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**THE DIVISION FOR OCEAN AFFAIRS AND THE LAW OF THE SEA,
OFFICE OF LEGAL AFFAIRS, UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT FOR THE LAW OF THE SEA,**

FOREWORD

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I.

7. For ease of reference, the declarations and statements are also published on the web site of the Division at:
http://www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/convention_declarations.htm

“The Government of the Kingdom of Morocco reserves the right to make, at the appropriate time, declarations pursuant to articles 287 and 298 relating to the settlement of disputes.”

C. Settlement of disputes mechanism

1. Settlement of disputes mechanism under the Convention:

Choice of procedure under article 287 and optional exceptions
to applicability of Part XV, Section 2, of the Convention under article 298 of the Convention

9. From May to October 2007, **Trinidad and Tobago** made a declaration on the choice of procedure under article 287. There were no declarations related to optional exceptions to applicability of Part XV, Section 2, of the Convention under article 298 of the Convention. Morocco reserved the right to make, at the appropriate time, declarations pursuant to articles 287 and 298 relating to the settlement of disputes. (See paragraph 8 above).

3. Lists of conciliators and arbitrators
nominated under article 2 of Annex V and article 2 of Annex VII to the Convention

(a) List of conciliators

16. From May to October 2007, no State nominated conciliators. It is recalled that, under article 2 Annex V to the Convention, a list of conciliators shall be drawn up and maintained by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Every State Party shall be entitled to nominate four conciliators, each of whom shall be a person enjoying the highest reputation for fairness, competence and integrity. The names of the persons so nominated shall constitute the list. If at any time the conciliators nominated by a State Party in the list so constituted shall be fewer than four, that State Party shall be entitled to make further nominations as necessary. The name of a conciliator shall remain on the list until withdrawn by the State Party which made the nomination, provided that such conciliator shall continue to serve on any conciliation commission to which that conciliator has been appointed until the completion of the proceedings before that commission.

17. The official information regarding the list of conciliators is available at the web site of the Treaty Section of the

4. List of experts for the purposes of article 2 of Annex VIII (Special Arbitration) to the Convention

22. Article 2 of Annex VIII reads as follows:

*“Article 2
Lists of experts*

“1. A list of experts shall be established and maintained in respect of each of the fields of (1) fisheries, (2) protection and preservation of the marine environment, (3) marine scientific

II. OBLIGATIONS OF DEPOSIT AND DUE PUBLICITY

25. Coastal States, under article 16, paragraph 2, article 47, paragraph 9, article 75, paragraph 2, and article 84, paragraph 2, of the Convention, are required to deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations charts showing straight baselines and archipelagic baselines as well as the outer limits of the territorial sea, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf; alternatively, the lists of geographical coordinates of points, specifying the geodetic datum, may be substituted. Coastal States are also required to give due publicity to all these charts and lists of geographical coordinates. Furthermore, under article 76, paragraph 9, coastal States are required to deposit with the Secretary-General charts and relevant information permanently describing the outer limits of the continental shelf extending beyond 200 nautical miles. In this case, due publicity is to be given by the Secretary-General. Together with the submission of their charts and/or lists of geographical coordinates, States parties are required to provide appropriate information regarding original geodetic datum.

26. In this connection, it should be noted that the deposit of charts or of lists of geographical coordinates of points with the Secretary-General of the United Nations is an international act by a State party to the Convention in order to conform with the deposit obligations referred to above, after the entry into force of the Convention. This act is addressed to the Secretary-General in the form of a note verbale or a letter by the Permanent Representative to the United Nations or other person considered as representing the State party. The mere existence or adoption of legislation or the conclusion of a maritime boundary delimitation treaty registered with the Secretariat, even if they contain charts or lists of coordinates, cannot be interpreted as an act of deposit with the Secretary-General under the Convention.

27. In resolution 61/222 of 20 December 2006, the General Assembly once again encouraged States parties to the Convention to deposit with the Secretary-General such charts and lists of geographical coordinates. So far, only 38 States have fully or partially complied with their deposit obligations. Recapitulative information on submissions by States Parties in compliance with their deposit obligations is available at the web site of the Division at:

<http://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/depositpublicity.htm>.

28. States parties are encouraged to provide all the necessary information for conversion of the submitted geographic coordinates from the original datum into the World Geodetic System 84 (WGS 84), a geodetic datum system that is used by the Division for its internal data storage.

29.

separation schemes (TSS) in rules 1 (d) and 10 of Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972 (COLREG). Guidelines and criteria developed by IMO for the adoption of routeing measures are contained in the IMO General Provisions on Ship's Routeing (IMO Assembly resolution A.572 (14), as amended). These measures include traffic separation schemes (TSS), two-way routes, recommended tracks, areas to be avoided, inshore traffic zones, roundabouts, precautionary areas and deep-water routes. Information on recent new and amended traffic separation schemes and other routeing measures are published by the IMO Secretariat in

C. Submissions by States Parties in compliance with their due publicity obligations

38. From May to October 2007, the **Republic of Montenegro** transmitted to the Secretariat a copy of its laws and regulations to which States Parties should give due publicity, as required by article 21 of the Convention.

39. Recapitulative information regarding submissions by States Parties in compliance with their publicity obligations as required by articles 21 and 42 of the Convention is available at the web site of the Division at:

<http://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/duepublicity.htm>.

D. Information relating to temporary suspensions of the innocent passage by Mexico

40. From May to October 2007, the Permanent Representative of **Mexico** to the United Nations has requested the Secretary-General, by 3 letters dated 17 July 2007, 24 July 2007 and 2 October 2007, to publish information relating to temporary suspensions of the innocent passage in specified areas of the territorial sea of Mexico, in accordance with article 25, paragraph 3, of the Convention.

41. The texts of notifications relating to temporary suspensions of the innocent passage in specified areas of the territorial sea of Mexico are posted on the web site of the Division at:

http://www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/innocent_passages_suspension.htm

III. INFORMATION ON ACTIONS REGARDING OUTER LIMITS OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF
BEYOND 200 NAUTICAL MILES FROM THE BASELINES

A. Outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles from the baselines

Submission made by France to the Commission

42. On 22 May 2007, **France** submitted to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf, in accordance with Article 76, paragraph 8, of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, information on the limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured in respect of the areas of French Guiana and New Caledonia.

43. It is noted that the Convention entered into force for France on 11 May 1996.

44. In accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the Commission, a communication was circulated to all Member States of the United Nations, as well as States Parties to the Convention, in order to make public the executive summary of the submission, including all charts and coordinates contained in that summary.

45. The consideration of the submission made by France was included in the agenda of the twentieth session of the Commission, held in New York from 27 August to 14 September 2007. Upon completion of the consideration of the submission, the Commission shall make recommendations pursuant to Article 76 of the Convention.

Continental Shelf Notifications

CONTINENTAL SHELF NOTIFICATIONS

