

ASTER

# LAW OF THE SEA BULLETIN

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**Publication in the Bulletin of information concerning**

CORRIGENDUM

~~APPENDICES 50 to 64~~ (Appendix 2 and 3)

In view of misplacement of numbers in columns "Chart No" and "Remarks", please make the following adjustment:

All numbers listed under "Chart No" should be moved to the column "Longitude";

All numbers listed under "Remarks" should be moved to the column "Chart No".



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DATE

BY

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**A. List of signatures, ratifications, accessions and successions**

Having received the 60th instrument of ratification or accession on 16 November 1993, the Convention, according to article 308, will enter into force on 16 November 1994.

<u>State/Entity</u>	<u>Date of signature</u> <sup>1/</sup>	<u>Date of ratification/</u> <u>accession/</u> <sup>2/</sup> <u>succession</u> <sup>3/</sup>
	10 March 1982	

<u>State/Entity</u>	<u>Date of signature</u> <sup>1/</sup>	<u>Date of ratification/</u> <u>accession/</u> <sup>2/</sup> <u>succession</u> <sup>3/</sup>

<u>State/Entity</u>	<u>Date of signature</u> <sup>1/</sup>	<u>Date of ratification/</u> <u>accession/</u> <sup>2/</sup> <u>succession</u> <sup>3/</sup>
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	Date of signature <sup>1/</sup>	Date of ratification/ accession/ <sup>2/</sup> succession <sup>3/</sup>
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<u>State/Entity</u>	<u>Date of signature</u> <sup>1/</sup>	<u>Date of ratification/ accession/ <sup>2/</sup> succession</u> <sup>3/</sup>
Norway	10 December 1982	
Oman* **	1 July 1983	17 August 1989
Pakistan	10 December 1982	
Panama	10 December 1982	
<del>Poland</del>	<del>10 December 1982</del>	

Poland	10 December 1982	
Portugal	10 December 1982	
Qatar*	27 November 1984	
Republic of Korea	14 March 1983	
Romania*	10 December 1982	
<del>Russian Federation*</del>	<del>10 December 1982</del>	

		<b>Date of ratification/ signature (S)</b>
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Notes

<sup>1/</sup> As of 10 December 1984, 159 States or entities had signed the Convention, including the (former) German Democratic Republic and (former) Democratic Yemen. The German Democratic Republic when signing made a declaration which read as follows:

"The German Democratic Republic declares that it accepts an arbitral tribunal as provided for in article 287, paragraph 1(c),  
for the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation or

**B. Chronological order of ratifications of, accessions and successions to the Convention**

No.	Date of ratification/ accession/succession	State/Entity	Regional Group
1	10 December 1982	Fiji	Asian
2	7 March 1983	Zambia	African
3	10 March 1983	Mexico	Latin Am./Carib.



No.	Date of ratification/ accession/succession	State/Entity	Regional Group
27	25 April 1986	Trinidad and Tobago	Latin Am./Carib.
28	2 May 1986	Kuwait	Asian

No.	Date of ratification/ accession/succession	State/Entity	Regional Group
54	7 January 1993	St. Kitts and Nevis	Latin Am./Carib.
55	24 February 1993	Zimbabwe	African

**C. Declarations made upon ratification of the Convention 1/**

**1. BRAZIL**

**[Original: English]**

**In accordance with article 310 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the Government of the Federal Republic of Brazil makes the following statement:**

**(I) The Brazilian Government understands that the provisions of article 301 prohibiting "any threat or use of force against the territorial integrity of any State, or in other manner inconsistent with the principles of international law embodied in the Charter of the United Nations" apply in particular to the maritime areas under the sovereignty or jurisdiction of the coastal State.**

**(II) The Brazilian Government understands that the provisions of the Convention do not authorize**



Whereas article 23 of the Convention stipulates that the ships in question shall, when exercising the  
right of innocent passage, carry out the same formalities and observe special precautionary

The Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt declares that it will require the aforementioned ships to obtain authorization before entering the territorial sea of Egypt, until such international agreements are concluded and Egypt becomes a party to them.

**Declaration concerning the passage of warships through the territorial sea of Egypt**

[With reference to the provisions of the Convention relating to the right of the coastal State to regulate the passage of ships through its territorial sea:] Warships shall be ensured innocent passage through the territorial sea of Egypt, subject to prior notification.

**Declaration concerning passage through the Strait of Tiran and the Gulf of Aqaba**

1956 Decree No. 1570 Concerning the Strait of Tiran and the Gulf of Aqaba

**Declaration concerning the procedure chosen for the settlement of disputes in conformity with the United Nations**

[With reference to the provisions of article 287 of the Convention:] The Arab Republic of Egypt declares that it accepts the arbitral procedure, the modalities of which are defined in Annex VII to the Convention, as the procedure for the settlement of any dispute which might arise between Egypt and any other State relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention.

The Arab Republic of Egypt further declares that it excludes from the scope of application of this procedure those disputes contemplated in article 297 of the Convention.

**Statement concerning the Arabic version of the text of the Convention**

**7. KUWAIT**

[Original: Arabic]

**Understanding 3/**

**It is understood that the ratification by the State of Kuwait of the United Nations Convention on the**

**State of Kuwait**

**Furthermore, no treaty relations will arise between the State of Kuwait and Israel.**

**8. MALTA**

[Original: English]

**The ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea is a reflection of Malta's recognition of the many positive elements it contains, including its comprehensiveness and its role in the application of the concept of the common heritage of mankind.**

**At the same time, it is realized that the effectiveness of the regime established by the Convention**





**Declaration No. 1, on the territorial sea**

**1. The Sultanate of Oman determines that its territorial sea, in accordance with article 2 of Royal Decree No. 15/81 dated 10 February 1981, extends 12 nautical miles in a seaward direction, measured from the nearest point of the baselines.**

**2. The Sultanate of Oman exercises full sovereignty over its territorial sea, the space above the territorial**

**Declaration No. 7, on the procedure chosen for the settlement of disputes under the Convention**

Pursuant to article 287 of the Convention,

The Sultanate of Oman declares its acceptance of the jurisdiction of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea as set forth in annex VI to the Convention, and the jurisdiction of the International Court

11. TUNISIA

[Original: Arabic]

Declaration 1

The Republic of Tunisia, on the basis of resolution 4262 of the Council of the League of Arab States,  
[Redacted]

or have dealings with.

Declaration 2

(c) disputes in respect of which the Security Council of the United Nations is exercising the functions  
of the Security Council decides to remove the

Declaration 4

the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia considers that the principles of the  
Article 24 paragraph 2 of the Convention on the Territorial Sea

**D. Declarations made upon signature of the Convention**

**1. ALGERIA**

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

the Convention and the resolutions. The Convention itself clearly establishes in article 318 that only the Annexes form an integral part of the Convention; thus any other instrument or document, even one adopted by the Conference, does not form an integral part of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

**4. BELARUS**

[Original: Russian]

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. For the consideration of questions relating to fisheries, the protection and

... and enabling the common heritage of mankind to be properly exploited

for the benefit of all and, preferably, for the benefit of the least favoured countries.

The Government of the Kingdom of Belgium is not alone in thinking that the success of this new  
... of the International Seabed Authority and the economic viability of the



Still in the absence of any other peaceful means, the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium wishes

(V) The Brazilian Government understands that, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, Article 76 is the exclusive economic zone and on the continental shelf, the exclusive right to

structures, without exception, whatever their nature or purpose.

(VI) Brazil exercises sovereignty rights over the continental shelf, beyond the distance of two hundred

with the coastal State upon the measures necessary for the conservation of these stock or stocks of associated species.

9. CHILE

[Original: Spanish]

Y ~~en virtud de lo dispuesto en el artículo 210 de la Convención~~, la delegación de Chile wishes first

298 - on the optional exceptions to the applicability of section 2;

as well as whatever statement or declaration it might deem appropriate to make in conformity with article 310 of the Convention.

FINLAND

[Original: English]

It is the understanding of the Government of Finland that the exception from the transit passage

regime in straits provided for in article 35 (c) of the Convention is applicable to the strait between Finland (the Aland Islands) and Sweden. Since in that strait the passage is regulated in part by a long-standing

entry into force of the Convention

14. GREECE

**Interpretative declaration on the subject of straits:**

**The present declaration concerns the provisions of part III "on straits used for international**

- All matters regarding the international seabed area and the concept of "common heritage of mankind" (part XI).

(2) In the light of customary international law, the provisions of article 21, read in association with

18. ITALY

[Original: English]

Upon signing the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, Italy wishes to state that in its opinion Part XI and Annexes III and IV contain considerable flaws and deficiencies which require rectification through the adoption by the Preparatory Commission for the International

Italy wishes also to confirm the following points made in its written statement dated 7 March 1983:

- according to the Convention, the coastal State does not enjoy residual rights in the exclusive economic zone. In particular, the rights and jurisdiction of the coastal State in such zone do not

It will take a separate decision on this point, at a later date, which will take account of what the

Preparatory Commission has accomplished to make the international regime of the seabed acceptable to all.

Community and, by virtue thereof, has transferred to the Community powers in certain areas covered by the Convention. Detailed declarations on the nature and extent of the powers transferred will be made in due course, in accordance with the provisions of annex IX of the Convention.

Like other members of the Community the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg also reserves its position on

all declarations made at the final session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, at Montego Bay, that may contain elements of interpretation concerning the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.



22. OMAN

[Original: English]

It is the understanding of the Government of the Sultanate of Oman that the application of the provisions of articles 19, 25, 34, 38 and 45 of the Convention does not preclude a coastal State from taking such appropriate measures as are necessary to protect its interest of peace and security.

23. QATAR 1/

The State of Qatar declares that its signature of the Convention on the Law of the Sea shall in no way

governed by the Convention or entailed by the implementation of the provisions thereof.

24. ROMANIA

[Original: English and French]

1. As a geographically disadvantaged country bordering a sea poor in living resources, Romania reaffirms  
~~the necessity to develop international cooperation for the exploitation of the living resources of the~~

**25. RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

[Original: Russian]

1. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declares that, under article 287 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, it chooses an arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with annex VII as the basic means for the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention. It opts for a special arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with annex VIII for the

27. SOUTH AFRICA

[Original: English]

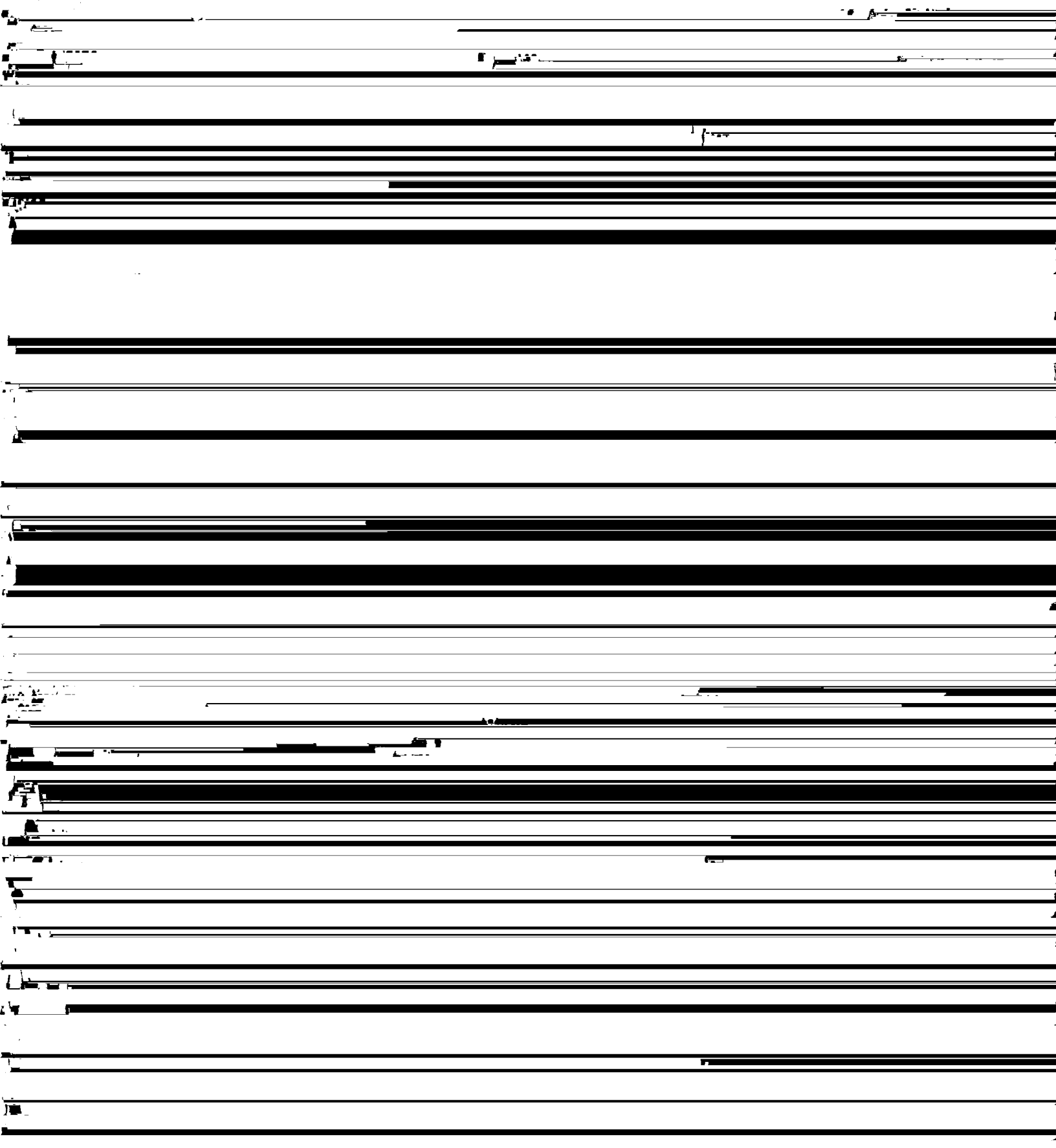
United States Government Dealers

[REDACTED]

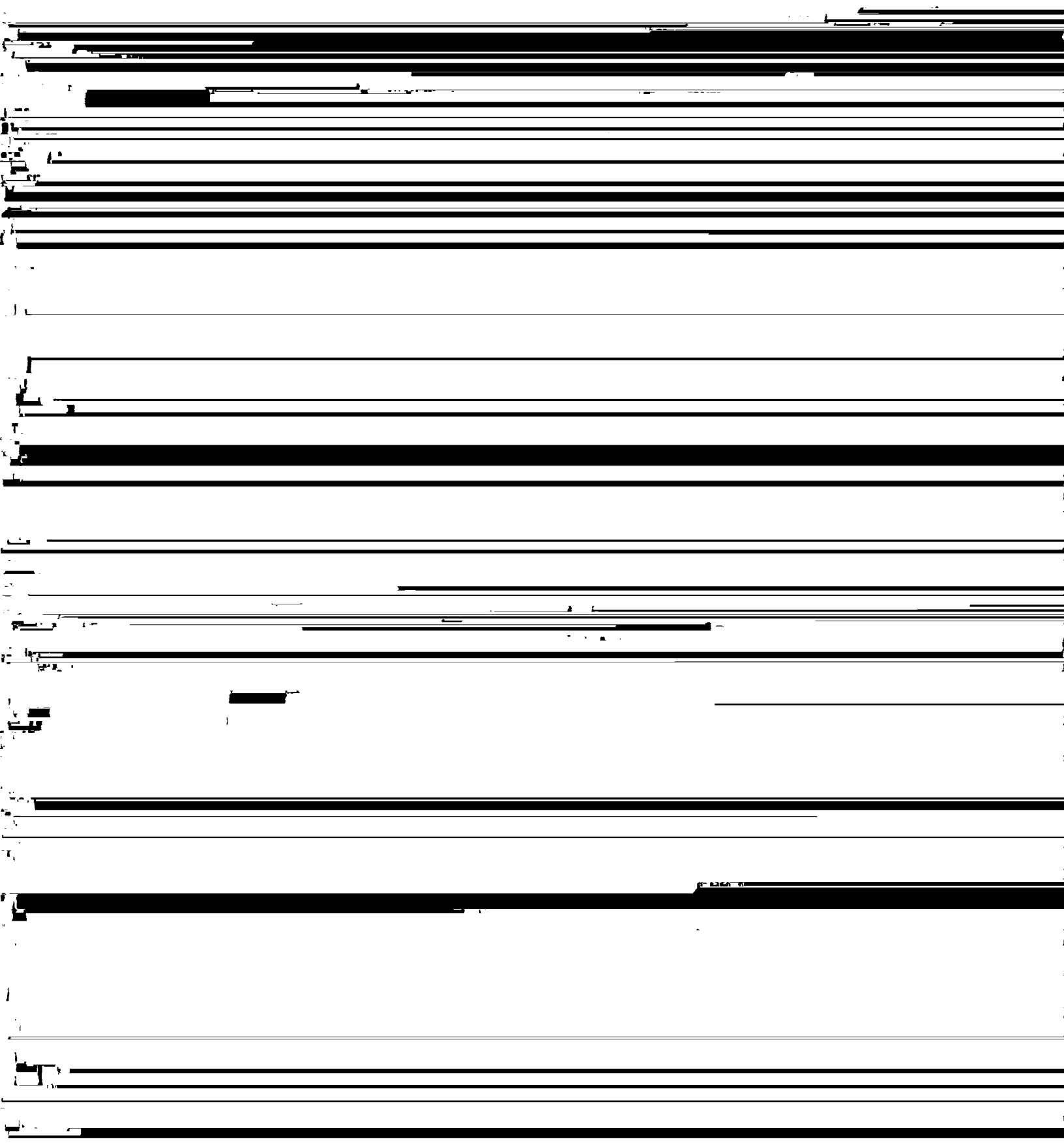


**31. UKRAINE**

**[Original: Russian]**



**(F) In accordance with all the relevant provisions of the Convention, where the same stock or stocks of associated species occur both within the exclusive economic zone and in an area beyond and adjacent to the zone, the States fishing for such stocks in the adjacent area are duty bound to agree with the coastal State upon the measures necessary for the conservation of these stocks or associated species.**



**34. EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY**

[Original: English and French]

**On signing the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the European Economic Community declares that it considers that the Convention constitutes, within the framework of the law of the sea, a major effort in the codification and progressive development of international law in the fields to which its**

**express the hope that this development will become a useful means for promoting cooperation and stable relations between all countries in these fields.**

**The Community, however, considers that significant provisions of part XI of the Convention are not conducive to the development of the activities to which that part refers in view of the fact that several**

... this declaration indicates the competence of the

The Community points out that its member States have transferred competence to it with regard to the conservation and management of sea fishing resources. Hence, in the field of sea fishing it is for the conservation and management of sea fishing resources (which are reserved by the member States) and to



**Council Directive of 26 September 1983 on limit values and quality objectives for cadmium discharges**

(OJ No. L 291, 24 October 1983, p. 1 et seq.)

other than the chlor-alkali electrolysis industry (84/156/EEC)  
(OJ No. L 74, 17 March 1984, p. 49 et seq.)."

**The Community has also concluded the following Conventions:**

**Convention for the prevention of marine pollution from land-based sources (Council Decision 75/437/EEC of 3 March 1975, published in OJ No. L 194, 25 July 1975, p. 5).**

**Convention on long-range transboundary air pollution (Council Decision of 11 June 1981, published in OJ No. L 171, 27 June 1981, p. 11).**

**Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution and Protocol for the prevention**

**E. Objections to declarations**

**1. AUSTRALIA**

**[Original: English]**

**On 3 August 1988, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Australia the following objection concerning the understanding recorded by the Philippines:**

**"Australia considers that this declaration made by the Republic of the Philippines is not consistent**

**with article 310 which permits declarations to be made 'provided that such declarations or statements do not purport to exclude or to modify the legal effect of the provisions of this Convention in their application to that State'.**

**"The declaration of the Republic of the Philippines asserts that the Convention shall not affect the sovereign rights of the Philippines arising from its Constitution, its domestic legislation and any treaties**

the Convention. The Philippine side therefore declines to harmonize its national legislation with the provisions of the Convention and fails to perform one of its most fundamental obligations thereunder - to comply with the regime of archipelagic waters, which provides for the right of archipelagic passage of foreign ships and aircraft through or over such waters.

~~\_\_\_\_\_ Soviet Socialist Republic cannot recognize the validity of~~

of the provisions of the Convention.

"The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic believes that if the similar statements which were likewise made by certain other States when signing the Convention and which are inconsistent with the \_\_\_\_\_ the result could be to undermine

Annex

Note verbale dated 3 May 1985 from the Ministry for Foreign  
Affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria addressed to  
the Embassy of the Philippines in Belgrade

[The remainder of the page is heavily redacted with thick black horizontal bars, obscuring all text.]

4. CHINA

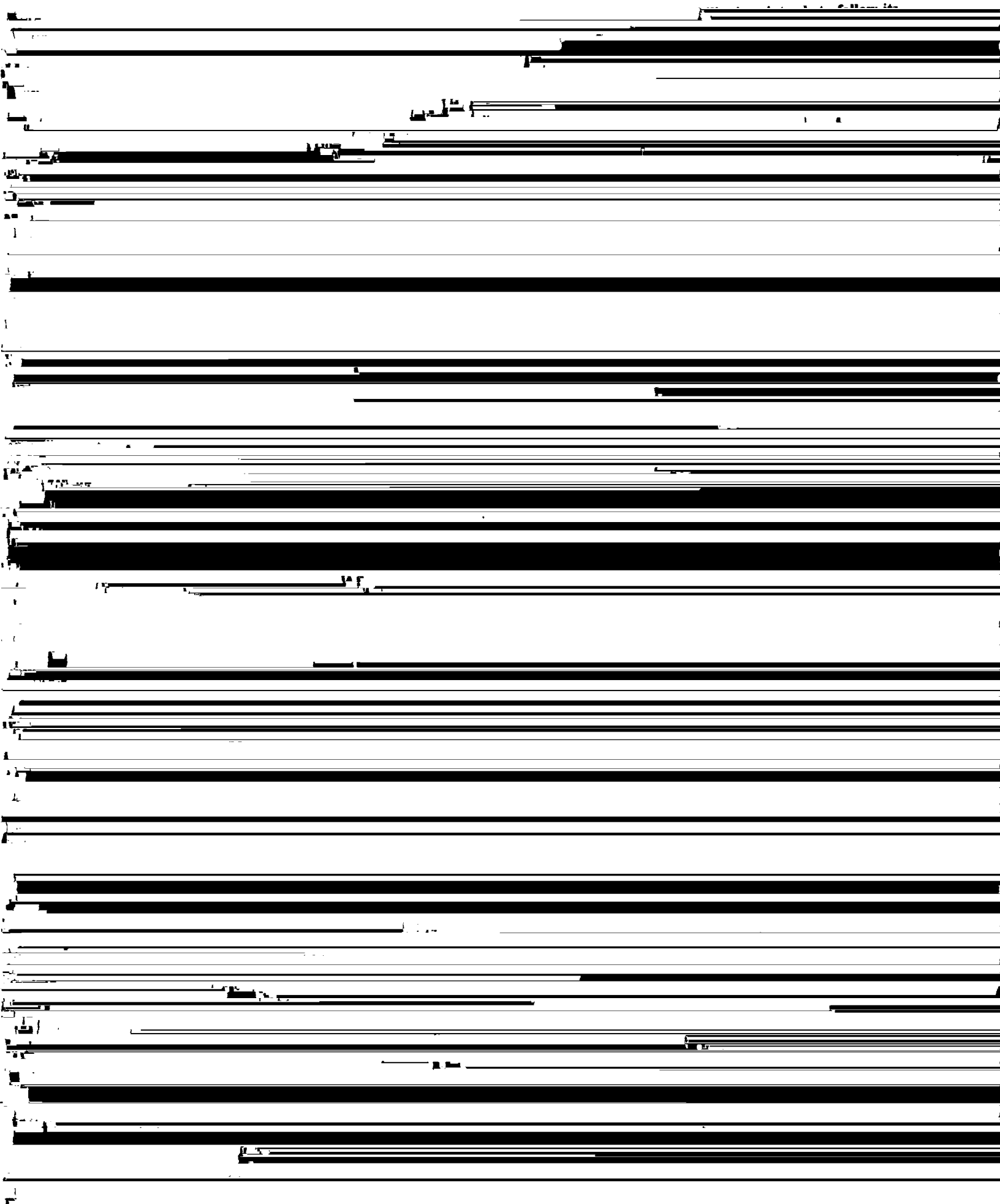
[Original: English]

The Secretary-General received from the Government of China, on 12 June 1985, the following declaration:

"With reference to depositary notification C.N.7.1983.TREATIES-1 (Annex B) [of 23 February 1983] and C.N.104.1984.TREATIES.3.1/ [of 22 May 1984] which involve the sovereignty and interests

reiterate as follows:

"The so-called Kalayaan Islands are part of the Nansha Islands, which have always been Chinese territory. The Chinese Government has stated on many occasions that China has indisputable sovereignty over the Nansha Islands, the adjacent waters and resources."



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[Original: Russian]

Approved by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on 25.

**9. UKRAINE**

[Original: Russian]

The Secretary-General received from the Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, on 8 July 1985, the following objection concerning the understanding recorded by the Philippines:

"The ~~Ukrainian~~ Soviet Socialist Republic believes that the statement which was made by the



**F. Declaration concerning an objection**

**PHILIPPINES**

**[Original: English]**

[REDACTED]

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

A. United Nations General Assembly resolutions of interest

General Assembly resolution 48/28 of 11 January 1994

Law of the sea

The General Assembly,

sea,

Recognizing that, as stated in the third preambular paragraph of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a

whole,

Convinced that it is important to safeguard the unified character of the Convention and related

areas for the International Seabed Authority from the application areas submitted by the pioneer investors pursuant to resolution II, bearing in mind that such registration entails both rights and obligations for pioneer investors,

Noting also the increasing needs of countries, especially developing countries, for information, advice and assistance in the implementation of the Convention and in their developmental process for the full realization of the benefits of the comprehensive legal regime established by the Convention,

Concerned that the developing countries are as yet unable to take effective measures for the full realization of these benefits owing to the lack of resources and of the necessary scientific and technological capabilities,

Recognizing the need to enhance and supplement the efforts of States and competent international

4. Notes with appreciation the new developments and the active participation of States in the  
by the session of the Secretary-General aimed at promoting dialogue and at addressing

5. Also invites all States to participate in the consultations held under the auspices of the  
Secretary-General and to increase efforts to achieve universal participation in the Convention as early as  
possible;

6. Recognizes that political and economic changes, including particularly a growing reliance on  
market principles, underscore the need to re-evaluate, in the light of the issues of concern to some

to the Secretary General for the report prepared pursuant to

23. Notes the need to make arrangements for the first meeting of the Assembly of the International Seabed Authority and a meeting of States parties to the Convention, if required, including arrangements

**R. Recent national legislation received from Governments**

**Law on the boundaries of the maritime tract, 10 March 1993**

**Article 1**

**In the present law, the maritime tract shall be determined to be the part of the sea which is bordered by the mainland and falls under the jurisdiction of the Republic of Estonia.**

**Article 2**

**The basis of the determination of the maritime tract shall be the provisions of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, 1958, concluded in Geneva and United Nations Convention on**

**the Law of the Sea, 1982.**

**Article 3**

**The normal baseline of territorial sea is an imaginary line which at low tide joins the points farthest from the shoreline of the mainland, islands, islets, rocks and single boulders. The coordinates of the normal baseline of the territorial sea are established in appendix 1.**

**Article 4**

**Internal sea is a maritime tract which lies between the normal baseline of territorial sea and the shoreline.**

**Article 5**

**Territorial sea is a maritime tract adjacent to the internal sea whose external boundary shall be determined by the present law. The coordinates of the boundary of the territorial sea are established in**

**appendix 2.**

**Article 6**

APPENDIX 1





Point No.	Geographical coordinates		Chart No.	Remarks
	Latitude (N) ° '	Longitude (E) ° '		
23.	58 19,26	21 45,67	28028 25028 23014 22003	Boulder west of Nootamaa Island
24.	57 57,45	21 58,40	25029 23015 22003	Rock south of the point of Loodeneeme
25.	57 53,28	22 02,45	25030 23015 22003	Southern Point of the Vesit@kima Islet







Point No.	Geographical coordinates		Chart No.	Remarks
	Latitude (N) ° ' ,	Longitude (E) ° ' ,		
66.	57 37,5		23 30,6	23012 22004
67.	57 49,2		23 56,6	23012 22004
				23012

Point No.	Geographical coordinates		Chart No.	Remarks
	Latitude (N) ° '	Longitude (E) ° '		
74.	59 52,9	25 28,0	23005 22001	
75.	59 53,6	25 10,6	23005 22001	
76.	59 52,4	24 57,6	23006 22001	

Point No.	Geographical coordinates		Chart No.	Remarks
	Latitude (N) ° ' "	Longitude (E) ° ' "		



**2. FRANCE**

**Prefectural Order No. 1/93**

**of tankers carrying oil and ships carrying dangerous  
or toxic substances, 15 February 1993.**

**Squadron Vice-Admiral Tripier, Maritime Prefect of the Mediterranean,**

**In view of the ordinance of 14 June 1844 concerning the administrative service in the Navy,**

**In view of article 63 of the Act of 17 December 1926 containing the disciplinary and penal code of the Merchant Marine,**

**In view of decree No. 78.272 of 9 March 1978, as amended, on the organization of State actions at sea,**

**In view of decree No. 78.421 of 24 March 1978 relating to the campaign against accidental marine pollution,**

**In view of decree No. 79.703 of 7 August 1979 defining the dangerous substances referred to in articles 2 and 3 of Act No. 79.1 of 2 January 1979,**

**In view of decree No. 86.28 of 8 February 1986 relating to maritime police measures with regard to**

Protocol relating to the said Convention, done at London on 17 February 1978 (MARPOL 73/78), and  
decree No. 87.788 of 24 September 1987 publishing annex II to the said Convention,

**ORDERS:**

Article 1

Ships flying the French flag and carrying oil or dangerous substances such as those which appear in  
Annex II to the Convention, except by virtue of a

Article 2

The provisions of the preceding article shall also apply to all ships carrying the same substances and  
engaged in cabotage navigation between two French ports.

**In view of resolution MEPC 49(31), adopted at London on 4 July 1991,**

**In view of resolution A 670(16), adopted at London on 19 October 1989,**

**Considering that the area of the Bouches de Bonifacio has a high density of merchant, fishing and**

**Taking account of the need to adopt, as part of the cooperation between Italy and France, urgent measures capable of avoiding the risk of maritime accidents in the Bouches de Bonifacio which involve**

... to form a delegation for the renewal of

[The remainder of the page is almost entirely obscured by heavy black redaction bars.]

**Paragraph 3.**

**The marking of the border of the Republic of Latvia.**

The State border of the Republic of Latvia, if other provisions have not been made in the international treaties entered into by the Republic of Latvia, shall be marked:

(1) ~~On dry land~~ according to characteristic contours and identifiable landmarks and reference

points:

CHAPTER II

The Regime of the State Border of the Republic of Latvia

and its Border Areas

Paragraph 6.

The regime of the State border of the Republic of Latvia.

The State Border of the Republic of Latvia determines how the border will be

Latvia along air traffic corridors specified for border crossings in accordance with legislative acts and regulations of the Republic of Latvia, which are to be published according to specified procedure

**The border is to be crossed, and the border-crossing control shall be organized and applied according**

**Paragraph 14.**

**Procedure for economic activity on the State border of the Republic of Latvia.**

**Shipping, the floating of timber and other forms of utilization of the waterways, the erection of hydro-structures and other works in the Latvian part of boundary rivers, lakes and other bodies of water; the**



**The duties and functions of guarding and securing the border.**

For the purpose of guarding and securing the territory of the Republic of Latvia, and to strengthen the regime of the State border and its customs control, there shall be organized a system for guarding the State border of the Republic of Latvia on land, water and in the air.

**Paragraph 20.**

**The border guard.**

The guarding of the State border of the Republic of Latvia is the province of the Department of the Border Guard created for this purpose, and its subordinate units, thus making up the system of the Border Guard Service.

**Paragraph 21.**

**The regulation of the duties of border guard.**

CONFIDENTIAL

... into records

To control that mine and other floating objects will observe the specified procedure as to

## 5. LITHUANIA

### Legislation on the territorial sea, 25 June 1992

One of the issues facing a State upon (re)gaining independence is the definition of its boundaries and the regime applicable to its boundaries. Lithuania is one of the former Soviet Republics that has adopted legislation on its boundaries. The Lithuanian Law on the State Boundary contains a number of provisions concerning Lithuania's territorial sea.

At sea the Lithuanian State boundary is defined as passing along the line which limits its territorial sea, giving expression to the general rule that the sovereignty of the coastal State extends to the territorial sea. The territorial sea of Lithuania is not at 12 n.m. The limits of the territorial area are

measured from a straight baseline "connecting the two outermost points of the coast". At first sight the Lithuanian coast does not seem to be such that it would warrant the drawing of straight baselines. It is smooth and unbroken, indented, and there are no islands facing the mainland coast. The waters

Appendix 1

Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the State Boundary of  
the Republic of Lithuania

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

The State Boundary of the Republic of Lithuania

The State boundary of the Republic of Lithuania is the line and the vertical surface lying along this line, defining the limits of the territory of the Republic of Lithuania - land, waters, subsoil, and airspace.

The State boundary of the Republic of Lithuania is inviolable.

The State boundary of the Republic of Lithuania may be realigned only by an international agreement of the Republic of Lithuania.

Article 2

Protection of the State Boundary of the Republic of Lithuania

The protection of the State boundary of the Republic of Lithuania shall be the aggregate of measures guaranteeing the inviolability of the State boundary.

The protection of the State boundary of the Republic of Lithuania shall be ensured by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on the basis of this Law and other laws of the Republic of Lithuania.

Article 3

The Line of the State Boundary of the Republic of Lithuania

The State boundary of the Republic of Lithuania shall pass:

1. On land - along a line passing the points established by international agreement;
2. At sea - along a line limiting the territorial sea;
3. On navigable rivers - until the delta - in the centre on the channel; in non-navigable rivers (rivulets)

**Article 4**  
**The Territorial Sea of the Republic of Lithuania**

The Republic of Lithuania has a territorial sea extending 12 miles from its coast.

**Article 7**  
**Crossing Points of the State Boundary**  
**of the Republic of Lithuania**

The crossing points of the State boundary of the Republic of Lithuania shall be established by an international agreement of the Republic of Lithuania, or by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania.

Boundary check posts and customs posts shall be established at the crossing points of the State boundary of the Republic of Lithuania, and at international sea or river ports and airports.

**Article 8**  
**Procedure for Crossing the State Boundary of the Republic**  
**of Lithuania for Persons and for Carrying Freight**  
**and Other Goods across it**

The State boundary of the Republic of Lithuania may be crossed only at the established points.

Persons crossing the State boundary of the Republic of Lithuania must present a passport or other

Persons crossing the State boundary of the Republic of Lithuania must have a visa of the

**Ships or river boats shall cross the State boundary of the Republic of Lithuania in accordance with the procedure established by this and other laws of the Republic of Lithuania, international agreements of the Republic of Lithuania and rules established by the competent State institutions.**

**In relation to States which have established a right of permission of peaceful navigation of foreign**

**of the Republic of Lithuania shall be established in accordance with a regulatory act of the Republic of Lithuania.**

**The Government of the Republic of Lithuania may designate sea lanes for ships carrying dangerous cargo, tankers and ships with nuclear engines.**

**Article 13**  
**Military Transit across the State Boundary**

**Army contingents of a foreign State and military freight may be carried in transit across the State**  
**subject to the conditions stipulated in an international agreement of**

**Temporary Restrictions or Closure of Communications across the**



III. FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 17  
Procedure for the Publication of Documents  
regulating the Regime of the State Boundary  
of the Republic of Lithuania

Documents regulating the crossing of the State boundary of the Republic of Lithuania shall be published in accordance with the general procedure for the publication of regulatory acts and also in special information bulletins.

Article 18  
Effect of International Agreements Establishing Other Norms

In case an international agreement of the Republic of Lithuania establishes other norms or rules than

~~the norms or rules established by the Law on the State Boundary of the Republic of Lithuania~~

shall be applied.

President of the Supreme Council of the  
Republic of Lithuania  
Vytautas Landsbergis

Vilnius, 25 June 1992, No. I-2671

Appendix 2

Resolution of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania

Concerning the bringing into force of the Law on the State boundary of the Republic of Lithuania.

~~of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania~~

6. PERU

Political Constitution of Peru, promulgated on 29 December 1993

Article 54

The territory of the Republic is inviolable. It includes the soil, the subsoil, the maritime dominion and the superjacent airspace.

The maritime dominion of the State includes the sea adjacent to its coasts, as well as the bed and subsoil thereof, up to the distance of two hundred nautical miles measured from the baselines determined by the law. In its maritime dominion, Peru exercises sovereignty and jurisdiction, without prejudice to the freedoms of international communication, in accordance with the law and the treaties ratified by the State.

\_\_\_\_\_ and jurisdiction on the airspace over its territory and its adjacent sea \_\_\_\_\_ communication

Area 4

		<b>GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES</b>
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**8. UKRAINE**

**Statute of Ukraine concerning the State frontier, 4 November 1991**

**PART ONE**

**I. General provisions**

**Article 1**

**The State frontier of Ukraine**

**The State frontier of Ukraine is a line and the vertical surface passing through that line which**

**determine the limits of the territory of Ukraine - land, water, mineral resources and airspace.**

**Article 2**

**Determination of the State frontier of Ukraine and  
arrangements for its protection**

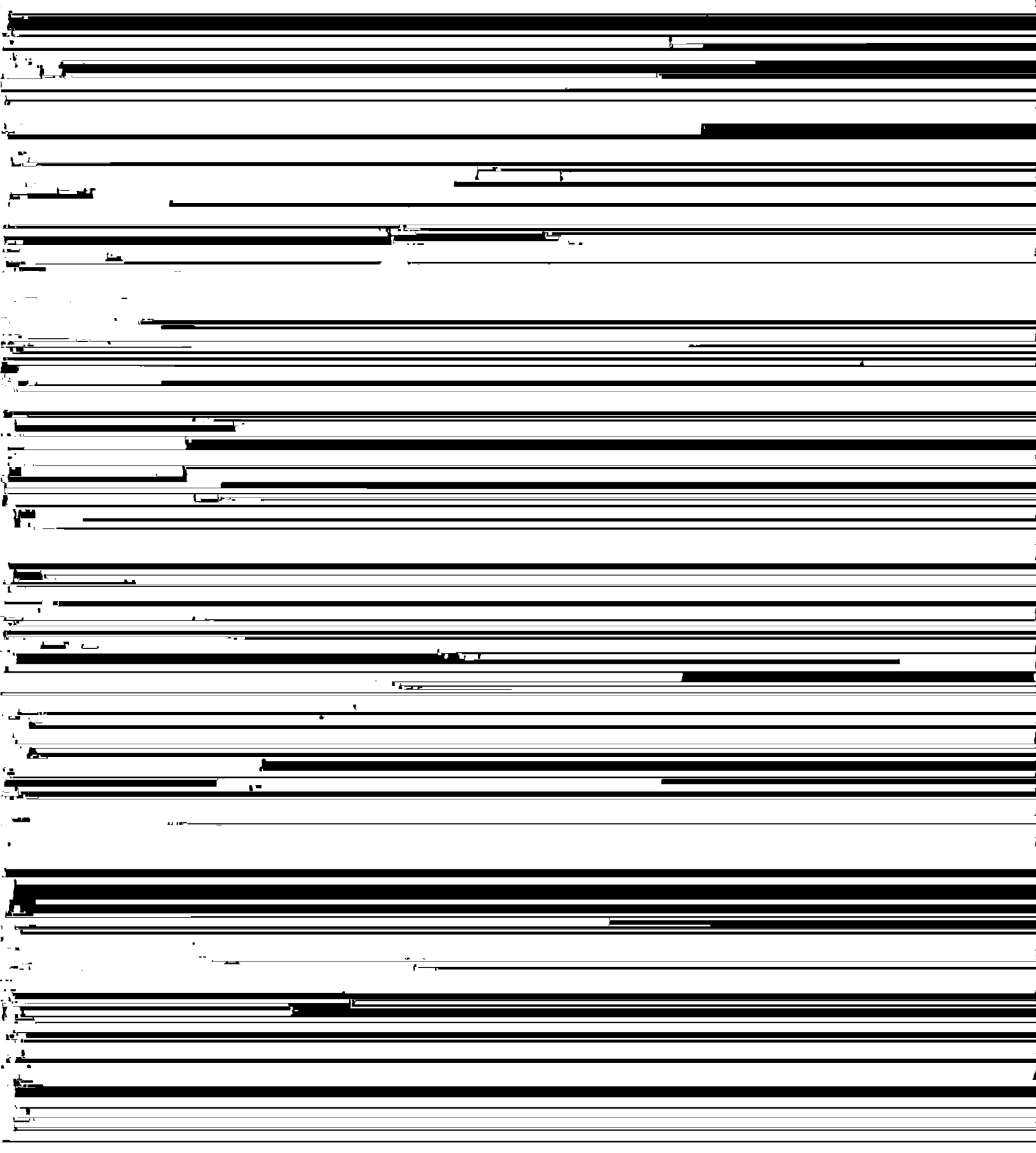
**The State frontier of Ukraine is determined by the decisions of the Supreme Soviet of Ukraine and also by the international treaties entered into by Ukraine. The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine shall, within the limits of its powers, take steps to ensure the protection and defence of the State frontier and the territory of Ukraine.**

**Article 3**

**Establishment of the State frontier of Ukraine**

Article 4  
Marking of the State frontier of Ukraine

... whose shape



Article 9  
Crossing of the State frontier of Ukraine

**Railway, motor-vehicle, marine, river, air and other transport across the State frontier of Ukraine shall be carried on at points of admission established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine and the international treaties concluded by Ukraine. Admission checkpoints of the Frontier Forces, customs offices and other offices engaged in monitoring the State frontier shall be established at the points of admission across the State frontier of Ukraine.**

**Marine and river non-military vessels and warships shall cross the State frontier of Ukraine in**

**accordance with this Statute, with other acts forming part of the legislation of Ukraine and with the rules issued by the competent authorities of Ukraine and published in the established manner. Aircraft shall**

Article 13  
Innocent passage through the territorial sea of Ukraine

Innocent passage through the territorial sea of Ukraine shall be engaged in for the purpose of crossing  
through it into the



**Article 15**

**Obligation of foreign non-military vessels and warships to  
comply with the rules of navigation and other rules while  
in the waters of Ukraine**

**Foreign non-military vessels and warships shall, while navigating and staying in the territorial sea and the internal waters of Ukraine, be required to comply with the rules governing radio communication and with navigational, port, customs, health and other rules. Foreign non-military vessels and warships shall,**

**Article 19**  
**Temporary halting of travel across the State frontier of**  
**Ukraine in the event of the threat of the spread of infectious**

**In the event of the threat of the spread of particularly dangerous infectious diseases in the territory of**  
**Ukraine, the State frontier of Ukraine on the threatened sectors may, by**

**IV. Protection of the State frontier of Ukraine**

**Protection of the State frontier of Ukraine by the Frontier  
Forces and the Air Defence Forces of Ukraine**

The protection of the State frontier of Ukraine on land, sea, rivers, lakes and other bodies of water shall be the responsibility of the Frontier Forces of Ukraine, and in airspace the responsibility of the Air Defence Forces of Ukraine. The Frontier Forces and the Air Defence Forces of Ukraine shall, in the performance of their tasks for the defence of the State frontier of Ukraine, act in accordance with this Statute, with the Statute of Ukraine "On the Frontier Forces of Ukraine", with other acts forming part of the legislation of Ukraine, with the international treaties concluded by Ukraine and also with acts issued by the competent authorities of Ukraine. The obligations and rights of the Frontier Forces and the Air

Defence Forces of Ukraine with regard to the protection of the State frontier of Ukraine shall be determined by this Statute, by the Statute of Ukraine "Concerning the Frontier Forces of Ukraine" and by other acts forming part of the legislation of Ukraine and also by acts issued by the competent authorities of Ukraine.

**Article 28**

**Article 29**

1. ~~Every~~ **non-military vessel** staying in the territorial sea and the internal waters of Ukraine shall be  
... .. immediate point in

The record shall be drawn up in the Ukrainian and English languages. In the event of the detention of a vessel, the ship's documents and cargo documents shall be taken from the master of the vessel and attached to the record. If the master of the inspected or detained vessel considers the actions of the Frontier Forces of Ukraine to be unjustified or inconsistent with the content of the record, he may express a reservation in any language in the record itself or in a separate document attached to the record. If the master refuses to sign the record, an appropriate notation to that effect shall be made.

Article 31

Foreign non-military vessels which have been detained shall be delivered in the established manner to the authorized representatives of the appropriate foreign States or shall be expelled beyond the limits of the territorial sea and the internal waters of Ukraine or, in the cases provided for by the legislation of

Article 32

Rules applicable to foreign warships violating the provisions governing navigation and stay in the waters of Ukraine

Special rules shall apply to foreign warships violating the statutes of Ukraine on the rules relating to

Federal Law No. 19 of 1993 in respect of the delimitation of the maritime zones

[Original: Arabic]

United Arab Emirates

Having perused:  
The Interim Constitution.  
Federal Law No. 1 of 1972 in respect of the Terms of Reference of the  
Ministries and Ministers and its Amendments.  
Federal Law No. 45 of 1992 in respect of the Organization of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.  
And acting upon the submission presented by the Ministers of Defence and Foreign Affairs and  
the Federal Supreme Council.

1. The waters of bays located along the entire length of the coast;
2. The waters of any low-tide elevation lying at a distance not exceeding 12 nautical miles from the mainland or from any island belonging to the State;
3. The waters between the mainland of the State and any island belonging thereto whose distance from the mainland does not exceed 12 nautical miles;
4. The waters between the islands belonging to the State, the distance between each of which does not exceed 12 nautical miles.

Article 3

The State shall determine the conditions for entry into its internal waters and shall enforce these conditions subject to such restrictions as may be necessary.

CHAPTER TWO  
TERRITORIAL SEA

Article 4

2. Straight lines not exceeding 24 nautical miles in length joining the low-water marks of the entrance of bays. If the width of the entrance of the bay exceeds this distance, the straight line shall be drawn within the bay between any two low-water marks being the closest to its entrance provided that the distance

between the outer points of the



**CHAPTER THREE**

**EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE**

**Article 12**

**Subject to the provisions of articles 23/2 and 24 of this Law, the State shall have an exclusive economic zone beyond and adjacent to its territorial sea and extending seawards to a distance not exceeding 200 nautical miles from the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured**

**Article 13**

**The State shall have in the exclusive economic zone sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring and**

the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured where the outer edge of the continental margin does not extend up to that distance.

Article 18

The State shall exercise over its continental shelf sovereign rights for the purposes of exploring and exploiting its natural resources. These rights shall be exclusive rights shall be exclusive to the State in the sense that no one shall exercise them without its express consent. These rights do not depend on occupation, effective or notional, or on any express proclamation.

The natural resources referred to in the preceding paragraph consist of the mineral and other non-living resources of the seabed and subsoil together with the living organisms belonging to sedentary species, meaning the organisms which, at the harvestable stage, either are immobile on or under the seabed or are unable to move except in constant physical contact with the seabed or the subsoil.

**GENERAL PROVISIONS**

Article 19

The provisions of this Law pertaining to the delimitation of the maritime zones of the mainland shall also apply to the delimitation of the maritime zones of islands belonging to the State.

Article 20

1. In the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf, the State shall have the exclusive right to construct, operate and use:

(a) Artificial islands;

for the purposes of scientific research, preservation of the environment

Article 22

The competent authorities in the State shall issue rules in respect of the following matters:

1. The construction, erection or operation of installations or equipment or artificial islands in or on ~~the continental shelf or exclusive economic zone with the aim of exploring or exploiting their~~

~~natural resources provided that these installations or equipment should not be erected in locations~~

~~which would hamper access to the mainland or interfere with international navigation;~~

2. The establishment of the safety zones referred to in article 21 of this Law;
3. The instructions to be observed for the protection of the installations and equipment;
4. The regulation or prevention of entry of vessels into the safety zones;
5. The instructions to be followed for the purpose of protecting the living and non-living resources of

~~the economic zone and the continental shelf;~~

6. The environment, scientific research and transfer of technology;
7. Any other similar matters.

Article 23

1. Where the territorial sea of the State is opposite or adjacent to the territorial sea of another State, the outer limit of the territorial sea of the State shall be the median line

1. Any violation of the provisions of article 5 of this Law shall be punishable with imprisonment for a ~~period of~~ not less than seven years and a fine of not less than dirhams

[The remainder of the page is heavily redacted with multiple thick black horizontal bars.]

C. Protests from States

Protest from the United States of America

11 January 1994

The Permanent Mission of the United States of America to the United Nations presents its compliments

The United States recalls that, under articles 21 and 24 of the 1982 Law of the Sea Convention, a coastal State may adopt laws and regulations relating to innocent passage relating to the design, construction, manning or equipment of foreign ships only if they are giving effect to generally accepted international requirements that have the practical effect of denying

continental shelf than is permitted by international law as reflected in article 79 of the 1982 Law of the Sea Convention.

Further, international law permits a coastal State to regulate only marine scientific research in its exclusive economic zone, not "any kind of research" as claimed in article 14 (b) (2) of the 1993 Marine Areas Act. In particular, hydrographic surveys conducted seaward of the territorial sea are not marine scientific research and are not subject to coastal State jurisdiction.

The United States notes that, to the extent article 16 of the 1993 Marine Areas Act seeks to prohibit in the Iranian exclusive economic zone the exercise by foreign warships and military aircraft of their freedom of navigation and overflight, it is inconsistent with the United States' position.

protested the Islamic Republic of Iran's claim in this regard, and will continue to operate its ships and aircraft consistent with its rights under international law.

The Government of the United States wishes to assure the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran

claims over maritime zones  
to maritime zones 1/

zone	Exclusive economic zone (nm)	Fishery zone (nm)	Continental shelf
	-	-	-
			200m/EXP 3/
		200	
	200		200/CM 2/
	200		200/CM
		200	200m/EXP
		200	200m/EXP
	200		CM 2/

nary of claims in section D. 2 below.





Continental shelf
200/350 3/ 4/
200m/EXP
200/CM
200 ..m/EXP
200
EXP 3/
200m/EXP

name	Continental shelf
	200/CM
	200/iso 2/
	200m/EXP
	Define by coordinate
	100m/EXP
	100m/EXP
	200m/EXP

coastal State.





multicenter study

200/bo

200m/EXP

200m/EXP

200/CM

200/CM

200/CM

200/CM

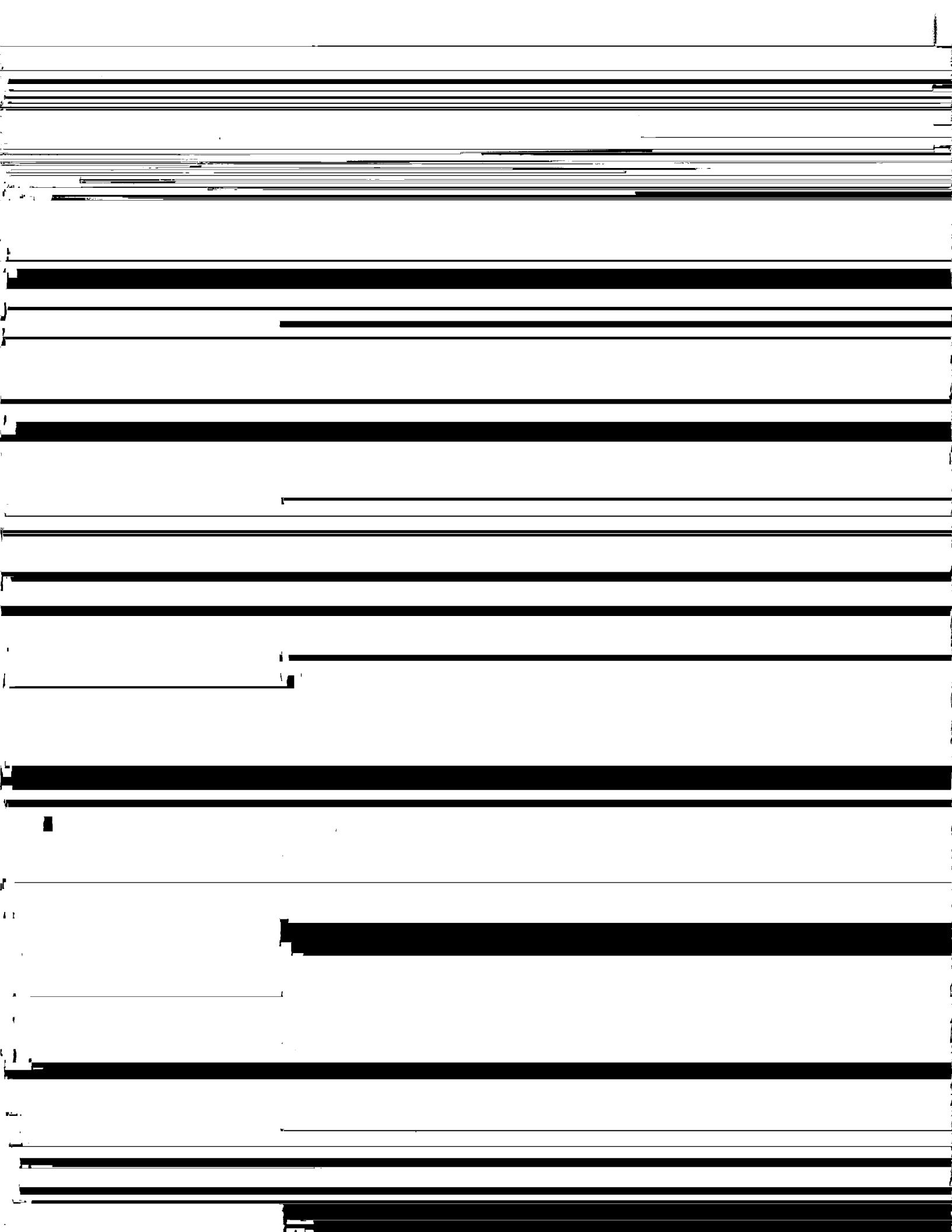
200m/EXP



Exclusive economic zone (nm)	Fishery zone (nm)	Continental shelf
-	-	-
200		200/CM
200		200/CM
200		200
200		
-	-	-
200		
200		200/CM
200		200/CM
		200m/EXP
-	-	-
200		200
	200	200m/EXP
200		200m/EXP
200		200/CM
		200m/EXP
200		







2. Summary of claims to maritime zones

Number of coastal States <sup>15/</sup> 150  
Number of land-locked States 42

TERRITORIAL SEA

<u>Breadth</u> (miles)	<u>Number of States</u>
3	4
4	2
6	3
12	120
20	1
30	2
35	1
50	1
200	11

<sup>15/</sup> ... which have signed the United Nations Convention on the



CONTINENTAL SHELF

<u>Outer limit criteria</u>	<u>Number of States</u>
- Depth (200 metres) plus exploitability (200m/EXP)	40
- Breadth (200 miles) plus continental margin (200/CM)	22
- Breadth (200 miles) (200)	6
- Exploitability (EXP)	5
- Breadth (200 miles or 100 miles from the 2,500-metre isobath) (200/iso)	2
- Continental margin (CM)	1
- (200/250 - 200/350)	1

- Delimitation in conformity with article 83 of UNCLOS 1

**III OTHER INFORMATION**

**UCCPSTOR**

**Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina:**

**Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas, done at Geneva  
on 29 April 1958;**

**Optional protocol of Signature concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes, done at Geneva on  
29 April 1958;**