing or keeping in water, or the raising or retrieving, of fishing equipment as well as of any other means for catching or killing fish;
2. any other activity which results, or may result in the catching or killing of fish;
3. any activity aimed at maintaining or supplying fishing vessels, including the acquisition, processing, preparation, storage, refrigeration or transportation of fish;

with the exception of fishing with a line or rod as a sport or for recreation, and with the exception of activities of a noncommercial nature carried out by a vessel owner or

f. "fish"

: fish and parts of fish, shellfish or crustacea,

which are part of the natural resources of the

b. it regularly moors or will moor in Suriname, and  
~~the moor is established~~ in Suriname and is registered as such

in the Register of the Chamber of Commerce and Factories.

2. In this article the term "Surinamese nationals" includes besides individuals:

1. partnerships, limited or other, established in Suriname, of which all severally liable partners are Surinamese nationals living in Suriname;

~~business~~ established in Suriname of which at least fifty

Article 3

For the provisions stated in or resulting from this decree, the expression "Surinamese fishing vessel" also refers to a fishing vessel if:

a. it regularly moors or will moor in Suriname, and

b. the operator is established in Suriname and is registered as such in

the Register of the Chamber of Commerce and Factories, and

c. the operator has the contractual use of it for a period of least three years, a copy of said contract, accompanied by a

translation - having been deposited with the Harbor Master, and

d. the owner has notified the Harbor Master in writing of his consent to have his fishing vessel registered in the Register of the Chamber of Commerce and Factories.

CHAPTER II  
Registration of Fishing Vessels  
Article 6

~~1. The Minister of Marine maintains a central fishery register consisting~~

are registered in part A; the Surinamese fishing vessels referred  
to in Article 3 are registered in part B; and the foreign fishing

vessels permitted to enter Suriname, referred to in Article 4, are regis-

2. In order to be registered in the central fishery register, the owner  
~~and operator of the fishing vessel shall file a written application~~

### Article 8

1. The Harbor Master shall inform the signatory of the application form of his refusal to proceed to registration, by registered letter with indication of the reasons.

2. The parties concerned, within thirty days from the forwarding of the refusal, may appeal it to the Court.

3. Failure on the part of the Harbor Master to take the decision referred to in Article 7, paragraph 2, within the term set forth

therein, shall be equivalent to his refusal to proceed to registration.

### Article 9

1. After registration, the Harbor Master shall send the signatory of the application form, against payment of an amount determined in agreement with the Minister, by the Minister of Public Works

and Traffic, a registration certificate in duplicate, according

Article 11

1. A Surinamese fishing vessel shall fly the flag of Suriname.
2. An alien fishing vessel present in the fishery zone shall fly the flag of the country in which it is registered.

Article 12

1. The owner or operator of a Surinamese fishing vessel or a foreign fishing vessel permitted to enter Suriname, must inform the Harbor Master of any change which could result in modifications to its

given within a week following the change.

CHAPTER III  
License for Sea Fishery  
Article 14

1. The owner or operator of the fishing vessel shall apply in writing for a license to engage in sea fishery on a form to be determined

Master.

2. When filling the completed and signed form, the applicant shall



2. Before each departure from port, the captain of the fishing vessel  
shall submit to the Harbor Master a copy of the list referred to

in paragraph 1a, after having made any changes necessary to match  
the list with the composition of the crew.

3. After consultation with the Council, the Minister can issue further  
regulations concerning the form and contents of the enclosures  
referred to in paragraph 1

4. After consultation with the Council, the Minister can also demand  
that other enclosures be attached to the license application,  
if necessary.

#### Article 16.

1. The Harbor Master sends to the Director the

forms received, accompanied by the enclosures as well as - except

2. When making the announcements referred to in paragraph 1, the

the Minister, after consultation with the Council, also makes public the general conditions governing the issue of licenses. These general conditions concern, amongst others, the allowable means and methods for catching fish, the mesh sizes, the seasons and

catch maxima and the methods for reporting catches. They are printed on the reverse of the license.

3. Over and above, and by virtue of the general conditions set forth in

The parties concerned, within thirty days from the mailing of the

denial or, in the case of the granting of a license to which special

paragraph 3, within thirty days from receipt of the license, may appeal the denial or the special conditions or obligations attached to the license, to the Court.

#### Article 19

determined by the Minister after consultation with the

Council, must be paid to the Government for the license. It is announced simultaneously and in the manner referred to in Article 17, paragraph 1. In determining the amount, the Minister may distinguish between fishing vessels registered in parts A, B or C of the central fishery register, and alien fishing vessels, or he may make a distinction according to the fish or types of fish for which fishing will be allowed, or according to the engine size or the engine horsepower of the fishing vessel.

CHAPTER IV

Certificate of Seaworthiness

Article 21

1. The Harbor Master issues a certificate of seaworthiness after the officials of the Shipping Control Department of the Ministry of Public Works and Traffic have ascertained the seaworthiness of

on land and in water, of the Surinamese fishing vessel and of the foreign fishing vessel permitted to enter Suriname.

2. The certificate of seaworthiness is valid for a maximum period of one year.
3. The form and contents of the certificate of seaworthiness are

determined by the Minister of Public Works and Traffic.

to a model to be publicized in the Advertentieblad of the Republic of Suriname.

CHAPTER V

Special Provisions

1. The captain of a fishing vessel which is not an alien fishing vessel must ensure the presence on board of his ship of:
  - a. one set of the registration certificate;

Article 24

... of ... and IV may be deviated from by

government decree, for fishing in the fishery zone with fishing vessels below a minimum tonnage, which operate exclusively at a very short distance from the coast of Suriname.

2. The government decree referred to in paragraph 1 may contain further

2. The task of the Advisory Council is to advise the

Minister both on cases governed by this decree and on general matters relating to sea fishery. The Council may give unsolicited advice to the Minister.

3. The Council consists of the following members:

- a. the Director, or his deputy, as chairman;
- b. the Harbor Master;
- c. a representative of the Minister of Justice, the Armed Forces and Police and Foreign Affairs;
- d. a representative of the operators of shrimp trawlers;
- e. a representative of the fishers.

7. If there are no representative organizations as referred to in

representatives referred to in paragraph 3d.-g., shall be left to the discretion of the Ministers.

#### CHAPTER VII

Penalties

#### Article 27

1. The person who, without a valid license, fishes with a fishing

vessel, or with a fishing vessel, shall be punished with a prison term of maximum six years or a fine of maximum five hundred thousand guilders.

used for fishing in the fishery zone without a valid license, will be punished with a prison term of maximum six years or a fine of maximum five hundred thousand guilders.

2. In the case of a prison sentence, the judge may impose a fine as well.

#### Article 28

1. The person who, without a valid license, is present in the fishery

zone with an alien fishing vessel, or with an alien vessel from

2. In the case of a jail sentence, the judge may impose a fine as well.

### Article 30

Violations of the provisions of Articles 11, 12, paragraph 1, and 22

maximum three thousand guilders.

### Article 31

The person who acts in violation of a prohibition issued on account of

Article 25 will be punished with a prison term of maximum three years or



1  
5. If the defendant is unknown or has died before the start of the

prosecution the confiscation may be decided upon by judicial decree,  
at the request of the Public Prosecutor.

Registrar in the Advertentieblad of the Republic of Suriname and/or in

4. The decree referred to in paragraph 2 will take effect, except if a  
party concerned files a petition with the registrar within two months

The representative may appear by proxy. The judge may order a particular director to appear in person and in that case may

instruct his proxy to that effect.

4. If criminal prosecution is instituted against a corporation, summonses will be served at the place where the board of directors meets or has its headquarters, or at the residence of the Head of the board of directors or, if the board of director has no head, at the residence of one of the directors. If the summons is a court document as referred to in Article 515 of the Penal Code, Article 517, para-

2. If the goods or merchandise seized on the ground of paragraph 1 contain perishables, the Attorney General may grant permission for the sale of these goods or merchandise.
3. The sale will be conducted in public by the investigators, and according to local custom.

may be confiscated.

#### CHAPTER VIII

#### Transitory and Final Provisions

#### Article 38

By means and by virtue of a government decree, further regulations

shall be issued.

Article 40

1. ~~The Government Decree of 8 September 1971 containing regulations~~

for fishing vessels in Suriname (1971 Fishing Vessel Decree),  
G.B. 1971 no. 158, will lapse on the day on which this decree  
enters into force.

2. This decree, which may be cited as the "1980 Sea Fishery Decree",  
enters into force on the 1st of January, 1981.

Issued in Paramaribo, on 31 December 1980.

H. P. ~~CHIN O. SEN~~

The Military Authority,

D. D. BOUTERSE.

The Minister of Agriculture,

~~Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Forestry~~

A. H. VAN DIJK.

The Minister of Justice,

~~the Armed Forces and Police and Foreign Affairs~~

~~P. H. O. DE VRIES~~

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

LAW 37

THE PRESIDENT,  
Relaying on Constitution's Articles, and on ...  
States The Following:

Article 1 - The Syrian Waters being extended to 35 Nautical

or from Lowest Tidal Water Level's Line along Syrian  
Coast, as shown on large scaled nautical maps  
recognized in SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC.

Article 2 - To be published in Official Gazette, all opposite

NOTE OF ISRAEL

The Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations sent to the

which reads as follows:

The Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations  
1: sends to the Secretary-General of the United

CONFIDENTIAL

The Permanent Mission of New Zealand to the United Nations sent

REPUBLIC OF VANUATU

THE MARITIME ZONES ACT No. 23 of 1981<sup>1/</sup>

Arrangement of Sections

PART 1 - INTERPRETATION

1. Interpretation.

PART 2 - INTERNAL WATERS

2. Internal Waters.

PART 3 - ARCHIPELAGIC WATERS AND TERRITORIAL SEA

3. Sovereignty of Vanuatu.
4. Archipelagic waters.
5. Territorial Sea.
6. Rights of passage.

PART 4 - CONTIGUOUS ZONE

7. Contiguous Zone.

PART 5 - THE CONTINENTAL SHELF AND EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE

8. Continental Shelf.
9. Exclusive Economic Zone.
10. Vanuatu rights over continental shelf and exclusive economic zone.

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<sup>1/</sup> Brought into force as of 6 October 1982.



PART 6 - MISCELLANEOUS

11. Restricted activities.
12. Offences and Penalties.
13. Orders.

14. Extension of laws to continental shelf and exclusive economic zone.
15. Interim provision for sea lanes and air routes.
16. Commencement.

SCHEDULE

ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE

THE MARITIME ZONES ACT No. 23 OF 1981

Commencement: See Section 16.

To provide for the delimitation of the maritime zones of the Republic, and other matters incidental thereto.

Be it enacted by the President and Parliament as follows:-

"island" means a naturally formed area of land,

"low waterline" means the relevant low water

(a) the low water line; or

(b) in the case of the sea adjacent to a bay -

(a) ~~the distance between the low water~~

~~the distance between the low water~~

lines of the natural entrance points  
of the bay does not exceed 24 nautical

miles. along a closing line joining

(ii) where because of the presence of

mouth and the distance between the  
low-water lines of the natural  
entrance points of each mouth added

(2) the Minister may after consultation with the

10 With prejudice to Sections 2, 7 and 8 Venetian has in

shelf and

Orders.

13. Where no other provision is for the time being made by  
any other law for any such purposes, the Minister may by order

(a) amend the Schedule:

(b) provide for the protection and preservation of the marine

environment of the continental shelf archipelagic waters,  
the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone:

(c) regulate the conduct of foreign ships and aircraft in  
relation to the rights of navigation and overflight  
provided for in sections 6 and 15;

(d) ...

Commencement.

16. This Act shall come into force on such day as

~~the Minister may appoint by Order published in~~

the Gazette and the Minister may appoint different days for different provisions and any reference in any provision to the commencement of this Act shall be construed as a reference to the day appointed under

~~this section for the coming into force of that provision.~~

SCHEDULE

ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE

An archipelagic baseline commencing at the outermost point of the low water line

British Admiralty Chart No. 1575 and except where the contrary intention appears -



15)	Ountovin Point on Erromango Island	18° 52' 51"	158° 59' 03".6	1576
16)	Tukutuku Point on	17° 15' 00"	160° 00' 00".4	1576

17)	Tomman Island	16° 35' 37".5	167° 27' 17".4	1575
18)		15° 00' 00"	160° 00' 00".4	1575

VIET NAM  
STATEMENT

In implementing the provisions of Paragraph 1 of the

A N N E X

THE 80 ORDINANCES OF THE DOWNS ESTABLISHING THE STRAIGHT

STATEMENT BY CHINA

Statement dated 28 November 1982 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China

In its "Declaration on base line of Vietnam's territorial waters" issued on 12 November 1982, the Vietnamese Government groundlessly declared that the Boundary-Delimitation Convention signed between China and Vietnam

10 March 1983 on the Exclusive Economic Zone of the United States of America; Statement by the President

(2) ~~On 10 March 1983 the Group of Eastern European (Socialist)~~

Countries in connection with the Proclamation issued on 10 March 1983 by the President of the United States of America concerning the establishment of the exclusive economic zone of

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

---

March 10, 1933

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE OF  
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the Government of the United States of America desires to facilitate the wise development and use of the oceans consistent with international law.

WHEREAS international law recognizes that in a case

... in the Exclusive Economic Zone of the United States.

has, to the extent permitted by international law, (a)  
sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring, exploiting,

L

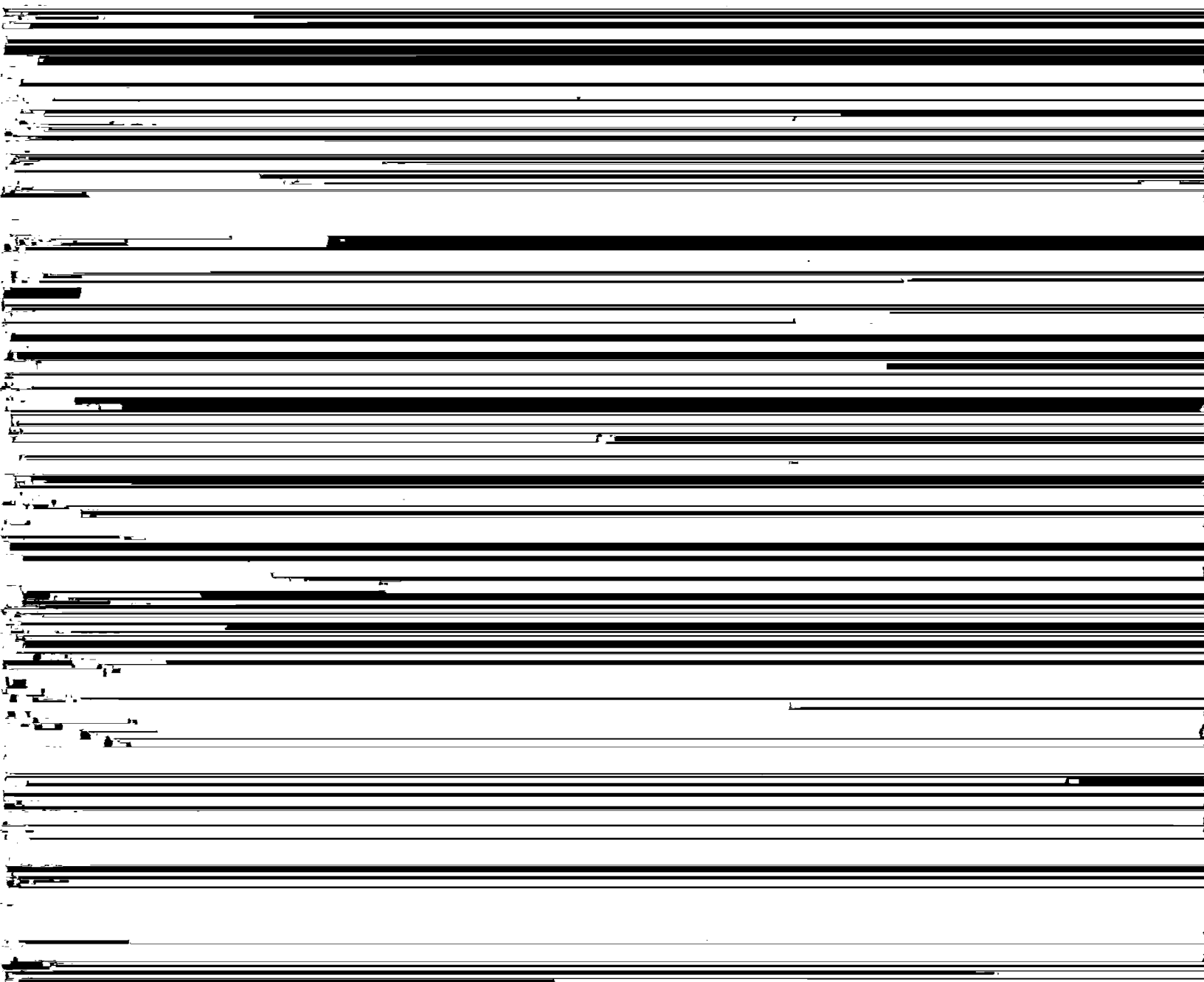
THE WHITE HOUSE  
Office of the Press Secretary

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March 10, 1983

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

The United States has long been a leader in developing  
customary and conventional law of the sea. Our objective





Second, the United States will exercise and assert its navigation and overflight rights and freedoms on a worldwide basis in a manner that is consistent with the balance of  
the United States will

The policy decisions I am announcing today will

~~(S) REF ID: A1 THE GROUP OF ECONOMIC EXPERTS (GEE) CONFERENCE~~

~~BY: [REDACTED]~~

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA CONCERNING THE

What is more, the aforementioned United States documents indicate that the

United States struggle against the Convention is entering a new stage: whereas earlier the United States attempted to strike at individual portions of the convention and thereby weaken it, today it is attacking the entire Convention.

Statement, is pursuing certain far-reaching objectives, namely, to obliterate the Convention and to replace it with a series of its own unilateral acts on the most important questions relating to the oceans and with separate agreements concluded

These actions of the United States are in fact a constituent part of the

DECLARATION OF THE GROUP OF 77

International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, meeting in Kingston, Jamaica,

Recalling the Declaration of Principles contained in resolution 2749 (XXV) of 17 December 1970,

1. The Convention on the Law of the Sea was adopted

ANNEX

STATEMENT MADE BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT ON 23 APRIL 1983

The United States Administration has made a statement on the following

relations relative to the use of the world's oceans and their resources

...with the attainment of balanced economies and to bring about

II. (c) Treaties:

Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region, 24 March 1983, and  
Protocol concerning Co-operation in Combating Oil Spills in the  
Wider Caribbean Region

(2) Recent delimitation agreements



II. (c) (1) Convention for the Protection and Development of the  
Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region,  
and  
Protocol concerning Co-operation in Combating Oil Spills  
in the Wider Caribbean Region

Adopted by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Protection and

Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region, Cartagena  
de Indias, 21 to 24 March 1983, convened by the Executive Director of the

United Nations Environment Programme in pursuance of a recommendation adopted  
by the Intergovernmental Meeting on the Action Plan for the Caribbean

Depositary:  
Government of the Republic of Colombia. The Convention and Protocol are  
open for signature at Bogota until 23 March 1984.

Signatories:

1/ (cont)

2. Kuwait Action Plan (adopted in 1978; in force 1979)

3. Kuwait Action Plan (adopted in 1978; in force 1979). (4) Kuwait Action Plan

Since the Wider Caribbean Region, as is the case with the other areas of the UNEP Regional Seas Programme, encompasses semi-enclosed seas, reference should be made also to Article 123 (b) of the Convention on the Law of the Sea, as regards protection and preservation of the marine environment.

Articles 198 and 199 (UNCLOS), Article 11 (CO) and the Protocol

**Studies, Research Programmes and Information and Data Exchange**

CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE  
MARINE ENVIRONMENT OF THE CARIBBEAN REGION

The Contracting Parties

Fully aware of the economic and social value of the marine environment of the Caribbean region and of the need to protect it for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations,

Conscious of their responsibility to protect the marine environment of the wider Caribbean region for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations,

Article 2

Definitions

the purposes of this Convention:

the Gulf of Mexico

the Caribbean Sea and the areas of the Atlantic Ocean adjacent thereto, south of 30° north latitude and within 200 nautical miles of the Atlantic coasts of

(Article 4 cont):

~~the Constitution of the United States~~

[The remainder of the page is heavily obscured by horizontal black bars and noise, rendering the text illegible.]

Article 10

Specially Protected Areas

The Contracting Parties shall, individually or jointly, take all

well as the habitat of depleted, threatened or endangered species, in the Convention area. To this end, the Contracting Parties shall endeavour to

establish protected areas. The establishment of such areas shall not affect

the rights of other Contracting Parties and third States. In addition, the Contracting Parties shall exchange information concerning the administration

Article 13

Scientific and Technical Co-operation

1. The Contracting Parties undertake to co-operate directly and when

scientific information relating to the purposes of this Convention.

2. To this end, the Contracting Parties undertake to develop and co-ordinate their research and monitoring programmes relating to the Convention area and to ensure, in co-operation with the competent international and regional organizations, the necessary links between their respective



(Article 15, paragraph 1 cont):

bodies which the Contracting Parties consider competent.

2. Each Contracting Party shall designate an appropriate authority to serve

as the channel of communication with the Organization for the purposes of this Convention and its protocols.

Article 16

Meetings of the Contracting Parties

1. The Contracting Parties shall hold ordinary meetings once every two years

Article 18

Amendment of the Convention and its Protocols

1. Any Contracting Party may propose amendments to this Convention. Amendments shall be adopted by a conference of plenipotentiaries which shall

2. Any Contracting Party to this Convention may propose amendments to any protocol. Such amendments shall be adopted by a conference of

(Article 19, paragraph 2 cont):

(b) such amendments shall be adopted by a three-fourths majority vote of

the Contracting Parties to the Instrument in question present at the

(c) the Depositary shall without delay communicate the amendments so adopted to all Contracting Parties to the Convention;

(d) any Contracting Party that is unable to accept an amendment to

notify the Depositary in writing within 90 days from the date on

which the amendment was adopted.

Article 22

Transmission of Information

The Contracting Parties shall transmit to the Organization information on the measures adopted by them in the implementation of this Convention.

Signature

~~This Appendix and the Protocol concerning Cooperation in Caribbean Oil~~

Spills in the Wider Caribbean Region shall be open for signature at Cartagena de Indias on 24 March 1983 and at Bogotá from 25 March 1983 to 23 March 1984. ~~States invited to participate in the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the~~

Article 28

Entry into force

1. This Convention and the Protocol concerning Co-operation in Combating Oil Spills in the Wider Caribbean Region shall enter into force on the day that there are ten States Parties to both instruments.

Article 30

Depositary

1. The Depositary shall inform the Signatories and the Contracting Parties, as well as the Organization, of:

(a) the signature of this Convention and of its protocols, and the

deposit of instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or

(b) the date on which the Convention or any protocol will come into force for each Contracting Party;

ANNEX

Arbitration

Article 1

articles 2 to 10 below.

Article 2



Article 6

substance, shall be taken by majority vote of its members.

2. The tribunal may take all appropriate measures in order to establish the facts. It may, at the request of one of the parties, recommend essential interim measures of protection.

PROTOCOL CONCERNING CO-OPERATION IN COMBATING  
OIL SPILLS IN THE WIDER CARIBBEAN REGION

The Contracting Parties to this Protocol,

Being Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection and  
Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region, done at  
Cartagena de Indias on 24 March 1983,

(Article 1 cont):

4. "Oil spill incident" means a discharge, or a significant threat of a discharge, of oil, however caused, of a magnitude that requires emergency

or eliminating the threat.

5. "Organization" means the institution referred to in paragraph 3 of article 2 of the Convention.

"Regional Co-ordinating Unit" means the unit referred to in the Annex

Communication of information concerning,  
and Reporting of, Oil Spill Incidents

1. Each Contracting Party shall establish appropriate procedures to ensure

(a) require its appropriate officials, masters of ships flying its flag

Article 8

Subregional Arrangements

1. With a view to facilitating the implementation of the provisions of this Protocol, and in particular articles 6 and 7, the Contracting Parties should conclude appropriate bilateral or multilateral subregional arrangements.

Contracting Parties shall notify the other Contracting Parties, as well as the Organization, of the conclusion and the content of such arrangements.

arrangements shall notify the other Contracting Parties, as well as the Organization, of the conclusion and the content of such arrangements.

Article 9

Institutional Arrangements

The Contracting Parties shall request the Organization to carry out through

~~Article 9, paragraph 1~~

(g) encouraging research by the Contracting Parties, competent international organizations and universities



II. (c) (2) Recent delimitation agreements:

BURMA/THAILAND

Agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand on the delimitation of the Maritime Boundary between the two countries in the Andaman Sea

Date of signature: 25 July 1980

Date of ratification: 12 April 1982

Source: Government of Thailand

COSTA RICA/PANAMA

Maritime boundary agreement between the Republic of Costa Rica and the Republic of Panama in the

Pacific Ocean)

Date of signature: 2 February 1980

Date of ratification: 11 February 1982

Source: Limits in the Sea, No. 97 (Office of the Geographer, U.S.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC/ Treaty on the delimitation of Marine and Submarine Areas

VENEZUELA

between the Dominican Republic and the Republic of

Date of signature: 3 March 1979



... boundary agreement between the Republic of France

Date of signature: 11 January 1980

Date of ratification: (not yet ratified)

Source: Government of France (English text)

... Maritime boundary agreement between the Republic of France

Date of signature: 30 January 1981

NEW ZEALAND/UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Treaty between New Zealand and the United States of America on the delimitation of the maritime boundary between \_\_\_\_\_

SAMOA) America)

Date of ratification: (not yet ratified)

Source: U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1981. 97th

Congress, 1st Session, Senate, Treaty Document No. 97-5

NORWAY/ICELAND Agreement between Norway and Iceland on the Continental Shelf in the area between Iceland and Jan Mayen

Date of signature: 22 October 1981

Resolution 1983/4 of the Economic and Social Council on  
Measures to increase international cooperation in the

3. Requests Governments to explore methods of strengthening international cooperation in combating illicit maritime drug trafficking and

States regarding the registry of vessels;

4. Recommends that Governments should consider establishing a national

III. OTHER INFORMATION RELEVANT TO THE CONVENTION AND TO

(a) Publication of the index to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea:

In order to facilitate the usage of the Convention, the Office of the Special Representative has prepared an index produced from computer generated

occurrences of key words and phrases.

The computer was used to search through the Convention, its annexes and

appeared and provide a list of citations. Those citations were then carefully

analyzed and divided on the basis of the content of each of them into

The Chamber was constituted by an Order of the Court on 20 January 1982. It is composed as follows: Judge Ago, President of the Chamber; Judges Gros, Mosler and Schwebel; Judge ad hoc Cohen. This was the first time in the