



## NOTE

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

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



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I. UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

Status of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, of the Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention and of the Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks

1. Table recapitulating the status of the Convention and of the related Agreements, as at 31 July 2001

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)	Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)	Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (not yet in force)
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State or entity <i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations; <b>Shaded row</b> indicates landlocked States	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (not yet in force)	
	Signature (☐ - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (☐ - declaration)	Signature	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); <sup>1</sup> simplified procedure (sp); <sup>2</sup>	Signature (☐ - declaration or statement)	Ratification; accession(a) <sup>3</sup> (☐ - declaration)
Azerbaijan						
Bahamas		29 July 1983		28 July 1995		16 January 1997(a)
Bahrain		30 May 1985				
Bangladesh		<input type="checkbox"/> 27 July 2001		27 July 2001 (a)		
Barbados		12 October 1993		28 July 1995 (sp)		22 September 2000(a)
Belarus						
Belgium		<input type="checkbox"/> 13 November 1998		13 November 1998		
Belize		13 August 1983		21 October 1994 (ds)		





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

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

**State or entity**

<b>State or entity</b> <i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations; Shaded row indicates landlocked States	<b>United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea</b> (in force as from 16 November 1994)	<b>Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention</b> (in force as from 28 July 1996)	<b>Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks</b> (not yet in force)
	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); <input type="checkbox"/> - declaration Signature  <input type="checkbox"/> - declaration	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); Signature 	

<p><b>State or entity</b>  <i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations;                      Shaded row indicates landlocked States</p>	<p><b>United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea</b>                      (in force as from 16 November 1994)</p> <p>Signature  (☐ - declaration)</p> <p>Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (☐ - declaration)</p>	<p><b>Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention</b>                      (in force as from 28 July 1996)</p> <p>Signature  Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p);<sup>11</sup></p>	<p><b>Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (not yet in force)</b></p>

State or entity <i>Italicized text indicates non-members of the United Nations;</i> <i>Shaded row indicates landlocked States</i>	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (not yet in force)	
	Signature (☐ - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (☐ - declaration)	Signature	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); <sup>1</sup> simplified procedure (sp); <sup>2</sup>	Signature (☐ - declaration or statement)	Ratification; accession(a) <sup>3</sup> (☐ - declaration)
Lithuania						
Luxembourg	☐	5 October 2000	☐	5 October 2000	☐	<sup>5</sup>
Madagascar	☐					
Malawi	☐					
Malaysia	☐	14 October 1996	☐	14 October 1996 (p)		
Maldives	☐	7 September 2000	☐	7 September 2000	☐	30 December 1998
Mali	☐	16 July 1985				
Malta	☐	20 May 1993	☐	26 June 1996		
Marshall Islands		9 August 1991 (a)			☐	
Mauritania	☐	17 July 1996	☐	17 July 1996 (p)	☐	
Mauritius	☐	4 November 1994		4 November 1994 (p)		☐ 25 March 1997(a)
Mexico	☐	18 March 1983			☐	23 May 1997
Micronesia (Federated States of)		29 April 1991 (a)	☐	6 September 1995		
Monaco	☐	20 March 1996	☐	20 March 1996 (p)		9 June 1999(a)
Mongolia	☐	13 August 1996	☐	13 August 1996 (p)		
Morocco	☐		☐		☐	

<sup>5</sup> On 21 December 2000, the Government of Luxembourg informed the Secretary-General of the following: “The Permanent Mission of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg had indeed received instructions to deposit the instrument of ratification of the above-mentioned Agreement with the Secretary-General of the United Nations; this was done on 5 October 2000. It turned out, however, that deposit on that date was premature since, in accordance with decision 98-414-CE of the Council of the European Union, of 8 June 1998, the instrument was to be deposited simultaneously with the instruments of ratification of all States members of the European Union.



“Accordingly, I should be grateful if you would note that Luxembourg wishes to withdraw the instrument of ratification deposited on 5 October 2000. A simultaneous deposit of the instruments of the Community and of all member States is to take place subsequently.”

Myanmar  
Namibia



21 May 1996

21 May 1996 (a)

<p><b>State or entity</b>  <i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations;                      Shaded row indicates landlocked States</p>	<p><b>United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea</b>                      (in force as from 16 November 1994)</p> <p>Signature  (☐ - declaration)</p> <p>Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (☐ - declaration)</p>	<p><b>Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention</b>                      (in force as from 28 July 1996)</p> <p>Signature  Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p);</p>	<p><b>Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (not yet in force)</b></p>

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Signature (

**United Nations Convention on  
the Law of the Sea**

**State or entity**



2. Chronological lists of ratifications of, accessions and successions to the Convention and the related Agreements, as at 31 July 2001

(a) The Convention

1. Fiji (10 December 1982)
2. Zambia (7 March 1983)
3. Mexico (18 March 1983)
4. Jamaica (21 March 1983)
5. Namibia (18 April 1983)
6. Ghana (7 June 1983)
7. Bahamas (29 July 1983)
8. Belize (13 August 1983)
9. Egypt (26 August 1983)
10. Côte d'Ivoire (26 March 1984)
11. Philippines (8 May 1984)
12. Gambia (22 May 1984)
13. Cuba (15 August 1984)
14. Senegal (25 October 1984)
15. Sudan (23 January 1985)
16. Saint Lucia (27 March 1985)
17. Togo (16 April 1985)
18. Tunisia (24 April 1985)
19. Bahrain (30 May 1985)
20. Iceland (21 June 1985)
21. Mali (16 July 1985)
22. Iraq (30 July 1985)
23. Guinea (6 September 1985)
24. United Republic of Tanzania (30 September 1985)
25. Cameroon (19 November 1985)
26. Indonesia (3 February 1986)
27. Trinidad and Tobago (25 April 1986)
28. Kuwait (2 May 1986)
29. Nigeria (14 August 1986)
30. Guinea-Bissau (25 August 1986)
31. Paraguay (26 September 1986)
32. Yemen (21 July 1987)
33. Cape Verde (10 August 1987)
34. Sao Tome and Principe (3 November 1987)
35. Cyprus (12 December 1988)
36. Brazil (22 December 1988)
37. Antigua and Barbuda ( 2 February 1989)
38. Democratic Republic of the Congo (17 February 1989)
39. Kenya (2 March 1989)
40. Somalia (24 July 1989)
41. Oman (17 August 1989)
42. Botswana (2 May 1990)
43. Uganda (9 November 1990)
44. Angola ( 5 December 1990)
45. Grenada (25 April 1991)
46. Micronesia (Federated States of) (29 April 1991)
47. Marshall Islands (9 August 1991)
48. Seychelles (16 September 1991)
49. Djibouti ( 8 October 1991)
50. Dominica (24 October 1991)
51. Costa Rica (21 September 1992)
52. Uruguay (10 December 1992)
53. Saint Kitts and Nevis (7 January 1993)
54. Zimbabwe (24 February 1993)
55. Malta (20 May 1993)
56. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1 October 1993)
57. Honduras (5 October 1993)
58. Barbados (12 October 1993)
59. Guyana (16 November 1993)
60. Bosnia and Herzegovina (12 January 1994)
61. Comoros (21 June 1994)
62. Sri Lanka (19 July 1994)
63. Viet Nam (25 July 1994)
64. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (19 August 1994)
65. Australia (5 October 1994)
66. Germany (14 October 1994)
67. Mauritius (4 November 1994)
68. Singapore (17 November 1994)
69. Sierra Leone (12 December 1994)
70. Lebanon (5 January 1995)
71. Italy (13 January 1995)
72. Cook Islands (15 February 1995)
73. Croatia (5 April 1995)
74. Bolivia (28 April 1995)
75. Slovenia (16 June 1995)
76. India (29 June 1995)
77. Austria (14 July 1995)
78. Greece (21 July 1995)
79. Tonga (2 August 1995)
80. Samoa (14 August 1995)
81. Jordan (27 November 1995)
82. Argentina (1 December 1995)
83. Nauru (23 January 1996)
84. Republic of Korea (29 January 1996)
85. Monaco (20 March 1996)

86. Georgia (21 March 1996)
87. France (11 April 1996)
88. Saudi Arabia (24 April 1996)
89. Slovakia (8 May 1996)
90. Bulgaria (15 May 1996)
91. Myanmar (21 May 1996)
92. China (7 June 1996)
93. Algeria (11 June 1996)
94. Japan (20 June 1996)
95. Czech Republic (21 June 1996)
96. Finland (21 June 1996)
97. Ireland (21 June 1996)
98. Norway (24 June 1996)
99. Sweden (25 June 1996)
100. Netherlands (28 June 1996)
101. Panama (1 July 1996)
102. Mauritania (17 July 1996)
103. New Zealand (19 July 1996)
104. Haiti (31 July 1996)
105. Mongolia (13 August 1996)
106. Palau (30 September 1996)
107. Malaysia (14 October 1996)
108. Brunei Darussalam (5 November 1996)
109. Romania (17 December 1996)
110. Papua New Guinea (14 January 1997)
111. Spain (15 January 1997)
112. Guatemala (11 February 1997)
113. Pakistan (26 February 1997)
114. Russian Federation (12 March 1997)
115. Mozambique (13 March 1997)
116. Solomon Islands (23 June 1997)
117. Equatorial Guinea (21 July 1997)
118. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (25 July 1997)
119. Chile (25 August 1997)
120. Benin (16 October 1997)
121. Portugal (3 November 1997)
122. South Africa (23 December 1997)
123. Gabon (11 March 1998)
124. European Community (1 April 1998)
125. Lao People's Democratic Republic (5 June 1998)
126. Suriname (9 July 1998)
127. Nepal (2 November 1998)
128. Belgium (13 November 1998)
129. Poland (13 November 1998)
130. Ukraine (26 July 1999)
131. Vanuatu (10 August 1999)
132. Nicaragua (3 May 2000)
133. Maldives (7 September 2000)
134. Luxembourg (5 October 2000)
135. Yugoslavia (12 March 2001)
136. Bangladesh (27 July 2001)

(b) Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention

1. Kenya (29 July 1994)
2. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (19 August 1994)
3. Australia (5 October 1994)
4. Germany (14 October 1994)
5. Belize (21 October 1994)
6. Mauritius (4 November 1994)
7. Singapore (17 November 1994)
8. Sierra Leone (12 December 1994)
9. Seychelles (15 December 1994)
10. Lebanon (5 January 1995)
11. Italy (13 January 1995)
12. Cook Islands (15 February 1995)
13. Croatia (5 April 1995)
14. Bolivia (28 April 1995)
15. Slovenia (16 June 1995)
16. India (29 June 1995)
17. Paraguay (10 July 1995)
18. Austria (14 July 1995)
19. Greece (21 July 1995)
20. Senegal (25 July 1995)
21. Cyprus (27 July 1995)
22. Bahamas (28 July 1995)
23. Barbados (28 July 1995)
24. Côte d'Ivoire (28 July 1995)
25. Fiji (28 July 1995)
26. Grenada (28 July 1995)
27. Guinea (28 July 1995)
28. Iceland (28 July 1995)
29. Jamaica (28 July 1995)
30. Namibia (28 July 1995)
31. Nigeria (28 July 1995)
32. Sri Lanka (28 July 1995)
33. Togo (28 July 1995)
34. Trinidad and Tobago (28 July 1995)
35. Uganda (28 July 1995)
36. Yugoslavia (28 July 1995)
37. Zambia (28 July 1995)
38. Zimbabwe (28 July 1995)
39. Tonga (2 August 1995)

45. Republic of Korea (29 January 1996)
46. Monaco (20 March 1996)
47. Georgia (21 March 1996)
48. France (11 April 1996)
49. Saudi Arabia (24 April 1996)
50. Slovakia (8 May 1996)
51. Bulgaria (15 May 1996)
52. Myanmar (21 May 1996)
53. China (7 June 1996)
54. Algeria (11 June 1996)
55. Japan (20 June 1996)
56. Czech Republic (21 June 1996)
57. Finland (21 June 1996)
58. Ireland (21 June 1996)
59. Norway (24 June 1996)
60. Sweden (25 June 1996)
61. Malta (26 June 1996)
62. Netherlands (28 June 1996)
63. Panama (1 July 1996)
64. Mauritania (17 July 1996)
65. New Zealand (19 July 1996)
66. Haiti (31 July 1996)
67. Mongolia (13 August 1996)
68. Palau (30 September 1996)
69. Malaysia (14 October 1996)
70. Brunei Darussalam (5 November 1996)
71. Romania (17 December 1996)
72. Papua New Guinea (14 January 1997)
73. Spain (15 January 1997)
74. Guatemala (11 February 1997)
75. Oman (26 February 1997)
- 76)

3. Declarations by States

(a) Tunisia

Declaration under article 287

In accordance with the provisions of article 287 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the Government of Tunisia declares that it accepts, in order of preference, the following means for the settlement of disputes relating to the interpretation or implementation of the above-mentioned Convention:

- (a) The International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea;
- (b) An arbitral tribunal established in accordance with Annex VII.

31 May 2001

(b) Bangladesh

Declaration made upon ratification of the Convention

1. The Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh understands that the provisions of the Convention do not authorize other States to carry out in the exclusive economic zone and on the continental shelf military exercise, or manoeuvres, in particular, those involving the use of weapons or explosives, without the consent of the coastal State.
2. The Bangladesh Government is not bound by any domestic legislation or by any declaration issued by other States upon signature or ratification of this Convention. Bangladesh reserves the right to state its position concerning all such legislation or declarations at the appropriate time. In particular, Bangladesh ratification of the Convention in no way constitutes recognition of the maritime claims of any other State having signed or ratified the Convention, where such claims are inconsistent with the relevant principles of international law and which are prejudicial to the sovereign rights and jurisdiction of Bangladesh in its maritime areas.
3. The exercise of the right of innocent passage of warships through the territorial sea of other States should also be perceived to be a peaceful one. Effective and speedy means of communication are easily available and make the prior notification of the exercise of the right of innocent passage of warships reasonable and not incompatible with the Convention. Such notification is already required by some States. Bangladesh reserves the right to legislate on this point.
4. Bangladesh is of the view that such a notification requirement is needed in respect of nuclear-powered ships or ships carrying nuclear or other inherently dangerous or noxious substances. Furthermore, no such ships shall be allowed within Bangladesh waters without the necessary authorization.
5. Bangladesh is of the view that the sovereign immunity as envisaged in article 236 does not relieve a State from the obligation, moral or otherwise, of accepting responsibility and liability for compensation and relief in respect of damage caused by pollution of the marine environment by any warship, naval auxiliary, other vessels or aircraft owned or operated by the State and used on government non-commercial service.
6. Ratification of the Convention by Bangladesh does not ipso facto imply recognition or acceptance of any territorial claim made by a State party to the Convention, nor automatic recognition of any land or sea border.

7. The Bangladesh Government does not consider itself bound by any of the declarations or statements, however phrased or named, made by other States when signing, accepting, ratifying or acceding to the Convention, and it reserves the right to state its position on any of those declarations or statements at any time.

8. The Bangladesh Government declares, without prejudice to article 303 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, that any objects of an archaeological and historical nature found within the maritime areas over which it exercises sovereignty or jurisdiction shall not be removed, without its prior notification and consent.

9. The Government of Bangladesh shall, at an appropriate time, make declarations provided for in articles 287 and 298 relating to the settlement of disputes.

10. The Government of Bangladesh intends to undertake a comprehensive review of existing domestic laws and regulations with a view to harmonizing them with the provisions of the Convention.

27 July 2001

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

A. National legislation

1. Russian Federation

(a) Federal Act on the internal maritime waters, territorial sea and contiguous zone of the Russian Federation<sup>1</sup>

Adopted by the State Duma on 16 July 1998.

Approved by the Federation Council on 17 July 1998.

This Federal Act establishes the status and legal regime of the internal maritime waters, territorial sea and contiguous zone of the Russian Federation, including the rights of the Russian Federation in its internal maritime waters, territorial sea and contiguous zone and the procedure for their implementation in accordance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the generally recognized principles and rules of international law, the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party and federal laws.

CHAPTER I  
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

Definition and limits of the internal maritime waters of the Russian Federation

1. The internal maritime waters of the Russian Federation (hereinafter referred to as “the internal maritime waters”) are the waters on the landward side of the baseline, from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the Russian Federation is measured.







- The laws of the Russian Federation on maintaining navigation safety, regulating the movement of ships, providing assistance and rescuing; the use of radio communications; the protection of navigational aids, equipment and installations, submarine cables and pipelines; the conduct of marine scientific research; the study, use and protection of aquatic objects, the subsoil, aquatic biological resources and other national resources of the territorial sea; environmental protection and ensuring environmental safety; and protecting historical and cultural monuments;

- Border, customs, tax (fiscal), sanitary, immigration, veterinary, phytosanitary, navigational and other regulations established under the laws of the Russian Federation and other normative legal acts of the Russian Federation;

- Regulations established for the seaports;

- Regulations governing the entry into, stay in and departure from the seaports by foreign nationals and stateless persons which are in effect in the territory of the Russian Federation;

- Other regulations established under the laws of the Russian Federation, and international rules and standards laid down under the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party.

5. A foreign ship may leave a seaport only with the permission of the harbour master of the seaport as agreed with the officials of the specially empowered federal executive body for the border service and with officials of the customs agencies.

#### Article 7

##### Naval bases and areas where warships are based

1. The senior naval commander shall be the official of the naval base or area where warships are based, who regulates the calls by all ships and warships of the Russian Federation, foreign ships, foreign warships and other government ships operated for non-commercial purposes to the naval base or area where warships are based, as well as the departure from the naval base or area where warships are based, and who is responsible for navigation safety. The harbour master of a seaport, as well as the officials of the federal executive bodies and the officials of the executive bodies of subjects of the Russian Federation situated in the naval base or area where warships are based, will act in agreement with the senior naval commander.

If warships of different federal executive bodies, including warships of the federal executive body for defence, are based simultaneously in a naval base or an area where warships are based, the senior naval commander of the federal executive body for defence shall be the official of the naval base or area where warships are based.



- Presence on board of nuclear or other inherently dangerous or noxious substances or materials;
- The need for and type of assistance;
- The assumed time of the emergency call and other information.

5. An official of the federal executive body for the border service shall, independently or with the participation of specialists from the seaport, naval base or area where warships are based sent by the official referred to in articles 5 and 7 of this Federal Act, evaluate the reasons for the emergency call and the technical state (where necessary) of the foreign ship, foreign warship or other government ship (without violating the immunity of the foreign warship or other government ship).

6. After the circumstances that caused the emergency call have been rectified, the foreign ship, foreign warship or other government ship must leave the seaport, internal maritime waters and the territorial sea after receiving permission to depart from the official referred to in articles 5 and 7 of this Federal Act, with the agreement of the official of the federal executive body for the border service and a customs agency official.

7. Exercise of the right of an emergency call may be refused in respect of damaged foreign ships, foreign warships and other government ships with nuclear engines or foreign ships transporting nuclear or other inherently dangerous or noxious substances or materials which may cause harm to the Russian Federation, its population, natural resources and environment that is considerably greater than that threatening the damaged foreign ship, foreign warship or other government ship.

8. The decision to refuse exercise of the right of an emergency call shall be taken by the official of the federal executive body for the border service independently or in agreement with an official of the seaport, naval base or area where warships are based.

#### Article 10

#### Meaning of passage through the territorial sea

1. Passage through the territorial sea means navigation through the territorial sea for the purpose of:

- Traversing the territorial sea without entering internal maritime waters or calling at a roadstead or port facility outside internal maritime waters;
- Proceeding to or from internal maritime waters or a call at such roadstead or port facility.

- Any act aimed at collecting information to the prejudice of the defence or security of the Russian Federation;
- Any act of propaganda aimed at affecting the defence or security of the Russian Federation;
- The launching, landing or taking on board of any aircraft;
- The launching, landing or taking on board of any military device;
- The loading or unloading of any commodity, currency or person contrary to the border, customs, tax (fiscal), sanitary, immigration, veterinary, phytosanitary, navigation and other regulations established under the laws of the Russian Federation and other normative legal acts of the Russian Federation;
- Any act of wilful and serious pollution of the environment contrary to the requirements of the laws of the Russian Federation and the rules of international law;
- Fishing activities;
- The carrying out of research or hydrographic survey activities;
- Any act aimed at interfering with any systems of communication or any other facilities or installations of the Russian Federation;
- Any other activity not having a direct bearing on passage through the territorial sea, except as otherwise provided under the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party.

#### Article 12

##### Right of innocent passage through the territorial sea of foreign ships, foreign warships and other government ships

1. Foreign ships, foreign warships and other government ships shall enjoy the right of innocent passage through the territorial sea in accordance with this Federal Act, the generally recognized principles and rules of international law and the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party.
2. In the interest of ensuring the security of the Russian Federation and for the purposes of conducting training



2. In areas in which navigation is prohibited, the navigation of all ships, warships, other government ships and all other floating facilities is prohibited. Decisions to establish areas in which navigation is prohibited and to open them for navigation, and regulations for such areas shall be taken by the Government of the Russian Federation upon a submission by the federal executive body concerned. These decisions shall enter into force after they have been announced in advance in *Notices to Mariners*.

3. Areas which are temporarily dangerous for navigation shall be established for a specific period of time. Decisions to establish areas which are temporarily dangerous for navigation and the regulations for such areas shall be taken by the specially empowered federal executive body for defence. These decisions shall enter into force after they have been announced in advance in *Notices to Mariners*.

4. The boundaries of the areas in which navigation is prohibited shall be indicated on the navigation charts issued by the specially empowered federal executive body for defence.

Changes relating to such areas shall be published in advance in *Notices to Mariners* and shall be announced by radio.

5. All ships and warships of the Russian Federation, foreign ships, foreign warships and other government ships as well as other floating facilities are required to carry out the regulations established for areas in which navigation is prohibited and which are temporarily dangerous for navigation. Pleading ignorance of the regulations or the boundaries of the areas in which navigation is prohibited or which are temporarily dangerous for navigation may not serve as a basis for entering such areas or avoiding responsibility.

#### Article 16

#### Search and rescue and ship-raising operations, the creation of artificial structures and the laying of submarine cables and pipelines in the internal maritime waters and the territorial sea

1. Search and rescue and ship-raising operations in the internal maritime waters and the territorial sea shall be carried out by the salvage ships and facilities of the Russian Federation.

2. Salvage ships and facilities of foreign States shall be permitted to enter the internal maritime waters and the territorial sea and participate in search and rescue and ship-raising operations for the purpose of searching for and rescuing persons, salvaging and towing damaged ships, and raising sunken ships and cargoes, in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation and the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party.

3. The provisions of this article shall not apply to the granting of assistance to persons, ships or aircraft passing through the territorial sea in accordance with article 10, paragraph 2, of this Federal Act.

4. The creation, exploitation and use of artificial islands, structures and installations for any purpose and the laying of submarine cables and pipelines for any purpose in the internal maritime waters and the territorial sea shall be carried out in the manner determined by the Government of the Russian Federation.

#### Article 17

#### Criminal jurisdiction of the Russian Federation on board a foreign ship

1. The criminal jurisdiction of the Russian Federation shall not be exercised on board a foreign ship passing through the territorial sea to arrest any person or to conduct any investigation in connection with any crime committed on board the ship during its passage save only in the following cases:

- If the consequences of the crime extend to the Russian Federation;
- If the crime is of a kind to disturb the peace of the Russian Federation or the good order of the territorial sea;

- If the assistance of officials of federal executive bodies or officials of executive bodies of the subjects of the Russian Federation has been requested by the master of a foreign ship, a diplomatic agent or consular officer of the flag State; or

- If such measures are necessary for the suppression of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances or to suppress other criminal offences of an international nature provided for under the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this article shall not affect the right of the Russian Federation to take any steps in accordance with its laws for the purpose of an arrest or investigation on board a foreign ship passing through the territorial sea after leaving internal maritime waters.

3. In the cases provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article, the Russian Federation shall, if the master of a foreign ship so requests, notify a diplomatic agent or consular officer of the flag State before taking any steps, and shall facilitate contact between such agent or officer and the ship's crew. In cases of emergency, this notification may be communicated while the measures are being taken.

4. Except in cases relating to the protection and maintenance of the marine environment and violations of laws and regulations established for the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf of the Russian Federation, the Russian Federation shall not take any steps on board a foreign ship passing through the territorial sea to arrest any person or to conduct any investigation in connection with any crime committed before the ship entered the territorial sea, if the ship, pra a i-5.2( isv3e/(n)6.8l(y)18.9( cri in)6..e tte(re th)6.8p)-5(t i.8(sr6.9(a.2( i-5.2( isv3e/(n)6.8l(y)1( a)--5.2( i-5h)1.1(r)-9

3. If a foreign warship uses weapons against the Russian Federation, its ships, vessels, aircraft or citizens of the Russian Federation, countermeasures to repulse the attack shall be carried out in accordance with the Russian Federation Act concerning the State border of the Russian Federation and the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 20

The study, exploration, exploitation (extraction) and protection of marine biological resources and other natural resources and the environment of the internal maritime waters and the territorial sea

1. The study, exploration, exploitation (extraction) and protection of marine biological resources and other natural resources and the environment of the internal maritime waters and the territorial sea as well as the maintenance of environmental safety, activities in specially protected natural areas and the protection of historical and cultural monuments shall be carried out in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation.

2. Foreign citizens and stateless persons, foreign juridical persons and associations of juridical persons of foreign States without the status of juridical persons and international organizations may study, explore and exploit (extract) marine biological resources and other natural resources of the internal maritime waters and the territorial sea and also conduct other activities in the internal maritime waters and the territorial sea, including from aircraft, in the manner provided for under this Federal Act, other federal laws and the international treaties of the Russian Federation which are subject to ratification.

3. The manner and forms of exercising the powers established under the laws of the Russian Federation of executive bodies of the subjects of the Russian Federation whose territory adjoins the internal maritime waters and



The procedure for calculating and applying standard amounts of payment for the use of living resources and the procedure for calculating and applying the standard amounts of fees for the use of non-living resources shall be determined by the Government of the Russian Federation.

In addition, users shall pay other taxes and charges provided for under the laws of the Russian Federation in the field of taxation.

3. In places where indigenous small peoples, ethnic communities and other inhabitants of the North and the Far East of the Russian Federation whose way of life, livelihood and economy have traditionally been based on the commercial exploitation of living resources live and carry out traditional economic activities, the manner and means of using the natural resources of the internal maritime waters and the territorial sea which ensure the maintenance and support of the necessary conditions for life shall be determined and established in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation.

### CHAPTER III CONTIGUOUS ZONE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

#### Article 22 Definition, limits and delimitation of the contiguous zone of the Russian Federation

1. The contiguous zone of the Russian Federation (hereinafter referred to as “the contiguous zone”) is the belt of sea which is situated beyond the limits of the territorial sea, is contiguous to it, and the outer limit of which is at a distance of 24 nautical miles, measured from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.

2. The delimitation of the contiguous zone between the Russian Federation and States whose coasts are opposite the coast of the Russian Federation or are adjacent to the coast of the Russian Federation shall be effected in accordance with the generally recognized principles and rules of international law and the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party.

#### Article 23 Rights of the Russian Federation in the contiguous zone

1. In the contiguous zone the Russian Federation shall exercise the control necessary to:

- Prevent infringements of its customs, fiscal, immigration or sanitary regulations established by the laws of the Russian Federation and by other regulatory legal instruments of the Russian Federation which are in effect in the territory of the Russian Federation, including the territorial sea;

- Punish infringement of those laws and regulations committed in the territory of the Russian Federation, including the territorial sea.

2. In the contiguous zone, the Russian Federation shall take the necessary measures, including hot pursuit, halting, inspection and arrest of all offending foreign ships (with the exception of warships and other State vessels used for non-commercial purposes), to prevent the infringements referred to in paragraph 1 of this article and to arrest offenders, in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation and the rules of international law.

3. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article shall not affect the rights of the Russian Federation established by the federal laws concerning the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf of the Russian Federation.



- The expected dates of initial arrival and final departure from the area in which the marine scientific research is to be conducted;
  - In the case of conducting marine scientific research by means of a shore-based expedition, the date of its arrival and departure;
  - The name of the institution which will direct the marine scientific research;
  - Information about the person in charge of conducting the marine scientific research (the leader of the expedition);
  - Information about the existence of licences for carrying out the types of activity envisaged in the programme for marine scientific research;
  - Information about the possible effect of the planned marine scientific research on the marine environment, natural resources, and the operations of shoreline industrial and transport facilities, and on ensuring the safety of maritime navigation and aircraft flights.
6. In their applications, foreign applicants shall also provide information about all the forms and the extent of the planned participation in the marine scientific research of nationals of the Russian Federation and Russian juridical persons, and shall also indicate the international treaty of the Russian Federation within the framework of which they plan to conduct marine scientific research.
7. In their applications, Russian applicants shall also provide information about all the forms and the extent of the planned participation in the marine scientific research of foreign nationals, stateless persons, foreign juridical persons and international organizations.
8. Applicants may be requested to provide supplementary information about the marine scientific research for the conduct of which a permit is being requested. In such cases, the time limit for the consideration of the application shall be calculated from the date on which the applicant provides the supplementary information.
9. In the event that the area of marine scientific research is even partially located within the internal maritime waters or the territorial sea, the marine scientific research shall be conducted in accordance with this Federal Act throughout the area of marine scientific research, including the part which is beyond the limits of the territorial sea.

#### Article 26

##### Procedure for the consideration of applications

1. The specially empowered federal executive body for science and technology shall:
- No later than 10 days following the date of receipt of an application, notify the applicant of the receipt of the application;

3. Permits to conduct marine scientific research shall be issued by the specially empowered federal executive body for science and technology in coordination with the specially empowered federal executive body for natural resources, federal executive body for fisheries, federal executive body for environmental protection, federal executive body for defence, federal executive body on the border service, federal executive body for customs matters and federal executive body for security, and in cases where part of the marine scientific research is to be carried out on shore or with the use of shore infrastructure, the relevant executive bodies of the subject of the Russian Federation whose territory adjoins the internal maritime waters and the territorial sea where it is proposed that the marine scientific research will be conducted.

Article 27

Grounds for denying a permit to conduct marine scientific research

A permit to conduct marine scientific research may be denied if the marine scientific research:

- Poses or may pose a threat to the security of the Russian Federation;

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- To refrain from interfering with the activities undertaken by the Russian Federation in the internal maritime waters and in the territorial sea;

- To remove installations, structures and facilities after the completion of marine scientific research, in the absence of any other agreement.

2. Russian applicants — if foreign nationals, foreign juridical persons or stateless persons are taking part in their marine scientific research — and also foreign applicants must ensure the participation in the marine scientific research of representatives of the Russian Federation specially empowered by the federal executive body for science and technology (their presence, accommodation and full protection on board research ships, aircraft, installations and structures and at the locations of shore expeditions) on an equal footing with their own officers (leaders), and also to ensure access by those Russian representatives to all data and samples derived from research and to furnish them with data which may be copied and samples which may be divided without detriment to their scientific value.

3. Russian and foreign ships, aircraft, installations and structures, and also shore-based expeditions conducting marine scientific research, must:

- Maintain regular contact with the coastal services of the Russian Federation;

- Where appropriate equipment is available on the research ships, aircraft, installations and structures, transmit timely data from meteorological, hydrographic, oceanographic, biological, geological, geophysical, and other scientific instruments and equipment.

Article 31

Suspension or termination of marine scientific research

1. Marine scientific research conducted in violation of this Federal Act, other federal laws or international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party may be suspended or terminated by a decision of the specially empowered federal executive body for science and technology, other specially empowered federal executive bodies or the executive bodies of subjects of the Russian Federation, as indicated in article 26, paragraph 3, of this Federal Act, which have found these violations and are acting within the limits of their competence.
2. The resumption of suspended marine scientific research shall be permitted after the violations have been eliminated within the prescribed time limits and guarantees have been provided to the specially empowered federal executive body or the executive body of a subject of the Russian Federation, as indicated in article 26, paragraph 3, of this Federal Act, which have found these violations and ordered the suspension of the marine scientific research, and also to the specially empowered federal executive body for science and technology, that in future such violations will not be permitted.
3. Marine scientific research shall be subject to immediate termination in the event that:
  - It is conducted without a permit from the specially empowered federal executive body for science and technology;

2. The maintenance of the marine environment of the internal maritime waters and the territorial sea in a condition which meets environmental requirements shall be ensured through the establishment and observance of regulations for the maximum permissible concentrations of harmful substances and regulations for the maximum permissible harmful effects on the marine environment and the natural resources of the internal maritime waters and the territorial sea, and also other requirements and measures established under the laws of the Russian Federation on environmental protection and the water legislation of the Russian Federation.

3. The procedure for the formulation and approval of regulations for the maximum permissible concentrations of harmful substances and the regulations for the maximum permissible harmful effects on the marine environment and the natural resources of the internal maritime waters and the territorial sea shall be established by the Government of the Russian Federation.

4. The regulations for the maximum permissible concentrations of harmful substances and the regulations for the maximum permissible harmful effects on the marine environment and the natural resources of the internal maritime waters and the territorial sea shall be published in *Notices to Mariners*.

#### Article 34

#### State environmental assessment of economic and other activities in the internal maritime waters and the territorial sea

1. A State environmental assessment of economic and other activities in the internal maritime waters and in the territorial sea (hereinafter referred to as “the State environmental assessment”):

- Is a required measure for the protection of the marine environment and the natural resources of the internal maritime waters and the territorial sea;

- Shall be organized and carried out by the specially empowered federal executive body for environmental

Article 36

State environmental monitoring of the condition of the internal maritime waters and the territorial sea

1. State environmental monitoring of the condition of the internal maritime waters and the territorial sea (hereinafter referred to as “State monitoring”), which is an integral part of the Russian Federation’s unified State





CHAPTER VII  
FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 41  
Settlement of disputes



Article 3

Charts and lists of geographical coordinates

1. The outer limit lines of the exclusive economic zone or the lists of geographical coordinates of points replacing them, approved by the Government of the Russian Federation, and showing the basic initial geodesic data and the lines of delimitation defined by the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party or drawn in accordance with the generally recognized principles and norms of international law shall be shown on charts of an established scale and published in *Notices to Mariners*.

- Harmful substance: a substance that, when introduced into the marine environment, is capable of causing hazards to human health, harm to living resources and marine flora and fauna, reduction of amenities and hindrance to other legitimate uses of the sea, as well as a substance subject to control under the international treaties to which



3. Formulating a strategy for the study and commercial exploitation of living resources, the prospecting, exploration and exploitation of non-living resources, and the protection and preservation of the marine environment and its living and non-living resources on the basis of federal strategies, programmes and plans, taking into account the assessments of government environmental specialists, giving special consideration to the economic interests of indigenous small peoples and ethnic communities in the North and Far East of the Russian Federation and of the permanent population in territories adjacent to the coast whose way of life, livelihood and economy are traditionally based on the commercial exploitation of living resources. Federal programmes and plans shall be drafted with the participation of executive bodies of the subjects of the Russian Federation whose territories are adjacent to the coast, if those programmes and plans provide for the use of the coastal infrastructure of the said subjects of the Russian Federation;
4. Determining the total allowable catch of living resources in accordance with the region in which they are caught (harvested) and the species of living resources, taking into account the most reliable scientific data available, the provisions of the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party and the decisions of the competent international organizations to which the Russian Federation belongs;
5. Defining procedures for the issuance of declarations on the species and volumes of living resources caught (harvested) by Russian and foreign vessels in the exclusive economic zone and on the products derived from those resources;
6. Defining procedures for the utilization of living resources, taking into account proposals by executive





CHAPTER II  
EFFICIENT USE AND CONSERVATION OF LIVING RESOURCES

Article 8

Uses and procedure for the use of living resources

1. The uses of living resources are:
  - The fishing (harvesting) of living resources for scientific research and monitoring purposes in order to evaluate the state of their stocks and determine the total permissible catch;
  - The fishing (harvesting) of living resources for their reproduction and acclimatization;
  - The fishing (harvesting) of living resources for academic, cultural and educational purposes;
  - The exploration and commercial exploitation of living resources;
  - The commercial cultivation of living resources;
  - The artificial reproduction of living resources;
  - The amateur and sport fishing (harvesting) of living resources.
2. The issuance of licences (permits) for individual uses of living resources shall be effected by the specially empowered federal executive body for fisheries.
3. The specially empowered federal executive body for fisheries, together with the specially empowered federal executive body for environmental protection, shall, taking into account the proposals of executive bodies of the subjects of the Russian Federation whose territories are adjacent to the coast, develop regulations for the commercial exploitation and other uses of living resources. These regulations and the total permissible catches of living resources shall be approved by the Government of the Russian Federation.
4. The specially empowered federal executive body for fisheries shall determine, in agreement with the specially empowered federal executive body for defence, areas and periods for commercial fishing by vessels of the Russian Federation in the exclusive economic zone and shall inform the federal executive body for the border service thereof.
5. The specially empowered federal executive body for fisheries shall determine, in agreement with the specially empowered federal executive body for defence, federal executive body for the border service and federal executive body for environmental protection, areas and periods for commercial fishing by foreign vessels in the exclusive economic zone and shall inform the specially empowered federal executive body for customs matters thereof.
6. The specially empowered federal executive body for fisheries, taking account of proposals made by the executive bodies of subjects of the Russian Federation whose territories are adjacent to the coast, shall determine, within the parameters of the total allowable catch of living resources specified in article 7, paragraph 4, of this Federal Act, limits and quotas for the catch (harvest) of living resources. The limits and quotas for the catch (harvest) of living resources shall be approved by the Government of the Russian Federation.
7. The specially empowered federal executive body for the border service and federal executive body for fisheries shall inform the specially empowered federal executive body for customs matters and federal executive body for taxation every quarter of the results of the commercial exploitation of living resources.

Article 9

Granting of the right to utilize living resources

1. The right to utilize living resources may be granted to:

- Nationals of the Russian Federation and Russian juridical persons (hereinafter, for the purposes of this chapter, referred to as “Russian applicants”);

- Foreign nationals and foreign juridical persons, foreign States and competent international organizations (hereinafter, for the purposes of this chapter, referred to as “foreign applicants”).

2. The following shall have a preferential right with respect to the utilization of living resources:

- Representatives of the indigenous small peoples and ethnic communities of the North and Far East of the Russian Federation whose way of life, livelihood and economy have traditionally been based on the commercial exploitation of living resources;

- The population of the North and Far East of the Russian Federation and the permanent population of territory adjacent to the coast whose way of life, livelihood and economy have traditionally been based on the commercial exploitation of living resources;

- Russian applicants carrying out marine biological scientific research and/or measures for the artificial reproduction of living resources;

- Russian applicants engaging in the commercial exploitation of living resources for the purpose of supplying products to meet federal and regional needs.

3. Foreign applicants may utilize living resources for scientific, commercial and other purposes after all applications from Russian applicants have been considered, provided that the Russian applicants do not have the capacity to harvest the total allowable catch of the species of living resources in question in the specific commercial fishing areas, and only in accordance with the international treaties concluded by the Russian Federation with the States of which such foreign applicants are nationals or in which they are registered, in compliance with this Federal Act and the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party.

#### Article 10

#### Procedure and conditions for the submission of applications for licences (permits) for the commercial exploitation of living resources

1. Russian and foreign applicants shall submit to the specially empowered federal executive body for fisheries applications for licences (permits) for the commercial exploitation of living resources prepared in the Russian language and the language of the foreign applicant respectively.

2. Applications for licences (permits) for the commercial exploitation of living resources shall contain the following information:

- Information on the applicant and his (its) material and financial resources, including number of fishing vessels, legal address and insurance arrangements, and on the person responsible for the commercial exploitation of living resources;

- Information on the availability on the applicant’s vessels of communications equipment allowing for automatic transmission of data on the vessel’s position when engaged in the commercial exploitation of living resources;

- The grounds for issuance of a licence (permit) (assigned quotas - for Russian applicants; an international treaty and assigned quotas - for foreign applicants);

- The specific type of commercial exploitation of living resources and a description of the means, including information on the names, tonnage, types and classes of vessels, the rad6.9(p)5-2.8((6.p)5-2.0.06 )TJT0.0015 Tc0 Tw[.9(e pe12)-336(s)

- Other data relating to the commercial exploitation of living resources.

Juridical persons shall submit, together with the said application, a copy of their certificate of registration.

3. Representatives of the indigenous small peoples and ethnic communities of the North and Far East of the Russian Federation whose way of life, livelihood and economy have traditionally been based on the commercial exploitation of living resources need not mention in applications for licences (permits) for the commercial exploitation of living resources that portion of the living resources needed by those peoples and communities for family subsistence.

4. Russian applicants shall also indicate in their applications whether foreign nationals or foreign juridical persons will participate in the commercial exploitation of living resources, and foreign applicants whether nationals of the Russian Federation or Russian juridical persons will participate in the commercial exploitation of living resources.

Russian applicants shall submit, together with their applications, the documents issued to them by the appropriate body on taxation concerning their registration and the taxes, dues and other payments assessed and actually contributed by them to the federal budget or extrabudgetary funds in the previous calendar year.

5. The specially empowered federal executive body for fisheries shall, within one month of receipt of the said applications, inform applicants of the place, time and procedure for obtaining licences (permits) for the commercial exploitation of living resources or provide notification of refusal.

6. The following shall constitute grounds for refusal to issue a licence (permit) for the commercial exploitation of living resources:

- Absence of assigned limits and quotas for catching (harvesting) living resources;
- Incompatibility of the content of the application for a licence (permit) for the commercial exploitation of living resources with this Federal Act;
- Submission of false information by the applicant;
- Failure by the applicant to submit proof or guarantees that he (it) has or will have the financial and technical means necessary for the commercial exploitation of living resources;
- Violations of this Federal Act or the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party by the applicant in the previous commercial fishing season;
- Non-payment or late payment by the applicant of debt instruments, fines or damages previously claimed against him (it) or imposed on him (it);
- Information from an appropriate body on taxation concerning arrears with respect to assessed taxes, dues and other payments to the federal budget or extrabudgetary funds in the previous calendar year;
- Lack of communications equipment on the applicant's vessels for transmitting data on the vessel's position when engaged in the commercial exploitation of living resources.

7. In order to protect the economic and other legitimate interests of the Russian Federation, the Government of the Russian Federation may impose restrictions on the issuance of licences (permits) for the commercial exploitation of living resources.





- Expiration of the licence (permit) for the commercial exploitation of living resources;
- Repeat violation within the same calendar year of the rules governing the commercial exploitation of living resources or exceeding of assigned limits for the catch (harvest) of living resources;
- Violation of this Federal Act or the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party;
- Absence on the licence holder's vessels of communications equipment for transmitting data on the vessel's position when engaged in the commercial exploitation of living resources;
- Violation by foreign vessels engaging in the commercial exploitation of living resources of the procedure for passage through the checkpoints referred to in article 12, paragraph 3, of this Federal Act;
- Failure to pay, within the time stipulated, charges for utilizing living resources, fines or damages;
- FagTrit;2

Article 15

Principles for the effective utilization and conservation of anadromous, catadromous and highly migratory fish species and marine mammals

1. The Russian Federation, having the primary interest in stocks of anadromous fish species that originate in

2. The conditions and procedure for issuing the said licences, their content and duration, the rights and duties of licence holders, the requirements for the safe conduct of activities, the grounds for revocation of licences, the anti-monopoly requirements and the conditions for the division of production shall be governed by the Federal Act on the continental shelf of the Russian Federation, the Act of the Russian Federation on mineral resources, the Federal Act on agreements concerning the division of production and the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party.

3. The conditions granted to foreign nationals and foreign juridical persons, foreign States and competent international organizations shall not be more favourable than those granted to nationals of the Russian Federation and Russian juridical persons.

Article 17



3. Annual plans for conducting natural resource research and marine scientific research shall indicate whether foreign nationals and foreign juridical persons, as well as competent international organizations, will participate therein, including under international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party or within the framework of international research programmes.

#### Article 19

##### Submission and content of applications to conduct natural resource research and marine scientific research

1. Natural resource research and marine scientific research may be conducted by:

- Federal executive bodies and executive bodies of the subjects of the Russian Federation, nationals of the Russian Federation and Russian juridical persons (hereinafter, for the purposes of this chapter, referred to as “Russian applicants”);

- Foreign States, foreign nationals and foreign juridical persons empowered by foreign States, and competent international organizations (hereinafter, for the purposes of this chapter, referred to as “foreign applicants”).

2. The procedure for the submission and consideration of applications to conduct natural resource research or marine scientific research (hereinafter, for the purposes of this chapter, referred to as “applications”), the evaluation of applications and the reaching of decisions thereon shall be established by the Government of the Russian Federation in accordance with this Federal Act and the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party.

3. Russian applicants shall, no later than six months before the beginning of the year in which natural resource research or marine scientific research is to be carried out, submit the appropriate application to the specially empowered federal executive body for fisheries or the specially empowered federal executive body for science and technology so that the programme of the planned research may be included in the relevant annual plans.

4. Foreign applicants shall, no later than six months before the expected date for the start of the natural resource research or marine scientific research, submit the appropriate application through the diplomatic channel to the specially empowered federal executive body for fisheries or the specially empowered federal executive body for science and technology.

5. An application to carry out natural resource research or marine scientific research shall contain (in the case of foreign applicants, in both Russian and the applicant’s own language):

- The programme of the planned natural resource research or marine scientific research;
- Information on the nature and objectives of the natural resource research or marine scientific research;
- Information on methods and means to be used in conducting the natural resource research or marine



Article 21

Grounds for refusal of permission to conduct natural resource research or marine scientific research

1. An application for permission to conduct natural resource research or marine scientific research may be refused in cases where such research:

- (1) Constitutes or may constitute a threat to the security of the Russian Federation;
- (2) Is incompatible with the requirements for protecting the marine environment and living or non-living resources;
- (3) Involves drilling into the seabed, the use of explosives or pneumatic devices or the introduction of harmful substances into the marine environment;
- (4) Involves the construction, operation or use of artificial islands, installations or structures not mentioned in the application;
- (5) Hinders activities carried out by the Russian Federation in the exercise of its sovereign rights and jurisdiction in the exclusive economic zone.

2. Permission to conduct natural resource research or marine scientific research may also be refused in cases where the information provided by a Russian or foreign applicant concerning the nature and objectives of the research is inaccurate.

3. Permission to conduct marine scientific research may be refused in cases where such research has a direct bearing on the study or commercial exp-u 01.3(e)ssi1.3(e)0.6(rcial cas)5r2( a dirs2th)8.5c2caseereien0here mp.2(d)-( s)6(c5pe)0.62  s(

- To submit, as soon as it is feasible, copies of data from the meteorological and hydrological observations provided for under the programme of natural resource research or marine scientific research to the State databanks of

Article 25

Changing a programme of natural resource research or marine  
scientific research

1. A programme of natural resource research may, upon a proposal by an applicant, be changed by the specially empowered federal executive body for fisheries by agreement with the specially empowered federal executive body for environmental protection, federal executive body for defence and federal executive body for the border service and, if necessary, with other relevant federal executive bodies.

CHAPTER V  
PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT

Article 27

State environmental assessment of economic and other activities in the exclusive economic zone

1. A State environmental assessment of economic and other activities in the exclusive economic zone (hereinafter referred to as “State environmental assessment”):

- Is a required measure for the protection of the marine environment and living and non-living resources and a prerequisite for the implementation of the federal strategy, programmes and plans envisaged in article 7 of this Federal Act;

- Shall be organized and carried out by the specially empowered federal executive body for environmental protection, with the participation of the specially empowered federal executive body for fisheries, in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation.

2. All types of economic and other activities in the exclusive economic zone, regardless of their estimated cost, shall be subject to a State environmental assessment. All types of economic and other activities in the exclusive

2. State environmental monitoring shall be carried out by the specially empowered federal executive body for hydrometeorology and environmental monitoring, with the participation of the specially empowered federal executive body for environmental protection, federal executive body for geology and the utilization of mineral resources, and federal executive body for fisheries, under the procedure determined by the laws of the Russian Federation, in the context of the implementation of the federal strategy, programmes and plans envisaged in article 7 of this Federal Act.

#### Article 30

##### Discharge of harmful substances

1. The norms, regulations and measures for the prevention, reduction and control of pollution from ships, aircraft, artificial islands, installations and structures which are in effect within the limits of the territorial sea and the internal waters of the Russian Federation shall be extended by this Federal Act to the exclusive economic zone, taking into account international rules and standards and the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party.

2. The list of harmful substances which may not be discharged in the exclusive economic zone from ships, other floating craft, aircraft, artificial islands, installations and structures, the limits of permissible concentrations of harmful substances which may be discharged only in the course of the normal operation of ships, other floating craft, aircraft, artificial islands, installations and structures, and the conditions for the discharge of harmful substances shall be established by the Government of the Russian Federation, taking into account the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party, and published in *Notices to Mariners*.

#### Article 31

##### Maritime casualties

If a collision of vessels, stranding or a maritime casualty which has occurred during the exploration or commercial exploitation of living resources, the exploration or exploitation of non-living resources or the transportation of living or non-living resources obtained in the exclusive economic zone, or another maritime casualty which has occurred in the exclusive economic zone, or actions taken to eliminate the consequences of such casualties, have resulted or may result in major harmful consequences, the Government of the Russian Federation, in accordance with the rules of international law, shall have the right to take the necessary measures, proportionate to the actual or threatened damage, in order to protect the coastline of the Russian Federation or related interests (including fishing) from pollution or the threat of pollution.

#### Article 32

##### Protection and preservation of ice-covered areas

With regard to areas which are within the limits of the exclusive economic zone and where particularly severe climatic conditions and the presence of ice covering su0.7(ri)7.8xid

Article 33

Protection and preservation of special areas

For individual areas of the exclusive economic zone where, for recognized technical reasons in relation to the oceanographical and ecological conditions of those areas and the particular character of their traffic, it is necessary to adopt special mandatory measures for the prevention of pollution from vessels by oil, toxic liquids and refuse, federal laws and other regulations may be adopted for the prevention, reduction and control of pollution of the marine environment, in compliance with the necessary international procedures and the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party. The limits of such areas shall be published in *Notices to Mariners*.

CHAPTER VI

CHARACTERISTICS OF ECONOMIC RELATIONS IN THE UTILIZATION OF THE LIVING AND NON-LIVING RESOURCES OF THE EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE

Article 34



The procedure for computing and applying the regulations for payment for the utilization of living resources and the procedure for computing and applying the regulations in respect of fees for the utilization of non-living resources shall be determined by the Government of the Russian Federation.

7. Payment for the utilization of living resources and fees for the utilization of non-living resources, as well as fines for the excessive or inefficient utilization of living resources, shall be deposited in the federal budget.

8. Charges for the issuance of licences (permits) for the utilization of living resources, and also charges for the issuance of licences for the utilization of non-living resources, shall be sent to the specially empowered federal executive bodies which issued the licences (permits).

9. Monies for the portion of non-living resources sold by the Government of the Russian Federation that was obtained in the exclusive economic zone under the terms of agreements on the division of output and that belongs to the Russian Federation, or the value equivalent of that portion of the non-living resources, shall be deposited in the federal budget.

10. Users shall be liable for the non-payment or late payment of taxes, charges and other fees in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation.

## CHAPTER VII ENFORCEMENT OF THE PROVISIONS OF THIS FEDERAL ACT

### Article 35 Protection agencies

- The exploration and commercial exploitation of living resources in the exclusive economic zone;
- The transfer to other ships of living resources caught (harvested) in the exclusive economic zone;
- The exploration and exploitation of non-living resources;
- Natural resource research and marine scientific research;
- Other activities in the exclusive economic zone.

(ii) To verify documents on ships, artificial islands, installations and structures authorizing the performance of the activities referred to in paragraph 1, subparagraph (i), of this article, as well as fishing (harvesting) gear, equipment, instruments, installations and other articles used to carry out such activities;

(iii) In the cases envisaged in this Federal Act and the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party:

- To halt the activities referred to in paragraph 1, subparagraph (i), of this article, which violate this Federal Act and the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party;

- To detain violators of this Federal Act and the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party and confiscate their fishing (harvesting) gear, equipment, instruments, installations and other articles, as well as documents and everything that has been illegally obtained, as a provisional measure pending a final judicial decision, in order to stop the violation, secure evidence of the route of the violation and also to ensure enforcement of the court decision;

- To detain ships which are violating this Federal Act and the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party while carrying out the activities referred to in paragraph 1, subparagraph (i), of this article, and to take them to the nearest port of the Russian Federation (foreign ships: to one of the ports of the Russian Federation which is open to foreign ships);

- To engage in hot pursuit and detain ships which are violating this Federal Act and the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party while engaged in the activities referred to in paragraph 1, subparagraph (i), of this article, and to take them to the nearest port of the Russian Federation (foreign ships: to one of the ports of the Russian Federation which is open to foreign ships);

- In accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation, to impose fines on offenders or prosecute them in the courts of the Russian Federation, transferring to them the offending ships that were detained and the fishing (harvesting) gear, equipment, instruments, installations and other articles which were confiscated, and also documents and everything that was illegally obtained;

(iv) To halt ships, if there are sufficient grounds to believe that they have illegally discharged harmful substances in the exclusive economic zone. The master of a ship which has been halted may be required to provide the necessary information to determine whether a violation has been committed, and the ship itself may be inspected and an inspection report drawn up; the ship may subsequently be detained, if there are sufficient grounds;

(v) To draw up reports on violations of this Federal Act and the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party, the suspension or termination of the activities referred to in paragraph 1, subparagraph (i), of this article, the detention of offenders and offending ships, the temporary confiscation of fishing

(vi) To use weapons against violators of this Federal Act and the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party to repel attacks by them and stop resistance in the event that the lives of officials of the protection agencies are in immediate danger. The use of weapons must be preceded by a clearly expressed warning of the intention to use them and a warning shot in the air.

2. Warships and military aircraft of the federal executive body for the border service may use weapons against ships violating this Federal Act and the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party in response to the use of force on their part, as well as in other exceptional circumstances during hot pursuit, when all other measures required by the circumstances and necessary to stop the violation and detain the offenders have been exhausted. The use of weapons must be preceded by a clearly expressed warning of the intent to use them and by warning shots. The procedure for using weapons shall be determined by the Government of the Russian Federation.

3. Officials of the protection agencies shall enjoy the rights envisaged in this Federal Act with respect also to ships which are in the territorial sea or the internal waters of the Russian Federation, if there are sufficient grounds to believe that such ships have violated this Federal Act or the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party in the exclusive economic zone.

#### Article 37

#### Assistance to protection agencies

Article 39

Characteristics of liability for the violation of this Federal Act

1. Arrested foreign ships and their crews shall be promptly released upon the posting of reasonable bond or other security to the Russian Federation.
2. In the event that foreign nationals are prosecuted for violating the provisions of chapter II of this Federal Act and the international treaties of the Russian Federation relating to the living resources of the exclusive economic zone, such persons shall not be subjected to punishment in the form of imprisonment, in the absence of agreements to the contrary between the Russian Federation and the State of nationality of those persons, or to any other form of corporal punishment.

Article 40

Liability for violation of this Federal Act

1. Officials of federal executive bodies who are responsible for:
  - Issuing, beyond the limits of their competence, licences (permits) for the exploration and commercial exploitation of living resources, the exploration and exploitation of non-living resources, the conduct of natural resource research or marine scientific research, the discharge of harmful substances or the dumping of wastes and other matter from ships, aircraft, artificial islands, installations and structures in the exclusive economic zone;
  - Failure to comply with the conditions and procedure for the issuance of licences (permits) within the limits of their competence, or arbitrarily changing the terms of licences (permits) which have been issued,shall be prosecuted in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation.
2. Nationals and juridical persons shall be prosecuted in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation for:

4. Compensation for damage shall be made in accordance with the procedure established by the laws of the Russian Federation.

Article 41  
Settlement of disputes



### § 5

These Regulations do not apply to foreign warships. The term “foreign warships” means vessels within the scope of the Norwegian provisions in force at any time on the admission of foreign warships and military aircraft to the Norwegian territorial sea in peacetime.

### § 6

Foreign marine scientific research in Norway’s internal waters, territorial sea and economic zone and on the continental shelf shall not be carried out without the consent of the Directorate of Fisheries.

Implied consent is considered to have been given in the cases described in section 10 of these Regulations. The Directorate of Fisheries may grant exemptions from the requirement for consent if special grounds so indicate.

### **Application procedure**

### § 7

The provisions of these Regulations have no effect on the applicant’s duties pursuant to:

- Act of 18 August 1914 No. 3 relating to defence secrets;
- Act of 21 June 1963 No. 12 relating to scientific research and exploration for and exploitation of subsea natural resources other than petroleum resources;
- Act of 17 June 1966 No. 19 relating to Norway's fishery limit and to the prohibition against fishing, etc., by foreign nationals within the fishery limit;
- Act of 3 June 1983 No. 40 relating to sea-water fisheries, etc.;
- Act of 24 June 1988 No. 64 relating to the entry of foreign nationals into the Kingdom of Norway and their presence in the realm;
- Act of 16 June 1989 No. 59 relating to the Pilotage Service;
- Act of 29 November 1996 No. 72 relating to petroleum activities;
- Act of 13 June 1997 No. 42 relating to the Norwegian Coast Guard;
- Regulations of 1 June 1973 No. 3780 relating to the establishment of bird reserves and large nature conservation areas on Svalbard;
- Regulations of 21 December 1990 No. 1028 relating to the entry of foreign nationals into the Kingdom of Norway and their presence in the realm;
- Regulations of 23 December 1994 No. 1130 relating to foreign non-military vessels entering into and

### § 9

Applications to engage in marine scientific research shall contain a full description of:

- (a) The name and nationality of the institution responsible for the project, its director and the person in charge of the project;
- (b) The nature and objectives of the project;
- (c) The methods and means to be used, including the name, owner, State where registered, liability insurance, tonnage, type and class of the vessel and a description of scientific equipment;
- (d) The precise geographical areas in which the project is to be conducted, the expected date of first appearance and final departure of the research vessel, or deployment of the equipment and its removal, as appropriate;
- (e) The extent to which it is considered that the coastal State should be able to participate or to be represented in the project.

A special form shall be used for the application. The form is included as an appendix to these Regulations, and will be updated by the Directorate of Fisheries. The application should be written in English.

### § 10

Consent to engage in marine scientific research is considered to be granted when the Directorate of Fisheries has notified the applicant of this.

Consent is also considered to have been granted four months after its receipt, unless the Directorate of Fisheries has informed the researching State or the international organization that:

- (a) Consent will not be granted;
- (b) The information that has been provided is clearly not in accordance with the facts;
- (c) Further information has been requested; or
- (d) The State or international organization in question has outstanding obligations to the coastal State from a prior research project carried out in Norway's internal waters, territorial sea and economic zone or on the continental shelf.

The second paragraph does not apply:

- (a) If otherwise provided by provisions set out in or issued pursuant to the acts listed in section 7 of these Regulations; or
- (b) To research in Norway's internal waters and the territorial sea.

### Conditions for granting consent

### § 11

The Directorate of Fisheries may grant consent to engage in marine scientific research subject to compliance with the following conditions:

- (a) That the Norwegian authorities or the researchers they designate shall have the right to participate or be represented in the marine scientific research project, especially on board research vessels and other craft or scientific research installations, when practicable, without payment of any remuneration to the scientists of the coastal State and without obligation to contribute towards the costs of the project;
- (b) That the Norwegian authorities shall, if they so request, be provided with preliminary reports as soon as practicable, and with the final results and conclusions after the completion of the research;





**§ 20**

The researcher, research institution or international organization shall make the results of marine scientific research in Norway's internal waters, territorial sea and economic zone and on the continental shelf internationally available as soon as practicable through appropriate national and international channels.

**Enforcement**

**§ 21**

The Directorate of Fisheries may require the suspension of marine scientific research if the research activities are not being conducted in accordance with the information communicated as provided under section 9 of these Regulations, or in the event of failure to comply with conditions for consent laid down pursuant to section 11 of these Regulations.

**§ 22**

The Directorate of Fisheries may require the cessation of marine scientific research if any matters that have given grounds for suspension pursuant to section 21 have not been rectified within a reasonable period of time, or if the marine scientific research is being conducted in a way that is so different from the information on the research that the Norwegian authorities received pursuant to section 8 of these Regulations that it amounts to a major change in the research activities.

**§ 23**

These Regulations are without prejudice to the right of the Norwegian authorities to enforce the provisions set out in or pursuant to the Acts mentioned in section 7 of these Regulations, including enforcement by means of control and enforcement measures.

**Entry into force**

**§ 24**

These Regulations enter into force on 1 July 2001.





**PART C. SCIENTIFIC EQUIPMENT**

Complete the following table  
using a separate page for  
each

Coastal State

- (b) Regulations relating to the limits of the Norwegian territorial sea around Svalbard<sup>3</sup>



<b>No.</b>	<b>Northing deg min sec</b>	<b>Easting deg min sec</b>	<b>Name</b>
SV050	78°38'19".67	26°44'05".29	Kapp Hammerfest 4
SV051	78°40'06".17	26°37'52".49	Antarcticøya
SV052	78°43'11".33	26°29'16".33	Kapp Walter
SV053	78°47'11".16	26°22'11".06	Malmgrenodden 1
SV054	78°47'48".47	26°21'38".93	Malmgrenodden 2
SV055	78°48'20".49	26°21'35".59	Malmgrenodden 3
SV056	78°48'32".05	26°21'56".80	Malmgrenodden 4
SV057	78°48'38".69	26°22'24".21	Malmgrenodden 5
SV058	78°50'15".73	26°30'42".76	Arnesenodden 1
SV059	78°50'17".73	26°31'12".06	Arnesenodden 2
SV060	78°50'18".77	26°31'29".69	Arnesenodden 3
SV061	78°52'31".25	27°49'45".55	Kennedyneset
SV062	78°57'57".28	28°22'09".44	Nordneset
SV063	78°58'03".18	28°23'27".18	Teistpynten
SV064	79°01'14".40	30°22'12".43	Kapp Brühl
SV065	79°00'48".45	30°24'35".24	Lågtunga 1
SV066	79°00'46".94	30°24'41".41	Lågtunga 2
SV067	79°00'20".33	30°25'10".48	Headland S of Lågtunga 1
SV068	79°00'17".29	30°25'08".08	Headland S of Lågtunga 2
SV069	78°58'08".06	30°14'50".17	Berrøya
SV070	78°53'34".26	29°38'09".78	Bremodden
SV071	78°43'26".37	28°39'49".94	Rock S of Tirpitzøya

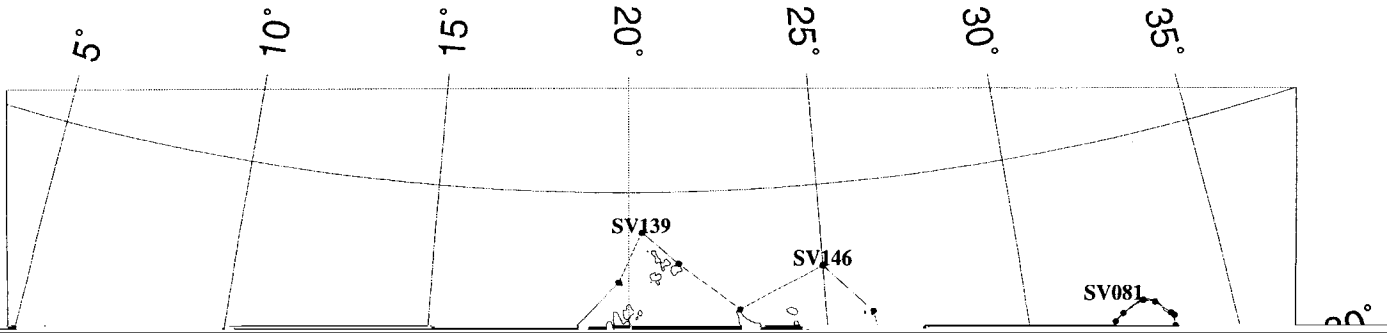


<b>No.</b>	<b>Northing deg min sec</b>	<b>Easting deg min sec</b>	<b>Name</b>
SV080	80°16'56".68	32°18'32".65	Kvitøya NW 7 (on the glacier)
SV081	80°19'00".00	32°51'25".14	Kvitøya N (on the glacier)
SV082	80°17'55".79	33°07'40".98	Kvitøya NE I (on the glacier)
SV083	80°14'29".44	33°26'56".37	Kvitøya NE 2 (on the glacier)
SV084	80°13'45".28	33°30'58".74	Kraemerpynten
SV085	80°11'07".81	33°28'56".89	Kvitøya SE 1
SV086	80°10'26".80	33°27'31".33	Kvitøya SE 2
SV087	80°08'33".45	33°23'05".41	Homodden 1
SV088	80°08'28".89	33°22'48".88	Homodden 2
SV089	80°01'49".44	31°40'00".05	Lundquistskjera
SV090	80°03'17".03	31°30'45".07	W of Vindrabbane
SV091	80°04'50".89	31°25'26".61	NW Kvalross-stranda
SV092	80°05'02".36	31°25'20".31	Andréeneset S
SV093	80°05'30".73	31°25'26".22	Andréeneset N
SV094	80°06'34".21	31°26'13".13	Satellitthøgda W
SV095	80°06'59".14	31°27'27".13	Satellitthøgda NW
<b>Spitsbergen/Nordautlandet/Edgeøya, etc.</b>			
SV096	76°26'31".25	16°36'52".36	Sørkappfallet
SV097	76°28'08".57	16°29'36".13	Brattholmen
SV098	76°32'21".52	16°18'16".08	Svartskjeret
SV099	76°43'04".82	15°53'31".34	Brimingen
SV100	76°52'58".55	15°21'02".76	Utskjeret (S of Suffolkpynten)
SV101	77°03'25".94	14°53'48".24	Dunøyane
SV102	77°06'54".92	14°35'01".32	Svartesteinane (SW of Krohgryggen)
SV103	77°12'35".22	14°13'13".56	Rock SW of Olsholmen
SV104	77°24'59".44	13°51'57".61	Middagsskjera
SV105	77°28'59".19	13°51'06".53	Dunderholmane
SV106	77°44'11".87	13°42'55".97	Lågneset W
SV107	77°53'21".92	13°31'11".87	Holme NW of St. Hansholmane
SV108	78°03'04".06	13°33'03".52	Kapp Linnè, Revleodden
SV109	78°11'50".38	12°58'44".67	Agskjera SW (Daudmannsodden)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Northing</b> <b>deg min sec</b>	<b>Easting</b> <b>deg min sec</b>	<b>Name</b>
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<b>No.</b>	<b>Northing deg min sec</b>	<b>Easting deg min sec</b>	<b>Name</b>
SV141	80°49'44".37	20°21'01".29	Rossøya 2
SV142	80°49'43".69	20°21'08".14	Rossøya 1
SV143	80°42'08".60	21°18'02".86	Posseneset, Martensøya
SV144	80°30'28".61	22°49'31".29	Rock off Kapp Platen
SV145	80°39'46".52	24°59'53".08	Karl XII-øya 3
SV146	80°39'47".09	25°00'03".09	Karl XII-øya 2
SV147	80°39'47".17	25°00'23".40	Karl XII-øya 1
SV148	80°27'31".19	26°11'46".73	Foynøya
SV149	80°12'39".83	26°27'16".55	Austholmen
SV150	80°08'41".08	27°58'44".45	Norvargodden
SV151	80°08'22".64	28°02'24".17	Polarstarodden
SV152	80°07'01".12	28°13'05".15	Storøya SE 3
SV153	80°06'39".64	28°14'58".72	Storøya SE 2
SV154	80°06'32".50	28°15'29".65	Storøya SE 1
SV155	80°04'47".81	28°17'29".21	Diorittodden
SV156	79°55'12".12	27°34'59".49	Håkjerringa
SV157	79°47'26".54	27°09'54".82	Einstøingen
SV158	79°42'00".10	26°41'08".23	Isispynten
SV159	79°27'33".90	25°46'49".25	Bråsvellbreen 7 (on the glacier)
SV160	79°22'06".21	25°22'57".61	Bråsvellbreen 6 (on the glacier)
SV161	79°12'00".35	24°00'05".89	Bråsvellbreen 5 (on the glacier)
SV162	78°58'39".58	21°48'32".80	Kiepertøya 1
SV163	78°56'23".12	21°44'33".40	Tobiesenøya
SV164	78°50'00".50	21°29'41".96	Kapp Payer
SV165	78°34'46".40	21°56'31".64	Kapp Ziehen
SV166	78°12'40".55	23°06'04".66	Kapp Brehm 2
SV167	78°12'31".75	23°06'27".08	Kapp Brehm 1
SV168	78°09'49".71	23°10'15".00	Kapp Pechuel Løsche
SV169	7/81o3P8es225834°	10'15".00	

<b>No.</b>	<b>Northing deg min sec</b>	<b>Easting deg min sec</b>	<b>Name</b>
SV172	77°47'33".32	25°08'49".62	Ryke Yseøyane 3
SV173	77°47'24".40	25°08'41".36	Ryke Yseøyane 2
SV174	77°47'08".67	25°07'39".64	Ryke Yseøyane 1
SV175	77°34'37".42	23°50'01".70	Boulder S of Kong Johans Bre
SV176	77°17'24".15	23°15'53".42	Halvmåneøya
SV177	77°15'09".26	23°10'47".64	Tennholmane E
SV178	77°09'17".85	22°55'10".78	Rock S of Teisten
SV179	77°02'28".88	22°32'41".05	Vindholmen
SV180	76°52'04".57	21°47'19".36	Håøyane 4
SV181	76°51'58".02	21°39'54".80	Håøyane 3



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74°

3. Costa Rica

Law No. 8084, concerning the Adoption of the Treaty on the Delimitation of Marine and Submarine Areas and Maritime Cooperation between the Republic of Costa Rica and the Republic of Colombia

The Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Costa Rica

Decreets:

Adoption of the Treaty on the Delimitation of Marine and Submarine Areas and Maritime Cooperation between the Republic of Costa Rica and the Republic of Colombia

*Article 1.* The Treaty on Delimitation of Marine and Submarine Areas and Maritime Cooperation between the Republic of Costa Rica and the Republic of Colombia, signed at Bogotá, Republic of Colombia, on 6 April 1984, was adopted by both Parties through an exchange of notes signed by both Governments and dated 29 May 2000. The texts read as follows:

**“Trea.7(lb)5(i)5(c)2b 5.7(w)2.0016tex**









Article 2

The northernmost limit of the submerged area adjacent to the divided zone, beginning on the coast at point No. 1, at geographical coordinates 28° 49' 58.7" north and 48° 17' 00.188" east, shall be determined on the basis of the principle of equal distance from the low-water mark. With due regard for the provisions of article 8 of the Agreement on the partition of the neutral zone, the islands, shoals and reefs shall have no effect on this limit.

Article 3

The northernmost limit fixed in accordance with article 2 of this Agreement shall be amended by taking fully into account the Faylakah group of islands, while not prejudicing the provisions of Annex 1 to this Agreement.

Article 4

The southernmost limit of the submerged area adjacent to the divided zone shall be the line between the two countries currently in use, which starts at point No. 5 on the coast, at geographical coordinates 28° 14' 05.556" north and 48° 36' 06.916" east.

Article 5

The agreement between the two Contracting States concerning ownership of the natural resources in the submerged area adjacent to the divided zone is contained in Annex 1 of this Agreement, of which it is an integral part.

Article 6

The company commissioned by the two countries to survey and prepare maps of the submerged area adjacent to the divided zone shall determine the coordinates of the northernmost limit in accordance with articles 2 and 3 of this Agreement and prepare the maps in their final form. Those maps shall be signed by the representatives of both countries and considered an integral part of this Agreement.

Article 7

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Kuwait shall be considered as a single negotiating party with regard to the designation of the eastern limit of the submerged area adjacent to the divided zone.

Article 8

The competent authorities in each country shall agree upon the measures and arrangements concerning recreational fishing in the submerged area adjacent to the divided zone.

Article 9

The provisions of this Agreement do not prejudice the provisions of the Agreement on the partition of the neutral zone between the two countries signed on 9 Rabi` I A.H. 1385 (7 July A.D. 1965) or of the Agreement concerning the designation of the mid-point of that neutral zone between the two countries signed on 9 Shawwal A.H. 1389 (18 December A.D. 1969).

Article 10

C. Recent judgements

1. International Court of Justice

**(World Geodetic System, 1984)**

<b><u>Point</u></b>	<b><u>Latitude North</u></b>	<b><u>Longitude East</u></b>
12	25° 32' 55"	50° 48' 48"
13	25° 33' 44"	50° 49' 4"
14	25° 33' 49"	50° 48' 32"
15	25° 34' 33"	50° 47' 37"
16	25° 35' 33"	50° 46' 49"
17	25° 37' 21"	50° 47' 54"
18	25° 37' 45"	50° 49' 44"
19	25° 38' 19"	50° 50' 22"
20	25° 38' 43"	50° 50' 26"
21	25° 39' 31"	50° 50' 6"
22	25° 40' 10"	50° 50' 30"
23	25° 41' 27"	50° 51' 43"
24	25° 42' 27"	50° 51' 9"
25	25° 44' 7"	50° 51' 58"
26	25° 44' 58"	50° 52' 5"
27	25° 45' 35"	50° 51' 53"
28	25° 46' 0"	50° 51' 40"
29	25° 46' 57"	50° 51' 23"
30	25° 48' 43"	50° 50' 32"
31	25° 51' 40"	50° 49' 53"
32	25° 52' 26"	50° 49' 12"
33	25° 53' 42"	50° 48' 57"
34	26° 0' 40"	50° 51' 00"
35	26° 4' 38"	50° 54' 27"
36	26° 11' 2"	50° 55' 3"
37	26° 15' 55"	50° 55' 22"
38	26° 17' 58"	50° 55' 58"
39	26° 20' 2"	50° 57' 16"
40	26° 26' 11"	50° 59' 12"
41	26° 43' 58"	51° 3' 16"
42	27° 2' 0"	51° 7' 11"

Below point 1, the single maritime boundary would follow, in a south-westerly direction, a loxodrome having an azimuth of 234° 16' 53", until it meets the delimitation line between the respective maritime zones of Saudi Arabia on the one hand, and of Bahrain and Qatar on the other. Beyond point 42, the single maritime boundary

2. International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea<sup>5</sup>

Case on Conservation of Swordfish Stocks between Chile and the European Community  
in the South-eastern Pacific Ocean

Provisional Agreement reached between Parties  
President of the Special Chamber extends time limits

By Order of 15 March 2001, at the request of the parties, the President of the Special Chamber of the Tribunal formed to deal with the above-mentioned case extended the time limit for making preliminary objections.

Proceedings in the said case were instituted on 19 December 2000 by Chile and the European Community. Following the request of the parties, by Order dated 20 December 2000, the Tribunal constituted the Special Chamber as follows: President, P. Chandrasekhara Rao; Judges Caminos, Yankov, Wolfrum and Judge ad hoc Orrego Vicuña.

By separate letters dated 9 March 2001, the parties informed the President of the Special Chamber that they had reached a provisional arrangement concerning the dispute and requested that the proceedings before the Chamber be suspended. In the said letters, each party reserved its right to revive the proceedings at any time. In their letters, both parties expressed their gratitude to the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea for its contribution and assistance in the context of the dispute.

Under the Order of 15 March 2001 of the President of the Special Chamber, the time limit of 90 days for the making of preliminary objections would commence from 1 January 2004 and each party would have the right to request that the said time limit should begin to apply from any date prior to 1 January 2004. The text of the Orders of 20 December 2000 and 15 March 2001 can be consulted on the United Nations web site at [www.un.org/Depts/los/](http://www.un.org/Depts/los/).

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<sup>5</sup> ITLOS/Press 45, 21 March 2001.

D. Communications by States

Statement by India

The Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations ..., in continuation of its note No.NY/PM/444/3/97 dated 24 February 1997 on Pakistan's notification specifying baselines, has the honour to state the following:

1. The Government of India is of the view that certain baseline points notified by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan are inconsistent with international law and the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), 1982. The Government of India reserves its rights and rights of its nationals in that regard.
2. The Government of India wishes to recall that, according to article 5 of UNCLOS, except where otherwise provided in the Convention, the normal baseline for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea is the low-water line along the coast as marked on large-scale charts officially recognized by the coastal States. Only in localities where the coastline is deeply indented and cut into, or if there is a fringe of islands along the coast in its immediate vicinity, may the coastal State elect to use the method of straight baselines joining appropriate points in drawing the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.
3. The Government of India notes that, notwithstanding the fact that the Pakistani coastline is quite smooth, is rarely deeply indented or fringed by islands, Pakistan has employed straight baselines along its entire coastline. The appropriate baseline for all of Pakistan's coast should be the normal baseline. i.e., the low-water line.
4. Further, under UNCLOS, rocks which cannot sustain human habitation or economic life of their own cannot have



III. OTHER INFORMATION

Corrigendum to Bulletin No. 44

Page vi, Contents, part B. 5. *should read:* Ukraine: Order of 29 June 1995, No. 283, and Regulations on Customs Control over the Transit of Foreign-going Vessels through the Customs Border of Ukraine

Page 63, the title of the order *should read:* Order of 29 June 1995, No. 283, and Regulations on Customs Control over the Transit of Foreign-going Vessels through the Customs Border of Ukraine

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