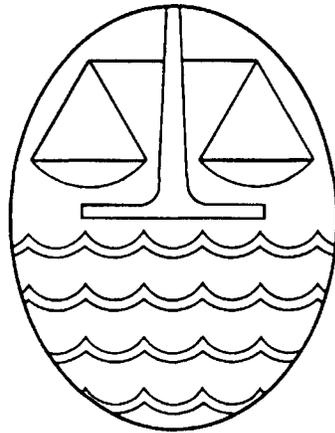


Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea  
Office of Legal Affairs

# ***Law of the Sea***



*Bulletin No. 46*



United Nations  
New York, 2001

## 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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## CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA .....	1
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
1. Table recapitulating the status of the Convention and of the related Agreements, as at 31 July 2001 .....	1
2. Chronological lists of ratifications of, accessions and successions to the Convention and the related Agreements, as at 31 July 2001 .....	11
(a) The Convention .....	11
(b) Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention .....	12
(c) 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 .....	13
3. Declarations by States: .....	14
(a) Tunisia (under article 287) .....	14
(b) Bangladesh (upon ratification) .....	14
II. LEGAL INFORMATION RELEVANT TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA .....	16
A. National legislation .....	16
1. Russian Federation: .....	16
(a) Federal Act on the internal maritime waters, territorial sea and contiguous zone of the Russian Federation .....	16
(b) Federal Act on the exclusive economic zone of the Russian Federation .....	37
2. Norway .....	64
(a) Regulations relating to foreign marine scientific research in Norway's internal waters, territorial sea and economic zone and on the continental shelf .....	64
(b) Regulations relating to the limit of the Norwegian territorial sea around Svalbard .....	72
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 .....	81
B. Bilateral treaties .....	84
Agreement between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Kuwait concerning the submerged area adjacent to the divided zone .....	84
C. Recent judgements .....	87
1. International Court of Justice: Judgment in the case concerning Maritime Delimitation and Territorial Questions between Qatar and Bahrain (Qatar v. Bahrain) .....	87

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
2. International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea: 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.....	89
D. Communications by States.....	90
Statement by India .....	90
III. OTHER INFORMATION .....	91
Corrigendum to Bulletin No. 44 .....	91

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 <i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations; Shaded row 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)
TOTALS	157 (☐35)	136 (☐50)	79	101	59 (☐5)	29 (☐6)
Afghanistan						
Albania						
Algeria	☐	☐ 11 June 1996	☐	11 June 1996 (p)		
Andorra						
Angola	☐	5 December 1990				
Antigua and Barbuda	☐	2 February 1989				
Argentina	☐	☐ 1 December 1995	☐	1 December 1995	☐	
Armenia						
Australia	☐	5 October 1994	☐	5 October 1994	☐	23 December 1999
Austria	☐	☐ 14 July 1995	☐	14 July 1995	☐	

<sup>1</sup> States bound by the Agreement by having ratified, acceded or succeeded to the Convention under article 4, paragraph 1, of the Agreement.

<sup>2</sup> States bound by the Agreement under the simplified procedure set out in article 5 of the Agreement.

<sup>3</sup> In accordance with its article 40, the Agreement shall enter into force 30 days after the date of deposit of the thirtieth instrument of ratification or accession.

State or entity <i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations; Shaded row 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		 27 July 2001		27 July 2001 (a)		
Barbados		12 October 1993		28 July 1995 (sp)		22 September 2000(a)
Belarus						
Belgium		 13 November 1998		13 November 1998		
Belize		13 August 1983		21 October 1994 (ds)		
Benin		16 October 1997		16 October 1997 (p)		
Bhutan						
Bolivia		28 April 1995		28 April 1995 (p)		
Bosnia and Herzegovina		12 January 1994 (s)				
Botswana		2 May 1990				
Brazil		 22 December 1988				8 March 2000
Brunei Darussalam		5 November 1996		5 November 1996 (p)		
Bulgaria		15 May 1996		15 May 1996 (a)		
Burkina Faso						
Burundi						
Cambodia						
Cameroon		19 November 1985				
Canada						 3 August 1999
Cape Verde		 10 August 1987				
Central African Republic						
Chad						
Chile		 25 August 1997		25 August 1997 (a)		
China		 7 June 1996		7 June 1996 (p)		

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)
Colombia						
Comoros		21 June 1994				
Congo						
<i>Cook Islands</i>		15 February 1995		15 February 1995 (a)		1 April 1999 (a)
Costa Rica		21 September 1992				18 June 2001 (a)
Côte d'Ivoire		26 March 1984		28 July 1995 (sp)		
Croatia		<input type="checkbox"/> 5 April 1995 (s)		5 April 1995 (p)		
Cuba		<input type="checkbox"/> 15 August 1984				
Cyprus		12 December 1988		27 July 1995		
Czech Republic		<input type="checkbox"/> 21 June 1996		21 June 1996		
Democratic People's Republic of Korea						
Democratic Republic of the Congo		17 February 1989				
Denmark						
Djibouti		8 October 1991				
Dominica		24 October 1991				
Dominican Republic						
Ecuador		<input type="checkbox"/> 26 August 1983				
Egypt						
El Salvador		21 July 1997		21 July 1997 (p)		
Equatorial Guinea						
Eritrea						
Estonia						
Ethiopia						
<i>European Community</i>		<input type="checkbox"/> 1 April 1998 (fc)		1 April 1998 (fc)		

State or entity <i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations; Shaded row 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)
Fiji		10 December 1982		28 July 1995		12 December 1996
Finland		21 June 1996		21 June 1996		
France		11 April 1996		11 April 1996		
Gabon		11 March 1998		11 March 1998 (p)		
Gambia		22 May 1984				
Georgia		21 March 1996 (a)		21 March 1996 (p)		
Germany		14 October 1994 (a)		14 October 1994		
Ghana		7 June 1993				
Greece		21 July 1995		21 July 1995		
Grenada		25 April 1991		28 July 1995 (sp)		
Guatemala		11 February 1997		11 February 1997 (p)		
Guinea		6 September 1985		28 July 1995 (sp)		
Guinea-Bissau		25 August 1986				
Guyana		16 November 1993				
Haiti		31 July 1996		31 July 1996 (p)		
<i>Holy See</i>						
Honduras		5 October 1993				
Hungary						
Iceland		21 June 1985		28 July 1995 (sp)		14 February 1997
India		29 June 1995		29 June 1995		
Indonesia		3 February 1986		2 June 2000		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)						17 April 1998(a)
Iraq		30 July 1985				
Ireland		21 June 1996		21 June 1996		

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)
Israel						
Italy	☐	☐ 13 January 1995	☐	13 January 1995	☐	<sup>4</sup>
Jamaica	☐	21 March 1983	☐	28 July 1995 (sp)	☐	
Japan	☐	20 June 1996	☐	20 June 1996	☐	
Jordan		27 November 1995 (a)		27 November 1995 (p)		
Kazakhstan						
Kenya	☐	2 March 1989		29 July 1994 (ds)		
Kiribati						
Kuwait	☐	☐ 2 May 1986				
Kyrgyzstan						
Lao People's Democratic Republic	☐	5 June 1998	☐	5 June 1998 (p)		
Latvia						
Lebanon	☐	5 January 1995		5 January 1995 (p)		
Lesotho	☐					
Liberia	☐					
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	☐					
Liechtenstein	☐					

<sup>4</sup> On 4 June 1999, the Government of Italy informed the Secretary-General that "Italy intends to withdraw the instrument of ratification it deposited on 4 March 1999, in order to proceed subsequently to complete that formality in conjunction with all the States members of the European Union".

State or entity <i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations; <i>Shaded row</i> 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)
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				
Micronesia (Federated States of)		29 April 1991 (a)		6 September 1995		23 May 1997
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.”

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)
Mozambique		13 March 1997		13 March 1997 (a)		
Myanmar		21 May 1996		21 May 1996 (a)		
Namibia		18 April 1983		28 July 1995 (sp)		8 April 1998
Nauru		23 January 1996		23 January 1996 (p)		10 January 1997(a)
Nepal		2 November 1998		2 November 1998 (p)		
Netherlands		☐28 June 1996		28 June 1996		
New Zealand		19 July 1996		19 July 1996		18 April 2001
Nicaragua		☐3 May 2000		3 May 2000 (p)		
Niger						
Nigeria		14 August 1986		28 July 1995 (sp)		
<i>Niue</i>						
Norway		☐24 June 1996		24 June 1996 (a)		☐30 December 1996
Oman		☐17 August 1989		26 February 1997 (a)		
Pakistan		☐26 February 1997		26 February 1997 (p)		
Palau		30 September 1996 (a)		30 September 1996 (p)		
Panama		☐1 July 1996		1 July 1996 (p)		
Papua New Guinea		14 January 1997		14 January 1997 (p)		4 June 1999
Paraguay		26 September 1986		10 July 1995		
Peru						
Philippines		☐8 May 1984		23 July 1997		
Poland		13 November 1998		13 November 1998		
Portugal		☐3 November 1997		3 November 1997		
Qatar						
Republic of Korea		29 January 1996		29 January 1996		
Republic of Moldova						
Romania		☐17 December 1996		17 December 1996 (a)		

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)
Russian Federation	☐	☐ 12 March 1997		12 March 1997 (a)	☐	☐ 4 August 1997
Rwanda	☐					
Saint Kitts and Nevis	☐	7 January 1993				
Saint Lucia	☐	27 March 1985			☐	9 August 1996
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	☐	1 October 1993				
Samoa	☐	14 August 1995	☐	14 August 1995 (p)	☐	25 October 1996
San Marino						
Sao Tome and Principe	☐	3 November 1987				
Saudi Arabia	☐	☐ 24 April 1996		24 April 1996 (p)		
Senegal	☐	25 October 1984	☐	25 July 1995	☐	30 January 1997
Seychelles	☐	16 September 1991	☐	15 December 1994	☐	20 March 1998
Sierra Leone	☐	12 December 1994		12 December 1994 (p)		
Singapore	☐	17 November 1994		17 November 1994 (p)		
Slovakia	☐	8 May 1996	☐	8 May 1996		
Slovenia		☐ 16 June 1995 (s)	☐	16 June 1995		
Solomon Islands	☐	23 June 1997		23 June 1997 (p)		13 February 1997(a)
Somalia	☐	24 July 1989				
South Africa	☐	☐ 23 December 1997	☐	23 December 1997		
Spain	☐	☐ 15 January 1997	☐	15 January 1997	☐	
Sri Lanka	☐	19 July 1994	☐	28 July 1995 (sp)	☐	24 October 1996
Sudan	☐	23 January 1985	☐			
Suriname	☐	9 July 1998		9 July 1998 (p)		
Swaziland	☐		☐			
Sweden	☐	☐ 25 June 1996	☐	25 June 1996	☐	
Switzerland	☐		☐			

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)
Syrian Arab Republic						
Tajikistan						
Thailand						
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		19 August 1994 (s)		19 August 1994 (p)		
Togo		16 April 1985		28 July 1995 (sp)		
Tonga		2 August 1995 (a)		2 August 1995 (p)		31 July 1996
Trinidad and Tobago		25 April 1986		28 July 1995 (sp)		
Tunisia		☐24 April 1985				
Turkey						
Turkmenistan						
Tuvalu						
Uganda		9 November 1990		28 July 1995 (sp)		
Ukraine		☐26 July 1999		26 July 1999		
United Arab Emirates						
United Kingdom		☐25 July 1997 (a)		25 July 1997		
United Republic of Tanzania		☐30 September 1985		25 June 1998		
United States of America						☐21 August 1996
Uruguay		☐10 December 1992				☐10 September 1999
Uzbekistan						
Vanuatu		10 August 1999		10 August 1999(p)		
Venezuela						
Viet Nam		☐25 July 1994				
Yemen		☐21 July 1987				

State or entity <i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations; Shaded row 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)
Yugoslavia	<sup>6</sup>	☐ 12 March 2001 (s)		28 July 1995 (sp) <sup>7</sup>		
Zambia		7 March 1983		28 July 1995 (sp)		
Zimbabwe		24 February 1993		28 July 1995 (sp)		
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>157 (☐35)</b>	<b>136 (☐50)</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>59 (☐5)</b>	<b>29 (☐6)</b>

<sup>6</sup> The former Yugoslavia had signed and ratified the Convention on 10 December 1982 and 5 May 1986, respectively.

<sup>7</sup> The former Yugoslavia had signed the Agreement and notified the Secretary-General that it had selected the application of the simplified procedure set out in articles 4 (3) (c) and 5 of the Agreement, on 12 May 1995 and 28 July 1995, respectively. On 12 March 2001, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Yugoslavia a notification confirming the signature and the notification of application of the simplified procedure under article 5.

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)
40. Samoa (14 August 1995)
41. Micronesia (Federated States of) (6 September 1995)
42. Jordan (27 November 1995)
43. Argentina (1 December 1995)
44. Nauru (23 January 1996)

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. Pakistan (26 February 1997)
77. Russian Federation (12 March 1997)
78. Mozambique (13 March 1997)
79. Solomon Islands (23 June 1997)
80. Equatorial Guinea (21 July 1997)
81. Philippines (23 July 1997)
82. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (25 July 1997)
83. Chile (25 August 1997)
84. Benin (16 October 1997)
85. Portugal (3 November 1997)
86. South Africa (23 December 1997)
87. Gabon (11 March 1998)
88. European Community (1 April 1998)
89. Lao People's Democratic Republic (5 June 1998)
90. United Republic of Tanzania (25 June 1998)
91. Suriname (9 July 1998)
92. Nepal (2 November 1998)
93. Belgium (13 November 1998)
94. Poland (13 November 1998)
95. Ukraine (26 July 1999)
96. Vanuatu (10 August 1999)
97. Nicaragua (3 May 2000)
98. Indonesia (2 June 2000)
99. Maldives (7 September 2000)
100. Luxembourg (5 October 2000)
101. Bangladesh (27 July 2001)

(c) 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. Tonga (31 July 1996)
2. Saint Lucia (9 August 1996)
3. United States of America (21 August 1996)
4. Sri Lanka (24 October 1996)
5. Samoa (25 October 1996)
6. Fiji (12 December 1996)
7. Norway (30 December 1996)
8. Nauru (10 January 1997)
9. Bahamas (16 January 1997)
10. Senegal (30 January 1997)
11. Solomon Islands (13 February 1997)
12. Iceland (14 February 1997)
13. Mauritius (25 March 1997)
14. Micronesia (Federated States of) (23 May 1997)
15. Russian Federation (4 August 1997)
16. Seychelles (20 March 1998)
17. Namibia (8 April 1998)
18. Iran (Islamic Republic of) (17 April 1998)
19. Maldives (30 December 1998)
20. Cook Islands (1 April 1999)
21. Papua New Guinea (4 June 1999)
22. Monaco (9 June 1999)
23. Canada (3 August 1999)
24. Uruguay (10 September 1999)
25. Australia (23 December 1999)
26. Brazil (8 March 2000)
27. Barbados (22 September 2000)
28. New Zealand (18 April 2001)
29. Costa Rica (18 June 2001)

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 internal maritime waters form an integral part of the territory of the Russian Federation.

2. The internal maritime waters include the waters of:

- The ports of the Russian Federation limited by a line passing through the most seaward points of the hydraulic and other permanent port structures;

- The bays, inlets, firths and estuaries whose coasts belong completely to the Russian Federation, up to a straight line drawn from bank to bank at the low-water spot where one or several passageways are first formed from the direction of the sea, if the breadth of each of them does not exceed 24 nautical miles;

- The bays, inlets, firths, estuaries, seas and straits whose mouths are broader than 24 nautical miles, and which have historically belonged to the Russian Federation, a list of which is drawn up by the Government of the Russian Federation and published in *Notices to Mariners*.

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<sup>1</sup> Translated from Russian. Original text communicated by the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations in February 2001.

## Article 2

### Definition and limits of the territorial sea of the Russian Federation

1. The territorial sea of the Russian Federation (hereinafter referred to as “the territorial sea”) is the sea belt adjacent to the land territory or internal maritime waters, whose breadth is 12 nautical miles measured from the baselines referred to in article 4 of this Federal Act.

A different breadth of the territorial sea may be established in accordance with article 3 of this Federal Act.

2. The definition of the territorial sea also applies to all the islands of the Russian Federation.

3. The outer limit of the territorial sea is the State border of the Russian Federation. The baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured are the inner limit of the territorial sea.

4. The sovereignty of the Russian Federation extends to the territorial sea, the airspace over it and also its seabed and subsoil, with recognition of the right of innocent passage of foreign ships through the territorial sea.

## Article 3

### Delimitation of the territorial sea

The delimitation of the territorial sea between the Russian Federation and States whose coasts are opposite or adjacent to the coast of the Russian Federation shall be carried out 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 4

### Baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured

1. The following are the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured:

- The low-water line along the coast as marked on charts officially published in the Russian Federation;

- A straight baseline linking the farthest seaward points of islands, reefs and cliffs 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;

- A straight line across the mouth of a river flowing directly into the sea, between the most seaward points on the low-water line of its banks;

- A straight line which does not exceed 24 nautical miles and joins the points of the low-water marks of the natural mouth of a bay or a strait between islands or between an island and the mainland, whose coasts belong to the Russian Federation;

- A system of straight baselines longer than 24 nautical miles joining the natural entrance points of a bay or a strait between islands or between an island and the mainland which have historically belonged to the Russian Federation.

2. A list of the geographical coordinates of the points of the adjacent zone of the Russian Federation, determining the position of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured, shall be approved by the Government of the Russian Federation and published in *Notices to Mariners*.

3. The limits of the territorial sea and the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured shall be shown on charts with the scale of 1:200,000-1:300,000, and in the absence of such charts, on charts with the scale of 1:100,000 or 1:500,000. Departures from these scales, owing to the specific characteristics of charting a given region, particular geographic conditions, the degree of exactitude of the base materials or other reasons, shall be permitted in individual cases.

CHAPTER II  
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LEGAL REGIME OF THE SEAPORTS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION, THE  
INTERNAL MARITIME WATERS AND THE TERRITORIAL SEA

Article 5

Legal regime of the seaports of the Russian Federation

The legal regime for the commercial and fishing seaports as well as the specialized seaports of the Russian Federation (hereinafter referred to as “the seaports”) shall be the same for all ports situated in the territory of the Russian Federation, regardless of the form of ownership and departmental affiliation.

1. The legal regime for the seaports, with account taken of climatic, hydrological and meteorological characteristics, shall be established under this Federal Act, other federal laws and other normative legal acts of the Russian Federation applicable to seaports, as well as the laws of the subjects of the Russian Federation.
2. The seaports shall be declared open for calls by foreign ships on the basis of a decision by the Government of the Russian Federation.

A list of the seaports open for calls by foreign ships shall be published in *Notices to Mariners*.

3. The harbour master of a commercial seaport with whom the harbour master of a fishing seaport coordinates his activities if such activities impinge upon the competence of the harbour master of the commercial seaport shall be the official who regulates calls by ships in the commercial seaport (departures from a commercial seaport) and is responsible for navigation safety in the port in question.
4. The harbour master of a fishing seaport with whom the harbour master of a commercial seaport coordinates his activities if such activities impinge upon the competence of the harbour master of the fishing seaport shall be the official who regulates calls by ships in the fishing seaport (departures from a fishing seaport) and is responsible for navigation safety in the port in question.
5. The functions and authority of the harbour master of a commercial seaport, the harbour master of a fishing seaport and the harbour master of a specialized seaport shall be established and regulated by this Federal Act, other federal laws and other normative legal acts of the Russian Federation applicable to seaports.
6. The officials of federal executive bodies and the officials of federal executive bodies of subjects of the Russian Federation who are situated in a seaport shall coordinate their activities with the harbour master of the seaport only if the activities of such officials impinge upon the competence of the harbour master of the seaport.
7. All Russian and foreign ships must observe the legal regime of seaports.

Article 6

Calls by foreign ships in a maritime seaport

1. All foreign ships, except warships and other government ships used for non-commercial purposes, regardless of their intended use and form of ownership (hereinafter referred to as “foreign ships”), may call in the seaports opened for calls by foreign ships.
2. In respect of foreign ships of States in which there are special restrictions on calls by similar ships of the Russian Federation in their seaports, the Government of the Russian Federation may establish counter-restrictions.
3. The criminal, civil and administrative jurisdiction of the Russian Federation shall apply to foreign ships and passengers and crew members on board such ships while the ships are in the seaports.
4. When entering the seaports, staying in them and when departing from them, foreign ships must observe:

- 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.

2. If a naval base or area where warships are based has a water area that is contiguous with a seaport, the procedure for entering and departing from the seaport for all ships of the Russian Federation, foreign ships, foreign warships and other government ships operated for non-commercial purposes shall be established by the senior naval commander in agreement with the harbour master of the seaport, an official of the border service and a customs agency official.

3. The regulations governing navigation and stays in naval bases and areas where warships are based shall be drawn up by the specially empowered federal executive body for defence, approved by the Government of the Russian Federation and published in *Notices to Mariners*.

4. The list of naval bases in areas where warships are based shall be approved by the Government of the Russian Federation.

Article 8

Calls in seaports by foreign warships and other government ships operated for non-commercial purposes

1. Foreign warships and other government ships operated for non-commercial purposes (hereinafter referred to as “foreign warships”) may call in the seaports on the basis of prior consent requested through the diplomatic channels no later than 30 days prior to the planned call, unless another procedure is provided for under the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party.
2. The procedure for calls in the seaports by warships and other government ships as well as the procedure for their stay in the seaports shall be regulated by the rules established by the Government of the Russian Federation and published in *Notices to Mariners*.
3. In respect of foreign warships and other government ships of States in which there are special restrictions on calls in their seaports by warships and other government ships of the Russian Federation, the Government of the Russian Federation may establish counter-restrictions.

Article 9

Emergency calls by foreign ships, foreign warships and other government ships in the territorial sea, internal maritime waters and seaports

1. An emergency call by a foreign ship, a foreign warship or other government ship in the territorial sea, internal maritime waters and seaports is a call carried out owing to the following emergency circumstances:
  - An accident, natural disaster or severe storm which endangers the safety of a foreign ship, foreign warship or other government ship;
  - Drifting ice or ice conditions which threaten the safety of the foreign ship, foreign warship or other government ship;
  - The towing of a damaged foreign ship, foreign warship or other government ship;
  - The delivery of persons who have been rescued;
  - The need to provide urgent medical assistance to crew members or passengers, and also other emergency circumstances.
2. All foreign ships, foreign warships and other government ships shall, without any discrimination, have, in accordance with the rules of international law, the right of an emergency call in the territorial sea, internal maritime waters and seaports.
3. In the event of an emergency call in the territorial sea, the internal maritime waters or a seaport, the master of a foreign ship and the commander of a foreign warship or other government ship must immediately notify the harbour master of the nearest seaport about this and must thereafter act in accordance with his instructions or those of the commander of a warship, the master of a seagoing or river ship or the commander of an aircraft of the Russian Federation which has come in order to provide assistance or clarify the circumstances of the emergency call.
4. The following information must be contained in the notification of an emergency call:
  - The name of the foreign ship, foreign warship or other government ship;
  - The flag State;
  - The first name and last name of the master of the foreign ship or the commander of the foreign warship or other government ship;
  - Type of engine system (nuclear or conventional);
  - Reason for the emergency call;

- 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.

2. Passage through the territorial sea shall be continuous and expeditious. However, it may include stopping and anchoring, but only insofar as the same are incidental to ordinary navigation or are rendered necessary by force majeure or distress or for the purpose of rendering assistance to persons, ships or aircraft in danger or distress.

#### Article 11

##### Innocent passage through the territorial sea

1. Passage through the territorial sea is innocent as long as it is not prejudicial to the peace, good order or security of the Russian Federation.

2. Passage of a foreign ship, foreign warship, or other government ship through the territorial sea shall be considered to be prejudicial to the peace, good order or security of the Russian Federation if in the territorial sea it engages in any of the following activities:

- Any threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or independence of the Russian Federation, or in any other manner in violation of the principles of international law embodied in the Charter of the United Nations;

- Any exercises or practice with weapons of any kind;

- 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 with weapons of any type, the specially empowered federal executive body for defence or federal executive body for the border service may suspend, in specific areas of the territorial sea, the exercise of the right of innocent passage through the territorial sea for foreign ships, foreign warships and other government ships. Such a suspension shall enter into force after it has been announced in advance in *Notices to Mariners*.

#### Article 13

##### Regulations relating to innocent passage through the territorial sea of foreign ships, foreign warships and other government ships

1. Foreign ships, foreign warships and other government ships, exercising the right of innocent passage through the territorial sea, shall observe the legislation of the Russian Federation and regulations relating to innocent passage through the territorial sea with respect to:
  - The safety of navigation and the regulation of maritime traffic, including the use of sea lanes and traffic separation schemes;
  - The protection of navigational aids and facilities and other facilities or installations;
  - The protection of submarine cables and pipelines;
  - The conservation of the living resources of the sea;
  - The prevention of infringement of the fisheries laws and regulations of the Russian Federation;
  - The preservation of the environment and the prevention, reduction and control of pollution thereof;

- Marine scientific research and hydrographic surveys;
- The prevention of infringement of the border, customs, tax (fiscal), sanitary, immigration, veterinary, phytosanitary, navigation and other regulations set forth under the laws of the Russian Federation and other normative legal acts of the Russian Federation.

Such laws and other normative legal acts shall not apply to the design, construction, manning or equipment of foreign ships unless they are giving effect to generally accepted international rules or standards.

2. No more than three foreign warships or other government ships of the same foreign State may pass at the same time through the territorial sea in order to call in a seaport of the Russian Federation, unless otherwise provided under an international treaty to which the Russian Federation is a party or a special decision of the Government of the Russian Federation on the occasion of a holiday or important date.
3. During passage through the territorial sea, foreign submarines and other underwater vehicles are required to navigate on the surface and to show their flag.
4. Foreign nuclear-powered ships, warships and other government ships and ships carrying nuclear or other inherently dangerous or noxious substances or materials shall, during passage through the territorial sea, carry the required documents, observe special precautionary measures established for such ships by international agreements to which the Russian Federation is a party and follow the sea lanes and traffic separation schemes established for them in the territorial sea.
5. The sea lanes and traffic separation schemes in the territorial sea shall be elaborated by the specially empowered federal executive body for defence, approved by the Government of the Russian Federation and published in *Notices to Mariners*.
6. No charge may be levied upon foreign ships, foreign warships or other government ships by reason only of their passage through the territorial sea.

Charges shall be levied upon foreign ships, foreign warships or other State ships passing through the territorial sea as payment only for specific services rendered to them.

These charges shall be levied without discrimination.

#### Article 14 Navigation along the waterways of the Northern Sea Route

Navigation on the waterways of the Northern Sea Route, the historical national unified transport line of communication of the Russian Federation in the Arctic, including the Vilkitsky, Shokalshy, Dmitry Laptev and Sannikov straits, shall be carried out in accordance with this Federal Act, other federal laws and the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party and the regulations on navigation on the watercourses of the Northern Sea Route approved by the Government of the Russian Federation and published in *Notices to Mariners*.

#### Article 15 Areas in which navigation is prohibited and which are temporarily dangerous for navigation

1. In order to ensure the safety of navigation, safeguard the State interests of the Russian Federation and protect the environment in the internal maritime waters and the territorial sea, areas in which navigation is prohibited and which are temporarily dangerous for navigation may be established, in which navigation, anchoring, hunting for sea mammals, bottom fishing, underwater or dredging work, the taking of bottom samples, underwater explosions, navigating with a corroded anchor chain, the flying, hovering and landing (splashdown) of aircraft and other activities are completely prohibited or temporarily restricted.

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, proceeding from a foreign port, is only passing through the territorial sea without entering internal maritime waters.

#### Article 18

##### Civil jurisdiction of the Russian Federation in relation to foreign ships

1. Officials of federal executive bodies shall not stop or divert a foreign ship passing through the territorial sea for the purpose of exercising the civil jurisdiction of the Russian Federation in relation to a person on board the foreign ship.

2. Officials of federal executive bodies shall not levy execution against or arrest the ship referred to in paragraph 1 of this article for the purpose of any civil proceedings, save only in respect of obligations or liabilities assumed or incurred by the ship itself in the course or for the purpose of its voyage through the territorial sea.

3. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article shall be without prejudice to the rights of officials of federal executive bodies, in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation, to levy execution against or to arrest, for the purpose of any civil proceedings, a foreign ship lying in the territorial sea, or passing through the territorial sea after leaving internal maritime waters.

#### Article 19

##### Actions by specially empowered federal executive bodies with regard to foreign warships which violate the laws of the Russian Federation in the territorial sea, internal maritime waters or seaports

1. If any foreign warship does not comply with the laws of the Russian Federation concerning passage through the territorial sea or presence in the internal maritime waters and seaports and disregards any request for compliance therewith which is made to it, officials of the specially empowered federal executive body for the border service, federal executive body for defence, federal executive body for internal affairs and federal executive body for environmental protection may require the foreign warship to leave the territorial sea, internal maritime waters or seaport immediately.

2. All disputes between the officials of the federal executive bodies referred to in paragraph 1 of this article and the commander of a foreign warship in peacetime which are not resolved on the spot shall be resolved exclusively through the diplomatic channel.

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 territorial sea with regard to the questions of the study, exploration, exploitation (extraction) and protection of marine biological resources and other natural resources of the internal maritime waters and the territorial sea, environmental protection and ensuring environmental safety, activities in specially protected natural areas and also protection of historical, cultural and natural monuments shall be determined by agreement between the federal executive bodies and the corresponding executive bodies of the subjects of the Russian Federation whose territory adjoins the internal maritime waters and the territorial sea.

4. Marine scientific research in the internal maritime waters and the territorial sea shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of chapter IV of this Federal Act.

#### Article 21

##### Basic principles for economic relations in using the natural resources of the internal maritime waters and the territorial sea

1. The following are the basic principles for economic relations in using the natural resources of the internal maritime waters and the territorial sea:

- Payment for use;
- Liability for violating the conditions of economic activities;
- Compensation for damage caused to the internal maritime waters and the territorial sea, their natural resources, the environment and historical and cultural monuments;
- Financial security for measures related to the restoration and protection of the natural resources of the internal maritime waters and the territorial sea, the environment and the protection of historical and cultural monuments.

2. Payment for the use of the living resources and fees for use of the non-living resources of the internal maritime waters and the territorial sea, the amounts of payment and fees, the procedure for their collection and transmission to the federal budget and the budget of a subject of the Russian Federation whose territory adjoins the internal maritime waters and the territorial sea shall be determined by the laws of the Russian Federation.

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.

CHAPTER IV  
MARINE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN THE INTERNAL MARITIME WATERS AND IN THE TERRITORIAL  
SEA

Article 24

Definition of marine scientific research

For purposes of this Federal Act, marine scientific research in the internal maritime waters and in the territorial sea (hereinafter referred to as “marine scientific research”) means basic or applied research and experimental work carried out for the purpose of such research with the aim of obtaining knowledge about all aspects of natural processes occurring on the seabed and the subsoil thereof, in the water column and in the atmosphere.

This definition shall not apply to the study of marine biological resources and other natural resources of the internal maritime waters and the territorial sea referred to in article 20 of this Federal Act.

Article 25

Submission and contents of applications to conduct marine scientific research in the internal maritime waters and in the territorial sea

1. Marine scientific research in the internal maritime waters and in the territorial sea may be conducted by federal executive bodies, executive bodies of 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”) in accordance with the annual plan for conducting marine scientific research drawn up by the specially empowered federal executive body for science and technology.
2. Russian applicants interested in conducting marine scientific research shall submit an application to the specially empowered federal executive body for science and technology at least six months prior to the beginning of the year in which the marine scientific research is to be conducted.
3. Foreign nationals and stateless persons, foreign juridical persons and international organizations of which the Russian Federation is not a member may conduct marine scientific research in the internal maritime waters and in the territorial sea, including research from aircraft and air probes, under the procedure envisaged in this Federal Act, other federal laws or international treaties of the Russian Federation which are subject to ratification.
4. Foreign nationals and stateless persons, foreign juridical persons empowered by a State party to an international treaty with the Russian Federation, international organizations of which the Russian Federation is a member or with which the Russian Federation has concluded an international treaty (hereinafter, for the purposes of this chapter, referred to as “foreign applicants”) interested in conducting marine scientific research in the internal maritime waters or in the territorial sea shall submit an application through the diplomatic channel to the specially empowered federal executive body for science and technology at least six months prior to the proposed starting date for conducting marine scientific research in order to receive a permit to conduct such research.
5. An application to conduct marine scientific research (for foreign applicants - in Russian and in the language of the applicant) must contain:
  - Information about the nature and objectives of the marine scientific research;
  - Information about the programme of marine scientific research, the methods and means to be used in conducting the marine scientific research, including information on the names, tonnage, types and classes of vessels, manned and unmanned underwater craft and aircraft, and also a description of the scientific equipment;
  - The geographical coordinates of the areas in which the marine scientific research is to be conducted, the routes to be taken to and from these areas, and the time and places of shore landings;

- 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;
  - No later than four months following the date of receipt of the application, send the applicant a permit to conduct marine scientific research or notify the applicant that:
    - (a) A permit to conduct the planned marine scientific research has been denied;
    - (b) The information provided in the application does not conform with the nature, goals and methods for conducting marine scientific research;
    - (c) Supplementary information needs to be provided on the planned marine scientific research in accordance with article 25 of this Federal Act.
2. A permit to conduct marine scientific research, or the notification envisaged in paragraph 1 of this article, shall be sent to foreign applicants through the specially empowered federal executive body for foreign affairs.

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;
- Is designed for the investigation, reproduction or acclimatization of aquatic biological resources, or the prospecting, exploration or exploitation (extraction) of aquatic biological resources and other natural resources;
- Is incompatible with the requirements for the protection of the environment and natural resources;
- Involves drilling on the seabed of the internal maritime waters and the territorial sea, the use of explosives or pneumatic devices, or the introduction of harmful substances into the marine environment;
- Involves the construction, operation or use of artificial islands, platforms, installations and structures which prevent or hinder navigation;
- Involves the use of existing artificial islands, platforms, installations and structures which were not referred to in the application;
- Impedes activities carried out by the Russian Federation in the internal maritime waters and in the territorial sea.

Permits to conduct marine scientific research may be denied in cases where the applicant has outstanding obligations to the Russian Federation from prior marine scientific research.

#### Article 28

##### Obligations of applicants conducting marine scientific research

1. Russian and foreign applicants who have received permits to conduct marine scientific research are required:

- To comply with this Federal Act, other federal laws and the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party;
- To provide the specially empowered federal executive body for science and technology with a preliminary report, as soon as practicable, on the marine scientific research which has been conducted, and with a final report, after the completion of the research, but no later than three months from the date of completion of the marine scientific research. These materials shall be provided by foreign applicants in Russian and in the language of the applicant;
- To submit copies of the data from the meteorological, hydrological, hydrochemical and hydrobiological observations envisaged in the approved programme of marine scientific research, as soon as possible, to the State databanks of the Russian Federation, the addresses of which are shown in the permit to conduct marine scientific research;

- 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, hydrological and aerological observations in basic international synoptic time to the nearest radiometric centre of the Russian Federation, if such observations are envisaged in the permit to conduct marine scientific research, in accordance with the standard procedures of the World Meteorological Organization, and also to report cases of pollution of the marine environment by oil, toxic liquids, refuse and waste water.

#### Article 29

##### Transmission and publication of the results of marine scientific research

1. All data obtained as a result of marine scientific research, after processing and analysis, including final results and conclusions after the completion of the research, must be transmitted to the State databanks of the Russian Federation, the addresses of which are indicated in the permit to conduct marine scientific research.

2. All samples obtained as a result of marine scientific research and not previously transmitted to a representative of the specially empowered federal executive body for science and technology because they could not be divided without detriment to their scientific value, including the final results and conclusions after the completion of the research, must be transmitted to the State databanks of the Russian Federation, the addresses of which are indicated in the permit to conduct marine scientific research, after their processing and analysis.

3. The materials indicated in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article shall be transmitted by foreign applicants in Russian and in the language of the applicant.

4. Russian and foreign applicants who have conducted marine scientific research and fulfilled the obligations to the Russian Federation referred to in this article may provide access to the results of the research to third parties upon request through the diplomatic channel, with the consent of the specially empowered federal executive body on science and technology.

#### Article 30

##### Changes in programmes of marine scientific research

A programme of marine scientific research may be changed by Russian or foreign applicants only in exceptional cases and in agreement with the specially empowered federal executive body for science and technology after receiving written authorization from it for such a change, accorded in agreement with the other specially empowered federal executive bodies and executive bodies of subjects of the Russian Federation referred to in article 26, paragraph 3, of this Federal Act.

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;
  - There is a discrepancy in the information provided in the application in accordance with article 25 of this Federal Act which has the effect of changing the plan for marine scientific research;
  - Russian or foreign applicants fail to comply with their obligations to the Russian Federation.

CHAPTER V

PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT AND THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE INTERNAL MARITIME WATERS AND THE TERRITORIAL SEA

Article 32

Protection and preservation of the marine environment and the natural resources of the internal maritime waters and the territorial sea

The protection and preservation of the marine environment and the natural resources of the internal maritime waters and the territorial sea shall be ensured in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation and the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party by the specially empowered federal executive bodies within the limits of their competence and also by the relevant executive bodies of subjects of the Russian Federation.

Article 33

Regulation of the quality of the marine environment of the internal maritime waters and the territorial sea

1. The quality of the marine environment of the internal maritime waters and the territorial sea shall be regulated for the purpose of establishing the maximum permissible norms for effects on the marine environment and the natural resources of the internal maritime waters and the territorial sea, ensuring and guaranteeing the environmental safety of the population, the preservation of the genetic pool and the protection and preservation of the marine environment and natural resources, and also ensuring the rational use and reproduction of the natural resources of the internal maritime waters and the territorial sea.

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 protection, with the participation of the relevant executive body of the subject of the Russian Federation, in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation.

2. All types of economic and other activities shall be subject to State environmental assessment, regardless of their estimated cost, departmental affiliation and forms of ownership.

All types of economic and other activities in internal maritime waters and in the territorial sea may be carried out only if there is a favourable result in the State environmental assessment conducted at the expense of the user of the natural resources of the internal maritime waters and the territorial sea.

3. A State environmental assessment must be carried out for draft State programmes and plans, and for pre-planning, pre-project and project documentation pertaining to the study, exploration and exploitation (commercial use) of the natural resources of the internal maritime waters and the territorial sea, the establishment and use of artificial islands, installations and structures, and the laying of cables and pipelines.

#### Article 35

##### State environmental control in the internal maritime waters and in the territorial sea

1. State environmental control in the internal maritime waters and in the territorial sea (hereinafter referred to as “State environmental control”) comprises a system of measures for the prevention, detection and elimination of violations of the laws of the Russian Federation or the applicable international rules and standards for the protection of the marine environment and the natural resources of the internal maritime waters and the territorial sea.

2. State environmental control shall be exercised by the specially empowered federal executive body for environmental protection, with the participation of other specially empowered federal executive bodies and the corresponding executive bodies of subjects of the Russian Federation in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation.

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 system of environmental monitoring, comprises a system of regular observations of the condition of the marine environment and seabed sediments according to physical, chemical, hydrobiological and microbiological indicators, and also the evaluation and prognosis of changes under the influence of natural and man-made factors.
2. State monitoring shall be carried out by the specially empowered federal executive body for environmental protection with the participation of the specially empowered federal executive body for natural resources, the federal executive body for fisheries and the relevant executive bodies of subjects of the Russian Federation in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation.

Article 37

Dumping of wastes and other matter and discharge of harmful substances in the internal maritime waters and the territorial sea

1. For the purposes of this Federal Act:
  - The dumping of wastes and other matter (hereinafter referred to as “dumping”) means any deliberate disposal of wastes or other matter from ships, aircraft, artificial islands, installations and structures, and also any deliberate disposal of ships and other floating craft, aircraft, artificial islands, installations and structures. Dumping does not include the disposal of wastes or other matter incidental to, or derived from the normal operations of ships, aircraft, artificial islands, installations and structures which do not exceed the maximum permissible concentrations of harmful substances and the regulations for the maximum permissible harmful effects on the marine environment and natural resources, other than wastes or other matter transported by or to ships, aircraft, installations and structures operating for the purpose of disposal of such matter or derived from the treatment of such wastes or other matter on such ships, aircraft, artificial islands, installations and structures; or the placement of such wastes or other matter for a purpose other than the mere disposal thereof, provided that such placement is not contrary to the aims of this Federal Act and the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party;
  - A harmful substance is a substance which, upon entering the marine environment, is capable of creating a hazard to human health, causing damage to living resources and marine flora and fauna, reducing amenities or hindering other types of legitimate use of the sea, as well as a substance which is subject to monitoring in accordance with the international treaties of the Russian Federation;
  - The discharge of harmful substances or waste water containing such substances (hereinafter referred to as “discharge of harmful substances”) means any discharge from ships and other floating craft (hereinafter referred to as “ships”), aircraft, artificial islands, installations and structures, for whatever reason, including any leak, disposal, spillage, seepage, pumping, emission or drainage. The discharge of harmful substances does not include the release of harmful substances occurring as a direct result of exploration, exploitation and related processes for the processing at sea of the mineral resources of the internal maritime waters and the territorial sea, or the discharge of harmful substances in order to conduct legitimate marine scientific research to combat or monitor pollution.
2. The dumping of wastes and other matter, and also the discharge of harmful substances in the internal maritime waters and in the territorial sea, are prohibited.

Article 38  
Maritime casualties

If a collision of vessels, stranding or other maritime casualty which has occurred in the internal maritime waters or in the territorial sea, 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 this Federal Law, other federal laws and the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party, shall have the right to take the necessary measures, including measures in relation to the damaged ship and the guilty party in the casualty, 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.

CHAPTER VI  
ENFORCEMENT OF THE PROVISIONS OF THIS FEDERAL LAW

Article 39  
Protection of the internal maritime waters, the territorial sea and their  
natural resources

1. The protection of the internal maritime waters, the territorial sea and their natural resources shall be ensured in accordance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation, this Federal Act and other federal laws.
2. The protection of the internal maritime waters, the territorial sea and their natural resources shall be ensured by the specially empowered federal executive body on the border service in conjunction with the specially empowered federal executive body for defence, the federal executive body for environmental protection, the federal executive body for natural resources and other specially empowered federal executive bodies within the limits of their competence, and also with the executive bodies concerned of subjects of the Russian Federation.

Article 40  
Liability for violation of this Federal Law

1. Officials of federal executive bodies, executive bodies of subjects of the Russian Federation and local self-government bodies who are responsible for violating this Federal Act shall be prosecuted in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation.
2. Nationals of the Russian Federation, foreign nationals and stateless persons, and Russian and foreign juridical persons who are responsible for violating this Federal Act shall be prosecuted in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation.
3. Officials of federal executive bodies, executive bodies of subjects of the Russian Federation and local self-government bodies, nationals of the Russian Federation, foreign nationals and stateless persons, and Russian and foreign juridical persons prosecuted for violating this Federal Act shall not be exempt from making compensation for the damage which they have caused.
4. Compensation for damage shall be made in accordance with the procedure established by the laws of the Russian Federation.

CHAPTER VII  
FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 41  
Settlement of disputes

1. Disputes between nationals of the Russian Federation, foreign nationals, stateless persons, or Russian or foreign juridical persons concerning the exercise of their rights and duties in the internal maritime waters, the territorial sea and the contiguous zone shall be settled in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation.
2. Disputes between the Russian Federation and foreign States concerning the exercise of their rights and duties in the internal maritime waters, the territorial sea and the contiguous zone shall be settled by peaceful means 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 42  
Procedure for the entry into force of this Federal Act

This Federal Act shall enter into force on the date of its official publication.

Article 43  
Harmonization of regulatory legal instruments with this Federal Act

The President of the Russian Federation is requested and the Government of the Russian Federation is instructed to harmonize their regulatory legal instruments with this Federal Act.

**B. Yeltsin**  
President of the Russian Federation

(b) Federal Act on the exclusive economic zone of the Russian Federation

Adopted by the State Duma on November 1998.

Approved by the Federation Council on 2 December 1998.

This Federal Act defines the status of the exclusive economic zone of the Russian Federation, the sovereign rights and jurisdiction of the Russian Federation in its exclusive economic zone and the exercise thereof in accordance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the generally recognized principles and norms of international law and the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party. Matters relating to the exclusive economic zone of the Russian Federation and activities therein not provided for in this Federal Act are regulated by other federal laws applicable to the exclusive economic zone of the Russian Federation and to activities therein.

CHAPTER I  
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

Definition and limits of the exclusive economic zone of the  
Russian Federation

1. The exclusive economic zone of the Russian Federation (hereinafter referred to as “the exclusive economic zone”) is a maritime area beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea of the Russian Federation (hereinafter referred to as “the territorial sea”) with a specific legal regime established by this Federal Act, the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party and the norms of international law.

The definition of the exclusive economic zone shall also apply to all islands of the Russian Federation with the exception of rocks that are not suited for the maintenance of human life or for conducting independent economic activities.

2. The outer limit of the territorial sea constitutes the inner limit of the exclusive economic zone.

3. The outer limit of the exclusive economic zone is situated 200 nautical miles from the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured, except as otherwise stipulated by the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party.

Article 2

Delimitation of the exclusive economic zone

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

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*.
2. The establishment of a database on the outer limit of the exclusive economic zone shall be effected by the federal executive agency specifically empowered for this purpose by the Government of the Russian Federation.

Article 4  
Basic concepts

1. For the purposes of this Federal Act, the following basic concepts shall be used:
  - Natural resources of the exclusive economic zone: living and non-living resources of the waters superjacent to the seabed and of the seabed and its subsoil;
  - Living resources of the exclusive economic zone (hereinafter referred to as “living resources”): all species of fish, sea mammals, mollusks, crustaceans and other aquatic biological resources, with the exception of living organisms belonging to sedentary species of the seabed and subsoil, whose use is regulated by the Federal Act on the continental shelf of the Russian Federation;
  - Non-living resources of the exclusive economic zone (hereinafter referred to as “non-living resources”): mineral resources in waters superjacent to the seabed, including chemical elements and compounds contained in sea water, the energy of tides, currents and wind, and other possible types of non-living resources;
  - Anadromous fish stocks: stocks of fish which originate in rivers, lakes and other reservoirs of the Russian Federation, later migrating to the sea for feeding and returning to their places of origin for spawning;
  - Catadromous fish species: species of fish which spend the greater part of their life cycle in the waters of the Russian Federation, including internal waters and the territorial sea;
  - Transboundary fish species: species of fish, mollusks and crustaceans, with the exception of living organisms belonging to sedentary species, and other living resources found both in the exclusive economic zone and in the area beyond and adjacent to it, which constitute a common habitat of these species of living resources;
  - Transzonal fish species: species of fish found in the exclusive economic zone and in the adjacent exclusive economic zones of foreign States, which constitute a common habitat of these species of living resources;
  - Highly migratory species: species of fish and cetaceans able to migrate over long distances and found in commercial concentrations both in the exclusive economic zone and far beyond;
  - Commercial exploitation of living resources: a comprehensive process including searching for and fishing (harvesting) aquatic biological resources, accepting, processing, transporting, storing and reloading products and supplying commercial vessels and facilities with fuel, water, food, packing material and other materials;
  - Marine scientific research in the exclusive economic zone (hereinafter referred to as “maritime scientific research”): basic or applied research and experimental projects conducted for these purposes, aimed at obtaining knowledge of all aspects of the natural processes occurring on the seabed and in the subsoil, the marine depths and the atmosphere;
  - Marine resource research in the exclusive economic zone (hereinafter referred to as “resource research”): applied scientific research projects aimed at studying, exploring and commercially exploiting living and non-living resources;

- 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 the Russian Federation is a party;

- Discharge of harmful substances or effluents containing such substances (hereinafter referred to as “discharge of harmful substances”): any discharge from vessels and other floating craft (hereinafter referred to as “vessels”), aircraft, artificial islands, installations and structures for any reason, including any leak, disposal, spillage, seepage, pumping, emission or drainage; discharge of harmful substances does not include the ejection of harmful substances occurring directly as a result of the exploration, exploitation and related treatment at sea of mineral resources of the continental shelf of the Russian Federation, or the discharge of harmful substances in order to conduct legitimate scientific research for the purpose of combating or monitoring pollution;

- Pollution of the marine environment: the introduction by man, directly or indirectly, of substances or energy into the marine environment which results or is likely to result in such deleterious effects as harm to living resources and marine life, hazards to human health, hindrance to marine activities, including fishing and other legitimate uses of the sea, impairment of quality for use of sea water and reduction of amenities;

- Dumping: any deliberate disposal of wastes or other matter from vessels, aircraft, artificial islands, installations and structures, and any deliberate disposal of vessels, aircraft, artificial islands, installations and structures; dumping does not include the disposal of wastes or other matter incidental to, or derived from the normal operations of vessels, aircraft, artificial islands, installations and structures, except for wastes and other matter transported by vessels, aircraft, installations and structures operating for the purpose of disposal of such matter or to such vessels, aircraft, artificial islands, installations and structures, and except for those derived from the treatment of such wastes or other matter on such vessels, aircraft, artificial islands, installations and structures; placement of matter for a purpose other than the mere disposal thereof, provided that such placement is not contrary to the aims of this Federal Act and the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party.

2. A list of the commercial species of living resources, including anadromous, catadromous, transboundary, transzonal and highly migratory species of fish, living organisms belonging to sedentary species and species of marine mammals shall be prepared for individual seas and oceans by a specially empowered federal executive body for fisheries by agreement with a specially empowered federal executive body on the environment.

#### Article 5

#### Rights of the Russian Federation in the exclusive economic zone

1. In the exclusive economic zone the Russian Federation shall exercise:

(1) Sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring, exploiting, commercializing, conserving and managing living and non-living resources, and with regard to other activities for the economic exploration and exploitation of the exclusive economic zone;

(2) Sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring the seabed and its subsoil and exploiting mineral and other non-living resources, and with regard to the commercial exploitation of living organisms belonging to sedentary species of the seabed and its subsoil. The geographical study, prospecting, exploration and exploitation of mineral and other non-living resources of the seabed and its subsoil and the commercial exploitation of living organisms belonging to sedentary species shall be effected in accordance with the Act of the Russian Federation on the subsoil, the Federal Act on the continental shelf of the Russian Federation and other federal laws applicable to the exclusive economic zone and to activities therein;

(3) The exclusive right to authorize and regulate drilling on the seabed and in its subsoil for all purposes. Drilling for all purposes shall be carried out in accordance with the Federal Act on the continental shelf of the Russian Federation;

(4) The exclusive right to construct and to authorize and regulate the construction, operation and use of artificial islands, installations and structures. The Russian Federation shall exercise jurisdiction over such artificial islands, installations and structures, including jurisdiction with regard to customs, fiscal, health, safety and immigration laws and regulations. The construction, operation and use of artificial islands, installations and structures in the exclusive economic zone shall be effected in accordance with the Federal Act on the continental shelf of the Russian Federation;

(5) Jurisdiction with regard to:

- Marine scientific research;

- The protection and preservation of the marine environment from pollution from all sources;

- The laying and operation of submarine cables and pipelines of the Russian Federation. The laying of submarine cables and pipelines of the Russian Federation and the laying of submarine cables and pipelines of foreign States in the exclusive economic zone shall be effected in accordance with the Federal Act on the continental shelf of the Russian Federation;

(6) Other rights and obligations stipulated by the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party.

2. The Russian Federation shall exercise sovereign rights and jurisdiction in the exclusive economic zone, guided by economic, commercial, scientific and other interests, in accordance with the procedures defined by this Federal Act and the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party.

3. In exercising sovereign rights and jurisdiction in the exclusive economic zone, the Russian Federation shall not hinder navigation, overflights or the exercise of other rights and freedoms of other States recognized in accordance with the generally recognized principles and norms of international law.

4. The living and non-living resources of the exclusive economic zone shall be under the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation; the regulation of activities related to the exploration and exploitation (commercialization) of these resources and their protection shall be within the competency of the Government of the Russian Federation.

#### Article 6

##### Rights and duties of other States in the exclusive economic zone

1. In the exclusive economic zone, all States shall enjoy freedom of navigation and overflight and of the laying of submarine cables and pipelines, and other internationally lawful uses of the sea related to these freedoms, such as those associated with the operation of vessels, aircraft, and submarine cables and pipelines.

2. The exercise of the aforesaid freedoms shall be contingent upon compliance with this Federal Act and the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party, and on ensuring the protection and preservation of the marine environment and the living and non-living resources of the exclusive economic zone.

#### Article 7

##### Competency of federal government agencies in the exclusive economic zone

The competency of agencies of the federal Government in the exclusive economic zone includes:

1. Drafting and completing the legislation of the Russian Federation on the exclusive economic zone and activities therein;

2. Coordinating the activities of government agencies related to the exclusive economic zone and activities therein, protection of the rights and lawful interests of the Russian Federation in the exclusive economic zone, and protection of the marine environment and its living and non-living resources;

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 bodies of the subjects of the Russian Federation whose territories are adjacent to the coast, including the issuance of licences (permits) for the commercial exploitation of living resources and the development and establishment of regulations and norms for the efficient use, conservation and reproduction of living resources;
7. Defining the prohibitions and restrictions on the use of living resources, taking into account proposals by executive bodies of the subjects of the Russian Federation whose territories are adjacent to the coast, and establishing regulations and norms for the reproduction of living resources;
8. Developing and instituting a system for the observation and monitoring of commercial fishing activities in the exclusive economic zone, including by means of space communication equipment and radio navigation;
9. Formulating, together with executive bodies of the subjects of the Russian Federation whose territories are adjacent to the coast, measures to prevent the loss of living resources as a result of economic and other activities and navigation;
10. Rendering assistance to living resources, including marine mammals, in the event that their life is endangered during natural disasters or as a result of other factors;
11. Establishing a procedure, taking into account the proposals of executive bodies of the subjects of the Russian Federation whose territories are adjacent to the coast, for the use of non-living resources, including a procedure for licensing; and formulating appropriate standards (norms and regulations);
12. Registering projects for the study, exploration and exploitation of non-living resources and drafting a federal assessment of reserves of non-living resources;
13. Monitoring the efficient use and conservation of living and non-living resources and protecting the marine environment and its living and non-living resources, with the participation of government agencies of the subjects of the Russian Federation whose territories are adjacent to the coast;
14. Regulating resource and marine scientific research;
15. Establishing the control points and the procedure for Russian and foreign vessels participating in the commercial exploitation of living resources and entering and departing the exclusive economic zone to pass through them for the purpose of conducting monitoring and verification;

16. Declaring individual regions of the exclusive economic zone to be regions within which nationals of the Russian Federation and Russian juridical persons, foreign States and competent international organizations, and foreign nationals and foreign juridical persons, will not be issued permits to conduct marine scientific research in connection with the implementation or planned implementation of projects in the above regions for the exploration and exploitation of non-living resources and the commercialization of living resources, with the geographical coordinates of such regions to be published in the *Notices to Mariners*;
17. Establishing a system of payments and determining the amounts of fees for the use of living and non-living resources and the conditions and procedure for collecting them;
18. Regulating the creation, operation and use of artificial islands, installations and structures for the study, prospecting, exploration and exploitation of non-living resources and the commercialization of living resources, the conduct of resource and marine scientific research, and other purposes;
19. Defining and regulating the conditions for the laying of submarine cables and pipelines used in the exploration and exploitation of non-living resources or the operation of artificial islands, installations and structures, including those imported into the Russian Federation;
20. Determining the route of and conditions for the laying of submarine cables and pipelines in the exclusive economic zone, taking into account the existing submarine cables and pipelines and activities relating to the exploration and exploitation (commercialization) of the natural resources of the exclusive economic zone;
21. Conducting a governmental environmental assessment, governmental environmental surveillance and government monitoring of the condition of the exclusive economic zone with the participation of executive bodies of the subjects of the Russian Federation whose territories are adjacent to the coast;
22. Managing the Russian State databank on the condition of the exclusive economic zone and its living and non-living resources;
23. Establishing a legal regime in areas of environmental emergencies and disasters; ensuring immediate actions to eliminate the consequences of accidents involving pollution by oil or other substances;
24. Establishing environmental norms (standards) for the content of pollutants in discharges of harmful substances and in wastes and other matter intended for disposal in the exclusive economic zone, drawing up a list of harmful substances, wastes and other matter whose discharge and dumping are prohibited in the exclusive economic zone, regulating the discharge of harmful substances and the dumping of wastes and other matter, and monitoring the aforesaid discharge and dumping;
25. Protecting rare and endangered species of living resources as recorded in the *Red Book* of the Russian Federation, preventing the disruption of their habitat, spawning conditions and migration, establishing reserves, sanctuaries, restricted areas and other specially protected natural territories, including those adjacent to resorts, treatment centres and recreational areas on the coast, as indicated in the *Notices to Mariners*;
26. Implementing, together with the government bodies of the subjects of the Russian Federation, measures aimed at protecting the exclusive economic zone, its marine environment and living and non-living resources, halting violations of this Federal Act and the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party and bringing to justice persons guilty of committing illegal acts;
27. Settling disputes relating to the exclusive economic zone and activities therein;
28. Concluding and implementing international treaties of the Russian Federation relating to the exclusive economic zone and activities therein.

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 radio equipment and the fishing (harvesting) gear intended for use in the commercial exploitation of living resources;

- The areas and periods of commercial exploitation of living resources, their species and the quota per vessel in tons for the catch (harvest) of living resources;

- 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.

#### Article 11

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

1. Licences (permits) for the commercial exploitation of living resources shall be issued to Russian and foreign applicants within the parameters of assigned limits and quotas by the specially empowered federal executive body for fisheries, which shall inform the specially empowered federal executive body for environmental protection, federal executive body for the border service, federal executive body for customs matters and federal executive body for defence.
2. Licences (permits) issued for the commercial exploitation of living resources shall be subject to registration under the procedure established by the Government of the Russian Federation.
3. Licences (permits) for the commercial exploitation of living resources shall be issued to foreign applicants in accordance with article 9 of this Federal Act.
4. Licences (permits) for the commercial exploitation of living resources shall be valid for one calendar year, during the period and in the areas specified therein for the commercial exploitation of living resources. The original copy of the licence (permit) for the commercial exploitation of living resources must be on board each vessel engaged in such commercial exploitation.
5. The right to utilize living resources under the licence (permit) obtained for the commercial exploitation of living resources may not be transferred to a third party.

#### Article 12

##### Rights and duties of Russian and foreign licence holders engaged in the commercial exploitation of living resources

1. Russian and foreign applicants who obtain licences (permits) for the commercial exploitation of living resources (hereinafter referred to as "licence holders") shall be entitled to engage in such commercial exploitation solely within the parameters of the volumes, periods, types and areas specified in the licence (permit) for the commercial exploitation of living resources.
2. Licence holders shall be obliged:
  - To observe the established rules for catching (harvesting) living resources and the limits on their catch (harvest), and to comply with the conditions of the licence (permit) for the commercial exploitation of living resources;
  - To make the payments stipulated in a timely fashion;
  - To prevent the degradation of the natural conditions of the habitat of living resources;
  - To prevent illegal acclimatization of species of living resources and to comply with the requirements of the quarantine regime;
  - To ensure unimpeded access to a commercial fishing vessel by officials of protection agencies;
  - To ensure, at their own expense, optimum working conditions for officials of protection agencies;
  - To submit to the specially empowered federal executive body for the border service, federal executive body for fisheries, federal executive body for environmental protection, federal executive body for customs matters, federal executive body for currency and export control and federal executive body for taxation readily and without charge reports, including computer printouts, on the volumes of the catch (harvest) and the periods, types and areas of commercial exploitation of living resources, including information on the quantity, quality and species of living resources and products derived therefrom loaded onto or from other vessels and on the quantity, quality and species of living resources and products derived therefrom unloaded or loaded in foreign ports;

- To maintain regular contact with the coastal services of the Russian Federation and, if appropriate equipment is available, to transmit, at the main international synoptical times, to the nearest radiometeorological centre of the Russian Federation, operational data on meteorological and hydrological observations in accordance with the standard procedures of the World Meteorological Organization and urgent information on oil pollution of the marine environment if observed;

- To keep a commercial fishing logbook in the format stipulated by the specially empowered federal executive body for fisheries;

- To have special distinguishing marks;

- To mark set fishing (harvesting) gear at both ends with the name of the vessel (for foreign vessels, the name of the flag country), the number of the licence (permit) for the commercial exploitation of living resources and the index number of the fishing (harvesting) gear.

3. Foreign vessels engaging in the commercial exploitation of living resources under a licence (permit) for the commercial exploitation of living resources or entering the exclusive economic zone to take caught (harvested) living resources from other vessels shall also be obliged:

- To report daily to the specially empowered federal executive body for fisheries and federal executive body for the border service, by facsimile transmission or telegraph, on each entrance into the area for the purpose of engaging in permitted commercial exploitation of living resources or taking caught (harvested) living resources from other vessels and on each departure therefrom, passage through checkpoints on entrance and departure being mandatory;

- To inform the specially empowered federal executive body for border service daily of the vessel's position when engaging in the commercial exploitation of living resources or taking caught (harvested) living resources from other vessels;

- To engage in the commercial exploitation of living resources in the presence of an official of the specially empowered federal executive body for the border service and under the supervision of the said official;

- To provide, without charge for officials of the protection agencies, transportation to and from the site of the commercial exploitation of living resources and use of radio communication equipment and to bear all expenses for the subsistence, accommodation and full maintenance of the said officials from the time of their arrival on the vessel until the time of their departure therefrom at a level commensurate with that of their own command (senior) personnel;

- To report daily, every ten days and every month to the specially empowered federal executive body for fisheries, by facsimile transmission or telegraph, on the results of the commercial exploitation of living resources.

4. Russian and foreign vessels shall be prohibited, both within the exclusive economic zone and beyond it, from loading, unloading or transferring living resources of any species caught (harvested) in the exclusive economic zone except as provided for in their licences (permits) for the commercial exploitation of living resources.

The loading, unloading and transfer of living resources provided for in the licence (permit) for the commercial exploitation of living resources must take place in the presence of an official from the specially empowered federal executive body for the border service.

### Article 13

#### Grounds for terminating the commercial exploitation of living resources

1. The following shall constitute grounds for terminating the commercial exploitation of living resources:

- A voluntary decision by the licence holder to cease the commercial exploitation of living resources;

- Selection by the licence holder of an assigned quota;

- 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;
- Failure to pay taxes, dues and other payments to the federal budget or extrabudgetary funds upon presentation by the appropriate taxation agency;
- Failure to submit reports on the species of living resources, the volumes of the catch (harvest) and the areas of commercial exploitation of living resources;
- Reduction of productivity and deterioration of the qualitative composition of species of living resources and systematic pollution of the waters of the exclusive economic zone through the fault of the user.

2. The voluntary decision to cease the commercial exploitation of living resources must be communicated by the user:

- Prior to the commencement of the commercial exploitation of living resources, to the specially empowered federal executive body for fisheries, in writing, with at least one month's notice;
- During the commercial exploitation of living resources, immediately upon cessation of the commercial exploitation of living resources.

3. The specially empowered federal executive body for fisheries shall inform licence holders by telegraph, and subsequently in writing, of the revocation of their licence (permit) for the commercial exploitation of living resources and of the halting of such commercial exploitation. The revocation of the licence (permit) for the commercial exploitation of living resources shall be recorded in the register of licences (permits) issued, and the specially empowered federal executive body for the border service, federal executive body for customs matters and federal executive body for environmental protection shall be informed.

#### Article 14

##### Characteristics of the effective utilization and conservation of transzonal and transboundary fish species

1. If the same stock or stocks of transzonal fish species occur within the exclusive economic zone of the Russian Federation and the exclusive economic zones of other coastal States, the Russian Federation shall cooperate with those States, either directly or through competent international organizations, for the purpose of conserving and developing such stock or stocks.
2. If the same stock or stocks of transboundary fish species occur both within the exclusive economic zone of the Russian Federation and in an area beyond and adjacent to the zone, the Russian Federation shall cooperate, either directly or through competent international organizations, with States engaging in the commercial exploitation of such transboundary fish species in the area adjacent to the exclusive economic zone of the Russian Federation for the purpose of conserving such stock or stocks in the said area, and shall, inter alia, conclude international treaties on those matters with the relevant States.

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 its rivers, lakes and other bodies of water, shall bear the primary responsibility for stocks of those fish species throughout their habitat and shall ensure their conservation by regulating commercial exploitation, which is to be conducted only in waters landward of the outer limits of the exclusive economic zone of the Russian Federation.
2. The Russian Federation shall cooperate with interested States with a view to concluding international treaties for the purpose of conserving stocks of anadromous fish species beyond its exclusive economic zone and shall ensure compliance with the rules established by such international treaties.
3. The Russian Federation shall bear responsibility for the management of stocks of catadromous fish species and shall provide migrating fish with ingress to and egress from the exclusive economic zone. Harvesting of catadromous species shall be conducted only in waters landward of the outer limits of the exclusive economic zone in accordance with this Federal Act.
4. The Russian Federation shall cooperate with States through whose exclusive economic zones catadromous fish species migrate with a view to concluding an international treaty for the rational management of stocks of catadromous fish species, including harvesting, and shall ensure compliance with the rules established by such an international treaty.
5. The Russian Federation shall cooperate with interested States with a view to concluding international treaties for the purpose of ensuring the effective utilization and conservation of highly migratory fish species throughout their habitat, including beyond its exclusive economic zone.
6. The Russian Federation shall cooperate with interested States, either directly or through appropriate international organizations, for the purpose of conserving, studying and managing stocks of marine mammals within the exclusive economic zone. The Government of the Russian Federation may, for the purpose of conserving and restoring populations of marine mammals and in other necessary cases, establish stricter restrictions or regulations with respect to the commercial exploitation of marine mammals within the exclusive economic zone, including prohibition of the commercial exploitation of individual marine mammal species, taking into account the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party.
7. If Russian or foreign applicants fail to comply with the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party referred to in paragraph 2 of this article, and if stocks of anadromous fish species are seriously threatened throughout their habitat, the Russian Federation shall have the right, in agreement with other interested States, to declare a moratorium on the harvesting of anadromous fish species throughout their habitat. Relevant information on the imposition of a moratorium shall be transmitted to interested States and competent international organizations.

CHAPTER III

EXPLORATION AND EXPLOITATION OF NON-LIVING RESOURCES

Article 16

Exploration and exploitation of non-living resources

1. Exploration and exploitation of non-living resources shall be conducted by nationals of the Russian Federation and Russian juridical persons, foreign nationals and foreign juridical persons, foreign States and competent international organizations on the basis of licences for the exploration and exploitation of non-living resources issued by the specially empowered federal executive body for geology and the utilization of mineral resources.

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

#### Production of energy by utilizing tides, currents and wind

1. Production of energy by utilizing tides, currents and wind shall be undertaken by nationals of the Russian Federation and Russian juridical persons, foreign nationals and foreign juridical persons, foreign States and competent international organizations on the basis of licences for the production of energy by utilizing tides, currents and wind issued by the specially empowered federal executive body for environmental protection in agreement with the specially empowered federal executive body for fisheries, federal executive body for geology and the utilization of mineral resources and federal executive body for defence, subject to approval by State environmental experts.

2. The conditions and procedure for issuing the said licences and the methods of producing such energy shall be determined by the specially empowered federal executive body for environmental protection in agreement with the other specially empowered federal executive bodies referred to in paragraph 1 of this article, in accordance with this Federal Act and other federal laws applicable to the exclusive economic zone and the activities conducted therein, and with the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party.

### CHAPTER IV

### RESOURCE RESEARCH AND MARINE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

#### Article 18

#### Plans for conducting natural resource research and marine scientific research

1. Annual plans for conducting natural resource research shall be drawn up by the specially empowered federal executive body for fisheries in 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, other interested federal executive bodies, taking into account proposals made by the executive bodies of subjects of the Russian Federation whose territories are adjacent to the coast, on the basis of federal strategies, programmes and plans.

2. Annual plans for conducting marine scientific research shall be drawn up by the specially empowered federal executive body for science and technology in agreement with the specially empowered federal executive body for fisheries, federal executive body for defence, federal executive body for security, federal executive body for border service, federal executive body for environmental protection, federal executive body for geology and the utilization of mineral resources, and federal executive body for hydrometeorology and environmental monitoring and, if necessary, other interested federal executive bodies, taking into account proposals made by the executive bodies of subjects of the Russian Federation whose territories are adjacent to the coast, on the basis of federal strategies, programmes and plans.

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 scientific research, including information on the name, tonnage, type and class of the vessels, manned or unmanned submarine apparatus, aircraft and other technical equipment, radioengineering equipment and catching (extraction) apparatus, together with a description of the scientific equipment;
- An identification of the forms of living or non-living resources that will be the subject of the research;
- The geographical coordinates of the areas in which the natural resource research or marine scientific research is planned and the routes to be followed to and from the areas indicated;
- The expected date of first appearance in the area in which the natural resource research or marine scientific research is to take place, the expected date of final departure from the area and, where appropriate, the dates of the deployment and removal of the scientific equipment;
- The name of the institution under whose management the natural resource research or marine scientific research is to take place;

- Information concerning the person responsible for conducting the natural resource research or marine scientific research (the leader of the expedition);

- Information concerning the possible effects of the planned research on the marine environment and on living and non-living natural resources.

6. Russian applicants shall provide information on all the types and the extent of participation by foreign nationals and foreign juridical persons in the natural resource research or marine scientific research.

7. Foreign applicants shall provide information on all the types and the extent of participation by nationals of the Russian Federation and Russian juridical persons in the natural resource research or marine scientific research to be conducted by the foreign applicants.

8. Applicants may be required to provide additional information on the natural resource research or marine scientific research for which permission is sought. In that case, the period for consideration of the application shall be calculated from the date on which the additional information is provided by the applicant.

#### Article 20

##### Procedure for consideration of applications

1. The specially empowered federal executive body for fisheries or the specially empowered federal executive body for science and technology shall:

- No later than ten days following the date of receipt of an application, notify the applicant that it has received the application;

- No later than four months from the date of receipt of the application, send the applicant a permit to conduct natural resource research or marine scientific research or notify the applicant of:

- Refusal of permission to conduct the planned research;

- Any discrepancy between the information provided in the application and the nature, objectives and methods of the natural resource research or marine scientific research;

- The need to provide additional information on the planned research.

2. A permit to conduct natural resource research or marine scientific research or notification of refusal of such permission shall be sent to foreign applicants through the specially empowered federal executive body for foreign affairs.

3. The inclusion of the research in question in the annual plan for natural resource research or marine scientific research shall, as a rule, be the basis for issuing a permit to conduct natural resource research or marine scientific research to a Russian applicant.

4. A permit to conduct natural resource research shall be issued 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.

5. A permit to conduct marine scientific research shall be issued by the specially empowered federal executive body for science and technology by agreement with the specially empowered federal executive body for fisheries, federal executive body for defence, federal executive body for security, federal executive body for the border service, federal executive body for environmental protection, federal executive body for geology and the use of mineral resources, and the federal executive body for hydrometeorology and environmental monitoring and, if necessary, with other relevant federal executive bodies.

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 exploitation of living resources, the regional geological study of the seabed and subsoil, or prospecting for or the exploration or development of non-living resources or in cases where the Russian or foreign applicant conducting the marine scientific research has undischarged obligations to the Russian Federation arising from previous marine scientific research.

Article 22

Particular aspects of obtaining permission for marine scientific research conducted by competent international organizations

If the Russian Federation, as a member of a competent international organization or under a bilateral treaty with that organization, has approved a project for planned marine scientific research submitted by that organization or has expressed a desire to participate in such research and the specially empowered federal executive body on science and technology has not raised any objections concerning the time frame and area for conducting such research within four months of the date of receipt of an application from that organization, the competent international organization may, on the expiration of the period specified in the application, begin conducting marine scientific research in accordance with this Federal Act and the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party.

Article 23

Obligations of Russian and foreign applicants conducting natural resource research or marine scientific research

1. Russian and foreign applicants who have received a permit to conduct natural resource research or marine scientific research shall be obliged:
  - To submit, as soon as it is feasible, preliminary reports on the research conducted to the specially empowered federal executive body for fisheries or to the specially empowered federal executive body for science and technology that issued the permit and to submit final reports upon completion of the research;

- 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 the Russian Federation, the addresses of which are shown on permits to conduct natural resource research or marine scientific research;

- To notify immediately the specially empowered federal executive body for fisheries of any change in the natural resource research or the specially empowered federal executive body for science and technology of any change in the marine scientific research;

- Not to hinder activities carried out by the Russian Federation in the exercise of its sovereign rights and jurisdiction in the exclusive economic zone;

- To remove installations, structures and apparatus on completion of the natural resource research or marine scientific research, unless otherwise agreed.

2. In addition, Russian applicants and, if foreign nationals or foreign juridical persons are taking part in the natural resource research or marine scientific research conducted by them, foreign applicants shall be obliged to ensure participation in the natural resource research by representatives of the specially empowered federal executive body for fisheries of the Russian Federation and, in the case of marine scientific research, of the specially empowered federal executive body for science and technology, by agreement with the specially empowered federal executive body for defence, to ensure the presence of the aforesaid representatives, their accommodation and full maintenance on research vessels, aircraft, installations and structures at a level commensurate with those of their own command (senior) personnel, to give the said representatives access to all data and samples obtained in the process of such research and to transmit to them data from which it is possible to make copies and samples that can be divided without detriment to their scientific value.

3. Applicants shall be obliged to transmit, after processing and analysis, all data obtained as a result of natural resource research or marine scientific research, including final results and conclusions upon completion of the research, to the State databanks of the Russian Federation, the addresses of which are shown on the permits to conduct natural resource research or marine scientific research, at the same time notifying the specially empowered federal executive body for fisheries or the specially empowered federal executive body for science and technology.

4. Russian and foreign research vessels, aircraft, installations and structures conducting natural resource research or marine scientific research shall be obliged:

- To maintain regular contact with the coastal services of the Russian Federation;

- To transmit, at the main international synoptical times, to the nearest radiometeorological centre of the Russian Federation, if the relevant equipment is available on the research vessels, aircraft, installations or structures, operational data on meteorological, hydrological and aerological observations, if such data are stipulated in the permit to conduct natural resource research or marine scientific research, in accordance with the standard procedures of the World Meteorological Organization.

#### Article 24

##### Transmission and publication of the results of natural resource research or marine scientific research

1. Foreign applicants conducting natural resource research may publish the results of that research only with the consent of the Government of the Russian Federation, unless otherwise stipulated by the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party.

2. Foreign applicants who have conducted marine scientific research and transmitted all the data obtained to the Russian Federation shall give the international community access to the research results through national or international channels.

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.
2. A programme of marine scientific research may, upon a proposal by an applicant, be changed by the specially empowered federal executive body for science and technology by agreement with the specially empowered federal body for fisheries, federal executive body for defence, federal executive body for the border service, federal executive body for geology and the utilization of mineral resources, and federal executive body for hydrometeorology and environmental monitoring and, if necessary, with other relevant federal executive agencies.
3. A change shall be considered to have been approved if the relevant federal body, having confirmed receipt of notification of the proposed change, does not communicate its objections within 60 days following receipt of the notification.

Article 26  
Suspension or termination of natural resource research or marine  
scientific research

1. Natural resource research conducted in violation of this Federal Act and the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party may be terminated in accordance with a decision by the specially empowered federal executive body for fisheries or suspended in accordance with a decision by the specially empowered federal executive body for fisheries, federal executive body for the border service or federal executive body for environmental protection.
2. Marine scientific research conducted in violation of this Federal Act and the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party may be terminated in accordance with a decision by the specially empowered federal executive body for science and technology or suspended in accordance with a decision by the specially empowered federal executive body for science and technology, federal executive body for the border service, federal executive body for defence or federal executive body for environmental protection.
3. Resumption of suspended natural resource research or marine scientific research shall be permitted only after the source of the violation has been eliminated within a stipulated period and after guarantees have been given to the corresponding federal body which decided to suspend the natural resource research or maritime scientific research that such a violation will not be committed in the future.
4. Natural resource research or marine scientific resource shall be subject to immediate termination in cases where it is conducted:
  - Without a permit from the relevant federal executive body;
  - In a manner contrary to the information submitted in the application pursuant to article 19 of this Federal Act, thereby changing the natural resource research project or marine scientific research project;
  - Without compliance on the part of Russian or foreign applicants with their obligations to the Russian Federation.

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 economic zone may be carried out only if there is a favourable finding in the State environmental assessment.

3. A State environmental assessment must be carried out for draft State programmes and plans, and for pre-planning, pre-project and project documentation pertaining to the study and commercial exploitation of living resources, the exploration and exploitation of non-living resources and the construction and use of artificial islands, installations and structures, and submarine cables and pipelines.

Article 28

State environmental control in the exclusive economic zone

1. State environmental control in the exclusive economic zone (hereinafter referred to as “State environmental control”) comprises a system of measures for the prevention, detection and elimination of violations of the applicable international rules and standards or the laws, standards and regulations of the Russian Federation for the protection of the marine environment and of living and non-living resources.

2. State environmental control shall be exercised by the specially empowered federal executive body for environmental protection, with the participation of other specially empowered federal executive bodies, under the procedure established by the laws of the Russian Federation.

3. The investigation of environmental violations with a view to securing compensation for damage caused to the marine environment and living resources shall be carried out by the specially empowered federal executive body for environmental protection, federal executive body for fisheries and federal executive body for the border services, within the limits of their competence.

Article 29

State monitoring of the condition of the exclusive economic zone

1. State monitoring of the condition of the exclusive economic zone (hereinafter referred to as “State monitoring”), which is an integral part of the Russian Federation’s unified State environmental monitoring system, comprises a system of regular observations, evaluation and prognosis of the condition of the marine environment and seabed sediments, including observations of indicators of chemical pollution and radioactive contamination, microbiological and hydrobiological parameters, and their changes under the influence of natural and man-made factors.

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 such areas for most of the year create obstructions or exceptional hazards to navigation, and pollution of the marine environment could cause major harm to or irreversible disturbance of the ecological balance, the Russian Federation may adopt and enforce federal laws and other regulations for the prevention, reduction and control of marine pollution. Such federal laws and other regulations shall have due regard to navigation and the protection and preservation of the marine environment and the natural resources of the exclusive economic zone based on the best available scientific evidence. The limits of such areas shall be published in *Notices to Mariners*.

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  
System of fees for the utilization of the living and non-living resources of the exclusive economic zone

1. The basic principles of economic relations in the utilization of living and non-living resources are payment for utilization, financial support for the study, reproduction and protection of the marine environment and of living and non-living resources, and liability for violating the conditions of economic activity.

2. Fees for the utilization of the living and non-living resources of the exclusive economic zone shall be established by this Federal Act, and also by the laws of the Russian Federation.

3. The utilization of living and non-living resources shall be subject to payment.

Payment shall be made for the utilization of living resources and fees paid for the utilization of non-living resources of the exclusive economic zone by nationals of the Russian Federation and Russian juridical persons regardless of their type of legal organization and form of ownership, and by foreign nationals and foreign juridical persons regardless of their type of legal organization and form of ownership.

4. The system of fees for the utilization of living resources shall include:

- Charges for the issuance of licences (permits) for the utilization of living resources;
- Payment for the utilization of living resources; and
- Fines for the excessive and inefficient utilization of living resources.

The system of fees for the utilization of non-living resources shall include:

- Payment for information on non-living resources;
- Charges for the issuance of licences for the utilization of non-living resources; and
- Fees for the utilization of non-living resources.

Users shall also pay the other taxes and charges envisaged in the laws of the Russian Federation.

5. Payment shall not be required for carrying out observations within the context of State monitoring, conducting resource and marine scientific research, or for catching (harvesting) living resources for the purposes of reproduction and acclimatization. The amount of the catch (harvest) of living resources for these purposes shall be determined under the procedure established by the Government of the Russian Federation.

6. Payment for the utilization of living resources, fees for the utilization of non-living resources and also the amounts of the payment, fees, fines, deductions and charges envisaged in paragraph 4 of this article, and the procedure for collecting them and depositing them into the federal budget, shall be established by federal laws.

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

1. The specially empowered federal executive body for the border service, federal executive body on environmental protection, and federal executive body for customs matters, shall, within the limits of their competence, ensure the protection of the exclusive economic zone and its living and non-living resources with a view to their conservation, protection and effective utilization and the protection of the marine environment and the economic and other legitimate interests of the Russian Federation.
2. The use of the forces of the protection agencies referred to in this article shall be coordinated by the federal executive body for the border service within the limits of its competence.
3. When performing their official duties, officials of the protection agencies shall be guided by this Federal Act and the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party, and also by other legislative and regulatory instruments of the Russian Federation.
4. When performing their official duties in the exclusive economic zone, officials of the protection agencies must have appropriate official identification. Instructions issued by officials of the protection agencies within the limits of their competence shall be binding on nationals of the Russian Federation and Russian juridical persons, foreign nationals and foreign juridical persons, and also representatives of foreign States and competent international organizations carrying out activities in the exclusive economic zone.
5. Warships and military aircraft and other State vessels and aircraft of the Russian Federation shall ensure protection of the exclusive economic zone under their assigned flags, pennants and distinguishing marks.

### Article 36 Rights of officials of the protection agencies

1. When performing their official duties, officials of the protection agencies shall have the right:
  - (i) To stop and inspect Russian and foreign ships, and to inspect artificial islands, installations and structures engaged in:

- 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 (harvesting) gear, equipment, instruments, installations and other articles, as well as documents and everything that has been illegally obtained, pending a final judicial decision. The procedure for hot pursuit, stopping, inspection and detention of ships, and for the inspection of artificial islands, installations and structures, the procedure for drawing up reports and the procedure for holding detained offending ships in ports of the Russian Federation shall be determined in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation and the rules of international law;

(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

1. The specially empowered federal executive body for defence, federal executive body for fisheries, federal executive body for hydrometeorology and environmental monitoring, and federal executive body for transportation shall, concurrently with the performance of their basic tasks, assist the protection agencies in carrying out their functions by observing activities within the limits of the exclusive economic zone using warships, other vessels, shore posts and other means, and also aircraft.

2. The masters of ships and the commanders of warships and military aircraft of the Russian Federation and the persons in charge of activities on artificial islands, installations and structures and also at shore posts and other facilities shall notify the protection agencies of the discovery of warships, other vessels, installations and structures which have not been reported in *Notices to Mariners*. This information shall be transmitted free of charge through the appropriate dispatcher services.

3. Nationals of the Russian Federation and Russian juridical persons carrying out activities in the exclusive economic zone shall inform the protection agencies, free of charge, at their request, about the location and activities of their ships, artificial islands, installations and structures.

#### Article 38

##### Economic incentives for the staff of protection agencies

1. Economic incentives shall be provided for the staff of protection agencies in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation.

2. Economic incentives for the staff of protection agencies may include:

- The establishment of tax benefits;
- The establishment of official and other bonuses to take into account the special conditions of protecting the exclusive economic zone and its living and non-living resources;
- Awards for the detection of violations of this Federal Act and the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party; and
- The granting of other benefits established by the federal laws and other regulatory legal instruments of the Russian Federation.

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:
  - The illegal exploration and commercial exploitation of living resources, the prospecting, exploration or exploitation of non-living resources, or violations of the regulations relating to this activity established by this Federal Act or the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party;
  - The transfer of living or non-living resources to foreign States, foreign nationals or foreign juridical persons, unless envisaged in the licence (permit);
  - Violation of the conditions for the commercial exploitation of living resources envisaged in the licence (permit) and/or the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party or violation of the existing standards (rules, regulations) for the safe prospecting, exploration and exploitation of non-living resources, or of the requirements for protecting the marine environment and living and non-living resources;
  - Violations which have caused a deterioration of the conditions for the reproduction of living resources;
  - The conduct of natural resource research or marine scientific research without a permit or in violation of the conditions and established regulations;
  - The pollution of the marine environment from ships, aircraft, artificial islands, installations or structures;
  - Violations accompanied by hindering the legitimate activities of the officials of protection agencies;
  - The obstruction of legitimate types of activity in the exclusive economic zone, and also violations of this Federal Act or the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party.
3. Nationals and juridical persons who are prosecuted for violations of this Federal Act or the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party shall not be exempt from making compensation for damage which they have caused.

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

1. Disputes among nationals or juridical persons or between nationals and juridical persons concerning the exercise of their rights and duties in the exclusive economic zone shall be settled at the judicial level by the courts of the Russian Federation.

2. Disputes between the Russian Federation and foreign States concerning the exercise of their rights and duties in the exclusive economic zone shall be settled by peaceful means in accordance with the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party and the rules of international law.

Article 42  
Monitoring and oversight of the implementation of this Federal Act

1. The implementation of this Federal Act, and the activities of the protection agencies and their officials, shall be monitored by the appropriate officials of the federal executive bodies.

2. Oversight of the implementation of this Federal Act shall be ensured by the Office of the Public Prosecutor of the Russian Federation, in accordance with federal law.

Article 43  
Procedure for the entry into force of this Federal Act

This Federal Act shall enter into force on the date of its official publication.

Article 44  
Harmonization of regulatory legal instruments with this Federal Act

The President of the Russian Federation is requested and the Government of the Russian Federation is instructed to harmonize their regulatory legal instruments with this Federal Act.

President of the Russian Federation  
**B. Yeltsin**

## 2. Norway

### (a) Regulations relating to foreign marine scientific research in Norway's internal waters, territorial sea and economic zone and on the continental shelf<sup>2</sup>

*Laid down by Crown Prince Regent's Decree on 30 March 2001 pursuant to sections 2 and 3 of the Act of 21 June 1963 No. 12 relating to scientific research and exploration for and exploitation of subsea natural resources other than petroleum resources, section 6 of the 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, section 7b of the Act of 17 December 1976 No. 91 relating to the economic zone of Norway, sections 4, 4(a), 5, 5(a), 7, 8, 9, 9(a), 13, 21, 23, 24, 25, 32 and 45 of the Act of 3 June 1983 No. 40 relating to sea-water fisheries, etc., and sections 3, 9, 12, 15 and 32 of the Act of 13 June 1997 No. 42 relating to the Norwegian Coast Guard. Submitted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.*

#### **Introductory provisions**

##### **§ 1**

The purpose of these Regulations is to promote the development and conduct of marine scientific research in accordance with the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, in order to increase scientific knowledge of the marine environment and the processes occurring there, and to ensure that such research is carried out in accordance with the legislation in force at any time on activities in Norway's internal waters, territorial sea and economic zone and on the continental shelf.

##### **§ 2**

These Regulations apply subject to any limitations arising from international law or agreements with foreign States.

##### **§ 3**

The provisions of these Regulations apply to foreign marine scientific studies in Norway's internal waters, territorial sea and economic zone and on the continental shelf. Insofar as the foreign studies are of direct significance for the exploration and exploitation of natural resources, whether living or non-living, or in any other way affect Norway's rights in accordance with international law, this shall have no effect on the provisions set out in or issued pursuant to the acts listed in section 7 of these Regulations. In the event of any conflict, such provisions have precedence over these Regulations.

##### **§ 4**

For the purposes of these Regulations, marine scientific research is considered to be foreign if the researching State is not Norway, or if the research is to be carried out by an international organization.

Pursuant to these Regulations, the researching State is the State in which the researcher or institution that is heading the project is resident. If researchers or institutions from several countries are to take part in a research project, the State where the project's leading researcher or institution is resident shall be considered to be the researching State.

For the purposes of these Regulations, the term "international organization" shall mean an intergovernmental organization whose purpose is to conduct scientific research.

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<sup>2</sup> A/AC.259/4 of 10 April 2001, annex.

## § 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 passing through the Norwegian territorial sea in peacetime.

## § 8

Applications to engage in marine scientific research shall be sent to the Directorate of Fisheries by the researcher, research institution or international organization that is to conduct the research. The application shall be sent six months before the planned start-up date for the project, unless the Directorate of Fisheries permits a shorter time limit in connection with the individual application. The Directorate of Fisheries shall answer an application without any unnecessary delay, normally within two months after the application was received.

### § 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;

- (c) That the Norwegian authorities shall, if they so request, be provided with access to all data and samples derived from the marine scientific research project and likewise furnished with data which may be copied and samples which may be divided without detriment to their scientific value;
- (d) That the Norwegian authorities shall, if they so request, be provided with an assessment of such data, samples and research results as are mentioned in litra (c), or with assistance in their assessment or interpretation.

#### **Duties connected with the research**

##### **§ 12**

Marine scientific research shall not unjustifiably interfere with other legitimate uses of the sea.

##### **§ 13**

Any activities in connection with marine scientific research shall be carried out in accordance with all legislation that applies to Norway's internal waters, territorial sea and economic zone and the continental shelf, including those for the protection and preservation of the marine environment.

##### **§ 14**

The researching State or the international organization shall inform the coastal State immediately of any major change in the research programme and of any change in the vessel to be used.

##### **§ 15**

A researcher, research institution or international organization has a duty to comply with a request from the Norwegian Coast Guard to inspect a research vessel or research installation.

Inspection may be carried out by coercive means if the vessel or installation is being used for:

- (a) Activities that fall within the scope of Norway's sovereign rights according to Parts V and VI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea; or
- (b) Research within the territorial limit.

##### **§ 16**

The Directorate of Fisheries may require the research vessel to give notification of its positions daily and require that the vessel shall have satellite tracking equipment installed, and may also require the vessel to give notification of other matters relating to its research activities, such as the start of research activities and the beginning of sampling.

#### **Scientific installations and equipment**

##### **§ 17**

Safety zones of a reasonable breadth not exceeding a distance of 500 metres may be created around scientific research installations.

##### **§ 18**

The deployment and use of any type of scientific research installations or equipment shall not constitute an obstacle to established international shipping routes.

##### **§ 19**

Installations or equipment referred to in this section shall bear identification markings indicating the State of registry or the international organization to which they belong and shall have adequate internationally agreed warning signals to ensure safety at sea and the safety of air navigation, taking into account rules and standards established by competent international organizations.

**§ 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.

**Appendix**

**NOTIFICATION OF PROPOSED RESEARCH CRUISE**

**PART A: GENERAL**

1. NAME OF RESEARCH SHIP CRUISE NO.
2. DATES OF CRUISE From: To:
3. OPERATING AUTHORITY:  
TELEPHONE:  
TELEFAX:  
TELEX:
4. OWNER  
(if different from No. 3)
5. PARTICULARS OF SHIP:  
Name:  
Nationality:  
Overall length: metres  
Maximum draught: metres  
Net tonnage:  
Propulsion: Diesel  
Call sign:  
Registration port and number  
(if registered fishing vessel)
6. CREW  
Name of master:  
Number of crew:
7. SCIENTIFIC PERSONNEL  
Name and address of  
scientist in charge:  
Tel/telex/fax No.:  
No. of scientists:
8. GEOGRAPHICAL AREA IN WHICH SHIP WILL OPERATE (with reference to latitude and longitude)
9. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PURPOSE OF CRUISE
10. DATES AND NAMES OF INTENDED PORTS OF CALL
11. ANY SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS AT PORTS OF CALL

**PART B: DETAILS**

1. NAME OF RESEARCH SHIP CRUISE NO.
2. DATES OF CRUISE  
From To
3. (a) PURPOSE OF RESEARCH  
(b) GENERAL OPERATIONAL METHODS (including full description of any fish gear, trawl type, mesh size, etc.)
4. ATTACH CHART showing (on an appropriate scale) the geographical area of intended work, positions of intended stations, tracks of survey lines, positions of moored/seabed equipment, areas to be fished
5. (a) TYPES OF SAMPLES REQUIRED (e.g., geological/water/plankton/fish/radionuclide)  
(b) METHODS OF OBTAINING SAMPLES (e.g., dredging/coring/drilling/fishing, etc. When using fishing gear, indicate fish stocks being worked, quantity of each species required and quantity of fish to be retained on board).
6. DETAILS OF MOORED EQUIPMENT  
Dates  

<u>Laying</u>	<u>Recovery</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>
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7. ANY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS (chemicals/explosives/gases/radioactives, etc.)  
(Use separate sheet if necessary)
  - (a) Type and trade name NIL
  - (b) Chemical content (and formula) NIL
  - (c) IMO IMDG code (reference and UN No.) NIL
  - (d) Quantity and method of storage on board NIL
  - (e) If explosives give dates of detonation NIL
    - Method of detonation
    - Position of detonation
    - Frequency of detonation
    - Depth of detonation
    - Size of explosive charge in kg.
8. DETAIL AND REFERENCE OF
  - (a) Any relevant previous/future cruises
  - (b) Any previously published research data relating to the proposed cruise
9. NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF SCIENTISTS OF THE COASTAL STATE(S) IN WHOSE WATERS THE PROPOSED CRUISE TAKES PLACE WITH WHOM PREVIOUS CONTACT HAS BEEN MADE
10. STATE:
  - (a) Whether visits to the ship in port by scientists of the coastal State concerned will be acceptable (Yes/No)
  - (b) Participation of an observer from the coastal State for any part of the cruise together with the dates and the ports for embarkation and disembarkation
  - (c) When research data from the intended cruise are likely to be made available to the coastal State and by what means

**PART C. SCIENTIFIC EQUIPMENT**

Complete the following table using a separate page for each coastal State

Coastal State

Port of call

Dates

Indicate "YES" or "NO"

				DISTANCE FROM COAST		
<u>List scientific work by function</u>  e.g. Magnetometry Gravity Diving Seismics Seabed sampling Bathymetry Trawling Echo sounding Water sampling U/W TV Moored instr. Towed instr.	Water column including sediment sampling of the seabed	Fisheries research within fishing limits	Research concerning the natural resources of the continental shelf or its physical characteristics	Within 4 nm	4-12 nm	12-200 nm

(On behalf of the Principal Scientist)

Dated

NB. IF ANY DETAILS ARE MATERIALLY CHANGED REGARDING DATES/AREA OF OPERATION AFTER THIS FORM HAS BEEN SUBMITTED, THE COASTAL STATE AUTHORITIES MUST BE NOTIFIED IMMEDIATELY.

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

*Laid down by Royal Decree of 1 June 2001 pursuant to the Constitution of the Kingdom of Norway of 17 May 1814 and Royal Decree of 22 February 1812 (reproduced in Government Decree (Cancelli-Promemoria) of 25 February 1812). Submitted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs*

**§ 1**

The limit of the Norwegian territorial sea around Svalbard is to be drawn 4 nautical miles (cf. Royal Decree of 22 February 1812) outside and parallel to the straight lines between the points listed below by coordinates. No line is to be drawn between islands that are given separate headings in the list below.

<b>No.</b>	<b>Northing deg min sec</b>	<b>Easting deg min sec</b>	<b>Name</b>
<b>Hopen</b>			
SV001	76°27'04".90	24°59'17".10	Skumskjer
SV002	76°26'35".59	24°56'05".19	Kapp Thor 1
SV003	76°26'35".73	24°55'57".47	Kapp Thor 2
SV004	76°26'37".33	24°55'33".14	Kapp Thor 3
SV005	76°26'49".71	24°54'17".76	Vesterodden 1
SV006	76°26'56".14	24°53'43".35	Vesterodden 2
SV007	76°27'00".55	24°53'33".82	Vesterodden 3
SV008	76°27'09".28	24°53'36".20	Vesterodden 4
SV009	76°27'31".48	24°53'49".22	Kvasstoppen SW
SV010	76°30'07".54	24°56'20".46	Askheimodden
SV011	76°31'30".71	24°59'02".53	Headland Bjornstranda N
SV012	76°33'03".09	25°02'10".36	Namnløysa
SV013	76°41'28".83	25°23'23".42	Lyngfjellet W
SV014	76°42'19".85	25°26'05".78	W of Flatsalen 1
SV015	76°42'21".46	25°26'13".73	W of Flatsalen 2
SV016	76°42'36".29	25°27'40".58	W of Nordstefjellet
SV017	76°42'53".60	25°29'26".17	Beisaren 1
SV018	76°42'54".51	25°29'40".98	Beisaren 2
SV019	76°42'50".45	25°29'51".02	Beisaren 3
SV020	76°42'44".32	25°29'56".09	E of Nordstefjellet 1

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<sup>3</sup> Text communicated by the Permanent Mission of Norway to the United Nations.

<b>No.</b>	<b>Northing deg min sec</b>	<b>Easting deg min sec</b>	<b>Name</b>
SV021	76°42'29".24	25°29'58".93	E of Nordstefjellet 2
SV022	76°42'22".72	25°29'52".18	Easternmost point
<b>Bjørnøya</b>			
SV023	74°27'57".14	19°16'10".80	Framnes S
SV024	74°27'31".47	19°16'16".81	Kapp Nordenskiöld
SV025	74°26'59".67	19°16'06".18	Kapp Levin
SV026	74°26'01".24	19°15'22".93	Brettingsdalen SE
SV027	74°21'30".57	19°10'48".95	Kapp Roalkvam
SV028	74°20'30".73	19°06'12".73	Kapp Kolthoff
SV029	74°20'04".37	19°03'17".54	Keilhauøua E
SV030	74°20'06".26	19°03'09".29	Keilhauøua W
SV031	74°25'37".28	18°48'47".40	Kapp Hanna
SV032	74°28'10".35	18°44'21".11	Utstein
SV033	74°28'50".90	18°45'33".60	Dragane
SV034	74°29'34".44	18°47'06".18	Snyta
SV035	74°29'46".15	18°48'08".08	Flisa
SV036	74°29'59".91	18°50'10".49	Taggen
SV037	74°30'31".77	18°55'11".41	Emmaholmane N
SV038	74°30'55".76	19°05'11".70	Nordkapp
SV039	74°30'50".54	19°06'36".02	Kapp Olsen W
SV040	74°30'47".02	19°07'13".36	Kapp Olsen E/Havhestholmen
SV041	74°30'29".80	19°09'02".28	Måkestauren
SV042	74°30'21".12	19°09'33".24	Kapp Forsberg
SV043	74°27'57".73	19°16'10".24	Framnes N
<b>Kong Karls Land</b>			
SV044	78°42'44".06	27°03'55".75	Kapp Weissenfels
SV045	78°40'19".14	26°58'40".41	Kükenthalfjellet 1
SV046	78°39'40".25	26°56'29".33	Kükenthalfjellet 2
SV047	78°38'20".12	26°44'53".05	Kapp Hammerfest 1
SV048	78°38'18".39	26°44'33".24	Kapp Hammerfest 2
SV049	78°38'18".23	26°44'19".06	Kapp Hammerfest 3

<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
SV072	78°48'07".54	28°03'54".92	Rock S of Kapp Altmann
<b>Kvitøya</b>			
SV073	80°07'03".81	31°28'24".59	Satellitthøgda N
SV074	80°08'40".36	31°29'39".61	Kvitøya NW 1
SV075	80°10'07".36	31°33'42".13	Kvitøya NW 2
SV076	80°11'04".01	31°38'10".28	Kvitøya NW 3
SV077	80°12'59".71	31°52'49".77	Kvitøya NW 4
SV078	80°13'10".50	31°54'34".20	Kvitøya NW 5
SV079	80°15'23".34	32°04'55".93	Kvitøya NW 6 (on the glacier)

<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 deg min sec</b>	<b>Easting deg min sec</b>	<b>Name</b>
SV110	78°12'03".62	12°05'35".20	Salskjera S
SV111	78°12'12".75	11°57'13".63	Plankeholmane S
SV112	78°13'35".36	11°50'44".50	Rock W of Gibsonpynten
SV113	78°27'02".72	11°02'51".90	Rock off Kverodden
SV114	78°42'23".52	10°36'13".54	Fidrasteinen
SV115	78°46'43".61	10°29'54".69	N of headland Kapp Sietoe
SV116	78°47'07".67	10°29'26".95	Niggbukta S
SV117	78°53'37".31	10°27'14".33	Rock W of Fuglehuken 2
SV118	78°53'48".29	10°27'40".17	Rock W of Fuglehuken 1
SV119	79°06'41".33	11°08'00".13	Mitraskjeret
SV120	79°20'36".28	10°50'21".70	Rock W of Tredjebreen
SV121	79°31'58".91	10°39'00".99	Rock W of Hamburgbukta 2
SV122	79°32'44".85	10°38'38".64	Rock W of Hamburgbukta 1
SV123	79°46'05".38	10°33'48".74	Ytterholmane N
SV124	79°52'18".48	11°15'37".02	Ørnenøya
SV125	79°54'28".15	11°38'47".11	Kobbeskj era N
SV126	79°50'30".59	12°23'28".64	Biskayarhuken
SV127	79°52'50".07	13°46'14".14	Velkomstpynten
SV128	80°02'08".97	14°28'28".91	Moffen 5
SV129	80°02'11".05	14°28'40".49	Moffen 4
SV130	80°02'14".96	14°29'09".33	Moffen 3
SV131	80°02'17".61	14°29'50".47	Moffen 2
SV132	80°02'18".90	14°30'40".00	Moffen 1
SV133	80°03'44".93	16°14'23".64	Verlegenuken
SV134	80°07'43".40	17°42'43".93	Langgrunnodden 2
SV135	80°09'33".79	17°47'07".19	Langgrunnodden 1
SV136	80°18'24".54	18°00'16".08	Rock W of Parryfjellet
SV137	80°20'57".75	18°08'17".10	Rock W of Puchaneset
SV138	80°37'42".14	19°44'37".86	Waldenøya
SV139	80°49'42".96	20°20'12".96	Rossøya 4
SV140	80°49'44".41	20°20'32".29	Rossøya 3 (northernmost point of Norway)

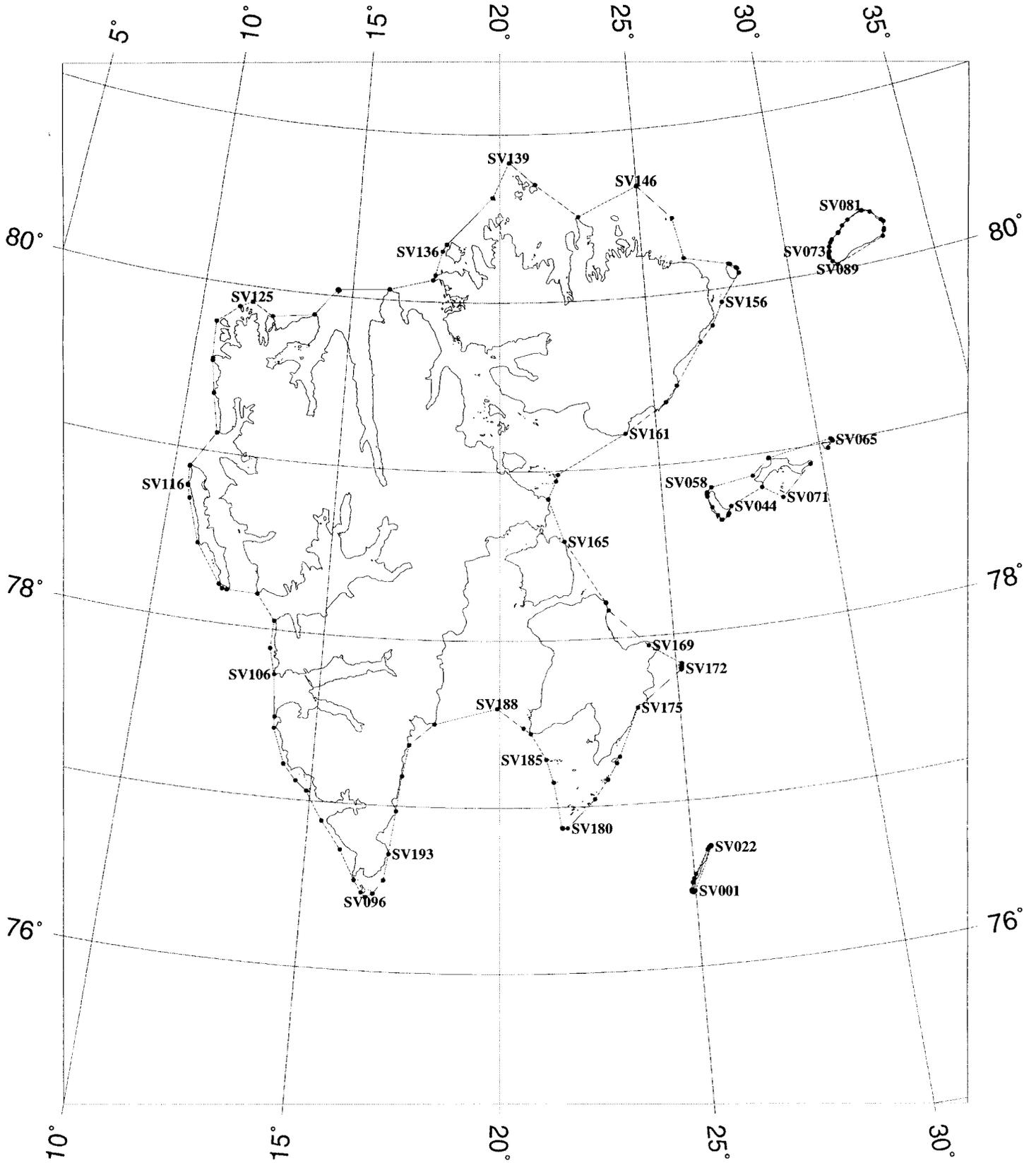
<b>No.</b>	<b>Northing deg min sec</b>	<b>Easting deg min sec</b>	<b>Name</b>
SV141	80°49'44".37	20°21'01".29	Rossøya 2
SV142	80°49'43".69	20°21'08".14	Rossøya 1
SV143	80°42'08".60	21°18'02".86	Posseneset, Martensøya
SV144	80°30'28".61	22°49'31".29	Rock off Kapp Platen
SV145	80°39'46".52	24°59'53".08	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 Lösche
SV169	77°56'40".36	24°15'43".16	Stonebreen (on the glacier)
SV170	77°49'23".68	25°09'26".47	Ryke Yseøyane 5
SV171	77°48'36".27	25°09'20".02	Ryke Yseøyane 4

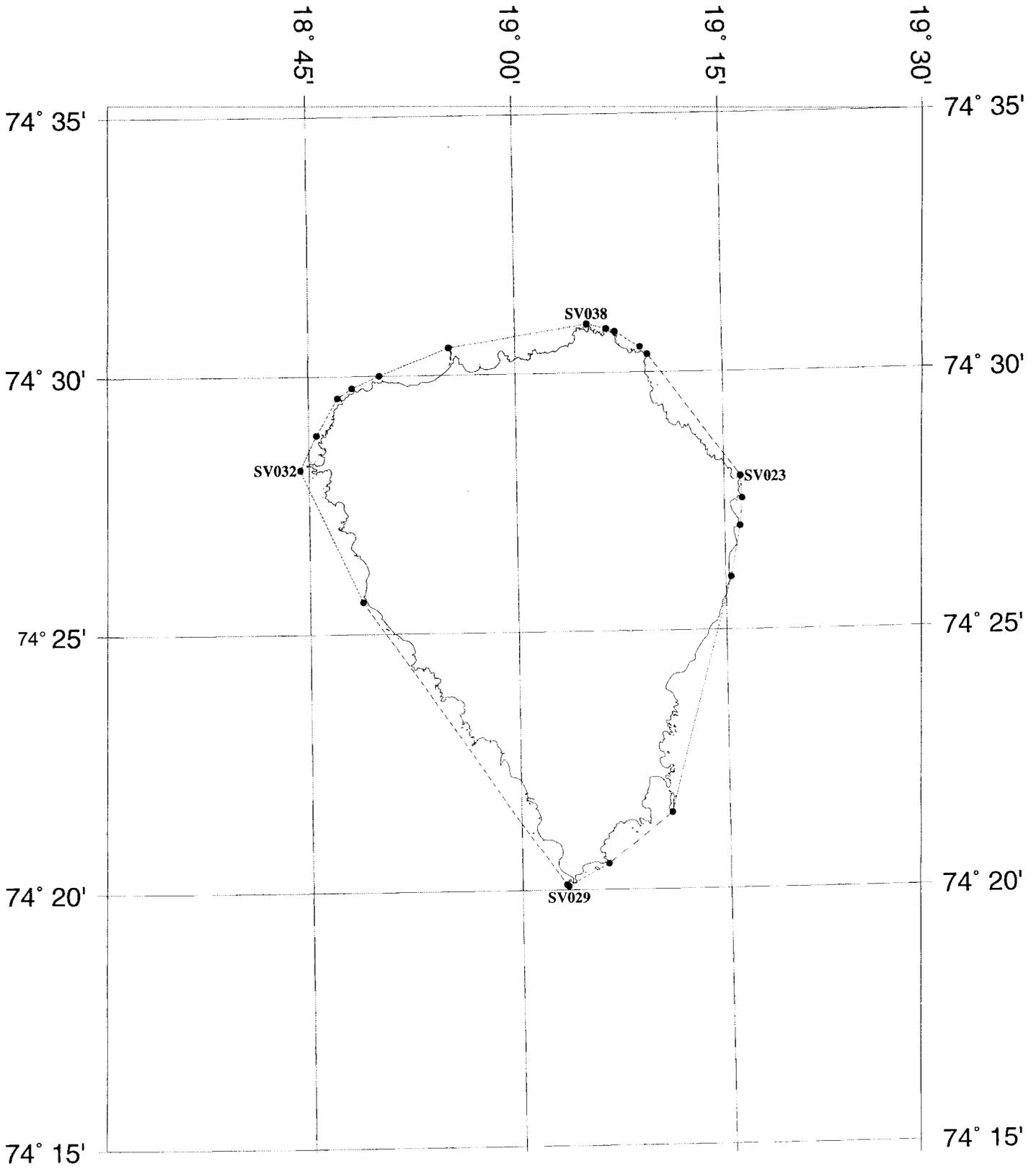
<b>No.</b>	<b>Northing deg min sec</b>	<b>Easting deg min sec</b>	<b>Name</b>
SV172	77°47'33".32	25°08'49".62	Ryke Yseøyane 3
SV173	77°47'24".40	25°08'41".36	Ryke Yseøyane 2
SV174	77°47'08".67	25°07'39".64	Ryke Yseøyane 1
SV175	77°34'37".42	23°50'01".70	Boulder S of Kong Johans Bre
SV176	77°17'24".15	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
SV182	76°52'03".37	21°39'08".05	Håøyane 2
SV183	76°52'13".14	21°38'17".33	Håøyane 1
SV184	77°08'56".80	21°27'08".73	Utsira
SV185	77°17'14".65	21°16'17".47	Kong Ludvigøyane W
SV186	77°26'32".89	20°51'43".53	Kvalpynten
SV187	77°28'31".50	20°39'30".44	Skjer NW of Kvalpynten
SV188	77°35'40".78	19°56'03".81	Storfloskjeret
SV189	77°29'50".61	18°13'35".94	Sporodden
SV190	77°22'07".27	17°33'50".98	Schönrockfjellet
SV191	77°10'49".62	17°24'30".74	Stepanovfjellet
SV192	76°58'06".11	17°17'18".34	Davislaguna
SV193	76°42'22".97	17°08'45".86	Skolthuken
SV194	76°32'51".61	17°02'39".35	Tristeinane SE
SV195	76°27'57".94	16°47'37".76	Flaskkjeret
SV196	76°27'51".20	16°47'08".67	Flaskkjeret S

The coordinates in the list are given in the geodetic datum EUREF89. A straight line means the shortest distance between two points (the geodetic line).

## § 2

These regulations enter into force on 1 July 2001. As from the same date, the Royal Decree of 25 September 1970 relating to the limit of the Norwegian territorial sea around Svalbard is repealed.





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

Decreases:

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:

**“Treaty on the Delimitation of Marine and Submarine Areas and Maritime Cooperation between the Republic of Colombia and the Republic of Costa Rica, additional to the Treaty signed at San José on 17 March 1977**

The Republic of Colombia and the Republic of Costa Rica,

Considering:

That the ‘Treaty on the Delimitation of Marine and Submarine Areas and Maritime Cooperation’, signed on 17 March 1977, established the maritime boundary between the two countries in the Caribbean Sea; and

That it is desirable to extend their cooperation in maritime affairs and to delimit their marine and submarine areas in the Pacific Ocean;

Have decided to conclude this Additional Treaty, and for this purpose have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

The President of the Republic of Colombia: Mr. Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo, Minister for Foreign Affairs;

The President of the Republic of Costa Rica: Mr. Carlos José Gutiérrez Gutiérrez, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship,

Who, having exchanged their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

The boundary between their respective marine and submarine areas in the Pacific Ocean shall consist of a straight line drawn from a point located at latitude 05° 00' 00" north and longitude 84° 19' 00" west of Greenwich, which is the end of the maritime boundary between Costa Rica and Panama, southward towards another point located at latitude 03° 32' 00" north and longitude 84° 19' 00" west of Greenwich. From the latter point, the boundary shall continue along the boundary of the 200-mile marine area of Isla de Coco to a point at latitude 03° 03' 00" north and longitude 84° 46' 00" west of Greenwich.

Additional clause: The line and points agreed upon are marked on the nautical map which has been signed by the Plenipotentiaries and annexed to this Treaty, it being understood that, in any event, the content of the Treaty shall prevail.

ARTICLE II

The cooperation in maritime affairs already agreed upon between the Parties in the Treaty signed at San José on 17 March 1977 shall be extended to the Pacific Ocean.

ARTICLE III

This Treaty shall be subject to approval under the constitutional procedures established in each High Contracting Party. It shall enter into force upon the exchange of the respective instruments of ratification, which shall take place on the same day as the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the 'Treaty on the Delimitation of Marine and Submarine Areas and Maritime Cooperation' signed on 17 March 1977.

This Treaty has been signed in two originals in the Spanish language, both texts being fully authentic, on this sixth day of April 1984, in the city of Bogotá, Republic of Colombia.

For Colombia:

*Signature illegible*

For Costa Rica:

Carlos José Gutiérrez”

**Exchange of notes**

“Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship  
San José, 29 May 2000  
No. 396-UAT-PE  
Mr. Guillermo Fernández de Soto  
Minister for Foreign Affairs  
Republic of Colombia

Sir,

I have the honour to write to you with reference to the process of ratifying the Treaty on the Delimitation of Marine and Submarine Areas and Maritime Cooperation between the Republic of Colombia and the Republic of Costa Rica, signed at Bogotá on 6 April 1984.

It is the view of the Government of Costa Rica that, under the provisions of article 24, paragraph 1, of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, the above-mentioned Treaty shall enter into force upon the exchange of the respective instruments of ratification, which shall take place in such manner and upon such date as may be deemed appropriate by our Governments.

Accordingly, it considers that a change in the date established in article III of the above-mentioned Treaty of 6 April 1984 in no way alters its purpose and aims.

Likewise, the Government of Costa Rica wishes to state that the interim process of concluding the Treaty on the Delimitation of Marine and Submarine Areas and Maritime Cooperation between the Republic of Colombia and the Republic of Costa Rica, signed on 17 March 1977, to which the Treaty of 6 April 1984 refers, shall remain in its current state until the domestic constitutional requirements for the approval of treaties have been completed and the instruments of ratification have been exchanged in due course.

The Government of Costa Rica wishes to know whether the distinguished Government of Colombia agrees with the content of this note.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Roberto Rojas.”

“Republic of Colombia  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
San José, 29 May 2000  
DM-M 14081  
Mr. Roberto Rojas López  
Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship of the Republic of Costa Rica

Sir,

I have the honour to write to you with reference to your note No. 396-UAT-PE of 29 May 2000. I am pleased to inform you that the Government of Colombia shares the view that, under the provisions of article 24, paragraph 1, of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, the Treaty on the Delimitation of Marine and Submarine Areas and Maritime Cooperation between the Republic of Colombia and the Republic of Costa Rica, signed at Bogotá on 6 April 1984, shall enter into force upon the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which shall take place in such manner and upon such date as may be deemed appropriate by our Governments.

Likewise, my Government considers that a change in the date established in article III of that Treaty in no way alters its purpose and aims.

My Government also shares the position of the distinguished Government of Costa Rica that the implementation and application of the Treaty on the Delimitation of Marine and Submarine Areas and Maritime Cooperation between the Republic of Colombia and the Republic of Costa Rica, signed on 17 March 1977, shall remain in their current state until the domestic constitutional requirements for the approval of treaties have been completed and the instruments of ratification have been exchanged in due course.

However, the Government of Colombia trusts that the formalities for the approval, by the Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Costa Rica, of the above-mentioned Treaty of 1977 are still under way and that the instruments of ratification will, in due course, be exchanged in the same manner as the distinguished Government of Costa Rica has provided with respect to the Treaty of 1984.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Guillermo Fernández de Soto  
Minister for Foreign Affairs.”

*Article 2.* In conformity with the provisions of article 24, paragraph 1, of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, the Republic of Costa Rica interprets article III of the Treaty on the Delimitation of Marine and Submarine Areas and Maritime Cooperation between the Republic of Colombia and the Republic of Costa Rica, signed at Bogotá on 6 April 1984, to mean that the said Treaty shall enter into force upon the exchange of the respective instruments of ratification; this formality may be carried out separately, should the Governments so agree.

Applicable upon publication.

To be communicated to the Executive Branch

Legislative Assembly. — San José, 30 January 2001.

Office of the President of the Republic. — San José, 7 February 2001.

To be executed and published.

B. Bilateral treaties

1. Agreement between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Kuwait concerning the submerged area adjacent to the divided zone<sup>4</sup>

In the Name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate

Agreement between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Kuwait concerning the submerged area adjacent to the divided zone.

Strengthening and reinforcing the ties of faith and brotherhood between the fraternal peoples of the State of Kuwait and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;

Affirming the unshakeable and deeply rooted relationship and bonds of love and affection between the two fraternal countries;

In view of the desire of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Bin Abdul-Aziz Al Saud, King of Saudi Arabia, and his brother His Highness Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Amir of the State of Kuwait, to determine the line dividing the submerged area adjacent to the divided zone in a manner that will serve the interests of the two fraternal countries and respect their regional rights, and pursuant to 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) (hereinafter referred to as the divided zone) and the Agreement concerning the designation of the median line of that neutral zone between the two countries signed on 9 Shawwal A.H. 1389 (18 December A.D. 1969),

The two fraternal countries have agreed as follows:

Article 1

1. The line dividing the submerged area adjacent to the divided zone, which represents the border between the two countries, begins on the coast at point G at geographical coordinates 28° 32' 02.488" north and 48° 25' 59.019" east and passes through four points with the following geographical coordinates:

Point	Latitude north	Longitude east
1	28° 38' 20"	48° 35' 22"
2	28° 39' 56"	48° 39' 50"
3	28° 41' 49"	48° 41' 18"
4	28° 56' 06"	49° 26' 42"

From Point 4, the line dividing the submerged area adjacent to the divided zone continues in an easterly direction.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this article do not prejudice the provisions of Annex 1 to this Agreement.

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<sup>4</sup> Translated from Arabic. Original text communicated by the Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations on 27 October 2000. Registered: 29 March 2001, No. 37359.

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

This Agreement shall be subject to ratification by both countries and shall enter into force from the date on which the instruments of ratification are exchanged.

DONE in the city of Kuwait in two original copies on the thirty-first day of the month of Rabi`I in year A.H. 1421 (2 July A.D 2000).

On behalf of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Saud Al-Faisal

Minister for Foreign Affairs

On behalf of the State of Kuwait

Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah

First Deputy Prime Minister and

Minister for Foreign Affairs

In the Name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate

Annex 1

Agreement between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Kuwait  
concerning the submerged area adjacent to the divided zone

The two countries have agreed that the natural resources in the submerged area adjacent to the divided zone shall be owned in common. Those resources shall include the islands of Qaruh and Umm al-Maradim and the area lying between the northernmost limit referred to in article 2 of the Agreement and the northernmost limit as amended in accordance with article 3 of the Agreement.

On behalf of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Saud Al-Faisal

Minister for Foreign Affairs

On behalf of the State of Kuwait

Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah

First Deputy Prime Minister and

Minister for Foreign Affairs

C. Recent judgements

1. International Court of Justice

Judgment in the case concerning Maritime Delimitation and Territorial Questions between Qatar and Bahrain (Qatar v. Bahrain)

The case dealt with the dispute relating to sovereignty over the Hawar Islands, sovereign rights over the shoals of Dibal and Qit'al Jaradah and the delimitation of the maritime areas of the two States.

On 29 June 2000, the public hearings in the longest case in the history of the Court were concluded. (Qatar had filed its Application with the Court against Bahrain on 8 July 1991.) On 16 March 2001, the Court, in rendering its judgment on the merits of the case, decided, inter alia, that Qatar has sovereignty over Zubarah, Janan island, including Hadd Janan, and the low-tide elevation of Fasht al Dibal; and that Bahrain has sovereignty over the Hawar Islands and the island of Qit'at Jaradah. Moreover, the Court recalled that vessels of Qatar enjoy in the territorial sea of Bahrain, which separates the Hawar Islands from the other Bahraini islands, the right of innocent passage accorded by customary international law.

As regards the question of the maritime boundary, the Court also recalled that customary international law was applicable to the case and that the parties had requested it to draw a single maritime boundary (in the southern part, the Court drew a boundary delimiting the parties' territorial seas over which they enjoy territorial sovereignty, including the seabed, superjacent waters and superjacent aerial space; in the northern part, the Court had to carry out a delimitation between areas in which the parties have only sovereign rights and functional jurisdiction, i.e., over the continental shelf and in the exclusive economic zone). With respect to the territorial sea, the Court drew provisionally an equidistance line (a line every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points on the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of each of the two States is measured) and then considered whether that line should be adjusted in the light of any special circumstances. The Court rejected Bahrain's argument that the existence of certain pearling banks situated to the north of Qatar, which had been predominantly exploited in the past by Bahraini fishermen, constituted a circumstance justifying a shifting of the equidistance line. It also rejected Qatar's argument that there is significant disparity between the coastal lengths of the parties calling for an appropriate correction. The Court further stated that considerations of equity required that the maritime formation of Fasht al Jarim should have no effect in determining the boundary line.

The Court concluded that the single maritime boundary that would divide the various maritime zones of the State of Qatar and the State of Bahrain should be formed by a series of geodesic lines joining, in the order specified, the points with the following coordinates:

**(World Geodetic System, 1984)**

<b><u>Point</u></b>	<b><u>Latitude North</u></b>	<b><u>Longitude East</u></b>
1	25° 34' 34"	50° 34' 3"
2	25° 35' 10"	50° 34' 48"
3	25° 34' 53"	50° 41' 22"
4	25° 34' 50"	50° 41' 35"
5	25° 34' 21"	50° 44' 5"
6	25° 33' 29"	50° 45' 49"
7	25° 32' 49"	50° 46' 11"
8	25° 32' 55"	50° 46' 48"
9	25° 32' 43"	50° 47' 46"
10	25° 32' 6"	50° 48' 36"
11	25° 32' 40"	50° 48' 54"

**(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 would follow, in a north-north-easterly direction, a loxodrome having an azimuth of 12° 15' 12", until it meets the delimitation line between the respective maritime zones of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the one hand, and of Bahrain and Qatar, on the other.

The course of this boundary has been indicated, for illustrative purposes only, on sketch-map No. 7 attached to the judgment. The text of the judgment as well as the sketch-map can be consulted on the web site of the International Court of Justice: <http://www.icj-cij.org/icjwww/idecisions/icasbycountry.htm>.

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 a territorial sea, exclusive economic zone or continental shelf. Sail Rock, which forms basepoint (d) 25 06.30N, 63 51.01E of Pakistan's notification, cannot thus be a part of any baseline system as contemplated under UNCLOS.
5. The Government of India also wishes to note that the basepoint (a) 25 02.20N, 61 35.50E is violative of international law. As per international law, the basepoint (a) should have been the terminal point of land boundary inside the Gwatar Bay.
6. In view of the above, the Government of India does not recognize the arbitrary method of drawing straight baselines. Any claim Pakistan makes on the basis of this notification to extend its sovereignty/jurisdiction on Indian waters or extend its internal waters, territorial sea, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf is rejected by India as the same does not have any sanction under international law.

22 May 2001

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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